"And do you want to say," asked Miss Resker, "that you have taught this cat, Tobermory, to say and understand words and short sentences?"
"My dear Miss Resker," said the scientist, "one teaches little children in such a way. Tobermory is an animal of the highest intellect and he can speak our language as we do."

«И вы хотите сказать, что научили этого кота, Тобермори, произносить и понимать слова и короткие фразы?» – спросила мисс Рескер. «Именно так учат маленьких детей, моя дорогая мисс Рескер,– произнес ученый,– а Тобермори – животное высочайшего интеллекта и умеет говорить на нашем языке так же, как и мы с вами».

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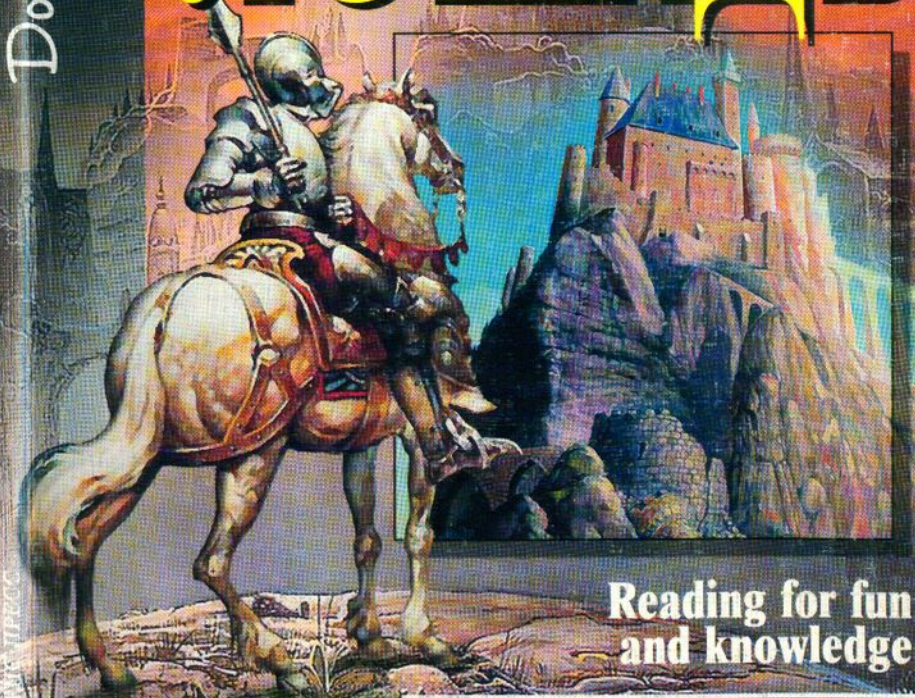

Reading for fun and knowledge

The Flying Horse

Pre-Intermediate

Английский клуб

Домашнее чтение

Летающая лошадь

Чтение для развлечения и обучения

Составление, адаптация текста, комментарий А. С. Рапопорт
Упражнения, словарь Н. И. Кролик

МОСКВА
АЙРИС ПРЕСС
2007

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ББК 81.2Англ-93
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Серийное оформление *А. М. Драгового*

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THE BOY AND THE DOOR

There was a small shop in a little street in an old town. In the shop were beautiful things made of silk, silver and gold[1]. The small shop had a door that opened on the little street. The shopkeeper was standing at the open door.

"Come and buy! Come and buy!" called the shopkeeper.

"Come into my shop and see all the beautiful things!"

Again he called, "Come in! I shall show you beautiful things made of silk! I shall show you beautiful things made of silver and gold."

One day the shopkeeper had to go away to the king's palace. The king wanted a beautiful silk coat and a silver cup

[1] **silk, silver and gold** [gəʊld] — шелк, серебро и золото

from the shop. The shopkeeper called the boy who worked for him. "I'm going to the king's palace," he said. "You must stay here. Do not leave the door of the shop whatever happens[1]. Do you understand?" "Yes, I understand," said the boy.

The shopkeeper went away and soon he came to the king's palace. He gave the king the silk coat and the silver cup. Then he went home. Soon he was back at the shop of beautiful things. He stopped and looked up in astonishment. "What is this?" he cried. "Why are so many people going into my shop?" Then the shopkeeper saw that the door of the shop was gone and so was the boy[2] who worked for him.

Just then the shopkeeper saw the boy. He was in the street near the shop. The boy had the shop door out in the street with him. He stood looking at some men who were doing tricks[3].

The shopkeeper ran to the boy. "I told you not to leave my shop," he cried.

"No," said the boy. "You told me not to leave the door. I did just as you said. I did not leave the door. I have the door here with me."

Exercises

Checking Comprehension

Make the right choice.

1) In the shop were
   a) toys and books
   b) jewelry and clothes
   c) carpets and furniture

2) The shopkeeper went
   a) home
   b) to the market
   c) to the king's palace

3) The boy
   a) worked for the shopkeeper
   b) was the shopkeeper's son
   c) was a visitor

4) When the shopkeeper came back there
   a) was nobody in the shop
   b) were many people in the shop
   c) was a police inspector in the shop

5) The boy
   a) went home
   b) robbed the shop and ran away
   c) took the door with him

6) The boy did it because
   a) he had misunderstood (неправильно понял) the shopkeeper
   b) he wanted to play a joke on his master
   c) he wanted to sell the door

7) The shopkeeper
   a) laughed
   b) got angry
   c) let the people come into the shop and take what they liked

---

[1] **whatever** [wɒ´tevə] **happens** — что бы ни случилось

[2] **the door... was gone and so was the boy** — дверь... исчезла, а также и мальчик

[3] **who were doing tricks** — которые показывали фокусы

Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Say what the italicized words mean.

1) The boy *called* the dog and went away.
2) Men in the East often wear beautiful silk *coats.*
3) The people looked in *astonishment* how the acrobats were doing difficult tricks.
4) This is *just* the question I'd like to ask him.
5) At what time do you usually *leave* home for a walk?

2 Translate the sentences paying attention to the verbs *must, have to, mustn't.*

1) Мы должны приходить в школу вовремя.
2) Почему вам приходится так много работать?
3) Вы не должны громко разговаривать в библиотеке.
4) Я не должна завтра рано вставать, т.к. у нас не будет первого урока.
5) Вам нужно будет пересказать этот текст еще раз.
6) Мне не пришлось идти в магазин, потому что у нас было много продуктов дома.
7) Маленькие дети не должны смотреть фильмы ужасов (horror films).
8) Я плохо написал контрольную работу (a test) по алгебре, и мне пришлось ее переписывать.

Discussing the Text

Make up and act out a dialogue between the boy and the shopkeeper.

ANECDOTES[1] ABOUT CHILDREN

Teacher: Now, if I say "I have went home", that is wrong[2]. Why is it wrong?

Pupil: Because you haven't went home yet.

* * *

Teacher: How old are you?

Little Jane: Eleven.

Teacher: But you were only five last year, so you're six this year.

Little Jane: Well, five last year and six this year make eleven.

* * *

— What are you crying for?

— Teacher kept me in[3] for something I didn't do!

— Something you didn't do! What was it?

— M-m-my lesson!

* * *

Teacher: Bobby, do you know that every boy in the United States[4] has a chance[5] to be president?

Bobby: Oh no, not I. I've just sold my chance to Bill for ten cents[6].

* * *

Little Albert came home from school with a new book under his arm.

---

[1] **anecdote** [ˈænɪkdəʊt] — анекдот

[2] **that is wrong** [rɒŋ] — неправильно

[3] **kept me in** — задержал меня в классе

[4] **United States** [juːˈnaɪtɪd ˈsteɪts] — Соединенные Штаты

[5] **chance** [tʃɑːns] — шанс, возможность

[6] **cent** [sent] —цент *(мелкая монета достоинством в 0,01 доллара США)*

"It's a prize[1], Mother," he said.

"A prize? What for, dear?"

"For natural history[2]. Teacher asked me how many legs an ostrich[3] had and I said three."

"But an ostrich has two legs."

"I know it now, Mother. But all the pupils said four, so I was nearest."

* * *

Johnny laughed when the teacher read a story of a man who swam a river three times before breakfast.

"Do you doubt[4] that a good swimmer could do that?" asked the teacher. "No, sir," answered Jonny, "but I wonder,[5] why he did not make it four times and get back to the side where his clothes were."

Exercises

Checking Comprehension

Say whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1) The teacher meant (имел в виду) a grammar mistake.
2) The girl couldn't count.
3) The teacher punished the boy wrongly.
4) Bobby wanted to be president.
5) Little Albert got a prize because he gave the right answer.
6) Johnny was a clever boy.

---

[1] **prize** — приз, премия

[2] **natural history** [ˈnætʃ(ə)rəl ˈhɪst(ə)rɪ] — естествознание

[3] **ostrich** [ˈɒstrɪtʃ] — страус

[4] **Do you doubt** [daʊt] — Ты сомневаешься

[5] **I wonder** [ˈwʌndə] — я удивляюсь

Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

Give the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

быть неверным, ну, плакать из-за чего-либо, продавать, естествознание, плавать, четыре раза, удивляться, вернуться, одежда.

Discussing the Text

Retell the anecdotes in reported speech.

THE FLYING[1] HORSE
(A fairy tale)

One day, when the King of Persia[2] was in his garden, an Indian[3] came in bringing a horse with him. The Indian came up to the King and said, "Oh, King, if you look at this horse, you will see that there is no horse like it. It can do what no other horse can do. It can FLY."

The King of Persia loved to see new things, so he said to the Indian, "Get on the horse and I'll see what it can do."

The Indian did as he was told and asked, "Where shall I go? What shall I bring?" The King said, "Do you see that big hill over there? It is very far from here. There is a tree on the top[4] of that hill and there is a red flower on the top of that tree. Go and bring me that flower."

---

[1] **flying** — летающий; **to fly (flew)** [flaɪ] ([flu:]) — летать

[2] **Persia** [ˈpɜ:ʃə] — Персия

[3] **Indian** [ˈɪndɪən] — *зд.* индус

[4] **top** — вершина

There was a little ring[1] on the horse's head. The Indian put his hand on the ring, and the horse flew up into the sky like a bird. Soon it was so far away that nobody could see it.

After an hour the King saw something in the sky very, very far away. Then he saw it was the Indian on his horse.

The horse came quickly down. The Indian got off the horse and gave the red flower to the King. The King was astonished. "Will you sell the horse to me?" he said. "What shall I give you for it?" "I'll sell it to you if you give me the Princess[2] to be my wife," answered the Indian.

The King's son, the Prince, was very angry when he heard this. "My father," he said, "will you give your child for a horse? That can never be!" But the King answered, "My son, you do not know what kind of a horse this is."

"The Prince may get on the horse and see how it flies," the Indian said.

Then the Prince got on the horse, he put his hand on the ring, and the horse flew up into the sky. They waited for some time, but the Prince didn't come back. The King asked the Indian, "Why doesn't the Prince come back?" The Indian was afraid and said, "Oh, King, the Prince went away so quickly, I had no time to tell him how to make the horse come down again. Do not be angry with me."

But the King was very angry.

"I'll tell my servants to shut you up[3] in a small room; and if in a hundred days my son does not come back to me, they'll kill you."

* * *

Meanwhile[4] the Prince went up and up into the sky. After an hour he thought it was time to go back home. He put his

[1] **ring** — кольцо

[2] **Princess** ['prɪn'ses] — принцесса; **Prince** [prɪns] — принц

[3] **to shut you up** — запереть тебя

[4] **Meanwhile** ['mi:nwaɪl] — Тем временем

hand on the ring, but the horse did not go down. The Prince was afraid. He looked at the horse's body and at its head. Then he saw another little ring near the horse's ear[1]. He put his hand on the ring and the horse went down and down.

It was night and the Prince couldn't see where the horse was going.

Soon the horse came down on the top of a very big house. The Prince got off the horse and walked to this side and then to that side and he could not see how to get down from the top of the house. At last he saw a little door. He opened it, and saw a room. There was a bed in the room all made of gold[2]. A very beautiful girl lay sleeping in it. The Prince came up to the bed, put his hand on the girl's arm and saw that she opened her eyes. The Prince said, "I am a prince, the son of the King of Persia. I don't know where I am, I don't know what country this is."

The beautiful girl was the daughter of the King of Bengal[3]. "Do not be afraid," she said to the Prince, "just tell me how you have come from Persia to Bengal. But first you must have something to eat." She called her servants and they gave him new clothes and brought in supper.

When supper was over, the Prince told the Princess everything that had happened to him[4].

For many days the Prince of Persia lived in the Princess's house.

One day the Prince said, "I must go back to Persia, I am afraid if I do not come, my father will think I am dead. Come with me on the Flying Horse, I shall ask my father's permission[5] to marry you." And the Princess said, "I'll come."

[1] **ear** [ɪə] — ухо

[2] **gold** [gəʊld] — золото

[3] **Bengal** [beŋ'gɔ:l] — Бенгалия

[4] **that had happened to him** — что произошло с ним (до этого момента)

[5] **permission** [pə'mɪʃ(ə)n] — разрешение

Everybody was asleep when the Prince and the Princess went on to the top of the house and got up on the horse. The horse flew up and in two hours they were over the town of the King of Persia.

The Prince had a palace not far from the town. He made the horse go down to that house. The Princess stayed in it, and the Prince went to his father, the King. The King sat in his room crying because people had told him his son was dead. When he saw the Prince alive, he was so happy, that he didn't know what to do. The Prince told him his story and then said, "I want to marry the Princess of Bengal, I've brought her with me, she is in my house." "Bring her to me," said the King, "and she will marry you here in my house."

Then everybody was happy. So the King told his men to bring the Indian to him. When the Indian was brought in, the King said, "My son has come home, you may take your horse and go."

But the Indian was very angry with the King and decided to revenge himself[1]. The people in the street told him all about the Princess of Bengal and he went straight to the house where she was. "The King of Persia has sent me to bring the Princess of Bengal to him on the Flying Horse," he said. The servants knew the Indian and so they let him put the Princess on the horse.

The Indian got on the horse and made it go up into the sky.

The King and his son saw the Indian and the Princess on the horse. The horse went up and up, it flew away, and soon they could see it no more.

* * *

The Flying Horse went over rivers and hills, over towns and seas and at last came to the country of Cashmere[2]. Soon

[1] **to revenge** [rɪ´vendʒ] **himself** — отомстить за себя

[2] **Cashmere** [´kæʃmɪə] — Кашмир

the Indian wanted to eat, so he brought the horse down near a forest. "Sit down here, at the foot of the big tree," he said to the Princess, "and I'll go and get some food." He went away. The Princess began to shout, "Save[1] me! Oh, save me from this man!" The King of Cashmere was in the forest at that time. He heard the cries and went quickly to see what the matter was.

When he came up to the Princess, she explained everything to him. "I am the Princess of Bengal," she said, "I was going to marry the Prince of Persia, but this Indian took me away from Persia and brought me to this place." The King of Cashmere was so angry that he told his servants to kill the Indian and invited the Princess to his palace in the town. The Princess was very happy. She thought, "The King of Cashmere is a kind-hearted man, I am sure, he will send me back to Persia."

But the King of Cashmere was not a good man. He said to his servants, "Walk about the town and tell everybody — the King of Cashmere is going to marry the Princess of Bengal."

When the Princess knew this, she thought and thought, and she made a plan. She decided to make everybody think that she was very ill. When the King came to her the next day, she was in bed and her eyes were closed. She didn't say anything and looked more dead than alive. The King of Cashmere decided to wait for some days. But she didn't recover[2]. Then the King sent for all his wizards[3]. He asked them to make the Princess well again, but nobody could do anything to help the Princess. She stayed in bed and her eyes were closed.

Meanwhile the Prince of Persia went from country to country, from town to town looking for the Princess. When

[1] **to save** — спасать

[2] **to recover** [rɪ´kʌvə] — выздоравливать

[3] **wizard** [´wɪzəd] — маг, кудесник

he reached the country of Cashmere, he heard people talk about the Princess of Bengal. Here is what one said. "Have you heard the news? The Princess of Bengal, whom our King was going to marry, is dying. She is very ill and nobody can do anything to help her."

Then the Prince made up a plan. He got the clothes of a wizard, put them on and went to the King's palace. "I can help everybody who is ill," said he, "I've heard that the Princess of Bengal is ill. I am sure I'll help her to recover."

The King of Cashmere took him to the Princess's bedroom. When he saw her lying in bed with her eyes closed, he went near to her and said something in her ear. He said, "I am the Prince of Persia, go on being ill[1], I shall save you." And then he said loudly, "She will not die if you do what I say. Where is the horse she came on? Tell your servants to bring it to a field, and make a big fire[2]."

So a big fire was made in the field, and the horse was brought and put near the fire. Then the Prince of Persia told the servants to bring the Princess. They brought her and she stood near the horse.

The King and his men were on one side of the fire standing far away because it was very hot. The Prince, the Princess and the horse were on the other side.

The Prince quickly put the Princess on the horse; he got up on it and put his hand on the ring. The moment he did it the horse flew up into the sky and took them away.

Soon they came back to Persia and next day they were married. They loved each other and lived happily ever after[3].

---

[1] **go on being ill** — *зд.* продолжай притворяться больной

[2] **make a big fire** [ˈfaɪə] — разожгите большой костер

[3] **ever after** — *зд.* всю жизнь

Exercises

Checking Comprehension

1 Say whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1) The Indian showed his horse to the King of Persia.
2) The King flew on the horse.
3) The Indian was ready to sell the horse for big money.
4) To fly on the horse one had to know what to do with the ring.
5) The Prince went down in Bengal.
6) The Princess of Bengal was very angry when the Prince appeared in her bedroom.
7) The Prince returned to Persia alone.
8) When the Prince returned to Persia the King let the Indian go.
9) The Indian put the Princess on the flying horse because he wanted to bring her to the King.
10) The Princess fell in love with the King of Cashmere and wanted to marry him.
11) The King of Cashmere was a kind-hearted man.
12) The Princess fell seriously ill.
13) The Prince of Persia quickly forgot the Princess.
14) The Prince of Persia went to the King's palace as a wizard.
15) The Prince told the King's servants to bring the flying horse and make a big fire.
16) On the way to Persia the Prince lost the Princess.

2 Answer the questions.

1) Why did the King of Persia let the Indian show him the horse?
2) What did the King want the Indian to bring him?

3) What did the Indian do to make the horse fly?
4) What price did the Indian ask for the flying horse?
5) Was the King ready to give his daughter for the horse?
6) Why couldn't the Prince come back?
7) Where did the horse land?
8) How did the Princess of Bengal receive the Prince?
9) Did the Princess agree to go to Persia? Why?
10) What was the King going to do with the Indian if his son didn't come back?
11) Did the king agree to his son's marriage?
12) Was the Indian angry with the King? What did he decide to do?
13) Who saved the Princess of Bengal from the Indian?
14) The King of Cashmere wanted to marry the Princess himself, didn't he?
15) Was the Princess really ill or did she just pretend to be ill?
16) Why did the King of Cashmere send for the wizard?
17) How did the Prince learn where the Princess of Bengal was?
18) How did the Prince enter the palace?
19) Did the Prince marry the Princess of Cashmere?
20) Was the story interesting for you?

🕮 *Working with Vocabulary and Grammar*

1 Match the words in the columns (according to the text).

to bring	servants
to sell	the Princess
to see	the cries
to ask	food
to marry	the Indian
to get	a horse

to call	a fire
to hear	a permission
to send for	a hill
to put on	a flower
to make	wizards
to kill	clothes

2 Say what the italicized words mean.

1) Everybody *was astonished* by the little boy's talent.
2) You mustn't *shut up* the dog in the house all day.
3) If you want to go with us you will have to ask your mother's *permission*.
4) The Americans want to catch Ben Laden *alive* or dead.
5) The man decided *to revenge himself* on the King.
6) My mother was ill for a long time but now she *is recovering*.
7) Yesterday we saw the film "*The Wizard of Oz*" about the American girl Elly and her friends.
8) I couldn't *make* the dog come up to me.

3 Fill in the missed prepositions.

1) The Prince came ____ to the King.
2) The Indian got ____ the horse and flew ____ into the sky.
3) The Prince couldn't get ____ because he didn't know how to do it.
4) The King waited ____ the Prince but he didn't come back.
5) The Indian was afraid ____ the King.
6) The Princess looked ____ the horse.
7) The Prince looked ____ the Princess.
8) The King looked ____ to his son's return.

Discussing the Story

1 Prove that:

1) the King liked the horse very much.
2) the King was very angry with the Indian when his son didn't come back.
3) the Princess of Bengal liked the Prince at first sight.
4) the Prince loved his father.
5) the Princess of Bengal didn't want to marry the King of Cashmere.
6) the Prince couldn't forget the Princess.
7) the Prince was a clever man.
8) the story has a happy end.

2 Make up and act out the talk between:

1) the Indian and the King.
2) the Prince of Persia and the Princess of Bengal.

3 Imagine that you are:

1) the Indian. Say what:
a) happened when the Prince got on the horse.
b) the Kind did when his son didn't come back.
c) you decided to do to revenge yourself on the King.

2) the Prince. Say how:
a) you met the Princess of Bengal.
b) you lost the Princess and then found her again.
c) you saved the Princess and married her.

WHEN I AM ILL

When I am ill, I go to bed
And on the pillow [1] lay [2] my head.
The doctor comes and says, "Dear me! [3]
Whatever can the matter be? [4]"

He feels my pulse[5] and sees my tongue;
He tests my heart and then each lung[6];
He asks how old I am, and then
He takes his paper and his pen.

And makes a note of things that taste
So horrid[7], that I'm sure it's waste
To take them[8]. But he says, "Each noon[9]
Take this, and you'll be better soon."

Exercises

1 Read the poem aloud.

2 Translate it in written form. Make a competition for the best translation.

---

[1] **pillow** [ˈpɪləʊ] — подушка
[2] **to lay** — класть
[3] **Dear me!** — Боже мой! *(восклицание)*
[4] **Whatever** [wɒˈtevə] **can the matter be?** — В чем же дело?
[5] **He feels my pulse** [pʌls] — Он щупает мой пульс
[6] **He tests my heart and then each lung** — *зд.* Он проверяет мое сердце и затем легкие
[7] **that taste** [teɪst] **so horrid** [ˈhɒrɪd] — такие ужасные на вкус
[8] **it's waste** [weɪst] **to take them** — бесполезно принимать их
[9] **noon** — полдень

THE DOVE AND THE ANT [1]
(A fable)

On a hot day in June an ant went to a river to drink, but fell into the water and was going to drown[2]. A dove who was sitting in a tree quite near[3], saw this. She threw a leaf down into the water. The ant saw it, got on it and came out of the water. He was very happy and said, "Thank you very much for your kindness. I won't forget it."

Some days after that the ant saw a man getting ready to shoot[4] the dove. The ant ran up and stung[5] the man on the foot. He was just in time, because the sting made the man jump when he was going to shoot, and he did not shoot straight. And so the dove had time to fly away[6]. She thanked the ant for his kind and clever action[7].

Exercises

1 Translate the story.

2 Retell it one by one (every pupil adds one sentence to the story).

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[1] **The dove** [dʌv] **and the ant** [ænt] — Голубка и муравей

[2] **to drown** [draʊn] — тонуть

[3] **quite** [kwaɪt] **near** — *зд.* совсем рядом

[4] **the ant saw a man getting ready to shoot the dove** — муравей увидел, как один человек приготовился выстрелить в голубку

[5] **to sting (stung)** — укусить, ужалить; **sting** — укус

[6] **to fly** [flaɪ] **away** — улететь

[7] **action** [ˈækʃ(ə)n] — поступок

THE RATS AND THEIR DAUGHTER
(A fairy tale)

Once upon a time[1] there were two Rats, who had many fine children; but (the one) they loved most was their youngest daughter. She was a nice little Rat. She had the most beautiful grey coat, and the brightest little eyes, and such dear little ears! And her parents thought that she was the most beautiful rat in the world.

When she was old enough to marry, they began to think of her future husband.

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[1] **Once upon** [əˈpɒn] **a time** — Некогда, давным-давно *(обычное начало сказки)*

"She must have a very mighty[1] husband," they said. "No one but[2] the mightiest in the world shall marry our beautiful daughter." But who was the mightiest? It was not easy to tell, and they didn't know. So they went to a very old and clever rat, and asked him. His answer was: "If you wish to give your daughter to the mightiest of all, then go to the Sun, and ask him to be your daughter's husband. I am sure no one is mightier than the Sun."

So Mr. and Mrs. Rat went to the Sun (and it was a very long way) and asked him to marry their daughter. But the Sun answered, "It is very nice of you to come all this way and ask me to marry your dear daughter, but please tell me, why did you choose[3] me?"

"We chose you, because we wish to give her to the mightiest in the whole world; and, of course, no one can be mightier than you."

"I see," said the Sun, "but I'm afraid it is not true, there is one mightier than I am, and you must give your daughter to him."

"Who can be mightier than you?" asked Mr. Rat, and the Sun answered, "When I wish to shine on the earth, a Cloud often comes along, and my light cannot pass through it or drive it away[4]. You must go to the Cloud."

So Mr. and Mrs. Rat went to the Cloud and told him their wish.

"I am not the mightiest," said the Cloud." The Wind is mightier than I. When the Wind blows[5], he drives me along and I can do nothing against him."

So Mr. and Mrs. Rat went to the Wind.

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[1] **mighty** [ˈmaɪtɪ] — могущественный

[2] **no one but** — никто кроме

[3] **to choose** [tʃuːz] **(chose** [tʃəʊz]) — выбирать

[4] **my light cannot pass through** [θruː] **it or drive it away** — мой луч не может проникнуть сквозь него или прогнать его прочь

[5] **to blow** [bləʊ] — дуть

But the Wind said, "Yes, I am mightier than the Cloud. But I am not the mightiest in the world; the Wall is sometimes in my way, and I blow and blow, but the Wall is still[1] there and I cannot pass through it."

Again Mr. and Mrs. Rat went on[2], till they came to the Wall. But the Wall said, "You are right. I am mightier than the Wind. But there is the Rat, who makes holes in me — and I can do nothing against him. The best thing for you to do[3] is to choose the Rat for your daughter's husband."

Then Mr. and Mrs. Rat were happy, because they saw that the Wall was right. They came back home and their beautiful daughter married the Rat; and they lived happily for many, many years. Who knows? Perhaps they are still alive.

Exercises

Checking Comprehension

1 Complete the sentences.

1) The Rats loved their ____ most of all.
2) They wanted to have ____ for her.
3) In order to find the mightiest husband for their daughter they went ____ .
4) At first the Rats went ____ .
5) The Sun said that the Cloud ____ .
6) The Cloud said that the Wind was mightier than it because ____ .
7) The Wind said that it couldn't ____ .
8) The Wall said that they must choose ____ .

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[1] **still** — все еще

[2] **went on** — пошли дальше

[3] **The best thing for you to do** — Лучшее, что вы можете сделать

9) The Rats' daughter married ____ .
10) Perhaps the Rat and her husband ____ .

2 Ask each other questions based on the story.

Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Match the words in the columns to make word combinations. Use them in the situations from the story.

mightiest	children
the youngest	coat
nice, little	eyes
fine	husband
the brightest	daughter
the most beautiful	rat
pretty	tale
the fairy	ears

2 Fill in the gaps with the words from the box in an appropriate form.

bright	to be sure
an eye	to choose (chose; chosen)
an ear	to be afraid
to drive	the Earth
mighty	to blow (blew; blown)

1) I ____ that they will be happy.
2) Don't ____ ! This dog is kind.
3) Look! They ____ ____ the horses to the river.
4) When we woke up a ____ sun was shining on the sky.
5) Spaniels have long ____ .

6) There were many toys in the shop but the little boy ____ a teddy-bear (медвежонок).
7) The Moon is the satellite of ____ .
8) The girl had green ... like her mother.
9) A lion is a ____ animal but an elephant is ____ .
10) It was very cold and a strong wind ____ .

3 Translate the sentences using the adjectives in an appropriate degree of comparison.

1) Этот дом более старый, чем тот.
2) Мой старший брат хочет быть капитаном.
3) 22 и 23 декабря — самые короткие дни в году.
4) Учительница говорит, что Ник Соколов — лучший ученик в классе.
5) Я думаю, что эта компьютерная игра менее интересная, чем та, в которую мы играли на прошлой неделе.
6) Английская грамматика легче, чем русская.
7) Моя мама видела последний фильм Рязанова и говорит, что он хуже, чем его другие фильмы.
8) Сегодня теплее, чем вчера.
9) Жюри (jury) выбрало самую красивую девушку.
10) Прошлое лето в Москве было самым жарким за последние 40 лет.

Discussing the Text

1 Say why:

1) the Rats thought that their youngest daughter was the most beautiful rat in the world.
2) they wanted the Sun to be the husband of their youngest daughter.

3) the Sun thought that the Cloud was mightier than he.
4) the Cloud refused to marry the little Rat.
5) the Wall advised the Rats to choose the Rat for their daughter's husband.
6) the little Rat and her husband lived happily.

2 Imagine that you are the little Rat. Tell us how your parents were looking for a husband for you.

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

You know the names of the days of the week: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. But do you know where these names come from? If you look carefully at the word ***Sunday***, you may guess that it comes from Sun-day, the day of the Sun. The name of the second day, ***Monday***, comes from the word Moon; so Monday is the day of the Moon. The names of the other days of the week are connected[1] with the names of different gods[2] and planets. For example,[3] the word ***Thursday*** comes from the name of the god Thor[4]. Thor was the German god of thunder[5], and even now you can sometimes meet the word ***Thunderday*** which is the other name for Thursday. The word ***Friday*** comes from the name of the old German goddess Frig[6] who was the goddess of beauty.

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[1] **are connected** [kə'nektɪd] — связаны
[2] **gods** — боги
[3] **For example** [fərɪg'zɑ:mp(ə)l] — Например
[4] **Thor** [θɔ:] — Тор *(бог древних германцев, повелитель громов)*
[5] **thunder** ['θʌndə] — гром
[6] **goddess Frig** ['gɒdɪs'frɪg] — богиня Фриг

The last day of the week is Saturday. The first part of this word, Saturn[1], is Latin[2]. It is the name of the god and the planet. The second part of the word is English. So ***Saturday*** is the day of Saturn.

Exercises

1 Where do the names of the days of the week come from?

2 Learn the verse by heart.

HENRY IV AND THE PEASANT[3]

At the time of Henry the Fourth, the French King, a peasant once rode[4] from his village to Paris[5]. He almost came to the gates of the town when he met a gentleman on horse-back[6]. It was the King. "Where do you come from, my friend? Have you some business[7] in Paris?" asked the King. "Yes," answered the peasant, "and I have also come to see our King; I have never seen him yet." The King smiled and said, "You will see him today." "Yes, but I don't know how to distin-guish[8] him among so many people." "If you see a gentleman riding along the streets of the town and everybody standing

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[1] **Saturn** ['sætən] — Сатурн *(бог времени у древних римлян)*
[2] **Latin** ['lætɪn] — латинский (язык)
[3] **Henry** ['henrɪ] **IV and the peasant** ['pez(ə)nt] — Генрих IV и крестьянин
[4] **to ride (rode)** — ехать (верхом)
[5] **Paris** ['pærɪs] — Париж
[6] **on horseback** [ɔn'hɔ:sbæk] — верхом на лошади
[7] **business** ['bɪznɪs] — дело
[8] **to distinguish** [dɪs'tɪŋgwɪʃ] — распознать

with their hats off, you may be sure that gentleman is the King." Then the peasant rode along the streets beside[1] the King and when he saw the people looking at them from every window and the men in the street taking their hats off, he looked at the King in astonishment and at last he said, "Sir, either you are the King or[2] I am."

Exercise

Say whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1) Henry the Fourth was an English King.
2) He went to Paris from London.
3) The King met a peasant in Paris.
4) The peasant had never seen the King.
5) The peasant didn't know that it was the King.
6) The King was angry with the peasant.
7) The gentleman told the peasant that he was the King.
8) The King didn't let the peasant to ride along the streets beside him.
9) The people greeted the King with their hats on.
10) The peasant didn't understand whom the people were greeting.
11) The peasant realized that the man he had met was the King.

[1] **beside** [bɪ´saɪd] — рядом с

[2] **either ... or** [´aɪðə ´ɔ:] — или ... или

TWO STORIES ABOUT FAITHFUL[1] DOGS

I

More than three hundred years ago, the brave Prince of Orange was at the head of the Dutch army in a war with the Spanish King[2]. One night, as the Prince and his guards lay asleep, six hundred Spanish soldiers broke into their camp. The Prince's little dog heard them. "What can I do to help my master?" said the dog to himself. The dog thought of a good plan. He began scratching[3] his master's hand to awake[4] him. But the Prince was sleeping. "Why doesn't he awake?" the dog thought. He scratched his master's hand again. The Prince awoke, jumped on his horse, and called to his soldiers. You may be sure that the Prince did not forget his clever little dog. If you go to Holland[5] today, you may see a statue[6] showing the Prince with his faithful dog at his feet.

II

Prince Llevellyn[7] had a favourite dog named Gellert, kind at home and brave in fight. One day the Prince was ready to go hunting[8] and called for his dogs. All the dogs came, but Gellert was absent. The Prince called and called, but Gellert

[1] **faithful** [´feɪθf(ə)l] — верный, преданный

[2] **Prince of Orange** [´prɪnsəv´ɒrɪndʒ] **was at the head of the Dutch** [dʌtʃ] **army in a war with the Spanish King** — принц Оранский возглавлял голландскую армию в войне против испанского короля

[3] **began scratching** — начал царапать

[4] **to awake** [ə´weɪk] (**awoke** [ə´wəʊk]) — разбудить, проснуться

[5] **Holland** [´hɒlənd] — Голландия

[6] **statue** [´stætʃu:] — статуя

[7] **Llevellyn** [´lu:´elɪn] — Люэллин *(легендарный кельтский принц)*

[8] **to go hunting** — идти на охоту

did not come. He could not wait any longer[1] and went off without his favourite.

As the Prince came back, Gellert came running out to meet him. But the Prince saw blood[2] on his mouth and legs. The Prince was frightened.[3] He thought of his little son who often played with the dog. He ran into the child's room. Everything was in disorder. The little bed was turned over and all in blood. Where was the child? He looked for the baby but could not find it. Now he was sure that his son was dead. With the cry "You have eaten my child!" he put his sword[4] into the dog's body.

At that moment a cry was heard from under the bed, and there Llevellyn found his child alive, and the body of a great wolf all in blood lay near him.

Llevellyn was in despair[5] but nothing could bring his brave dog to life again.

He buried him in his garden and put many stones over the grave[6] so that every passer-by[7] might see it and remember the dog's story. And to this day the place is called The Grave of Gellert.

Exercise

Answer the questions.

a)

1) In what country did the Prince of Orange live?
2) Who broke into the Dutch camp?
3) The Prince's dog wanted to help his master, didn't he?
4) How did the dog try to awake his master?
5) What did the Prince do when he awoke?
6) Did the Prince forget his dog or not?
7) Where is the statue to the Prince of Orange?
8) What does the statue look like?
9) Do you know other monuments to animals?
10) Have you got a dog? Has it ever helped you?

b)

1) What can you say about the dog of Prince Llevellyn?
2) Was the Prince a hunter or a fisherman?
3) Gellert didn't go hunting with his master, did he?
4) What did the Prince see on Gellert's mouth and legs?
5) What did he see in his son's room?
6) What did Prince Llevellyn think when he saw blood on the dog's legs and mouth?
7) The Prince killed the dog, didn't he?
8) Where was the Prince's child at the moment?
9) What did the Prince realize when he saw the body of a big wolf?
10) How did he feel when he realized his mistake?
11) What did the Prince try to do?
12) Where did the Prince bury his dog?
13) How is this place called?
14) Do you know other stories of animals who saved children?

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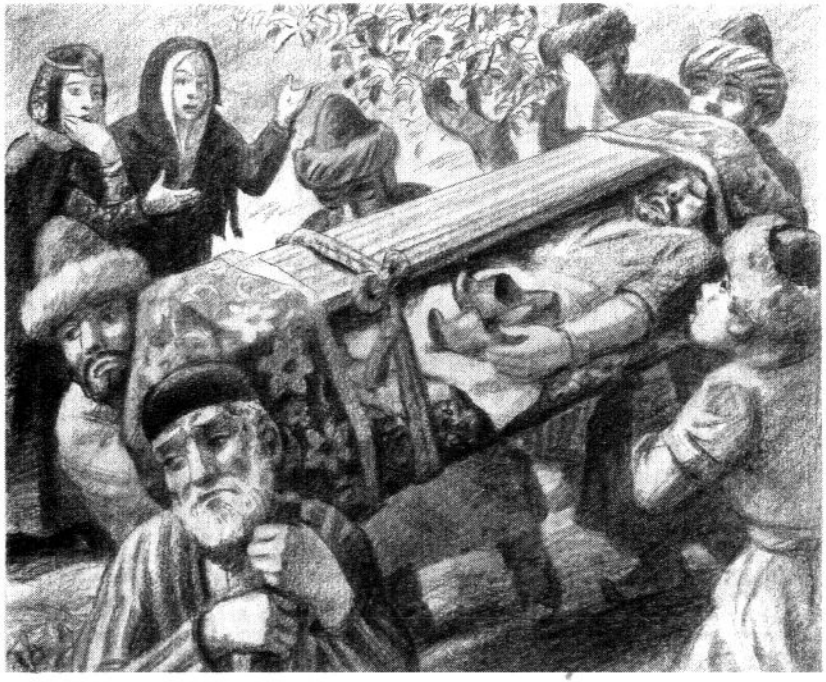
[1] **He could not wait any longer** — Он не мог больше ждать
[2] **blood** [blʌd] — кровь
[3] **was frightened** [ˈfraɪtnd] — был напуган
[4] **sword** [sɔ:d] — меч
[5] **in despair** [ɪn dɪsˈpeə] — в отчаянии
[6] **grave** — могила
[7] **passer-by** [ˈpɑ:sə ˈbaɪ] — прохожий



THE STORY OF ABUL QASIM
(An old legend)

Many, many years ago there was a merchant, named Abul Qasim[1]. He was the richest man in the country, but he spent no more money than the poorest man in the town. He ate only dates[2] and bread and wore his clothes[3] for ten years. He had not bought new shoes for thirty years. When there was a hole in one of his shoes, he took it to a shoemaker and

[1] **there was a merchant** [ˈmɜːtʃ(ə)nt], **named Abul Qasim** [ˈæbul kæˈsɪm] — жил-был один купец по имени Абул Касим

[2] **date** — финик

[3] **to wear** [weə] (**wore** [wɔː]) **clothes** — носить одежду

said, "Put a piece of new leather[1] over the old one, but don't cut the old leather away, I once paid money for it." So Abul Qasim's shoes became the largest in the town. People laughed and said, "Look! Here comes Abul Qasim, half Abul Qasim and half shoes!"

One of Abul Qasim's friends did not like it. He went to a shop and bought the best pair of shoes he could find. Then, one day, he followed Abul Qasim to the mosque[2]. Abul Qasim left his shoes at the door and went in. Then his friend took away the large and heavy old shoes, and put the new shoes down in their place.

When Abul Qasim came out of the mosque, he could not find his shoes. He was angry. "Somebody has stolen[3] my shoes," he thought. When everybody had left the mosque, the new shoes were still at the door. So Abul Qasim put them on and found that they fitted him very well.[4] "A careless man has taken my shoes by mistake[5]," he thought, "and has left his shoes in their place." As Abul Qasim walked home, he was unhappy. "These shoes are too good for the street," he thought.

When Abul Qasim's friend walked away from the mosque, he did not know what to do with the old shoes. He saw a poor man and offered him[6] the shoes. "Thank you," the man said, "but my shoes are better than those." So the friend walked on and came to the high garden wall of a house. He threw the shoes over the wall and went home.

The shoes fell in the yard of the house. In the evening the merchant who lived in this house found the shoes. This

[1] **leather** [ˈleðə] — кожа

[2] **mosque** [mɒsk] — мечеть *(при входе в мечеть принято снимать обувь)*

[3] **to steal** [stiːl] **(stole, stolen)** ([stəʊl], [ˈstəʊlən]) — красть

[4] **they fitted him very well** — они были ему впору

[5] **by mistake** [mɪˈsteɪk] — по ошибке

[6] **offered** [ˈɒfəd] **him** — предложил ему

merchant, like everybody in the town, knew that these were the shoes of Abul Qasim. He went to Abul Qasim's house, and found him at his door. He shouted at Abul Qasim and they began to fight. But the people in the street cried, "Don't fight! To the judge[1], to the judge!"

So the two men were taken to the judge. "This man must be punished,[2]" said the merchant, "he was trying to get into my house. But he saw me and ran away. He ran off so quickly that he had to leave his shoes in my yard." He showed the shoes to the judge.

Then Abul Qasim told his story. But the judge did not believe[3] him. So the judge said that Abul Qasim must be punished with fifty strokes of the whip[4]. Then the soldiers tied Abul Qasim's hands and gave him fifty strokes of the whip. The merchant threw the old shoes at Abul Qasim and said, "Take your shoes and be careful in future."

* * *

Abul Qasim was very unhappy when he returned home. He decided to throw the old shoes away. He went to the rubbish pit[5] outside the town and threw the old shoes into the pit. "Now they can bring me no more misfortune[6]," he said. He returned home, lay down on his bed, and slept. But he had a dog, and this dog always ran to the rubbish pit looking for food, because Abul Qasim never bought food for his dog. The dog saw the shoes in the pit and knew they were its master's. So the dog took one of the shoes in its mouth and went home

[1] **judge** [dʒʌdʒ] — судья

[2] **This man must be punished** [ˈpʌnɪʃt] — Этот человек должен быть наказан

[3] **to believe** [bɪˈliːv] — поверить

[4] **strokes of the whip** — удары кнута

[5] **rubbish pit** — мусорная яма

[6] **misfortune** [mɪsˈfɔːtʃ(ə)n] — несчастье

with it, and left it by Abul Qasim's bed. Then he ran back to the pit and brought the other shoe in the same way.

When Abul Qasim opened his eyes and saw the shoes by his bed, he was frightened. "These shoes can walk," he thought. "They want to bring me a new misfortune." So he made a large fire[1] in the yard of his house and put the shoes in it. It was a windy day and in a minute the house caught fire. Soon a lot of people ran into Abul Qasim's yard. "A fire, a fire!" they shouted. But they could do nothing. So Abul Qasim's house was burnt down[2]. But his old shoes were saved[3] from fire. Abul Qasim was greatly astonished when he saw them. "They will bring me a new misfortune," he thought. He wished more than ever to get rid of[4] his shoes. He went to a very clever old man and asked him how he could get rid of them. The old man said, "As you can't throw them away, and can't burn them, you had better bury them."

* * *

At that time two very rich merchants from another country were staying in the town. As they were afraid of thieves[5], they buried their money in a hole in the ground outside the town. A thief saw it. When the merchants went away, he took their money from the hole. The next day Abul Qasim took the shoes and left the town looking for a place to bury them in. He came to that same hole and buried his shoes in it. Then he returned home with hope in his heart. "They will bring me no misfortune now," he thought. "I have at last got rid of them."

When the two merchants came for their money, they found only the old shoes. There was nothing else in the hole.

[1] **fire** [ˈfaɪə] — костер; **to catch fire** — загореться

[2] **was burnt down** — сгорел дотла

[3] **were saved** — были спасены

[4] **to get rid of** — отделаться от

[5] **thief** [θiːf] **(thieves)** [θiːvz] — вор (воры)

They took the shoes and went to the judge. "We left our money in a hole in the ground," they said. "A thief has taken it. In its place he has left his shoes."

The judge was astonished when he saw the shoes. "I know these shoes," he said, "and I know the thief." He told his soldiers to bring Abul Qasim to him. Abul Qasim was brought before the judge, and he saw his shoes there. The judge said to him, "Abul Qasim, first you tried to get into a merchant's house to steal. Now you have stolen the money of these two men. You are a thief and you must be punished again. Your right hand must be cut off. Then everybody will know what kind of man you are." The soldiers again tied Abul Qasim up and cut off his right hand.

Abul Qasim sat in his yard. His house had been burnt down. His right hand had been cut off. "I must leave this country," he thought. "If I stay here, these shoes will again bring me misfortune. I can't get rid of them." So he left the old shoes in his yard and went away. He went by boat but the wind overturned the boat. With only one hand Abul Qasim could not swim well, so he drowned[2].

The next day some men found Abul Qasim's body and wanted to bury him. They said, "Where is the hand that was cut off? We cannot bury a man without his hand." Somebody answered, "Why do you ask about his hand? Abul Qasim never used that hand to give money to the poor. Ask for his shoes. The shoes were really a part of Abul Qasim. Who ever saw him without them? They grew larger as he grew larger."

So they went to the yard of Abul Qasim's house and there they found his old shoes. They put them on his feet, and as they carried[3] his body along the streets of the town and people asked, "Who is it you are burying?", they answered, "We are burying half Abul Qasim and half shoes."

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[1] **to drown** [draʊn] — утонуть

[2] **to carry** [ˈkærɪ] — нести

Exercises

Checking Comprehension

1 Answer the questions.

1) Was Abul Quasim rich or poor?
2) Was he mean (скупой) or generous?
3) What did he eat?
4) What did he do with his shoes when there was a hole in them?
5) Why were his shoes the largest in the town?
6) What did Abul Quasim's friend do?
7) Did he tell Abul Quasim about it?
8) Why didn't the poor man want to take the shoes?
9) What did Abul Quasim's friend do with his shoes?
10) Why did Abul Quasim and the merchant begin to fight?
11) Did the judge believe Abul Quasim or the merchant?
12) How was Abul Quasim punished?
13) How did Abul Quasim try to get rid of his shoes?
14) How did it happen that his shoes returned to him?
15) Why was his house burnt down?
16) What did the clever old man advise Abul Quasim?
17) Where did the merchants bury their money?
18) Did Abul Quasim steal their money?
19) Did the judge think that he had stolen the money?
20) How was Abul Quasim punished that time?
21) What happened to the boat in which Abul Quasim try to leave the country?
22) Was Abul Quasim drowned or was he saved?
23) Why was Abul Quasim buried with his shoes?
24) Were people sorry for him?
25) Are you sorry for Abul Quasim?

2 Put the sentences in the right order.

1) One of Abul Quasim's friends bought him a pair of shoes and left them at the door of the mosque.
2) Abul Quasim tried to burn his shoes.
3) The judge ordered to punish Abul Quasim with fifty strokes of the whip.
4) Abul Quasim always wore his old shoes.
5) Abul Quasim's friend threw the old shoes over the wall.
6) Abul Quasim threw his old shoes into the rubbish pit.
7) Abul Quasim decided to bury his shoes.
8) The merchant found the shoes and went to the judge.
9) Abul Quasim decided to leave the country.
10) The dog brought the shoes to his master.
11) The judge ordered to cut off Abul Quasim's hand.
12) The merchants said that Abul Quasim had stolen their money.
13) Abul Quasim was buried with his shoes.
14) Abul Quasim was drowned.

🕮 *Working with Vocabulary and Grammar*

1 Find in the text the English for:

относить к сапожнику, последовать за кем-либо, рассердиться, быть впору, отводить к судье, наказывать, быть осторожным (внимательным), принести несчастье, тем же образом, испугаться, ветреный день, сгореть дотла, избавиться от туфель, выбросить, похоронить (закопать), проникнуть в дом, перевернуть лодку, утонуть, надеть туфли на ноги, нести по улицам.

2 Give the three forms of the verbs:

to spend, to eat, to wear, to pay, to cut, to become, to buy, to find, to think, to steal, to leave, to throw, to fall, to run, to bring.

3 Find in the text the synonyms of the following words and word combinations.

1) a person who buys and sells different things for profit (ради прибыли)
2) material of which bags, shoes and other things are made
3) a place where Moslems go to pray (молиться)
4) to take somebody's things without a permission
5) to be of the right size
6) a person who can decide who is right and who is wrong
7) bad luck
8) a person to whom an animal belongs
9) to be afraid
10) to begin to burn
11) to be very much surprised
12) a person who steals things
13) to put a dead person into the ground

4 Open the brackets putting of the verbs in Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1) It often (to rain) in autumn in Moscow.
2) Look! It (to rain)? — No, but it (to snow) now.
3) What you usually (to wear) in school?
4) You (to understand) what this foreigner (to say)?
5) Do you know whom these people (to bury)?
6) Some sailors believe that a woman on board a ship (to bring) misfortune.
7) Our cat sometimes (to steal) sausages from the table.
8) I can see some smoke in the distance. Something (to burn).
9) We (to leave) Moscow for the country tomorrow.
10) Don't come into the room. Dad (to sleep). He (to work) very hard and he (to be) tired.

Discussing the Text

1 Say why:

1) Abul Quasim never bought new shoes.
2) one of his friends bought him new shoes.
3) Abul Quasim was not happy to have the new shoes.
4) the merchant thought that Abul Quasim tried to get into his house.
5) the judge punished Abul Quasim with fifty strokes of the whip.
6) the dog brought the old shoes to his master.
7) Abul Quasim's house was burnt down.
8) Abul Quasim tried to get rid of his shoes.
9) the two merchants didn't find their money in the hole.
10) the judge thought that Abul Quasim had stolen the money.
11) the judge ordered to cut off Abul Quasim's hand.
12) Abul Quasim decided to leave the country.
13) he was drowned.
14) people thought that he could be buried without his hand.
15) people said that they were burying half Abul Quasim and half shoes.

2 Imagine that you are:

1) Abul Quasim. Say how:
a) you tried to throw away your old shoes.
b) you tried to bury your shoes.

2) the judge. Say:
a) how you punished Abul Quasim for the first time.
b) why you punished Abul Quasim for the second time.
c) whether you are sorry for Abul Quasim now that you know his true story.

3) Abul Quasim's friend. Say:
a) why you bought new shoes for Abul Quasim.
b) whether you blame yourself for what has happened to Abul Quasim.

THE TRAVELLER AND THE LION[1]

A traveller in South Africa[2] once went on a long journey. When he was very far from home, he saw a lion at a distance[3]. The lion saw him at the same time, and began to follow him. When the traveller walked fast[4], the lion walked fast! When he stopped, the lion stopped! The man saw that the lion was going to follow him till dark and then jump at him.

He could not run away from the lion, as the lion could run faster than he. So he thought of a plan to cheat[5] the lion. He came to a high rock and hid[6] behind it, so that the lion could not see him. Then taking a stick which he found among the rocks, he put his coat and his hat on it, so as to make them look like a man. Then he put out the stick above[7] the rock behind which he was hidden. Soon the lion came to the rock. He saw the coat and the hat and he made a sudden jump at them. He jumped straight over the place, where the man lay and, falling down among rocks, was killed!

The traveller was saved[1] and very soon he got home.

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[1] **lion** [ˈlaɪən] — лев
[2] **Africa** [ˈæfrɪkə] — Африка
[3] **at a distance** [ˈdɪst(ə)ns] — на расстоянии, вдали
[4] **fast** [fɑ:st] — быстро
[5] **to cheat** [tʃi:t] — обмануть
[6] **to hide (hid, hidden)** — спрятаться
[7] **above** [əˈbʌv] — над
[8] **was saved** — был спасен

Exercises

1 **Translate the story into Russian.**

2 **Say how the man was saved.**

PLAYING BASKET-BALL

The basket-ball players came to the coach[1] to practice[2]. "Boys," said the coach, "tomorrow you'll have a game. You pass[3] and throw the ball very badly. Now you must practice good and quick passing. Do not throw the ball into the basket now. That's all." He went away and the players began their game.

They ran up and down the room passing the ball to one another. Many times when they came near the basket, they wished to throw the ball into it, but stopped, remembering the coach's words. An hour passed. The coach who watched the work of his players was pleased[4]. "Five minutes more," he shouted.

How quickly the ball was caught by one player and how well thrown to another player! But see! Suddenly the ball rose in the air and fell into the basket. The boys stopped. "John," said the coach, "you will not play here. You may go out."

After two hours of hard work, practice was stopped. The boys came to the dressing-room. John was there. "Ah," said he laughing. "What fun is there in only passing the ball?[5] Why can't we throw the ball into the basket if we want to? The

[1] **coach** [kəʊtʃ] — тренер

[2] **to practice** [ˈpræktɪs] — практиковаться, тренироваться; **practice** — практика, тренировка

[3] **to pass** — передавать, подавать

[4] **was pleased** [pli:zd] — был доволен

[5] **What fun is there in only passing the ball?** — Какой интерес в одной только пассовке?

coach is a tyrant[1]. Let's all leave him and play without him. Then we can throw the ball as we like."

His friends did not know what to think. But Nick said, "Oh, John, you remind me of a fox without a tail[2]. Do you know that story, boys? I'll tell it to you."

"A fox lost his tail in a trap[3] and was ashamed to appear in the world without it. So he said to the other foxes, 'You must cut off your tails. They are so long and so useless. You cannot imagine with what pleasure I walk now, when I have cut off my tail. You will see I'm right if you do the same.' But an old clever fox answered, 'I am sure, my friend, you give us this advice[4] only because you have lost your tail.'"

When the boys heard the story, they all laughed heartily at John, and he went away ashamed.

Exercise

Answer the questions.

1) What did the coach want the players to practice?
2) What did he tell them not to do?
3) Who threw the ball into the basket?
4) How did the coach punish him?
5) Was the boy angry with the coach?
6) He wanted the players to leave the coach, didn't he?
7) Why did Nick tell the boys the story about a fox?
8) Where did the fox lose its tail?
9) What did the fox want the other foxes to do?
10) Did the fox really like to walk without a tail?

[1] **a tyrant** [ˈtaɪ(ə)rənt] — тиран

[2] **you remind me of a fox without a tail** — ты напоминаешь мне лису без хвоста

[3] **a trap** — капкан

[4] **advice** [ədˈvaɪs] — совет

11) Why did the fox give that advice to the other foxes?
12) Did the boys understand what Nick meant telling them the story?

HE DIDN'T LIKE IT
(A joke)

Bert: How did you like the football game?

Bertie: Oh, they didn't play. Just as they started, one man got the ball and started to run away with it, and they all began to jump at one another.

NOTHING TO NOTHING[1]
(A joke)

He and she came to the stadium[2] when the second time had already begun.

He: What's the score[3]?

A man: Nothing to nothing.

She: Wonderful! We haven't missed[4] anything.

Exercises

1 Retell the jokes in reported speech.

2 Translate them into Russian.

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[1] **nothing to nothing** — 0:0

[2] **stadium** [ˈsteɪdɪəm] — стадион

[3] **score** [skɔ:] — счет

[4] **to miss** — пропускать

DO YOU KNOW WHY IT IS SO?

A month is about the time taken by the Moon to go once round the Earth. The Moon really takes twenty-nine and a half days to go round the Earth. So the moon-months are not the same as our months. But most people just divide the year (365 days) into twelve parts:

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -\,365 & 12 \\ \underline{360} & 30 \\ 5 & \end{array}$$

There are five days left, or in a leap-year (366 days) there are six days left.

So, we ought to have[1] in leap-years six months of thirty days each and six months of thirty one days each.

Months	What we ought to have	What we really have
January	31	31
February	30(29)	29(28)
March	31	31
April	30	30
May	31	31
June	30	30
July	31	31
August	30	31
September	31	30
October	30	31
November	31	30
December	30	31

Why don't we have the calendar which we ought to have?

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[1] **ought** [ɔ:t] **to have** — должны были бы иметь

At first the calendar was very much the same as the one we have shown. But then it was changed. Why? We'll tell you the reason[1]. It was a very silly[2] reason.

The names of the months were taken from the Roman[3] names. It was Julius Caesar, the Roman ruler[4], who divided the year into six months of thirty one days and six of thirty. Every other month had thirty days just as we have shown it. The fifth month was named by Julius Caesar after himself[5]. And so it has his name, July, even now. You see, July is the same as Juli-us — Julius' month.

Now the Roman ruler who came after Caesar, was called Augustus[6]. He said, "One of the months is named after Julius, why is there no month named after me? The fifth month is named after him, so I'll have the sixth month named after me." So the sixth month was called August after Augustus. (They had been called[7] just the fifth and the sixth month before.)

Then Augustus saw that Julius' month had thirty one days, and his month only thirty. So he took a day from February and put it into his month August. So, February got 28—29 days and August thirty-one. Then the number of days in September, October, November and December was changed, so as to try to get the 30—31 arrangement right again[8]. That was how Augustus undid[9] all the nice, simple[10] arrangements of Julius Caesar.

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[1] **reason** [ˈriːz(ə)n] — причина

[2] **silly** — глупый, пустяковый

[3] **Roman** [ˈrəʊmən] — римский

[4] **Julius Caesar** [ˈdʒuːljəs ˈsiːzə], **the Roman ruler** [ˈruːlə] — Юлий Цезарь, римский правитель

[5] **after himself** — в честь самого себя

[6] **Augustus** [ˈɔːgʌstəs] — Август

[7] **had been called** — назывались

[8] **so as to try to get the 30 — 31 arrangement** [əˈreɪndʒmənt] **right again** — так, чтобы сохранить прежнее чередование 30 дней с 31 днем

[9] **to undo** [ʌnˈduː] — переделать

[10] **simple** — простой

Exercise

Complete the sentences.

1) A month is the time taken by the Moon ____ .
2) The Moon takes ____ to go round the Earth.
3) Most people divide the year into ____ .
4) We don't have the calendar which ____ .
5) The names of the months were taken from ____ .
6) Julius Caesar divided the year into ____ .
7) July was named after ____ .
8) The sixth month was named ____ .
9) Augustus didn't like that ____ .
10) So he took a day from February and ____ .

A DUMB[1] WIFE
(A joke)

Once there was a man whose wife was dumb and this made him very sad[2] because he loved her very much. After a time he went to a doctor and said, "Can you make my wife speak?"

"Perhaps I can," said the doctor, "the operation[3] is difficult, but if I may try, I'll do my best[4]."

"Of course you may try," said the husband, "I'll bring her tomorrow."

The next day the doctor made the operation and the dumb wife began to speak. She spoke so much and so loudly[5]

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[1] **dumb** [dʌm] — немой

[2] **made him very sad** — очень его огорчало

[3] **operation** [ˈɒpəˈreɪʃ(ə)n] — операция

[4] **if I may try, I'll do my best** — если мне позволят попытаться, я сделаю все, что в моих силах

[5] **loudly** — громко

that in a few hours her poor husband ran back to the doctor and said:

"Can you make my wife dumb again?"

"No," said the doctor, "there are many ways to make a dumb woman speak but not one to make a woman stop talking."

"What must I do?" said the man. "I shall soon die if I have to listen to her all day long." "Well," said the doctor, "I can't make her dumb, but I can make you deaf[1] and then you will not have to listen to her."

"Very well," said the man, "you may do so. It will be better than the other way."

Exercises

1 Translate the story into Russian.

2 Act out the story. The cast: the Teller, the Doctor, the Husband.

3 Open the brackets using the verbs in Future or Present Simple.

1) I don't know when he (to come) next time.
2) When he (to come) ask him to ring me up.
3) If the weather (to be) fine tomorrow we'll go to the park.
4) I wonder (интересно) if the next summer (to be) hot.
5) I'll die if I (to have) to stay here for a long time.
6) Did the teacher say whether we (to have) to write a test on Monday?
7) Do you know when the excursion (to begin) tomorrow?
8) You will be well again soon if you (to follow) the doctor's advice.

[1] **deaf** [def] — глухой

THREE LIMERICKS[1]

1. There was a young man of Calcutta[2]
Who spoke with a terrible stutter[3]
He said, "If you please,
Will you pass me the cheese[4]
And the b-b-b-b-butter."

2. There was a young lady of Niger[5]
Who smiled as she rode[6] on a tiger[7].
They returned from the ride
With the lady inside[8]
And a smile on the face of the tiger.

3. There was an old man of Khartoum[9]
Who kept two black sheep[10] in his room.
"They remind me[11]," he said,
"Of two friends who are dead."
But he never would tell us[12] of whom.

[1] **limerick** [ˈlɪm(ə)rɪk] — шуточное стихотворение
[2] **Calcutta** [kælˈkʌtə] — Калькутта
[3] **terrible stutter** [ˈterəb(ə)l ˈstʌtə] — ужасное заикание
[4] **Will you pass me the cheese** — Передайте мне, пожалуйста, сыр
[5] **Niger** [ˈnaɪdʒə] — Нигер *(река)*
[6] **to ride (rode)** — ездить верхом; **ride** — поездка
[7] **tiger** [ˈtaɪgə] — тигр
[8] **inside** — внутри
[9] **Khartoum** [kɑːˈtuːm] — Хартум
[10] **sheep** — овцы
[11] **They remind** [rɪˈmaɪnd] **me** — Они напоминают мне
[12] **he never would** [wʊd] **tell us** — он никогда не хотел сказать нам

Exercises

1 **Read the limericks aloud.**

2 **Learn one of them by heart.**

WAT TYLOR[1]

Richard the Second became the King of England in 1377, when he was only eleven years old. At that time everybody who was older than fifteen had to pay one shilling[2] to the King. The poor had to pay as much as the rich. This made the poor of England rebel[3]. A blacksmith[4], Wat Tylor, was at their head. The rebels, and they were 50 thousand people, came to London, destroyed the houses of the rich and killed everybody who looked like a lord[5]. The rebels wanted to speak to the King. On the 15th of June, 1381, the rebels and the King met, and Wat Tylor spoke so bravely to the King, that one of the lords, who was present at the meeting, killed Tylor with his sword[6]. Seeing the death of their leader[7], the rebels wanted to kill the lords but the young King said to them, "I myself will be your leader. Let me know your troubles[8] and I'll do everything I can to help you." The rebels believed[9] the King's

[1] **Wat Tylor** [wæt ˈtaɪlə] — Уот Тайлор *(вождь крестьянского восстания 1381 г.)*

[2] **shilling** — шиллинг *(английская монета)*

[3] **to rebel** [rɪˈbel] — восставать; **rebel** [ˈreb(ə)l] — восставший

[4] **blacksmith** [ˈblæk ˈsmɪθ] — кузнец

[5] **lord** — лорд

[6] **sword** [sɔ:d] — меч

[7] **leader** [ˈli:də] — вождь

[8] **trouble** [ˈtrʌb(ə)l] — забота, беда

[9] **believe** [bɪˈli:v] — верить

words and returned peacefully to their homes. But Richard did not keep his word and many hundreds of the rebels were hanged[1].

Exercise

Say whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1) Richard the Second was fifteen when he became the King of England.
2) At that time everybody, including children, had to pay one shilling to the King.
3) The rich paid more than the poor.
4) At the head of the rebels was Wat Tylor.
5) The rebels wanted to kill the King.
6) The King killed Wat Tylor.
7) The young King said to the rebels that he would be their leader.
8) The people didn't believe the King.
9) Richard cheated the rebels.
10) Wat Tylor's rebel was in the 17th century.

[1] **to hang** [hæŋ] — вешать

GARETH AND LINETTE[1]
(An English Legend)

Long ago there lived in England a great King called King Arthur[2]. King Arthur had a round table at which one hundred and fifty knights[3] could sit. These knights of the Round Table helped the King in all things and they also helped everybody who came to the King asking for help. It was a great honour[4]

[1] **Gareth and Linette** [ˈgærɪθ ænd ˈlaɪnɪt] — Гарет и Лайнет

[2] **King Arthur** [ˈɑ:θə] — король Артур *(легендарный король Англии, первый среди равных рыцарей Круглого стола)*

[3] **knight** [naɪt] — рыцарь

[4] **honour** [ˈɒnə] — честь

to be a knight of King Arthur and only the bravest and truest knights could sit at the famous Round Table.

Gareth was the son of King Lot. One day he stood near his mother's chair and said, "Oh, Mother, I am no longer[1] a child. Will you help me to become one of King Arthur's knights?" She answered, "Before I could ask for this honour for you I must be sure that you'll love the King and obey[2] him. Do you really know how to obey?" "Yes, Mother. What shall I do?" "You must go to King Arthur's palace dressed as a poor man, looking for somebody who wishes to get a servant. You must become a servant in the kitchen of the palace and stay there among other servants for twelve months," his mother answered.

The next day Gareth got up in the morning and dressed as a servant. Soon he was making his way to King Arthur's palace. When afternoon came, he got to the King's palace and went in. Many people were waiting for their turn[3] to speak to the King. When Gareth's turn came, he said, "Oh, King, I have a very easy thing to ask: let me work among the servants in your kitchen for one year." The King looked at him and said, "You are a fine young man, why don't you ask for something more? But as that's all you want, you'll be in charge of Sir Kay[4] — he has charge of the kitchen[5]."

So Gareth became a servant in the kitchen. He ate by the door and slept among the servants. But Sir Kay who had charge of the kitchen did not like Gareth. He charged him with more work[6] than anybody else, and he gave him the dirtiest tasks. But Gareth obeyed without a word.

[1] **no longer** — больше не

[2] **to obey** [ə(ʊ)ˈbeɪ] — подчиняться

[3] **were waiting for their turn** — ждали своей очереди

[4] **in charge of Sir Kay** [ɪn tʃɑ:dʒ əv sə: keɪ] — в распоряжении сэра Кея

[5] **he has charge of the kitchen** — ему поручено следить за кухней

[6] **to charge with work** — нагружать работой

When just one year passed, King Arthur sent for Gareth and said, "Gareth, your mother has told me about you. You wish to become one of my knights. Remember that my knights have hard trials[1] and have to make hard promises[2]. They promise to obey me in everything."

"Oh, King," Gareth answered, "only ask Sir Kay how I have obeyed him this long year. And only give me a trial."

"You shall have a trial," said the King.

* * *

That evening there came into the palace a young lady. The lady was so beautiful that everybody looked at her in astonishment.

"My name," said the young lady, "is Linette. I've come to ask you to send your bravest knight to help me. My sister Lyonor is held a prisoner[3] by four great knights. Their names are Morning Star, Noon Sun[4] and Evening Star. But the fourth who guards the gates is the greatest of all. His name is Night."

Then Gareth cried, "Oh, King, let me go and help the lady."

"Go then," said King Arthur.

The young lady looked at Gareth. She saw him as a servant of the kitchen. For a moment she turned her look on King Arthur. "Then you must be ashamed," she cried. "I asked for the bravest knight and you have given me a kitchen lad[5]." And she ran out of the room. Just then a servant boy came up to Gareth and said, "The king has sent a horse and armour[6]for you."

[1] **trial** [ˈtraɪəl] — испытание

[2] **promise** [ˈprɒmɪs] — обещание; **to promise** — обещать

[3] **Lyonor** [ˈlaɪənə] **is held a prisoner** [ˈprɪz(ə)nə] — Лионору держат в плену

[4] **Noon Sun** — полуденное солнце

[5] **lad** — парень

[6] **armour** [ˈɑ:mə] — доспехи

Gareth put on his armour and said good-bye to King Arthur and the knights. A few minutes later he left the palace. And all the servants waved him good luck[1] from the walls of the palace.

Gareth rode[2] after the lady. She was angry and decided to be very rude[3] to him. So she did not answer him when he spoke.

"You may be as rude as you like," said Gareth, "but I have decided to give your sister freedom." The lady turned back and said, "Kitchen lad, you smell of cooking[4]. My sister does not ask her freedom of such servants as you."

"But I've decided to do the task," answered Gareth.

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At last they came to the bank of a river. It was a bright early morning, every leaf and flower was wet with dew[5]. There was a bridge over the river and on the other side of it under a tree there stood a great red tent. A very big man was sitting before the tent. It was Morning Star. He saw Gareth and Linette and cried, "Is this the knight whom you brought from Arthur's palace to fight me?" "No," answered Lady Linette, "King Arthur thinks so little of you and your three brothers that he has sent a lad from his kitchen against you."

"Ladies of the Morning Star, give me my armour!" cried the knight. There came out of the tent three beautiful girls. The girls quickly dressed the knight in blue armour and gave him a blue shield[6] with a picture of the Morning Star on it.

Lady Linette looked at Gareth. "Hadn't you better run away?" she asked. "I am sure kitchen lads are not very good at

[1] **waved him good luck** — помахали ему рукой, желая счастья

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

[3] **rude** [ru:d] — жестокий, грубый

[4] **you smell of cooking** — ты пахнешь кухней: **smell** — запах

[5] **dew** [dju:] — роса

[6] **shield** [ʃi:ld] — щит

fighting." "I had better fight against a hundred such knights than to hear your rude words, my lady," said Gareth.

The fight began and soon the Morning Star lay on the ground. "Do not take my life," cried the knight. "Pardon[1] me." "I'll give you pardon," answered Gareth, "if this lady asks me to pardon you." "Rude man," cried the lady. "Why shall I ask you?"

"Then he must die," said Gareth.

"Then pardon him. ... I ask for it of you."

"I'll pardon him," said Gareth, "it is my greatest pleasure to do all that you say." They rode on.[2] "When you made me ask for the knight's life of you," said Lady Linette, "the smell of the kitchen became much stronger[3]."

* * *

It was afternoon. The hot afternoon sun shone high in a cloudless sky. At last they came to the second river which had so little water that there was not even a bridge over it. On the other side of the river on a big red horse sat Noon Sun. His bright armour shone in the sun. There was a picture of the hot noon sun on his shield. He shouted, "Who are you? What are you doing here?" Lady Linette answered, "This is a kitchen lad from King Arthur's palace. He has conquered[4] your brother and he hopes to do the same to you." "No," cried the kinght. "He hopes much!"

They fought in the river. Gareth's fourth stroke[5] sent Noon Sun and his horse down into the water.

"It was not your stroke which threw him down[6]," said Lady Linette. "His horse fell under him." Gareth was tired of the lady's rude words and he made no answer.

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[1] **to pardon** [ˈpɑ:dn] — *зд.* пощадить; **pardon** — пощада

[2] **They rode on.** — Они поехали дальше.

[3] **strong** — сильный

[4] **to conquer** [ˈkɒŋkə] — побеждать

[5] **stroke** — удар; **to strike (struck)** — ударять

[6] **It was not your stroke that hit him down** — Это не твой удар сбил его

* * *

They rode on and when evening came, they saw a large river and a body of a very big man on a horse. He was sitting so still you could think it was a lifeless thing cut of stone. The knight Evening Star thought that Gareth was his brother and said: "Ho, Noon Sun, why have you left your place?" "This is not your brother," answered Lady Linette. "This is a lad who has come from King Arthur's palace and has conquered your two brothers."

"Give me my armour," cried the Evening Star, "and I'll fight him." A very old woman came out of an old tent and gave him the armour. There was a picture of the Evening Star on his shield.

The fight began. Evening Star was a very brave knight. After a time Gareth became tired. Then Linette cried out, "Strike hard! Strike harder! His armour is old. He is tired too." That helped Gareth. He struck Evening Star with his sword[1] and as their swords met, Evening's sword was broken. Then Gareth took the knight round his body, raised him from the ground and threw him from the bridge down on the river stone.

"Ride on!" said Gareth to Linette. "And I'll go after you. Show me where the fourth knight is." "No," answered Linette. "You must ride at my side. You are a very true knight and I am sorry that I have spoken so rudely to you. I ask you to forgive me." "Really, lady! You must not be sorry," said Gareth. "Let's see the fourth knight, the last and the worst of all." "Night is really the worst of the four," said Linette, "let us first rest and eat before you go to this worst trial of all."

The moon rose up into the sky as they started again. "There is his palace," said Lady Linette pointing to a high dark tower[2]. They came nearer. The gate of the palace was closed. In front of it a black tent stood. Near the door of the tent was a very big horn[3]. And beside it was written: "He who wishes to die must blow[4] this horn."

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[1] **sword** [sɔ:d] — меч

[2] **pointing to a high dark tower** [ˈtaʊə] — указывая на высокий темный замок

[3] **horn** — рог

[4] **to blow (blew)** — *зд.* трубить

Gareth took the horn and blew it. A sound like thunder[1] came out into the night air and something very big and black appeared. It was Night. He rode on a black horse, black as night, and his armour was also black as night. A picture of a dead man was seen on his black shield. He had no face and in its place there were big white teeth[2] and big eyes which saw nothing. He went up without a word. "Fool!"[3] cried Gareth. "They say you are very strong. Then why do you make people afraid with these foolish things?" Night did not say a word. Gareth struck him on the head with his sword and the Night's armour broke into two pieces. A very young and bright face of a boy appeared out of it. "Oh, knight," the boy said almost crying, "forgive me. Pardon me! Do not take my life. My brothers made me do it so that[4] nobody could come to the palace. They wanted to make everybody afraid of me."

Linette was happy. And Gareth was happy too. They went to the palace and gave Lady Lyonor freedom. Then Gareth went back to King Arthur and became his knight. Some people, who tell this story, say that Gareth married Lady Lyonor. But others say that he married Lady Linette.

Exercises

Checking Comprehension

1 Who said this to whom?

1) You must become a servant in the kitchen of the palace.

[1] **a sound like thunder** [ˈθʌndə] — звук, подобный грому
[2] **teeth** — зубы
[3] **fool** — глупец; **foolish** — дурацкий, глупый
[4] **so that** — так, чтобы

2) You'll be in charge of Sir Kay.
3) Give me a trial.
4) I've come to ask you to send your bravest knight to help me.
5) Let me go and help the lady.
6) You smell of cooking.
7) Is this the knight whom you brought to fight me?
8) Pardon him, I ask for it of you.
9) This lad has conquered your two brothers.
10) You must ride at my side. You are a very true knight.
11) Why do you make people afraid with these foolish things?
12) My brothers made me do it so that nobody could come to the palace.

2 Make the right choice.

1) King Arthur was famous for	a) his bravery b) his knights c) his wars
2) The Knights of the Round Table	a) helped everybody b) killed everybody c) fought with other knights
3) Gareth was	a) a peasant's son b) a shopkeeper's son c) a king's son
4) Gareth's mother wanted him to become	a) a soldier b) a servant in the palace c) Lady Linette's husband
5) Linette came to the palace	a) to work in the kitchen b) to marry one of the King's knights c) to ask for help

6) Gareth wanted to help Lady Linette because he	a) fell in love with Lady Linette b) wanted to show the King that he was brave c) wanted adventures
7) Gareth conquered	a) two knights b) three knights c) four knights
8) Gareth struck Evening Star with	a) a stick b) his shield c) his sword
9) Out of Night's armour appeared	a) a dead man b) a boy's face c) a beautiful girl
10) Gareth and Linette gave Lady Lyonor	a) freedom b) money c) a husband

3 Answer the questions.

1) What did the knights of the Round Table do?
2) Who could be a knight of the Round Table?
3) Gareth wanted to become one of King Arthur's knights, didn't he?
4) Did King Arthur give trials to his knights?
5) Who held Lady Lyonor a prisoner?
6) Did Linette like Gareth at first sight? Why?
7) Why did Gareth want Lady Linette to ask him to pardon Morning Star?
8) Did Linette thank Gareth when he threw down Noon Star?
9) How did Gareth fight with Evening Star?
10) When did Linette's attitude (отношение) to Gareth change?

11) What was written on the big horn?
12) Who appeared when Gareth blew the horn?
13) Why did Night's brothers make him ride on a black horse with black armour?
14) Gareth saved Lady Lyonor, didn't he?
15) Whom did Gareth marry?

Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Find in the text the English for:

большая честь, рыцари Круглого Стола, повиноваться, одетый как слуга, ждать очереди, распоряжаться чем-либо, давать обещания, держать в плену, стыдиться, грубый, пахнуть чем-либо, победить, щит и меч, перед палаткой, черный как ночь.

2 Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary. The words from the box can help you.

to look at	смотреть на что-либо
to look forward to	с нетерпением ждать чего-либо
to look like	быть похожим на что-либо
look out!	осторожно!
to look after	ухаживать за кем-либо
to look up	смотреть слово (в словаре)
to look for	искать
to look	выглядеть

1) If you don't know a word, look it ____ .
2) The child looks ____ his father.
3) What's the matter with you? You look ____ bad.
4) Look ____ ! There are many cars in the streets.
5) Who looks ____ your little daughter while you are at work?
6) I am looking ____ ____ our journey.

7) Look ____ these beautiful pictures.
8) Ann, what are you looking ____ under the table?

3 Open the brackets using the verbs in Past Simple or Present Perfect.

1) What you (to eat) for dinner yesterday?
2) "Why you (not to eat) your soup?" a woman asked her little son.
3) I (to come) back just ten minutes ago.
4) He (not to come) back yet.
5) — You ever (to be) at the Bolshoi Theatre? — Yes. — When you (to be) there? — I (to be) there last year.
6) I know that they (to find) the thief.
7) This week we (to write) three tests.
8) Yesterday the jury (to choose) "Miss Moscow".
9) A servant boy came up to Gareth and said, "The King (to send) a horse and armour for you."
10) Gareth passed the trial and (to become) one of the King Arthur's knights.

Discussing the Text

Add more information to these statements.

1) Kind Arthur had a round table.
2) Gareth told his mother that he wanted to become one of King Arthur's knights.
3) King Arthur sent for Gareth and said that he knew that Gareth wished to become one of his knights.
4) Lady Linette told the King that her sister was held a prisoner by four great knights.
5) Lady Linette was angry as she thought that the King gave her a kitchen servant.
6) The girls dressed Morning Star.
7) Gareth and Noon Sun began to fight.
8) Gareth struck Evening Star with his sword.
9) Gareth took the horn and blew it.
10) When Gareth struck Night on the head with his sword Night's armour broke into pieces.
11) Gareth and Lady Linette gave Lady Lyonor freedom.
12) Soon Gareth got married.

AN IRISHMAN AND A PRIEST[1]
(A joke)

An Irishman who never went to church[2] met the village priest one morning.

"Good morning, son of the Devil[3]," said the priest.

"Good morning, Father," was the Irishman's answer.

"Father," he continued, "last night I had a dream[4]."

[1] **An Irishman** [ˈaɪ(ə)rɪʃmən] **and a priest** [priːst] — Ирландец и священник

[2] **church** [tʃɜːtʃ] — церковь

[3] **Devil** [ˈdevl] — дьявол

[4] **dream** — сон; **to dream** — видеть во сне

"I don't want to hear about your dreams," answered the other.

"But, Father, I dreamed about you."

"Really?! Then tell me all about it!"

"I dreamed that I was dead and that I was going to Heaven[1]."

"To Heaven? You will never go to Heaven."

"But I dreamed I was going to Heaven, Father. I saw a very long staircase[2] at the foot of which stood an angel[3]. The angel gave me a very big piece of chalk and told me to make a cross[4] on every step of the staircase for every sin[5] that I had in my heart. I began making crosses as I went. I was going up and up the staircase. When I made very many crosses, I saw a man coming down the staircase and to my astonishment it was you, Father."

"And what was I doing there? Why was I coming down?"

"That is what I asked you, Father. And you answered, 'To get more chalk'."

Exercise

Say whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1) The Irishman always went to church.
2) The priest liked this man.
3) The Irishman told the priest about his dream.

[1] **Heaven** [ˈhev(ə)n] — небо, небеса

[2] **staircase** [ˈsteəkeɪs] — лестница

[3] **angel** [ˈeɪndʒ(ə)l] — ангел

[4] **cross** — крест

[5] **sin** — грех

4) He dreamed that at the foot of the long staircase stood the priest.
5) The staircase led to Hell (ад).
6) The angel gave the man a big piece of bread.
7) The angel told the man to make a cross on every step for every good deed he had done.
8) When the Irishman was making crosses he saw the priest.
9) The priest was coming upstairs.
10) The priest wanted more chalk because he had many sins.

WHERE DO THE WORDS COME FROM?

Every day new things appear in our life. Where do we get the words to name them?

Sometimes we use old words in a new meaning[1]. For example[2] the verb **to write** comes from the verb which many centuries ago meant **to scratch** (царапать).

Sometimes the first meaning of the word does not disappear[3] and we can see its development[4]. Let us take the word **board** for example. You know its first meaning *доска*. Then it developed into *стол*. But when the French word **table** came into the English language, the word **board** lost this meaning and came to mean **food**, as you can see in the expression[5] **bed and board** — *квартира и стол*. The Russian word *стол* has

[1] **meaning** [ˈmiːnɪŋ] — значение; **to mean (meant)** [ment] — означать

[2] **for example** [fɔr ɪgˈzɑːmp(ə)l] — например

[3] **disappear** [ˈdɪsəˈpɪə] — исчезать

[4] **development** [dɪˈveləpmənt] — развитие; **to develop** — развиваться

[5] **expression** [ɪkˈspreʃ(ə)n] — выражение

this meaning too. Then it developed into the meaning *совет, правление* — that is a table round which people meet for some kind of business[1].

You know the expression **to be on board the ship**, which means to be on the ship. One can also board a train, a tram or a plane[2], which means to take a train, a tram or a plane. **To be on the boards** means to be an actor, to play on the stage[3], which is made of boards.

Very often people take the new word from another language. **School, money, number, cook** and many other Latin words came into Old English more than 1500 years ago. It shows that people who lived then in Britain learned from the Romans[4] how to teach their children at schools, how to use money, how to cook food and many other things.

A few years ago the word **sputnik**[5] was used only by the Russians, because it is a Russian word. On October 4, 1957, the first Soviet Sputnik was launched[6] and a new word was introduced[7] into English and into many other languages.

Exercise

Translate the text into Russian.

[1] **business** [ˈbɪznɪs] — дело

[2] **plane** — самолет

[3] **stage** [steɪdʒ] — сцена

[4] **Romans** [ˈrəʊmənz] — римляне

[5] **sputnik** [ˈspʊtnɪk] — спутник

[6] **to launch** [lɔːntʃ] — запускать

[7] **was introduced** [ˈɪntrəˈdjuːst] — было введено

SIXPENCE[1]

After K. Mansfield

"Dicky, come here! Come here, sir, at once[2]! Do you hear your mother calling you? Dicky!"

But Dicky did not want to come. Oh, he heard his mother all right. A ringing little laugh was his answer. He ran away; as his sisters called it, Dicky suddenly went "mad dog."[3]

It began at tea-time. Dicky's mother and Mrs. Spears were sitting[4] in the room sewing. The children were eating[5] their bread and butter in their room, and the servant girl was just going to give them the milk, when Dicky suddenly took the bread plate, put it on his head and took the bread knife.

"Look at me!" he shouted. His sisters looked and before the servant girl could get there, the bread plate went to the floor and broke into little pieces. Then the girls started crying, "Mother, come and look what he has done! Dicky has broken a big plate! Come and stop him, Mother!"

You can imagine how Mother came running. But she was too late. Dicky had got out of the chair, run out of the room to the garden and, well,— there she stood calling him, helpless. What could she do? She could not run after the child. She could not look for the boy among the apple-trees. And then Mrs. Spears, who was waiting[6] for her in the room, Mrs. Spears, whose two boys were so exemplary[7]! It was just awful[8].

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[1] **sixpence** [ˈsɪkspəns] — *серебряная монета достоинством в шесть пенсов*

[2] **at once** [ətˈwʌns] — сейчас же

[3] **went "mad dog"** — превратился в «бешеную собаку»

[4] **were sitting** — сидели

[5] **were eating** — ели

[6] **was waiting** — ждала

[7] **exemplary** [ɪgˈzemplərɪ] — образцовый

[8] **just awful** [ˈɔ:f(ə)l] — *зд.* просто ужасно

"Very well, Dicky," she cried, "I shall have to think of some way of punishing you[1]!"

"I don't care[2]," came the high little voice with that ringing laugh again. What could she do? She went back to Mrs. Spears.

"Oh, Mrs. Spears, I am so sorry. I had to leave you for some time."

"It's all right, dear," said Mrs Spears, "these little things happen in family life. May I ask you what the matter was?"

"It was Dicky," said Mrs. Bendall, looking helplessly for her needle. And she explained the whole matter to Mrs. Spears. "And I don't know what to do with him." Mrs. Spears opened her eyes. "Did you try a whipping[3]?" she said.

"No," said Mrs. Bendall. "We have never whipped the children. And Dicky is so little."

"Oh, my dear," said Mrs. Spears, and she put her needle-work down. "I am sure you are not right. Whipping is very useful. Nothing really takes its place. Well, my two boys, and you know, they are exemplary now, were bad too. I tried different ways: I tried to make them stand on the table for the whole Saturday afternoon or to soap their tongues with yellow soap[4], but there is nothing like whipping. I always ask their father to do it."

"Their father?" said Mrs. Bendall. "Then it is not you who does it?"

"Never," said Mrs. Spears angrily, "I don't think it's the mother's duty[5] to whip the children. It is the duty of the father. It is much better."

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[1] **I shall have to think of some way of punishing** [ˈpʌnɪʃɪŋ] **you** — я должна буду подумать о том, как наказать тебя

[2] **I don't care** [keə] — Мне все равно

[3] **whipping** — порка; **to whip** — пороть

[4] **to soap their tongues** [ˈtʌŋz] **with yellow soap** — намылить им языки желтым мылом *(желтое мыло — особенно едкое)*

[5] **duty** [ˈdju:tɪ] — долг, обязанность

"Yes, I can imagine that," said Mrs. Bendall, "I shall speak to Edward the moment he comes in."

* * *

When the children went to bed, Dicky's father returned home. He was hot and tired after his working day. Mrs. Bendall opened the door.

"Why, Edward! I am so glad you have come home."

"Oh, what has happened?" Edward took off his hat.

"Come in," said Mrs. Bendall quickly. "I just can't tell you how bad Dicky has been. You have no idea what a child of six can do. He has been awful. I've tried everything but it's all useless. You must whip him, Edward, that's what you must do."

"But why have I to start whipping the boy? We've never done it before," said Edward.

"Because—," said his wife, "don't you see? I can do nothing with him. You don't understand, Edward, you can't. You are not at home all day long." Edward almost fell into the chair.

"What must I whip him with?" he said weakly[1].

"Your slipper[2], of course," said his wife.

Edward was awfully tired. He could not think. "All right, give me that slipper," he said. He got up and went to Dicky's room. He opened the door and came in. Dicky was standing in the middle of the room in his night-shirt.

"Well, Dicky," said the father, "You know what I've come for?" Dicky didn't answer.

"I've come to give you a whipping."

No answer.

"Take off your night-shirt."

At that Dicky looked up. His face became red.

"Must I?" he said in a low voice.

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[1] **weakly** [ˈwi:klɪ] — *зд.* слабым голосом

[2] **slipper** [ˈslɪpə] — комнатная туфля

"Now, be quick about it," said Edward and taking the slipper he gave Dicky three hard slaps[1]. "Well, that'll teach you a lesson." Dicky stood there with his head down. "Get into bed," said his father. But Dicky stood still. Then he looked up. His lips were quivering[2] but his eyes were dry.

"I have not washed my face, daddy[3]."

But looking at this little face, Edward turned and ran out of the room straight into the garden. "What have I done?" he thought. "I have whipped Dicky, whipped my little man with a slipper. And what for? I don't even know. And my boy didn't even cry. He called me "daddy", he forgave me without a word. But I'll never forgive myself." And he ran back to the house. The little boy was in bed. Even now he wasn't crying. Edward closed the door. He didn't know what to do.

"Not asleep yet, Dicky?" asked he.

"No, daddy."

Edward came over and sat down on his boy's bed.

"Nothing the matter, little man, is there?[4]" said Edward in a very low voice.

"No, daddy," came from Dicky. Edward carefully took Dicky's hot little hand.

"You, you mustn't think of what happened just now, little man," he said. "See? That's all over now. That's forgotten. That's never going to happen again. See?[5]"

"Yes, daddy."

"Now you must forget all about it and smile, eh? Little man... Old boy..."

And he tried to smile himself. Dicky lay as before. This was awful. Dicky's father got up and went over to the window.

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[1] **slap** — шлепок

[2] **His lips were quivering** — [ˈkwɪv(ə)rɪŋ] — Его губы дрожали

[3] **daddy** [ˈdædɪ] — папочка

[4] **Nothing the matter, little man, is there?** — Ничего не случилось, малыш, не правда ли?

[5] **That's never going to happen again. See?** — Это никогда больше не случится. Понимаешь?

It was almost dark in the garden. But in the dark sky the evening star shone. The father stood looking at the star and at the leaves of the big black tree. He put his hand into his pocket and found some money there. Bringing it out, he chose a new sixpence and went back to Dicky.

"That's for you, little man. Buy something," said Edward putting the sixpence on the bed.

But could even that — could his words and the sixpence— blot out what had been[1]?

Exercises

Checking Comprehension

1 Say who:

1) broke the bread plate.
2) called mother.
3) advised Mrs. Bendall to try a whipping.
4) whipped Mrs. Spears' children.
5) asked Dicky's father to whip him.
6) gave Dicky three hard slaps.
7) stood with quivering lips but with dry eyes.
8) tried to smile.
9) was sorry for Dicky.
10) gave Dicky a sixpence.

2 Answer the questions.

1) Was Dicky an exemplary boy?
2) How old was Dicky?
3) Why did his mother want to punish him?

[1] **blot out what had been** — загладить то, что было

4) How did Mrs. Spears try to make her children exemplary?
5) Did Mrs. Spears believe in whipping children?
6) Did Dicky's mother whip Dicky herself?
7) Did Edward want to whip his son?
8) Why did he agree to whip Dicky?
9) Why were Dicky's lips quivering?
10) Dicky's father was sorry for what he had done, wasn't he?
11) Do you think that Dicky will forget his offence?
12) Have your parents ever whipped you?
13) Do you think parents can whip their children if they don't obey them?

Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the box in a proper form.

mad	dry
to sew	useless
to imagine	to forgive
to happen	a duty
to be tired	useful

1) It is your ____ to help your mother.
2) "Please, ____ me. I'm sorry that I have spoken rudely to you," Lady Linette told Gareth.
3) You can't ____ how beautiful the sea is in the moonlight.
4) My sister can ____ and she makes all her dresses herself.
5) The boys ran and fought all day long and by the evening they ____ very ____ .

6) "What ____ ?" asked the policeman, coming up to the crowd of people.
7) His advice is very ____ . I think you should follow it.
8) It's ____ to hide the money. They'll find it.
9) One should take instant coffee only with a ____ teaspoon.
10) What are you doing? Are you ____ ?

2 Say which of the words is the Odd One Out and why.

1) to laugh, to cry, to break, to shout
2) middle, end, piece, beginning
3) helpless, useful, dangerous, dictation
4) soap, milk, butter, meat
5) star, sky, tree, sun
6) to cook, to sew, to wash up, to whip
7) plate, shirt, fork, knife
8) loud, low, long, high

3 Translate into English paying attention to the use of Present Continuous and Present Perfect.

1) Я сейчас занята. Я делаю уроки.
2) Ты уже сделала уроки? Пойдем гулять.
3) Я не могу сейчас с тобой разговаривать. Я ухожу.
4) Доктор уже ушел. Приходите завтра.
5) — Почему ты плачешь, Дики? — Я разбил мамину любимую чашку.
6) Посмотри! Наша собака играет с мячиком.
7) «Я не вымыл лицо, папа», сказал мальчик.
8) В этом месяце наши футболисты выиграли два матча.
9) Ура (hurrah)! Наши футболисты выигрывают.
10) Я ищу мои домашние тапочки, но еще не нашел их.

Discussing the Text

1 Imagine that you are:

1) Dicky's mother. Say:
a) what Dick did at tea-time;
b) what Mrs. Spears advised you to do;
c) why you asked your husband to whip Dicky.

2) Dicky's father. Say:
a) why you agreed to whip your son;
b) whether you ever whipped him before;
c) how Dicky behaved (вел себя) after the punishment;
d) why you were sorry for what you had done.

3) Dicky. Say:
a) how you behaved at tea-time;
b) if you think that your parents were right;
c) why you didn't cry;
d) why you think your father gave you a sixpence.

2 Make up and act out the dialogue between Dicky and his father.

ANECDOTES ABOUT LITTLE CHILDREN

Tom: How is your little brother, Johnny?
Johnny: He is ill in bed. He hurt himself.[1]
Tom: That is too bad. How did he do it?
Johnny: We played who could lean furthest out[2] of the window, and he won[3].

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[1] **He hurt himself.** — Он разбился.
[2] **to lean furthest** [ˈfɜːðɪst] **out** — высунуться дальше
[3] **to win (won)** [wʌn] — победить

* * *

Mother: Johnny, how do you want to take this castor oil[1]?
Johnny: With a fork.

* * *

"You never saw my hands as dirty as that," said Mother to her little girl.

"I never saw you when you were a little girl," was the answer.

FINIS[2]

One day two boys were talking about books. "What a great author that man 'Finis' must be!" said one of them. "I have seen his name on hundreds of books." The other looked scornfully[3] at him and said, "Well, you are a fool[4], don't you know that 'Finis' is the name of the printer[5]?"

HE HAS EATEN IT!

Tommy liked to talk very much and his father did not allow him to speak at mealtimes[6]. Once at dinner Tommy wanted to speak very much. At last his father saw it and asked kindly, "Well, my boy, what is it?" "Are caterpiliars[7] good to eat?" asked Tommy. "No," said the lather. What makes you ask that?" "You had one in your plate, but you have eaten it now," answered Tommy.

---

[1] **castor oil** [ˈkɑːstəˈ(r)ɔɪl] — касторовое масло, касторка
[2] **finis** [ˈfɪnɪs] — конец *(лат.)*
[3] **scornfully** [ˈskɔːnf(ə)lɪ] — презрительно
[4] **fool** — дурак, глупый
[5] **printer** — печатник
[6] **at mealtimes** — во время еды
[7] **caterpillar** [ˈkætəˈpɪlə] — гусеница

Exercise

Act out the anecdotes.

THE LAZY[1] BOY

Who gets a scolding[2] every day,
Because he is too fond of[3] play
And from his class will often stay[4]?
The lazy boy.
Who comes to school with dirty face,
And often shoes without a lace[5],
And so is always in disgrace[6]?
The lazy boy.
Who never does his writing well
And cannot ever read or spell?
Oh, anyone[7] can quickly tell —
The lazy boy.
Then I must never idle be[8]
That anyone may say of me,
"How very sad[9] it is to see
This lazy boy."

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[1] **lazy** [ˈleɪzɪ] — ленивый
[2] **a scolding** [ˈskəʊldɪŋ] — нагоняй
[3] **is too fond of** — слишком увлекается
[4] **from his class will often stay** — часто пропускает занятия
[5] **a lace** — шнурок
[6] **is always in disgrace** [dɪsˈgreɪs] — на кого всегда сердятся
[7] **anyone** — всякий
[8] **idle be** [aɪdl ˈbiː] = be idle — быть праздным
[9] **sad** — печально

Exercises

1 Read the poem aloud.

2 Translate it into Russian.

WAYLAND THE SMITH[1]

After R. Kipling

Wayland, the smith, was a god[2]. He was brought to England by some pirates[3] many hundred years ago. He was a very energetic[4] god and people all over the country believed[5] in him. But they did not love him. They were afraid of him. He was sure he was the master of the people and all the time asked them to give him men, women and horses as a sacrifice[6]. But a time came when people didn't want to give him anything more. So Wayland had no food. As he was too proud to beg and he was also too honest to steal[7], he worked, he became a smith.

Many gods had been brought[8] to England. For a time they became the people's favourites, but then as they got out of date[9], they left the country for Valhalla[10]. Wayland wished

[1] **Wayland the smith** [smɪθ] — кузнец Вейланд

[2] **god** — бог

[3] **pirate** — пират

[4] **energetic** [ˈenəˈdʒetɪk] — энергичный

[5] **to believe** [bɪˈliːv] — верить

[6] **sacrifice** [ˈsækrɪfaɪs] — жертва

[7] **too proud to beg... too honest** [ˈɒnɪst] **to steal** [stiːl] — слишком горд, чтобы просить... слишком честен, чтобы красть

[8] **had been brought** — были раньше привезены

[9] **to get out of date** — выходить из моды

[10] **Valhalla** [vælˈhælə] — Валгалла *(жилище богов по германской мифологии)*

to leave too, but as he was very proud, he was not allowed to go away to Valhalla. The other gods said, "You'll come and live with us only if some man or woman truly wishes you well[1]." But nobody did.

So Wayland, the smith, had to shoe[2] people's horses. Nobody ever saw him at work; you see, even now, living in the world, he didn't like to appear in the village. Men brought their horses to some place, where they tied them up, and went away, leaving their money there for the smith. When they returned for their horses, they found them shod but they never saw Wayland, the smith.

One day a farmer brought his horse to the smith, put a penny[3] on the stone, tied his horse to a tree and called out: "Smith, smith, here is work for you!" Then he sat down and fell asleep. Wayland shod his horse quickly and when the farmer woke up[4], he took his horse and rode away[5] without one word of thanks.

A little English fairy Puck[6], the oldest of all the old things of that old country, got very angry when he knew about it, and he decided to teach the farmer a lesson.

So he made the farmer lose his way. He made the horse go uphill and downhill, round the hill and back again. The whole night Puck's game continued and the farmer thought his horse was bewitched[7]. In the early morning a young man met the farmer and asked him what the matter was. When he heard the farmer's story, he was angry, as angry as Puck was, and he said, "Come back to the smith and thank him or you'll be sorry!"

[1] **truly wishes you well** — искренно пожелает тебе добра

[2] **to shoe** [ʃuː] **(shod, shod)** — подковывать

[3] **penny** [ˈpenɪ] — пенс *(мелкая английская монета)*

[4] **to wake (woke) up** — проснуться

[5] **to ride (rode) away** — ускакать

[6] **fairy Puck** [ˈfe(ə)rɪ ˈpʌk] — волшебник Пак

[7] **bewitched** [bɪˈwɪtʃt] — заколдованный

At first the farmer did not want to do so, but the young man was shaking him like a rat[1] till he went back and did as he was told.

Then the young man cried, "Ho! Smith of the Gods, I am ashamed of this farmer. But for everything you have done to him and to others of our people I thank you and truly wish you well!"

Wayland was free! He could go away to Valhalla because a man had wished him well. He laughed and he cried with joy[2]. But he was honest, very honest. He wanted to thank the young man. So he made a wonderful sword[3], brought it to the young man and put it by his side in the night. Then he went away to Valhalla and since that time never appeared in England again.

Exercises

Checking Comprehension

1 Say whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1) Wayland was a peasant.
2) People loved him.
3) People were afraid of him.
4) He was a kind man.
5) He asked people to give him men, women and horses to help him in his work.
6) He became a smith because he needed money to buy food.
7) Wayland did not want to live with the gods on Valhalla.

[1] **was shaking him like a rat** — тряс его, как крысу
[2] **with joy** — от радости
[3] **sword** [sɔ:d] — меч

8) Gods didn't allow him to live with them until some man or woman truly wished him well.
9) People always saw Wayland when they brought their horses to him.
10) Puck got angry with the farmer because he hadn't paid Wayland.
11) Puck made the farmer lose his way.
12) The young man told the farmer to come back to Wayland and thank him.
13) The young man thanked Wayland for everything he had done to the people and wished him well.
14) Wayland was angry with the young man.
15) He decided to stay in the village.

2 Put the sentences in the right order to make a summary.

1) Wayland had no food and he became a smith.
2) Wayland wished to leave for Valhalla.
3) Wayland was brought to England many hundred years ago.
4) People brought him horses and left their money.
5) A time came when people refused to give him anything more.
6) Wayland told people to give him men, women and horses as a sacrifice.
7) The other gods didn't allow Wayland to go to Valhalla because he was too proud.
8) A little English fairy Puck, decided to punish the farmer because he had not thanked Wayland.
9) The other gods said, "You'll live with us only if some man or woman truly wishes you well."
10) Puck made the farmer lose his way.
11) The young man wished Wayland well.
12) Wayland gave the young man a wonderful sword.
13) Wayland went away to Valhalla and since that time never appeared in England again.

14) The young man made the farmer come back to the smith and thank him.

📖 *Working with Vocabulary and Grammar*

1 Match the words in the columns (according to the text).

energetic	fairy
honest	country
early	man
little	Wayland
bewitched	god
old	morning
young	sword
proud	horse

2 Give the Russian equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

to believe, a sacrifice, to be proud, to steal, honest, to tie, to fall asleep, to shoe, to teach a lesson, to lose one's way, bewitched, a rat, to be ashamed, to appear.

3 Translate the sentences using Present Perfect or Past Simple.

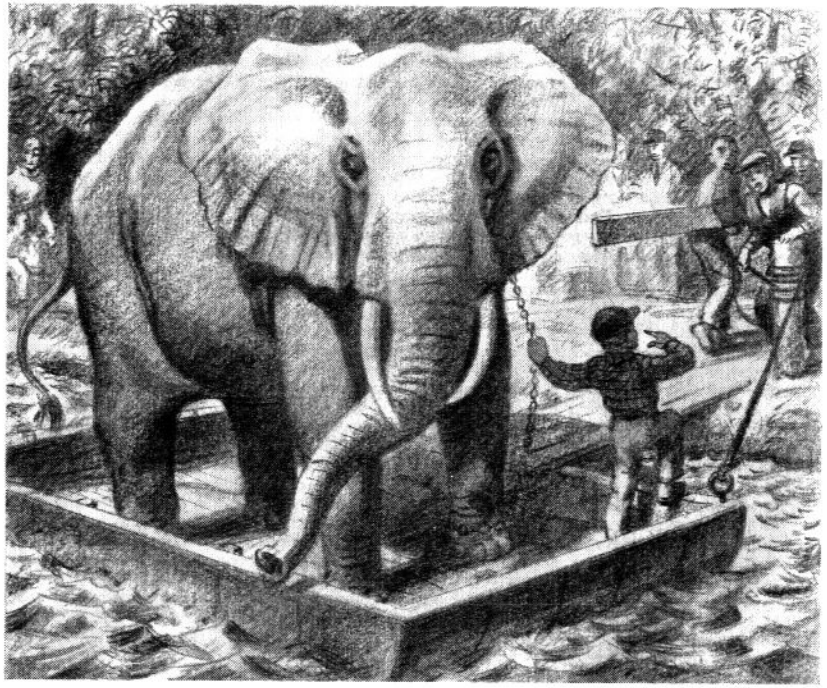
1) Сегодня я проснулась в 10 часов утра.
2) Я только что проснулась и еще не умылась.
3) Он привязал лошадь к дереву и ушел.
4) Почему ты привязал собаку? Она не убежит.
5) На этой неделе я получила деньги за работу.
6) Вчера я видела по телевизору интересный фильм.
7) Ты уже решила, куда мы пойдем вечером?
8) В прошлом году мы ездили к морю.
9) Посмотри! Дождь перестал?
10) Когда дождь перестал, мы пошли гулять.

⌛ *Discussing the Text*

1 Make a chain-story (every pupil in turn adds one or two sentences to the story).

2 What do you think?

1) Was Wayland a good God?
2) Why did Wayland want to live in Valhalla?
3) Why didn't other gods want to allow Wayland to live with them?
4) Why didn't people see Wayland?
5) Was it possible for people to thank the smith if they didn't see him?
6) Was Puck right when he got angry with the farmer but not with all other people who didn't thank him?
7) Was the young man right when he wished Wayland well?
8) Do you think that Wayland deserved (заслужил) to go to Valhalla?



TWO STORIES ABOUT CLEVER BOYS

I

It happened many, many years ago in a small village. There was a very large jar full of water[1], standing in front of a house. One day some children were playing by the side of this jar. One of the children climbed[2] on the jar and looked in. Suddenly he fell into the jar! What could the children do? How could they save the child? Nobody had any idea what to do. Then a clever child brought a large stone and

[1] **jar** [dʒɑ:] **full** [fʊl] **of water** — кувшин, наполненный водой
[2] **to climb** [klaɪm] — влезать

threw it at the jar. The jar broke, the water ran out and the child was saved[1].

II

A long, long time ago a man with an elephant[2] came to a village. This was the first time the people of the village saw such a big animal, and they wanted to know what the weight[3] of the elephant was. But each of them had different ideas about it. Everybody said that he was right and the others were wrong[4].

They tried to think of a plan by which they could know how much the elephant weighed. But they could not find any because they had no scales[5] large enough to weigh such a big animal.

Then a little boy said, "I have a plan to find out how much it weighs; please let me try it."

They laughed at him. They could not imagine that a little child could find a plan when they, old people, couldn't do so; but they decided to let him try.

The child first told them to put the elephant in a big boat. The weight of the animal, of course, made the boat sink[6] a little way in the water. The boy then made a mark[7] on the side of the boat where the water reached[8]. Then he told them to take the elephant out of the boat, and the boat went up again.

After that, he collected some large stones and told the people to put them in the boat one by one. The boat began to sink again till at last the water came up to the mark on the side. This showed that the stones in the boat were of the same weight as the weight of the elephant.

[1] **was saved** — был спасен
[2] **elephant** [ˈelɪfənt] — слон
[3] **weight** [weɪt] — вес; **to weigh** [weɪ] — взвешивать; весить
[4] **were wrong** [rɒŋ] — были неправы
[5] **scales** [skeɪlz] — весы
[6] **to sink** — погрузиться (в воду)
[7] **mark** — отметка
[8] **to reach** [ri:tʃ] — достигать

It was then very easy to weigh the stones one by one and when these weights were added[8] together, the people knew what the weight of the elephant was.

Exercises

Answer the questions.

a)

1) Where and when did the event described in the story take place?
2) Where did the children play?
3) What did one of the children do?
4) What happened to the boy?
5) Was it possible to save him?
6) How was the child saved?

b)

1) Did the people of the village see an elephant before?
2) Did it happen in India?
3) What did the people want to know?
4) Why couldn't they weigh the elephant?
5) Did the people believe that a little boy could think of a plan how to weigh the elephant?
6) What did the boy tell them to do first?
7) What did the boy do when the elephant was put in a big boat?
8) What did the boy tell the people to put into the boat?
9) In what way did the people know the weight of the elephant?
10) Do you think that the boy knew physics? What law of physics did he use?

[8] **to add** — складывать *(в арифметике)*

THE LAST WORD OF A BLUEBIRD[1]

Robert Frost

As I went out a Crow[2]
In a low voice said, "Oh,
I was looking for you.
How do you do?
I just came to tell you
To tell Lesley, will you[3]?
That her little Bluebird
Wanted me to bring word
That the north wind last night
That made the stars bright
And made ice on the trough[4]
Almost made him cough
His tail feathers off[5].
He just had to fly[6]!
But he sent her Good-bye,
And said to be good,
And wear[7] her red hood[8],
And look for skunk[9] tracks[10]

[1] **bluebird** [ˈblu:bɜ:d] — *американская певчая птичка*

[2] **crow** [krəʊ] — ворона

[3] **to tell Lesley, will you** — *зд.* передайте, пожалуйста, Лесли *(имя девочки)*

[4] **trough** [trɒf] — жолоб

[5] **almost made him cough** [kɒf] **his tail feathers** [ˈfeðəz] **off** — заставил его так кашлять, что у него чуть не вылетели все перья из хвоста

[6] **to fly** — *зд.* улететь

[7] **to wear** [weə] — носить

[8] **hood** — *зд.* шапочка

[9] **skunk** — хорек

[10] **track** — след

In the snow with an ax[1]
And do everything!
And perhaps in the spring
He would come back and sing[2]."

Exercise

What were the last words of the Bluebird? Do you think Lesley will miss her little Bluebird?

TOBERMORY[3]

After Saki (H. Munro)

It was a cold afternoon of a late August day. Mrs. Blemley's guests[4] were sitting[5] at the tea-table. They were all listening to Mr. Appin who said he was going to show them the most important and interesting experiment[6] in the world's science.

"And do you really ask us to believe[7] that you have found a way to teach animals to speak as people do and that our cat, dear old Tobermory, is your first and best pupil?"

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[1] **ax** — топорик

[2] **would** [wʊd] **come back and sing** — вернется и будет петь

[3] **Tobermory** — Тобермори *(кличка кота)*

[4] **Mrs. Blemley's** [ˈmɪsɪz ˈblemlɪz] **guests** [gests] — гости миссис Блемли

[5] **were sitting** — сидели *(эта грамматическая форма выражает действие, которое длилось в какой-то определенный промежуток времени; см. далее:* **were listening, was giving** — слушали, давал)

[6] **experiment** [ɪkˈsperɪmənt] — эксперимент

[7] **to believe** [bɪˈliːv] — поверить

"It is a problem at which I have been working for[1] the last seventeen years," said Mr. Appin. "Of course, I have experimented with thousands of animals, but the last two years only with cats, who are the cleverest. Here and there among cats, one finds the highest intellect[2] just as one does[3] among the people, and when I met Tobermory a week ago, I saw at once what kind of a cat he was, and my experiments have shown that I was right: with Tobermory, as you call him, I have reached the goal[4]."

"And do you want to say," asked Miss Resker, "that you have taught Tobermory to say and understand words and short sentences?"

"My dear Miss Resker," said the scientist, "one teaches little children in such a way. Tobermory is an animal of the highest intellect and he can speak our language as we do."

Nobody believed it, but, being polite, didn't say anything.

"Hadn't we better have the cat in and see for ourselves?[5]" at last said Mrs. Blemley. Her husband went to look for the animal.

In a minute Mr. Blemley was back in the room. "Oh, it is true," he cried out. "I found him in a bedroom and called out to him to come for his tea. He looked at me as he always does and I said, 'Come on, Toby, don't keep us waiting[6]!' and can you imagine? — he answered in the most natural voice — 'I will come when I like.'" Nobody believed Mr. Blemley. A hot discussion arose when suddenly Tobermory came in.

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[1] **I have been working for...** — Я работал в течение...

[2] **one finds the highest intellect** [ˈɪntɪlekt] — можно найти высочайший интеллект

[3] **just as one does** — точно так как

[4] **I have reached the goal** [gəʊl] — я достиг цели

[5] **Hadn't we better have the cat in and see for ourselves** [aʊəˈselvz]**?** — Не лучше ли позвать кота в комнату и самим убедиться в этом?

[6] **don't keep us waiting** — не заставляй нас ждать

"Will you have some milk, Tobermory," asked Mrs. Blemley in a sugary voice. "I think I will," was a cold answer. Mrs. Blemley's hand trembled[1] when she was giving Tobermory milk. Nobody could say a word. At last Miss Resker asked, "Was it very difficult to learn the language of people?" Tobermory looked straight at her for a moment and then turned away and looked at the wall. Everybody saw he was not going to answer silly[2] questions.

"May I ask you what you think of people's intellect?" asked one of the ladies.

"Of whose intellect do you want to know, of a man's or of a woman's?"

"Oh, well, I want to know of my intellect."

"It is very difficult to answer your question," said Tobermory, whose voice showed it was never difficult for him to say anything. "Yesterday, when Mr. and Mrs. Blemlev discussed whom to invite to the party, Mr. Blemley said about you, 'We had better not invite this lady, as she is the silliest woman in the world.' But Mrs. Blemley answered, 'That's just why[3] I am going to invite her. I hope she is silly enough to buy[4] our old car which is so old and bad that nobody will ever buy it.'"

Mrs. Blemley blushed[5] and tried to say something but could not: only five or six hours ago she had told[6] the lady how nice their old car was. Mr. Blemley tried to change the conversation. He turned to the cat. "Is your dinner ready, Toby? Perhaps you'll go and see."

"Thank you," answered the cat, "I've just had my milk. I do not want to die of too much eating."

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[1] **to tremble** [ˈtremb(ə)l] — дрожать

[2] **silly** [ˈsɪlɪ] — глупый, пустяковый

[3] **That's just why** — Вот почему

[4] **she is silly enough to buy** — она достаточно глупа, чтобы купить

[5] **to blush** — вспыхнуть *(о лице)*

[6] **had told** — сказала

"Oh, cats have nine lives you know," said Mr. Blemley heartily.

"May be," answered Tobermory, "but only one liver[1]."

"Dear," said one of the guests, "are you going to let that cat go out and speak about us in the kitchen?"

The panic became general.[2] The cat could know their secrets[3]! He could tell everything to everybody! Some guests ran out of the room, some were thinking of a present for Tobermory — may be a nice little mouse — to make him silent[4].

"Oh, why did I come here?" cried out Miss Resker.

Tobermory was ready to give an answer. "You came here because you wanted to have a good dinner. You said to your friend today, 'The Blemleys are the dullest[5] people, I know, but they are clever enough to have a good cook in their house.' And your friend repeated your words to another lady and said, 'That woman is always hungry[6]. She is ready to go anywhere[7] to get a plate of soup and a piece of meat.' And that lady said..."

But at that moment Tobarmory saw his enemy[8], a big red cat, Tom, from the next house, and ran out of the room.

When he was gone, the guests asked Mr. Appin, "Can Tobermory teach the other cats to speak?" And they were very glad to hear that Toby could not do so. Then Mrs. Blemley began to speak, "My husband and I like Tobermory very much, but now, of course, we have only one way out[9]. We must make him silent and if it cannot be done, well, then..." "We can put some poison[10] into his food at dinner-time!" said Mr. Blemley.

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[1] **liver** [ˈlɪvə] — печень

[2] **The panic became general** [ˈdʒenrəl].— Поднялась всеобщая паника.

[3] **secret** [ˈsiːkrɪt] — тайна, секрет

[4] **to make him silent** — чтобы заставить его молчать

[5] **dull** — скучный

[6] **hungry** [ˈhʌŋgrɪ] — голодный

[7] **to go anywhere** — пойти куда угодно

[8] **enemy** [ˈenəmɪ] — враг

[9] **way out** — выход

[10] **poison** [ˈpɔɪz(ə)n] — яд

"But what about science!" cried Mr. Appin. "After all my years of experiments!"

"You can go and make your experiments on the elephants at the Zoo[1]. They are clever and they don't come to our rooms, they don't lie under our chairs. And they don't listen to our conversations."

When dinner-time came, the guests sat down at the table but spoke very little. Miss Resker took just a little piece of bread and looked at the meat as if it were[2] her enemy. Everybody was looking at the door, waiting for Tobermory. They waited for a long time, but the cat never came. Late at night Mr. Blemley said, "He won't come. I'm afraid he has gone to the newspaper office[3]. His article[4] will appear tomorrow, I'm sure."

In the morning a gardener found the cat on the flowerbed. Tobermory was dead. It was seen that he had fallen in the fight with his enemy, the big red Tom from the next house. Some time later an elephant in the Zoo suddenly killed an Englishman. The name of the Englishman appeared in the newspapers — it was Appin.

Exercises

Checking Comprehension

1 Say who:

1) was going to show the guests his experiment.
2) said that cats were the cleverest animals.

[1] **on the elephants** [ˈelɪfənts] **at the Zoo** — на слонах в зоопарке
[2] **as if it were** — как будто оно было
[3] **newspaper office** [ˈɒfɪs] — редакция газеты
[4] **article** [ˈɑːtɪk(ə)l] — статья

3) said that they had better see for themselves.
4) asked Tobermory if he wanted some milk.
5) asked Tobermory what he thought of people's intellect.
6) told the guests about Mr. and Mrs. Blemley's conversation.
7) said that cats had nine lives.
8) asked Mr. Appin if Tobermory could teach the other cats to speak.
9) said that they must make Tobermory silent.
10) said that he was afraid that Tobermory had gone to the newspaper office.
11) killed an Englishman.
12) was killed by an elephant.

2 Say what you have learnt about:

- Mr. Appin
- Tobermory
- Mr. and Mrs. Blemley
- Tom

Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Say what the italicized words mean.

1) In the 20th century the world's *science* made great progress.
2) For many years Maugli lived in the jungle *among* wolves.
3) He is happy because he's reached his *goal.*
4) "Can you help me to translate this *sentence*?" the boy asked.
5) *Polite* people always say "please" and "thank you."
6) I'll invite many *guests* to my birthday party.

7) This TV film is very *dull*. I won't see it.
8) Hares (зайцы) have a lot of *enemies*.
9) Tobermory's masters wanted to put *poison* into his food.
10) There is an interesting *article* in today's "MK". I advise you to read it.

2 Find in the text the words rhyming (рифмующиеся) with the following:

grow/live/reach/write/coal/caught/right/buy/tests/house

3 Put the verbs in brackets in Past Simple, Past Perfect or Future in the Past.

1) It was seen that Tobermory (to fall) in the fight with the enemy.
2) Mr. Appin said that Tobermory (can) speak.
3) He believed that cats (to be) the cleverest animals.
4) I hoped that he (to invite) me to his birthday party.
5) We didn't know that the Lavrovs (to leave) Moscow.
6) The guests asked Mr. Appin how he (to teach) the cat to speak.
7) Mrs. Blemley said that they (to love) Tobermory.
8) We asked Peter whether he (to show) us his animals.
9) We were sorry that our bird (to fly) away.
10) Mother asked Nick whether he (to do) his home work.

Discussing the Text

1 Say why:

1) the guests didn't believe Mr. Appin.
2) Mr. Appin thought that cats were the most intellectual animals.
3) Mr. Appin said that he had reached the goal.

4) the guests thought of a present for Tobermory.
5) Mr. and Mrs. Blemley wanted to make Tobermory silent.
6) the guests wanted Mr. Appin to make his experiments on the elephants at the Zoo.
7) the guests had no appetite and spoke very little.
8) Tobermory didn't come again that evening.
9) Tobermory died.
10) an elephant in the Zoo killed Mr. Appin.

2 Make up and act out a conversation between Mr. Appin and the guests.

3 Imagine that you are:

1) one of the guests. Say:
a) whether you believed Mr. Appin.
b) what you felt when the cat began to speak.
c) why you were afraid that the cat would speak about you.

2) Tobermory. Say:
a) whether you liked to learn to speak
b) whether you liked Mr. Appin.
c) what you thought of your masters.
d) why the guests wanted to make you silent.

3) Mr. Blemley. Say:
a) whether you were glad that your cat could speak.
b) why your wife wanted to invite one of the ladies.
c) what Miss Resker said about you and your wife.
d) whether you were sorry for Tobermory.

A PAIR OF TROUSERS[1]

Once a young man went to town and bought a pair of trousers. When he got home, he went upstairs[2] to his bedroom and put them on. He found that they were about two inches[3] too long.

He went downstairs, where his mother and two sisters were washing up the tea-things[4] in the kitchen.

[1] **A pair of trousers** [peə əv ˈtraʊzəz] — Пара брюк

[2] **upstairs** [ˈʌpˈsteəz] — вверх по лестнице; **downstairs** — вниз по лестнице

[3] **inch** [ɪntʃ] — дюйм *(2,5 см)*

[4] **were washing up the tea-things** — мыли чайную посуду

"These new trousers are too long," he said. "They need shortening[1] by two inches. Will one of you do this for me, please?" His mother and sisters were busy and nobody of them said anything.

When his mother finished washing up, she went upstairs to her son's bedroom and made the trousers shorter by two inches. Then she came downstairs but didn't say anything to her daughters.

After supper one of the sisters remembered her brother's trousers. She was a kind-hearted girl, so she went upstairs, shortened the trousers by two inches and did not say anything to anybody.

The other sister went to the cinema, but when she came back, she, too, remembered her brother's words. So she ran upstairs with her scissors, needle and thread and took two inches off the legs of the new trousers.

You can imagine the young man's face when he put the trousers on the next morning.

Exercises

1 Say whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1) The trousers were too short for the young man.
2) The young man decided to shorten the trousers.
3) His mother told him that she would do it.
4) His mother and his sisters shortened the trousers by two inches each.
5) The trousers were shortened by two inches.
6) The trousers became too short.
7) The young man thanked his mother and his sisters.

[1] **They need shortening** [ˈʃɔːtnɪŋ] — Их нужно укоротить; **to shorten** — укорачивать

2 Translate the sentences paying attention to the pronouns.

1) She said nothing to anybody.
2) She didn't say anything to anybody.
3) Look! There is somebody in the room.
4) Is there anybody here?
5) Go and buy something for supper, please.
6) Is there anything interesting on the TV today?
7) Are you hungry? Do you want something to eat?
8) — What shall I give you to eat? — Give me anything. I'm hungry.

RIDDLES

1) When is the best time to study the book of nature[1]?

(When autumn turns leaves.)

2) Name the word of five letters, from which if you take two letters, only one is left[2].

(„Stone")

3) What grows larger when you take from it?

(A hole)

Exercises

1 Guess the Riddles.

2 Translate them into Russian.

[1] **nature** [ˈneɪtʃə] — природа
[2] **is left** — останется

A TRUE STORY

In the autumn of 1935, when I was a young man, I was travelling in the North-West of India[1]. One evening, after hunting[2] in the forest all day, I was returning to my tent. It was getting dark, and I was walking along a narrow path[3]. On my left was a great river; on my right a dark forest. Suddenly I saw two green eyes looking at me from among the trees. A man-eating tiger[4] was ready to jump on me. What could I do? Could I jump into the river? I kicked to the left. In the river there was a big crocodile[5] waiting for me with his mouth open. I was so afraid that I closed my eyes. The tiger jumped. I heard it. "What has happened?" I thought. I opened my eyes. What do you think I saw? The tiger had jumped over me and was now in the crocodile's mouth. That is a true story, believe[6] it or not!

Exercises

1 Make up 5—7 questions based on the story.

2 Retell the story and translate it into Russian.

[1] **I was travelling in the North-West of India** [ˈɪndɪə] — я путешествовал по северо-западной Индии
[2] **hunting** — охота
[3] **along a narrow** [ˈnærəʊ] **path** [pɑ:θ] — по узкой тропинке
[4] **tiger** [ˈtaɪgə] — тигр
[5] **crocodile** [ˈkrɒkədaɪl] — крокодил
[6] **to believe** [bɪˈli:v] — верить

THE SPHINX[1]

Have you ever seen a picture of the Sphinx? Do you know anything about the Sphinx? She was the most famous riddle-maker[2] in the world. Half-lion[3] and half-woman she never spoke; she opened her mouth only to ask the question: "What is that animal which walks on four legs in the morning, on two in the afternoon and on three at night?" If the man could not guess the riddle, the Sphinx ate him alive.

[1] **Sphinx** [sfɪŋks] — Сфинкс *(мифическое существо в Древнем Египте)*

[2] **riddle** [ˈrɪdl] — загадка; **riddle-maker** — мастер загадывать загадки

[3] **lion** [ˈlaɪən] — лев

One day a very clever man came her way. The Sphinx asked him the same question. She was already thinking of a fine dinner, when to her astonishment, he gave the right answer! "Man," he said, "when he is a child, he crawls[1] on hands and feet. That is the morning of his life. When he becomes a man, he walks on two feet. This is the afternoon of his life. When he is old, he walks with the help of a stick, and that is the evening of his life."

The Sphinx was so angry when her riddle was guessed that she killed herself[2].

Exercise

Answer the questions.

1) Who was the Sphinx?
2) How did the Sphinx look?
3) Where did she live?
4) What was the Sphinx's riddle?
5) What did the Sphinx do with a man if he could not guess the riddle?
6) Did anybody guess the riddle?
7) What did the man say?
8) Could you guess the riddle?
9) Why did the Sphinx kill herself?
10) Did you know anything about the Sphinx before?

[1] **to crawl** [krɔ:l] — ползать

[2] **herself** [(h)əˈself] — себя

A GREAT INVENTOR[1]

When we think of telegraphy, of gramophones, of moving pictures[2], we must remember the great inventor Thomas Alva Edison[3].

He was born[4] in a little village in America in 1847. When he went to school, the teachers thought him stupid[5] because he asked so many questions. The teachers were not very clever because they had to know it is not a stupid child who asks questions but a clever one who wants to learn.

So, Edison's mother took him away from school and taught him at home. He soon learned to read, and what is more important, he learned to think. One of the first things that he went in for[6] was chemistry[7]. He made many experiments[8] and soon knew a lot about chemistry.

Edison's parents were very poor and the boy had to work. When he was twelve, he began to sell newspapers and lived in a corner of the luggage van[9]. He kept his newspapers there. He had his little laboratory[10] and library in this van. Once one of his bottles[11] fell on the floor, broke, and set fire to the van[12]. The master of the train was so angry with Thomas, that he not only put the boy off the train, but also struck him on the head. After this Edison lost his hearing and soon became deaf[1].

Deaf, without money and help, without home, he was very unhappy. One day he saw a little boy playing right in front of a coming train. Edison ran up to the child, caught him in his arms and so saved[2] the little boy. The child's father was very thankful to Edison and wished to help him. He taught Edison telegraphy, and soon Edison became very good at getting and sending messages. He worked as a telegraph clerk for some years in different parts of the United States, and he spent much time in the study of chemistry and electricity[3].

When he was twenty-two years old, he went to New York. He came to New York without any money, but he was a good telegraphist and was not afraid of the future. Like most inventors, Edison did not think much about money. He wished to find better ways of doing things.

Edison improved[4] the electric lamp. He invented the machine that could "write sounds[5]". That was the first gramophone. He also made a machine that showed "moving pictures": it was a kind of box with a hole in front. When one looked into the hole and turned the wheel[6], one could see "a film", but the film lasted only for about twenty seconds, and only one man at a time could see it. Of course, those were not the moving pictures we see all over the world today, but Edison is famous for this invention, as well as for many others.

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[1] **to invent** [ɪn´vent] — изобретать; **inventor** [ɪn´ventə] — изобретатель

[2] **telegraphy** [tɪ´legrəfɪ], **gramophone** [´græməfəʊn], **moving** [´mu:vɪŋ] **pictures** — телеграф, граммофон, кинематограф

[3] **Thomas Alva Edison** [´tɒməs ´ælvə ´edɪsn] — Томас Альва Эдисон

[4] **to be born** — родиться

[5] **stupid** [´stju:pɪd] — глупый

[6] **he went in for** — он занялся, увлекся

[7] **chemistry** [´kemɪstrɪ] — химия

[8] **experiment** [ɪk´sperɪmənt] — эксперимент, опыт

[9] **luggage van** [´lʌgɪdʒ ´væn] — товарный вагон

[10] **laboratory** [lə´bɒrətrɪ] — лаборатория

[11] **bottle** [´bɒtl] — бутылка

[12] **set fire to the van** — вагон загорелся

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[1] **deaf** [def] — глухой

[2] **to save** [seɪv] — спасать

[3] **electricity** [´ɪlek´trɪsɪtɪ] — электричество; **electric** [ɪ´lektrɪk] — электрический

[4] **to improve** [ɪm´pru:v] — усовершенствовать

[5] **sound** [saʊnd] — звук

[6] **wheel** [wi:l] — колесо

Exercises

Checking Comprehension

Make the right choice.

1) Thomas Alva Edison was born	a) in England b) in America c) in Australia
2) His teachers thought him stupid because he	a) studied badly b) did not want to learn c) asked so many questions
3) His favourite subject was	a) chemistry b) physics c) mathematics
4) When he was twelve he	a) worked in a shop b) sold newspapers c) worked in a laboratory
5) The master of the train was angry with Thomas because he	a) had stolen his money b) had struck him on the head c) had set fire to the van
6) Thomas lost his hearing because	a) he had fallen ill b) the master of the train had struck him on the head c) he did not wash his ears
7) Edison worked as	a) a telegraphist b) an electrician c) a teacher of chemistry
8) Edison was the inventor of	a) an electric lamp b) a gramophone c) cinematograph

Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Find in the text the antonyms of the following words:

to forget, to die, stupid, rich, to buy, to put out a fire, to be pleased (быть довольным), to find, happy, behind, to stand still, to spoil (испортить).

2 Fill in the gaps with prepositions.

1) The boy went ____ ____ mathematics.
2) Hooligans set fire ____ cars.
3) The boy's father was so angry ____ his son that he whipped him.
4) She tried to cross the road ____ front ____ moving cars.
5) Mother ran ____ to her child and caught it ____ her arms.
6) Soon a girl became very good ____ sewing.
7) The children looked ____ the hole and saw moving pictures.
8) This actress is famous ____ her roles in Brasil serials.

Discussing the Text

Speak about Edison's inventions.

THE BARBER BOY'S STRIKE[1]

After Mulk Raj Anand

I knew Chandu[2] when he was a child, and we played games together. Chandu was six months older than I, and I was sure he was a wonderful boy because he could make beautiful paper kites.

But I must say he was not so good at his lessons at school, perhaps, because his father, who was a barber, taught him early hair cutting and shaving[3], so Chandu had no time for the home tasks which our schoolmaster gave us. Soon he had to leave school because his father died. My mother did not like our friendship. She said that Chandu was a barber's son and she did not allow me to play with the children of a lower caste[4]. But I liked Chandu and Chandu was kind to me.

One day I was astonished to find Chandu at the door of my house in the morning. He was dressed like a sahib[5] and came to show me how wonderful he looked in his new clothes.

"Fine!" I said. He ran to the house of the landlord[6] whom he shaved every morning and I went after him. There were not many people in the street at that time. Chandu looked very proud as he walked down the street dressed like a sahib. When he came to the house of the landlord, he met the landlord's little son, who shouted with joy[7] when he saw Chandu, the barber, in a beautiful dress of a great sahib.

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[1] **The barber** [ˈbɑ:bə] **boy's strike** — Забастовка маленького парикмахера

[2] **Chandu** [ˈtʃændu] — Чанду *(имя индийского мальчика)*

[3] **hair cutting** [ˈheəˈkʌtɪŋ] **and shaving** — стрижка волос и бритье; **to shave** — брить

[4] **caste** [kɑ:st] — каста *(в Индии общественная группа людей, связанных происхождением, единством наследственной профессии и правовым положением)*

[5] **sahib** [ˈsɑ:(h)ɪb] — саиб (господин)

[6] **landlord** — помещик

[7] **with joy** — от радости

"Oh, look," shouted the landlord, "look at the son of a pig[1]. Get out, get out! Put on the clothes which suit[2] a barber and don't let me see you in this dress again."

Chandu went out of the house. His face was red. He did not look at me. He ran to the grocer's shop[3] at the corner of the street. When I came up to the shop, I saw the grocer with a stick in his hand. He shouted at Chandu:

"You little pig, why are you walking about like a clown[4]?" Why don't you stay at home and look after your old mother? Go and come back in your old clothes. Then I'll let you shave me."

Chandu was afraid. He ran away and didn't even look at me. I almost cried as I thought that he hated me now just because I was of a higher caste. Just then my mother called me and said it was time for me to eat and to go to school. She told me again that she did not like my friendship with a barber boy.

* * *

But I never stopped thinking about Chandu. And on my way back home from school I came to the poor little house where he lived with his mother. The old woman was very kind to me, and was always glad when I came to see them. Turning to me she said, "I am afraid your mother will be angry with you, and with me, too, if she knows that you are here. You had better go home." "Where is Chandu?" I asked. "I don't know," she answered. "He went to town to shave some people. I'll tell him when he comes back, that you want to see him." "All right," I said and went home.

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[1] **pig** — свинья

[2] **to suit** [s(j)u:t] — подходить

[3] **grocer's** [ˈgrəʊsə] **shop** — бакалейная лавка; **grocer** — бакалейщик

[4] **clown** [klaʊn] — клоун

When we met in the evening, Chandu said to me, "I am going to teach those people in our village a lesson. I am going on strike[1]. I shall never go to their houses. I am going to buy a bicycle, I'll go to town on it every day and shave people there!" "Oh, that's wonderful," I said. Then we went to a shop and bought a bicycle. "You wait for another day or two," said Chandu, "I shall show you something that will make you laugh as you have never laughed before." "Tell me now," I said. "No, you wait. It is a thing that only a barber can know. I'll show them."

* * *

Next day I could not see Chandu because I was taken to see my aunt straight from school. But a week later he came to see me and said: "Now I shall show you the joke I told you about. Look! Do you see the men in the grocer's shop? Who is there?" I looked at the faces at the shop but I did not recognize anybody.

"Only some people sitting round and waiting for the landlord," I said. "Look again," Chandu went on. "The landlord is there. Have a look at his long white unshaved beard[2]." "Ha-Ha!" I laughed. "Now look at the grocer! His beard is long enough too! Now run up to the shop's window and call: 'Beavers[3]! Beavers!' They can't say anything to you." I did as I was told. "Beavers, beavers!" I shouted running by the shop. The people who were gathered round the shop laughed. "Catch him, catch him!" cried the grocer. "That barber boy has taught him to do so." But I got up a tree and shouted again, "Beavers, beavers!"

Soon everybody knew about the barber boy's strike. The people in the village laughed when they saw the unshaved faces of the landlord and the grocer.

[1] **strike** — забастовка; **to go on strike** — бастовать

[2] **unshaved beard** [bɪəd] — небритая борода

[3] **beaver** [ˈbi:və] — бородач

That week Chandu shaved many people in town and bought new clothes for himself and presents for his mother.

Then the landlord and the grocer decided to ask the barber from the other village to shave them. They were ready to give him twice as much money as they had payed to Chandu[1]. But Chandu had a new idea this time. He decided to open a shop near the bazaar[2] together with the other barbers near his village. He called the barbers to a meeting and said to them, "It is time for the rich people to come to our shop. We must stop dancing around them at their homes."

So the barbers opened their first shop in the village.

Exercises

Checking Comprehension

1 Say whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1) The story is told by a child.
2) Chandu was a good pupil.
3) Chandu's father was a barber.
4) Mulk's mother liked Chandu.
5) One day Chandu went to the landlady dressed as a barber.
6) The landlord was angry with Chandu because he thought that rich clothes didn't suit a boy of a lower caste.
7) The grocer didn't let Chandu shave him because he thought that Chandu was too young to shave him.

[1] **twice as much as they had paid to Chandu** — вдвое больше денег, чем они платили Чанду

[2] **bazaar** [bəˈzɑ:] — базар

8) Chandu decided to shave men in the town because he had no work in his village.
9) He went to the town by train.
10) Mulk didn't recognize the landlord and the grocer because they were unshaved.
11) Chandu decided to open his own barber's shop.
12) The other barbers refused to open a shop in the village.

2 Put the sentences in the right order.

1) One day Chandu got dressed like a sahib.
2) The grocer shouted at Chandu, "Go and come back in your old clothes."
3) Chandu's father taught him hair cutting and shaving.
4) He went to the grocer's shop.
5) When Chandu's father died the boy began to work.
6) Chandu decided to teach the landlord and the grocer a lesson.
7) People laughed at the landlord and the grocer because they were unshaved.
8) Chandu bought a bicycle and began to go to town and shave men there.
9) Chandu and other barbers opened their first shop in the village.
10) Chandu said to the barbers, "It is time for the rich people to come to our shop."

Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Find in the text the English for:

воздушный змей, стричь волосы, одежда, гордиться, ухаживать за кем-либо, бастовать, велосипед, борода, тетя, в два раза больше, парикмахерская.

2 Give the three forms of the following verbs:

to teach, to meet, to get, to let, to know, to tell, to come, to send, to write, to say, to ring, to strike.

3 Say which word is the Odd One Out and why.

1) a balloon, a kite, a ball, a helicopter (вертолет)
2) a bicycle, a horse, a car, a train
3) a landlord, a barber, a smith, a grocer
4) to cut hair, to shave, to make a hair do (прическа), to sew
5) an aunt, a neighbour, an uncle, a brother

4 Change the following sentences into reported speech.

1) "Put on the clothes which suit a barber," the landlord said to Chandu.
2) "Stay at home and look after your old mother," the grocer said to the boy.
3) "Don't laugh at us, please," they said to the people.
4) I said to Chandu, "Tell me about your plan today."
5) The young man said to his mother, "Please, shorten my trousers by two inches."
6) The guests said to the cat, "Please, Toby, don't keep us waiting."
7) Gareth said to the king, "Oh, king, let me go and help the lady."
8) Father gave Dicky a sixpence and said, "Buy something and don't be angry with me."

Discussing the Text

1 Say why:

1) the boy had to leave school.

2) Mulk's mother didn't allow him to play with Chandu.
3) Chandu decided to get dressed like a sahib.
4) the landlord and the grocer told Chandu to put on his old clothes.
5) Mulk came to Chandu's house.
6) Chandu bought a bicycle.
7) Chandu didn't want to shave his rich clients any more.
8) the people laughed at the landlord and the grocer.
9) Chandu called the barbers who lived near his village.
10) he decided to open a barber's shop near the bazaar.

2 Imagine that you are:

1) Chandu. Say:
a) whether you liked your work.
b) what you thought of your rich clients.
c) why you went on strike.
d) where you decided to shave your clients.

2) Mulk Raj Anand. Say:
a) why you wanted to play with Chandu.
b) whether you liked him dressed like a sahib.
c) what Chandu told you about his plans.
d) how the people in the grocer's shop looked like.

3) the grocer. Say:
a) why you were angry when you saw Chandu in the rich clothes.
b) what you felt when Chandu went on strike.
c) what you decided to do when the little barber went on strike.
d) whether you will go to the new barber's shop.

A GENERAL[1] IN A TRAIN

A famous general was once travelling in a crowded[2] train. An old woman poorly dressed, with a big basket in her hands, took the same train. She walked from one car[3] to another but could not find a seat[4], and nobody offered[5] her one. At last she came to the place where the general was sitting. He got up at once[6], took off his hat politely and said, "Please, madam[7], take this seat." In a moment a lot of men offered their seats to the general, but he said, "If there was no seat for this old woman, there is no seat for me."

Exercises

1 Retell the story.

2 Say what you think of the general and the other men in the car.

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[1] **general** [ˈdʒen(ə)rəl] — генерал
[2] **crowded** — [ˈkraʊdɪd] — переполненный
[3] **car** — вагон *(амер.)*
[4] **seat** [si:t] — место
[5] **to offer** [ˈɒfə] — предложить
[6] **at once** — сейчас же
[7] **madam** [ˈmædəm] — мадам, госпожа

WILL YOU BUY IT?

A cross-eyed[1] man in a black hat rang the bell of a house. A woman opened the door and asked him, "Well, what do you want?"

"Madam, be calm[2]," said the cross-eyed man in a low voice.

"What for?" she asked suspiciously[3].

"Madam," said the cross-eyed man, "have you a child?"

"Yes, I have," answered the woman, "what of it?"

"A little girl?" asked the cross-eyed man.

"No, a boy," answered the woman.

"Of course, a boy," repeated the cross-eyed man, "a young boy, not very old?"

"Yes," said the woman, "what about him?"

"Madam, do not be afraid," continued the cross-eyed man, "be brave and calm."

"Oh, what's the matter?" cried out the woman.

"Calm, calm," said the cross-eyed man in a kind voice. "Did not that little boy go out to play in the morning?"

"Yes, yes," said the woman nervously[4]. "What is the matter with him?"

"Is there not a railway track[5] crossing the next street?" asked the cross-eyed man in a grave[6] voice.

"Yes, oh yes!" cried the woman. "Oh, tell me what has happened! What..."

"Be calm," repeated the cross-eyed man, "be brave for your child's sake[7]."

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[1] **cross-eyed** — косоглазый

[2] **Madam** [ˈmædəm], **be calm** [kɑ:m] — Мадам, сохраняйте спокойствие

[3] **suspiciously** [səˈspɪʃəslɪ] — подозрительно

[4] **nervously** [ˈnɜ:vəslɪ] — нервно

[5] **railway track** — железнодорожная линия

[6] **grave** — мрачный

[7] **for your child's sake** — ради вашего ребенка

"Oh, what is it? What is it?" cried the woman. "Tell me everything, quick! Is my child... Where is my dear boy?"

"Madam," said the cross-eyed man in a low voice. "A moment ago I saw a little boy playing on the railway track; as I looked at him, he..."

"Oh, dear! oh dear!" shouted the woman almost crying. "Tell me, tell me. Is he dead or alive?"

"He was so dirty, all in oil[1]," continued the cross-eyed man, quickly bringing a bottle[2] out of his pocket, "and I've got here the best thing in the world — the best eradicator[3] — only a shilling a bottle[4]. Will you buy it, madam?"

There was a stick standing behind the door, the woman quickly took it and drove[5] the cross-eyed man off the steps[6] and out of the gate.

Exercises

1 Answer the questions.

1) How did the man look?
2) Where did the man see a boy?
3) Was the boy the man saw the son of that woman?
4) Was the woman afraid? Why?
5) What was the matter with the boy?
6) Was the boy dead or alive?
7) Why did the man tell the woman that the boy was very dirty?

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[1] **oil** — нефть, масло

[2] **bottle** [ˈbɒtl] — бутылка

[3] **eradicator** [ɪˈrædɪkeɪtə] — пятновыводитель

[4] **a shilling a bottle** — шиллинг за бутылку

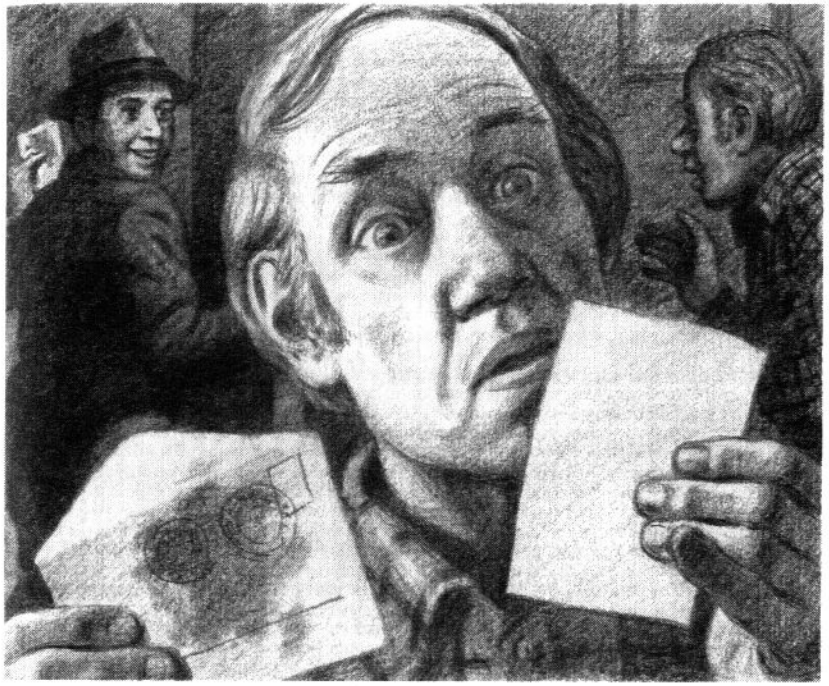
[5] **drove** — прогнала

[6] **step** — ступенька

8) Why did the woman take a stick?
9) Do you think the man will go to other women with the same story?
10) Did any people come to your house offering you various things?

2 Change these sentences into reported speech.

1) "Madam," said the cross-eyed man, "have you a child?"
2) "Madam, do not be afraid," said the man, "be brave and calm."
3) "What's the matter?" cried out the woman.
4) "Is there a railway track crossing the next street?" asked the cross-eyed man.
5) "Tell me everything, quick!" the woman asked the man.
6) "Where is my dear boy?" the woman asked the cross-eyed man.
7) "Is he dead or alive?" asked the woman.
8) "I've got here the best thing in the world," said the man.



POST-HASTE[1]

After C. Howard

"I say[2], I am glad to see you," cried the little man, standing by the letter-box. "Oh, hullo," I said, stopping.

"Simpson, isn't it?"[3] I did not know him very well, because his wife and he were newcomers to our town. "Yes, that's right," answered Simpson. "Can't you lend me a penny?[4] You see, my wife gave me a letter to post[5] and now I find

[1] **post-haste** ['pəʊst'heɪst] — очень срочно; почтовая спешка
[2] **I say** — Послушайте!
[3] **Simpson, isn't it?** — Симпсон, не так ли?
[4] **Can't you lend me a penny?** — Не одолжите ли мне один пенни?
[5] **to post** — посылать по почте

it has no stamp." "They never have," I said. "It must go today, it really must! And I don't think I shall find a post-office open at this time of night, do you?" As it was about eleven, I thought he was right.

"So I was going to get a stamp out of the machine[1]," explained Simpson, "only I find I haven't got any pennies in my pockets." "I am really sorry, but I am afraid I haven't," I told him putting my hand into my pocket. "Perhaps somebody else..." "There isn't anybody else," he said. He looked up the street and I looked down. Then he looked down the street and I looked up. We both saw nobody.

"Yes, well," I was going to start, but he looked so unhappy, standing there, having a blue envelope[2] without a stamp in his hands, that I really could not leave him.

"You had better walk along with me to my place," I said. "It's only two streets off — and I'll try to find some pennies for you there." "It's really very good of you," said Simpson and we went.

* * *

At home we looked for pennies for a long time and at last found some. I gave them to Simpson who in the most business-like way made a note of the loan[3] in his pocket-book, and left. I saw him walking along the street. Then he suddenly stopped and returned to me.

"I say, I am very sorry, but I am a newcomer here, and well, I've lost the way, you know. Perhaps, you'll explain to me how to get to the post-office." I did. I spent three minutes trying to explain to him where the post-office was. At the end of that time, I thought I was as lost as Simpson. "I'm — I'm afraid — I don't understand..." "Here, I had better come

[1] **machine** — *зд.* автомат

[2] **envelope** [ˈenvələʊp] — конверт

[3] **in the most business-like** [ˈbɪznɪslaɪk] **way made a note of the loan** [ləʊn] — самым деловым образом записал свой долг

along with you," I said. "Oh, it is so kind of you," he cried out. I thought it really was. We went to the post-office and came up to a stamp machine. Simpson put a penny in it, we heard the penny passing through[1] the machine, but the stamp did not appear.

"The machine is empty[2]," I explained. "Oh," he looked at me. The letter fell out of his hands down on the ground. When he got it back again, it had a large dirty mark[3] on it.

"Well, what can we do now?" he said in a way that showed me he could not do anything without me. Suddenly I remembered. "I know! I've got a book of stamps at home!" "Why didn't you say so before?" said Simpson almost severely[4]. And we ran home as quickly as we could.

* * *

It was difficult to find the book of stamps but at last it was found. I opened it — it was empty.

"My god![5]" said Simpson. I saw he was going to cry. "My wife told me to post it today. I don't know that it's very important but she... Well, I'd better post it because she..." "I see," said I. (I knew Mrs. Simpson.) "Funny, I was sure the book was almost full[6]." "But what about my letter?" asked Simpson with tears[7] in his eyes. "You'll have to post it without a stamp, that's all," I said. "Oh, could I do that?" he asked. "What else can you do? Your friend will have to pay double postage[8] on it in the morning, but you can't do anything else." "I don't like to do that!" "But you have to. And be

[1] **through** [θruː] — сквозь

[2] **empty** — пустой

[3] **mark** — *зд.* пятно

[4] **severely** [sɪˈvɪəlɪ] — *зд.* резко

[5] **My god!** — О, боже!

[6] **full** [fʊl] — полный

[7] **tear** [teə] — слеза

[8] **double postage** [ˈdʌbl ˈpəʊstɪdʒ] — двойная почтовая оплата

quick or you will be late for the last collection[1]!" Simpson went off running. "I say, the other way!" I shouted after him. "Sorry," he cried returning. "I think I've forgotten the way again."

I did not even start to explain. I just took him by the arm and brought him to the post-office, in time for the last collection. He put his letter into the box and then, to finish off my job I took him home.

"I'm so thankful to you, really," he said to me. "I can't think what I should have done[2] without you. That letter — it's only an invitation to dinner to... Oh, my god!" "Well, what's the matter?" "Nothing. Just something I've remembered." "What?" But he did not tell me. He just looked at me in a strange way, said "good-bye" and went indoors[3].

All the way home I thought what it was he did not tell me. But I stopped thinking of it next day, when I had to pay the postman double postage for a blue envelope with a great dirty mark on its face.

Exercises

Checking Comprehension

1 Answer the questions.

1) Where did Howard meet the little man?
2) Did he know him well? Why?
3) What did Simpson want a penny for?
4) Why couldn't he get a stamp out of the machine?

[1] **last collection** — *зд.* последняя выемка писем *(из почтового ящика)*

[2] **what I should have done** — что бы я делал

[3] **went indoors** — вошел в дом

5) There was nobody in the street they could get a penny from, was there?
6) Why didn't Howard leave Simpson?
7) Did Howard find any pennies at home?
8) Why did Howard decide to go to the post-office with Simpson?
9) Did Simpson get a stamp from the machine? Why?
10) Why did they come to Howard's house again?
11) Was the book of stamps full or empty?
12) What did Howard advise Simpson to do with the letter?
13) What kind of letter was it?
14) Why did Simpson look at Howard in a strange way after he posted the letter?
15) Why did Howard have to pay double postage for the letter?
16) How did Howard understand that the letter he got was from Simpson?

2 Put the sentences in the right order.

1) Howard and Simpson went to Howard's house to get a penny.
2) Howard brought Simpson to the post-office.
3) Howard met Simpson near a letter-box.
4) Simpson dropped the letter on the ground.
5) Simpson asked Howard for a penny to post the letter.
6) Simpson put a penny in a stamp machine but the machine was empty.
7) Howard brought Simpson to his house again.
8) Howard had to pay double postage for an envelope with a great dirty mark on its face.
9) Simpson looked at Howard in a strange way.
10) Howard advised Simpson to post the letter without a stamp.

Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box using them in a proper form.

to post	an invitation
a stamp	a job
an envelope	to lend
a loan	indoors, out-of-doors
empty	a newcomer

1) I was ill and had to stay____ .
Children like to play ____ .
2) My brother has a big collection of ____ .
3) Liza is ____ in our class. She came from Minsk.
4) Our fridge is ____ . We have to buy some food.
5) I won't forget of my ____ and I'll return you the money next month.
6) Go to the post-office and buy a stamped ____ , please.
7) My mother has lost her ____ , she is looking for a new one now.
8) Boris and Kate sent out ____ for their wedding party.
9) You must ____ this letter immediately. It is very important.
10) Can you ____ me your English text-book for a day or two? I have lost mine.

2 Fill in the gaps with prepositions or adverbs.

1) They couldn't get a toy ____ ____ the machine.
2) I put the money ____ my pocket.
3) First I went ____ the street and then ____ the street but I couldn't find the house.
4) "You'd better walk ____ with me to my place," I said.
5) The letter arrived ____ the end of the month .
6) Hurry up or we'll be late ____ the train.

7) The man took his son ____ the arm and brought him home.
8) An envelope fell ____ ____ his hands.
9) I had to pay double postage ____ the letter.
10) We looked ____ a stamp for a long time but couldn't find it.

3 Translate into English paying attention to the pronouns.

1) Здесь никого нет.
2) Мы никого не увидели.
3) Ты что-нибудь понимаешь?
4) В автомате, торгующем марками, ничего нет.
5) Я просто кое-что вспомнил.
6) Он ничего не мог сделать без меня.
7) Мы ничего не нашли.
8) Кто-нибудь может мне помочь?
9) Ты можешь дать собаке что-нибудь поесть?
10) Я ничего никому не скажу.

Discussing the Text

1 Prove that:

1) Simpson was a newcomer in the town.
2) Howard was a kind man.
3) Howard did not collect stamps.
4) Simpson was afraid of his wife.
5) the letter that Howard received in the morning was the one Simpson posted the night before.
6) the post service in England was very good.

2 Imagine that you are:

1) Simpson. Say:

a) what you wanted to do.
b) why you wanted to post the letter that evening.
c) what you tried to do in order to get a stamp.
d) whether you were grateful to Howard.
e) what you felt when you understood that the letter was addressed to Howard.

2) Howard. Say:

a) why you decided to help Simpson.
b) why you brought Simpson to your home twice.
c) why you told Simpson to post the letter without a stamp.
d) what you thought of Simpson when you received the letter.
e) whether you were angry with Simpson when you had to pay double postage.

I SAW A SHIP

By Kate Greenaway

I saw a ship that sailed the sea[1],
It left me as the sun went down,
The white birds flew and followed it[2]
To town — to London town.

Right sad were we to stand alone[3]
And see it pass so far away[4];

[1] **to sail** [seɪl] **the sea** — плыть по морю
[2] **flew and followed** [ˈfɒləʊd] **it** — летели вслед за ним
[3] **Right sad were we to stand alone** — Грустно было нам стоять в одиночестве
[4] **And see it pass so far away** — И смотреть, как он уплывает вдаль

And yet[1] we knew some ship would come[2],
Some other ship — some other day.

Exercises

1 Read the poem aloud.

2 Make a competition for the best translation of the poem.

SIT DOWN, WON'T YOU?[3]

After W. Saroyan

People from all over the world[4] come to my office[5]. My eight-year-old son comes from New York. When he comes in, he goes to my desk and sits before my typewriter[6].

"I want to write a book," he says.

"Is that so?"

"Yes."

This is interesting, because I have never advised[7] him to become a writer. I have always thought that a man must have his own[8] ideas and that these ideas may be better than the ones of his father. My son has had many ideas about what he wants to do.

[1] **yet** — все же
[2] **would** [wʊd] **come** — придет
[3] **Sit down, won't you?** — Садитесь, пожалуйста.
[4] **from all over the world** — со всех концов света
[5] **office** [ˈɒfɪs] — *зд.* рабочий кабинет писателя
[6] **typewriter** [ˈtaɪpˈraɪtə] — пишущая машинка; **to type** — печатать на машинке
[7] **to advise** [ədˈvaɪz] — советовать
[8] **own** [əʊn] — собственный

When once he saw dirty and strong garbage men[1] in the street, he wanted to become a garbage man. When he saw a clown[2] on television, he wanted to be a funny man. When he saw a man walking with a dog in the fields, he wanted to be a hunter[3]. When he saw a ship at sea at the cinema, he wanted to be a seaman[4]. When he saw a factory, he wanted to be an engineer; when he saw a dancer at the theatre, he wanted to be a garbage man again, but for a long time he wanted to be a test pilot[5]. "It is very dangerous[6]," he once said in a low voice.

Well, here is my son, at the typewriter at my desk in my office and he says now that he wants to write a book. He doesn't think about the matter. He goes straight to work, puts some paper in the machine and begins to type.

He gets up from the typewriter suddenly, leaving the paper in the machine. He has written his book, left it in the typewriter and forgotten all about it. He walks about the room, then comes over and takes a book on my desk. He looks at it for a long time and asks:

"What's this one?"

"Japanese."[7]

"Can you read Japanese?"

"No, but I can look at it. The book begins at the back and ends at the front."

He turns the book over in his hands. He sees a picture of myself[8].

"Is this your book?"

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[1] **garbage** [ˈgɑ:bɪdʒ] **man** — мусорщик

[2] **clown** [klaʊn] — клоун

[3] **hunter** [ˈhʌntə] — охотник

[4] **seaman** — моряк

[5] **test pilot** [ˈtestˈpaɪlət] — летчик-испытатель

[6] **It is very dangerous** [ˈdeɪndʒərəs] — Это очень опасно

[7] **Japanese** [ˌdʒæpəˈni:z] — японский, по-японски; **Japan** [dʒəˈpæn] — Япония

[8] **a picture of myself** — мой портрет

"Yes."

"Can you write Japanese?"

"No. I wrote the book in English. A man in Japan who knows both English and Japanese put the English words into Japanese words. He translated the book."

"Do you know the man?"

"No."

"Why did he do it?"

"I think, he was asked by a publisher[1] to do it. He was paid to do it."

"Why did the publisher pay him to do it?"

"Because the publisher wanted to sell the book."

"Do you know the publisher?"

"No."

"Do you know anybody in Japan?"

"No."

"Well, daddy[2], if you don't know anybody in Japan, what's this all about[3]?"

"It is not necessary[4] for people to meet the writer of a book or for the writer to meet the people who publish, translate or read the book."

"How's that?" he says, but he is busy looking at some of the little stones I have found near the sea and brought to my office, because I love stones, and he doesn't listen to me very carefully, he is just talking and I am talking too.

"Well, the book is the important thing, not the writer," I say. "It has a life of its own.[5] Of course, the writer wrote it, but when it is written, the book has a life of its own."

He goes back to the typewriter and looks at his "book". He takes it out and gives it to me.

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[1] **publisher** [ˈpʌblɪʃə] — издатель; **to publish** — издавать

[2] **daddy** [ˈdædɪ] — папочка

[3] **what's this all about** — *зд.* как же все это получается

[4] **It is not necessary** [ˈnesɪs(ə)rɪ] — Нет необходимости

[5] **It has a life of its own.** — У нее своя собственная жизнь

"The words of the sea," he says.

I look at the paper. Seaman, Sail[1], Wind, Gull[2], Seal[3], South-West, North-East.

"Is this book good?"

"I think it is."

"Well... I haven't put everything in it."

"You can't get everything into one book."

"Some day I'm going to be a writer too."

"Why?"

"I don't know," he says, "but I really love the sea."

We talk till my work is finished and then we get in my car and go straight to the sea, and I look at him and see how he loves it. Is he really going to be a writer? I don't know. But I know that if it happens, he will be a good one from love of the sea.

Exercises

Checking Comprehension

1 Complete the sentences.

1) I have always thought that a man must ____ .
2) When the boy once saw a dirty and strong garbage man in the street ____ .
3) When he saw a clown on television ____ .
4) When ____ ____ he wanted to be a hunter.
5) ____ ____ he wanted to be a seaman.
6) To be a test pilot is ____ .
7) After the boy had written his book he ____ .

[1] **sail** — парус
[2] **gull** [gʌl] — чайка
[3] **seal** [si:l] — тюлень

8) A man in Japan who knew both English and Japanese was asked by a publisher ____ .
9) When a book is written it ____ .
10) Saroyan thinks that his son will be a good writer because ____ .

2 Say whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1) Saroyan always advised his son to become a writer.
2) His son never wanted to be a hunter.
3) The boy was 15 years old.
4) The boy wrote his book, left it in the typewriter and forgot all about it.
5) The boy knew that it was his father's book because he had read his name on it.
6) Saroyan knew Japanese.
7) Saroyan asked a man in Japan to translate the book.
8) The boy was surprised that his father's book was published in Japan.
9) The boy listened to his father very attentively.
10) Saroyan and his son loved the sea.

Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Find in the text the English for:

со всего света, пишущая машинка, свои собственные идеи, моряк, летчик-испытатель, оканчиваться, переворачивать (вертеть), японский, издавать, необходимый, камень, тюлень, любовь.

2 Say which word is the Odd One Out and why.

1) a printer, a typewriter, a vocabulary, a computer
2) a publisher, a postman, a translator, a writer

3) a sea-gull, a seaman, a sail, a field
4) Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Hindi
5) to love, to hope, to invite, to believe
6) left, straight, right, before

3 Change the sentences into reported speech.

1) "I want to write a book," said the boy.
2) "To be a test pilot is very dangerous," he once said.
3) "Is this your book?" the boy asked his father.
4) Saroyan's son asked him, "Can you write Japanese?"
5) Saroyan said, "I wrote the book in English."
6) He said, "A man in Japan who knows both English and Japanese translated the book."
7) The boy asked his father, "Why did he do it?"
8) "Do you know anybody in Japan?" the boy asked his father.
9) "My son will be a writer," he thought.
10) The writer said, "The book will have a life of its own".

Discussing the Text

1 Say why:

1) people from all over the world came to the office of William Saroyan.
2) Saroyan's son didn't know much of his father.
3) Saroyan never advised his son to become a writer.
4) the boy thought that it was his father's book.
5) the publisher paid the Japanese for the translation of the book.
6) Saroyan brought some little stones to his office.
7) the boy decided to write a book about the sea.
8) Saroyan thought that his son loved the sea.

2 Act out the talk between Saroyan and his son.

3 Imagine that you are:

1) Saroyan. Say:
a) whether you wanted your son to be a writer.
b) whether you liked how your son worked.
c) what your son wanted to write about.
d) whether you think that the boy will follow your advice.

2) the boy. Say:
a) why you decided to write a book.
b) whether you think it is easy to write a book.
c) what you wanted to put into your first book.
d) whether you read your father's books.

OLD MAN AT THE BRIDGE[1]

After E. Hemingway

An old man in very dusty[2] clothes sat by the side of the road[3]. There was a bridge across[4] the river and carts, trucks[5], and men, women and children were crossing it.

[1] Действие рассказа происходит во время войны против фашистского мятежа в Испании (1936—1939 годы). Автор рассказа в это время находился в рядах борцов против фашизма.

[2] **dusty** [ˈdʌstɪ] — пыльный

[3] **by the side of the road** [rəʊd] — в стороне от дороги

[4] **across** [əˈkrɒs] — через

[5] **carts** [kɑ:ts], **trucks** [ˈtrʌks] — телеги, грузовики

But the old man sat there without moving[1]. He was too tired to go.

It was my business to cross the bridge and find out[2] where the enemy was. I did this and returned over the bridge. There were not so many carts now and very few people on foot, but the old man was still there.

"Where do you come from?" I asked him.

"From San Carlos,"[3] he said and smiled. "I was taking care of[4] animals," he explained.

"Oh," I said. I did not understand.

"Yes," he said, "I stayed, you see, taking care of animals. I was the last one who left the town of San Carlos."

He did not look like a shepherd[5] and I looked at his black dusty clothes and his grey dusty face and said, "What animals were they?"

"Different," he said, and shook his head. "I had to leave them. There were three kinds of animals altogether," he explained. "There were two goats[6] and a cat and then there were four pairs of doves[7]."

"And you had to leave them?" I asked.

"Yes. Because of the arfflery.[8] The captain[9] told me to go because of the artillery."

"And you have no family?" I asked, looking at the far end of the bridge, where a few last carts were going down the bank.

[1] **without moving** [ˈmu:vɪŋ] — не двигаясь

[2] **to find out** — выяснить

[3] **San Carlos** [ˈsæŋ ˈkɑ:ləs] — Сан-Карлос *(испанский городок)*

[4] **I was taking care** [keə] **of**... — Я смотрел за...

[5] **shepherd** [ˈʃepəd] — пастух

[6] **goat** [gəʊt] — козел

[7] **pair of doves** [dʌvz] — пара голубей

[8] **Because of the artillery** [ɑ:ˈtɪl(ə)rɪ]. — Из-за артиллерии.

[9] **captain** [ˈkæptɪn] — капитан

"No," he said, "only the animals I've told you about. The cat, of course, will be all right, but I cannot think what will become of the others."

"What politics[1] have you?" asked I.

"I am without politics," he said. "I am seventy-six years old. I have come twelve kilometers[2] now and I think now I can't go."

"This is not a good place to stop," I said. "If you can make it, there are trucks up the road."

"I will wait a little," he said, "and then I will go. Where do the trucks go?"

"Towards Barcelona[3]," I told him.

"I know no one in that town," he said, "but thank you very much. Thank you again very much."

He looked at me very tiredly and said, "The cat will be all right, I am sure. But the others. Now, what do you think about the others?"

"Why, perhaps, they'll be all right too."

"You think so?"

"Why not," I said looking at the far end of the bridge where now there were no carts.

"But what will they do under the artillery when I was told to leave because of the artillery?"

"Did you leave the dove cage open?" I asked.

"Yes."

"Then they'll fly[4]."

"Yes, of course, they'll fly. But the others. It's better not to think about the others," he said.

"Now, if you can, get up and try to walk now," I said.

"Thank you," he said and tried to get to his feet, but sat down in the dust again.

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[1] **politics** [ˈpɒlɪtɪks] — политические убеждения

[2] **kilometer** [ˈkɪləˈmiːtə] — километр

[3] **Towards** [təˈwɔːdz] **Barcelona** [ˈbɑːsəˈləʊnə] — К Барселоне

[4] **to fly** — улететь

"I was taking care of animals," he said again. "I was only taking care of animals."

There was nothing to do about him.[1] It was Sunday and the fascists were advancing[2] towards the bridge.

Exercises

1 Read and translate the story.

2 Answer the questions.

1) Where did Hemingway meet the old man?
2) Why did the old man sit without moving?
3) Where did the old man come from?
4) What was he doing there?
5) Did the man look like a shepherd?
6) What animals did the old man take care of?
7) Why did the old man have to leave them?
8) The old man had no family, did he?
9) What did Hemingway advise the old man to do?
10) Why didn't the old man go to Barcelona?
11) Whom did the old man worry about most of all? Why?
12) Could the old man walk? Why?
13) When did this story take place?
14) Who do you think suffers (страдает) from war most of all?

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[1] **There was nothing to do about him**. — С ним ничего нельзя было сделать.

[2] **the fascists** [ˈfæʃɪsts] **were advancing** [ədˈvɑːnsɪŋ] — фашисты приближались

THE WINTER VINEYARD[1] WORKERS

After W. Saroyan

When I was fifteen, I went to work on a vineyard for thirty cents an hour[2]. I worked with three Mexicans and one Japanese[3].

The Mexicans lived in a poor little house on the vineyard. The oldest was perhaps about thirty and was called Tapia. The next oldest was perhaps twenty-five, but I have forgotten his name. He was Senor[4] Tapia's cousin. The youngest was not much older than I, but I do not remember his name either[5]. He was the brother of Senor Tapia's wife. The house in which they all lived was very small and crowded[6] with children. Tapia had two sons and two daughters and the second Mexican had two sons and one daughter. The third Mexican, the youngest, was looking for a wife. I will call the second Mexican José, and the youngest Pancho.

Tapia seldom[7] spoke, but when he did, he was both heard and understood, even though[8] he spoke very little English. I understood him and the Japanese understood him. The Japanese was a wild[9] man. I will call him Ito, because his name was something like that, though I have forgotten what it really was.

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[1] **Vineyard** [ˈvɪnjəd] — виноградник; **vine** [vaɪn] — виноградная лоза

[2] **thirty cents an hour** — 30 центов в час *(1 цент составляет 0,01 доллара)*

[3] **Mexican** [ˈmeksɪkən] — мексиканец, **Japanese** [ˌdʒæpəˈniːz] — японец

[4] **Senor** [seˈnjɔː] — сеньор *(исп.)*

[5] **either** [ˈaɪðə] — *зд.* тоже

[6] **crowded** [ˈkraʊdɪd] — *зд.* полон

[7] **seldom** [ˈseldəm] — редко

[8] **though** [ðəʊ] — хотя

[9] **wild** [waɪld] — дикий

Ito had once worked in Colorado where a storm had kept him[1] and another Japanese snowbound[2] in a small house for two or three days. During[3] that time Ito and his friend had played cards for money[4]. Ito had lost every dollar he had. He had killed his friend with a knife and buried[5] him in the snow. He had then left that place and travelled to California.

Ito told this story in a mixture[6] of English, Japanese and Mexican. When he was telling this story of his thirty-year-old crime[7], Tapia, José and Pancho listened carefully.

"Was his friend a bad man?" they asked. "No, the man was a good man, and a true friend." The workers looked and listened, and then went back to work.

The next day the workers began to work and for an hour or more nobody spoke. Suddenly Senor Tapia stopped, and everybody knew the time had come.

"Senor Ito," Tapia said.

Ito stopped and said, "Senor Tapia."

"Were you drunk[8] perhaps?" Senor Tapia spoke in the common[9] language of all of us. In the same language Ito said, "Well, we had had a bottle[10] but we finished it the first night. I was not drunk."

Pancho, the youngest, said, "Well, why did you do it then, Senor Ito?"

"He cheated[11]," Ito said.

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[1] **a storm had kept him** — буря продержала его

[2] **snowbound** [ˈsnəʊbaʊnd] — занесенный снегом

[3] **during** [ˈdjʊərɪŋ] — в течение

[4] **to play cards** [ˈkɑːdz] **for money** — играть в карты на деньги

[5] **to bury** [ˈberɪ] — похоронить

[6] **mixture** [ˈmɪkstʃə] — смесь

[7] **crime** — преступление

[8] **drunk** — пьяный

[9] **common** [ˈkɒmən] — общий, обыкновенный

[10] **we had had a bottle** [ˈbɒtl] — до этого у нас была бутылка

[11] **to cheat** [tʃiːt] — плутовать, играть нечестно

"Perhaps," José said, "perhaps there was a better reason[1]."

"No," Ito said, "he cheated, that's all."

"If you think about it carefully, Senor Ito," Jose said, "I am sure, you will find that there was a much better reason, even though it happened so long ago."

"I have thought about it thirty years, I'm thinking about it now," Ito said. "There was no other reason."

Now the youngest Mexican spoke.

"Well," he said, "when you went away from that place in the snow and came to California, you were a young man, weren't you[2]?"

"Yes," Ito said. "I was twenty-three years old."

"Did you find a Japanese girl to be your wife and the mother of your children?"

"No, Senor Pancho," Ito said.

"Why not?"

"A man who has killed another man, cannot be a father."

Again the workers went back to work, each to his own vine, and to his own thoughts.

After an hour or so I said, "Senor Tapia, if you were rich, if you had much money, what would you do[3]?"

"That is a very difficult question."

"What kind of a man would you be[4]?"

"Much money?"

"Yes, Senor. A million, perhaps. Perhaps, two million. What kind of a man would you be?"

"Ah," Senor Tapia said. "What kind could I be? Very bad, I am afraid, and that is the mystery[5] of money. That s the

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[1] **reason** [ˈriːz(ə)n] — причина

[2] **weren't you** — *зд.* не так ли

[3] **if you were rich... what would** [wʊd] **you do** — если бы вы были богаты... что бы вы сделали

[4] **would you be** — вы бы стали

[5] **mystery** [ˈmɪst(ə)rɪ] — тайна, загадка

problem of it. I never think that I shall some day have much money. I never long for[1] money."

"How about you, Senor José?"

"It is useless to long for money," Jose said. "I will never be rich. I do not understand money."

"How about you, Senor Pancho?"

The youngest Mexican smiled as he said, "Oh, I long to be rich, but I know it is useless."

"Why is it useless?"

"Money is for the rich, not for the poor," the boy said.

"What is for the poor?"

"Wife," the boy said. "Wife, and son, and daughter. If I had my wife, my son, and my daughter, I think I would be richer[2], than the richest man in the world."

"How about you, Senor Ito?"

"I have my money," the Japanese said. "I killed for it."

Again the workers returned to their work. After a month all the vines of that vineyard were cut. In the common language of the workers many things were said during that month, a few of them unforgettable[3].

Exercises

Checking Comprehension

Say who:

1) lived in a poor little house on the vineyard.
2) killed his friend with a knife.
3) cheated during the card game.

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[1] **long (for)** — стремиться (к)

[2] **If I had... I would be richer** — Если бы у меня была... я был бы богаче

[3] **unforgettable** [ˈʌnfəˈgetəb(ə)l] — незабываемый

4) never longed for money.
5) said that if he had a wife, a son and a daughter he would be the richest man in the world.
6) said that he had killed for money.

Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Match the English words with their Russian equivalents. Use them in sentences of your own

to be crowded with	тайна
wild	обманывать
mystery	незабываемый
a crime	быть полным
to cheat	преступление
unforgettable	дикий

2 Put the verbs in brackets in Past Perfect.

1) The author said that he (to forget) the name of the Japanese.
2) Before he came to California he (to work) in Colorado.
3) He said that the storm (to keep) him in a small house.
4) Ito killed his friend because he (to cheat).
5) Before Ito killed the man they (to have) a bottle.
6) The Mexican asked Ito whether he (to find) a wife for himself.

Discussing the Text

Say why:

1) Ito and another Japanese stayed in a small house in Colorado.

2) Ito didn't marry.
3) he killed his friend.
4) Senor Tapia said that he didn't want much money.
5) Senor José said it was useless to long for money.
6) the Mexican boy thought he could be the richest man in the world without money.

LIVERPOOL CHEESES[1]

After J. Jerome

I remember a friend of mine[2] bought two cheeses at Liverpool. Fine cheeses they were, ripe[3] and yellow, and with such a smell[4] about them that carried three miles[5] and could knock a man over at two hundred yards[6].

I was at Liverpool at that time and my friend said, "What if I give you two cheeses to take them back with you to London? I shan't come home for a day or two and I don't think the cheeses can be kept much longer."

"Oh, with pleasure, dear boy," I answered, "with pleasure."

So I took the cheeses away in a cab[7]. I put them on the top[8], we started off and went at first not very quickly, till we turned round the corner. There the wind carried a smell from the cheeses straight to our horse. With a kind of terror[9] he

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[1] **Liverpool cheeses** [ˈlɪvəpu:l ˈtʃi:zɪz] — ливерпульские сыры
[2] **a friend of mine** — один из моих друзей
[3] **ripe** — *зд.* острый
[4] **smell** — запах; **to smel (smelt)** — пахнуть, нюхать
[5] **carried three miles** — разносился на три мили
[6] **could knock** [nɒk] **a man over at two hundred yards** — мог сбить человека с ног на расстоянии в двести ярдов
[7] **cab** — экипаж
[8] **top** — *зд.* крыша
[9] **with a kind of terror** [ˈterə] — в ужасе

rushed off at three miles an hour[1]. Three men could stop him at the station only when they put a handkerchief over his nose[2].

I bought my ticket and went proudly along the platform[3] with my cheeses. The train was crowded[4] and I had to get into a compartment[5] where there were already seven other people. Putting my cheeses on the rack[6], I sat down with a pleasant smile and said it was a warm day.

A few moments passed and then an old gentleman said, "Very close in here.[7]"

"Yes, it is," said the man next to him.

And then they began sniffing[8], and at the third sniff they stood up without another word and went out. Then an old lady stood up, took her bag and went out too. The other four people sat for some time till a man in the corner said something about the smell of a dead body, and the three of them tried to get out of the door at the same time and hurt themselves[9]. Now there was only one gentleman left. I smiled at the gentleman and said, "I think we are going to have the compartment to the two of us now."

He laughed pleasantly and said that some people made such a fuss[10] over a little thing. But soon even he looked changed. When we got to Crewe, I asked him to come and have a drink. He said yes and we went to the buffet[11], where

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[1] **he rushed off at three miles an hour** — он помчался со скоростью три мили в час

[2] **put a handkerchief** [ˈhæŋkətʃɪf] **over his nose** [nəʊz] — приложили к носу (коня) носовой платок

[3] **platform** [ˈplætfɔːm] — платформа

[4] **crowded** [ˈkraʊdɪd] — переполненный

[5] **compartment** [kəmˈpɑːtmənt] — купе

[6] **rack** — сетка для вещей *(в железнодорожном вагоне)*

[7] **Very close** [kləʊs] **in here.** — Здесь очень душно.

[8] **to sniff** — принюхиваться; **sniff** — вдох носом

[9] **hurt themselves** [ˈhɜːt ðəmˈselvz] — *зд.* столкнулись

[10] **to make a fuss** — поднимать шум

[11] **buffet** [ˈbʌfɪt] — буфет

we shouted and waited for half an hour and then a young lady came and gave us our drinks. He had his drink and went off and got into another compartment.

From Crewe I had the compartment to myself, and the whole train was crowded. As we stopped at different stations, the people seeing my compartment, would rush[1] for it.

"Here it is, Mary! come on, plenty of room[2]!"

"All right, Tom, we'll get in here," they would shout.

And they would run along, carrying large bags and fight round the door to get in first. And one would open the door and look in and fall back into the arms of the man behind him, and they would all come and have a sniff and then turn away and get into other compartments.

From Euston I took the cheeses down to my friend's house. When his wife came into the other room, she smelt round for a moment. Then she said, "What is it?"

I said, "It's cheeses. Tom bought them at Liverpool and asked me to bring them up with me."

And I explained that I hoped she understood it had nothing to do with me[3]. And she said, "I am sure of that, but I'll speak to Tom when he comes back."

My friend was kept back in Liverpool longer than he thought and three days later his wife came to see me. She said, "What did Tom say about those cheeses?"

"You must keep them in a moist[4] place and nobody must touch[5] them," I answered.

She said, "Nobody is going to touch them. Did he smell them?"

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[1] **would rush** — не раз бросались (would + infinitive *выражает повторяющееся действие; см. дальше:* **would shout** — кричали; **would run** — бежали *и т. д.)*

[2] **plenty** [ˈplentɪ] **of room** — много места

[3] **it had nothing to do with me** — я тут ни при чем

[4] **moist** [mɔɪst] — влажный

[5] **to touch** [tʌtʃ] — трогать

"I think, he did and he liked them very much."

"Do you think he will be angry if I give a man some money to take them away and bury[1] them?"

"I think, he will never smile again," I said.

She thought a little.

"Can you keep them for me?" she suddenly said. "I shall send them to you."

But I said I couldn't.

"Very well, then," said my friend's wife, "all I have to say is this: I shall take my children and go to a hotel[2] till those cheeses are eaten. I don't want to live in the same house with them."

She kept her word and left the place.

My friend came in two weeks. He said he liked a piece of cheese very much but he couldn't pay for his wife's stay in the hotel. So he decided to get rid of[3] the cheeses. First he tried to throw them into the river near his house, but he had to take them out again, as the people didn't like the smell of the water. Then one dark night he took them and left them in the town cemetery[4] but they were found there and a great fuss was made about it.

At last he got rid of them. He took them down to a seaside[5] town and buried them near the sea.

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[1] **to bury** ['berɪ] — закопать

[2] **hotel** [həʊ'tel] — гостиница

[3] **to get rid of** — избавиться

[4] **cemetery** ['semɪtrɪ] — кладбище

[5] **seaside** ['si:saɪd] — приморский

Exercises

Checking Comprehension

1 Answer the questions.

1) Where were the cheeses from?
2) What can you say about the smell of the cheeses?
3) Who gave Jerome the cheeses?
4) How did the horse react (прореагировал) to the smell of the cheeses?
5) Where did Jerome put the cheeses when he got into the compartment?
6) Did the passengers leave the compartment or did they make Jerome leave it with his cheeses?
7) Why did the other passengers leave the compartment?
8) How many people were left in the compartment?
9) The passengers were polite people, weren't they?
10) Did Jerome take the cheeses to his friend's house?
11) What did his friend's wife want to do with the cheeses?
12) Did Jerome agree to keep the cheeses in his house?
13) Where did his friend's wife decide to stay till the cheeses were eaten?
14) Did Jerome's friend try to get rid of the cheeses?
15) Did he bury them near the sea or near his house? Why?

2 Put the sentences in the right order.

1) Jerome took the cheeses away in a cab.
2) The people had a sniff and then turned away and got into other compartments.

3) Jerome gave the cheeses to his friend's wife.
4) Jerome's friend asked him to bring the cheeses to his house in London.
5) All the passengers left the compartment.
6) Jerome's friend buried the cheeses near the sea.
7) Jerome's wife took her children and went to a hotel.
8) Jerome's friend decided to get rid of the cheeses.
9) The wife of Jerome's friend wanted to give cheeses back to Jerome.
10) One night Jerome's friend left the cheeses in the town cemetery but they were found there.

Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Find in the text the English for:

запах, хранить, повернуть за угол, ужас, купе, рядом с кем-либо, поднимать шум из-за чего-либо, буфет, много места, принюхаться, влажное место, кладбище.

2 Complete the sentences according to the story.

1) The cheeses had such a smell that could ____ .
2) Jerome's friend gave him two cheeses to take ____ .
3) The train was crowded and he had to get ____ .
4) A passenger had his drink and ____ .
5) When the wife of Jerome's friend came into the room ____ .
6) Jerome told his friend's wife that she must keep the cheeses ____ .
7) The wife of Jerome's friend said that she would ____ .
8) Jerome's friend decided ____ .
9) Jerome's friend had to take the cheeses out of the river because ____ .
10) At last Jerome's friend took the cheeses and ____ .

3 Translate the sentences into English.

1) Когда я вошел в купе, пассажиры клали свои вещи на багажную полку.
2) — Вы когда-нибудь ездили верхом на лошади? — Да. Я ездил на лошади два года назад в Битцевском парке.
3) Посмотри! Над морем летают чайки. Они всегда летают над кораблями.
4) Катя сказала, что купила новые туфли.
5) Она спросила, умею ли я шить.
6) Никто не хотел хранить эти сыры, и ему пришлось избавиться от них.
7) Вы читали что-нибудь о рыцарях Круглого Стола?
8) Это самый смешной рассказ в книге.
9) Это мыло хуже, чем то, что я купила на прошлой неделе.
10) Поезд прибывает на третью платформу через пять минут. Мы должны поторопиться.

Discussing the Text

1 Prove that:

1) the cheeses had a very bad smell.
2) the passengers of the train were polite people.
3) the wife of Jerome's friend was a clever woman.

2 Make up and act out two dialogues between Jerome and his friend's wife.

3 Imagine that you are:

1) Jerome. Say how:
a) you got these cheeses.
b) you travelled in the train.
c) you gave the cheeses to your friend's wife.

2) Jerome's wife. Say:
a) why you didn't want to keep the cheeses at home.
b) how you tried to get rid of them.
c) why you didn't throw away the cheeses.

3) Jerome's friend. Say:
a) why you bought these cheeses.
b) what your wife told you when you came home.
c) how you got rid of the cheeses.
d) whether you will ever buy such cheeses again.

Vocabulary

Принятые сокращения

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

A

advice [əd´vaɪs] *n* совет
advise [əd´vaɪz] *v* советовать
afraid [ə´freɪd] *a* испуганный
be afraid (of) бояться
alive [ə´laɪv] *a* живой
among [ə´mʌŋ] *prep* среди
angry [´æŋgrɪ] *a* сердитый
get angry рассердиться
arm [ɑ:m] *n* рука
armour [´ɑ:mə] *n* вооружение; доспехи
ashamed [ə´ʃeɪmd] *a* стыдящийся
be ashamed (of) стыдиться
astonishment [ə´stɒnɪʃmənt] *n* удивление
awful [´ɔ:f(ə)l] *a* ужасный

B

bank [bæŋk] *n* берег
barber [´bɑ:bə] *n* мужской парикмахер
behind [bɪ´haɪnd] *prep* позади
believe [bɪ´li:v] *v* верить
bewitched [bɪ´wɪtʃt] *a* зачарованный
bicycle [´baɪsɪk(ə)l] *n* велосипед
blood [blʌd] *n* кровь
blow (blew, blown) [bləʊ] ([blu:], [bləʊn]) *v* дуть
blush [blʌʃ] *v* краснеть (*о лице*)
boat [bəʊt] *n* лодка
body [´bɒdɪ] *n* тело
bottle [´bɒtl] *n* бутылка
brave [breɪv] *a* храбрый
bridge [brɪdʒ] *n* мост
bright [braɪt] *a* яркий
bring (brought, brought) [brɪŋ] ([brɔ:t], [brɔ:t]) *v* приносить; привозить
buffet [´bʊfeɪ] *n* буфет
burn (burnt, burnt) [bɜ:n] ([bɜ:nt], [bɜ:nt]) *v* гореть; жечь
bury [´berɪ] *v* похоронить; закопать

C

cage [keɪdʒ] *n* клетка
call [kɔ:l] *v* звать; называть
calm [kɑ:m] *a* спокойный
careless [´keəlɪs] *a* небрежный
cart [kɑ:t] *n* телега
cemetery [´semɪtrɪ] *n* кладбище

charge [tʃɑ:dʒ] *n* забота, попечение
be in charge (of) отвечать за
cheat [tʃi:t] *v* обманывать
cheese [tʃi:z] *n* сыр
choose (chose, chosen) [tʃu:z] ([tʃəʊz], [ˈtʃəʊz(ə)n]) *v* выбирать
church [tʃɜ:tʃ] *n* церковь
close [kləʊs] *a* душный
clothes [kləʊ(ð)z] *n* одежда
coach [kəʊtʃ] *n* тренер
compartment [kəmˈpɑ:tmənt] *n* купе
conquer [ˈkɒŋkə] *v* завоевать; побеждать
crime [kraɪm] *n* преступление
crowded [ˈkraʊdɪd] *a* переполненный
cut (cut, cut) [kʌt] ([kʌt], [kʌt]) *v* резать; стричь
cut off срезать

D

dad(dy) [ˈdæd(ɪ)] *n* папа, папочка
dead [ded] *a* мертвый
deaf [def] *a* глухой
despair [dɪsˈpeə] *n* отчаяние
destroy [dɪsˈtrɔɪ] *v* разрушать
die [daɪ] *v* умирать
dirty [ˈdɜ:tɪ] *a* грязный
disorder [dɪsˈɔ:də] *n* беспорядок
distinguish [dɪsˈtɪŋgwɪʃ] *v* различать
divide [dɪˈvaɪd] *v* делить
dove [dʌv] *n* голубь
dream [dri:m] *n* сон; мечта; *v* спать; мечтать
drive (drove, driven) [draɪv] ([drəʊv], [ˈdrɪvn]) *v* гнать; водить (*машину и т.п.*)
dry [draɪ] *a* сухой
dull [dʌl] *a* скучный
dumb [dʌm] *a* немой
dusty [ˈdʌstɪ] *a* пыльный
duty [ˈdju:tɪ] *n* долг; обязанность
be on duty дежурить

E

ear [ɪə] *n* ухо
earth [ɜ:θ] *n* земля
eat (ate, eaten) [i:t] ([et], [ˈi:tn]) *v* есть
either... or [ˈaɪðə ˈɔ:] *cj* или... или
empty [ˈemptɪ] *a* пустой
envelope [ˈenvələʊp] *n* конверт
explain [ɪkˈsleɪn] *v* объяснять
eye [aɪ] *n* глаз

F

fairy [ˈfe(ə)rɪ] *n* волшебник
fall (fell, fallen) [fɔ:l] ([fel], [ˈfɔ:lən]) *v* падать
famous [ˈfeɪməs] *a* известный
fast [fɑ:st] *adv* быстро
favourite [ˈfeɪv(ə)rɪt] *n* любимец; *a* любимый
field [fi:ld] *n* поле
fight [faɪt] *n* борьба
fight (fought, fought) [faɪt] ([fɔ:t], [fɔ:t]) *v* драться, бороться

fire [ˈfaɪə] *n* огонь
set on fire поджечь
fly (flew, flown) [flaɪ] ([flu:], [fləʊn]) *v* летать
follow [ˈfɒləʊ] *v* следовать
foolish [ˈfu:lɪʃ] *a* глупый
foot [fʊt] (*pl* **feet**) *n* нога
forgive (forgave, forgiven) [fəˈgɪv] ([fəˈgeɪv], [fəˈgɪvən]) *v* прощать
fun [fʌn] *n* веселье
funny [ˈfʌnɪ] *a* смешной
fuss [fʌs] *n* шум
make a fuss поднимать шум

G

get rid (of) *v* избавиться
goal [gəʊl] *n* конечная цель
goat [gəʊt] *n* козел, коза
grave [greɪv] *n* могила
grocer [ˈgrəʊsə] *n* бакалейщик
ground [graʊnd] *n* земля
guard [gɑ:d] *v* охранять
guess [ges] *v* догадаться
guest [gest] *n* гость
gull [gʌl] = **sea-gull** [ˈsi:gʌl] *n* чайка

H

handkerchief [ˈhæŋkətʃɪf] *n* носовой платок
hang (hung, hung) [hæŋ] ([hʌŋ], [hʌŋ]) *v* висеть; вешать
happen [ˈhæpən] *v* случаться
hide (hid, hidden) [haɪd] ([hɪd], [ˈhɪdn]) *v* прятать
hill [hɪl] *n* холм
hole [həʊl] *n* дыра
honest [ˈɒnɪst] *a* честный
honor [ˈɒnə] *n* честь
hope [həʊp] *v* надеяться
horn [hɔ:n] *n* рог
hunt (ing) [hʌnt] *n* охота

I

ill [ɪl] *a* больной
be ill быть больным
imagine [ɪˈmædʒɪn] *v* воображать
important [ɪmˈpɔ:t(ə)nt] *a* важный
improve [ɪmˈpru:v] *v* улучшать
indoors [ˌɪnˈdɔ:z] *adv* в помещении
invite [ɪnˈvaɪt] *v* приглашать

J

Japanese [ˌdʒæpəˈni:z] *a* японский
journey [ˈdʒɜ:nɪ] *n* путешествие
judge [dʒʌdʒ] *n* судья
jump [dʒʌmp] *v* прыгать
just [dʒʌst] *adv* только что; как раз, именно

K

keep (kept, kept) [ki:p] ([kept], [kept]) *v* держать; (со)хранить
kind-hearted [ˌkaɪndˈhɑ:tɪd] *a* добрый
knight [naɪt] *n* рыцарь

L

last [lɑ:st] *v* длиться
late [leɪt] *a* поздний
  be late опаздывать
leap-year [ˈli:pjɪə] *n* високосный год
leather [ˈleðə] *n* кожа
letter [ˈletə] *n* письмо
lie (lay, lain) [laɪ] ([leɪ], [leɪn]) *v* лежать
liver [ˈlɪvə] *n* печень
loan [ləʊn] *n* заем
lose (lost, lost) [lu:z] ([lɒst], [lɒst]) *v* терять
love [lʌv] *v* любить
low [ləʊ] *a* тихий

M

make (made, made) [meɪk] ([meɪd], [meɪd]) *v* делать
mark [mɑ:k] *n* пятно
matter [ˈmætə] *n* дело
  what's the matter? в чем дело?
meanwhile [ˈmi:nwaɪl] *adv* тем временем
merchant [ˈmɜ:tʃ(ə)nt] *n* купец
moist [mɔɪst] *a* влажный
move [mu:v] *v* двигаться
mystery [ˈmɪst(ə)rɪ] *n* тайна

N

narrow [ˈnærəʊ] *a* узкий
needle [ni:dl] *n* иголка
neighbour [ˈneɪbə] *n* сосед
newcomer [ˈnju:kʌmə] *n* новичок; вновь пришедший
news [nju:z] *n* новости

O

obey [ə(ʊ)ˈbeɪ] *v* повиноваться
offer [ˈɒfə] *v* предлагать
out-of-doors [ˌaʊtəvˈdɔ:z] *adv* на свежем воздухе
overturn [ˌəʊvəˈtɜ:n] *v* перевернуться
own [əʊn] *a* собственный

P

pair [peə] *n* пара
part [pɑ:t] *n* часть
path [pɑ:θ] *n* дорожка
pay (paid, paid) [peɪ] ([peɪd], [peɪd]) *v* платить
peasant [ˈpez(ə)nt] *n* крестьянин
permission [pəˈmɪʃ(ə)n] *n* разрешение
pilot [ˈpaɪlɒt] *n* летчик
  test pilot летчик-испытатель
pleasure [ˈpleʒə] *n* удовольствие
polite [pəˈlaɪt] *a* вежливый
post [pəʊst] *v* отправлять
postman [ˈpəʊstmən] *n* почтальон
post-office [ˈpəʊstˌɒfɪs] *n* почта
priest [pri:st] *n* священник
proud [praʊd] *a* гордый
  be proud гордиться
publisher [ˈpʌblɪʃə] *n* издатель
punish [ˈpʌnɪʃ] *v* наказывать

put (put, put) [pʊt] ([pʊt], [pʊt]) *v* класть
  put on надевать

R

rack [ræk] *n* багажная полка
reach [ri:tʃ] *v* достигать
reason [ˈri:z(ə)n] *n* причина
rebel [ˈreb(ə)l] *n* повстанец
remind [rɪˈmaɪnd] *v* напоминать
revenge (oneself) [rɪˈvendʒ] *v* отомстить
riddle [ˈrɪdl] *n* загадка
ride (rode, ridden) [raɪd] ([rəʊd], [ˈrɪdn]) *v* ехать верхом
ring [rɪŋ] *n* кольцо
rock [rɒk] *n* скала
room [ru:m] *n* место
rude [ru:d] *a* грубый
ruler [ˈru:lə] *n* правитель
run (ran, run) [rʌn] ([ræn], [rʌn]) *v* бежать
rush [rʌʃ] *v* бросаться

S

sail [seɪl] *n* парус
same [seɪm] *a* тот же самый
save [seɪv] *v* спасать
science [ˈsaɪəns] *n* наука
scientist [ˈsaɪəntɪst] *n* ученый
scissors [ˈsɪzəz] *n pl* ножницы
seat [si:t] *n* место
sentence [ˈsentəns] *n* предложение
servant [ˈsɜ:v(ə)nt] *n* слуга
sew (sewed, sewn) [səʊ] ([səʊd], [səʊn]) *v* шить
shave [ʃeɪv] *v* брить(ся)
shepherd [ˈʃepəd] *n* пастух
shield [ʃi:ld] *n* щит
shoe [ʃu:] *n* туфель
shoe (shod, shod) [ʃu:] ([ʃɒd], [ʃɒd]) *v* подковывать
shopkeeper [ˈʃɒpˌki:pə] *n* лавочник
shorten [ˈʃɔ:tn] *v* укорачивать
shout [ʃaʊt] *v* кричать
silly [ˈsɪlɪ] *a* глупый
sin [sɪn] *n* грех
since [sɪns] *cj* с тех пор как
slippers [ˈslɪpəz] *n pl* шлепанцы
smell [smel] *n* запах
smell (smelt, smelt) [smel] ([smelt], [smelt]) *v* пахнуть; нюхать
smith [smɪθ] *n* кузнец
sniff [snɪf] *v* нюхать
  have a sniff понюхать
soap [səʊp] *n* мыло
soldier [ˈsəʊldʒə] *n* солдат
sound [saʊnd] *n* звук
stamp [stæmp] *n* марка; *v* приклеивать марку
stand (stood, stood) [stænd] ([stʊd], [stʊd]) *v* стоять
stay [steɪ] *v* оставаться
stick [stɪk] *n* палка
still [stɪl] *adv* все еще
stone [stəʊn] *n* камень
straight [streɪt] *a* прямой
strike (struck, struck) [straɪk] ([strʌk], [strʌk]) *v* ударять
strike [straɪk] *n* забастовка
  go on strike бастовать
stroke [strəʊk] *n* удар

strong [strɒŋ] *a* сильный
sure [ʃʊə] *a* уверенный
be sure (of) быть уверенным (в)
sword [sɔ:d] *n* меч

T

tail [teɪl] *n* хвост
thief [θi:f] *n* вор
think (thought, thought) [θɪŋk] ([θɔ:t], [θɔ:t]) *v* думать
thread [θred] *n* нитка
throw (threw, thrown) [θrəʊ] ([θru:], [θrəʊn]) *v* бросать
tie [taɪ] *v* привязывать
tired [ˈtaɪəd] *a* усталый
get tired устать
touch [tʌtʃ] *v* трогать
towards [təˈwɔ:dz] *prep* по направлению к
travel [ˈtræv(ə)l] *v* путешествовать
tremble [ˈtremb(ə)l] *v* дрожать
trial [ˈtraɪəl] *n* суд
trousers [ˈtraʊzəz] *n* брюки
truck [trʌk] *n* грузовик
true [tru:] *a* преданный, верный
turn [tɜ:n] *n* очередь
type [taɪp] *v* печатать
typewriter [ˈtaɪpraɪtə] *n* пишущая машинка

U

unforgettable [ˌʌnfəˈgetəb(ə)l] *a* незабываемый
useful [ˈju:sf(ə)l] *a* полезный
useless [ˈju:slɪs] *a* бесполезный

V

voice [vɔɪs] *n* голос

W

wheel [wi:l] *n* колесо
whip [wɪp] *v* стегать
wild [waɪld] *a* дикий
wish [wɪʃ] *n* желание
wizard [ˈwɪzəd] *n* волшебник, колдун
world [wɜ:ld] *n* мир

Y

yard [jɑ:d] *n* двор

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