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Уильям Сароян, знаменитый американский писатель XX века, известен своими книгами, написанными живым разговорным языком. Его рассказы, рисующие внутренний мир детей и их взаимоотношения со взрослыми, полны мягкого юмора и психологической наблюдательности.



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второго уровня**

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**Для продолжающих
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Уильям Сароян РАССКАЗЫ • William Saroyan STORIES

Домашнее чтение

Upper-Intermediate

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ клуб

William Saroyan

STORIES



Уильям Сароян

РАССКАЗЫ

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АЙРИС ПРЕСС



Домашнее чтение

Уильям Сароян РАССКАЗЫ

*Составление, адаптация текста,
комментарий, словарь А. С. Рапопорт*

Упражнения К. В. Комиссарова



МОСКВА

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Серия «Английский клуб» включает книги и учебные пособия, рассчитанные на пять этапов изучения английского языка: Elementary (для начинающих), Pre-Intermediate (для продолжающих первого уровня), Intermediate (для продолжающих второго уровня), Upper Intermediate (для продолжающих третьего уровня) и Advanced (для совершенствующихся).

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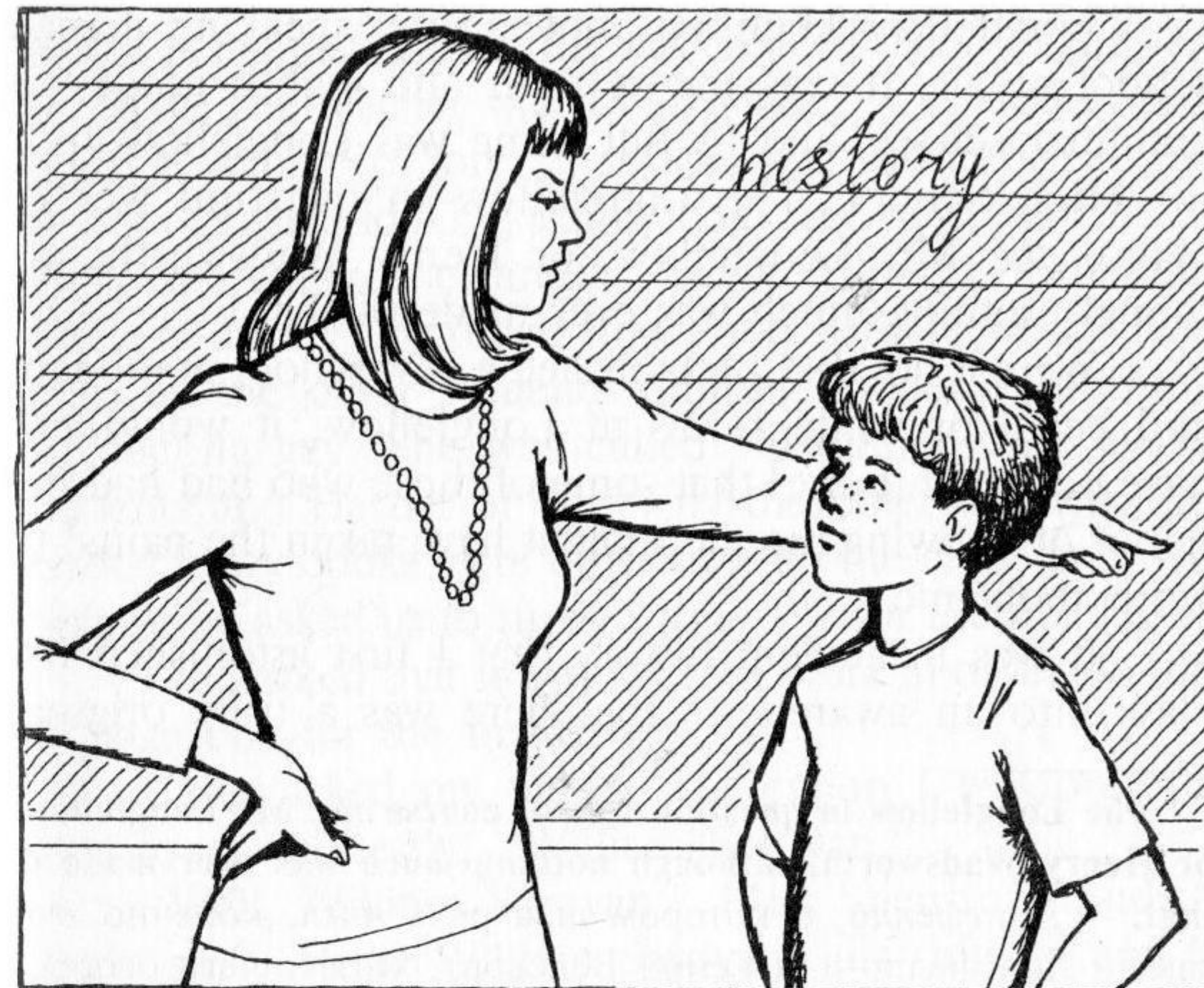
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THE FAILURE OF FRIENDS

I had hoped that among my friends at Longfellow High¹ there would have been a number to remember² my not inconsiderable fame during the semester I was there, but having found³, after thirty years, that my friends have died, moved away or forgotten Longfellow High I have decided to remember this fame for myself.

¹ **Longfellow High** (сокр.) = Longfellow Junior High School — неполная средняя школа им. Лонгфелло

² **there would have been a number to remember** — найдутся многие, которые вспомнят

³ **having found** — обнаружив (Perfect Participle Active)

Longfellow High was not strictly speaking a high school at all. It was the seventh and eighth grades of grammar school, and its full name was Longfellow Junior High School. The Longfellow in question was of course *the* Mr. Longfellow, or Henry Wadsworth, although nothing much was ever made of that.¹

Were it not that I established a new school of thought and behavior while I was at Longfellow, it would not have occurred to me² that some of those who had had the honor of knowing me then might have taken the pains³ to write about me.

It was in ancient history that I first astonished my class into an awareness⁴ that here was a truly original

¹ The Longfellow in question was of course *the* Mr Longfellow, or Henry Wadsworth, although nothing much was ever made of that. — Лонгфелло, о котором шла речь, был, конечно, тот самый Лонгфелло или Генри Водсворт, хотя ничего особенного из этого никогда не следовало. (Определенный артикль перед именем собственным означает тот самый, единственный в своем роде; Генри Водсворт — настоящее имя знаменитого американского поэта, известного под псевдонимом Лонгфелло.)

² Were it not that I established a new school ... it would not have occurred to me — Если бы я не основал новую школу ... мне бы не пришло в голову (Сослагательное наклонение в условном предложении)

³ might have taken the pains — могли бы взять на себя труд (Perfect Infinitive после **might** выражает предположение, относящееся к действию в прошлом.)

⁴ It was in ancient history that I first astonished my class into an awareness — Это случилось на уроке древней истории, именно тогда я впервые и поразил мой класс, дав им почувствовать (It was ... that — эмфатическая конструкция, выделяющая обстоятельство in ancient history)

mind. It happened that this was the first class¹ of the very first day. The teacher was a hairy-faced, gray-and-brown-looking woman² of forty or so who was said to be, in spite of her offensive-looking skinny body and her drab clothes, fast³. She smoked cigarettes, laughed loudly with other teachers during the lunch hour, and had frequently been seen by the older students running suddenly, pushing, and acting gay. She was called Miss Shenstone by the students and Harriet or Harry by the other teachers. Ancient-history books were distributed to the class, and Miss Shenstone asked us to turn to page 192 for the first lesson.

I remarked that it would seem more in order⁴ to turn to page one for the first lesson.

I was asked my name, whereupon I was only too glad to say honestly, "William Saroyan."

"Well, William Saroyan," Miss Shenstone said, "I might say⁵, *Mister* William Saroyan, just shut up and let me do the teaching⁶ of ancient history in this class."

Quite a blow.⁷

On page 192, I recall quite clearly, was a photograph of two rather common-looking stones which Miss

¹ the first class — первый урок

² The teacher was a hairy-faced, gray-and-brown-looking woman — У этой учительницы на лице росли волосы, и вид у нее был какой-то серо-коричневый

³ who was said to be ... fast — которая, как говорили, была ... легкомысленная (субъектный инфинитивный оборот)

⁴ it would seem more in order — казалось бы, более по порядку (сослагательное наклонение)

⁵ I might say — Я могла бы сказать (сослагательное наклонение)

⁶ let me do the teaching — предоставь мне преподавать (объектный инфинитивный оборот)

⁷ Quite a blow. — Прямо-таки удар.

Shenstone said were called Stonehenge¹. She then said that these stones were twenty thousand years old.

It was at this point that² my school of thought and behavior was started.

"How do you know?" I said.

This was a fresh twist to the old school³: the school of thought in which the teachers asked the questions and the students tried to answer them. The entire class expressed its approval of the new school. There was a good deal of vocal enthusiasm. What happened might be described⁴ as a demonstration. The truth of the matter is that neither Miss Shenstone, nor Mr. Monsoon himself, the principal, had anything like a satisfactory answer to any legitimate question of this sort, for they (and all the other teachers) had always accepted what they had found in the textbooks.

Instead of trying to answer the question, Miss Shenstone compelled me to demonstrate the *behavior* of the new school. That is⁵, she compelled me to run. She flung herself at me with such speed that I was hardly able to get away. For half a moment she clung to my home-knit sweater, and damaged it before I got away. The class approved of the behavior of the new school also. Instead of remaining in one's seat in a crisis, it was better to get up and go. The chase was an exciting one, but I got out of the room safely. Five minutes later,

¹ **Stonehenge** — скопление вертикальных камней в графстве Солсбери (Англия), восходящих к Неолиту

² **It was at this point that** — Именно с этого момента

³ **This was a fresh twist to the old school** — Это придало новый оборот старой школе

⁴ **might be described** — могло бы быть описано (истолковано) (сослагательное наклонение)

⁵ **That is** — Иначе говоря, то есть

believing that the woman had calmed down, I opened the door to step in and return to my seat, but again she flung herself at me, and again I got away.

Rather than wait for the consequences, I decided¹ to present my case to Mr. Monsoon himself, but when I did so, I was greatly astonished to find that his sympathies were with Miss Shenstone and that he looked upon me with loathing.

"She said the rocks were twenty thousand years old," I said. "All I said was, 'How do you know?' I didn't mean they *weren't* that old². I meant that maybe they were older, maybe thirty thousand years old. How old is the earth? Several million years old, isn't it? If the book can say the rocks are twenty thousand years old, somebody ought to be able to say how the book got that figure. This is Longfellow Junior High. I came here to learn. I don't expect to be punished because I want to learn."

"Your name again, please?" Mr. Monsoon said.

"William Saroyan," I said as humbly as possible, although I must confess it was not easy to do.

"You are?" Mr. Monsoon said.

"Eleven," I said.

"No, I don't mean that."

"One hundred and three pounds."

"No, no."

"Presbyterian."

"The *name*, I'm thinking of."

"It's said to mean blond."³

¹ **Rather than wait for the consequences, I decided** — Чем ждать последствий, я решил

² **they weren't that old** — (что) они не были такие старые

³ **It's said to mean blond.** — Говорят, это (слово Сароян) означает блондин (субъектный инфинитивный оборот)

"Nationality," Mr. Monsoon said.

"Armenian," I said proudly.

"Just as I thought," the principal said.

"Just as you thought *what?*"

"Nobody but an Armenian would have asked a question like that."¹

"How do you know?" I said, giving the new school another whirl².

"Nobody *did*," the principal said. "Does that answer your question?"

"Only partly," I said. "How do you know somebody else would *not* have asked it if I hadn't?"³

"In all the years that I have been connected with the public school system of California," Mr. Monsoon said, "no one has ever asked such a question."

"Yes," I said quickly, "and in all the years before Newton wanted to know what made the apple fall, nobody wanted to know what made it fall."

At the time I believed that some day Mr. Monsoon would give an accurate account of this discussion, for I had no reason to believe he could not write or that he was not aware he was in the presence of a man it was his duty to remember. But there it is⁴, the man never wrote such an account.

¹ Nobody but an Armenian would have asked a question like that — Никто кроме армянина не задал бы подобного вопроса. (сослагательное наклонение)

² giving the new school another whirl — снова давая ход новой школе

³ somebody else would *not* have asked it if I hadn't? — что кто-нибудь другой не задал бы этого вопроса, если бы я этого не сделал? (сослагательное наклонение)

⁴ But there it is — Но вот; но дело в том, что

I was brilliant.

It's not my fault nobody else was.

Mr. Monsoon chose not to continue the discussion. He just sat and looked at his shoes.

"How about *that?*" I said.

"Well," he said rather wearily, "I must give you a thrashing. How about *that?*"

"For what?" I said.

I got to my feet, watching the stenographer, whose desk was beside the door. This was a rather pretty girl, and I had hoped to make a favorable impression on her, although I can't imagine what I expected to come of it.

"Miss Slifo," Mr. Monsoon said, but that was all I needed to hear, and before Miss Slifo was able to block my way, I was at the door, out of the room, and just about halfway across the school grounds.

Once again, the behavior of the new school had been tested and found true.

I went home and found my Uncle Alecksander, who was studying law at the University of Southern California, on a visit at our house, drinking coffee in the parlor. I told him the story. He invited me into his car and we took off for Longfellow Junior High School.

"That's the story, just as you've told it to me?" he said as we rode.

"That's exactly how it happened."

"All right," my Uncle Alecksander said. "You wait in the car."

I don't know what my Uncle Alecksander and Mr. Monsoon said to one another, but after a few minutes Miss Slifo came out to the car and said, "Your uncle and Mr. Monsoon and Miss Shenstone would like to see you in the office."

I went in and my uncle said, "There are men who know how to determine the approximate age of different things in the world and on the earth. Who these men are and how they determine these things, Mr. Monscon does not know, and neither does Miss Shenstone. Miss Shenstone has promised to look into the matter¹. On your part², you may ask any question you like, but in a more polite tone of voice." He turned to the principal, "Is that in accordance with our understanding?³"

"Quite," the principal said.

"It was with *admiration* that Mr. Monsoon⁴ remarked that only an Armenian would have asked a question like that," my Uncle Alecksander went on. "Is that correct, Mr. Monsoon?"

"It is," Mr. Monsoon said. "In a city with a population of ten or fifteen thousand of them, I could hardly⁵ —"

"With admiration, then," my Uncle Alecksander said. He turned to me.

"You will spend the rest of this day away from school, but tomorrow you will return to your classes as though nothing had happened."

"Is *that* also in accordance with our understanding?" he asked the principal.

¹ to look into the matter — зд. выяснить это

² On your part — Со своей стороны

³ Is that in accordance with our understanding? — Это соответствует нашей договоренности?

⁴ It was with *admiration* that Mr. Monsoon — С восхищением мистер Монсун (эмфатическая конструкция, выделяющая дополнение with admiration)

⁵ I could hardly — я едва ли мог бы (сослагательное наклонение)

"I was wondering if he might not be transferred to Hawthorne¹," the principal said, but my uncle said quickly. "He lives in this district. His friends come to this school. I shall be interested in his progress."

"We *all* shall," the principal said.

I could not have been more ill at ease², or more angry at my uncle. The very thing³ I had always despised had just taken place: a brilliant man had come to my defense.

A brilliant man, who happened to be⁴ my mother's younger brother, had stepped in among the great figures of the school, bossed and threatened them: and they, instead of fighting back, had meekly permitted him to get away with it⁵. Well, I didn't *want* him to get away with it.

The following day I presented myself to Mr. Monsoon, who, when he saw me, appeared to want⁶ to close his eyes and go to sleep. "I've come to apologize," I said. "I don't want any special privileges."

"Just ask your questions in a polite tone of voice," the man said. "You may go now."

¹ I was wondering if he might not be transferred to Hawthorne — Я обдумывал, нельзя ли перевести его в школу им. Готорна (Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804—1864) — известный американский писатель)

² I could not have been more ill at ease — Мне было предельно не по себе (букв. я не мог бы быть более смущенным; to be ill at ease — чувствовать себя неловко; could not have been — сослагательное наклонение)

³ The very thing — То самое, что

⁴ who happened to be — который волей случая оказался (субъектный инфинитивный оборот)

⁵ to get away with it — так и уйти

⁶ who ... appeared to want — который ... казалось, хотел (см. прим. 4)

He refused to open his eyes.

I went straight to the ancient-history class, where I found Miss Shenstone at her desk, gravely at work.

"I'm sorry about the trouble I made," I said. "I won't do it again."

For an instant I thought she was about to fling herself at me again, but after a moment she seemed to sink inwardly quite a bit¹, and then, without looking up from her work, she said very dryly, "They have a way of determining such things. You may go now."

I felt sure the principal and the teacher would one day remember how handsomely I had behaved in this unfortunate affair, but as I've said, they didn't, and so I have *had* to².

Fortunately, Miss Shenstone taught at Longfellow only another four days, and during that time did not permit herself to look at me once or to ask me a question. A series of new teachers took over the teaching of the ancient-history class, but by now the new school was in full operation³ throughout Longfellow High and the teachers were always eager to finish out a day or a week and be gone forever.

Mr. Monsoon spoke about manners at several meetings in the school auditorium, but nobody took the hint, and after a month he too left the school and was succeeded by a man who was famous for his exploits as a captain in the First World War. It was expected of this

¹ **she seemed to sink inwardly quite a bit** — она, казалось, внутренне сильно поникла

² **I have *had* to** — мне пришлось это сделать

³ **but by now the new school was in full operation** — но сейчас новая школа действовала уже во всю

man to quickly put down the new school¹ and to restore the old. He tried the method of brute force at first, thrashing as many as three dozen boys a day, and then he tried the method of taking the worst boys into his confidence², going for walks with them through the school grounds, being a pal, and so on³: but neither of these methods worked⁴, and after the first semester, the man accepted a post at a small country school with only forty or fifty students.

As for myself, I transferred to Tech High⁵ in order to learn typing.

Exercises



Checking Comprehension

1 Make the right choice.

- 1) Longfellow High was
 - a) the seventh and eighth grades of grammar school.
 - b) a university.
 - c) a high school in the proper sense of the word.

¹ **to quickly put down the new school** — быстро покончить с новой школой

² **he tried the method of taking the worst boys into his confidence** — он испробовал метод доверительного общения с худшими мальчиками

³ **and so on** — и так далее

⁴ **to work** — зд. давать результаты, возыметь действие

⁵ **Tech High (сокр.)** = Technical High — средняя школа с техническим уклоном

- 2) Young Saroyan first astonished his class into an awareness that there was a truly original mind
 - a) at an ancient-history lesson.
 - b) at a physics lesson.
 - c) at an English lesson.
- 3) The teacher of ancient history was
 - a) a nice-looking woman of about thirty.
 - b) a gray-and-brown looking woman of about forty.
 - c) a man of about forty-five.
- 4) Young Saroyan remarked that it would seem more in order
 - a) to turn to the last page for the first lesson.
 - b) to turn to the middle of the book for the first lesson.
 - c) to turn to page one for the first lesson.
- 5) In the book there was a photograph of
 - a) two cliffs.
 - b) two stones.
 - c) two mountain peaks.
- 6) The old school was the school of thought where
 - a) the teachers asked the questions and the students tried to answer them.
 - b) the students asked the questions and the teachers answered them.
 - c) both the students and teachers asked the questions and they themselves answered them.
- 7) Miss Shenstone compelled young Saroyan
 - a) to run.
 - b) to answer the question.
 - c) to repeat the question.
- 8) Young Saroyan was astonished to find that Mr. Monsoon's sympathies were

- a) with Saroyan himself.
 - b) with the students of the school.
 - c) with Miss Shenstone.
- 9) Uncle Aleksander was
 - a) the younger brother of young Saroyan's mother.
 - b) the younger brother of young Saroyan's father.
 - c) the elder brother of young Saroyan's mother.
- 10) Uncle Aleksander
 - a) refused to help the boy.
 - b) went to the school and talked to Mr. Monsoon.
 - c) phoned the school and talked to Mr. Monsoon.
- 11) Young Saroyan was then allowed
 - a) to ask any question, but in a more polite tone of voice.
 - b) to ask no questions at all.
 - c) to ask any question the way he had done before.
- 12) Young Saroyan always despised the thing that had just taken place —
 - a) a brilliant man never coming to his defense.
 - b) a brilliant man coming to his defense.
 - c) a rank-and-file man coming to his defense.
- 13) The next day, when young Saroyan came to the ancient-history class, he thought that Miss Shenstone
 - a) would fling herself at him again.
 - b) would not allow him to be present at the lesson.
 - c) would behave as if nothing had happened.
- 14) At Longfellow High the teachers were always
 - a) ready to work as long as they could.
 - b) eager to finish out a day and be gone for ever.
 - c) eager to help the students to learn.

- 15) Young Saroyan
 - a) stayed at Longfellow High.
 - b) transferred to another grammar school.
 - c) transferred to Tech High.

2 Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false ones.

- 1) Longfellow High was the first and the second grades of grammar school.
- 2) The whole story began on the very first day of school.
- 3) The teacher drew the attention of the class to the stones shown on page 192, saying they were twenty thousand years old.
- 4) The class expressed their disapproval of the new school of thought.
- 5) Miss Shenstone flung herself at young Saroyan with such speed that he was hardly able to get away.
- 6) He didn't expect to be punished because he wanted to learn.
- 7) In all the years Mr. Monsoon had been connected with the public school system of California, every other student asked the same question young Saroyan had asked.
- 8) At home young Saroyan found his Uncle Alecksander who was studying law at the University of Southern California.
- 9) Mr. Monsoon said he must give the boy a thrashing.
- 10) Young Saroyan went back to spend a few hours of that day away from school and by the coming afternoon he would have to return to his class.
- 11) The principal suggested that the boy should be transferred to another school.
- 12) The next day, when young Saroyan came to school, he didn't apologize for what he had done the day before.

- 13) The teaching of ancient history was always done by Miss Shenstone.
- 14) The new principal was expected to put down the new school and restore the old.
- 15) Young Saroyan transferred to Tech High to learn typing.

3 Answer the following questions.

- 1) How many characters are mentioned in the text?
- 2) What are their names and occupation?
- 3) Where is the action set?
- 4) What did the teacher of ancient history look like?
- 5) What was it young Saroyan asked about the two stoned?
- 6) How did Miss Shenstone try to demonstrate what the old school was?
- 7) Why did the boy want to present his case to Mr. Monsoon?
- 8) What did the principal do?
- 9) What have you learnt about Uncle Alecksander?
- 10) What was it young Saroyan had always despised?
- 11) What did Miss Shenstone and Mr. Monsoon do when they saw young Saroyan the next day?
- 12) Who was Mr. Monsoon succeeded by?
- 13) Why didn't the teachers want to stay at Longfellow High?
- 14) What is the old school of thought?
- 15) What is the new school of thought?



Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Say what the italicized words mean.

- 1) Longfellow High was not strictly speaking a *high* school at all.
- 2) I was asked my name, *whereupon* I was only too glad to say honestly, "William Saroyan."

- 3) There was a good deal of *vocal* enthusiasm.
- 4) Neither Miss Shenstone nor Mr. Monsoon had anything like a satisfactory answer to any *legitimate* question of this sort.
- 5) He looked upon me with *loathing*.
- 6) I got to my feet, watching *the stenographer*.
- 7) I was at the door, out of the room, and just about *halfway* across the school grounds.
- 8) A brilliant man had stepped in among the great figures of the school, *bossed* and threatened them.
- 9) I found Miss Shenstone at desk, *gravely* at work.
- 10) A series of new teachers *took over* the teaching of the ancient-history class.
- 11) After a month he left the school and *was succeeded* by a man who was famous for his *exploits* as a captain in the First World War.
- 12) I felt sure the principal would one day remember how *handsomely* I has behaved in this *unfortunate* affair.
- 13) I *transferred* to Tech High to learn typing.

2. Make the sentences emphatic by using the introductory *It* according to the model below.

Model: I transferred to Tech High in order to learn typing. — *It was in order to learn typing that I transferred to Tech High.*

- 1) I first astonished my class in an ancient-history class.
- 2) Miss Shenstone asked us to turn to page 192 for the first lesson.
- 3) My school of thought started at this point.
- 4) Five minutes later I opened the door to step in, but again she flung herself at me.
- 5) I went home and found my Uncle Alecksander, who was studying law at the University of Southern California.

- 6) Mr. Monsoon remarked with anger that only an Armenian would have asked a question like that.
- 7) The following day I presented my case to Mr. Monsoon.
- 8) I went straight to the ancient-history class.
- 9) Mr. Monsoon spoke about manners at several meetings in the school auditorium, but nobody took the hint.

3 Choose the appropriate alternative.

- 1) She (called, was called) Miss Shenstone by the students.
- 2) It was in ancient-history class that I (first, firstly) astonished my class.
- 3) Miss Shenstone asked us to turn to (the, —) page 192 for the first lesson.
- 4) She flung herself at me with such speed that I was (hard, hardly) able to get away.
- 5) The chase was an (exciting, excited) one.
- 6) "I didn't mean they weren't that old. I meant that maybe they were (older, elder)."
- 7) "I got to my (feet, legs), watching the stenographer."
- 8) Who these men are and how they determine these things Mr. Monsoon does not know, and (so, neither) does Miss Shenstone.
- 9) "Tomorrow you'll return to your classes as though nothing (has, had) happened."
- 10) Miss Shenstone taught at Longfellow High only (other, another) four days.

4 Open the brackets and use the right form of the verb to make the text complete.

- 1) Miss Shenstone, instead of (try) (answer) the question compelled me (demonstrate) the behaviour of the new school — she (compel) me (run). She (fling) herself at me with such speed that I (be) hardly able (get) away.

For half a moment she (cling) to my sweater, and (damage) it before I (get) away. The chase (be) exciting, but I (get) out of the room safely. Five minutes later, (believe) that the woman (calm) down, I (open) the door (step) in and (return) to my seat, but again she (fling) herself at me, and again I (get) away.

- 2) The following day I presented myself to the principal, who, when he (see) me, (appear) (want) (close) his eyes and (go) (sleep). "I (come) (apologize)," I (say). "Just (ask) your questions in a more polite tone of voice," the man (say). "You (may) (go) now." He (refuse) (open) his eyes. I (go) straight to the ancient-history class, where I (find) Miss Shenstone (sit) at her desk. "I (be) sorry about the trouble I (made)," I (say). "I (not, do) it again."
- 3) Mr. Monsoon spoke about manners at several meetings in the auditorium, but nobody (take) the hint and soon he (leave) the school and (succeed) by a man who (be) famous for his exploits as a captain in the First World War. It (expect) of him (put) down the new school. He (try) the method of brutal force, (thrash) as many as three dozen boys a day, and then he (try) the method of (talk) the worst boys into his confidence, (go) for walks with them. But neither of the methods (work), and after the first semester, the man (accept) a post at a small country school.

5 Match the synonymous words and phrases. Use them in the situations from the story and of your own.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1) move away | a) found |
| 2) establish | b) make up one's mind |
| 3) turn to | c) leave |
| 4) let | d) help |
| 5) compel | e) accept |
| 6) step in | f) look at |

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 7) decide | g) make |
| 8) confess | h) admit |
| 9) take off for | i) come into |
| 10) appear | j) be going to |
| 11) be about | k) seem |
| 12) take | l) allow |
| 13) come to one's defense | m) start for |



Discussing the Story

1 Add some more information to the following sentences.

- 1) Longfellow High was not strictly speaking a high school at all.
- 2) It happened that this was the first class of the very first day of school.
- 3) On page 192 there was a photograph of two rather common-looking stones.
- 4) That was a fresh twist to the old school.
- 5) Miss Shenstone compelled young Saroyan to run.
- 6) He decided to present his case to Mr. Monsoon.
- 7) "I came here to learn. I don't expect to be punished because I want to learn."
- 8) He went home and found his Uncle Alecksander on a visit at their house.
- 9) The following day he presented himself to Mr. Monsoon.
- 10) A series of new teachers took over the teaching of the ancient-history class.

2 Prove that:

- 1) Miss Shenstone was said to be fast.
- 2) young Saroyan's question to Miss Shenstone about the stones was a fresh twist to the old school.

- 3) the teachers of the old school always accepted what they found in textbooks.
- 4) the class approved of the behaviour of the new school.
- 5) young Saroyan was greatly astonished to find that the principal's sympathies were with Miss Shenstone.
- 6) young Saroyan wanted to learn very much.
- 7) he didn't want his uncle to come to his defense.
- 8) the next day neither the teacher nor the principal wanted to take the boy seriously.
- 9) many teachers didn't want to work at Longfellow High.
- 10) the new school of thought sprang up into being.

3 Make up and act out the talk between:

- young Saroyan and Miss Shenstone (at the very first lesson);
- young Saroyan and Mr. Monsoon (the first talk in the school);
- young Saroyan and his uncle (at home);
- uncle Alecksander and Mr. Monsoon (in the school).

4 Imagine that you are:

Young Saroyan. Say:

- why you went to school;
- what you wanted to get from the teachers;
- why you asked Miss Shenstone about the stones;
- why you wanted to present your case to the principal;
- how you felt when talking to Mr. Monsoon;
- what you did on the following day at school.

Uncle Alecksander. Say:

- what you talked to Mr. Monsoon about;
- why you decided to go to the school with your nephew;
- what your nephew told you about his school.

Mr. Monsoon. Say:

- what you expected to hear from young Saroyan;
- what you in fact heard from him;
- how you wanted to punish him;
- what you talked to Uncle Alecksander about;
- whether you changed your attitude to young Saroyan and why.

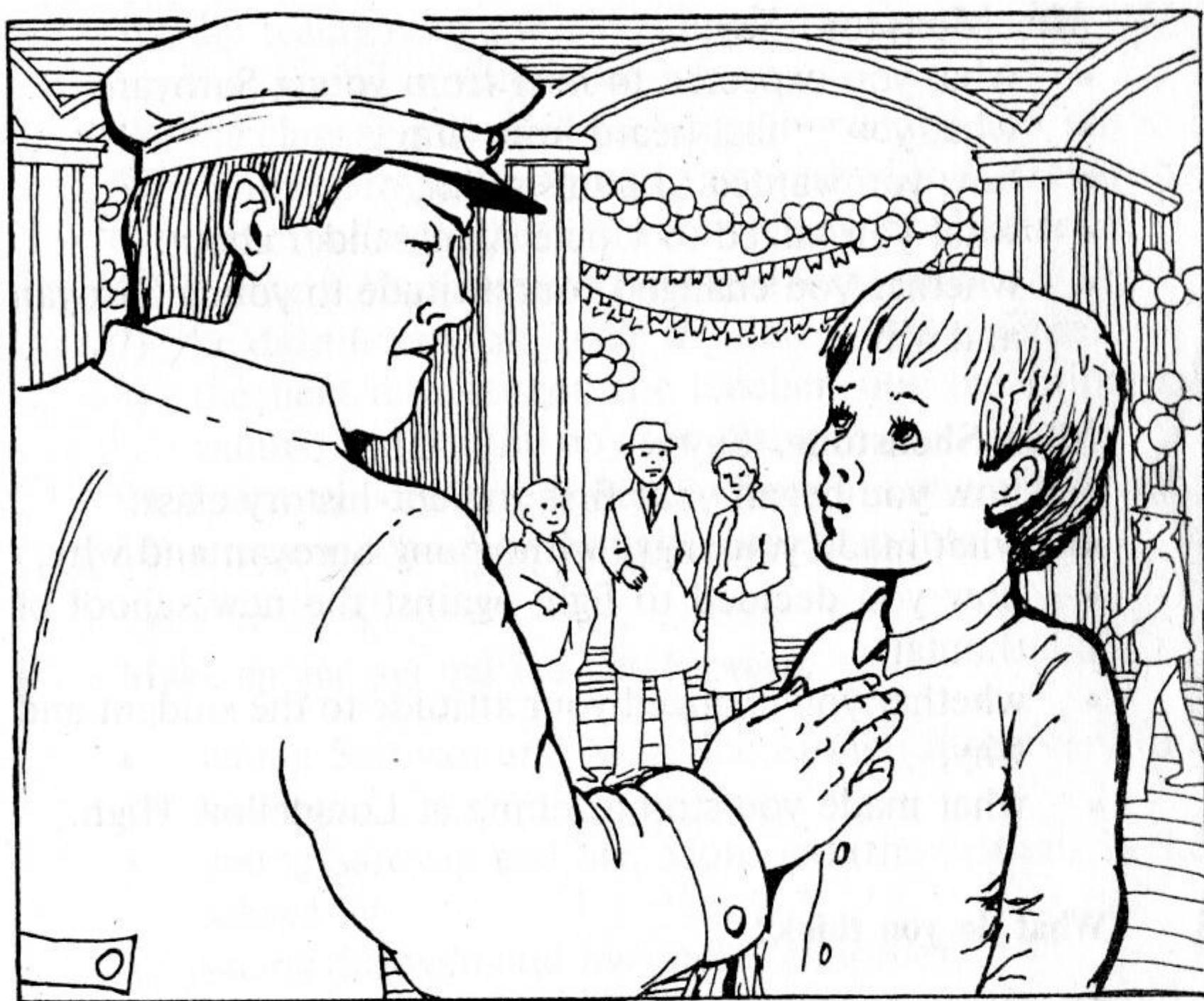
Miss Shenstone. Say:

- how you began your first ancient-history class;
- what made you angry with young Saroyan and why;
- how you decided to fight against the new school of thought;
- whether you changed your attitude to the student and why;
- what made you stop teaching at Longfellow High.

5

What do you think?

- 1) What do you think the major difference between the old and the new school of thought is? Which school is better and why?
- 2) What do you think about schooling in your city (country)? What are the most urgent problems of the present-day school?
- 3) Why do you think young Saroyan said the following: "The very thing I had always despised had just taken place: a brilliant man had come to my defense."?
- 4) What is your idea of the ideal student? The ideal teacher?
- 5) What do you think the message of the story is?



LOVE OF LONDON

During the First World War, in 1918, I saw the throwing up of an enormous building which was entitled Liberty Theater.

On the day the theater was opened to the public I was a witness from across the street on the Republican Corner, where I sold the *Evening Herald*.

It was a gala time¹ — a brand-new theater, a film called *While London Sleeps*, American troops in Europe winning the war, Liberty Bonds on sale from trucks in the

¹ **gala time** — время ликования (**gala** — празднество)

streets¹, and by six o'clock a dollar and twenty cents in my pocket.

I could well afford to pay the ten-cent admission to the Liberty Theater, but I was unwilling to do that. Ara Toutounjian came by on his way home, told me he had made sixty cents profit, and invited me to join him in walking to our neighbourhood.

I asked him if he had lost his mind.

He asked why I asked that.

I pointed to the Liberty Theater and said, "Just as soon as I get rid of these last two papers, making a net profit of a dollar and a quarter for the day, I am walking across the street and into the Liberty Theater."

Ara Toutounjian said, "Are you going to throw away ten cents on a movie?"

I said, "No, I'm going to walk in."

Ara Toutounjian asked about my plan of proceedings which I told him while A. A. Arenica, a shipper of grapes, bought my last two copies of the *Evening Herald*.

Mr. Arenica was a swift-moving man, but having heard² what I proposed to do, he said, "Go ahead. I'll watch you do it."³

I walked straight across the street, followed by Ara Toutounjian, who wasn't sure he was willing to join me, or at any rate hadn't committed himself⁴. I walked directly to

¹ **Liberty Bonds on sale from trucks in the streets** — продажа облигаций Займа свободы с грузовиков на улице

² **having heard** — услышав (Perfect Participle Active)

³ **Go ahead. I'll watch you do it.** — Давай, иди! Я посмотрю, как ты это сделаешь! (**watch you do** — объектный инфинитивный оборот)

⁴ **or at any rate hadn't committed himself** — или во всяком случае не признался (*в этом*) (**to commit oneself** — компрометировать себя, связывать себя обязательством)

the north exit door of the Liberty Theater, all the while keeping an eye on the girl¹ in the ticket booth, who in turn kept an eye on me.

When I reached the north exit door I turned around to see if A. A. Arenica had gotten bored and gone home. He hadn't.

At that moment the exit door swung open and I seized it to *keep* it open, so that I might walk² into the theater. The door had been opened, however, by an usher in uniform. I unseized the door and began to move toward the south exit door. When I looked back I saw the usher in uniform watching me, and A. A. Arenica watching both of us. The usher now began to follow me. Therefore, instead of stopping at the south exit door, I cut across the street to the entrance to the Sequoia Hotel. The usher lingered in the street a moment, and then suddenly answered a call from somebody standing in the entrance to the theater. The usher moved quickly, and from across the street I ran to the south exit door, but this time no one opened the door.

I saw that A. A. Arenica was still watching.

"I'm going to pay in³," Ara Toutounjian said.

I assured him that he wouldn't need to — that somebody would leave the theater by the south exit door in a moment, and we would walk in. But Ara Toutounjian didn't like the attitude and size of the usher in uniform. I told him that the man had his job to do, but that he couldn't be everywhere at once.

¹ **all the while keeping an eye on the girl** — все время следя за девушкой

² **so that I might walk** — так, чтобы я мог войти (*сослагательное наклонение в придаточном предложении цели после союза so that*)

³ **to pay in** — заплатить за вход

The south exit door swung open, I seized it, and a family consisting of a father, a mother, a boy of eight, and a girl of six left the theater. I walked in, followed by Ara Toutounjian. But the usher was there, waiting. He took us by our elbows and without comment escorted us into the street.

A. A. Arenica was now sitting on the running board of a brand-new car (possibly his own), in order to follow the proceedings from close up¹.

Ara Toutounjian went straight to the box office and paid a dime for a ticket.

He walked into the theater slowly and proudly.

(I have followed Ara's career, and I should like to be able to remark that he has got nowhere², but the fact is, Ara Toutounjian today is one of the most prosperous dentists in Fresno.)

From the south exit door I walked directly to the north exit door, but as the usher walked directly behind me and was now saying things even A. A. Arenica could hear across the street, it was necessary not to linger at the door but to move on up to the corner, around the Rowell Building to the alley, and down the alley to the back of the theater.

When I heard footsteps following my own as I ran down the alley I believed it was the usher, and that he had made up his mind to prevent me from getting in there³ —

¹ **in order to follow the proceedings from close up** — чтобы видеть происходящее крупным планом (*букв. следить за происходящим с близкого расстояния; close up — кино крупный план*)

² **I should like to be able to remark that he has got nowhere** — мне бы хотелось иметь возможность сказать, что из него ничего не вышло

³ **to prevent me from getting in there** — чтобы помешать мне проникнуть туда

on Opening Day. It turned out, however, that the footsteps were Mr. Arenica's.

"You lead the way¹," he said, "I'll follow."

Mr. Arenica and I tried the rear doors and found them locked. He suggested wire, which I found in the alley, and we both put the wire to work. At last I got a door open, and we went into an area so dark we couldn't see our way. Mr. Arenica suggested that we wait² a moment until our eyes got used to the dark, so we did, and pretty soon we saw where we were. We were just beyond an exit door at the front of the interior of the theater, a little north of the stage and screen.

I pushed one half of this exit door open and saw a whole vast auditorium and balcony full of people. Mr. Arenica and I moved into the auditorium in front of all of the people in the theater. This particular exit door was meant to be opened from the inside³, and only in case of emergency. The opening of the door from the outside made a disturbance, so that our arrival was not only noticed but resented by everybody.

Far back in the auditorium I heard commotion of an usherlike nature, and took off for⁴ the southernmost aisle. It seemed odd to me, however, that whereas I ran, Mr.

¹ **You lead the way** — Иди первым

² **suggested that we wait** — предложил, чтобы мы подождали (*сослагательное наклонение в придаточном дополнительном предложении после глагола suggest*)

³ **This particular exit door was meant to be opened from the inside** — Эта (именно) выходная дверь предназначалась для отпирания изнутри (*субъектный инфинитивный оборот*)

⁴ **I heard commotion of an usherlike nature and took off for** — я услышал движение, — похоже было на то, что это билетер — и бросился к (**to take off for** — спешить к)

Arenica walked as if he had all day¹. Running up the southernmost aisle, I came to a row of seats in which I saw a vacant one about midway. I moved down the row, headed for this seat, but when I reached it I discovered that it was occupied by a small child who had fallen asleep.

Mr. Arenica found a seat on the center aisle and called out, "Over here, Willie! — there's a seat over here." I began to move north, toward Mr. Arenica's voice, but there in the center aisle was the usher waiting for me. When I reached the aisle he took me by the arm and said, "How'd you get in here?"

"Paid a dime."

"Where's your stub?"

"Threw it away."

"Come with me."

Now, while all this was going on², a lot of stuff was going on on the screen, too, and I didn't like not knowing³ what it was. I knew it was about London, but I didn't know what the details were, and now that I was in the theater — on Opening Day, in spite of great opposition — I was determined to get acquainted with the details. All the same, there I was walking up the centre aisle with the usher holding my left arm in an angry and trembling grip.

"No, no," Mr. Arenica said as I passed his seat. "Over here."

¹ **walked as if he had all day** — шел, как будто имел целый день в своем распоряжении (*сослагательное наклонение в обстоятельном предложении после союза as if*)

² **while all this was going on** — пока все это происходило

³ **I didn't like not knowing** — мне не нравилось, что я не знаю

This determination on Mr. Arenica's part for me not to be put out of the theater¹ impelled me to break away from the usher's grip and run. At the top of the aisle I came upon six or seven people leaving the theater. I ricocheted among them, leaving the usher blocked and compelled by politeness to remain blocked².

In the lobby I skidded to a halt and began to act worldly³, as men who have seen half a movie are apt to do — ah, the world, ah, life, how difficult they are to each of us and yet how well we carry on just the same.

I found a man and a woman on their way to seats just off the northernmost aisle. I joined them, sat beside them, and saw the whole show — on Opening Day, just as I had planned — free.

When I got home that night it was after ten. I placed the day's net profits in the family money box, ate supper, turned the pages of the latest issue of *The Saturday Evening Post*, and went to bed.

After school the following day I sold papers on my corner as usual, across the street from the Liberty Theater. A little after six Mr. A. A. Arenica stopped at my corner and bought a paper. I handed him change for a dollar and he said, "You certainly enjoyed that movie, didn't you?"

"Yes, sir."

¹ This determination on Mr. Arenica's part for me not to be put out of the theater — Эта решимость со стороны мистера Ареники не допустить, чтобы меня вывели из кинотеатра

² compelled by politeness to remain blocked — вынужденным из вежливости оставаться неподвижным (блокированным)

³ I skidded to a halt and began to act worldly — я затормозил и повел себя по-светски

"It certainly is a beautiful theater, isn't it?"

"It sure is."¹

Mr. Arenica went home, and a few minutes later Ara Toutounjian and his cousin Nish Azadourian came by on their way home to supper. They invited me to join them in the walk, since I had only one more paper to sell. They said they'd wait, and after a few minutes I sold it. We cut across the street of the Liberty Theater on our way home, and there standing beside the box office was the usher, who wasn't sure he didn't recognize me — but wasn't sure he did, either². But even if he did, what could he do about yesterday? I was very hungry, and I looked forward to a big supper in ten or fifteen minutes, but when we reached the south exit door the door swung open and a young man and a young woman left the theater.

I seized the door and Ara Toutounjian shouted, "Don't do it! You'll get in trouble! They'll send you to reform school!"

"Nish," I said to Ara's cousin, "have you seen the movie?"

"No," Nish said.

"Come on," I said. "I've seen it, but it's all about London, and I'd like to see it again."

So Nish and I went in, and this time we had no trouble at all finding seats.

We found seats all over the theater, from the first row in the orchestra to the last row in the gallery.

I was always crazy about London, I guess.

¹ It sure is. — амер. Конечно.

² but wasn't sure he did, either — но также не был уверен в том, что узнал

Exercises



Checking Comprehension

1 Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false ones.

- 1) The narrator couldn't afford to pay the ten-cent admission to the theatre.
- 2) He was eager to get into the theatre on Opening Day.
- 3) A.A. Arenica, just like the narrator, sold newspapers.
- 4) It was difficult to get into the theatre without buying a ticket.
- 5) Ara Toutounjian bought a ticket for a dime because he didn't like the attitude and size of the usher in uniform.
- 6) Finally, the narrator and Mr. Arenica got in through one of the rear doors.
- 7) The narrator could easily find a seat in the auditorium.
- 8) The rear door was meant to be opened from the inside and only in case of emergency.
- 9) The usher caught the narrator by the arm and led him out of the theatre.
- 10) The movie was about London, which the narrator was crazy about.
- 11) The next day the narrator went to the theatre another time.
- 12) It was Ara who joined the narrator to see the movie again.
- 13) Nish Azadourian was Ara's younger brother.

2 Put the sentences in the right order.

- 1) The usher followed the narrator from the north to the south exit door.
- 2) The narrator made up his mind to see the movie about London on Opening Day.
- 3) In the central aisle the usher waited for the narrator.

- 4) The narrator could afford to buy a ticket but he was unwilling to do that.
- 5) Ara went to the box office and paid a dime for the ticket.
- 6) At the top of the aisle the narrator happened to break away from the usher's grip.
- 7) Their arrival was not only noticed but resented by everybody.
- 8) Ara didn't feel like throwing away ten cents on a movie.
- 9) Mr. Arenica was eager to see the boy get into the theatre free.
- 10) The boy saw a vacant seat, but when he reached it, it turned out to be occupied by a sleeping child.
- 11) Mr. Arenica decided to join the narrator and get into the theatre free, too.
- 12) The boy walked to the north exit door, keeping an eye on the girl in the ticket booth.
- 13) They managed to walk in through the south door, but the usher took them by the elbows and escorted them into the street.
- 14) The usher followed the boy from the north to the south exit door.
- 15) They got the rear door open and went into a very dark area of the theatre.
- 16) The next day he met Ara and his cousin Nish and asked the latter to join him and see the movie.
- 17) Fortunately, he managed to see the show free, - on Opening Day, as he had planned.

3 Answer the following questions.

- 1) How many characters are mentioned in the story?
- 2) What are their names and occupation?
- 3) When and where does the action take place?
- 4) What kind of theatre was going to be opened to the public?

- 5) How did the narrator plan to get in?
- 6) When did Mr. Arenica make up his mind to join the boy?
- 7) Why did Ara decide to buy a ticket?
- 8) How did the narrator finally get in?
- 9) What was the theatre like from the inside?
- 10) What film was on?
- 11) How did the boy manage to escape from the usher?
- 12) Who did he ask to join him to see the movie again?
- 13) Why was he so eager to see the movie?



Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Say which word does not go with the others and why.

- 1) street, alley, park, lake.
- 2) dollar, cash, cent, dime.
- 3) film, movie, picture, painting.
- 4) middle, north, south, west.
- 5) theatre, cinema, television, circus.
- 6) cucumbers, grapes, apples, plums.
- 7) supper, dinner, beefsteak, lunch.
- 8) enjoy, like, hate, be fond of.
- 9) violin, gallery, orchestra, balcony.
- 10) difficult, easy, hard, complicated.
- 11) mother, father, girl, son.
- 12) The Saturday Evening Post, The Evening Herald, The Morning Star, the Sequoia Hotel.
- 13) door, window, auditorium, wall.

2 Fill in the gaps with *on, in, at, to, by* if necessary.

- 1) Liberty Bonds were _____ sale from trucks _____ the street.
- 2) Ara came by _____ his way home.

- 3) I walked _____ the north exit door of the theatre.
- 4) The girl _____ the box office kept an eye _____ me.
- 5) I didn't stop _____ the south exit door, but cut across the street _____ the hotel.
- 6) The usher lingered _____ the street for a moment.
- 7) The man couldn't be everywhere _____ once.
- 8) The usher took us _____ the elbows and escorted us into the street.
- 9) The usher wanted to prevent me from getting _____ Opening Day.
- 10) The determination _____ Mr. Arenica's part impelled me to break away.
- 11) We reached _____ the south door and suddenly It swung open and a young man and a young woman left _____ the theatre.
- 12) _____ the lobby I skidded _____ a halt and began to act worldly.
- 13) The next day I sold papers _____ my corner as usual.

3 Make the sentences complete using *which, where, what, and who*.

- 1) I saw the throwing up of an enormous building _____ was entitled Liberty Theatre.
- 2) I was a witness from across the street on the Republican Corner _____ where I sold papers.
- 3) Ara asked about my plan of proceedings, _____ which I told him while Mr. Arenica bought my last two papers.
- 4) When A.A.Arenica heard _____ I proposed to do he was willing to see me do it.
- 5) I walked across the street, followed by Ara, _____ wasn't sure he was willing to join me.
- 6) So, pretty soon we saw _____ we were.
- 7) I came to a row of seats in _____ I saw a vacant one.

- 8) The seat was occupied by a small child _____ had fallen asleep.
- 9) I didn't feel like knowing _____ it was.
- 10) In the lobby I began to act worldly, as men _____ have seen half of a movie are apt to do.

4 Open the brackets to make the sentences complete using the Infinitive or the Gerund of the verbs.

- 1) He could afford (pay) the ten-cent admission to the theatre.
- 2) Ara invited the boy (join) him in (walk) to their neighbourhood.
- 3) When he reached the exit door he turned round (see) if Mr. Arenica had gone home.
- 4) The door opened and he seized it (keep) it open.
- 5) He unseized the door and began (move) toward the south exit door.
- 6) Instead of (stop) at the door, he cut across the street to the hotel.
- 7) The usher made up his mind (prevent) me from (get) in the theatre.

5 Transfer into direct speech.

- 1) I asked Ara if he had lost his mind.
- 2) Are asked about my plan of proceedings.
- 3) I assured Ara that he wouldn't need to pay in, that somebody would leave the theatre by the south exit door and we would walk in.
- 4) I told Ara that the man had his job to do, but that he couldn't be everywhere at once.
- 5) Mr. Arenica suggested that we wait a moment until our eyes got used to the dark.
- 6) Ara and Nish invited me to join them in the walk, since I had only one more paper to sell.

- 7) I pointed to the theatre saying that just as soon as I got rid of those last two papers I was walking across the street and right into the theatre.



Discussing the Story

1 Prove that:

- 1) the narrator didn't come from a very rich family.
- 2) he was really crazy about London.
- 3) the day the theatre was going to be opened to the public was a gala time.
- 4) the narrator was determined to get to the theatre on Opening Day.
- 5) it was not an easy thing to get to the theatre free.
- 6) the usher performed his duties quite professionally.
- 7) the public looked forward to going to the Liberty Theatre on Opening Day.

2 Add some more information to the following sentences:

- 1) It was a gala time.
- 2) The narrator could afford to pay the ten-cent admission to the theatre.
- 3) Mr. Arenica was a shipper of grapes.
- 4) The north exit door swung open and the boy seized it to keep it open.
- 5) Ara didn't like the attitude and size of the usher.
- 6) Ara went straight to the box office.
- 7) Suddenly the narrator heard footsteps following his own.
- 8) He pushed the door open and saw a vast auditorium full of people.
- 9) Then he heard commotion of an usherlike nature.
- 10) In the lobby he skidded to a halt and began to act worldly.

- 11) He saw the whole show, just as he had planned — free.
- 12) Ara and his cousin came by on their way home to supper.
- 13) Nish and the narrator went in, and had no trouble finding seats.

3 Retell the story

- 1) as if you were:
 - the narrator;
 - Ara Toutounjian;
 - A.A. Arenica;
 - the usher;
- 2) in the 3rd person singular.

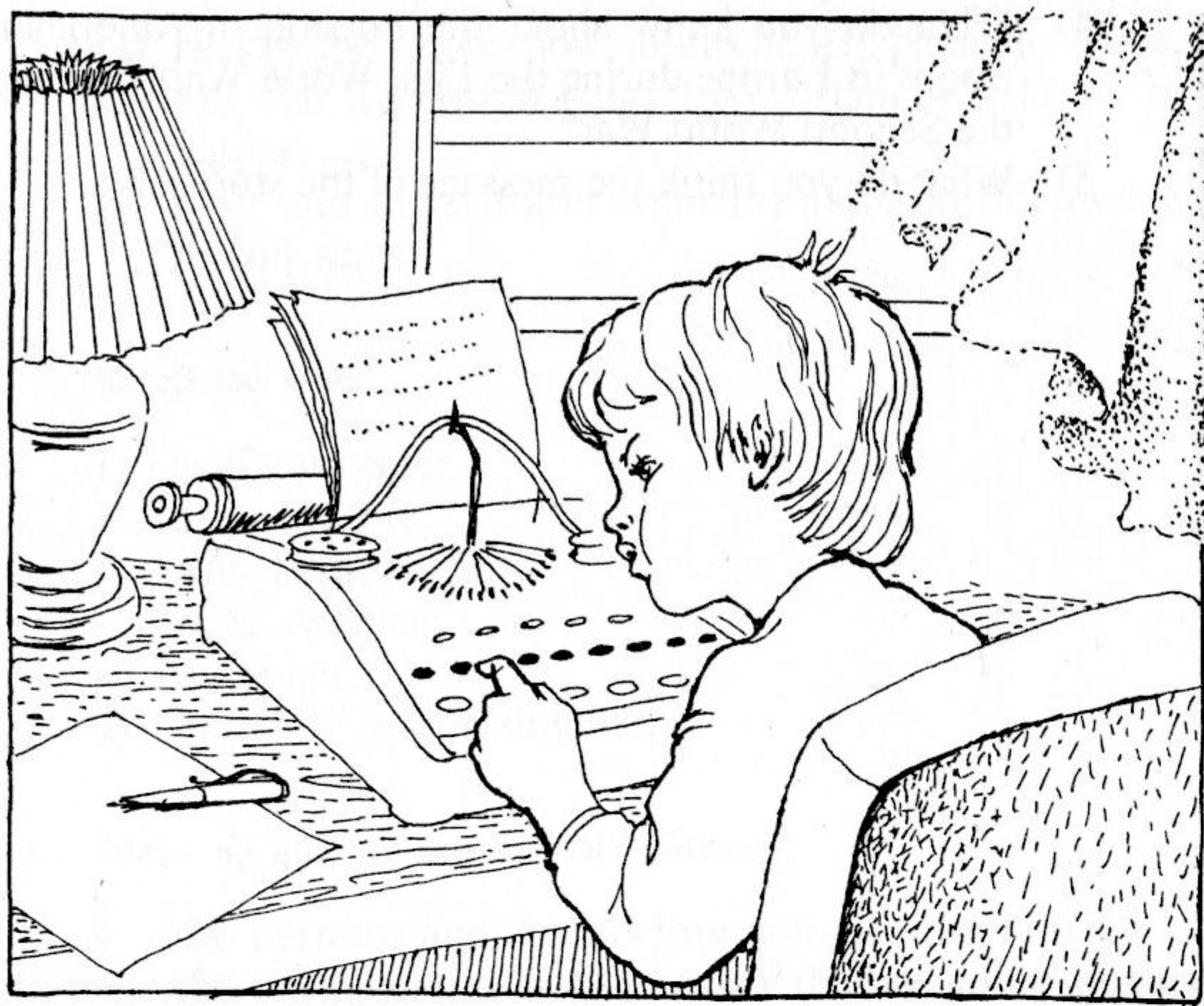
4 Make up and act out the talk between:

- the narrator and Ara (before going to the movie),
- the narrator and A.A. Arenica (before going to the movie),
- the narrator and Ara (after seeing the usher),
- the narrator and A.A. Arenica (when trying to get into the theatre),
- the narrator and A.A. Arenica (in the auditorium),
- the narrator and the usher (in the auditorium),
- the narrator and Nish (on the following day).

5 What do you think?

- 1) Why do you think that day was a gala time? How can you describe a gala time?
- 2) What do you think of the main character of the story? What kind of boy was he? Would you act in the same way?
- 3) Have you ever tried to get to the theatre (cinema, museum) free? Why?

- 4) What do you know about the mission of American troops in Europe during the First World War? During the Second World War?
- 5) What do you think the message of the story is?



ARAM SAEETYUJKFOGL¹

"Can I type?" he says.

"Sure."

He goes to the desk, to the typewriter, to the pile of white paper beside the typewriter, to the ash tray, cigarettes, pocket knife. He tries for one sheet off the top of the pile, comes up with four², takes one, begins to put it in the machine, has a little difficulty getting it straight,

¹ *Saeetyujkfogl* — придуманное мальчиком имя, представляющее собой произвольный набор букв

² *He tries for one sheet off the top of the pile, comes up with four* — Он пытается достать один лист сверху стопки, достает четыре

lets the matter stand a moment¹ while he examines the pocket knife: a long knife with a fine bone handle.

"Can I use this knife?"

"No, because I don't think you're ready yet to use a knife like that."

"I'll be careful."

"You wanted to type."

"Yes."

"Well, why don't you?"

"I don't know what to type."

"That is the basic difficulty of the American writer."

"What?"

"Nobody knows what to type."

"You do."

"Not really."

"Yes, really."

"O.K."

"Are you the greatest typewriter in the world?" he says.

"Am I the greatest *typewriter* in the world? What kind of talk is that? Am I the greatest *typist* in the world, if that's what you mean."

"I mean, can you type better than anybody else in the world?"

"No."

"What about all the books?"

"What books?"

"That you wrote. If you aren't the greatest typewriter, how did you write them?"

"Typist."

¹ *lets the matter stand a moment* — на мгновение прекращает это занятие

"O.K., Pop¹, typist. Who cares?² If you aren't the greatest, how did you write sixty-six books?"

"Sixteen, I think it is."

"O.K. How did you write them, then?"

"Well, it wasn't a matter of typing³."

"Did you write them in script?"

"Handwriting?"

"Script is what we call it at school."

"No, I write them on the typewriter."

"Then how did you do it if you're not the greatest?"

"Well, being able to type accurately isn't the thing that gets books written."⁴

"No?"

"Of course not. Millions of people can type better, than I can."

"Pop, you don't have to be so bashful."

"Modest?"

"Whatever it is."⁵

"Well, now, look, if you're going to type, get going⁶, because the minute I finish cleaning up around here I've got to get to work⁷."

¹ **Pop** = Папа амер. разг.

² **Who cares?** — зд. Какая разница?

³ **it wasn't a matter of typing** — тут дело не в печатании на машинке

⁴ **Well, being able to type accurately isn't the thing that gets books written.** — Ну, ведь не от умения аккуратно печатать получают-ся книги. (being able — Passive Gerund в функции подлежащего; **gets books written** — объектный причастный оборот, в котором Past Participle written выражает результат действия)

⁵ **Whatever it is.** — зд. Можно и так; все равно.

⁶ **get going** разг. — действуй, не теряй времени

⁷ **I've got to get to work** — я должен взяться за работу (Present Perfect глагола to get + Infinitive означает долженствование)

"O.K., O.K., I'll type."

The cleaning-up proceeds: sand from the beach. It's all over the place. Even when it isn't around it seems to get all over the place. But it's the best kind of stuff to clean up if a man's got to clean up at all.

He gets the paper into the machine, sits a moment looking at it while the cleaning-up proceeds around him. He picks up the knife again, opens the long blade, begins dueling with it.

"When can I use it?"

"When you're ten."

"Two years more?"

"Yes. What do you want to do with the knife?"

"I'd like to duel McCarthy — he's no good¹."

"All right, shut the knife and start typing, unless you want to get back to the beach."

He shuts the knife, looks at it, puts it aside, looks back at the sheet of blank paper in the typewriter.

"I'll type. Why don't you write a book called *The Shouting Man*?"

"Who's that?"

"You!"

"I don't shout very much."

"Just all day."

"You ought to be glad you've got somebody interested in you enough to shout at you when you go haywire²."

"O.K. I'm glad. The first thing I hear in the morning is that gravel³ voice."

¹ **he's no good** — он плохой (букв. он не годится; мальчик имеет в виду сенатора Маккарти)

² **go haywire** сл. — обезуметь

³ Мальчик употребляет слово **gravel** гравий, вместо **grave** мрачный

"Gravel? Where'd you get that?"

"Radio."

"You wouldn't hear that gravel voice if you didn't wake me up at daybreak every time you're out here."

"Crack of dawn.² Why don't you write a book called *The Alarm-Clock Kid*³?"

"Maybe I will."

"When?"

"Just as soon as I finish cleaning up."

"You know why I get up at the crack of dawn, don't you?"

"Sure. You wake up then."

"Every time."

"Well, day breaks too early these days."

"Not early enough for me."

"I know."

"And you know why I wake *you* up, don't you?"

"Why?"

"I want to eat breakfast."

"O.K., type."

"Why don't you write a story called *My Name is Aram*?"

"Very funny."

"I mean, *again*. Why don't you, Pop?"

"Can't."

"Sure you can."

¹ **You wouldn't hear... if you didn't** — Ты бы не слышал... если бы ты не (*сослагательное наклонение в условном предложении*)

² **Crack of dawn.** — Мальчик заменяет слово **doom** судьба, рок словом **dawn** рассвет, и поэтому вместо **crack of doom** трубный глас, возвещающий страшный суд, получается глас рассвета

³ **The Alarm-Clock Kid** — «Ребенок-будильник»

"No. Got to write something else. Wrote that ten, fifteen years ago."

"I was there."

"Yes, you've told me."

"I *was*, Pop."

"No doubt. Well, you're certainly there now, so how about typing?"

"O.K."

He begins to tap on the typewriter. The cleaning-up proceeds to the hall, then to his bedroom.

He is alone ten minutes.

When I get back to the living room where the desk is, he is standing at the window looking out at the sea through field glasses. Three fishermen in a yellow rubber boat are three hundred yards off shore in a bed of seaweed. They seem to be there¹ every day.

"Which would you rather have²," he says, "a million fish or a million dollars?"

"Dollars."

"Not me. Fish."

"Why?"

"I'd rather have the fish."

"They catching any?"

"Are they *catching* any? Sure they are!"

"What about your typing?"

"Finished."

"What do you want to do now?"

"Fish."

"Your rod's in the garage, get a couple of mussels off the black rock, fish."

¹ **They seem to be there** — Они, кажется, бывают там (*субъектный инфинитивный оборот*)

² **Which would you rather have** — Что бы ты предпочел

"What about you?"

"Got to work."

"What are you always working for, Pop? Why don't you give it up and just be a hobo¹, just ride the boxcars and go all over?"

"Can't do that."

"Sure you can."

"Not yet."

"When?"

"Later, maybe."

"I'll go with you. I don't want to owe everybody money."

"Money's nothing. I'll pay them all."

"You'll pay them all."

"Sure I will."

"Oh, no, you won't, Pop."

"I'll try."

"You try and try, but still you owe everybody."

"O.K., how about going fishing for an hour or so?"

"O.K. I'll fish until lunchtime. Blow the bugle when it's lunchtime."

"O.K."

"What are we having?"

"What would you like?"

"Another one of those frozen trout. I can't catch anything in the surf, so I might as well² eat fish from the store. What are you going to write?"

¹ **Why don't you give it up and just be a hobo** — Почему ты не бросишь все это и не станешь просто бродягой (**to give up smth.** — отказаться от чего-л., оставить, бросить что-л.; hobo — амер. странствующий рабочий, бродяга)

² **so I might as well** — поэтому я с таким же успехом мог бы (сослагательное наклонение)

"Don't know yet."

"Why don't you write a book called *Go Jump*¹ in the *Ocean*?"

"I may get around to it.² Go fishing, will you?"

"O.K."

He goes. When he gets to the front door he turns and comes back to the typewriter, removes the sheet of typing paper, folds it, puts it in his pocket, then goes.

I take over at the desk³ and get to work, starting anywhere because I haven't time to pick and choose, got to write something as quickly as possible, got to see about getting hold of some money⁴.

After a moment I hear him going down the back steps to the beach, and a moment later I see him with his fishing rod over his shoulder. He stands in the light on the beach looking out to where the fishermen in the yellow rubber boat are. He goes to the big black rock, knocks off a couple of mussels with a stone, cracks the mussels, uses the inside of them for bait, moves with the receding tide, casts, runs back, and begins to fish.

I work two hours, blow the bugle, and he comes up for lunch.

The next day I find the folded, sheet of typing paper on the floor of his bedroom. I unfold it to see what he has written.

He has written *Aram Saeetyujkfogl*.

¹ **Go Jump** = Go and Jump

² **I may get around to it.** — Я может быть этим займусь.

³ **I take over at the desk** — Я сменяю его у письменного стола

⁴ **got (I've got) to see about getting hold of some money** — я должен позаботиться о том, чтобы достать немного денег (**to get hold of smth.** — завладеть чем-л.)

I notice his footprint on the black leather sofa, small particles of sand making a footprint.

Is this what happened? He began to type his name. He got through the first name all right. He went to work on the second, got the first two letters all right, had only five more letters to go, gave it up, and typed Aram Saety-ujkfogl — a very good name.

If I could pronounce it, I'd call¹ him Aram Seetyujkfogl.

He saw a bad movie about Jack London on television one night. He liked Jack London, but didn't know what to make of him², asked all about him, and finally, "Did he make a lot of money?"

From somewhere he's gotten the idea that that is the important thing.

He measures men by the amount of money they earn. At first he measured them by the amount they had. When he found out that many of them got their money from their fathers, didn't earn it themselves, he revised his thinking. "Take away their money," he said, "and they wouldn't know what to do, would they?"³

"They might learn to do something very quickly, but certainly for a moment they'd be⁴ astonished and unprepared."

He talked about a man who is rich by inheritance and he said of him. "I hope they don't take away *his*

¹ If I could... I'd call — Если бы я мог... я бы звал (сослагательное наклонение в условном предложении)

² what to make of him — как к нему отнестись

³ and they wouldn't know what to do, would they? — и они не знали бы, что делать, правда? (сослагательное наклонение)

⁴ They might learn... but... they'd be — Они могли бы научиться... но... они были бы (сослагательное наклонение)

money, because I don't think he can do *any* kind of work, and he *is* a good man, isn't he?"

I said he was.

Exercises



Checking Comprehension

Answer the following questions.

- 1) How many characters are mentioned in the story?
- 2) Who are they?
- 3) Which of them is the narrator?
- 4) What is the Father's job?
- 5) What does the son do?
- 6) How old is the son?
- 7) How many books has the Father written?
- 8) How many books does the son think his father has written?
- 9) Does the son want his father to write more books?
- 10) Do the characters only speak about books? If not, what else do they talk about?



Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Explain the difference between the following words. Use them in situations of your own.

- 1) typewriter — typist
- 2) gravel — grave
- 3) cook — cooker
- 4) fish — fishes
- 5) fruit — fruits

- 6) cloth — clothes
- 7) soap — soup

2 Make the elliptical sentences in the dialogues complete and then report the dialogues.

- 1) “Why don’t you, Pop?”
“Can’t.”
“Sure you can.”
“No. Got to write something else. Wrote that ten, fifteen years ago.”
- 2) “Which would you rather have: a million fish or a million dollars?”
“Dollars.”
“Not me. Fish.”
- 3) “What about your typing?”
“Finished.”
“What do you want to do now?”
“Fish.”
- 4) “What about you?”
“Got to work.”
- 5) “Why don’t you give it up and just be a hobo?”
“Can’t do that.”
- 6) “What are you going to write?”
“Don’t know yet.”
- 7) “I don’t shout very much.”
“Just all day.”

3 Use the infinitive or the *ing*-form of the verb in brackets.

- 1) He has a little difficulty (get) the sheet straight.
- 2) He didn’t think his son was ready (use) a knife like that.

- 3) (Write) books wasn’t a matter of (type).
- 4) “When I finish (clean) up around here I’ve got (get) to work.”
- 5) “It’s the best kind of stuff (clean) up if a man’s got (clean) up at all.”
- 6) He got the paper into the machine and sat for a moment (look) at it.
- 7) “You ought (be) glad you’ve got somebody interested in you enough (shout) at you when you go haywire.”
- 8) He was standing at the window (look) out at the sea through field glasses.
- 9) “How about (go) (fish) for an hour or so?”
- 10) He noticed his footprint on the sofa, small particles of sand (make) a footprint.



Discussing the Story

1 Say why:

- 1) the boy said he didn’t know what to type.
- 2) the father didn’t allow his son to use the pocket knife.
- 3) the boy used the word “Typewriter” instead of “Typist”.
- 4) the boy asked his father if he was the greatest typist.
- 5) the boy wanted his father to write more books.
- 6) the father and the son went fishing.
- 7) the father paid attention to words “Aram Saetyujk-fogl” written on the paper.
- 8) the son often asked his dad about money.

2 Add some more information to the following sentences.

- 1) The boy tried for one sheet off the top of the pile and came up with four.
- 2) Not knowing what to type is the basic difficulty of the American writer.

- 3) Being able to type accurately isn't the thing that gets books written.
- 4) Sand is the best stuff to clean up if a man's got to clean up at all.
- 5) "Why don't you give up your work and just be a hobo, ride the boxcars and go all over the world?"
- 6) A moment later the boy was seen going to the beach.
- 7) He saw a bad movie about Jack London on TV one night.

3 What do you think?

- 1) What do you think the most important thing about writing books is? What is the basic difficulty of the writer?
- 2) What do you think about the relations between the father and his son? Would you like to have such a father (such a son)? Why?
- 3) What do you think of the boy's measuring people? How do you measure men: by the amount of money they earn or by the amount of money they have? Why?
- 4) Would you like to be (become) rich by inheritance? Why?
- 5) What do you think the message of the story is?



THE READER OF *THE WORLD* *ALMANAC*¹ FOR 1944

Berry was the first to arrive², but soon afterward he saw Harley come out³ of the darkness, humming and coughing at the same time.

"Harley?"

¹ *The World Almanac* — «Всемирный альманах»

² **Berry was the first to arrive** — Берри прибыл первым (**to arrive** является здесь определением)

³ **he saw Harley come out** — он видел, как Харли появился (объектный инфинитивный оборот)

"Yeah¹, man. What do you know?"

"I was thinking," Berry said, "a house is too small to live in."

"What house?"

"Any house. I was thinking you've got to *sleep* there, of course, but the place to live is out²."

"Out where? Out in Africa? Some place like that?"

"No, just out of a house. Out *here*, out anywhere. A house is small. Nothing else is."

"Some houses are pretty big."

"No house is big *enough*. If it was size we were after we'd try to get into a penitentiary³, because they *are* big."

"Alcatraz sure is⁴," Harley said. "I saw it in a movie once. Inside, I mean. You know, I kind of liked⁵ that place."

"I'd hate⁶ to be on Alcatraz," Berry said.

"It's not so bad. Those fellows" sat down and ate pretty good meals, and when they talked you could see they had ideas in their heads. They were funny, too. I heard 'em laugh. I almost wished I was on Alcatraz with them.⁷"

¹ Yeah — *иск.* Yes

² but the place to live is out — *но жить надо снаружи*

³ If it was size we were after we'd try to get into a penitentiary — *Если бы мы гнались за величиной (размерами), мы бы старались попасть в каторжную тюрьму (to be after smth — стремиться к чему-л.)*

⁴ Alcatraz sure is — *Алкатраз наверняка большая (тюрьма) (Алкатраз — остров в заливе Сан-Франциско, на котором находится тюрьма)*

⁵ I kind of liked — *разг. вульг.* мне вроде понравилось

⁶ I'd hate = *разг.* I would hate — *Я бы очень не хотел*

⁷ I almost wished I was... with them. — *Я чуть не пожалел, что не нахожусь... с ними.*

"I wouldn't like it. I feel sorry for people on islands."

"You feel sorry for people on islands," Harley said. "England's an island. Ireland's an island. Australia's an island."

"We're free."

"Everybody's free."

"Nobody on Alcatraz is. They can't get up and go."

"We've got to get up," Harley said, "We've got to get up before daybreak for the buck, or the buck and a quarter, we earn every morning. How free are we?"

"Pretty free," Berry said. "Lucky, too."

"I don't know about that," Harley said. "Maybe we are, and maybe ain't¹. Right now I think we ain't."

The nine others arrived one by one, and they all talked quietly in the dark until the truck came and Haggerty slammed their papers on the sidewalk and gave two or three of them new subscriptions.

"Berry?" Haggerty said.

"Yes, sir."

"Here's two more for you."

Haggerty got back into the truck and drove off.

Harley and Berry folded their papers, arranging them neatly in their sacks.

"What else?" Harley said.

"I was thinking," Berry said, "there isn't *anything* around that isn't good to see."

"Yeah?" Harley said. "When were you thinking *that*?"

"Just this morning," Berry said. "Just before the alarm began to ring. I always wake up a few minutes before it begins to ring."

¹ ain't — *иск.* aren't

"What's so good to see?"

"Well, after rain, the whole world is. The same things are good to see again and again because they're a little different every time you look at them, and they belong to everybody."

"They do?"

"Anything you can see is yours."

"I saw a lot of money in a bank once that wasn't mine," Harley said.

"Anything except stuff like that."¹

"What good's the other stuff?"²

"Pretty good."

"Like what?"

"Like the whole morning."

"*This* morning?"

"This morning especially."

"You can have it³," Harley said. "I didn't want to get out of bed. I got out, because I *had* to. Anybody with any sense is asleep now. Do you see anybody else up?⁴ It's just us and Haggerty."

"Look over there," Berry said.

Harley stopped rolling a paper to look. Far away he saw the moon in the clean sky.

"What about it?" he said.

"Look at it," Berry said. "I've never seen it so clean and cold and bright."

"What good is it?"

¹ **Anything except stuff like that.** — Все, кроме таких вещей.

² **What good's the other stuff?** — А что толку от других вещей?

³ **You can have it** — Ну и бери его

⁴ **Do you see anybody else up?** — Ты видишь кого-нибудь еще на ногах? (**to be up** — быть на ногах, не спать)

"I was thinking," Berry said, "that's something that's mine. That's there for me to see¹. I live with that."

"Yeah?" Harley said. "What else were you thinking?"

"Well, I was thinking," Berry said, "when I got down here you and I would talk the way we do every morning, then pick up our sacks and go. What were *you* thinking?"

"Me?" Harley said. "I wasn't thinking anything. I was too sleepy to think anything. I'm losing a lot of sleep.² Maybe I'll think something tomorrow morning. If I do, I'll let you know."

He harnessed the sack to his shoulder, stood up, and waited for Berry.

"If any kind of an idea comes into my head tomorrow morning about the moon or money or anything else," Harley said. "I'll tell you about it, Berry. You ready?"³

"Almost," Berry said. He rolled the last six papers quickly, arranged them in his sack, harnessed it to his shoulder, and stood up. They walked together two blocks, as they always did, moving quickly, eager to become free of their burdens as soon as possible.

At the corner where they went in different directions Harley said, "Listen to this. You know, after the papers came and I started rolling them I was still so sleepy I fell asleep again, right there while I was rolling the papers. I dreamed I was on Alcatraz with all those guys. Well, we were up early, still captured, you know, still on Alcatraz, and we stood around talking, and somebody

¹ **for me to see** — чтобы я видел

² **I'm losing a lot of sleep.** — Я очень недосыпаю.

³ **You ready?** = разг. Are you ready?

says to me, 'Hey, you! How long you in for?'¹ And what do you think I told him?"

"What did you tell him?" Berry said.

"I'm in until the movie ends.' That's what I told him. It's like a movie, anyway, isn't it?"

"What is?" Berry said.

"Being around²," Harley said. "Being around anywhere. I'm going to see if I can get an idea in my head. If I do, I'll tell you about it. Fair is fair, and you've been telling me³ about the ideas you get."

"They're not much good, I guess," Berry said.

"Better than nothing," Harley said. "See you."⁴

"See you," Berry said.

The next morning rain began to come down when he woke up, just before the alarm went off⁵. He put on two coats instead of one and was out into the rain in no time at all⁶. There was no moon in the sky, no lone star. It was darker, too, but he could see the street and the houses on it, and he saw that there was more to the street⁷ than a fellow was able to notice.

¹ 'Hey, you! How long you in for?' = How long are you in for? — Эй, ты! На сколько ты сюда попал?

² Being around — зд. Быть в разных местах

³ Fair is fair, and you've been telling me — По-честному, так по-честному, а ты мне (всегда) рассказываешь (The Present Perfect Continuous Tense зд. показывает, что действие началось в прошлом, продолжалось в течение некоторого периода до настоящего времени и все еще продолжается.)

⁴ See you. = разг. See you again. — До скорого (свидания).

⁵ just before the alarm went off — как раз перед тем, как зазвенел будильник

⁶ in no time at all — моментально

⁷ there was more to the street — улица вмещала больше

"Let's see what Harley thinks this morning," he thought.

But the first to arrive after Berry were¹ Blake and Farrow. Then came Haggerty.

"Where's Harley?" Haggerty said.

"He'll be here in a minute," Berry said.

"What do you mean he'll be here in a minute?" Haggerty said. "I've got a cancellation for him. I can't hang around² all morning."

"He'll be here," Berry said.

"I'll wait a minute," Haggerty said, "but I'm not going to stand in the rain."

He got back into the truck and sat there.

The paper carriers leaned over their papers as they rolled them in the transparent waterproof sheets Haggerty had handed them to keep the papers dry.

"He's never been late before. Who knows Harley's route? Anybody?"

"He'll be here," Berry said.

"Sure he will," Blake said, "but no use making Haggerty wait and give him a bawling out³."

"I know his route," Berry said,

"You do? How come?"⁴

"Before I got my route, Harley let me walk with him on his route. I'll take his route if he's too late to take it himself."

"You mean you walked with Harley on his route before you got your own?"

¹ But the first to arrive ... were — Но первыми прибыли...

² I can't hang around — Я не могу околачиваться здесь

³ but (it's) no use making Haggerty wait and give him a bawling out — но не стоит заставлять Хэггерти ждать его, а то он накричит на него

⁴ You do? How come? — разг. Правда! Как это вышло?

"Yeah."

"For how long?"

"About a month, I guess."

"What for?"

"I don't like to stay in a house any longer than I have to," Berry said. "His route passes my house. I was in the street one morning when he came by. We'd just moved there. I went along with him the rest of the way and we got to doing that¹ every morning. Harley got me² my route. That was more than a year ago, a couple of months before you got your route. Harley never missed a day before."

"Well, there's always a first time," Blake said. "I'd better send Haggerty on his way."³

Blake went to Haggerty.

"Let me have Harley's cancellation," he said. "He'll be here."

"I'd better wait," Haggerty said, "in case he doesn't show up⁴."

"Berry knows his route," Blake said. "He'll get the papers around if Harley doesn't show up."

"Are you sure?"

"He *says* he knows the route."

"Here's the addresses," Haggerty said. "He'd better use it."

"O.K.," Blake said. He took the long sheet of paper, protected it from the rain, and handed it to Berry as Haggerty drove off.

¹ **we got to doing that** — мы стали так делать

² **Harley got me** — Харли устроил (достал) для меня

³ **I'd better send Haggerty on his way.** — Я бы предпочел, чтобы Хэггерти пошел своей дорогой. (После оборота **had better** частица *to* перед инфинитивом опускается.)

⁴ **in case he doesn't show up** — на случай, если он не появится

"Here's the route, the way it is now," Blake said.

"You sure you can carry both routes this morning?"

"Sure," Berry said.

"Now, what's happened to Harley?"

"Well," Berry said, "I guess he just had to sleep this morning."

"Yeah," Blake said, "I didn't want to get out of bed myself. Lucky for him you're his pal."

"He got me my route," Berry said.

Berry wrapped the papers of his own route and arranged them in his sack. By the time he had gotten Harley's papers wrapped and stuffed¹ into his sack with his own everybody was gone. He took his own route first, to get it out of the way² as quickly as possible, because he knew it best, and then he took Harley's, confirming each house by the name and number on the list Haggerty had given Blake.

Ordinarily he got home a little before or a little after seven, before his father and mother were up. He got his own breakfast, picked up his books, and took off on the mile walk to school³ before they were up, too. He went to the library after school, or walked in Golden Gate Park, or looked in the windows of stores until supertime, and then he went home and saw them.

They ate supper together every night, and then he went to his room and read around in his favorite book, *The World Almanac* for 1944, the year he was born, until he was

¹ **he had gotten Harley's papers wrapped and stuffed** — когда газеты Харли были завернуты и засунуты (*объектный причастный оборот с Past Participle wrapped и stuffed*)

² **to get it out of the way** — чтобы разделаться с ним

³ **took off on the mile walk to school** — отправлялся пешком в школу (*находящуюся*) на расстоянии мили

too sleepy to read any more. His room was away off¹ from the rest of the house. It was a small room at the end of a hall. The room had a high round window out of which he could look at the sky when he woke up in the morning.

That was something he looked forward to.²

His father and mother went to bed late. His father worked for the United Press. His mother spent most of her time visiting friends. They were in their middle thirties³ and not very good friends. Some times he heard them arguing after dinner, and a couple of times he heard his father shout and his mother cry and throw things⁴. They talked to him at suppertime every night. He wasn't ashamed of them. He felt sorry for them. They didn't seem to like one another⁵, or him, or anybody else. He liked both of them very much, worrying sometimes about his mother and sometimes about his father, but he had known for a long time that the three of them weren't much of a family⁶.

This morning, though, Berry didn't get home until a little before eight.

¹ **away off** — в стороне

² **That was something he looked forward to.** — Этого он всегда с нетерпением ждал. (**to look forward to smth.** — ждать чего-л. с нетерпением)

³ **They were in their middle thirties** — Им было за тридцать

⁴ **he heard his father shout and his mother cry and throw things** — он слышал, как его отец кричал, а мать плакала и швыряла вещи (*объектный инфинитивный оборот; то же ниже: he heard Berry come in; Berry saw his father hand и т. д.*)

⁵ **They didn't seem to like one another** — Они, казалось, не любили друг друга (*субъектный инфинитивный оборот*)

⁶ **the three of them weren't much of a family** — они втроем не очень-то составляли семью

His father stepped out of the bathroom when he heard Berry come in. His face was lathered and half of one side was shaved.

"You still here, Berry?" he said.

His mother came out of her bedroom, buttoning an old white bathrobe.

"What are *you* doing, still here, Berry?" she said.

"Harley didn't show up," Berry said. "I took his route, too. I'm going."

"Going?" his father said. "You'd better put on some dry clothes first."

"You'd better have some breakfast, too," his mother said.

He went down the hall to his room, got out of the wet clothes and put on some dry ones. When he got back to the dining-room his father was sitting behind a cup of coffee, looking at the morning paper Berry always left on the table for him. Berry sat down behind two eggs his mother had fried for him and a cup of coffee with cream. His mother came and sat down and his father handed her the second section of the paper.

"*Who* was it didn't show up?"¹ his mother said.

"Harley."

"Harley?" his father said. "Harley who?"

"Athey."

"Harley Athey," his mother said.

"I guess he went back to sleep," Berry said.

They ate in silence a moment, his father and mother turning pages of the morning paper.

"How old is *he*?" his father said.

¹ **Who was it didn't show up?** = *Who* was it that didn't show up? — Кто же это не появился?

"My age," Berry said. "Twelve."

"Are you good friends?"

"Harley's my best friend," Berry said. "I guess I'm *his* best friend, too. He got me my route."

"What is it?" his mother said to his father suddenly.

"What is *what*?" his father said.

He got up quickly.

Berry saw his father hand his mother the first section of the paper and go to the closet for his overcoat. His mother glanced at the paper then put her cup of coffee down, and got up. She went off with both sections of the paper to her bedroom, and Berry got up to go to school.

At the door his father called out to him.

"Oh, Berry," he said. "Come straight home after school this afternoon, will you? I want to get you a raincoat."

When he got home after school his father was sitting in the living-room.

"Berry?" he said.

"Yes?"

"Come in and sit down a minute, will you? Your mother's visiting some friends."

Berry went in and sat down across the room from his father. He didn't often sit in the room.

"There's something I want to tell you," his father said. He waited a moment and then he said. "A lot of things happen to people, Berry, that they never know are going to happen."¹ He stopped again, and then said, "A *lot* of things. What I mean is — Well, I guess by now

¹ A lot of things happen to people ... that they never know are going to happen. — С людьми происходит много непредвиденного.

you know things around here might have turned out a little differently.¹ There isn't much use trying to find out where to put the blame², either. Anyhow, I always thought — I myself had three brothers and four sisters. I had friends, too, but — Well, anyhow, I had brothers and sisters, too." He stopped again, and got up suddenly. "Shall we go get³ the raincoat?"

On the way to the store his father said, "I mean, I hope you understand."

"What's the matter?" Berry said.

"We're divorced," his father said. "We're friends, of course, but we're going to live in different places. Your mother's going to keep the house — it's almost paid for — and I'm going to live somewhere else."

"Where?"

"Well, I'm going to a hotel first, and then I'll see. I may leave San Francisco."

"Where am I going to stay?"

"Home. With your mother."

"When were you divorced?"

"Yesterday, That's what I read in the paper this morning."

"Didn't you know?"

"Yes, I knew, but when you see it in the paper — well, then it's really so."

¹ Well, I guess by now you know things around here might have turned out a little differently. — Ну, я полагаю, ты уже знаешь (ты уже понял), что все здесь (*т.е. у нас в семье*) могло бы обернуться несколько по-иному. (might + Perfect Infinitive *выражает предположение, относящееся к действию в прошлом*)

² where to put the blame — кого винить (to put the blame — обвинять)

³ Shall we go get = Shall we go and get

"Can't you be divorced and stay in the same house, too?"

"No," his father said. "I got the afternoon off so I could pack my stuff¹ and send it along to the hotel. It's all there now. After we buy the raincoat, I'll go on² to the hotel. What sort of a fellow is Harley?"

"He's my friend," Berry said.

The coat was more than just a raincoat, even though it was a raincoat, too. It was solid dark gray, and it buttoned up tight at the collar.

"Keep it on³," his father said. "Walk home in it."

They went out into the street and walked to the corner. They stood there together, and then Berry saw the bus coming.

"You go on home, will you?" his father said. "Your mother'll be there pretty soon and she'll want to see you."

The bus stopped, the automatic door sprang open⁴, a lady got on, then another lady, and then it was his father's turn, but his father didn't get on, and after a moment the driver of the bus slammed the automatic door shut⁵ and drove on.

"There'll be another bus in a minute or two," his father said.

They were standing on the corner waiting for the second bus when it began to rain again. The rain started suddenly and came down heavily.

¹ I got the afternoon off so I could pack my stuff — Я освободился на дневные часы, чтобы сложить свои вещи (**could pack** — *со-слагательное наклонение в обстоятельном предложении цели*)

² I'll go on — я поеду дальше (**on** после глагола означает *продолжение действия*)

³ Keep it on — Не снимай его

⁴ the... door sprang open — дверь распахнулась

⁵ slammed the ... door shut — захлопнул дверь

"It can't touch you," his father said. "It can't touch you, Berry."

Across the street Berry saw Harley Athey walking with his father.

"Harley!" Berry called out, and Harley and his father stopped. Harley ran across the street while Harley's father looked into the window of a store.

"Hello, Berry," Harley said. "Blake told me you carried my route. I'll do something for you some day. I couldn't get up. I was sick. I've been in bed all day. I've got a touch of the flu¹ or something, but I'm all right. My father's taking me to a movie. That's him² across the street."

"This is my father," Berry said.

"Hello, Mr. Tomkin," Harley said. "Don't forget, Berry, I'm going to do something for you some day."

"Ah, forget it."

"Nice meeting you³, Mr. Tomkin," Harley said. "I always wanted to see Berry's father. That's my father across the street. He's a lot older than your father, Berry."

"How many of you are there?" Berry's father said.

"Kids, you mean?"

"Yes."

"We're six kids, Mr. Tomkin. I'm next to the last.⁴ My kid sister's seven. My biggest brother's twenty. We're a houseful⁵, all right, but Berry's my best friend. So long, Berry. See you in the morning."

¹ I've got a touch of the flu — Я слегка простудился

² That's him (разг.) — Это он

³ Nice meeting you (разг.) = It's nice meeting you — Рад с вами познакомиться

⁴ I'm next to the last. — Я предпоследний.

⁵ We're a houseful — У нас целая семья

"Yeah, Harley."

Harley ran across the street, and Berry looked up at his father.

"It's the best coat I've ever had. You ought to get yourself one, too."

"I'll see about it," his father said. "The important thing just now is that you've got yours. Well, look, Berry, here's my bus."

He saw his father squat¹ to look into his eyes. His mouth was smiling, but his eyes just couldn't.

"Good-bye, boy," he said. He put his arms around Berry and held him close. "Nothing can touch you," he said.

The bus came and stopped, and once again the automatic door sprang open. His father stood up quickly, and Berry saw him get on the bus. He saw him fetch some coins out of his pocket, and drop a dime in the fare box. The automatic door slammed shut, and the bus moved on, but Berry's father didn't turn to look at him again.

Berry watched the bus move away. Then he began to walk after the bus. He hadn't taken ten steps when he began to run. He saw the bus stop at the next corner, and then he began to run faster, but just before he reached the bus, it picked up and went on². Berry didn't stop, though.

He was still running when he could hardly see the bus far down the street.

¹ He saw his father squat — Он увидел, как его отец присел на корточки (объектный инфинитивный оборот; то же ниже: saw him get on; saw him fetch ... and drop; watched the bus move; saw the bus stop)

² it picked up and went on — он ускорил движение и поехал дальше

Exercises



Checking Comprehension

1 Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false ones.

- 1) The first boy to arrive was Berry.
- 2) It was Harley who said that the place to live was out.
- 3) Alcatraz was a prison situated on an island.
- 4) Harley as well as Berry sold newspapers.
- 5) It was Berry who said that anything you could see was yours.
- 6) The next day it started raining early in the morning.
- 7) Harley didn't turn up that day because he overslept.
- 8) Berry suggested that taking Harley's route.
- 9) Berry knew Harley's route because Haggerty had once shown it to him.
- 10) Berry took Harley's route first because he knew it better.
- 11) Normally, Berry got home at about 7, before his parents were up.
- 12) Berry's father worked for the United Press and his mother spent most of her time visiting friends.
- 13) Berry liked both his mother and father.
- 14) That day Berry came at about 8 because he had taken one more route.
- 15) Berry and Harley were same age, about twelve.
- 16) It was when Berry got home in the morning that his father told him that he and his mother were divorced.
- 17) The father was going to live somewhere else and Berry was to stay with his mother.
- 18) The father's last present to his son was a very good bicycle.

- 19) Right in the street Berry met Harley, who thanked him for what Berry had done.
- 20) When the bus started, Berry turned round and went home at once.

2 Make the right choice.

- 1) Harley knew that Alcatraz was big because
 - a) he had seen it in a movie.
 - b) he had read about it in a book.
 - c) he had once been there himself.
- 2) On the first morning there arrived
 - a) nine carrier boys.
 - b) eleven carrier boys.
 - c) two carrier boys.
- 3) Harley wasn't thinking anything because
 - a) he was losing a lot of sleep.
 - b) he was busy working.
 - c) he never felt like thinking anything.
- 4) The boys' job was
 - a) to sell newspapers.
 - b) to deliver newspapers.
 - c) to deliver books.
- 5) The next morning
 - a) the weather was fine.
 - b) it was dark and it looked like rain.
 - c) it was dark and rainy.
- 6) The boy who did not turn that morning was
 - a) Harley.
 - b) Berry.
 - c) Haggerty.

- 7) Berry suggested
 - a) waiting for Harley until he came.
 - b) taking Harley's route.
 - c) not delivering Harley's papers at all.
- 8) Berry usually liked to read the World Almanac for 1944 because
 - a) it was the year when he was born.
 - b) b. it was the only book he could get.
 - c) it was the book everybody liked to read.
- 9) Berry's mother and father
 - a) were a good couple.
 - b) were not very good friends.
 - c) seemed to like each other very much.
- 10) When the family were having breakfast that morning
 - a) Berry's parents were looking through the morning paper.
 - b) were talking lively about the weather.
 - c) were discussing the news of the neighbourhood.
- 11) When Berry came home from school
 - a) his father told him he had divorced his mother.
 - b) his mother told him she had divorced his father.
 - c) he learned the divorce news from the paper.
- 12) Berry's father told him about the divorce
 - a) in a rather nervous manner.
 - b) in a matter-of-fact tone.
 - c) in a very casual way.
- 13) Berry considered Harley to be
 - a) one of his friends.
 - b) his best friend.
 - c) an evil boy.

- 14) Mr. Tomkin was
 a) Berry's father.
 b) Harley's father.
 c) a bus driver.

- 15) When the bus door slammed shut Berry's father
 a) asked the driver to open it and got off.
 b) turned round and looked at his son.
 c) didn't turn to look at Berry.

3 Say what you have learned about:

- Berry;
- Harley;
- the other friends of Berry;
- Berry's father;
- Berry's mother.



Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Express the same in Russian.

- 1) Harley came out of the darkness humming and coughing at the same time.
- 2) "No house is big enough."
- 3) When they talked you could see they had ideas in their heads.
- 4) "Anything you can see is yours."
- 5) Haggerty slammed then papers on the sidewalk and gave two of three of them new subscriptions.
- 6) He was too sleepy to think anything.
- 7) "I've got a cancellation for him. I can't hang around all morning."
- 8) He got his own breakfast.
- 9) Berry didn't get home until a little before eight.

- 10) There isn't much use trying to find out where to put the blame.

2 Report the following dialogues in Indirect Speech.

- a) "Harley!" Berry called out, and Harley and his father stopped.
 "Hello, Berry," Harley said. "Blake told me you carried my route. I'll do something for you some day. I couldn't get up. I was sick. My father is taking me to a movie. That's him across the street. So long, Berry. See you in the morning."
- b) "What's the matter?" Berry said.
 "We are divorced," his father said. "We're friends, of course, but we are going to live in different places. Your mother's going to keep the house — it's almost paid for — and I'm going to live somewhere else."
- c) "Where is Harley?" Haggerty said.
 "He'll be here in a minute," Berry said.
 "He's never been late before. Who knows Harley's route?" asked Haggerty.
 "I know his route. Before I took mine Harley let me walk with him on his route," Berry answered.

3 Use the right form of the verb in brackets to make the stories complete.

- a) Berry wrapped the papers of his own route and (arrange) them in his sack. By the time he (get) Harley's papers (wrap) and (stuff) into his sack with his own everybody (go). He (take) his own route first, (get) it out of the way as quickly as possible, because he (know) it best, and then he (take) Harley's, (confirm) each house by the name and number on the list Haggerty (give) Blake.

b) His father worked for the United Press. His mother (spend) most of her time (visit) friends. They (be) in their middle thirties and not very good friends. Sometimes he (hear) them (argue) after dinner, and a couple of times he (hear) his father (shout) and his mother (cry) and (throw) things. He (not, be) ashamed of them. He (like) both of them very much, but he (know) for a long time that the three of them (not, be) much of a family.

c) The bus came and stopped. His father (stand) up quickly, and Berry (see) him (get) on the bus. He (see) him (fetch) some coins and (drop) them in the fare box. The automatic door (slam) shut, and the bus (move) on, but Berry's father (not, turn) (look) at him again. Berry (watch) the bus (move) away. Then he (begin) (walk) after the bus. He (not, take) ten steps when he (begin) (run).

4 Combine the sentences using the *Complex Object*.

- 1) Berry's father got on the bus. Berry saw it.
- 2) He fetched some coins out of his pocket and dropped a dime in the fare box. Berry noticed it.
- 3) The bus moved away. The boy watched it.
- 4) Then the bus stopped at the next corner and Berry saw it.
- 5) Berry's father often argued with his wife after dinner. Berry heard it.
- 6) His father shouted and his mother cried and threw things. Berry heard that, too.
- 7) Berry came in. His parents heard it.
- 8) Berry's father handed his wife the first section of the paper. Berry saw it.
- 9) The father went to the closet for his overcoat and Berry saw it, too.

5 Make the right choice.

- 1) Ireland is _____.
a) an island
b) an isle
c) a continent
- 2) I saw a lot of money in a bank, but _____.
a) it wasn't mine
b) it wasn't my
c) they weren't mine
- 3) The boy stopped _____ a paper to look at the sky.
a) to roll
b) rolling
c) rolled
- 4) The boy stood up and _____ Berry.
a) waited
b) waited for
c) expected
- 5) At the corner the paper-carriers went _____ different directions.
a) to
b) in
c) at
- 6) It's no use _____ Haggerty wait.
a) make
b) to make
c) making
- 7) Across the street Berry saw Harley _____ with his father.
a) working
b) walking
c) work

- 8) I'll do something for you _____.
 - a) some day
 - b) another day
 - c) the other day
- 9) "You _____ to get yourself a coat, too."
 - a) ought
 - b) must
 - c) have
- 10) Harley's father was a lot _____ than Berry's.
 - a) elder
 - b) older
 - c) younger
- 11) His mouth was smiling, but his eyes _____.
 - a) can't
 - b) wasn't
 - c) couldn't
- 12) "If I do, I _____."
 - a) I let you know
 - b) I'll let you know
 - c) I'll let you to know.
- 13) "Anything is good _____ stuff like that."
 - a) except
 - b) besides
 - c) accept



Discussing the Story

1 Say why:

- 1) Berry said that a house was too small to live in.

- 2) Berry hated to be on Alcatraz.
- 3) Berry thought that after rain the world was good to see.
- 4) Harley couldn't think of anything.
- 5) Harley didn't show up the next day.
- 6) Berry made up his mind to take Harley's route.
- 7) Berry knew Harley's route very well.
- 8) Berry felt sorry for his parents.
- 9) Berry's parents were surprised to see him at home at eight o'clock.
- 10) Berry's father wanted his son to come straight home after school.
- 11) Berry's father wanted to buy him a raincoat.
- 12) Berry's parents decided to get divorced.
- 13) Berry's father was going to live in a hotel.
- 14) Berry's father didn't turn around to look at his son when he got on the bus.
- 15) Berry was still running until he could hardly see the bus far down the street.

2 Prove that:

- 1) the carrier boys worked hard and it was not quite an easy job.
- 2) Berry sometimes felt lonely.
- 3) Berry was a true friend.
- 4) Berry's parents didn't seem to like each other.
- 5) the three of them (Berry, his mother and father) weren't much of a family.

3 Imagine that you are:

1) Berry. Say:

- something about yourself;
- why you think that the best place to live is out;
- something about your friend Harley;

- something about your family;
- how you got to know that your parents are divorced;
- when and why you decided to take Harley's route;
- how you parted with your father.

2) Harley. Say:

- something about yourself;
- something about your friend Berry;
- what you felt when you were sick in bed;
- something about your family.

3) Berry's father. Say:

- something about yourself and your family;
- why and when you made up your mind to tell you son that you were get divorced;
- how you parted with your son;
- why you decided to get divorced.

4 Act out the dialogue between:

- Berry and Harley (on the first day);
- Berry and Harley (meeting in the street);
- Berry and Haggerty;
- Berry and his mother;
- Berry and his father (at home);
- Berry and his father (on the way to the bus stop);
- Harley and Berry's father.

5 What do you think?

- 1) Why do you think the story is called "The Reader of the World Almanac for 1944"?
- 2) What do you think of Berry's idea that a place to live is out? Do you share his opinion?
- 3) Do you agree that the whole world is good to see? Why?

- 4) What do you think of Berry (Harley)? What do you think real friendship is? Do you agree with the proverb: "A friend in need is a friend indeed."?
- 5) What do you think about Berry's parents? Do you think they loved Berry? Why do people get married and then divorced? Do you think parents should live together for their children's sake even if they are no longer in love?
- 6) What is your attitude to Berry's father? Why do you think he got him a raincoat, but didn't turn around to look at his son for the last time? What do you think Berry felt at that moment?
- 7) What do you think the message of the story is?



THE RESCUE OF THE PERISHING

There was a chicken hiding under a parked car on Van Ness Avenue, in the heart of town, on the first rainless day after eleven days and nights of storm, after the floods. And three cars farther down the street, there was a small dog hiding under another car.

He'd never have noticed them on his way home from the public library if they hadn't been so upset¹ about

¹ **He'd** (= he would) **never have noticed them ... if they hadn't been so upset** — Он бы никогда не заметил их, если бы они не были так расстроены (*сослагательное наклонение в условном предложении, действие которого относится к прошлому*)

something. The chicken, a big hen with black-and-white feathers, was making noises that were almost human, And the little dog, a common lost dog not more than twice the size of a cat, was whimpering the same way, making almost the same appeal.

He'd passed up the chicken, astonished that it was there at all and half believing it must belong to the owners of the car, and then he came upon the dog.

It was after six, the streets were almost deserted, he was late for supper. He'd been to the library, examining the whole place — not one book, not one shelf of them, but the whole library, looking into one book after another, as if he were in search of something¹ and knew what it was but just couldn't find it.

Whenever he was at the public library and got to searching that way² he forgot time and supper and everything else, sometimes feeling glad about his luck, and sometimes feeling miserable, believing his search was hopeless.

One afternoon during the eleven-day storm he rode out to Skaggs Bridge on his bicycle in answer to a radio appeal, riding six miles in heavy rain. There he got on a truck with twenty others, none of them under sixteen³. He was twelve, and eager to prove that twelve years are enough to help in a flood. The truck traveled over muddy roads until it came to where the river was nearest flooding over⁴.

¹ **as if he were in search of something** — как будто он искал что-то (*сослагательное наклонение в обстоятельном предложении образа действия после союза as if*)

² **got to searching that way** — принимался за такие поиски (get to + gerund — приниматься делать что-л.)

³ **under sixteen** — моложе 16 лет

⁴ **where the river was nearest flooding over** — где река была наиболее близка к тому, чтобы выйти из берегов

The men all smoked in the truck, and the boy took a cigarette when it was offered and tried his best¹ to smoke it. He stayed with the men from five in the afternoon until one in the morning, and worked as hard as any of them. He stopped for coffee and sandwiches only when the others did, and together they put up a high bank.

But when the truck got back to the country store at Skaggs Bridge where he'd left his bike, the bike was gone².

He asked the old man at the store about the bike, telling where he'd put it and the kind it was. It was one he'd bought from Paul Saydak, who'd been rebuilding³ bikes for twenty years, working in the barn behind his house. It was a lean bike, and strong. Paul Saydak had let him have it for \$27.50⁴, although Paul had said it was worth \$35.

The old man in the store, at half past one in the morning, hardly knew what the boy was talking about, but he understood that the boy's bike had been stolen and he couldn't help feeling upset⁵ about it. He didn't understand the part about Paul Saydak, but he went outside and let the boy point out to him where he had put the bike. Then he told the boy he hadn't been at the store at five in the afternoon, so he hadn't seen the bike at all. He said he would ask about it, though. He went to the driver of the truck and asked him to get the boy home.

¹ **tried his best** — старался изо всех сил

² **the bike was gone** — велосипеда не было

³ **who'd been rebuilding** = who had been rebuilding — который ремонтировал (Past Perfect Continuous *показывает, что действие совершалось в течение какого-то периода времени, вплоть до определенного момента*)

⁴ **\$27.50** = 27 dollars 50 cents

⁵ **couldn't help feeling upset** — не мог не огорчиться (can't help + gerund — не быть в состоянии воздержаться от чего-л.)

The next day the boy took a bus to school, and the next afternoon he went to Skaggs Bridge to ask at the store about his bike. But nobody knew what he was talking about, and he himself felt he was making quite a lot of a \$ 27.50 bike in weather like that, the river free in a dozen different places and millions of dollars lost in damages of all kinds¹. The bike was gone, that's all. He'd listened to the radio appeal for help, he'd got on his bike, he'd gone as fast as he could go to where they'd asked him to go, and there somebody had stolen his bike.

"The radio appeal wasn't to *you*," his father said the night after the bike had been stolen.

"I thought it was," the boy said.

"No," his father said, "it was to *me*, and I didn't go. You might have known² they'd steal your bike."

"I didn't think they would."

"Well, they did. And since they did, and since they had no right to, anybody at the store should have taken it inside³ and put it away somewhere — well, I'm going to

¹ **he was making quite a lot of a \$27.50 bike in weather like that, the river free in a dozen different places and millions of dollars lost in damages of all kinds** — он слишком уж волновался из-за 27-долларового велосипеда в такую погоду, когда река прорывалась в десятке различных мест и миллионы долларов пропали из-за всякого рода повреждений (**the river free ... and millions ... lost** — независимые причастные обороты, в которых опущено причастие being — being free, being lost)

² **might have known** — мог бы знать (заранее) (*сослагательное наклонение*)

³ **should have taken it inside** — должен был внести его во внутрь (*модальный глагол should + Perfect Infinitive употребляется в отношении прошедшего времени, и все сочетание указывает, что действие не было совершено*)

buy you a new bike. Any kind you want. Any time you want it. Tomorrow. You pick it out and I'll buy it."

"That's not it¹," the boy said. "I don't want a new bike."

"Well, you've lost the old one," the man said. "Pick out the one you want and I'll buy it."

"I liked my bike because I'd bought it with the money I'd earned myself," the boy said. He was a little angry with his father for being so angry with whoever had stolen the bike², and with people in general. He knew his father was sympathetic and *did* want him to have a bike³, but he didn't like to see his father so angry about people and things in general. The angrier his father got with people, the kinder he became⁴ with his family.

"Perhaps it's just as well⁵," his mother said to his father. "So few boys nowadays ride bikes to school, and motorists are so careless. Perhaps it's just as well he's had it stolen⁶. It's always made me worry. Must you have another bike?"

"Of course he must," his father said.

¹ **That's not it** — Дело не в этом

² **for being so angry with whoever had stolen the bike** — за то, что тот так сердился на того, кто украл велосипед, кто бы он ни был (to be angry with smb. for smth. — сердиться на кого-л. за что-л.)

³ **and did want him to have a bike** — и действительно хотел, чтобы у него был велосипед (*did* имеет эмфатическое значение; **him to have** — объектный инфинитивный оборот)

⁴ **The angrier his father ... the kinder he became** — Чем больше его отец злился... тем добрее он становился

⁵ **Perhaps it's just as well** — Может быть это и к лучшему

⁶ **he's had it stolen** = he has had it stolen — что у него его украли (объектный причастный оборот с Past Participle (stolen) после глагола have показывает, что действие, выраженное причастием, произведено не подлежащим, а каким-то другим лицом)

"No," the boy said, "I think I'd rather not have one¹."

"I'm sure he doesn't want a new bike," his mother said.

"Oh, *are* you?" his father said. He turned to the boy and said, "I leave it to you. Think about it and let me know."

He rode the bus to school after that. It wasn't half as much fun as riding his bike, but it was all right. He couldn't move as freely as he'd moved for a year — for the year he'd had the bike. And every now and then² he forgot that the bike had been stolen, so that when he stepped out of the house or out of school he believed he was on his way to his bike.

Five days after the bike had been stolen, he took the bus after school and rode to town and went to the public library.

He took the place shelf by shelf³, forgetting the bike and his father's anger. He read parts of plays, short stories, novels, travel books, histories, biographies, and philosophy. Everything he read seemed fresh and good and new, but not quite what he wanted, not what he was searching for.

He was in the public library for hours, sitting down at last to read a story, not knowing the name of the story or who the writer was, and not stop-ping until the story came to a description of a meal, making him hungry. He looked at the clock and saw that it was twenty past six. His father would be getting home in a few minutes,

¹ **I'd rather not have one** — мне лучше не иметь его (I would rather + инфинитив — предпочитать)

² **every now and then** — время от времени

³ **He took the place shelf by shelf** — Он осматривал библиотеку, полку за полкой

and supper would start¹ in half an hour. He left the book open on the table and hurried out of the library to the street. The sky was clear and the air seemed clean and fresh. If he waited for a bus, he might not get home any sooner than if he walked², so he decided to cut through town³ and enjoy a swift glance at anything he came to, and then get home. It was a walk of about a mile and a half, but he felt like walking⁴.

When he heard the chicken under the parked car on Van Ness Avenue, he couldn't imagine what it was that was making such a sorrowful appeal for help. Every day the paper was full of stories about strange things that had happened during the storm, so he felt the noise had something to do with it⁵, too. But he didn't expect it to be a chicken⁶, and he didn't expect it to be under a car.

He was some time finding out what it was and where it was, and when he saw that it was a chicken under a car he didn't feel that he ought to try to do something for it. It might just belong to the people who owned the car,

¹ **His father would be getting home ... and supper would start** — Его отец придет домой... и ужин начнется (Future in the Past употреблено здесь по согласованию с подразумеваемым главным предложением в Past Indefinite: he thought)

² **If he waited ... he might not get home any sooner than if he walked** — Если бы он стал ждать... он бы не смог добраться домой быстрее, чем если бы он пошел пешком (сослагательное наклонение в условном предложении)

³ **to cut through town** — зд. пойти пешком

⁴ **he felt like walking** — ему хотелось пойти пешком (to feel like + gerund — испытывать желание сделать что-л.)

⁵ **had something to do with it** — имел какое-то к этому отношение

⁶ **he didn't expect it to be a chicken** — он не ожидал, что эта цыпленок (объектный инфинитивный оборот)

and they might think he was stealing it. But when he came to the whimpering dog, he knew it belonged to no one, and he was sure he couldn't just leave it there. He called to the dog, but the dog was afraid of him. It took a good three or four minutes to stop the dog from being afraid.¹ The dog crawled out from under the car, still struggling with its fear. The boy was very gentle with the dog, speaking softly and not touching it for some time. At last he began to stroke the dog's head. The dog got to its feet and barked, but all it could manage was one little sound² that was more like a cough than a bark.

He picked it up and walked back to where the chicken was.

He set the dog down on the pavement and said, "Now, you just stand here. I'm going to take you home and give you some food and a warm place to sleep, but I've got to get this chicken, too."

The dog watched him and listened to his voice, but couldn't stand still and couldn't understand. It managed to bark again once. It ran off a little, whimpering, and then came back and asked if the boy wanted it to go away³.

"Now, will you just stand there a minute while I see about the chicken⁴?" the boy said. "There's a lost

¹ **It took a good three or four minutes to stop the dog from being afraid.** — Потребовалось добрых три-четыре минуты, чтобы успокоить собаку.

² **all it could manage was one little sound** — ей удалось лишь издать один слабый звук

³ **if the boy wanted it to go away** — хочет ли мальчик, чтобы она ушла (общий вопрос в косвенной речи, содержащий объектный инфинитивный оборот)

⁴ **while I see about the chicken** — пока я позабочусь о цыпленке (to see about smth. — позаботиться о чём-л.)

chicken under the car here that I've got to take home and take care of, too."

The dog seemed to understand a little¹, so the boy went around to the back of the car where the hen was sitting. He began to talk to it, but a bird is a bird, even if it's a hen, and a bird, even if it's lost and sick, has *got* to be afraid of a human being. The hen got to its feet, but not all the way up; not because there wasn't room enough under the car, but because in fear all creatures, even men, do not rise to their full height.

The lost hen moved to the next car, and then to a third car, the boy going after it slowly and speaking to it softly². He had to crawl under the third car to reach the hen and bring it out.

When the dog saw the hen it began to dance, growling softly — partly, perhaps, because it was a dog and the bird was a bird, and partly, perhaps, because another lost creature had been rescued.

"All right," the boy said to both of them. "Now we're going home."

The dog stayed close to the boy's heels, barking now and then, and the hen stopped being frightened³. When the boy got home he picked up the dog and went in through the back door.

He stepped into the dining-room, the dog under one arm, the chicken under the other, the eyes of both

¹ **The dog seemed to understand a little** — Казалось, собака поняла что-то (*субъектный инфинитивный оборот*)

² **the boy going after it slowly and speaking to it softly** — а мальчик шел за ней медленно и тихонько разговаривал с ней (*независимый причастный оборот с Present Participles going и speaking*)

³ **stopped being frightened** — перестала бояться (*being frightened* — Passive Gerund)

creatures open and unsure. Everybody at the table stared at the boy, the dog, and the hen.

"I found them," the boy said. "They were hiding under cars on Van Ness. They were both crying. I thought I'd better bring them home."

"Orphans of the storm, is that it?" the father said, "That's not a bad-looking dog."

"Can I keep them?" the boy asked.

"A dog and a chicken?" the mother said.

"They won't be any trouble¹," the boy said. "I'll fix up a small coop with a nest and a perch for the hen, and the dog can sleep in a box in the garage. Can I keep them?"

"Can he?" his father asked his mother.

"Can he?" the boy's kid brothers asked.

"Well," his mother said, "are you sure you *want* to? I mean, nobody keeps chickens in their yards any more, and dogs — *some* dogs — get the people who own them into a lot of trouble²."

"I'd like³ to keep them," the boy said. "They were lost. Nobody wanted them. I found them. They were afraid of me. I had to talk to them. It wasn't easy, especially the hen. I didn't buy them, but I do feel⁴ they are mine, and I'd like to keep them."

"Well," his mother said. She turned to his father, "Are you sure it's all right?"

"I don't know why not," his father said.

¹ **They won't be any trouble** — Они не причинят никакого беспокойства

² **get the people ... into a lot of trouble** — доставляют людям... массу неприятностей

³ **I'd like** = I should like — Я хотел бы

⁴ **I do feel** — я (право же) чувствую (*глагол do имеет здесь эмфатическое значение*)

"All right," his mother said. She got up. "I'll help you put them away until after you've had your supper."

"No," the boy said. "They're both" hungry. I'll give the dog a little warm milk to start, and the hen maybe a little rice or something. I won't be a minute."

All the same¹, his mother went with him to the kitchen and warmed milk for the dog. The boy set the chicken on the floor, and his mother sprinkled rice in front of it, and soon both creatures began to eat.

After supper, the boy went to the garage with his younger brothers, and they fixed the hen a small coop with a perch and a nest, and the dog a little house, made out of a small box, with rags on the bottom for a bed.

While they were out in the garage, the boy's father and mother sat in the living-room and talked.

"Well, so far² he's said nothing about a new bike," the man said. "That bike meant everything in the world to him. You know it did."

"Yes," the woman said, "but *that* bike only. *His* bike. The bike bought with his own money. No other bike can take its place. Something else has got to³."

"A stray dog and a tired old hen?" the man said.

"Well, yes," the woman said. "They're *his*. I don't think he'll ever have another bike. I don't think he'll ever want another one. The next time he saves up some money he'll buy something else. But he did love⁴ his bike.

It become part of him. He knows it's gone forever⁵, though."

¹ All the same — Все-таки

² so far — пока что

³ Something else has got to. — Что-то другое должно (заменить его).

⁴ he did love — он действительно любил

⁵ it's gone forever — он не вернется (он исчез навсегда)

"Then I shouldn't surprise him and bring home a new one?" the man said.

"No," the woman said. "He wouldn't like it.¹ Not *really*. Oh, he'd like it, of course, but it couldn't possibly be what his own bike was."

"Yes, I suppose so," the man said. "Well, it was quite a storm wasn't it?²"

"Yes," the woman said, "Everybody's talked of nothing else."

"I can't imagine," the man said, "why you allowed him to ride his bike all the way to Skaggs Bridge."

"Can you imagine my asking him *not* to?³" the woman said. "He *wanted* to. It seemed silly, of course, but it wasn't silly to him, and he *did* help, I mean he did actually do the same work as everybody else."

The man saw the whole thing very clearly: he saw a boy on a bike riding to the rescue of the world, and he laughed, perhaps because only a small boy can believe it's worth trying to do⁴.

The woman laughed, too, and then both of them stopped quickly for they heard him down the hall with his kid brothers, all of them on their way to the living-room, to report on what they had done in the brave business of rescuing the perishing.

¹ He wouldn't like it. — Ему бы это не понравилось (*сослагательное наклонение*)

² it was quite a storm, wasn't it? — это была настоящая буря, правда? (*разделительный вопрос*)

³ Can you imagine my asking him *not* to? — А ты себе представляешь, как я могла попросить его не ездить?

⁴ it's worth trying to do — что стоит попытаться сделать это

Exercises



Checking Comprehension

1 Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false ones.

- 1) There was a chicken and a dog hiding under one and the same car.
- 2) The storm lasted for 11 days and nights.
- 3) The boy had a bicycle, which his father had bought him.
- 4) Now that bicycle was stolen and the boy couldn't help being upset about it.
- 5) There was a radio appeal for help but the boy decided to stay home.
- 6) The boy's mother was sure her son would like to have a new bike.
- 7) The boy was very fond of reading and always went to the public library.
- 8) Neither the dog nor the chicken was afraid of the boy when he came to rescue them.
- 9) The boy wanted to take the dog home, but he left the chicken in the street near the car.
- 10) When the boy came home with the animals everybody stared at them.
- 11) The boy's father wondered whether his son was really sure he wanted to keep the dog and the chicken.
- 12) The dog was given a little warm milk and the chicken — a little rice.
- 13) The boy himself fixed a coop for the hen and a little house made of a box for the dog.
- 14) The boy did love his old bicycle very much.
- 15) It seemed silly for a boy to help in the storm, but it wasn't silly to the boy himself.

2 Say who in the story said these:

- 1) The radio appeal wasn't to you.

- 2) Well, I am going to buy you a new bike.
- 3) So few boys nowadays ride bikes to school, and motorists are so careless.
- 4) They won't be any trouble. Can I keep them?
- 5) Some dogs get the people who own them into a lot of trouble.
- 6) I'll help you put them away until you have had your supper.
- 7) No other bike can take its place. Something else has got to.
- 8) I can't imagine why you allowed him to ride his bike all the way to Skaggs Bridge.
- 9) I mean he did actually do the same work as everybody else.
- 10) They were lost. Nobody wanted them.

3 Answer the following questions.

- 1) How many characters are mentioned in the story?
- 2) Who did the boy find?
- 3) What did the chicken look like?
- 4) What did the dog look like?
- 5) When did the boy find them?
- 6) How did the animals find themselves under a car?
- 7) Where did the boy ride after the storm?
- 8) Why did he do that?
- 9) What did the men do by the river?
- 10) Where did the boy put his bike?
- 11) What happened to the bike?
- 12) What kind of bicycle was it?
- 13) How did the boy go to school the next day?
- 14) Who wanted to buy a new bike for the boy?
- 15) Where did the boy like to go after school?
- 16) What kind of books did he read?
- 17) How did the boy calm down the frightened dog?
- 18) How did he calm down the frightened chicken?
- 19) Where did he take the animals?

- 20) What did his parents say when they saw the animals?
- 21) Was the boy an only child in the family?
- 22) Where did he want to place the animals?
- 23) What did they fix for the dog?
- 24) What did they fix for the chicken?
- 25) What did they give the dog to eat?
- 26) What did they give the chicken to eat?
- 27) Would the boy like to have a new bike?
- 28) Why did his mother allow him to ride to Skaggs Bridge?
- 29) How long did the storm last?
- 30) How many men were there in the truck?



Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Express the same in Russian.

- 1) And three cars farther down the street there was a small dog.
- 2) The chicken was making noises that were almost human.
- 3) He was eager to prove that twelve years were enough to help in a flood.
- 4) Paul had let him have it for \$27,50, although he had said it was worth \$35.
- 5) He knew his father was sympathetic and did want him to have a bike.
- 6) "I leave it to you. Think about it and let me know."
- 7) It wasn't half as much fun as riding his own bike, but it was all right.
- 8) He wanted to enjoy a swift glance at anything he came to.
- 9) The chicken got to its feet but not all the way up, but not because there wasn't room enough under the car.
- 10) The dog crawled out from under the car, still struggling with its fear.
- 11) "I won't be a minute."

- 12) It seemed silly, of course, but it wasn't silly to him, and he did help.
- 13) They heard him down the hall to report on what they had done in the brave business of rescuing the perishing.

2 Match the synonymous words and phrases. Use them in the situations from the story and of your own.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) to be astonished | a) to let |
| 2) to be in search of | b) to try and do what one can |
| 3) to ride a bike | c) to look in surprise |
| 4) to be eager | d) to be greatly surprised |
| 5) to try one's best | e) to look for |
| 6) to point out | f) to want something very much |
| 7) to pick out | g) to say |
| 8) to own | h) to come into |
| 9) to crawl | i) to move slowly |
| 10) to step into | j) to choose |
| 11) to stare | k) to show |
| 12) to allow | l) to go by bike |
| 13) to report on | m) to have. |

3 Complete the sentences according to the story using participial clauses to be derived from the phrases in the box.

Make almost the same appeal
 Examine the whole place
 Feel glad about his luck
 Ride six miles in heavy rain
 Tell where he'd put it
 Forget the bike
 Struggle with its fear
 Speak softly
 Whimper
 Growl softly

- 1) The dog crawled out from under the car, _____.
- 2) The little dog was whimpering the same way, _____.
- 3) In the library the boy forgot time, _____.
- 4) When the dog saw the chicken it began to dance, _____.
- 5) The boy was very gentle with the dog, _____.
- 6) He took the place shelf be shelf, _____.
- 7) He was in the library, _____.
- 8) He rode out to Skaggs Bridge, _____.
- 9) He asked the old man at the store about the bike, _____.
- 10) The dog ran off a little , _____.

4 Fill in the gaps with the appropriate possessive, personal or reflexive pronouns.

- 1) He passed up the chicken, astonished that _____ was there at all.
- 2) One afternoon he rode out to Skaggs Bridge on _____ bicycle in answer to a radio appeal.
- 3) The men all smoked in the truck, and the boy took a cigarette when _____ was offered and tried _____ best to smoke it.
- 4) Nobody knew what the boy was talking about, and _____ felt he was making quite a lot of a \$27,50 bike.
- 5) The dog got to _____ feet and barked, but all _____ could manage was one little sound.
- 6) He set the dog down on the pavement and said: "Now, _____ just stand here. I am going to take _____ home."
- 7) The dog watched _____ and listened to his voice.
- 8) "And dogs — some dogs — get the people who own _____ into a lot of trouble."
- 9) "I didn't buy them, but _____ do feel they are _____," the boy said.

- 10) The woman laughed, too, and then both of _____ stopped talking quickly for _____ heard him down the hall with _____ kid brothers.

5 Use the proper form of the verb in brackets to make the stories complete.

- a) It was after six, the streets (be) almost deserted, he (be) late for supper. He (be) to the library, (examine) the whole place — not one book, not one shelf of them, but the whole library, (look) into one book after another, as if he (be) in search of something and (know) what it (be) but just (not, can) (find) it.
- b) He asked the old man at the store about the bike, (tell) where he (put) it and the kind it (be). It (be) one he (buy) from Paul Saydak, who (rebuild) bikes for twenty years, (work) in the barn behind his house. It (be) a lean bike, and strong. Paul (let) him (have) it for \$27,50, although Paul (said) it (be) worth \$35.
- c) He set the dog down on the pavement and (say), "Now, you just (stand) here. I (go) (take) you home and (give) you some food and a warm place (sleep), but I (have) got (get) this chicken, too." The dog (watch) him and (listen) to his voice, but (not, can) (stand) still. It (manage) (bark) again once (ask) if the boy (want) it (go) away.



Discussing the Story

1 Say why:

- 1) the boy happened to pass those cars.
- 2) the boy made up his mind to ride to Skaggs Bridge.
- 3) he liked his bicycle so much.
- 4) he had to go to school by bus.

- 5) the boy's father wanted to buy his son a new bike.
- 6) the chicken and the dog found themselves hidden under cars.
- 7) the chicken and the dog so frightened.
- 8) the boy started talking to the animals first.
- 9) he decided to take the animals home.
- 10) the boy felt the animals were his.
- 11) the boy with his kid-brothers went to the garage.
- 12) the boy's mother said that no other bike could take the place of the old one.
- 13) there were a lot of people by the flooding river.
- 14) the boy's mother allowed him to ride to Skaggs Bridge.
- 15) the story is called "The Rescue of the Perishing".

2 Prove that:

- 1) the two animals were really frightened.
- 2) the main character of the story was a very responsible boy.
- 3) the boy liked his bike very much.
- 4) the boy liked animals, too.
- 5) the boy was fond of reading.
- 6) the storm was very destructive.
- 7) the family were not against keeping the animals at home.
- 8) the boy's mother was a kind and understanding woman.
- 9) the boy did a lot in the brave business of rescuing the perishing.

3 Add some more information to the following sentences.

- 1) Whenever the boy was at the public library he forgot time and supper and everything else.
- 2) Once in answer to a radio appeal the boy rode out to Skaggs Bridge on his bike.

- 3) When he got back to the store the bike was gone.
- 4) It was a strong bike.
- 5) On the way back home the boy heard a chicken under a car.
- 6) Three cars farther down the street there was also a dog, hiding under another car.
- 7) The boy stepped into the dining-room, the two animals under his arms.
- 8) He was sure the animals wouldn't be any trouble.
- 9) After supper the boy went to the garage with his kid-brothers.
- 10) The boy's mother said, "That bike meant everything in the world to him."
- 11) The man saw the whole thing very clearly.

4 Imagine that you are:

- **the boy's mother.** Say everything you can about your son;
- **the boy's father.** Say everything you can about your son;
- **the boy.** Say:
 - what kind of bicycle you had and why you liked it so much,
 - when and why you made up your mind to ride out to Skaggs Bridge,
 - why you liked to go to the public library,
 - how you had your bike stolen,
 - who you saw once under cars,
 - why you decided to take the animals home,
 - where you were going to put the animals.

5 What do you think?

- 1) What do you think about the boy? Would you act like he did if you found yourself in a similar situation?

- 2) What do you think of the boy's parents? What kind of people were they? Would you like your parents to be like the boy's?
- 3) Have you ever had a thing you like very much? What was it? Why did you like it?
- 4) Have you ever had anything that belongs to you stolen? What did you do to find it? Did you find it in the long run?
- 5) Do you have pets at home? How did they come to you?
- 6) Do you think rescuing the perishing is a brave and noble business? Why?
- 7) What do you think the message of the story is?



BILL McGEE'S BROTHER

It was very lonely inside the boy¹ because he'd had another fight. And lost it. Only this time to a girl. Angry, too, the way a good fire is. And cold, the way ice is around the North Pole. And hurt, the way a good animal is in a trap, caught and scared.

He was a lot of things², but most of all he was the boy on the chair in the parlor, sitting there. An animal

¹ It was very lonely inside the boy — В глубине (души) мальчик чувствовал себя очень одиноким

² He was a lot of things — зд. Он испытывал различные чувства (букв. Он был многими вещами)

like a young tiger with fine eyes, astonished in a clever trap.

He'd been beaten by a girl with freckles all over her face and an apple in her dirty hand.

But he wasn't crying, the way a small porter with too many bags to carry¹ carries them and doesn't cry, getting weaker all the time, stumbling and almost falling. He'd seen it with his own eyes, the small Negro carrying his own father's leather suitcases, his own father not even noticing the man and not trying to help a little². Angry and ashamed and lonely, but not crying, his right eye black and his upper lip cut and swollen³.

"I'll get that girl⁴," he said to himself. "Whatever her name is, I'll get her."

He'd been standing⁵ in front of Bill McGee's house noticing how the steps needed mending⁶ and minding his

¹ **the way a small porter with too many bags to carry** — как маленький носильщик, который должен нести слишком много чемоданов (**to carry** — инфинитив в роли определения выражает здесь долженствование)

² **his own father not even noticing the man and not trying to help a little** — а его собственный отец даже не замечал человека и ничуть не пытался помочь (*независимый причастный оборот с Present Participle not noticing*)

³ **his right eye black and his upper lip cut and swollen** — с синяком под правым глазом и разбитой, распухшей верхней губой (*независимый причастный оборот с опущением причастия being*)

⁴ **I'll get that girl** — Я задам этой девчонке

⁵ **He'd been standing** — Он стоял (Past Perfect Continuous Tense употребляется здесь вместо Past Continuous Tense по согласованию времен: мальчик вспоминает о том, что происходило раньше)

⁶ **noticing how the steps needed mending** — размышляя о том, что крыльцо следует починить

own business when he heard a big bite into an apple and turned and saw that it was this girl with the freckles. She was big and savage, eight, perhaps nine, years old, and not smiling. He looked at her and listened to the noise she made with her teeth on the apple, but didn't say anything. He didn't say anything because he so often said the wrong thing. It was quite dangerous.

"I know who you are," the girl said.

Her voice was sharp and unfriendly and he believed she lived either in a tree or behind a rock. If a tree¹, high up in it; if a rock, under the branches of a small tree near it, so owls or eagles wouldn't see her².

"Yes," she said, "I know who you are."

"You don't," he said. (How could she?)

"I do," the girl with the apple said. "You're the boy who's different.³"

"I'm not."

"Yes, you are. Even your name's different."

"No, it's not."

"Your name's Poet Cobb, and there's no such name."

"My name's Ed."

"Ed what?⁴"

"Ed McGee."

"Ed McGee!" the girl said. "Bill McGee's got no brother."

¹ **if a tree** = if in a tree

² **so owls or eagles wouldn't see her** — так, чтобы совы и орлы не увидели ее (*сослагательное наклонение в придаточном предложении цели*)

³ **You're the boy who's different.** — Ты мальчик, который не похож на других.

⁴ **Ed what?** — Эд, а дальше? (девочка хочет знать фамилию Эда)

"I'm Bill's brother," the boy said, "I'm his brother Ed."

"You're no such thing¹," the girl said. "You're a liar, You're Poet Cobb. You're six years old. Your mother's an actress and your father's a professor of poetry at City College."

"You take that back²," he said.

"Take what back?"

"All of it."

"It's all true," the girl said,

"It's all lies. Take it back."

"I won't."

"Then take this³," he said.

He clenched both fists and swung at her with all his might, didn't touch her, slipped and fell.

He got up as quickly as he could, to renew the attack, when he noticed the ambulance coming to a stop in front of Mrs. McGee's house. He forgot all about his anger and was thinking about the ambulance and what it was doing in front of Bill McGee's house when something that seemed to be as hard as a rock⁴ smashed over his right eye and blinded it. He fell, too, humping in a very humiliating way, then got up and began to swing with both arms where he believed the girl might be, but wasn't.

¹ **You're no such thing** — Ничего подобного

² **You take that back** — А ну, заberi назад (эти слова) (наличие подлежащего в повелительном предложении усиливает его смысл)

³ **Then take this** — Тогда, получай!

⁴ **something that seemed to be as hard as a rock** — нечто такое, что показалось твердым как камень (**seemed to be** — субъектный инфинитивный оборот)

He was just beginning to see again, when he was smashed in the mouth, and fell again.

When he got up and began to be able to see again, the girl was gone, and the men who had been in the ambulance were on the porch of Mrs. McGee's house.

He saw the girl walking away far down the street and he knew she was still eating the apple. His eye hurt and his mouth was bleeding.

"My name's Ed McGee," he said softly.

He spoke to the evil girl wandering off so easily¹. He spoke to his mother, to his father, to Mrs. McGee, to Bill, to the evil girl, and to himself.

He went up onto the porch, to the two men, and said, "What's the matter?"

"Accident. But what's the matter with *you*?"

"What kind of an accident?"

"You better go home."

"This is where I live.² What kind of an accident?"

"Very serious."

The door opened and he saw Mrs. McGee. He knew instantly that the worst kind of thing in all the world had happened. Mrs. McGee had Bill McGee in her arms, but Bill didn't seem to be Bill any more. He seemed to be something else.³

"What's the matter?" he said to Mrs. McGee.

"I think he's drowned⁴," Mrs. McGee said. "He was having his bath because we were planning to go to

¹ **wandering off so easily** — удалявшейся так спокойно

² **This is where I live.** — Я здесь и живу.

³ **Bill didn't seem to be Bill any more. He seemed to be something else.** — Казалось, Билл не был больше Биллом. Казалось, он был чем-то другим.

⁴ **he's drowned** (иск.) = he's drowned — он захлебнулся

prayer meeting, and he must have slipped¹ and hit his head and drowned."

She handed the small body in the overcoat to one of the men.

"I put this overcoat that was his own father's on him to keep him warm," she said. "Is Bill drowned?"

Mrs. McGee didn't act or talk excited.² She acted and talked sad, the way a fine cow is sad at sundown, looking toward the sinking sun and just not having anything at all to do. Her voice was soft and sad, and she didn't seem to know³ what to talk about.

One of the men — the one who didn't have Bill in his arms — wanted to know something.

"Does he bathe every time you go to prayer meeting?" he said.

"Yes," Mrs. McGee said. "Every time."

"Well, how often do you go?" the man said. "Twice a week?"

"No," Mrs. McGee said, "we go once a year, on his birthday. We go and say prayers for each other and anybody else we can think of. Then we stop at the drug-store for ice cream, and walk home, because his birthday's in August when it's nice to walk at night, only he must have slipped and hit his head. Is he drowned?"

The boy was there the whole time, listening to Mrs. McGee and the men and watching them and Bill.

¹ **he must have slipped** — он, должно быть, поскользнулся (модальный глагол must в сочетании с Perfect Infinitive выражает уверенное предположение, относящееся к действию в прошлом)

² **Mrs. McGee didn't act or talk excited.** — Миссис Мак Джи вела себя и говорила без возбуждения.

³ **she didn't seem to know** — казалось, она не знает

Mrs. McGee looked at him as if she were the only person in the whole world¹ who really knew and respected him and she said, "Bill's drowned, Poet."

"I'm Ed," the boy said softly. "Ed McGee. Bill McGee's brother." He spoke so softly nobody heard him.

"We've lost Bill," Mrs. McGee said. "What are we going to do?"

"I'm Ed," he said again. "I'm Bill's brother. Bill was my brother all the time he lived."

"We were going to celebrate his birthday the way we did last year," Mrs. McGee said. "Is Bill drowned?" she said to one of the men.

"He is," the man said.

The boy was there the whole time. He was there when the whole house was full of neighbors and Mrs. McGee was the only woman in the house who wasn't crying. He was there until he remembered his mother and his father and wished his name wasn't Poet², and his mother wasn't an actress, and his father wasn't a professor of poetry.

When he got home he saw his mother and "his father.

His mother was a beautiful girl, and he just didn't know why she wasn't like Bill's mother, who wasn't beautiful at all, wasn't young at all, didn't act in the theater at all, wasn't intelligent at all, but was Bill's own mother, as if that were all she had ever hoped or could ever

¹ **as if she were the only person in the whole world** — как будто она была единственным человеком во всем мире (сослагательное наклонение в обстоятельном предложении после союза as if)

² **and wished his name wasn't Poet** — ему хотелось, чтобы его имя не было Поэт (сослагательное наклонение после гл. wish; то же ниже: **he wished his mother wasn't an actress, his father wasn't a professor of poetry**)

want to be¹. His father was the handsomest man he'd ever seen, young and swift and all sorts of other fine things². But he wasn't the kind of man Mrs. McGee said Bill's father was: a man who was a motorman on a streetcar until he got tired of it and left home, going to London perhaps, or somewhere even farther away, Paris perhaps, to drive a streetcar there.

His mother was dressing when he stepped into the apartment that had been decorated by Angelo himself — who was a man who talked like a girl and kept kissing his mother's hand and saying "Exquisite, absolutely exquisite!"³ She didn't like the way he looked, and she was awfully excited about something, smoking a cigarette in a shiny holder, with a lot of ash at the end of it.

"Oh, Poet!" she said. "Who did you fight this time?"

"A girl."

"A girl?"

"Yes. She wouldn't take back⁴ what she said."

"What *did* she say?"

"She said I'm different. I'm *not* different. She said I'm six. I'm six and a half. She said my name's Poet Cobb, My name's Ed McGee."

"Ed McGee? Who's *he*?"

¹ **as if that were all she had ever hoped or could ever want to be** — как будто это было все, на что она надеялась или чем когда-либо хотела стать

² **and all sorts of other fine things** — и всякое такое

³ **kept kissing his mother's hand and saying "Exquisite, absolutely exquisite!"** — постоянно целовал маме руки и говорил: «Прелестна, совершенно прелестна». (keep + gerund — делать что-л. не переставая)

⁴ **She wouldn't take back** — Она отказалась взять обратно (модальный глагол would с отрицанием выражает активное нежелание произвести какое-л. действие)

"Bill McGee's brother."

"Who in the world is Bill McGee?"¹

"Mrs. McGee's boy."

"Oh, Poet!" his mother said. "George," she called, "will you please drop that sonnet² you're writing and take a little interest in your son?"

He saw his father come out of his study. He was holding a sheet of paper.

"Ann," he said, "listen to this. I think you'll like it. It's to you. 'O fairest fair, most truly fair!'"³ He stopped suddenly because he had noticed his son's face. "What's the matter with him?"

"O blindest blind, most truly blind!"⁴ his mother said, "He's had another fight. This time with a girl."

"Well," the man said, "she may have provoked him⁵."

"She did," the woman said. "She said he was different. Poet, sit here. Sit right here on this chair."

The boy sat on the hard chair.

"Now, look, George," his mother said. "I've got to dress for dinner. I've got to look my best."⁶ We're late

¹ **Who in the world is Bill McGee?** — Кто же в конце концов Билл Мак Джи? (**in the world** — эмфатическое выражение)

² **will you please drop that sonnet** — не оставишь ли ты этот сонет

³ **'O fairest fair, most truly fair!'** — «О прекраснейшая из прекрасных, воистину прекрасная!» (строчка из сонета, сочиненного отцом мальчика)

⁴ **"O blindest blind, most truly blind!"** — «О наислепейший из слепых, воистину слепой!» (мать мальчика пародирует сонет отца)

⁵ **she may have provoked him** — может быть, она его спровоцировала (модальный глагол may в сочетании с Perfect Infinitive выражает предположение, относящееся к прошлому)

⁶ **I've got to look my best.** — Я должна выглядеть как можно лучше.

now, and this may mean the best part of my career. I want to talk to you alone, while I'm dressing. Poet, you stay right where you are¹."

"Does that eye hurt?" the man asked the boy.

"Ah, the eye don't hurt," the boy said.

"Ah, the eye *doesn't* hurt," the man said. "What does?"

"My brother's drowned."

"You don't have a brother."

"Bill McGee," he said. "He's my brother. He's 'drowned.'"

"Drowned," the man said. "If you expect to be a poet, you'll have to begin getting words straight²."

"I don't expect to be a poet. I expect to be a motorman."

"In that case," the father said, "you can say drowned instead of drowned, don't instead of doesn't, and so on. If your eye doesn't hurt, what does?"

"George," his mother said, "I'm not going to let us be late³, and I've got to talk to you alone. Will you please leave Poet for a moment and come here?"

"O. K., fairest fair, most truly fair," the man said.

"Shut up," the woman said.

"Most nobly true," the man said. "Most red, most right."⁴

¹ **you stay right where you are** — ты оставайся на месте

² **you'll have to begin getting words straight** — тебе придется начать правильно употреблять слова

³ **I'm not going to let us be late** — я не допущу, чтобы мы опоздали

⁴ **"Most nobly true ... Most red, most right."** — «Наивернейшая... наипрекраснейшая, наисправедливейшая». (продолжение сонета отца)

He was gone into the other room, and the boy was alone. Most red, most right. That was what they called poetry. Is he drowned? That wasn't. That was only what Bill's mother said. He'd get that girl. He'd get her for blacking his eye. He'd get her for saying he was different. For saying he wasn't Bill McGee's brother Ed.

He sat a long time, as he'd been told to sit. He heard his mother and father talking about him and about themselves and about somebody named Floyd who was supposed to know why he wanted to be Ed McGee instead of Poet Cobb¹. He got sick and tired of Floyd, and began to hate *him*, too.

"Who's Floyd?" he said.

"What's that?" his father said.

"Who's Floyd?"

"Sigmund Floyd," the man said. "Friend of the family."

"Sigmund Floyd!" Poet's mother said. "Aren't you *funny*? Poet," she said, "your mother and father want to talk a moment."

"How long do I have to sit here?"

"Until I tell you you may stop²."

"Stop what?"

"Stop sitting."

¹ **about somebody named Floyd who was supposed to know why he wanted to be Ed McGee instead of Poet Cobb** — о ком-то по имени Флойд, кто, как считалось, знает, почему он хочет быть Эдом Мак Джи и не хочет быть Поэтом Коббом (**was supposed to know** — субъектный инфинитивный оборот; Флойд — мальчик искажил имя Зигмунда Фрейда, известного австрийского ученого, основателя психоанализа, который много занимался детской психологией)

² **you may stop** — что можно перестать (сидеть) (stop + gerund — прекращать делать что-л.)

"How can you stop sitting?" he said.

"Stop asking questions," his mother said.

"Why don't we ever go to prayer meeting? They go every year. Why don't we?"

Neither his mother nor his father answered him. He heard them talking. They weren't lonely, or cold, or hurt. They were just handsome and beautiful, most red and most right.

"Why did you get me instead of somebody else?¹" he said. "Instead of getting somebody you could like²? And take to prayer meeting once a year?"

His mother and father *still* didn't answer. They went on talking.

"I like *you*," he said. "Why don't you like me?"

He liked them, all right. He liked them so much they'd never know how much he liked them. He liked them the way Mrs. McGee liked Bill, but they didn't like him that way.

"If you don't like me the way I like you," he said, "I don't want to stay with you any more. I'll go live³ with Mrs. McGee."

"Oh, stop it, please," his mother said.

"I'll go live with her," he said. "I don't want to be a poet," he said. "I don't want to be Poet Cobb," he said. "There's no such name," he said. "Everybody else has got a name that is a name," he said. "Everybody else has got a mother and a father," he said. "Not a poet and a actress," he said.

¹ **Why did you get me instead of somebody else?** — Почему вы завели меня, а не кого-нибудь другого?

² **somebody you could like** — кого-нибудь, кого вы могли бы любить (сослагательное наклонение)

³ **I'll go live** = I'll go and live

"Not a poet and *an* actress," his father said.

"Not a man and a woman that's always talking about Floyd. Why didn't you get yourselves somebody like yourselves instead of somebody like me?¹" he said. "Didn't you *want* to?"

When his father and mother came out they were both dressed, very handsome, very beautiful, and he liked them so much they'd never know how much he liked them.

"We've got to go to dinner, Poet," his mother said, "but before we go we want to tell you something we think you ought to know. We love you. Your father loves you and your mother loves you. And we love each other. We love art and beauty and all the other things that make life worth living²."

"I hate art and beauty," he said.

"No, you don't," his mother said.

"I hate everything."

"All right, Poet," his mother said. "Here's Miss Garden to take you to your bath³ and give you your supper."

She turned to the woman and said, "Miss Garden, Poet's had another fight. Please look after him."

"Yes, Mrs. Cobb," the woman said.

Poet's mother and father talked a moment to Miss Garden, then took turns hugging and kissing him all over his head and face⁴, and his mother whispered in his ear,

¹ **Why didn't you get yourselves somebody like yourselves instead of somebody like me?** — Почему вы не завели себе кого-нибудь похожего на вас, вместо такого, как я?

² **that make life worth living** — которые придают жизни смысл

³ **Here's Miss Garden to take you to your bath** — Вот мисс Гарден, которая отведет тебя принять ванну

⁴ **then took turns hugging and kissing him all over his head and face** — затем стали по очереди обнимать его и целовать в голову и в лицо

"I love you so much, my little boy, my little *unimportant*¹ boy."

And his father said to him very softly, "Good night, Ed. Good night, Ed McGee."

He felt glad all over.² It was the first time his mother and father had been so nice, and now he loved them more than ever.

When they were gone he waited for Miss Garden to go to the bathroom³ to draw his bath. When he heard the water running he hurried out of the apartment and ran down the three flights of stairs, so he wouldn't be seen⁴. He took the servants' exit⁵ to the street and ran to Mrs. McGee's.

The whole street was empty and dark now. He went up to the front door and knocked, and after a moment Mrs. McGee opened the door and he said, "He was my brother, Mrs. McGee. Bill was my brother."

"Bill's drowned," Mrs. McGee said.

"I'll see you every day," he said, "because he was my brother."

He went down the steps and stood in front of the house.

Mrs. McGee came out of the parlor onto the porch and stood there, not understanding anything at all, not art, not beauty, not anything at all. She began to moan softly, almost making him cry.

¹ **unimportant** — зд. ни для кого не важный

² **He felt glad all over.** — Он ощущал радость всем своим существом.

³ **he waited for Miss Garden to go to the bathroom** — он подождал, пока Мисс Гарден ушла в ванную (*объектный инфинитивный оборот после глагола to wait for*)

⁴ **so he wouldn't be seen** — так, чтобы его не увидели

⁵ **He took the servants' exit** — Он вышел черным ходом

He turned and ran all the way home. Miss Garden was angry at him, but glad to see him, too. She read to him the way she did every night before she turned out the light; but he didn't listen.

"Why aren't you listening?" she said.

"I'm thinking."

"What are you thinking?"

"I'm thinking about my brother."

"You don't have a brother."

"You take that back."

"I take it back," the woman said.

"His name's Bill McGee and he's drowned."

"Yes."

"I'm going to see her every day."

"Who?"

"Mrs. McGee."

"Yes."

Miss Garden turned off the light and stepped out of the room, closing the door behind her.

After a few minutes the telephone bell rang and it was Mr. Cobb.

"Yes, it's true," she said to him. "He ran off. He went somewhere. He was gone about ten minutes. I think he's brokenhearted. I'm sure there is a Mrs. McGee¹ and I'm afraid she *has* lost her son."

At the other end of the line, in the telephone booth the man listened carefully and then said, "We'll be home early, I think. Look in on him² after an hour or so."

¹ **there is a Mrs. McGee** — какая-то миссис Мак Джи действительно существует (*употребление неопределенного артикля перед собственным именем соответствует здесь слову некая, какая-то*)

² **Look in on him** — Загляните к нему

In his bed, Bill McGee's brother remembered Bill McGee's mother, and Bill himself, and what good friends they'd been, and then he fell asleep.

When he woke up in the morning he saw his mother and father lying on a bed that had been made on the floor of his room. They were sound asleep. He watched them a long time, astonished and delighted at what they had done. When his mother opened her eyes and saw him sitting in his bed, she smiled and closed her eyes and he didn't say anything. She opened her eyes again after a moment and smiled again.

"Do you want to come in here with your mother and father?" she said.

He got out of bed, and his mother helped him get¹ into the bed on the floor, between his father and his mother. It was different there and wonderful. The boy smiled and his eyes twinkled with delight.

"My little unimportant boy," the woman whispered in his ear again.

"What's unimportant?"

"Important. What's your name?"

"Poet," the boy whispered. "Poet Cobb."

He fell half asleep and his mother fell half asleep and his father woke up and they talked together half asleep for a long time.

He told them about everything he knew, everything he could remember, and for the first time in his life they wanted to hear more. They asked earnest questions and he answered them earnestly. They listened carefully to

¹ **helped him get** — в современном английском языке, особенно в американском его варианте, существует тенденция употреблять после глагола to help инфинитив без частицы to

the questions he asked and they answered the questions as if they were worth answering¹. He asked all the questions he could think of that he had ever wanted to ask but hadn't had anybody to ask them of, except Bill McGee, who had been nine but liked him just the same and never made fun of his name and didn't act big with him² or treat him as if he were different or little or foolish or anything else.

They asked about Bill, and Bill's mother, too. They weren't like a poet and an actress any more. They weren't like a handsome man and a beautiful woman any more. For the first time in his life they were the way Bill McGee's mother was to Bill³, and he was grateful and glad that people who *weren't* black could be that way, too, because he had believed they couldn't. He had believed only black people could be that way, because the only people he had ever known who had been that way *were* black.

His mother listened to everything he said very carefully and then she said, "Do you want a brother?"

"Yes," the boy said, "but most of all I want Bill McGee back⁴."

"I know," the woman said, "but we can't have Bill back. When somebody goes that way, he doesn't come back. Somebody else comes back."

"Who comes back?"

¹ **as if they were worth answering** — как будто бы на них стоило отвечать

² **didn't act big with him** — не вел себя с ним как взрослый

³ **they were the way Bill McGee's mother was to Bill** — они были такими, какой была мать Билла Мак Джи по отношению к Биллу

⁴ **I want Bill McGee back** — Я хочу, чтобы вернулся Билл Мак Джи

"We don't know," the woman said, "but we know he'll be ours, the way you are ours."

"Ours? Why will he be ours?"

"Because we love one another," the woman said.

"Why do we?"

"Because we're a little family in the big family."

The man reached past the boy to the woman and embraced her, embracing the boy and the woman together, and the woman reached out to the man to embrace him and the boy, and the boy spread his arms out to embrace the man and the woman who were embracing. The three of them embraced and laughed, becoming for the first time in their lives something more than they had ever before been¹, something better than poetry, better than acting, becoming the very thing out of which poetry gets its life, and acting its reason for being².

Exercises



Checking Comprehension

1 Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false ones.

- 1) The main character's real name was Ed McGee.
- 2) The girl he fought with was a nice-looking girl of about 10 years old.

¹ something more than they had ever before been — чем-то большим, чем они когда-либо раньше были

² becoming the very thing out of which poetry gets its life, and acting its reason for being — становясь тем самым, что дает жизнь поэзии и смысл театру (досл. из чего поэзия обретает свою жизнь и театральное искусство смысл для своего существования)

- 3) The girl's voice was soft and friendly.
- 4) Poet Cobb was six and a half years old.
- 5) Cobb's mother was an actress.
- 6) Cobb's father was a motorman.
- 7) The McGees were Negroes.
- 8) Bill McGee often called himself Poet Cobb's brother.
- 9) Once Cobb saw an ambulance come to his house.
- 10) It was Mrs. McGee who drowned.
- 11) Mrs McGee acted and talked in an excited manner.
- 12) The McGees went to prayer every week.
- 13) At first the boy wished his name weren't Poet.
- 14) Poet's father was a very handsome man, young and swift.
- 15) Bill's father was handsome, too, and very intelligent.
- 16) Poet's mother, when he came home, was going to dress for a dinner party.
- 17) Poet's father thought that it was his son's eye that hurt.
- 18) Floyd was a friend of the Cobb family.
- 19) Poet's parents liked beauty, acting and poetry.
- 20) The boy loved his parents greatly.
- 21) Miss Garden was to take care of the boy.
- 22) Before he went to take a bath Cobb went out to see Mrs. McGee.
- 23) Miss Garden wasn't angry with the boy.
- 24) That night Mr. And Mrs. Cobb returned early.
- 25) When the boy woke up he saw his parents in his room.
- 26) They asked their son if he wanted a sister.
- 27) The boy placed himself between his mother and father and they all felt happy.

2 Put the sentences in the right order.

- 1) The boy got home and saw his mother and father.
- 2) The boy made up his mind to fight the girl.



- 3) Suddenly he saw an ambulance near Mrs. McGee's house.
- 4) Poet Left his house and went to Mrs. McGee's.
- 5) Poet Cobb was standing in front of Bill's house when he saw the freckled girl.
- 6) The boy made up his mind to fight the girl.
- 7) He asked the men from the ambulance what the matter was.
- 8) The savage girl started teasing the boy.
- 9) Poet's parents asked him if he had fought again.
- 10) Mrs. McGee went out with Bill in her arms.
- 11) Her voice was soft and sad, because her son had drowned.
- 12) They asked the boy to sit still in the room and went to another to talk in private.
- 13) Mr. Cobb phoned home, saying they would soon come back.
- 14) He told them about everything he knew and they listened to him carefully.
- 15) Poet's parents came out dressed for the party.
- 16) They asked Miss Garden to take care of the boy while they were out.
- 17) Poet woke up in the morning and saw his parents lying on a bed in his room.
- 18) The boy thought his parents didn't love him as much as he did.
- 19) He didn't touch the girl, he slipped and fell.
- 20) They asked Poet if he wanted a brother.

- 3 Say which adjectives you will use to characterize the girl, Poet's mother, his father and Mrs. McGee. Use them in the situations from the story.**

Handsome, sad, big, sharp, swift, evil, intelligent, soft, young, beautiful, savage, unfriendly.

1 Match the words of opposite meaning.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1) dirty | a) hard |
| 2) caught | b) wrong |
| 3) right | c) ugly |
| 4) small | d) white |
| 5) sad | e) safe |
| 6) soft | f) old |
| 7) beautiful | g) smart |
| 8) black | h) early |
| 9) foolish | i) light-minded |
| 10) dangerous | j) near |
| 11) quick | k) slow |
| 12) late | l) clean |
| 13) serious | m) free |
| 14) young | n) big |
| 15) far | o) merry |

2 Match the beginning and the ending to make the sentences complete.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1) He was angry | a) the way a good animal is in a trap, caught and scared. |
| 2) He was cold | b) the way a small porter with too many bags doesn't cry. |
| 3) He was hurt | c) the way a fine cow is sad at sundown. |
| 4) He was the boy | d) the way ice is around the North Pole. |
| 5) He was an animal | e) the way a good fire is. |
| 6) He wasn't crying | f) like a young tiger with fine eyes, astonished in a clever trap. |
| 7) She acted and talked sad | g) on the chair in the parlour, sitting there. |

- 3 Fill in the gaps with the word combinations from the box in the required form and according to the story.

to mind one's own business
to look one's best
to be worth
to reach out
to be sound asleep
to provoke
to run all the way

- 1) He was standing in front of the house, noticing how the steps needed mending, and _____, when he heard a big bite into an apple.
- 2) The girl might _____ the boy.
- 3) She had to dress for dinner, she had _____.
- 4) The boy turned and _____ home.
- 5) When the boy woke up his parents _____.
- 6) The woman _____ to the man to embrace him and the boy.
- 7) They answered his questions as if they _____ answering.

- 4 Complete the sentences according to the story. Mind the Subjunctive Mood.

- 1) The boy wished his mother _____.
- 2) He wished his father _____.
- 3) He wished his name _____.
- 4) He wished Bill _____.
- 5) He wished Mrs. McGee _____.
- 6) He wished Bill's father _____.
- 7) He wished his parents _____.
- 8) He wished Floyd _____.
- 9) He wished he himself _____.

- 5 Make the right choice.

- 1) He didn't notice the man, and he didn't even try to help _____, either.
a) little
b) few
c) a little
- 2) The boy looked at the girl and listened _____ the noise she made.
a) to
b) —
c) for
- 3) He saw the girl _____ away far down the street.
a) walking
b) to walk
c) to be walking
- 4) He knew that the worst kind of thing in all the world _____.
a) has happened
b) had happened
c) happened
- 5) She put the overcoat that was his own _____ on the boy.
a) father
b) father's
c) fathers
- 6) Poet's mother dressed for dinner because she had to _____ her best.
a) look
b) see
c) watch

- 7) That was _____ they called poetry.
 a) that
 b) —
 c) what
- 8) They loved art and beauty and all the other things that make life worth _____.
 a) living
 b) to live
 c) live
- 9) It was the first time his mother and father _____ so nice.
 a) were
 b) had been
 c) have been
- 10) The boy ran off. He went _____. He was gone for about 10 minutes.
 a) anywhere
 b) everywhere
 c) somewhere
- 11) At _____ end of the line, in the telephone booth the man listened carefully.
 a) other
 b) another
 c) the other
- 12) When the boy woke up in the morning he saw his parents _____ on a bed in his room.
 a) lay
 b) laying
 c) lying
- 13) We don't know who comes back, but we know he'll be _____, the way you are.

- a) ours
 b) our's
 c) our

- 14) The three of them became something more _____ they had ever been.
 a) then
 b) than
 c) that
- 15) He was just beginning _____ again, when he was smashed in the mouth, and fell again.
 a) seeing
 b) to see
 c) to be seen



Discussing the Story

1 Say why:

- 1) the boy felt lonely, and cold, and angry.
- 2) the boy's eye hurt and his mouth was bleeding.
- 3) there came an ambulance to Mrs. McGee's house.
- 4) Bill McGee drowned.
- 5) the boy wished his name weren't Poet.
- 6) poet's mother had to look her best.
- 7) the boy kept saying he was Ed, Bill's brother.
- 8) poet's parents asked Miss Garden to look after their son.
- 9) poet hurried out of the apartment and ran to Mrs. McGee's.
- 10) the Cobbs made up their mind to come back home earlier.
- 11) poet and his parents felt so happy in the morning.

2 Prove that:

- 1) poet Cobb was very angry with the girl.
- 2) the boy wanted to be Bill's brother.
- 3) the boy liked the company of the McGees.
- 4) something terrible happened in Mrs. McGee's life.
- 5) poet Cobb really loved his parents very much.
- 6) poet's parents were intelligent people.
- 7) sometimes his parents didn't seem to pay attention to their son's problems.
- 8) one morning Poet's parents were not like a poet and an actress any more.
- 9) his parents really loved their son very much.

3 Add some more information to the following sentences.

- 1) The girl with freckles was big and savage.
- 2) The boy clenched his fists and swung at the girl.
- 3) The boy went up onto the porch and asked the men what the matter was.
- 4) Mrs. McGee held the small boy, her son Bill, in her arms.
- 5) Poet's mother was a beautiful woman and his father was a handsome man.
- 6) When Poet got home, his mother was dressing.
- 7) "I don't expect to be a poet, I expect to be a motor-man."
- 8) The boy liked his parents so much they'd never know how much he liked them.
- 9) "We love art and beauty and all the other things that make life worth living."
- 10) When his parents were gone he waited for Miss Garden to go to the bathroom to draw his bath.
- 11) Soon the telephone bell rang and it was Mr. Cobb.
- 12) When he woke up the next day his parents were in his room.

- 13) They asked earnest questions and he answered them earnestly.
- 14) "Do you want a brother?"
- 15) The man reached past the boy to the woman and embraced her, embracing the boy, too.

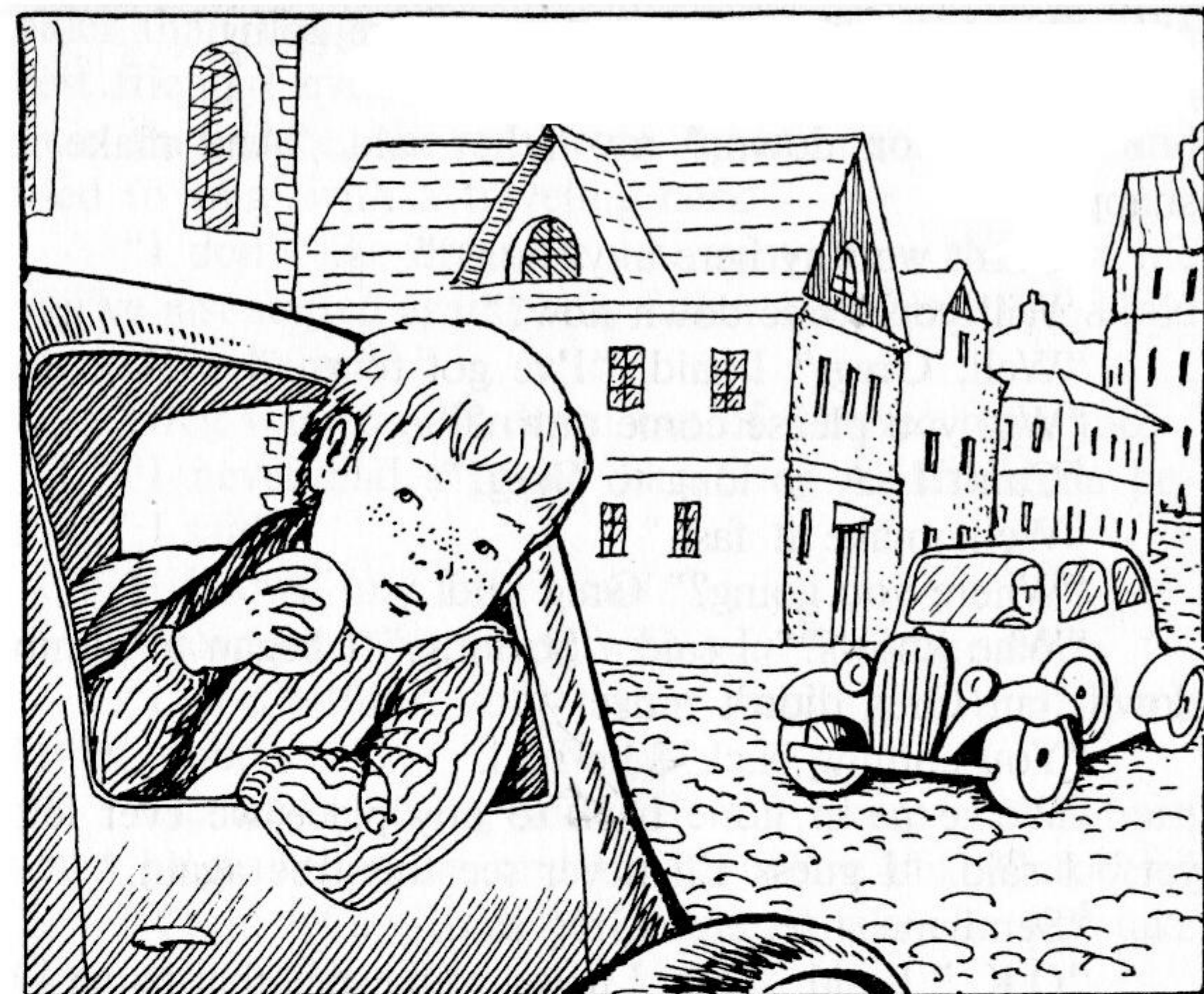
4 Make up and act out the talk between:

- Poet Cobb and the girl;
- The man from the ambulance and Mrs. McGee;
- Poet Cobb and Mrs. McGee (the first talk);
- Poet Cobb and his mother (the first talk when he came home);
- Poet Cobb and his father (the first talk when Poet the boy home);
- Poet Cobb and his father (the second talk on the same day);
- Poet Cobb and Miss Garden;
- Poet Cobb and Mrs. McGee (the second talk);
- Poet Cobb and his mother (their last talk in the story).

5 What do you think?

- 1) Why do you think the story is called "Bill McGee's Brother"?
- 2) What do you think of the boy? What kind of child was he?
- 3) What do you think of the girl? Would you fight such a girl? Why?
- 4) Why do you think Poet Cobb called himself Bill's brother? Have you ever wanted to be somebody else but not what and who you are? If so, what made you do it?
- 5) Do you think Poet's parents loved their son? Which do you think was more important for them in the long run — their son or their life in the world of art? Why?

- 6) Poet's mother said, "We love art and beauty and all the other things that make life worth living." What do you think she meant by "the other things"? What do you think the things that make life worth living are?
- 7) What do you think the message of the story is?



THE WHOLE VOYALD AND HEAVEN ITSELF¹

We were away up in our tree, looking at the world down below and all around, when my father came up the hill, using our secret path as if he knew² all about it. He came straight to the tree.

¹ **The Whole Voyald and Heaven Itself** — Весь мир и само небо (Voyald (иск.) = world. Во вступлении к одноименному сборнику рассказов Сароян объясняет это слово так: "Voyald is the way of saying void, voyage, and world at the same time." Void — пустой, свободный; voyage — путешествие.)

² **as if he knew** — как будто он знал (сослагательное наклонение в обстоятельном предложении образа действия после союза **as if**)

"Come on down," he said. "We're going."

"We just got here," I said.

"Come on down," my father said. "And make it snappy.¹"

"Can't we stay here any more?"

"Will you come down now?"

"Well, Greg," I said, "I've got to go."

"Will you please come down?"

"Can't I say so long to Greg?"

"Well, make it fast."

"Where you going?" Greg said.

"Who knows?" I said. "So long." I began to climb down, but Greg didn't move.

"You coming back?" he said.

"We've never gone back to any place we ever left yet," I said. "I guess I'll never see this tree again."

"Send me a letter," Greg said.

"O.K.," I said. "Only I never could spell that name — Alakhalkhala."

"It's easy," Greg said. "Send me a letter."

"O.K.," I said. "I'll get my father to spell it.² Tell your mother thanks for the sandwiches."

Now I was down on the ground, and up in the tree was³ Greg Alakhalkhala — that's a Georgian name, but not Georgia⁴ in America, Georgia in Russia, but his father, he got away from there when he was not much

¹ **And make it snappy.** — И побыстрей.

² **I'll get my father to spell it.** — Я заставлю отца написать его. (Глагол *get* перед объектным инфинитивным оборотом означает поручить, заставить.)

³ **and up in the tree was** — а вверху на дереве был (инверсия, имеющая эмфатическое значение)

⁴ **Georgia** — штат в Америке и Грузия

older than Greg, eleven, two years older than me, the best friend I ever had. His mother, though, she wasn't from that place, she was from America some place and used to sing¹ with a traveling band.

"I don't like dragging you away from the new life you've just started again," my father said, "but I'm afraid it can't be helped²."

Greg was coming down out of the tree now, too.

"I never had a friend like Greg Alakhalkhala before," I said.

"I know," my father said.

"How about *me* going with *you*?³" Greg said.

"I don't think your father would like that⁴," my father said.

"He *might*," Greg said. "He left where he was born when he was thirteen, and I'll be twelve next October."

"Yeah, let's go ask Mr. Alakhalkhala can we⁵ take Greg with us," I said.

"I'm afraid not," my father said.

Now Greg was out of the tree.

"I certainly wish you fellows could⁶ stay together," my father said. He put his arm around Greg, and Greg

¹ **used to sing** — *зд. когда-то пела* (used + Infinitive *означает повторное действие в прошлом*)

² **it can't be helped** — *ничего нельзя поделать*

³ **How about me going with you?** (*разг.*) — *Как насчет того, чтобы я поехал с вами?*

⁴ **your father would like that** — *твоему отцу это понравилось бы (сослагательное наклонение)*

⁵ **Yeah, let's go ask Mr ... can we** = *Yes, let's go and ask Mr ... if we can*

⁶ **I ... wish you fellows could** — *Я ... хотел бы, чтобы вы, ребята, могли (сослагательное наклонение после гл. wish)*

said, "A month ago when you moved here, him and me¹ had a big fight. It was a draw, and ever since we've been like brothers."

"I expected to stay longer," my father said.

"You want my knife?" Greg. said. "You can have it now." He fished the knife out of his pocket and held it out to me. I wanted that knife, but I couldn't take it, because my father said you've got to give other people stuff but not take anything from them when they offer, it to you.

"That's *your* knife," I said.

I fished the Mexican dollar out of my pocket that my father gave me on my seventh birthday and I said, "Here's that Mexican dollar, Greg."

I expected him to grab it², because he was always asking to look at it again and once he borrowed it overnight, but maybe his father told him something like what my father told me about giving and taking, because he *didn't* grab the dollar.

"No, sir," he said. "You can have this old knife, but I. won't take your Mexican dollar."

Well, then, my father fished into his pocket and brought up a handful of keys and coins. He picked out half a buck and he took Greg's hand and put the half a buck in it, and then he took my hand and put a quarter in it, and then we started walking down the secret path, down the hill, around the new houses, to the road that wasn't even paved yet, on our way to the place where we had lived for a month in a furnished room, with my father's Ford out front³.

¹ **him and me** = he and I

² **I expected him to grab it** — Я ожидал, что он схватит его (*объектный инфинитивный оборот*)

³ **with my father's Ford out front** — а Форд (машина) моего отца стоял перед этим домом

I thought Greg would walk along with us, but he didn't and when I turned around I saw him climbing back up into the tree.

When we got to the car I looked back up the hill and I saw him away up in the tree again, higher up in it than we had ever gone together,

I waved at him and hollered, "So long, Greg," and he waved back and maybe hollered something, too, but I didn't hear anything, and then we got in the car and started to move again, about six o'clock in the afternoon.

I took one last look¹ up the hill, at the tree, and I saw, it again, the sun going down behind it, and Greg away up near the top, waving².

"Well, I'm sorry," my father said.

"That's all right," I said, but I guess my voice cracked. My father put his arm around me and didn't say anything. I got mad at myself³ for almost starting to cry — my father had enough trouble without having a nine-year-old boy going around with him, bawling — so I made me stop⁴. I went over the front seat to the back and stretched out there. My father turned on the radio. It was a cowboy singing about his lonesome life, and I

¹ **I took one last look** — Я в последний раз взглянул

² **the sun going down behind it, and Greg away up near the top, waving** — солнце заходило за этим холмом, а Грег махал рукой высоко у самой макушки дерева (*независимые причастные обороты: the sun going down ..., Greg ... waving*)

³ **I got mad at myself** — Я разозлился на себя (*to get mad at smb.* — рассердиться на кого-л.)

⁴ **without having a nine-year-old boy going around with him, bawling — so I made me stop** — и без того, чтобы возить с собой девятилетнего мальчика, да еще ревущего — поэтому я заставил себя не разреветься

said to myself, "Well, I guess there isn't anybody anywhere who isn't lonesome."

Now, one more time, all the things I had planned were changed, and all the things Greg and me were going to do we'd never do¹. I'd never see him again, or his father, or his mother, or his two little sisters, or his little baby brother.

And that hideaway we had in the tree, *that* was gone forever², too, and the secret path up the hill, just past where they were putting up the new houses, and the workmen Greg and me knew and talked to³ and helped a little sometimes for pieces of wood and bricks and pieces of pipes and linoleum, and nails, and the school we walked to every morning, now it was *all* gone again because my father had to move again.

After the cowboy, a girl sang about a man who cheated her, but not in money or anything like that, he cheated her some other way, and *she* sounded lonesome, too, and I said to myself, "This old world is sure one big lonesome place all right."⁴

I sat beside my father again, but he didn't say anything, and I didn't say anything. When we were out on the highway he said, "You get hungry⁵, there's some stuff

¹ **we'd never do** ('d = should, *который образует здесь Future in the Past по согласованию времен с подразумеваемым главным предложением в Past Indefinite I thought; то же ниже: I'd never see*)

² **that was gone forever** — это ушло навсегда

³ **the workmen Greg and me knew and talked to** — рабочие, которых мы с Греггом знали и с которыми разговаривали

⁴ **This old world is sure one big lonesome place all right.** — Этот старый мир — просто большое унылое (наводящее тоску) место, вот как.

⁵ **You get hungry** = If (when) you get hungry

in a paper bag somewhere in the back there," and I said, "I'll eat when you do."

"Cigarettes take away my appetite," he said, "but you don't smoke, so don't wait for me. I may not want anything for a long time."

Now a fellow came on the radio and talked about war prisoners, and my father and me, we listened to everything he said. Any man who isn't a war prisoner, he's a lucky man. My father wasn't a war prisoner and neither was I. I felt real good about that. We weren't prisoners of anybody or anything. I was almost glad we were on our way again, where a minute ago I was broken up about it¹.

"Old Chugger²," my father said, which is one of his favorite names for me. He put his hand on my head and tightened his fingers real hard and rubbed my hair around and laughed a little, and I did, too, because if Greg Alakhalkhala was my best pal so far in this life, my father — well, you don't find them like that every day³.

So we were on our way again. I began to think ahead to⁴ what kind of a place we would live in next, who would be there, what the school would be like⁵, and it wasn't so bad, but I couldn't forget Greg Alakhalkhala and I never will.

It was a state highway with only a few trucks on it. All around was open country. Once in a while we'd

¹ **where a minute ago I was broken up about it** — а минуту тому назад я убивался из-за этого

² **Chugger** — ласкательное прозвище мальчика (*от глагола to chug — пыхтеть, как паровоз*)

³ **well, you don't find them like that every day** — ну, таких встречаешь не каждый день

⁴ **to think ahead to** — думать о будущем, о предстоящем

⁵ **what the school would be like** — какая будет школа

come¹ to a little house with a couple of trees, a barn and a fence, a horse and a cow, and a dog.

One place had two sheep and a cat on the front lawn, the three of them standing there together, thinking or something². There were hawks going around real slow in the sky, too. Pretty soon it was almost dark, and the whole world seemed still and faraway.

"Well," my father said, "what do you think? I mean, for almost three years we've never stayed anywhere more than a month."

"Every place we ever went to was O.K., though."

"But you'd rather stay in one place a year or two, wouldn't you?³"

"I guess so."

"We'll do it one of these days."

"Where are we going this time?"

"I thought we might try a little town instead of a big one for a change⁴."

"Which little town?"

"Oh, any little town that looks O.K."

"Far from here?"

¹ **Once in a while we'd come (we would come)** — Иногда мы, бывало, проезжали (*модальный глагол would выражает здесь повторяемость действия в прошлом*)

² **the three of them standing there together, thinking or something** — и они втроем стояли там вместе, размышляя, или что-то в этом роде (*независимый причастный оборот*)

³ **But you'd (you would) rather stay in one place ... wouldn't you?** — Но ты бы предпочел остаться на одном месте ... не правда ли? (*разделительный вопрос*)

⁴ **we might try a little town instead of a big one for a change** — мы могли бы, для разнообразия, попробовать пожить в маленьком городке, вместо того чтобы жить в большом городе

"Well, not *too* far, because we haven't got enough money to go very far."

"How much have we got?"

"We've got the twenty dollars we try not to break into¹... that's our reserve, for hard times — and then all we've got is a couple of dollars. And, of course, our car."

"Suppose we had to sell our car, or somebody stole it, then what would we do?²"

"Buy another."

"We couldn't get along without a car, could we?³"

"You wouldn't *want* to, would you?"

"I don't know."

"We'd only have to⁴ travel by bus or train, and that's not half as much fun as travelling in your own car."

"I guess so."

We drove along another three or four minutes until we came to a little bridge over a little creek. My father stopped the car and we got out and put the paper bag with the food in it on the railing of the bridge and brought the stuff out of the bag and put it on the railing, so we

¹ **we try not to break into** — которые мы стараемся не трогать

² **Suppose we had to sell our car, or somebody stole it, then what would we do?** — Предположим, нам пришлось бы продать нашу машину, или кто-нибудь украл бы ее, что бы мы тогда делали? (*сослагательное наклонение в дополнительном придаточном предложении, после главного, выражающего предположение*)

³ **We couldn't get along without a car, could we?** — Мы не могли бы обойтись без машины, не правда ли? (*разделительный вопрос со сказуемым в сослагательном наклонении; то же ниже: You wouldn't want to, would you?*)

⁴ **We'd (should) only have to** — Нам бы только пришлось (*сослагательное наклонение*)

could see¹ what we had. There was half a loaf of French bread, a piece of yellow cheese, two apples, a carton of milk, and a little jar of mustard, so my father got out his pocket-knife and made a cheese sandwich for me, and then one for himself. I drank from the carton, and after we had eaten all the cheese and almost all of the bread we each ate an apple, and my father said, "If we'd gone to a restaurant, that meal would have cost us² a dollar each. We save a lot of money that way."

It was a fine supper, standing on the bridge and chewing the food and looking at the water flowing in the stream.

"We live everywhere," my father said. "When I was your age I hadn't been more than ten miles away from where I was born. New York is a great place, all right, but a fellow likes to get around and have a look at the rest of the world, too. I always planned to travel the minute I could afford it³."

We went back to the car and got in and began to go again, and my father said, "All right, now, Chugger, I'd like to hear you sing⁴." So I began to sing the song I'd heard the cowboy sing, only I put new words to it.

¹ **so we could see** — так, чтобы мы видели (*сослагательное наклонение*)

² **If we'd (had) gone ... that meal would have cost us** — Если бы мы пошли ... эта еда стоила бы нам (*сослагательное наклонение, относящееся к прошедшему времени*)

³ **the minute I could afford it** — как только смогу это себе позволить (*глагол could в Past Indefinite Tense заменяет Future in the Past в придаточном предложении времени*)

⁴ **I'd like to hear you sing** — мне бы хотелось послушать, как ты поешь (*объектный инфинитивный оборот; то же ниже: I'd heard the cowboy sing*)

My father laughed and said, "You got a lot of comedy inside your head, Chugger, a whole lot of nice laughter in there.¹"

A car is a good thing, I guess, because you can make it take you anywhere any time, fast or slow. Many times we had our car going² more than a hundred miles an hour, but only for a minute or two when the highway was empty and straight and level, and many times we had it going almost as slow as a man walking, so we could look at everything carefully.

My father bought our car secondhand in New York when my mother and sister and my father and me were separated. We all sat down together and talked the whole thing over like intelligent people, as my mother said. There were a lot of things to agree on, and in the end my sister voted to stay with my mother, and I voted to stay with my father, and everything was polite and nice but at the same time a little strange and sad, and my father and mother shook hands and smiled and even laughed a little, and then my father picked up my sister and hugged her, and my mother hugged me, and my father picked up the two suitcases that he had packed our stuff in, and we all said good-bye — six or seven times each, I guess — and, then my father and my mother hugged quickly and politely one last time, and then we went out of there and walked six blocks to the place where they sold secondhand cars.

¹ **You got (you've got) a lot of comedy inside your head, Chugger, a whole lot of nice laughter in there.** — У тебя в голове столько юмора, Чагер, там целая уйма хорошего смеха.

² **we had our car going** — у нас машина шла (*объектный причастный оборот*)

We looked at a lot of them, but we kept going back¹ to the Ford because according to my father it was the kind of car we ought to have.

My father sat at the wheel, started the motor, listened, got out, lifted the hood, looked at the motor, then got inside the car and pushed the rear seat down, making a big flat place just behind the front seat.

"Back there," he said to me, "we can stretch out and sleep if we feel like it²."

The car was a thousand dollars, but my father talked to the man, and after a while he bought the car for nine hundred dollars cash. He put our suitcases in it and we drove out into the streets of New York and began to go, about sundown of a day in October, almost three years ago.

We'd been going ever since.³

After a year my father told me one day that my mother had gotten a divorce, and married again, and six months later he said she had separated from her second husband and was going to get a divorce from him too. Whatever all that marrying and separating and divorcing meant was hard to figure out.⁴ Sometimes I asked my father about it and he tried to tell me, but pretty soon it seemed to me he was talking about something else.

¹ **we kept going back** — мы все время возвращались (keep + Gerund — продолжать производить какое-л. действие; *то же ниже: they kept moving* — они не переставая двигались)

² **if we feel like it** — если нам этого захочется (to feel like (doing) smth. — испытывать склонность сделать что-л.)

³ **We'd (had) been going ever since.** — С тех пор мы путешествовали (ездили).

⁴ **Whatever all that marrying and separating and divorcing meant was hard to figure out.** — Что все эти замужества, расставания и разводы значат — понять было трудно.

He said I had a right to know that any time I wanted to go and live with my mother, he would take me to her, but I told him I wanted to stick with him and the Ford. One time I thought maybe he wanted to get rid of me¹, and after thinking about it two whole days and nights I finally asked him straight out if he wanted me to go and live² with my mother. It took him a few minutes to try to answer my question.

"I want you to know one thing," he said, at last, and then he told me a hundred different things, but I knew what they all came to. He *didn't* want me to go and live with my mother.

I felt better after that and no matter what happened³ I never again believed he wanted to get rid of me.

Sometimes we had arguments, and once he got real mad at me and shouted at me — I forgot what it was about — but I knew he didn't want to get rid of me, and that's *all* I ever needed to know.

During school vacations we slept in the Ford, moving around a little if there was gas in the tank, or if we had money to buy some, but just as soon as school opened we took a room somewhere and lived there, so I could go to school, from an address instead of from a car.

I learned a lot at school, I guess, but I never learned anywhere near as much at school as I learned from my father. I guess that's because he's read so many books. He likes to read them aloud, so I can find out about them, too⁴.

¹ **to get rid of me** — избавиться от меня

² **me to go and live** — чтобы я поехал жить (*объектный инфинитивный оборот; то же ниже: I want you to know*)

³ **and no matter what happened** — и что бы ни случилось

⁴ **so I can find out about them, too** — так что и я узнаю о них тоже

He explained about the difference between people in a story and people themselves, such as him and me and my mother and my sister, and I think I almost understood what he told me. He said everything in every story was about the four of us, because that's all the whole human family is: a man, a woman, a boy, and a girl, old or young, happy or sad, here or there, good or bad, wise or foolish, lucky or unlucky, or all of it mixed together.

Now we were riding along in the night, going away from San Francisco to another place. After singing cowboy songs for about an hour, I got sleepy and stopped singing, and then I must have fallen asleep¹, because when I woke up it was morning, My father was still asleep.

I didn't know where we were, but wherever it was, it was real nice², high in the hills, with big trees around, and the ocean right in front of us.

I got out of the car and went to see if there was anything alive around.

I found a hill of ants, small and red, and watched them to find out what they were doing. Some of them were moving out of the hill and down, and others were moving up and into the hill. I guess they kept moving that way because it was all they knew how to do³.

One line of them was going to a dead butterfly, and they were picking it to pieces, but they weren't eating the pieces, or taking them back to the hill, they were just

¹ **I must have fallen asleep** — я, должно быть, заснул

² **but wherever it was, it was real nice** — но где бы это ни было, это было действительно хорошо

³ **it was all they knew how to do** — они только это и умели делать

getting the butterfly broken down, as if it were a wrecked airplane¹.

I saw something like that happen² once in New York, only instead of ants, it was men, and instead of a butterfly or airplane, it was an old office building.

You could see the offices in the building and the men working in them until another whole floor wasn't there any more, and finally the whole building was gone, and after that there was a big hole in the ground, and then a new building began to go up where the old one had been — and the new building went up three times as high as the old one³, and a lot cleaner-looking, too.

But these busy little ants, alive and working hard, keeping themselves in line all the time and probably even picking the butterfly to pieces by turns, they seemed to be using up⁴ a lot of time doing something that wasn't worth doing⁵. Why bother with a poor old dead butterfly? If it was a matter of food, why not eat⁶ something nicer to eat? There were plenty of fresh green leaves around, plen-

¹ **they were just getting the butterfly broken down, as if it were a wrecked airplane** — они только разрушали бабочку, как будто бы это был потерпевший катастрофу самолет (**the butterfly broken** — причастный оборот с Past Participle **broken**; **it were** — сослагательное наклонение в обстоятельственном предложении образа действия после союза **as if**)

² **I saw something like that happen** — Я видел, как нечто подобное случилось (объектный инфинитивный оборот)

³ **three times as high as the old one** — втрое выше старого

⁴ **they seemed to be using up** — они, казалось, тратили (субъектный инфинитивный оборот)

⁵ **that wasn't worth doing** — чего не стоило делать

⁶ **If it was a matter of food, why not eat** (разг.) — Если дело было в пище, то почему бы не съесть (**not eat** — сослагательное наклонение)

ty of flowers, seeds, pods, and things like that, and these things ought to be better to eat than a living thing which had died at last of old age¹ or by accident.

All the same, the ants were interesting, and funny even, because you could imagine they were saying things to one another. Maybe one of them was saying about one of the feelers of the butterfly, "Now, look at this tree, if you want to see a *big* tree," and another was saying back, talking about one of the butterfly's eyes, "How about this searchlight? Ever see² one as big as this?"

The ants made me laugh, and kind of like them, even if they did seem awful busy doing nothing³.

I decided to look around for something else alive to watch, and found a lizard taking a sun bath on a rock. He was a real good-looking fellow and not too frightened, either, although he wanted to know who it was. He looked at me, looked away, looked back again, and then just kind of relaxed.

I said to him, "Morning⁴, little old lizard, old pal. How do you feel in the sun this morning?"

I saw the lizard turn and take another look⁵, and I almost heard him say in the most thundering voice I ever

¹ **of old age** — от старости

² **Ever see** = Did you ever see

³ **and kind of like them, even if they did seem awful busy doing nothing** — и они мне вроде бы нравились, хотя и казались ужасно занятыми, а сами ничего не делали (**kind of** (разг. вульг.) — вроде бы; то же ниже: **kind of relaxed** — как бы (вроде бы) успокоилась)

⁴ **Morning** = Good morning

⁵ **I saw the lizard turn and take another look** — Я видел, как ящерица повернулась и взглянула еще раз (объективный инфинитивный оборот; то же ниже: **heard him say**)

heard, but at the same time the softest, most nearly silent, too, "All right for you to say¹ morning to me and stuff like that, but don't forget who I *really* am, a dragon, because we're still here and you'll hear a big crashing in the trees of the forest, and that'll be me, a thousand times bigger than I am now, walking around looking for a fight."

Then I heard him crashing but didn't see him, and it scared me, so I had to show him I wasn't afraid, now or next year. I took a sunflower growing right there and put the flower end of it out to him until it wasn't more than two fists away from his nose. I kept putting it closer and closer, because now I wasn't afraid, I wanted to find out if he was interested in the shape and color of flowers, or the smell of them. He turned his head and watched, but when I moved the flower just a little closer he took off² so fast you could hardly see him go. Down the side of the rock he went and into the grass and that's the last I saw of him³.

I went walking around some more and came to a little stream with a bed of big rocks, and, if you looked carefully enough, little fishes in the water, real quiet and neatly made and clean and not caring much about anything.

Finally I went back to the Ford and saw my father doing bending exercises, I began to do them, too, because we believe in bending exercises. They don't cost anything, anyway. After the bending exercises we did push-ups⁴ and then my father said, "Chugger, there's nothing like health in the whole voyald⁵." My father says

¹ **All right for you to say** — Хорошо тебе говорить

² **took off** — зд. ускользнула

³ **and that's the last I saw of him** — и больше я ее не видел

⁴ **push-ups** — амер. сленг зарядка

⁵ **there's nothing like health in the whole voyald** — ничто на свете не сравнимо со здоровьем

words in his own way, like voyald for world, which I think is just as good, anyway. When he first began calling the world the voyald I did, too, and of course I thought that that was the proper way to say the word, but a teacher at school thought I spoke with an accent and told me how to say the word properly. But whenever I talked to my father I said the words the way he did. Even when he read aloud from books he said old and new words in his own way.

After the exercises we got in the car and began to drive to a place for a little food, because we had almost nothing left¹.

We were about sixty miles past Monterey, my father said, going south. We rolled along, up, down, around, not going too fast, so we could see² everything. After about an hour or maybe an hour and a half we came to a place called Lucia where there was a restaurant and a store and a gasoline station all in one³.

My father asked the man to put a dollar's worth of gasoline⁴ in the tank, and then we went into the store to buy something for breakfast, lunch, and supper.

"We've got a dollar and seventy cents after I pay for the gasoline," my father said.

"And a quarter," I said, showing him the quarter he had given me last night when he had given Greg Alakhalkhala half a buck. "And this Mexican dollar."

"We may have to go to Mexico to spend it," my father said. "We can't buy much with it in California."

¹ **we had almost nothing left** — у нас почти ничего не осталось (объектный причастный оборот с Past Participle **left**)

² **so we could see** — чтобы мы могли видеть (сослагательное наклонение в придаточном предложении цели)

³ **all in one** — все вместе

⁴ **a dollar's worth of gasoline** — на доллар бензина

"Well," I said, "a dollar seventy and a quarter, that's almost two dollars. We can buy a lot of food for two dollars, can't we?"

"Well, *plain* food," my father said.

My father bought a loaf of sliced rye, another of unsliced pumpernickel¹, and a carton of milk.

"Sixty cents," the lady in the store said. That left a dollar ten in my father's pocket, and a quarter in mine, and, of course, the Mexican dollar.

We went outside. My father handed me the crust and two slices more of the rye bread, and he took a slice, and we ate breakfast. I drank milk out of the carton, and he drank water from the hose near the gasoline pump.

The man put water in the car and checked the oil — it was a little under full, but my father said it would do². Then the man put battery water in the battery, and thirty pounds in the tires. Then he sprayed something on all the windows and wiped them clean and bright — all for a dollar's worth of gas³, which was the only thing we bought from him.

"What's a good little town down this highway?" my father asked the man.

"Morro Bay," the man said. "Straight south about a hundred and twenty miles."

"Good school there?"

"Good school?" the man said. "I don't know, but I *guess* it's as good as any."

"Any orchards of any kind on the way?"

"Well, not exactly orchards," the man said, "but every now and then you'll see some fruit and nut trees

¹ **pumpernickel** — ржаной хлеб грубого помола

² **it would do** — этого хватит

³ **gas** = gasoline

growing somewhere, but of course they've been neglected, so the fruit never amounts to much¹."

"What kind of neglected fruit trees are they?" my father said.

"Well, about thirty miles down the highway you'll see a couple of dozen apple, and a couple of pear among them."

"What about truck gardens²?"

"There's a few now and then all the way to Morro Bay."

"What are *they* growing?"

"Carrots, cabbage, onions, and stuff like that."

Then my father paid the man a dollar and we drove off.

"There won't be any fruit on the trees, will there?" I said.

"Not in May," my father said, "but sometimes you find some fruit from last season, and sometimes they're pretty good, too."

"I hope we find two apples and two pears."

"So do I³," my father said, "but if we don't, we'll see the trees, anyhow. Trees are good to see, especially fruit trees. You'll be interested in the difference between an apple and a pear tree."

"I'll be interested in any tree with anything on it good to eat⁴."

"Eat all the bread you want," my father said.

I took another slice of rye and began to chew some of it.

¹ **the fruit never amounts to much** — фруктов никогда не бывает много

² **truck garden** (амер.) — огород

³ **So do I** — Я тоже (надеюсь)

⁴ **with anything on it good to eat** — с чем угодно, пригодным для еды

"Taste good?¹" my father said.

"I'll say.²"

"Like those little seeds in there?"

"I sure do."

"Same price with or without seeds," my father said, "and the seeds are like something else with the bread. There's about two dozen seeds to a slice, I'd say."

"What are they?"

"Rye seeds," my father said. "We've got enough gas to get us to Morro Bay. We've got enough food for the rest of this day, and if we like the town, well, we'll stay there a while."

"Let's stay in the car, though," I said, "instead of in a room."

"Did you sleep all right?"

"I sure did."

"It wasn't too cold, was it?"

"I didn't *feel* cold."

"Well, maybe we'll stay in the car, then," my father said. "The reason I'm driving slow instead of fast is that a car uses up less gas when you drive slow."

"And you get to see more, too³," I said.

"Eat some more bread," my father said, so I took another slice.

My father watched me bite⁴ into it and chew, so I took a slice and held it out to him, but he said he didn't want it, only I knew he did but didn't want to eat too

¹ **Taste good?** = Does it taste good?

² **I'll say.** (разг.) — Еще бы!

³ **And you get to see more, too** — И, к тому же, можно больше увидеть

⁴ **watched me bite** — наблюдал, как я откусывал (объектный инфинитивный оборот)

much of the bread so there'd be plenty for me¹ in case we couldn't buy any more bread for a while.

"You know, Pop," I said, "sometimes I think you're crazy,"

"Is that so?" my father said.

"You know what I mean."

"I think so, and I think it's nice of you² to say so."

We both burst out laughing at the same time, and before I knew it, I'd finished³ my slice and the slice I had held out to my father.

It was a fine day. The bread tasted better than I had ever before noticed that bread *could* taste.

The car rolled along nice and slow and easy, and I wondered what kind of a place Morro Bay would be.

Well, it was a place beside a cove, with an island in the cove, sticking up like a hard-boiled egg, half above the water, half under, the water blue, cool, and giving off a smell of sea that made you feel, good.

We drove around town, up one street and down another, looking at everything, including the school, the three churches, the people, and everything else there.

"You want to stay here a month, Chugger?" my father said.

"Sure, if you do," I said.

"I do," my father said, "and I'll tell you why. First we'd have to break into the twenty dollars if we were to keep going⁴, and we haven't done that yet."

¹ **so there'd be plenty for me** — чтобы было больше для меня

² **it's nice of you** — это хорошо с твоей стороны

³ **and before I knew it, I'd finished** — и я не заметил, как съел

⁴ **we'd have to break into the twenty dollars if we were to keep going** — нам пришлось бы начать расходовать те двадцать долларов, если бы мы поехали дальше (сослагательное наклонение в условном предложении)

Second, I like the looks and smell of this place. Third, I think we can sleep in the car all right here. Fourth, I've got an idea the surf fishing is good here, and that means a little something in the way of free food¹. Fifth, when we first started rolling down the slope of the highway into this town I got the feeling that we were riding into Heaven itself, without needing to be dead and buried first² and without fuss of any kind. Sixth, I like the looks of the cats and dogs in the streets — they're not nervous or excited, and that always means the people around them are easy-going. Seventh, I want to keep an eye on that island in the bay. Eighth, I've got an idea the school here is very good, and that you're going to like going to it³."

My father stopped numbering and naming his reasons for wanting to spend some time in Morro Bay, so for a joke I said, "How about a ninth?"

"Ninth," my father said, "we've got to stop whether we like it or not, and on top of that⁴ I want to know about the name of Morro, too. Could be from the Moors of North Africa and Spain, for instance, and if so, how did the name get so far from home, and why was it put to use here?⁵"

"Isn't it a man's name?" I said.

¹ **a little something in the way of free food** — кое-что из даровой пищи (**free** — *зд.* бесплатный)

² **without needing to be dead and buried first** — без того, чтобы сначала умереть и быть похороненными

³ **you're going to like going to it** — тебе понравится ходить в нее (**to be going** — *зд.* выражает будущее время)

⁴ **on top of that** — кроме этого (сверх этого)

⁵ **why was it put to use here?** — почему оно вошло в употребление здесь?

"Could be," my father said, "but if it were, chances are it would be¹ Morrow, with a w as the last letter of the name. Could be for a tribe native to the Philippine Islands, too, or so I've heard.

I think there is a tribe there referred to as² the Moros, although I don't know much about *them*, either."

We found a side road that went close to the south curve of the cove, and there my father stopped the car. We got out and stood on the sand with tufts of weeds growing straight up here and there. My father got out his red trunks and put them on. Then he got out his fishing pole and put the leaders and hooks and sinkers in place while I got into my trunks.

We walked down to the beach and I kept my eyes open for anything around that might do for bait³, and pretty soon I had a live mussel that my father broke on a rock. He brought out some of the orange-colored inside of the mussel and put a little on each of the two hooks. He cast the line out into the water, and just as I expected him to do, he handed the rod to me, because he knew I liked fishing even more than he did, maybe. Now my father began to look the beach over, walking off about a hundred yards, coming back with different stuff for bait, another mussel, two little sand crabs, and something else.

My father sat on the sand and began to study the island in the cove.

"Hope I'll get a big one," I said.

¹ **if it were ... it would be** — если бы это было (имя) ... оно было бы

² **referred to as** — которое называют

³ **that might do for bait** — что могло бы сойти за наживку

"So do I," my father said, "but if you get a little one, we'll both give a prayer of thanks. I could eat¹ a little fish broiled over a fire."

"So could I."

I didn't get a bite, though², so after about half an hour my father told me to reel in and have a look at the hooks and bait. Well, nothing had been touched, so my father told me to go ahead and cast out, because he knew I wanted to, even though I couldn't get the hooks out as far as he could. I took it easy³ and made a pretty good cast, a little away from where the hooks had been, and less than five minutes later I got a nibble, and I got ready to hook the nibbler⁴.

Half a minute later I felt him take the bait real strong⁵, so I tightened the line and had him. My father jumped up and got ready to take over, but he knew I wanted to bring him in⁶, so all he did was watch without saying anything⁷, and pretty soon I had us a perch, about fourteen inches from head to tail. It wasn't much, but to me and my father it looked awful good, and my father said. "Chugger, that's going to make a

¹ **I could eat** — Я бы мог съесть (сослагательное наклонение)

² **I didn't get a bite, though** — У меня, однако, не клевало

³ **I took it easy** — Я не стал спешить

⁴ **I got a nibble, and I got ready to hook the nibbler** — у меня клюнуло, и я приготовился поймать (зацепить) рыбу, которая клевала

⁵ **I felt him take the bait real (really) strong** — я почувствовал, как рыба и вправду сильно потянула (**him take** — объектный инфинитивный оборот)

⁶ **to bring him in** — вытащить рыбу

⁷ **so all he did was watch without saying anything** — поэтому он только наблюдал, не говоря ничего

real nice morsel of fish for supper. See if you can get another.”

“Another?” I said. “Pop, I’ll get six or seven.”

Well, I fished three hours, but the hours went awful fast. It was Heaven itself around there, and even if I didn’t get six or seven, four wasn’t too bad, either. After they’d been cleaned they wouldn’t weigh much, but they were a pretty good supper just the same¹. I was glad my father had come and got me out of the tree in San Francisco and brought me here to the beach at Morro Bay.

And I was glad that we lived, in our car and the whole voyald, instead of in a house stuck in the mud somewhere.

Exercises



Checking Comprehension

1 Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false ones.

- 1) The boy and his father always came back to every place they had left.
- 2) Greg was the best friend the boy had ever had.
- 3) Greg offered the boy his knife but the boy didn’t take it.
- 4) The boy offered Greg his Mexican dollar, which the latter grabbed.
- 5) The boy and his father travelled in a Ford.
- 6) Their car was bought secondhand in New York.
- 7) Chugger was the boy’s name.
- 8) They wanted to go to some big city.

¹ just the same — BCE pABHO

- 9) They first stopped for supper at a small restaurant.
- 10) The boy’s father didn’t smoke.
- 11) The boy’s parents separated and his sister stayed with her mother.
- 12) One time the boy thought that his father wanted him to go and live with his mother.
- 13) During the school year they normally lived in a flat they rented.
- 14) The last city they left was New York.
- 15) The boy was very interested in plants and animals, and so was his father.
- 16) The place they were going to stay at was called Morro Bay.
- 17) The boy learnt more things at school than from his father.
- 18) The father only gave very few reasons why he would like to stay in Morro Bay.
- 19) On the beach they started swimming.
- 20) In Morro Bay they rented a house to live in.

2 Answer the following questions.

- 1) What did the boy do in the tree?
- 2) What kind of name was Greg Alkhalkhala?
- 3) How old was Greg?
- 4) How old was the boy?
- 5) What did Greg want to give the boy?
- 6) What did the boy want to give Greg?
- 7) What did the father give the two boys?
- 8) What did the father call his son?
- 9) What kind of place were they going to stay at?
- 10) Where did they have their first stop?
- 11) What did they eat for supper?
- 12) What kind of car did they have?
- 13) When did the father buy his car?
- 14) Where did they live when the boy went to school?

- 15) Where did they live when there were school vacations?
- 16) Who was the boy's best teacher?
- 17) What did the boy begin watching the next morning?
- 18) What did the ants remind him of?
- 19) How did the boy pronounce some words?
- 20) When did they stop to buy something for breakfast, lunch and supper?
- 21) What did they buy?
- 22) How much did they pay for the gas?
- 23) What was the place they were going to called?
- 24) What kind of place was Morro Bay?
- 25) How many reasons for staying in Morro Bay did the father give?
- 26) What did they do on the beach?
- 27) Why did they think the place was Heaven itself?

3 Make the right choice.

- 1) When the father came, the two boys
 - a) were up in a tree.
 - b) were playing football.
 - c) were reading a book.
- 2) Greg's mother was from
 - a) Russia.
 - b) America.
 - c) Georgia.
- 3) The father and his son moved to the place they were to live now
 - a) a year ago.
 - b) a month ago.
 - c) six months ago.
- 4) The Mexican Dollar belonged to
 - a) Greg.

- b) the boy.
 - c) the boy's father.
- 5) The boy knew that
 - a) he would never see Greg again.
 - b) he would soon see Greg again.
 - c) Greg would go with them.
- 6) The father and the boy got
 - a) into a car.
 - b) on a train.
 - c) on a bus.
- 7) The amount they tried not to break into was
 - a) \$20.
 - b) \$100.
 - c) \$200.
- 8) The father bought the Ford for
 - a) \$1000.
 - b) \$950.
 - c) \$900.
- 9) In the paper bag there was
 - a) bread, cheese, milk and salt.
 - b) bread, cheese, milk and mustard.
 - c) bread, sausage, juice and mustard.
- 10) The boy had
 - a) a sister.
 - b) a brother.
 - c) a sister and a brother.
- 11) The father bought the Ford because
 - a) it was the only car on sale.
 - b) the boy liked it very much.
 - c) he thought it was the car to have.

- 12) They stopped near a little creek because
 - a) they wanted to have supper.
 - b) they wanted to have a swim.
 - c) it was time to sleep.
- 13) They had been going in their car for
 - a) 5 years.
 - b) 3 years.
 - c) 1 year.
- 14) The next morning the boy saw
 - a) a mole hill.
 - b) hilly countryside.
 - c) a hill of ants.
- 15) They had a dollar and seventy cents after the father had paid for
 - a) the food.
 - b) the gas.
 - c) the food and gas.
- 16) The place they decided to stay at was
 - a) Monterrey.
 - b) San Francisco.
 - c) Morro Bay.
- 17) The father said the place was nice and the people were easy-going because
 - a) the island in the bay was very attractive.
 - b) the cats and dogs there were not nervous.
 - c) he wanted to know about the name of Morro.
- 18) They stopped and went
 - a) fishing.
 - b) swimming.
 - c) picnicking.

- 19) The boy caught
 - a) four fish.
 - b) six fish.
 - c) no fish at all.
- 20) The action of the story take place in
 - a) autumn.
 - b) spring.
 - c) summer.



Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Say what the italicized words mean.

- 1) It was *a draw*.
- 2) Make it *snappy*!
- 3) I *fished* the Mexican dollar out of my pocket.
- 4) The father took *a handful* of coins.
- 5) That *hideaway* we had in a tree was gone for ever.
- 6) All around us was *open country*.
- 7) There was *a carton* of milk.
- 8) My father bought our car *secondhand*.
- 9) The boy could go to school *from an address*.
- 10) I found *a hill of ants*.
- 11) He came to a stream with *a bed* of bog rocks.
- 12) He bought *a dollar's worth* of gas.
- 13) That left a dollar ten in my father's pocket and *a quarter* in mine.
- 14) There were some fruit and nut trees, but they *were neglected*.
- 15) The people in Morro Bay were *easy-going*.

2 Say which word does not go with the others and why.

- 1) perch, pike, cow, cod.

- 2) rock, stone, sand, sea.
- 3) highway, road, street, garden.
- 4) cafe, restaurant, bar, store.
- 5) apple, pear, tomato, plum.
- 6) Autumn, May, September, July.
- 7) for, since, because, that's why.
- 8) town, country, city, village.
- 9) truck, cat, bus, Ford.
- 10) tiny, big, small, little.
- 11) leg, arm, hand, elbow.
- 12) good-bye, so long, see you, hello.
- 13) alive, dead, die, alone.

3 Fill in the gaps with *even if, even though, because, so, and then, although, as, neither, but, as if*. Use each only once.

- 1) The boy's father was not a war prisoner, and _____ was the boy.
- 2) The lizard was a good-looking fellow and not too frightened either, _____ he wanted to know who it was.
- 3) The father came up the hill, using their secret path _____ he knew all about it.
- 4) It was Heaven itself around there and _____ I didn't get six or seven fish, four wasn't too bad, either.
- 5) I thought Greg would walk along with us, _____ he didn't.
- 6) He handed the rod to me, _____ he knew I liked fishing even more than he did.
- 7) My father told me to go ahead and cast out _____ I couldn't get the hooks out as far as he could.
- 8) My father watched me bite into the sandwich, _____ I took one and held it out to him.
- 9) We all sat down together and talked the whole thing over like intelligent people, _____ my mother said.
- 10) My father asked the man to put a dollar's worth of gas in the tank, _____ we went into the store.

4 Report the following dialogue in *Indirect Speech*.

- "What's a good little town down this highway?" my father asked the man.
- "Morro Bay," the man said. "Straight south about a hundred and twenty miles."
- "Good school there?"
- "Good school?" the man said. "I don't know, but I guess it's as good as any."
- "Any orchards of any kind on the way?"
- "Well, not exactly orchards," the man said, "but every now and then you'll see some fruit and nut trees growing somewhere, but of course they've been neglected, so the fruit never amounts to much."
- "What kind of neglected fruit trees are they?" my father said.
- "Well, about thirty miles down the highway you'll see a couple of dozen apple, and a couple of pear among them."
- "What about truck gardens?"
- "There's a few now and then all the way to Morro Bay."
- "What are they growin?"
- "Carrots, cabbage, onions, and stuff like that."

5 Use the right form of the verb in brackets to make the stories complete.

- a) After a year my father told me one day that my mother (get) a divorce, and (marry) again, and six months later he (say) she (separate) from her second husband and (go) (get) a divorce from him, too. Whatever all that marrying and separating and divorcing (mean) (be) hard (figure) out. Sometimes I (ask) my father about it and he (try) (tell) me, but pretty soon it (seem) to me he (talk) about something else.

- b) I saw the lizard (turn) and (take) another look, and I almost (hear) him (say) in the most thundering voice I ever (hear), "I really (be) a dragon." Then I (hear) him (crash) but (not, see) him, and it (scare) me, so I (have) (show) him I (not, be) afraid, now or next year. I (take) a sunflower (grow) right there and (put) the flower end of it out to him until it (not, be) more than two fists away from his nose.
- c) Well, then, my father fished into his pocket and (bring) up a handful of coins. He (pick) out half a buck and he (take) Greg's hand and (put) the half a buck in it, and then he (take) my hand and (put) a quarter in it, and then we (start) (walk) down the street path to the road that (not, pave) even yet, on our way to the place where we (live) for a month in a furnished room.



Discussing the Story

1 Say why:

- 1) the father asked the boy to climb down the tree.
- 2) Greg wanted to go with the boy and his father.
- 3) neither Greg nor the boy took the thing they offered each other.
- 4) the boy thought that there wasn't anybody anywhere who wasn't lonesome.
- 5) the boy couldn't help thinking about Greg.
- 6) they wanted to go to some little town.
- 7) they had to be very economical.
- 8) they stopped by a little creek.
- 9) the father asked the boy to sing a song.
- 10) his father bought a Ford.
- 11) it was so nice going anywhere by car.

- 12) the boy was sure his father didn't want to get rid of him.
- 13) the boy thought that he had learnt more from his father than at school.
- 14) the boy used to mispronounce some words.
- 15) the stopped at a gas station.
- 16) the father asked the man at the gas station about a school in Morro Bay.
- 17) the father wanted to stay in Morro Bay.
- 18) they went to the beach.
- 19) they had to go from one place to another.
- 20) they thought the place was Heaven in itself.

2 Prove that:

- 1) Greg and the boy were good friends.
- 2) the boy's father wished the two boys could stay together.
- 3) the boy's father was really sorry he had to make his son change places so often.
- 4) at first the boy felt lonesome in the car.
- 5) the boy loved his father very much.
- 6) the father love his son very much, too.
- 7) the two of them liked going by car.
- 8) the father was a very reasonable man.
- 9) the father was not in easy circumstances.
- 10) the father wanted his son to become an educated boy.
- 11) they liked the place called Morro Bay.
- 12) the boy was fond of animals.
- 13) the boy was keen on fishing.

3 Add some more information to the following sentences.

- 1) Now the boy was down on the ground and up in the tree was Greg.

- 2) He fished the knife out of his pocket.
- 3) The father brought up a handful of keys and coins.
- 4) The boy's father put his arm around him and didn't say anything.
- 5) All around them was open country.
- 6) They drove along three or so miles.
- 7) The boy began to sing a song.
- 8) The father bought his cat secondhand.
- 9) One time the boy thought his father wanted to get rid of him.
- 10) During school vacations they slept in the Ford.
- 11) The boy learnt a lot at school.
- 12) He got out of the car to see if there was anything alive around.
- 13) The boy came back and saw his father doing bending exercises.
- 14) They came to a place called Morro Bay.
- 15) "You want to stay here a month?"
- 16) The boy found a lizard taking a sun bath.
- 17) They got out and stood on the sand.
- 18) The boy liked fishing even more than his father did.
- 19) "What's a good little town down this highway?"
- 20) It was Heaven itself around there.

4 Say what you have learnt about:

- Greg;
- Greg's parents;
- the boy;
- the boy's father;
- the boy's family;
- the Ford they had;
- the way of life they led;
- the hill of ants;
- the lizard;
- Morro Bay.

5 What do you think?

- 1) Why do you think the story is called "The Whole Voyage and Heaven Itself"?
- 2) What kind of life do you think the boy and his father led? Why do you think they had to change places so often? Would you like to have the same kind of life? Why?
- 3) What do you think of the boy? Did he like his father?
- 4) What do you think of the boy's father? Did he like his son?
- 5) Do you like travelling? What places do you like seeing? Would you like to travel by car? What are the advantages of travelling by car?
- 6) Why do you think the boy called the place Heaven? What is Heaven for you?
- 7) What do you think the message of the story is?

Vocabulary

Принятые сокращения

a adjective — прилагательное
adv adverb — наречие
cj conjunction — союз
inf infinitive — инфинитив, неопределенная форма глагола
int interjection — междометие
n noun — существительное
num numeral — числительное
p.p. past participle — причастие прошедшего времени
perf perfect — перфект
pl plural — множественное число
predic predicative — предикативное употребление (в составе сказуемого)
prep preposition — предлог
pres. p. present participle — причастие настоящего времени
pron pronoun — местоимение
sing singular — единственное число
sl slang — сленг

smb somebody — кто-нибудь
smth something — что-нибудь
v verb — глагол
амер. — американизм
воен. — военный термин
зд. — здесь в значении
зоол. — зоология
иск. — искаженный
ист. — исторический
ком. — коммерческий термин
превосх. ст. — превосходная степень
разг. — употребительно в разговорной речи
рел. — религия
сокр. — сокращение, сокращенный
сравнит. ст. — сравнительная степень
уст. — употребительно в устной речи
юр. — юридический термин

A

able ['eɪb(ə)l] *a* умелый, способный; **be a. to do smth** быть в состоянии что-л. сделать
about [ə'baʊt] *adv* кругом, повсюду; *prep* о, об
above [ə'baʊ] *prep* над
accent ['æks(ə)nt] *n* акцент

accept [æk'sept] *v* принимать
accident ['æksɪd(ə)nt] *n* несчастный случай
according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] **to** употребляется как *prep* согласно, по мнению
account [ə'kaʊnt] *n* отчет

accurate ['ækjərət] *a* точный
acquaint [ə'kweɪnt] *v* знакомить; **to get acquainted** познакомиться
across [ə'krɒs] *adv* поперек; на той стороне; **from a.** с той стороны; *prep* сквозь, через
act [ækt] *v* 1. действовать; вести себя; 2. *театр.* играть
acting ['æktɪŋ] *n* игра
actress ['æktɪs] *n* актриса
actually ['æktʃ(ʊ)əli] *adv* действительно, на самом деле
address [ə'dres] *n* адрес
admiration [ˌædmə'reɪʃ(ə)n] *n* восхищение
admission [əd'mɪʃ(ə)n] *n* *зд.* входная плата
affair [ə'feə] *n* дело
affectionate [ə'fekʃ(ə)nɪt] *a* любящий
afford [ə'fɔ:d] *v* (быть в состоянии) позволить себе
afraid [ə'freɪd] *a* *predic* испуганный; **to be a.** бояться
after ['ɑ:ftə] *prep* после
afterwards ['ɑ:ftəwədz] *adv* потом, позже
again [ə'geɪn] *adv* снова; **once a.** еще раз
age [eɪdʒ] *n* возраст
ago [ə'gəʊ] *adv* тому назад
agree [ə'gri:] *v* соглашаться (**to** — с чем-л., **with** — с кем-л.); улаживать (on, upon — о чем-л.)
ahead [ə'hed] *adv* вперед, впереди; **to go a.** устремляться вперед; **go a.!** продолжайте!
air [eə] *n* воздух

aisle [aɪl] *n* *амер.* проход (между рядами мест в театре)
alarm [ə'lɑ:m] *n* сигнал; **a.-clock** будильник
alive [ə'laɪv] *a* *predic* живой
all [ɔ:l] *a* весь; *adv* **a. over** повсюду; **a. the same** все равно; **a. right** хорошо; *зд.* очень
alley ['æli] *n* переулок
allow [ə'laʊ] *v* разрешать, позволять
almost ['ɔ:lməʊst] *adv* почти
alone [ə'ləʊn] *a* *predic* один, одинокий; *adv* только
along [ə'lɒŋ] *adv* 1. вперед; 2. вместе; *prep* вдоль, по
aloud [ə'laʊd] *adv* вслух
also ['ɔ:lsəʊ] *adv* тоже, также
although [ɔ:l'dəʊ] *cj* хотя; несмотря на то, что
always ['ɔ:lw(e)ɪz] *adv* всегда
ambulance ['æmbjuləns] *n* автомобиль, карета скорой помощи
American [ə'merɪkən] *n* американец
among [ə'mʌŋ] *prep* среди, между
amount [ə'maʊnt] *n* количество
ancient ['eɪnʃ(ə)nt] *a* древний
anger ['æŋɡə] *n* гнев
angry ['æŋɡrɪ] *a* сердитый
animal ['ænɪm(ə)l] *n* животное
ant [ænt] *n* муравей
anyhow ['enihaʊ] *adv* так или иначе
anyway ['eniweɪ] *adv* во всяком случае, так или иначе
anywhere ['eniweə] *adv* где-нибудь, куда-нибудь

apartment [ə'pɑ:tmənt] *n* амер. квартира
apologize [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz] *v* извиняться
appeal [ə'pi:l] *n* призыв, обращение
appetite ['æpɪtaɪt] *n* аппетит
apple ['æp(ə)l] *n* яблоко
approval [ə'pru:v(ə)l] *n* одобрение
approve [ə'pru:v] *v* одобрять
approximate [ə'prɒksɪmɪt] *a* приблизительный
apt [æpt] *a* склонный
area ['e(ə)rɪə] *n* область
argue ['ɑ:gju:] *v* спорить
argument ['ɑ:gjʊmənt] *n* спор
arm [ɑ:m] *n* рука (от кисти до плеча)
Armenian [ɑ:'mi:nɪən] *n* армянин
around [ə'raʊnd] *adv* всюду; *prep* вокруг, кругом
arrange [ə'reɪndʒ] *v* устраивать; располагать
arrival [ə'raɪv(ə)l] *n* прибытие
arrive [ə'raɪv] *v* прибывать
art [ɑ:t] *n* искусство
as [æz, əz] *adv, cj* как, когда, так как; **as ... as ...** так же ... как ...; **as far** что касается; **as soon as** как только; **as though** как если бы; **as well (as)** также
ash [æʃ] *n* пепел
ashamed [ə'ʃeɪmd] *a predic* пристыженный; **to be a.** стыдиться
ash-tray ['æʃtreɪ] *n* пепельница
aside [ə'saɪd] *adv* в сторону
asleep [ə'sli:p] *a predic* спящий; **to be a.** спать

assure [ə'ʃʊə] *v* уверять
astonish [ə'stɒnɪʃ] *v* удивлять, изумлять
at all [ət'ɔ:l] вообще, совсем
at first [ət'fɜ:st] сначала
at last [ət'la:st] наконец, в конце концов
ate [et] *past om eat*
attack [ə'tæk] *n* атака
attitude ['ætɪtju:d] *n* поза
auditorium [ˌɔ:drɪ'tɔ:riəm] *n* зрительный зал, аудитория (помещение)
automatic [ˌɔ:tə'mætɪk] *a* автоматический
aware [ə'weə] *a predic* сознающий; **to be a. of** знать, сознавать
away [ə'weɪ] *adv* обозначает движение, удаление прочь от; вне
awful ['ɔ:f(ə)l] *a* разг. ужасный
awfully ['ɔ:f(ə)li] *adv* ужасно

В

baby ['beɪbɪ] *n* ребенок, младенец; **b. brother** братишка грудного возраста
back [bæk] *adv* назад, обратно; *a* задний; *n* задняя или обратная сторона
bad-looking [ˌbæd'lʊkɪŋ] *a* плохой на вид
bag [bæg] *n* мешок
bait [beɪt] *n* приманка, наживка
balcony ['bælkəni] *n* балкон
band [bænd] *n* оркестр

bank [bæŋk] *n* банк; насыпь
bark [bɑ:k] *v* лаять; *n* лай
barn [bɑ:n] *n* сарай; амер. конюшня
bashful ['bæʃf(ə)l] *a* застенчивый
basic ['beɪsɪk] *a* основной
bath [bɑ:θ] *n* ванна; **to have a b.** принять ванну; **b.-room** ванная комната; **b.-robe** халат
bathe [beɪð] *v* купаться
battery ['bæt(ə)rɪ] *n* батарея; радиатор
bay [beɪ] *n* залив
beach [bi:tʃ] *n* отлогий морской берег
beak [bi:k] *n* клюв
beat (beat, beaten) [bi:t] ([bi:t], ['bi:tn]) *v* бить
beaten ['bi:tn] *p.p. om beat*
beautiful ['bjʊ:tɪf(ə)l] *a* красивый, прекрасный
beauty ['bjʊ:tɪ] *n* красота
became [bi'keɪm] *past om become*
because [bi'kɒz] *cj* потому что; так как
become (became, become) [bi'kæm] ([bi'keɪm], [bi'kæm]) *v* становиться
bed [bed] *n* 1. дно (реки), русло; 2. гряда; 3д. заросли
before [bɪ'fɔ:] *cj* прежде чем
behavio(u)r [bɪ'heɪvɪə] *n* поведение
behind [bɪ'haɪnd] *prep, adv* сзади, позади; за
believe [bɪ'li:v] *v* верить
bell [bel] *n* звонок
belong [bɪ'lɒŋ] *v* принадлежать
below [bɪ'ləʊ] *adv* внизу

bend (bent, bent) [bend] ([bent], [bent]) *v* сгибаться; **bending exercises** наклоны туловища вправо и влево
beside [bɪ'saɪd] *prep* около
best [best] *a* превосх. ст. от **good** лучший
better ['betə] *a, adv* сравнит. ст. от **good, well** лучше; **you had b.** вам бы лучше
between [bɪ'twi:n] *adv, prep* между
beyond [bɪ'jɒnd] *prep* по ту сторону; за
bicycle ['baɪsɪk(ə)l] *n* велосипед
bike [baɪk] *n* разг. сокр. от **bicycle**
biography [baɪ'ɒgrəfi] *n* биография
bird [bɜ:d] *n* птица
birthday ['bɜ:θd(e)ɪ] *n* день рождения
bite [baɪt] *n* укус
black [blæk] *v* набить синяк
blade [bleɪd] *n* лезвие
blank [blæŋk] *a* пустой
bleed [bli:d] *v* кровоточить
blind [blaɪnd] *v* ослеплять
block [blɒk] *n* квартал; *v* блокировать, загораживать
blow (blew, blown) [bləʊ] ([blu:], [bləʊn]) *v* 1. дуть; 2. играть на духовом инструменте
blue [blu:] *a* голубой; синий
boat [bəʊt] *n* лодка
body ['bɒdi] *n* тело
boiled [bɔɪld] *a* вареный
bone [bəʊn] *n* кость
booth [bu:ð] *n* будка, киоск;
ticket b. билетная касса

bore [bɔ:] *v* надоедать; **to get bored** ощущать скуку
born [bɔ:n] *a* рожденный; **to be b.** родиться
borrow ['bɒrəʊ] *v* занимать у кого-л.
boss [bɒs] *v* распоряжаться, хозяйничать
both [bəʊθ] *pron, adv* оба
bother ['bɒðə] *v* беспокоить(-ся), суетиться
bottom ['bɒtəm] *n* дно
bought [bɔ:t] *past om buy*
box [bɒks] *n* ящик
boxcar ['bɒkskɑ:] *n* амер. товарный вагон
box-office ['bɒks,ɒfɪs] *n* театральная касса; касса кино-театра
branch [brɑ:ntʃ] *n* ветвь
brand-new [,brænd'nju:] *a* совершенно новый
brave [breɪv] *a* смелый, храбрый
bread [bred] *n* хлеб
break (broke, broken) [breɪk] ([brəʊk], [brəʊkən]) *v* ломать; **the day breaks** светает; **to b. away from one's grip** вырваться из рук кого-л.
breakfast ['brekfəst] *n* завтрак
brick [brɪk] *n* кирпич
bridge [brɪdʒ] *n* мост
bright [braɪt] *a* яркий, светлый; блестящий
brilliant ['brɪljənt] *a* блестящий, сверкающий
bring (brought, brought) [brɪŋ] ([brɔ:t], [brɔ:t]) *v* приносить, доставлять; **to b. out**

вынимать, выводить; *воен.* снять с фронта
broil [brɔɪl] *v* жарить(ся)
broke [brəʊk] *past om break*
broken ['brəʊkən] *p.p. om break*
broken-hearted [,brəʊkən'hɑ:tɪd] *a* убитый горем; с разбитым сердцем
brought [brɔ:t] *past u p.p. om bring*
brute [bru:t] *a* грубый; животный
buck [bʌk] *n* амер. \$ доллар
bugle ['bjʊ:g(ə)l] *n* горн
building ['bɪldɪŋ] *n* здание
burden ['bɜ:dn] *n* ноша, тяжесть
burst (burst, burst) [bɜ:st] ([bɜ:st], [bɜ:st]) *v*: **to b. out** разразиться (смехом, слезами)
but [bʌt] *prep* кроме, за исключением
butterfly ['bʌtəflaɪ] *n* бабочка
button ['bʌtn] *v* застегивать(-ся) на пуговицы
buy (bought, bought) [baɪ] ([bɔ:t], [bɔ:t]) *v* покупать
by [baɪ] *prep* около, к (такому-то сроку); *adv* мимо; **b. the hand** за руку

C

cabbage ['kæbɪdʒ] *n* капуста
call [kɔ:l] *v* звать, называть; **to c. out** вызывать; кричать; *n* телефонный вызов
calm [kɑ:m] *v* успокаивать; **to c. down** успокаиваться

cancellation [ˌkænsə'leɪʃ(ə)n] *n* аннулирование, отмена подписки
captain ['kæptɪn] *n* капитан
capture ['kæptʃə] *v* брать в плен; *зд.* сажать в тюрьму
car [kɑ:] *n* автомобиль
care [keə] *v* заботиться, интересоваться; *n* забота; **to take c. of smb.** смотреть за кем-л.
career [kə'gɪə] *n* карьера
careful ['keəf(ə)l] *a* заботливый; тщательный; внимательный
carefully ['keəf(ə)li] *adv* тщательно; внимательно
careless ['keəlis] *a* небрежный; невнимательный
carrier ['kærgɪə] *n* носильщик; амер. почтальон
carrot ['kærət] *n* морковь
carry ['kærgɪ] *v* нести, носить; **to c. on** продолжить, вести (дело)
carton ['kɑ:tən] *n* картон; картонный пакет (с молоком)
case [keɪs] *n* случай; **in c.** в случае (если)
cash [kæʃ] *n* наличные деньги
cast [kɑ:st] *v* бросать, кидать; **to c. out** *зд.* забрасывать удочку; *n* бросок
catch (caught, caught) [kætʃ] ([kɔ:t], [kɔ:t]) *v* ловить; поймать
caught [kɔ:t] *past u p.p. om catch*
celebrate ['selɪbreɪt] *v* праздновать
cent [sent] *n* цент (0,01 доллара)
center ['sentə] *a* центральный

certainly ['sɜ:tnli] *adv* конечно, несомненно
chance [tʃɑ:ns] *n* шанс
change [tʃeɪndʒ] *v* менять; *n* сдача; мелкие деньги
chase [tʃeɪs] *n* погоня, преследование
cheat [tʃi:t] *v* обманывать, плутовать
check [tʃek] *v* проверять
cheese [tʃi:z] *n* сыр
chew [tʃu:] *v* жевать
chicken ['tʃɪkɪn] *n* цыпленок
choose (chose, chosen) [tʃu:z] ([tʃəʊz], [tʃəʊz(ə)n]) *v* выбирать; предпочитать
chose [tʃəʊz] *past om choose*
church [tʃɜ:tʃ] *n* церковь
cigarette [ˌsɪgə'ret] *n* сигарета; папироса
class [kla:s] *n* класс; урок
clean [kli:n] *a* чистый; **c. looking** чистый на вид; *v* чистить; **to c. up** прибирать
clear [kliə] *a* ясный
clench [klentʃ] *v* сжимать (кулаки)
clever ['klevə] *a* умный; ловкий
climb [klaɪm] *v* подниматься; влезать; **to c. down** слезать
clock [klɒk] *n* часы
close [kləʊs] *a* близкий; тесный
closet ['klɒzɪt] *n* чулан
clothes [kləʊ(ð)z] *n* одежда
coat [kəʊt] *n* пальто, плащ
coffee ['kɒfi] *n* кофе
coin [kɔɪn] *n* монета
cold [kəʊld] *a* холодный
collar ['kɒlə] *n* воротник

college ['kɒlɪdʒ] *n* амер. университет; **city** *c.* городской университет
color ['kʌlə] *n* цвет
come (came, come) [kʌm] ([keɪm], [kʌm]) *v* приходить; **to c. to** равняться; **to c. upon** натолкнуться; **c. on!** идем!
comment ['kɒment] *n* объяснение, комментарий
common ['kɒmən] *a* обыкновенный; **c. looking** обычного вида
compel [kəm'pel] *v* заставлять, принуждать
confess [kən'fes] *v* признаваться
confirm [kən'fɜ:m] *v* сверять
connect [kə'nekt] *v* связывать
consist [kən'sɪst] *v* состоять (**of** — из)
continue [kən'tɪnju:] *v* продолжать
cool [ku:l] *a* прохладный
coop [ku:p] *n* курятник
copy ['kɒpi] *n* экземпляр
corner ['kɔ:nə] *n* угол
correct [kə'rekt] *a* правильный, верный
cost (cost, cost) [kɒst] ([kɒst], [kɒst]) *v* стоить
cough [kɒf] *v* кашлять; *n* кашель
country ['kʌntri] *n* местность; сельская местность
couple ['kʌp(ə)l] *n* пара
course [kɔ:s] : **of c.** конечно
cousin ['kʌz(ə)n] *n* двоюродный брат

cove [kəʊv] *n* бухточка
cow [kaʊ] *n* корова
cowboy ['kaʊbɔɪ] *n* амер. ковбой
crab [kræb] *n* краб
crack [kræk] *v* раскалывать(-ся), ломать(-ся); дрогнуть (*о голосе*)
crash [kræʃ] *v* падать, рушиться с треском
crawl [krɔ:l] *v* ползти
crazy ['kreɪzi] *a* помешанный, ненормальный; **to be c. about smth** сходиться с ума по чему-л.
cream [kri:m] *n* сливки
creature ['kri:tʃə] *n* создание; живое существо
creek [kri:k] *n* амер. ручей
crisis ['kraɪsɪs] *n* кризис
crust [krʌst] *n* корка (*хлеба*)
cry [kraɪ] *v* плакать; кричать
curve [kɜ:v] *n* изгиб
cut (cut, cut) [kʌt] ([kʌt], [kʌt]) *v* резать; *разг.* удирать, бежать

D

damage ['dæmɪdʒ] *v* повреждать, портить
dance [dɑ:ns] *v* танцевать; *n* танец
dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] *a* опасный
dark [dɑ:k] *a* темный
darkness ['dɑ:knɪs] *n* темнота
daybreak ['deɪbreɪk] *n* рассвет
dead [ded] *a* мертвый

deal [di:l] *n* количество; **a good (great) d. of** много
dear [diə] *a* дорогой, милый
decide [dɪ'saɪd] *v* решать
decorate ['dekəreɪt] *v* украшать, расписывать
defence [dɪ'fens] *n* защита
delight [dɪ'laɪt] *n* восторг; *v* восхищаться
demonstrate ['demənstreɪt] *v* демонстрировать
demonstration [demən'streɪʃ(ə)n] *n* демонстрация
dentist ['dentɪst] *n* зубной врач, дантист
description [dɪs'krɪpʃ(ə)n] *n* описание
deserted [dɪ'zɜ:tɪd] *a* покинутый, опустевший
desk [desk] *n* письменный стол
despise [dɪ'spaɪz] *v* презирать
detail ['di:teɪl] *n* подробность, деталь
determine [dɪ'tɜ:mɪn] *v* определять
determined [dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd] *a* полный решимости
die [daɪ] *v* умирать
difference ['dɪf(ə)rəns] *n* разница; различие
different ['dɪf(ə)rənt] *a* разный; различный; не такой, как другие
difficult ['dɪfɪk(ə)lt] *a* трудный
difficulty ['dɪfɪk(ə)ltɪ] *n* трудность
dime [daɪm] *n* амер. монета в 10 центов
dining-room ['daɪnɪŋru(:)m] *n* столовая

direction [d(a)ɪ'rekʃ(ə)n] *n* направление
directly [d(a)ɪ'rektlɪ] *adv* прямо
dirty ['dɜ:tɪ] *a* грязный
discover [dɪs'klʌvə] *v* обнаруживать
discussion [dɪs'kʌʃ(ə)n] *n* дискуссия
distribute [dɪs'trɪbjʊ(:)t] *v* раздавать
district ['dɪstrɪkt] *n* район
disturbance [dɪs'tɜ:b(ə)ns] *n* беспокойство
divorce [dɪ'vɔ:s] *n* развод; *v* расторгать брак; **to be divorced** развестись
doubt [daʊt] *n* сомнение; **no d.** несомненно
dozen ['dʌz(ə)n] *n* дюжина
drab [dræb] *a* тускло-коричневый; скучный
drag [dræg] *v* тащить, тянуть
dragon ['dræɡən] *n* дракон
drank [dræŋk] *past om drink*
draw [drɔ:] *v* зд. пускать воду; *n* игра вничью, ничья
dream [dri:m] *v* видеть во сне
drink (drank, drunk) [drɪŋk] ([dræŋk], [draŋk]) *v* пить
drive (drove, driven) [draɪv] ([drəʊv], ['drɪvn]) *v* водить машину; ехать
driver ['draɪvə] *n* водитель
drop [drɒp] *v* опускать, ронять
drove [drəʊv] *past om drive*
drugstore ['drʌgstɔ:] *n* амер. аптека, аптекарский магазин
dry [draɪ] *a* сухой
dryly ['draɪli] *adv* сухо

duel ['dju(:)əl] *v* драться на дуэли
during ['djuəɪŋ] *prep* в течение
duty ['dju:ti] *n* долг, обязанность

Е

each [i:tʃ] *pron* каждый; **e. other** друг друга
eager ['i:gə] *a* жаждущий, стремящийся
early ['z:li] *adv* рано
earn [z:n] *v* зарабатывать
earnest ['z:nɪst] *a* серьезный
earth [z:θ] *n* земля
easy ['i:zi] *a* легкий
easy-going [i:zi'gəʊɪŋ] *a* веселый, беспечный
eat (ate, eaten) [i:t] ([et], ['i:tn]) *v* есть
eaten ['i:tn] *p.p. om eat*
egg [eg] *n* яйцо
either ['aɪðə] *adv* тоже (*в от-рицат. предл.*)
elbow ['elbəʊ] *n* локоть
else [els] *adv* еще; *pron* другой
embrace [ɪm'breɪs] *v* обнимать
emergency [ɪ'mɜ:dʒ(ə)nsɪ] *n* крайняя необходимость; авария
empty ['emptɪ] *a* пустой
end [end] *n* конец; *v* кончать-ся
enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] *v* получать удовольствие от, наслаждаться
enormous [ɪ'nɔ:məs] *a* громадный

enough [ɪ'nʌf] *adv* достаточно
enthusiasm [ɪn'θju:zɪæz(ə)m] *n* энтузиазм
entire [ɪn'taɪə] *a* целый, цельный; весь
entitle [ɪn'taɪtl] *v* называть
entrance ['entrəns] *n* вход
escort [ɪ'skɔ:t] *v* сопровождать
especially [ɪ'speʃ(ə)li] *adv* особенно
even ['i:v(ə)n] *adv* даже
ever ['evə] *adv* когда-либо; **e. since** с тех пор (как)
everywhere ['evriweə] *adv* везде
evil ['i:v(ə)l] *a* дурной, злой
exactly [ɪg'zæktli] *adv* точно
examine [ɪg'zæmɪn] *v* рассматривать; осматривать
except [ɪk'sept] *prep* исключая, кроме
excite [ɪk'saɪt] *v* возбуждать, волновать
exercise ['eksəsaɪz] *n* упражнение
exit ['egzɪt] *n* выход
expect [ɪk'spekt] *v* ожидать; надеяться
explain [ɪk'spleɪn] *v* объяснять
exploit ['eksplɔɪt] *n* подвиг
express [ɪk'spres] *v* выражать
eye [aɪ] *n* глаз

F

face [feɪs] *n* лицо
fact [fækt] *n* факт; **the f. is** дело в том, что
failure ['feɪljə] *n* неудача

fair [feə] *a* честный; справедливый
fall (fell, fallen) [fɔ:l] ([fel], [fɔ:lən]) *v* падать; **to f. asleep** засыпать
fallen [fɔ:lən] *p.p. om fall*
fame [feɪm] *n* слава
famous ['feɪməs] *a* знаменитый
far [fɑ:] *adv* далеко; **so f.** до сих пор, пока
faraway ['fɑ:gəweɪ] *a* дальний, отдаленный
fare [feə] *n* плата за проезд; **fare-box** турникет, касса-автомат в автобусе и пр.
farther ['fɑ:ðə] *adv* *сравнит. ст. om far* дальше
fast [fɑ:st] *adv* быстро
fault [fɔ:lt] *n* вина
favorable ['feɪv(ə)rəb(ə)l] *a* благоприятный
favorite ['feɪv(ə)rɪt] *a* любимый
fear [fiə] *n* страх
feather ['fedə] *n* перо
feel (felt, felt) [fi:l] ([felt], [felt]) *v* чувствовать
feeler ['fi:lə] *n* зоол. щупальце, усик
feet [fi:t] *pl om foot* ноги
fell [fel] *past om fall*
fellow ['feləʊ] *n* парень
felt [felt] *past om feel*
fence [fens] *n* ограда
fetch [fetʃ] *v* доставать
field glasses ['fi:ld, gla:sɪz] *n* полевой бинокль
fight (fought, fought) [faɪt] ([fɔ:t], [fɔ:t]) *v* сражаться, бороться; *n* сражение, драка

figure ['fɪgə] *n* 1. фигура, личность; 2. цифра
film [fɪlm] *n* фильм
finally ['faɪnəli] *adv* в конце концов
find (found, found) [faɪnd] ([faʊnd], [faʊnd]) *v* находить; **to f. out** выяснять
fine [faɪn] *a* прекрасный
finger ['fɪŋgə] *n* палец
finish ['fɪnɪʃ] *v* кончать
fire ['faɪə] *n* огонь; костер
first [fɜ:st] *a* первый; *adv* сначала, во-первых
fish [fɪʃ] *n* рыба; *v* удить рыбу; **to f. out** выуживать; **to f. in one's pocket** пошарить в кармане
fisherman ['fɪʃəmən] *n* рыбак, рыболов
fist [fɪst] *n* кулак
fix [fɪks] *v* укреплять; *зд.* сколачивать; **to f. up** *разг.* устроить
flat [flæt] *a* плоский
flight [flaɪt] *n*: **f. of stairs** пролет лестницы
fling (flung, flung) [flɪŋ] ([flʌŋ], [flʌŋ]) *v* кидаться, бросаться
flood [flʌd] *n* наводнение
floor [flɔ:] *n* пол
flow [fləʊ] *v* течь
flower ['flaʊə] *n* цветок
flu [flu:] *n* *сокр. om influenza*; *разг.* грипп
flung [flʌŋ] *past om fling*
fold [fəʊld] *v* складывать
follow ['fɒləʊ] *v* следовать за; следить за
food [fu:d] *n* пища

foolish ['fu:lɪʃ] *a* глупый
foot [fʊt] (*pl* **feet** [fi:t]) *n* нога
footprint ['fʊt,prɪnt] *n* отпечаток ноги
footstep ['fʊtstep] *n* шаг
for [fɔ:] *prep* для, ради; в течение; *conj* так как
force [fɔ:s] *n* сила
Ford [fɔ:d] *n* форд (автомобиль)
forever [fə'vevə] *adv* навсегда
forget (forgot, forgotten) [fə'get] ([fə'gɒt], [fə'gɒtn]) *v* забывать
forgot [fə'gɒt] *past om* forget
forgotten [fə'gɒtn] *p.p. om* forget
fortunately ['fɔ:tʃ(ə)nətli] *adv* к счастью
found [faʊnd] *past om* find
freckle ['frek(ə)l] *n* веснушка
free [fri:] *a* 1. свободный; 2. бесплатный
French [frentʃ] *a* французский;
F. bread длинный французский батон
frequently ['fri:kwəntli] *adv* часто
fresh [freʃ] *a* свежий
friend [frend] *n* друг
friendly ['frendli] *a* дружески расположенный; дружеский
frightened ['fraɪnd] *a* испуганный
front [frʌnt] *n* передняя часть чего-л.; *a* передний; **f. door** парадная дверь; **in f. of** впереди
frozen ['frəʊz(ə)n] *a* замороженный
fruit [fru:t] *n* (*sing pl*) фрукт(ы)
fry [fraɪ] *v* жарить

full [fʊl] *a* полный
fun [fʌn] *n* развлечение; удовольствие; **to make f. of** насмехаться над
funny ['fʌni] *a* забавный, смешной
furnished ['fɜ:nɪʃt] **room** меблированная комната
fuss [fas] *n* суета, шум

G

gallery ['gæləri] *n* галерея; галерка
garage ['gæɪdʒ] *n* гараж
gas [gæs] *n* газ
gasoline ['gæsəli:n] *n* амер. бензин; **g. station** заправочная станция, бензоколонка
gay [geɪ] *a* веселый
general ['dʒen(ə)rəl] *a* общий; **in g.** вообще
generally ['dʒen(ə)rəli] *adv* вообще; обычно, как правило
gentle ['dʒentl] *a* нежный; деликатный
Georgian ['dʒɔ:dʒ(ɪ)ən] *a* грузинский
get (got, got, уст. амер. p.p. тж. gotten) [get] ([gɒt], [gɒt]) *v* 1. получать; доставать; 2. доставлять; 3. добираться; 4. *perf. разг.* **to have got smth** иметь; 5. глагол-связка делаться, становиться: **to g. ready** приготовиться; 6. убедить или заставить что-то сделать: **to g. the door open** с усилием открыть дверь;

7. *долженствование (Perfect с inf.)*: **I have got to** я должен; **to g. around** бывать повсюду; **to g. smth around** зд. разнести; **to g. away** уйти; **to g. back** вернуться; **to g. on** влезать (в автобус и т.н.); **to g. up** вставать; **to g. out of clothes** раздеться; **to g. smth straight** выяснить с чем-л.; **to g. to one's feet** встать

give (gave, given) [gɪv] ([geɪv], ['gɪv(ə)n]) *v* давать; **to g. off** зд. издавать; **to g. up** оставить, отказаться от; бросить
glad [glæd] *a* радостный; *predic* рад, доволен
glance [glɑ:ns] *v* мельком взглянуть; *n* быстрый взгляд
go (went, gone) [gəʊ] ([went], [gɒn]) *v* идти; **to g. ahead** действовать; **to g. on** происходить; продолжать; **to be gone** уйти, исчезнуть
going ['gəʊɪŋ] *pres. p. om* go (**to be g.+inf.** намереваться, собираться что-л. сделать)
good-looking [ˌgʊd'lu:kɪŋ] *a* красивый
got [gɒt] *past om* get
grab [græb] *v* схватывать
grade [greɪd] *n* ступень
grammar ['græmə] **school** начальная школа
grapes [greɪps] *n* виноград
grateful ['greɪtɪf(ə)l] *a* благодарный
gravely ['greɪvli] *adv* мрачно
gray [greɪ] *a* серый

great [greɪt] *a* великий, большой
greatly ['greɪtli] *adv* очень, весьма
green [ɡri:n] *a* зеленый
grip [ɡrɪp] *n* сжатие, схватка
ground [ɡraʊnd] *n* почва, земля
grounds [ɡraʊnds] *n pl* сад, парк при каком-л. здании
grow (grew, grown) [ɡrəʊ] ([ɡru:], [ɡrəʊn]) *v* расти, выращивать
growl [ɡraʊl] *v* рычать, ворчать
guess [ɡes] *v* амер. думать
guy [ɡaɪ] *n* амер. парень, мальчик

H

hair [heə] *n* волосы
half [hɑ:f] *n* половина; **h. an hour** полчаса
halfway [ˌhɑ:f'weɪ] *adv* на полпути
hall [hɔ:l] *n* холл
hand [hænd] *v* вручать; передавать
handful ['hændfʊl] *n* горсть
handle ['hændl] *n* ручка, рукоятка
handsome ['hæns(ə)m] *a* красивый; **handsomely** *adv* зд. благородно
handwriting ['hændˌraɪtɪŋ] *n* почерк; написанное от руки
happen ['hæpən] *v* случаться
happy ['hæpi] *a* счастливый

hard [hɑ:d] *a* твердый; тяжелый; *adv* упорно; сильно, крепко; **h. boiled** сваренный вкрутую
hardly ['hɑ:dlɪ] *adv* едва (ли)
harness ['hɑ:nɪs] *v* запрягать; **to h. the sack** зд. надевать сумку, рюкзак
hate [heit] *v* ненавидеть
hawk [hɔ:k] *n* ястреб
head [hed] *n* голова; *v* **to h. for** направляться к
hear (heard, heard) [hiə] ([hɜ:d], [hɜ:d]) *v* слышать
heard [hɜ:d] *past* и *p.p.* от **hear**
heart [hɑ:t] *n* сердце
heaven ['hev(ə)n] *n* небеса
heavy ['hevi] *a* тяжелый; сильный; **h. rain** сильный дождь; **h. storm** сильная гроза
heel [hi:l] *n* пятка; пята
height [hait] *n* высота
held [held] *past* от **hold**
help [help] *v* помогать; *n* помощь
hen [hen] *n* курица
hid [hid] *past* от **hide**
hide (hid, hidden) [haɪd] ([hid], ['hɪdn]) *v* прятать(ся)
hideaway ['haɪdəweɪ] *n* тайник
high [haɪ] *a* высокий; **h. school** средняя школа; *adv* высоко
highway ['haɪweɪ] *n* шоссе; **state h.** шоссе штата
hill [hɪl] *n* холм
hint [hɪnt] *n* намек
history ['hɪst(ə)rɪ] *n* история
hit (hit, hit) [hɪt] ([hit], [hit]) *v* ударять

hold (held, held) [həʊld] ([held], [held]) *v* держать; протянуть
holder ['həʊldə] *n* мундштук
hole [həʊl] *n* дыра, яма
holler ['hɒlə] *v* громко кричать, вопить
home [həʊm] *a* домашний
honestly ['ɒnɪstli] *adv* честно
honor ['ɒnə] *n* честь
hood [hʊd] *n* капот (автомобиля)
hook [hʊk] *n* крючок
hope [həʊp] *v* надеяться
hopeless ['həʊplɪs] *a* безнадеежный
horse [hɔ:s] *n* лошадь
hose [həʊz] *n* шланг
hotel [həʊ'tel] *n* отель
hour [aʊə] *n* час; **for hours** часами
however [haʊ'evə] *adv* однако
hug [hʌg] *v* крепко обнимать
hum [hʌm] *v* напевать с закрытым ртом
human ['hju:mən] *a* человеческий; **h. being** человеческое существо; человек
humbly ['hʌmbli] *adv* скромно, робко
humiliate [hju:'mɪliet] *v* унижать
hump [hʌmp] *v* горбиться
hungry ['hʌŋɡrɪ] *a* голодный
hurry ['hʌrɪ] *v* спешить, торопиться
hurt (hurt, hurt) [hɜ:t] ([hɜ:t], [hɜ:t]) *v* задевать, обижать; разг. болеть (о части тела); *a* обиженный
husband ['hʌzbənd] *n* муж

I

ice [aɪs] *n* лед; **i.-cream** мороженое
idea [aɪ'diə] *n* идея, мысль
if [ɪf] *conj* если; ли
imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn] *v* воображать, представлять себе
impel [ɪm'pel] *v* побуждать
important [ɪm'pɔ:t(ə)nt] *a* важный
impression [ɪm'pres(ə)n] *n* впечатление; **to make an i.** производить впечатление
in [ɪn] *prep* в, через (какой-л. промежуток времени)
inch [ɪntʃ] *n* дюйм (=2,5 см)
including [ɪn'klu:dɪŋ] *prep* включая
inconsiderable [ɪn'kɒnsɪd(ə)rəb(ə)l] *a* незначительный
inheritance [ɪn'herɪt(ə)ns] *n* наследство
inside [ɪn'saɪd] *n* внутренность; *adv* внутрь, внутри
instance ['ɪnstəns] *n* пример; **for i.** например
instant ['ɪnstənt] *n* мгновение
instantly ['ɪnstəntli] *adv* немедленно
instead [ɪn'sted] *adv* взамен, вместо; **i. of** вместо того, чтобы
intelligent [ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)nt] *a* разумный, умный, развитой
interest ['ɪntrɪst] *v* интересоваться; **to be interested in smth** быть заинтересованным в чем-л.; *n* интерес; **to take i. in** проявлять интерес к

interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] *a* интересный
interior [ɪn'tɪ(ə)rɪə] *n* внутренность
invite [ɪn'vaɪt] *v* приглашать
island ['aɪlənd] *n* остров
issue ['ɪʃu:, 'ɪʃu:] *n* выпуск

J

jar [dʒɑ:] *n* банка
job [dʒɒb] *n* дело; работа
join [dʒɔɪn] *v* присоединяться к
joke [dʒəʊk] *n* шутка; **for a j.** в шутку
jump [dʒʌmp] *v* прыгать
just [dʒʌst] *adv* точно, как раз; только что; только, едва; разг. совсем, просто; **j. the same** все равно, все-таки

K

keep (kept, kept) [ki:p] ([kept], [kept]) *v* держать; содержать; сохранять, хранить; *s pres. p.* продолжать делать что-л.; **to k. an eye on smb** не спускать с кого-л. глаз
kept [kept] *past* и *p.p.* от **keep**
key [ki:] *n* ключ
kid [kɪd] *n* разг. ребенок
kind [kaɪnd] *n* вид, сорт; **a k. of** разг. нечто вроде, как бы
kiss [kɪs] *v* целовать
knew [nju:] *past* от **know**
knife [naɪf] *n* нож

knock [nɒk] *v* стучать; ударять;
to k. off сбивать
know (knew, known) [nəʊ] ([nju:],
[nəʊn]) *v* знать

L

last [lɑ:st] *a* последний, про-
шлый

late [leɪt] *a* поздний; **to be l.**
for опаздывать на; *adv* по-
здно

lather ['lɑ:ðə] *v* намыливать

laugh [lɑ:f] *v* смеяться

law [lɔ:] *n* *юр.* право

lawn [lɔ:n] *n* лужайка

leader ['li:də] *n* поводок (удоч-
ки)

leaf [li:f] (*pl* **leaves** [li:vz]) *n* лист

lean [li:n] *a* *зд.* легкий по весу

lean (leaned, leant) [li:n] ([li:nd],
[lent]) *v* склоняться над

learn [lɜ:n] *v* научиться че-
му-л.; узнавать

leather ['leðə] *n* кожа (выде-
ланная)

leave (left, left) [li:v] ([left],
[left]) *v* оставлять, покидать;
предоставлять

leaves [li:vz] *pl* *om* **leaf**

left [left] *past* и *p.p.* *om* **leave**

left [left] *a* левый

legitimate [li'dʒɪtɪmɪt] *a* закон-
ный, разумный

less [les] *a, adv* (сравн. *ст.*
om **little**) меньше

let (let, let) [let] ([let], [let])
v позволять; пускать; **to l.**
know давать знать, сообщать

letter ['letə] *n* буква; письмо

level ['lev(ə)l] *a* ровный

liar ['laɪə] *n* лгун

liberty ['libəti] *n* свобода; **L.**
Theatre *зд.* кино-театр «Сво-
бода»

library ['laɪbr(ə)rɪ] *n* библиотека

lie [laɪ] *n* ложь

lie (lay, lain, pres. p. lying)
[laɪ] ([lei], [lein]) *v* лежать

life [laɪf] *n* жизнь

lift [lɪft] *v* поднимать

light [laɪt] *n* свет; огонь

light [laɪt] *a* светлый

like [laɪk] *a* похожий, подоб-
ный; **thing l. that** такие вещи;
adv подобно, как

like [laɪk] *v* любить, нравить-
ся; **I'd l., I should l., I would l.**
мне хотелось бы, я хотел бы

line [laɪn] *n* линия; леса (удоч-
ки)

linger ['lɪŋgə] *v* медлить

linoleum [lɪ'nəʊliəm] *n* линолеум

list [lɪst] *n* список

listen ['lɪs(ə)n] *v* слушать

live [lɪv] *v* жить

live [laɪv] *a* живой, полный
силы

living ['lɪvɪŋ] *a* живой; живущий

living-room ['lɪvɪŋru(:)m] *n* об-
щая комната

lizard ['lɪzəd] *n* ящерица

loaf [ləʊf] (*pl* **loaves**) *n* бухан-
ка; булка

loathe [ləʊð] *v* чувствовать от-
вращение, ненависть

lobby ['lɒbi] *n* вестибюль

lock [lɒk] *v* запира(ть)ся на
замок

lone [ləʊn] *a* *зд.* единствен-
ный

lonesome ['ləʊns(ə)m] *a* оди-
нокий; томящийся от одино-
чества

long [lɒŋ] *a* долгий; **so l.** *разг.*
пока!

look [lʊk] *v* смотреть; **to l. after**
заботиться; **to l. for** искать;
to l. upon смотреть как на,
считать за; **to l. forward (to)** с
нетерпением ожидать, пред-
вкушать; 2. выглядеть; *n*
1. взгляд; **to have (take) a l. at**
посмотреть на что-л.; 2. (*час-*
то pl) вид, наружность

lose (lost, lost) [lu:z] ([lɒst],
[lɒst]) *v* терять, утрачивать;
проигрывать

lost [lɒst] *past* и *p.p.* *om* **lose**; *a*
зд. бездомный

lot [lɒt] *n* много, масса

loudly ['laʊdli] *adv* громко

love [lʌv] *n* любовь; *v* любить

luck [lʌk] *n* счастье, удача

lucky ['lʌki] *a* счастливый

lunch [lʌntʃ] *n* второй завтрак;
l. time время второго завтра-
ка

M

made [meɪd] *past* и *p.p.* *om* **make**

make (made, made) [meɪk]
([meɪd], [meɪd]) *v* заставлять
(с глаголом в инфинитиве без
to)

manage ['mænɪdʒ] *v* справлять-
ся; ухитряться; удаваться

manners ['mænəz] *n pl* хорошие
манеры, умение держать себя

marry ['mæri] *v* выходить за-
муж; жениться

matter ['mætə] *n* дело, воп-
рос; **what is the m.?** в чем
дело?

may (might) [meɪ] ([maɪ]) *v*
выражает возможность, веро-
ятность; может быть, воз-
можно

meal [mi:l] *n* еда

mean (meant, meant) [mi:n]
([ment], [ment]) *v* иметь в
виду, хотеть сказать, подра-
зумевать, означать

measure ['meʒə] *v* мерить

meekly ['mi:kli] *adv* покорно

mend [mend] *v* чинить

method ['meθəd] *n* метод

Mexican ['meksɪkən] *a* мек-
сиканский; **M. dollar** песо
(мексиканская серебряная мо-
нета)

midway [ˌmɪd'weɪ] *adv* на пол-
пути

might [maɪt] *past* *om* **may** *выра-*
жает предположение

might [maɪt] *n* мощь, сила

mile [maɪl] *n* миля

million ['mɪljən] *n* миллион

milk [mɪlk] *n* молоко

mind [maɪnd] *n* ум, разум; **to**
make up one's m. решить(ся);
to lose one's m. лишиться рас-
судка; *v* иметь в виду; по-
мнить; **to m. one's own business**
не вмешиваться в чужие дела
mine [maɪn] *pron* мой, моя,
мое

minute ['mɪnɪt] *n* минута
miserable ['mɪz(ə)rəb(ə)l] *a* несчастный, жалкий
miss [mɪs] *v* пропускать
mix [mɪks] *v* смешивать
moan [məʊn] *v* стонать
modest ['mɒdɪst] *a* скромный
money ['mʌni] *n* деньги
month [mʌnθ] *n* месяц
moon [mu:n] *n* месяц, луна
Moor [mʊə] *n* *ист.* мавр
morsel ['mɔ:s(ə)l] *n* кусочек
most [məʊst] *n* большинство
motor ['məʊtə] *n* мотор
motorist ['məʊt(ə)rɪst] *n* автомобилист
motorman ['məʊtəmæn] *n* амер. вожатый (*трамвая*)
mouth [maʊθ] *n* рот
move [mu:v] *v* двигать(ся); переезжать; **to m. away** уезжать
movie ['mu:vi] *n* амер. кино; кинофильм
mud [mʌd] *n* грязь
muddy ['mʌdi] *a* запачканный грязью
mussel ['mʌs(ə)l] *n* моллюск в раковине
mustard ['mʌstəd] *n* горчица

N

nail [neɪl] *n* гвоздь
name [neɪm] *n* имя; *v* называть
nationality [ˌnæʃəˈnælɪti] *n* национальность
native ['neɪtɪv] *a* местный; туземный

nearly ['niəli] *adv* почти
neatly ['ni:tli] *adv* аккуратно, опрятно
necessary ['nesɪs(ə)rɪ] *a* необходимый
need [ni:d] *v* нуждаться в чем-л.
neglect [ni'glekt] *v* пренебрегать; не заботиться о чем-л.
Negro ['ni:grəʊ] *n* негр; *a* негритянский
neighbo(u)r ['neɪbə] *n* сосед(ка)
neighbourhood ['neɪbəhʊd] *n* округ, район
neither ['naɪðə] *pron* ни тот, ни другой; *adv* также не; **n. ... nor ...** *сj* ни ... ни
nervous ['nɜ:vəs] *a* нервный
nest [nest] *n* гнездо
net [net] *a* ком. чистый; **n. profit** чистый доход
next [nekst] *a* следующий; *adv* в следующий раз
nice [naɪs] *a* приятный, милый, славный
noise [nɔɪz] *n* шум; **to make n.** шуметь
none [nʌn] *pron* ни один
north [nɔ:θ] *n* север; *a* северный; **N. Pole** Северный Полюс
northernmost ['nɔ:ðənməʊst] *a* *превосх. ст.* от **northern** самый северный
nose [nəʊz] *n* нос
notice ['nəʊtɪs] *v* замечать
novel ['nɒv(ə)l] *n* роман
now [naʊ] *adv* 1. сейчас; **now and then** то и дело; 2. *int* ну!
nowadays ['naʊədeɪz] *adv* в наши дни, теперь

number ['nʌmbə] *n* номер; *v* перечислять
nut [nʌt] *n* орех; **n. trees** орешник

O

occupy ['ɒkjʊpaɪ] *v* занимать (*пространство, время*)
ocean ['əʊʃ(ə)n] *n* океан
odd [ɒd] *a* странный
off [ɒf] *adv* имеет значение удаления, отдаления, расстояния
offensive [ə'fensɪv] *a* отвратительный, противный; **o. looking** противный на вид
offer ['ɒfə] *v* предлагать
office ['ɒfɪs] *n* учреждение, контора; амер. кабинет
often ['ɒf(t)ən] *adv* часто
oil [ɔɪl] *n* масло (*зд. машинное*)
O.K. [əʊ'keɪ] амер. разг. *a* *predic* все в порядке, хорошо
old [əʊld] *a* старый
on [ɒn] *adv* при глаголах указывает на продолжение действия; **move o.** продолжать двигаться
once [wʌns] *adv* (один) раз; **o. again** еще раз; **at o.** сразу
one [wʌn] *n* один; **o. by o.** поодиночке
onion ['ʌnjən] *n* лук
only ['əʊnli] *a* единственный; *adv* только
open ['əʊpən] *a* открытый
opposition [ˌɒpə'zɪʃ(ə)n] *n* сопротивление

or [ɔ:] *сj* или; **o. so** или вроде этого
orange ['ɒrɪndʒ] *a* оранжевый; **o. colored** оранжевого цвета
orchard ['ɔ:tʃəd] *n* фруктовый сад
orchestra ['ɔ:kɪstrə] *n* оркестр
order ['ɔ:də]: **in o. to** для того, чтобы
ordinarily ['ɔ:d(ə)n(ə)rɪli] *adv* обычно
original [ə'rɪdʒɪn(ə)l] *a* оригинальный
orphan ['ɔ:f(ə)n] *n* сирота; *зд.* жертва
ought [ɔ:t] *модальный глагол, выражающий долженствование:* следует, следовало бы
out [aʊt] *adv* из, вне, наружу
outside [aʊt'saɪd] *adv* снаружи; наружу
over ['əʊvə] *prep* через; вот сюда, вот тут; *adv* повсюду, кругом
overcoat ['əʊvəkəʊt] *n* пальто
overnight [ˌəʊvə'naɪt] *a* с вечера (и всю ночь)
owe [əʊ] *v* быть должным кому-л.
own [əʊn] *a* собственный; *v* владеть
owner ['əʊnə] *n* владелец

P

pack [pæk] *v* паковать
page [peɪdʒ] *n* страница
paid [peɪd] *past of pay*
pal [pæl] *n* друг, приятель

paper [ˈpeɪpə] *n* 1. бумага; 2. газета
park [pɑ:k] *v* ставить на (длительную) стоянку автомобиля
parlor [ˈpɑ:lə] *n* гостиная
part [pɑ:t] *n* 1. часть; 2. сторона (*в споре и т.п.*); **on one's p.** с чьей-л. стороны
particle [ˈpɑ:tɪk(ə)l] *n* частица
partly [ˈpɑ:tlɪ] *adv* частично
pass [pɑ:s] *v* проходить мимо
past [pɑ:st] *prep* за; после; мимо
path [pɑ:θ] *n* дорожка, тропинка
pave [peɪv] *v* мостить
pavement [ˈpeɪvmənt] *n* тротуар
pay (paid, paid) [peɪ] ([peɪd], [peɪd]) *v* платить
pear [peə] *n* груша
people [ˈpi:p(ə)l] *n* люди
perch I [pɜ:tʃ] *n* насест
perch II [pɜ:tʃ] *n* окунь
perhaps [pəˈhæps] *adv* может быть, возможно
perish [ˈperiʃ] *v* погибать; **the perishing** *зд.* погибающие
permit [pəˈmɪt] *v* разрешать
philosophy [fɪˈlɒsəfi] *n* философия
photography [fəˈtɒɡrəfi] *n* фотография
pick [pɪk] *v* собирать; срывать; ошипывать; выбирать; **to p. up** подбирать, поднимать, брать; ускорять (*движение*); **to p. out** выбирать; **to p. to pieces** растаскивать по частям;

to p. and choose быть разборчивым
piece [pi:s] *n* кусок
pile [paɪl] *n* кipa
pipe [paɪp] *n* труба
place [pleɪs] *n* место; **to take p.** происходить; *v* помещать
plain [pleɪn] *a* простой
plan [plæn] *v* планировать
play [pleɪ] *n* пьеса
plenty [ˈplenti] *n* множество; **p. of** много
pocket [ˈpɒkɪt] *n* карман
pod [pɒd] *n* стручок
poet [ˈpəʊɪt] *n* поэт
poetry [ˈpəʊɪtri] *n* поэзия
point [pɔɪnt] *v* показывать; **to p. out, to p. to** указывать пальцем
polite [pəˈlaɪt] *a* вежливый
poor [pʊə] *a* бедный
population [ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃ(ə)n] *n* население
porch [pɔ:tʃ] *n* крыльцо
possibly [ˈpɒsəbli] *adv* возможно
post [pəʊst] *n* должность
pound [paʊnd] *n* фунт; *зд.* сокращение от фунта на кв. дюйм; (30 фунтов ~ 1,9 атмосферы)
prayer [preə] *n* молитва; **p. meeting** молитвенное собрание
presence [ˈprez(ə)ns] *n* присутствие; **in the p. of** в присутствии кого-л.
present [prez(ə)nt] *v* представлять; **to p. oneself** представляться, являться

Presbyterian [ˌprezbɪˈtɪ(ə)rɪən] *n* *рел.* пресвитерианин
pretty [ˈprɪti] *a* хорошенький, прелестный; *adv* *разг.* довольно, очень (*с прилаг. и нареч.*)
price [praɪs] *n* цена
principal [ˈprɪnsɪp(ə)l] *n* *зд.* директор школы
prisoner [ˈprɪz(ə)nə] *n* заключенный
privilege [ˈprɪvɪlɪdʒ] *n* привилегия
probably [ˈprɒbəbli] *adv* вероятно
proceed [prəˈsi:d] *v* продолжать(ся)
proceedings [prəˈsi:dɪŋz] *n* *зд.* дальнейшие действия
professor [prəˈfesə] *n* профессор
profit [ˈprɒfɪt] *n* выгода; доход
progress [ˈprɒɡres] *n* успехи
promise [ˈprɒmɪs] *v* обещать
pronounce [prəˈnaʊns] *v* произносить
proper [ˈprɒpə] *a* должный; подходящий; правильный
properly [ˈprɒpəli] *adv* надлежащим образом
propose [prəˈpəʊz] *v* предложить
prosperous [ˈprɒsp(ə)rəs] *a* преуспевающий
protect [prəˈtekt] *v* защищать
proudly [ˈpraʊdli] *adv* гордо
prove [pru:v] *v* доказывать
public [ˈpʌblɪk] *a* публичный; общественный; **p. school system** *амер.* система бес-

платного школьного образования (**p. school** *амер.* бесплатная начальная или средняя государственная школа); *n* публика
pump [pʌmp] *n* насос
punish [ˈpʌnɪʃ] *v* наказывать
push [pʊʃ] *v* толкать; **to p. down a seat** разложить (*в машине*) сидение; **to p. through** продвигаться, проталкиваться
put (put, put) [put] ([put], [put]) *v* класть; помещать; **to p. on** надевать; **to p. smth to work** пускать в ход, применять; **to p. up** строить, воздвигать

Q

quarter [ˈkwɔ:tə] *n* четверть
question [ˈkwestʃ(ə)n] *n* вопрос
quickly [ˈkwɪkli] *adv* быстро
quiet [ˈkwaɪət] *a* спокойный, тихий
quietly [ˈkwaɪətli] *adv* тихо, спокойно
quite [kwaɪt] *adv* совсем, совершенно, вполне

R

rag [ræg] *n* тряпка; *pl* лохмотья
railing [ˈreɪlɪŋ] *n* перила
rain [reɪn] *n* дождь
raincoat [ˈreɪnkəʊt] *n* плащ
rainless [ˈreɪnlɪs] *a* без дождя, ясный

ran [ræn] *past om run*
rang [ræŋ] *past om ring*
reach [ri:tʃ] *v* достигать, добираться; протягивать (*руку*)
ready ['redi] *a* готовый
real [riəl] *adv амер. sl* очень; действительно
really ['ri(ə)li] *adv* действительно
rear [riə] *a* задний
recall [ri'kɔ:l] *v* вспоминать
recede [ri'si:d] *v* отступать
reel [ri:l] *v: to r. in* сматывать катушку
reform [ri'fɔ:m] **school** исправительная школа
refuse [ri'fju:z] *v* отказываться
relax [ri'læks] *v* расслабляться; отдыхать; уменьшить напряжение
remain [ri'mein] *v* оставаться
remark [ri'mɑ:k] *v* заметить
remember [ri'membə] *v* помнить; вспоминать
remove [ri'mu:v] *v* передвигать
renew [ri'nju:] *v* возобновлять
report [ri'pɔ:t] *v* докладывать
rescue ['reskju:] *v* спасать; *n* спасение
resent [ri'zent] *v* негодовать, возмущаться
reserve [ri'zɜ:v] *n* резерв, запас
respect [ri'spekt] *v* указывать
rest [rest] (**the r.**) *n* остаток; остальное
restaurant ['rest(ə)rɒŋ] *n* ресторан
restore [ri'stɔ:] *v* восстанавливать
return [ri'tɜ:n] *v* возвращаться

revise [ri'vaiz] *v* пересматривать, изменять
rice [raiz] *n* рис
rich [ritʃ] *a* богатый
ricochet ['rikəʃeɪ] *v* делать ricochet
rid [rid]: **to get r. of** отделываться от чего-л.
ride (**rode, ridden**) [raid] ([rəʊd], ['ridn]) *v* ехать; ездить; **to r. a bicycle** ездить на велосипеде; **to r. in a car** ездить в автомобиле
right [rait] *a* 1. правильный, верный; 2. правый (*в противоположность левому*); **all r.** все в порядке, очень хорошо; *adv* прямо; как раз, точно; *n* право
ring (**rang, rung**) [riŋ] ([ræŋ], [rɒŋ]) *v* звонить
rise (**rose, risen**) [raiz] ([rəʊz], ['riz(ə)n]) *v* подниматься
river ['rivə] *n* река
road [rəʊd] *n* дорога
rock [rɒk] *n* камень; скала
rod [rɒd] *n* прут; **fishing r.** удочка
rode [rəʊd] *past om ride*
roll [rɒl] *v* катиться; свертывать
room [ru:m] *n* место, пространство
round [raʊnd] *a* круглый
route [ru:t] *n* маршрут
row [rəʊ] *n* ряд
rub [rʌb] *v* тереть; *зд.* взерошить
rubber ['rʌbə] *n* каучук, резина; **r. boat** надувная лодка

run (**ran, run**) [rʌn] ([ræn], [rʌn]) *v* бегать; бежать
running ['rʌniŋ]: **r. board** подножка автомобиля
rye [raɪ] *n* рожь; **r.-bread** ржаной хлеб

S

sack [sæk] *n* сумка, мешок
sad [sæd] *a* грустный, печальный
safe [seɪf] *a* безопасный; верный; невредимый; *predic* в безопасности
safely ['seɪfli] *adv* невредимо; благополучно
same [seɪm] *pron* тот же самый
sand [sænd] *n* песок
sandwich ['sænwidʒ] *n* сандвич
satisfactory [sætɪs'fækt(ə)rɪ] *a* удовлетворительный
savage ['sævɪdʒ] *a* свирепый
save [seɪv] *v* спасать; беречь; откладывать, сберегать; **to s. up** копить
scare [skeə] *v* пугать
screen [skri:n] *n* экран
script [skript] *n* почерк; рукописный шрифт
sea [si:] *n* море
search [sɜ:tʃ] *v* искать; **to s. for** искать что-л.; *n* поиски; **s.-light** прожектор
season ['si:z(ə)n] *n* сезон
seat [si:t] *n* сидение; место (*в театре и т.п.*)
seaweed ['si:wi:d] *n* морская растительность

second ['sekənd] *a* второй; *adv* во-вторых
secondhand [ˌsekənd'hænd] *a* подержанный; из вторых рук (*об информации и т.п.*)
secret ['si:krit] *n* секрет, тайна; *a* тайный
section ['sekʃ(ə)n] *n* часть, секция
seed [si:d] *n* семя; зерно
seem [si:m] *v* казаться, оказываться
seize [si:z] *v* захватывать; хватать
sell (**sold, sold**) [sel] ([səʊld], [sɔld]) *v* продавать
semester [si'mestə] *n* семестр
send (**sent, sent**) [send] ([sent], [sent]) *v* посылать
sense [sens] *n* здравый смысл
separate ['sepəreɪt] *v* разлучать(ся); расходиться
series ['si(ə)ri:z] *n* (*pl* без измен.) ряд; серия
serious ['si(ə)riəs] *a* серьезный
set [set] *v* ставить, класть, помещать
several ['sev(ə)rəl] *a* несколько
shake (**shook, shaken**) [ʃeɪk] ([ʃʊk], ['ʃeɪkən]) *v* трясти; **to s. hands** пожать друг другу руки
shape [ʃeɪp] *n* форма, очертание
sharp [ʃɑ:p] *a* резкий
shave [ʃeɪv] *v* брить(ся)
sheep [ʃi:p] *n* (*pl* без измен.) овца
sheet [ʃi:t] *n* лист
shelf [ʃelf] *n* полка

shiny ['ʃaɪni] *a* блестящий
shipper ['ʃɪpə] *n* зд. поставщик
shoe [ʃu:] *n* ботинок, башмак, туфля
shook [ʃuk] *past om* shake
shore [ʃɔ:] *n* берег
short [ʃɔ:t] *a* короткий
should [ʃʊd, ʃəd, ʃd] *модальный глагол, означающий долженствование: следует, следовало бы*
shoulder ['ʃəʊldə] *n* плечо
shout [ʃaʊt] *v* кричать
show [ʃəʊ] *n* представление; кинофильм; *v* показывать; **s. up** *разг.* появляться
shut [ʃʌt] *v* закрывать; **s. up** *разг.* заткнись
sick [sɪk] *a* 1. больной; 2. чувствующий тошноту; **to be s. of** уставать от чего-л.; **he got s. and tired** ему смертельно надоело
side [saɪd] *n* бок; сторона; **s.-walk** *амер.* тротуар
silence ['saɪləns] *n* молчание
silent ['saɪlənt] *a* молчаливый, тихий
silly ['sɪli] *a* глупый
since [sɪns] *prep* с; *conj* 1. с тех пор как; 2. поскольку, так как
sing (sang, sung) [sɪŋ] ([sæŋ], [sɒŋ]) *v* петь
sink (sank, sunk) [sɪŋk] ([sæŋk], [sɒŋk]) *v* опускаться
sinker ['sɪŋkə] *n* грузило
size [saɪz] *n* размер
skinny ['skɪni] *a* тощий, кожа да кости

sky [skaɪ] *n* небо
slam [slæm] *v* швырнуть
sleep [sli:p] *n* сон; **to go to s.** заснуть; *v* (**slept** [slept]) спать
sleepy ['sli:pi] *a* сонный
slice [slaɪs] *n* ломоть, ломтик; *v* резать ломтиками
slip [slɪp] *v* поскользнуться
slope [sləʊp] *n* склон, скат
slow [sləʊ] *a* медленный; тихий
slowly ['sləʊli] *adv* медленно
small [smɔ:l] *a* маленький
smash [smæʃ] *v* *разг.* ударить изо всех сил
smell [smel] *n* запах
smile [smaɪl] *v* улыбаться
smoke [sməʊk] *v* курить
so [səʊ] *adv* так; **s. long!** пока!; **and s. on** и так далее
sofa ['səʊfə] *n* диван
softly ['sɒftli] *adv* нежно, мягко
sold [səʊld] *past u p. p. om* sell
solid ['sɒlɪd] *a* сплошной, ровный (*о цвете*)
some [sʌm] *a* какой-нибудь
sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] *adv* иногда
somewhere ['sʌmweə] *adv* где-то, где-нибудь; куда-нибудь
song [sɒŋ] *n* песня
soon [su:n] *adv* скоро, вскоре
sorrowful ['sɒrəʊf(ə)l] *a* печальный
sorry ['sɒri] *predic* огорченный, полный сожаления; **to feel s. for smb** жалеть кого-л.
sort [sɔ:t] *n* сорт, вид, тип;
what s. of что за
sound I [saʊnd] *v* звучать

sound II [saʊnd] *a* здоровый, крепкий; **to be s. asleep** крепко спать
south [sauθ] *n* юг; *a* южный
southernmost ['sʌðənmaʊst] *a* самый южный
speak (spoke, spoken) [spi:k] ([spəʊk], ['spəʊkən]) *v* говорить; разговаривать
special ['speʃ(ə)l] *a* специальный, особый
speed [spi:d] *n* скорость; *v* (**sped** [sped]) спешить; идти поспешно
spell (spelled, spelt) [spel] ([speld], [spelt]) *v* писать или произносить слово по буквам
spend (spent, spent) [spend] ([spent], [spent]) *v* тратить; проводить время
spite [spait]: **in s. of** несмотря на
spoke [spəʊk] *past om* speak
spray [spreɪ] *v* поливать, брызгать
spread (spread, spread) [spred] ([spred], [spred]) *v* постирать(ся); протягивать (*руки*)
sprinkle ['sprɪŋk(ə)l] *v* брызгать; рассыпать
stage [steɪdʒ] *n* сцена
stand (stood, stood) [stænd] ([stud], [stud]) *v* стоять; **s. up** вставать
star [stɑ:] *n* звезда
stare [steə] *v* уставиться, пристально смотреть
start [stɑ:t] *v* начинать(ся); **to s. a motor** заводить мотор
stay [steɪ] *v* оставаться; останавливаться, жить

steal (stole, stolen) [sti:l] ([stəʊl], ['stəʊlən]) *v* красть
stenographer [stə'nɒgrəfə] *n* стенографистка
step [step] *n* 1. шаг; 2. ступенька, порог; **to take a s.** сделать шаг; *v* ступить
stick (stuck, stuck) [stɪk] ([stɒk], [stɒk]) *v* 1. втыкать; **to s. up** торчать, выдаваться; 2. оставаться
still [stɪl] *a* тихий; неподвижный; *adv* все еще, до сих пор
stolen ['stəʊlən] *p.p. om* steal
stone [stəʊn] *n* камень
stood [stud] *past u p.p. om* stand
store [stɔ:] *n* *амер.* магазин
storm [stɔ:m] *n* буря, гроза
story ['stɔ:ri] *n* рассказ
straight [streɪt] *adv* прямо; **s. out** напрямик; **get smth s.** расправлять
strange [streɪndʒ] *a* странный
stray [streɪ] *a* заблудившийся, бездомный
stream [stri:m] *n* поток, ручей
streetcar ['stri:tka:] *n* *амер.* трамвай
stretch [stretʃ] *v* вытягивать(ся), растягивать(ся)
strictly ['striktli] *adv* точно, определенно; строго
stroke [strəʊk] *v* гладить, ласкать
strong [strɒŋ] *a* сильный
struggle ['strʌg(ə)l] *v* бороться
stub [stʌb] *n* *амер.* корешок квитанции, билета
stuck [stɒk] *past u p.p. om* stick
student ['stju:d(ə)nt] *n* учащийся

study ['stʌdi] *n* кабинет
stuff [stʌf] *n* материал; вещь; чепуха, всякая всячина; **s. like that** тому подобное; *v* втискивать, засовывать
stumble ['stʌmb(ə)l] *v* спотыкаться
subscription [səb'skɪpʃ(ə)n] *n* подписка
succeed [sək'si:d] *v* сменять
such [sʌtʃ] *a* такой; *pron* такой
suddenly ['sʌd(ə)nli] *adv* внезапно, вдруг
suggest [sə'dʒest] *v* предлагать
suitcase ['s(j)u:tkeɪs] *n* чемодан
sundown ['sʌndaʊn] *n* амер. заход солнца
sunflower ['sʌn,flaʊə] *n* подсолнечник
supper ['sʌpə] *n* ужин
supertime ['sʌpətaɪm] *n* время ужина
suppose [sə'pəʊz] *v* предполагать; представлять себе
sure [ʃʊə] *a* уверенный; *adv* разг. разумеется, конечно
surf [sɜ:f] *n* прибой
surprise [sə'praɪz] *v* удивлять
sweater ['swetə] *n* свитер; **home knit s.** свитер домашней вязки
swift [swɪft] *a* быстрый, скорый; **s.-moving** подвижный
swing (swung, swung) [swɪŋ] ([swʌŋ], [swʌŋ]) *v* размахивать; **to s. open** распаивать(ся)
swung [swʌŋ] *past u p.p. om swing*

sympathetic [ˌsɪmpə'tetɪk] *a* полный сочувствия
sympathy ['sɪmpəθi] *n* сочувствие
system ['sɪstɪm] *n* система

T

tail [teɪl] *n* хвост
take (took, taken) [teɪk] ([tʊk], ['teɪkən]) *v* брать; занимать (время); доставлять; **to t. for** принимать за; **to t. off for** броситься, поспешить куда-л.; **to t. smth back** брать назад; отказываться от
talk [tɔ:k] *v* разговаривать; **to t. over** обсуждать
tank [tæŋk] *n* бак
tap [tæp] *v* стучать, постукивать
taste [teɪst] *v* иметь вкус, привкус
teacher ['ti:tʃə] *n* учитель(ница)
teaching ['ti:tʃɪŋ] *n* обучение, преподавание
teeth [ti:θ] *pl om tooth* зубы
telephone ['telɪfəʊn] *n* телефон
test [test] *v* подвергать проверке, испытанию
textbook ['tekstbʊk] *n* учебник
than [ðæn] *conj* чем
thank [θæŋk] *n* (обыкн. *pl*) благодарность, спасибо
theater ['θiətə] *n* театр
then [ðen] *adv* тогда; потом, затем
therefore ['ðeəfɔ:] *adv* поэтому

think (thought, thought) [θɪŋk] ([θɔ:t], [θɔ:t]) *v* думать; **to t. over** обдумывать
though [ðəʊ] *conj* хотя, несмотря на; *adv* тем не менее
thought I [θɔ:t] *n* мысль
thought II [θɔ:t] *past u p.p. om think*
thousand ['θaʊz(ə)nd] *num* тысяча
thrash [θræʃ] *v* бить, пороть
thrashing ['θræʃɪŋ] *n* палочные удары; взбучка
threaten ['θreɪn] *v* угрожать
threw [θru:] *past om throw*
through [θru:] *prep* сквозь, через
throw (threw, thrown) [θrəʊ] ([θru:], [θrəʊn]) *v* бросать; **to t. away** выбрасывать; **to t. up** возводить, быстро строить
thundering ['θʌnd(ə)rɪŋ] *a* громоподобный, оглушающий
ticket ['tɪkɪt] *n* билет
tide [taɪd] *n* прилив
tiger ['taɪgə] *n* тигр
tight [taɪt] *a* плотный; тесный; туго прилегающий; *adv* тесно, туго
tighten ['taɪtn] *v* сжимать(ся)
time [taɪm] *n* время; раз
tire ['taɪə] *n* шина
tired ['taɪəd] *a* усталый, утомленный; **to get t.** уставать от
together [tə'geðə] *adv* вместе
tone [təʊn] *n* тон
too [tu:] *adv* 1. тоже, также; 2. слишком
took [tʊk] *past om take*
top [tɒp] *n* вершина; верх

touch [tʌtʃ] *v* трогать
towards [tə'wɔ:dz] *prep* по направлению к, около, к (какому-то сроку)
town [taʊn] *n* город
train [treɪn] *n* поезд
transfer [træns'fɜ:] *v* перемещать; переводить
transparent [træn'spærənt] *a* прозрачный
trap [træp] *n* ловушка
travel ['træv(ə)l] *v* путешествовать; *n* путешествие
treat [tri:t] *v* обращаться с кем-л.
tree [tri:] *n* дерево
tremble ['tremb(ə)l] *v* дрожать
tribe [traɪb] *n* племя
troops [tru:ps] *n* войска
trouble ['trʌb(ə)l] *n* тревога; забота; беда; **to get in(to) t.** попасть в беду
trout [traʊt] *n* форель
truck [trʌk] *n* грузовик
true [tru:] *a* верный, правильный
truly ['tru:li] *adv* действительно, точно
trunks [trʌŋks] *n pl* спортивные трусики
truth [tru:θ] *n* правда, истина
try [traɪ] *v* пытаться, пробовать
tuft [tʌft] *n* пучок
turn [tɜ:n] *v* поворачивать(ся); **to t. about** повернуть(ся) кругом; **to t. around** повернуться; **to t. out** оказываться; **to t. smth on** включать (свет, радио); **to t. smth off, out** выключать; *n*

очередь; **in t., by t.** в свою очередь, по очереди
twice [twais] *adv* дважды
twinkle ['twɪŋk(ə)l] *v* сверкать
type [taɪp] *v* печатать на машинке
typewriter ['taɪp,raɪtə] *n* пишущая машинка
typing ['taɪpɪŋ] *n* переписка на машинке, машинопись
typist ['taɪpɪst] *n* машинистка

U

under ['ʌndə] *prep* под, ниже; меньше
understand (understood, understood) [ˌʌndə'stænd] ([ˌʌndə'stʊd], [ˌʌndə'stʊd]) *v* понимать
understood [ˌʌndə'stʊd] *past u p.p. om understand*
unfold [ʌn'fəʊld] *v* разворачивать
unfortunate [ʌn'fɔ:tʃʊnɪt] *a* несчастливый; злосчастный
unfriendly [ʌn'frendli] *a* недружелюбный
uniform ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] *n* форма
unless [ʌn'les] *conj* если не
unprepared [ˌʌnpri'reəd] *p.p.* неготовый, неподготовленный
unseize [ʌn'si:z] *v* отпускать
unsure [ˌʌn'sʊə] *a* неуверенный; зд. растерянный
until [ʌn'tɪl] *prep* до; *conj* до тех пор, пока
unwilling [ʌn'wɪlɪŋ] *a* несклонный, нерасположенный

up [ʌp] *adv: to be u.* быть на ногах, вставать с постели
use [ju:s] *n* польза; **there is no u.** бесполезно; *v* употреблять; (вос)пользоваться; **get used** привыкать
usher ['ʌʃə] *n* швейцар; зд. билетер
usual ['ju:ʒʊəl] *a* обычный; **as u.** как обычно
usually ['ju:ʒʊəli] *adv* обычно

V

vacant ['veɪkənt] *a* свободный
vacation [və'keɪʃ(ə)n] *n* каникулы
vast [vɑ:st] *a* обширный, просторный
very ['veri] *adv* 1. очень; 2. самый (служит усилением при превосход. ст.)
visit ['vɪzɪt] *v* посещать
vocal ['vəʊk(ə)l] *a* голосовой; зд. громкий
voice [vɔɪs] *n* голос
vote [vəʊt] *v* голосовать; признавать; зд. избирать, предпочитать

W

wait [weɪt] *v* ждать, ожидать
wake (woke, woken) [weɪk] ([wəʊk], ['wəʊkən]) *v* просыпаться; **w. up** просыпаться; **to w. up smb** будить кого-л.
walk [wɔ:k] *n* прогулка; *v* ходить

war [wɔ:] *n* война
warm [wɔ:m] *a* теплый; *v* греть(ся)
watch [wɒtʃ] *v* наблюдать
water ['wɔ:tə] *n* вода
waterproof ['wɔ:təpru:f] *a* непромокаемый
wave [weɪv] *v* махать (рукой)
way [weɪ] *n* путь; дорога; способ, метод, образ действия
weak [wi:k] *a* слабый
wearily ['wi(ə)rɪli] *adv* утомленно, вяло
weather ['weðə] *n* погода
weed [wi:d] *n* сорная трава
week [wi:k] *n* неделя
weigh [weɪ] *v* весить
well [wel] *adv* 1. хорошо; 2. вполне; *int* выражает удивление, согласие, ожидание и *пр.*: ну!
wet [wet] *a* мокрый, влажный
whatever [wɒ'tevə] *a* какой бы ни; *pron* что бы ни
wheel [wi:l] *n* руль (автомобиля)
whenever [we'nevə] *conj* всякий раз когда; когда бы ни
whereas [we(ə)'ræz] *conj* тогда как
whereupon [ˌwe(ə)rə'pɒn] *conj* после чего; тогда
whether ['weðə] *conj* ли
while [waɪl] *n* промежуток времени; **after a w.** через некоторое время; **for a w.** в течение некоторого времени; *conj* пока, в то время как
whimper ['wɪmpə] *v* хныкать; зд. скулить

whisper ['wɪspə] *v* шептать
white [waɪt] *a* белый
whole [həʊl] *a* весь, целый
why [waɪ] *adv* почему; *int* выражает удивление, нетерпение и *пр.*: ну, да
win (won, won) [wɪn] ([wʌn], [wʌn]) *v* выиграть; победить
window ['wɪndəʊ] *n* окно
wipe [waɪp] *v* вытирать
wire ['waɪə] *n* проволока
wise [waɪz] *a* мудрый
with [wɪð] *prep* с, от; **w. the money** на эти деньги
without [wɪ'daʊt] *prep* без
witness ['wɪtnɪs] *n* свидетель
woke [wəʊk] *past om wake*
wonder ['wʌndə] *v* удивляться; интересоваться; хотеть знать
wonderful ['wʌndəf(ə)l] *a* удивительный; чудесный
wood [wʊd] *n* дерево (material)
word [wɜ:d] *n* слово
world [wɜ:ld] *n* мир, свет
worry ['wʌrɪ] *v* беспокоить(ся), тревожить(ся)
worst [wɜ:st] *a* превосход. ст. от **bad** наихудший
worth [wɜ:θ] *a* predic стоящий; **to be w.** стоить
wrap [ræp] *v* завертывать
write (wrote, written) [raɪt] ([rəʊt], ['rɪtn]) *v* писать
writer ['raɪtə] *n* писатель
written ['rɪtn] *p.p. om write*
wrong [rɒŋ] *a* другой; неправильный
wrote [rəʊt] *past om write*

Y

yard I [jɑ:d] *n* ярд (= 91 см)

yard II [jɑ:d] *n* двор

year [jiə, jz:] *n* год

yellow ['jeləv] *a* желтый

yesterday ['jestədi] *adv* вчера

yet [jet] *adv* еще; все еще; уже;
все же

young [jʌŋ] *a* молодой

Список имен и географических названий

Africa ['æfrɪkə] Африка

Alecksander [ˌæliɡ'zɑ:ndə]

Alcatraz ['ælkətræz] *название
тюрьмы*

Angelo ['ændʒɪləv]

Ann [æn]

Ara Toutounjian ['ɑ:rə tutun
'dʒæn]

Aram ['eərəm]

Arenica [ə'renɪkə]

Australia [ɔ:'streɪliə] Австралия

Berry Tomkin ['beri 'tɒmkin]

Bill McGee [bɪl mæk'dʒi:]

Blake [bleɪk]

Bogart ['bɒgət]

California [ˌkælɪ'fɔ:nɪə] Кали-
форния

Ed [ed]

England ['ɪŋɡlənd] Англия

Europe ['ju(ə)rəp] Европа

Evening Herald ['i:vniŋ 'herəld]
название газеты

Farrow ['færəv]

Fresno ['freznəv] Фресно (*го-
род*)

Garden ['gɑ:dn]

George [dʒɔ:dʒ]

Greg Alakhalkhala [ɡreg ˌælək
'hælkələ]

Golden Gate Park ['gəʊld(ə)n
'geɪt 'pɑ:k] Парк Золотые
ворота

Haggerty ['hæɡətɪ]

Harley Athey ['hɑ:li 'eɪði]

Harriet ['hæriət]

Harry ['hæri]

Ireland ['aɪələnd] Ирландия

Jack London ['dʒæk 'lɒndən]
Джек Лондон

London ['lɒndən] Лондон

Lucia ['lu:sjə] *название мест-
ности*

McCarthy [mə'kɑ:θɪ]

Mexico ['meksɪkəv] Мексика

Mansoon [mɒn'su:n]

Monterey [ˌmɒntə'reɪ] Монте-
рей (*город*)

Morro Bay ['mɒrə beɪ] Моро-
бей (*город; букв. Залив Моро*)

Moros ['mɒrəs]

Newton ['nju:t(ə)n]

New York ['nju:'jɔ:k] Нью-Йорк

Nish Asdourian ['nɪʃ æsdʊrɪ'æn]

Paris ['pærɪs] Париж

Paul Saydak ['pɔ:l 'seɪdɪk]

Philippine Islands ['fɪlɪpi:n
'aɪləndz] Филиппинские ос-
трова

Poet Cobb ['pəʊt 'kɒb]

Republican Corner [rɪ'pʌblɪkən
'kɔ:nə] Угол Республики

Rowell Building ['rəʊəl 'bɪldɪŋ]
название здания

San Francisco [ˌsænfrən'sɪskəv]
Сан-Франциско

Sequoia Hotel [si'kwɔɪə həv'tel]
гостиница Секвойя

Shenstone ['ʃenstən]

Slifo ['slaɪfə]

Skaggs Bridge ['skæɡz 'brɪdʒ]
название поселка

Spain [speɪn] Испания

Stonehenge [ˌstəʊnˈhendʒ]
United Press [juːˈnaɪtɪd ˈpres]
агентство Юнайтед Пресс
Van Ness Avenue [ˈvæn ˈnes
ˈævɪnjuː] название улицы

William Saroyan [ˈwɪljəm səˈroɪən]
Уильям Сароян
Willie [ˈwɪli] уменьш. от **Wil-**
liam

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