

John Steinbeck, an American novelist and short-story writer, is known throughout the world for his deep insight into human nature.

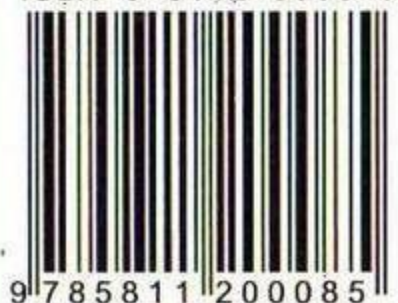
His numerous stories full of sympathy for a common man, written in rich colloquial American English, make the reader smile as well as plunge in thought over various aspects of life.

Джон Стейнбек, американский прозаик, известен во всём мире как писатель, тонко понимающий человеческий характер.

Его многочисленные рассказы, полные сочувствия к простому человеку, написанные сочным разговорным американским вариантом английского языка, заставляют читателя не только улыбнуться, но и задуматься над разнообразными жизненными ситуациями.



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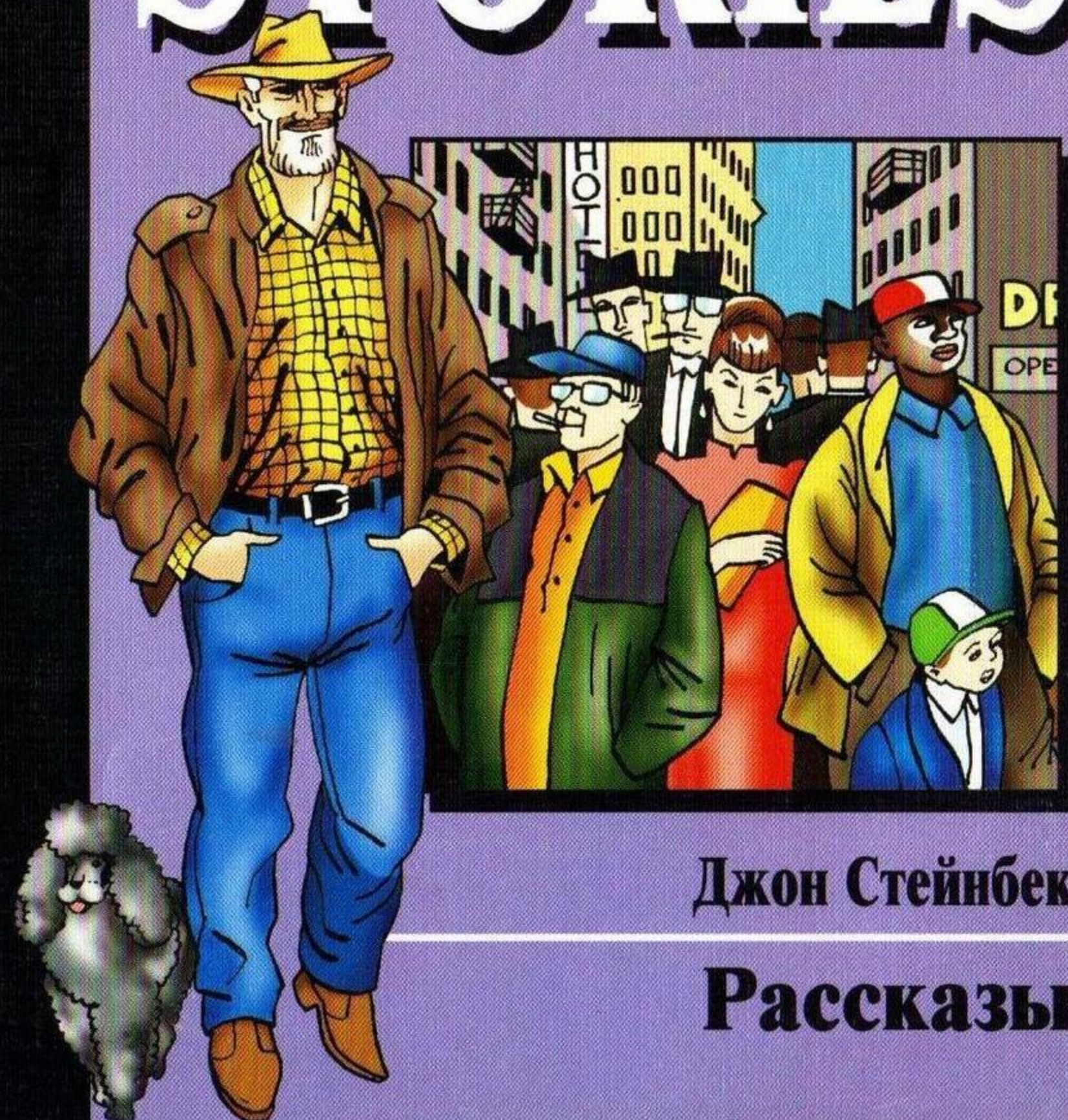
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Рассказы

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

Упражнения К.В. Комиссарова

*Книга для чтения на английском
языке в старших классах средних школ,
лицеев, гимназий, на I–II курсах
неязыковых вузов*



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С79

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Книга представляет собой сборник рассказов известного американского писателя Джона Стейнбека. Тексты рассказов подверглись незначительной адаптации и снабжены постраничным комментарием, поясняющим сложные грамматические конструкции, идиоматические обороты, необычное словоупотребление. Пособие содержит также упражнения для отработки и закрепления навыков речевой деятельности, словарь и предназначено учащимся старших классов средних школ, лицеев, гимназий, студентам I–II курсов неязыковых вузов, а также широкому кругу лиц, изучающих английский язык под руководством преподавателя или самостоятельно.

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HOW EDITH MCGILLCUDDY MET R.L.S.¹

Salinas was a dirty little California town in 1879. There was a small vicious element.² There was a large wavering element;³ they joined the vicious element on Saturday night, but

¹ R.L.S. = Robert Louis Stevenson — Роберт Луис Стивенсон (1850—1894); английский писатель, неоромантик, автор «Острова сокровищ» и множества приключенческих романов и произведений других жанров. Часть жизни провел в Калифорнии.

² There was a small vicious ['viʃəs] element. — Небольшая часть населения этого города состояла из порочных людей.

³ There was a large wavering element — Большая часть населения этого города колебалась

they went to church on Sunday. And there was a small good element, temperance people, stern people¹.

Twenty saloons kept the town in ignorance and vice² while five churches fought for temperance, and decency.

The McGillcuddys³ belonged by right, by race, and by inclination to the good element. Mr. McGillcuddy passed the plate in the Methodic church.⁴ Mrs. McGillcuddy labored at making the trousers that were sent twice a year to Africa to improve the morals of those backward peoples.

The little twelve-year-old Edith McGillcuddy, however, was a problem. Born to the good element, her instincts were bad in the matter of the company she kept.⁵ She could and did play⁶ properly with the children of her own class, but she preferred the dirty-faced children of the vicious element. This was a matter of alarm and sometimes of anger to Mr. and Mrs. McGillcuddy.

One Sunday morning in summer, when the sunshine lay sweetly on the fields, Edith was given five cents and started on her way to Sunday school⁷. She had no intention of going

anywhere else. Of course she rattled a stick against the fence pickets as she went along, but it was a small clean stick. She walked carefully to keep dust from flying on her blacking shoes¹, and she didn't climb a fence because by so doing she might have torn² her long black stockings.

Had she climbed the fence none of this adventure would have happened.³ She walked around it instead and, at the corner, sitting among the bushes was Susy Nugger⁴, a little girl of Edith's age but not of her class. Susy's hair fell down over her eyes. Her face was dirty. One cheek was tight-stretched over a black all-day sucker⁵. Her dress was gray with dirt and she wore neither shoes nor stockings. Occasionally she removed the sucker to see how it was getting along⁶.

Edith didn't see Susy until she came up to her and until Susy spoke. "Where're you going?"

Edith knew she shouldn't stop, but she did. "Going to Sunday school. What are you doing?"

"Sucking on a sucker, and I bet you wish you had one⁷," said Susy. Her words were mushy because of the sucker.

¹ to keep dust from flying on her blacking shoes — стараясь уберечь свои начищенные туфли от пыли

² by so doing she might have torn — поступая так, она могла бы порвать (might + Perfect Infinitive выражает предположение)

³ Had she climbed the fence none of this adventure [əd'ventʃə] would have happened. — Если бы она перелезла через забор, ничего бы этого (досл. никаких приключений) не случилось. (предложение нереального условия с инверсией — Had she climbed вместо If she had climbed)

⁴ sitting among the bushes was Susy Nugger — сидела в кустах Сузи Нагер (инверсия подчеркивает значение этой встречи)

⁵ was tight-stretched over a black all-day sucker — была оттопырена большим черным леденцом, который можно сосать целый день

⁶ how it was getting along — эд. в каком состоянии он был

⁷ you wish you had one — тебе бы хотелось иметь леденец (one заменяет существительное sucker)

¹ temperance people, stern people — умеренные, строгие люди

² kept the town in ignorance and vice — держали город в невежестве и пороке

³ The McGillcuddys — Мэглкади (имя собственное во множественном числе с определенным артиклем обозначает всю семью)

⁴ Mr. McGillcuddy passed the plate in the Methodic church. — Мистер Мэглкади собирал пожертвования в методистской церкви (досл. носил тарелку).

⁵ Born to the good element, her instincts were bad in the matter of the company she kept. — Рожденная в среде порядочных людей, она проявляла дурные инстинкты в выборе друзей (to keep company with smb — дружить, водить компанию с кем-л.)

⁶ did play — действительно играла (did здесь имеет эмфатическое значение)

⁷ Sunday school — воскресная школа (в воскресных школах, организованных христианскими общинами, дети получают религиозное образование)

"Well, I guess you better go on," said Susy. "I'm going to a free¹ funeral." She watched with satisfaction the interest rising in Edith's face, and she saw that Edith was unconsciously picking her hair ribbon.

"What's a free funeral?" Edith demanded. "They're all free. They don't even pass the plate² at funerals. I've been to lots of them."

"I bet you've never been to a funeral that had a free train ride to it," said Susy.

"Train ride to where?"

"To Monterey, that's where³, and back too. And it doesn't cost a cent to mourners or friends of the deceased."

"I bet you aren't a mourner or a friend," said Edith. Susy took the sucker from her mouth and looked at it. "Well, if I cry a little everybody'll think I am." Edith scuffed one toe in the dirt, forgetting the new blacking. "Why can't you come along?" Susy suggested.

"No, I've got to go⁴ to Sunday school. I've got⁵ the nickel for the plate right here⁶."

"Why can't you wait until next Sunday and put two nickels in. They don't care just as long as they get it sometime."

"God might not like it," said the weakening Edith.

Susy pressed on⁷. Nice people she might not be, but logician she was.⁸ "When you pray for something do you get it

right off¹? No, sometimes you wait a long time for it and sometimes you don't get it at all. I prayed for about a million things and I've never got even a smell of them. Why can't you let God wait a week for his nickel?"

This was wrong, and Edith knew it was terribly wrong, but Susy was powerful and subtle. Out of her pocket she drew a huge all-day sucker, scarlet and shiny. "I was saving this red one for the funeral. It's a good one."²

Edith gave up. "The red ones always are good," she said kindly.

"Well, this one is the best you ever had. I tasted it. I ate the black one first because I like the red ones best, but you can have it."

Edith accepted the sucker. "What train are we going on?"

"We're going on the narragauge³. Not just one car either. The Alvarez family rented the whole train. They're going to bury 'Tonio Alvarez in Monterey."

Before she put the big sucker in her mouth Edith rubbed it a little on her sleeve to prove she was still a good girl. "I guess we'd better go to the depot and get a seat," she said.

The funeral train was festive in a mournful kind of way.⁴ First was the little engine rolling black smoke out of its head and puffing steam out of its belly. After that was the flatcar carrying the coffin on two sawhorses. Flowers and symbolic funeral pieces⁵ were piled all over the coffin car and no one sat on it. After that came four more flatcars with benches for the

¹ **free** — *зд.* бесплатные; то же ниже: **a free train ride** — бесплатный проезд на поезде

² *См.* прим. 4 к с. 4.

³ **that's where** — вот куда

⁴ **I've got to go** — *амер.* я должна идти

⁵ **I've got** — у меня есть

⁶ **right here** — *разг.* вот тут

⁷ **pressed on** — *зд.* продолжала уговаривать (*досл.* продолжала нажимать; **on** после глагола означает продолжение действия)

⁸ **Nice people she might not be, but logician** [lə'dʒɪf(ə)n] **she was.** — Может быть, она и не принадлежала к хорошим людям, но логична она была. (*инверсия выделяет существительное logician*)

¹ **right off** — *амер.* сейчас же

² **It's a good one.** — Это хороший (леденец). *См.* ниже: **The red ones** = **The red suckers** (*см.* прим. 7 к с. 5).

³ **narragauge** [ˌnærəʊ'geɪdʒ] — узкоколейка (**narra** (*разг.*) = **narrow** — узкий, **gauge** — ширина колеи)

⁴ **The funeral train was festive in a mournful kind of way.** — Похоронный поезд был нарядным (*досл.* праздничным) на траурный лад.

⁵ **symbolic funeral pieces** — предметы, имеющие символическое значение в похоронной процессии

mourners. Black crepe lined the sides of the cars. The train bell tolled mournfully.

Edith and Susy got there just in time. The coffin was in place and the benches were nearly full of mourners. On the first two cars ladies and gentlemen in black formal clothes sat stiffly, ready handkerchiefs and smelling salts clutched in their hands.¹ The priest and the family sat on the first car.

The last two cars were crowded with less formal people and the passages between the benches were cluttered with lunch baskets and paper bags and cans of milk. Edith saw with relief that she and Susy were not the only ones who were combining a funeral and a free train ride. For there were courting couples whose gravity was constantly broken with giggles and there were children who needed only a leader or an incident to start fighting.

The engine bell tolled mournfully on and the steam from the stomach of the engine hissed. Susy and Edith squeezed in and sat on the floor between two rows of benches. Already Edith's face was streaked with red from the sucker; her hair ribbon was a ruin, and in crawling up on the flatcar she had torn the knee out of one of her long stockings².

There came a pause to the tolling bell.³ Then the whistle screamed. The wheels turned and the little train gathered speed. It moved out of town and into the yellow fields. The wind rushed by. Some of the smaller bunches of flowers arose into the air and sailed away into the hayfields. Women gath-

¹ **ready handkerchiefs and smelling salts clutched in their hands** — носовые платки наготове и нюхательные соли были зажаты у них в руках (*независимый причастный оборот с Past Participle — clutched*)

² **in crawling up on the flatcar she had torn the knee out of one of her long stockings** — взбираясь на площадку вагона, она продрала один из своих длинных чулок так, что видно было колено

³ **There came a pause to the tolling bell.** — В колокольном звоне наступила пауза.

ered their dresses about their ankles and pinned their veils tight round their throats. Two boys were fighting already on the last car.

Through the ripening country the train raced at twenty miles an hour. The wind was warm and it was perfumed with the funeral flowers and with the black smoke from the engine. The sun shone brilliantly down; the little train raced on through the hayfields.

Now a few people, made hungry by all the excitement, began to open the lunch baskets. Ladies pushed their veils up to take each bite of sandwich¹. The children in the last car threw orange peels and apple cores at one another.

The train left the yellow fields and entered the country where the earth is dark sand and where even the sagebrush grows small and black. And then Monterey Bay came into sight.

All this time the train bell tolled. Four men had climbed forward to the coffin car to hold down the larger and more expensive bunches of flowers and all the symbolic funeral pieces. A group of small boys in the last car began to snatch caps and throw them from the train.

It is remarkable that during the whole trip no one fell off the train. Nervous mothers spoke of it afterward, spoke of it as a provision of Providence, probably set in motion by the sacred nature of the journey². Not only did no one fall off, but no one was hurt in any way. When the train pulled into the depot at Monterey every passenger was safe. Ladies' clothes were a bit blown³, but since their dresses were black they didn't show the engine smoke at all.

¹ **to take each bite of sandwich** — каждый раз, когда откусывали кусок бутерброда

² **as a provision [prə'vɪʒn] of Providence, probably set in motion by the sacred nature of the journey** — как о помощи Провидения, очевидно приведенного в действие священным характером путешествия

³ **blown** — зд. покрыты сажей, закопчены

At the station in Monterey a crowd was waiting, for Monterey was the home seat of the Alvarez family¹, and the big granite tomb was in the Monterey cemetery. A hearse was waiting and a few carriages for the immediate family². The rest of the people formed in a long line to walk to the graveyard.

Just as they were about to move, the brakeman shouted, "The train will start back at four o'clock, and it won't wait for anybody."

The granite vault was open, its bronze doors wide. The crowd of people stood in a big half-circle facing the entrance, and the coffin was in front of the door. The people had put their lunch baskets behind tomb-stones, out of the hot sun. Edith was alone now, for the treacherous Susy had allied herself with a little girl who carried a big lunch pail. Edith had seen them walking in the procession, Susy helping to carry the pail³.

And now the grave service was going on, and Edith stood between two big men. She could see the inside of the vault where other coffins lay. She felt deserted and alone, her eyes dripped — suddenly she sobbed aloud.

One of the big men looked down at her. "Who is this?" he asked of the big man on the other side. "I don't recognize her."

The other man glanced down at her and shrugged his shoulders. "One of 'Tonio's bastards, I guess. The country's full of them."

Edith stopped crying. She didn't know what a bastard was, but she was glad to be one if it gave her an official position at the funeral. She watched while the coffin was carried

¹ **Monterey was the home seat of the Alvarez family** — семья Альварес происходила из Монтерее (home seat — зд. родина)

² **immediate** [ɪ'mi:diət] **family** — ближайшие родственники

³ **Susy helping to carry the pail** — при этом Сузи помогала нести судки (независимый причастный оборот с Present Participle — helping)

into the vault and slid into the little black cave that was ready for it. Then the tomb was shut and the people went away, some to eat their lunches in the cemetery and others to look for the shade of oak trees on the hill behind the graveyard.

The crickets were singing in the tall grass and the bay breeze blew in over the graves. Edith looked for Susy and found her with her new friend. They were sitting on a stone eating thick sandwiches.

Susy called out unfriendly, "Go away! There's just enough for Ella and me. Ella's my friend, aren't you, Ella? Ella knows me."

Edith turned away. A true McGillcuddy wouldn't think of¹ eating thick sandwiches with Susys and Ellas, but Edith was growing hungry. Nearly all the people were gone. As Edith walked down toward the bay she thought of Salinas. Were her people looking for her body down wells or in the quicksand holes of the Salinas River? For her family probably thought Edith was dead. Her eyes dropped. She thought how it would be to be dead, not in a dry comfortable coffin like 'Tonio Alvarez, but floating in the water of an old well, or far down under the quicksand. She felt very sad as she walked through the sunny streets until she came to the beach.

The little waves were lipping on the sand. A few row-boats lay bottom up on the beach. Edith walked thoughtfully to one of the overturned boats and sat down on it.

There came a scrabbling sound from under the boat. Edith got down on her knees and looked underneath. She leaped back quickly, for a dirty little face was peering out at her. The face and a dirty head came from under the boat, and a red dress followed, and long, skinny bare legs. It was a plain ragamuffin.² She had a dirty face and uncombed hair, and

¹ **A true McGillcuddy wouldn't think of** — Настоящая Мэглкэди и не подумала бы о том

² **It was a plain ragamuffin** [ˈræɡəmʌfɪn]. — Это была настоящая оборванка.

what was infinitely worse, she had on no pants under the dress, and she had not wiped her nose for a long time. She was on her knees now, clear of the boat¹, and she stared at Edith with animal eyes.

"What are you doing under that boat?" Edith demanded.

The ragamuffin spoke in a hoarse voice. "Nothing, I was just laying there. What's it your business?"²

"What's your name?" Edith continued sternly. Her tone frightened the wild girl.

"Name's Lizzie. And I've never seen you before."

"Of course you didn't. I came to the funeral from Salinas."

"Oh! That old funeral. I could have gone³ to that. But I didn't want to."

"Sure, you could have walked to it," Edith agreed sarcastically, "but you couldn't have come over to it from Salinas on a train."

The shot was deep. Lizzie changed the subject. "There's a lady in the town who smokes cigarettes."

"I don't believe it," Edith said coldly.

A look of triumph came on Lizzie's face. "Ho! You don't believe it, Miss Smarty-face⁴. Well, I can show her to you with a cigarette right in her mouth."

"I don't believe it," Edith said again, but there was no conviction in her tone. She knew of course that it was impossible, but Lizzie's manner made her hesitate.

"You can come with me and I'll show you," Lizzie continued. "And we can make a nickel⁵ too."

¹ **clear of the boat** — вылезла из-под лодки (досл. освобождена от лодки)

² **What's it your business?** — разг. А тебе какое дело?

³ **could have gone** — могла бы попасть (сослагательное наклонение, относящееся к прошедшему времени); то же ниже: **could have walked, could have come**

⁴ **Miss Smarty-face** — мисс Фасоня

⁵ **to make a nickel** — заработать никель (никель — мелкая монета из никеля, достоинством в 5 центов)

"How?"

"Well, this lady that smokes and a man with long hair buy everything. Everybody sells things to them. I bet they'd even buy dirt for a nickel. They aren't sharp¹; that's what my pa says."

"What are we going to sell them?" Edith asked.

"Huckleberries," said Lizzie. "You come with me to Huckleberry Hill and help to pick a bucket of berries, and we'll take them down, and the man with long hair'll give us a nickel for them, and you can see the lady smoking."

"Is the man with long hair an Indian?"

"I don't think so. He's a kind of crazy.² That's what my pa says."

"Is he scary³?"

"No, he isn't scary. He treats you nice and gives you a nickel for everything."

A warmth of yellow was in the afternoon sun as the two little girls climbed the hill among the tall straight pines. They tore their way through a blackberry thicket and the thorns didn't hurt Lizzie's bare feet. At least they came to the open slope where the neat huckleberry bushes grew, and the tips of the twigs were loaded with black fruit and the leaves of bushes were as shiny as mirrors.

"There," said Lizzie. "Now we'll pick them. Don't mind⁴ if you get leaves in the bucket because those people will buy anything."

Edith watched while her new friend filled half the bucket with pure huckleberry leaves. That helped to make the bucket fill up with berries more quickly. It took very little time

¹ **They aren't sharp** — Они не очень-то умны (**sharp** — зд. умный, сообразительный)

² **He's a kind of crazy.** — Он какой-то ненормальный.

³ **scary** — разг. жуткий, страшный

⁴ **Don't mind** — Не обращай внимания, не бойся

to fill it with the black, shiny berries. The girls' hands were purple-black with the fruit juice.

The sun was even yellower when they went back down the hill and the wind came blowing up from the bay. The little fishing boats were sailing home in the afternoon.

"Suppose they aren't home¹?" Edith suggested. "The train's going back to Salinas at four o'clock."

"Don't you worry. They'll be sitting right out in the yard on the ground, and the lady'll be smoking."

They walked through the dirty streets of Monterey. At last they came to a large white house. There were two stories to the house and the curtains were red. Beside the house there was a high wall. A heavy two-leaved² gate was in the wall, and in the middle of the gate was a big iron ring. Over the wall the tops of fresh green trees showed and the tips of ivy.

Lizzie whispered hoarsely, "They'll be sitting right on the ground. They always are."

"On the ground? No chairs?"

"Right hell³ on the ground," said Lizzie emphatically, "and a tablecloth on the ground too."

"I don't believe it," said Edith.

"Well, you watch then."

Lizzie picked up a stone from the ground and hammered on the gate. A sharp voice called, "Pull on the ring if you want to get in." Lizzie reached and gave the ring a tug⁴.

The heavy leaves folded open by themselves⁵. Edith's eyes widened; her mouth opened; her hands hid in the folds of her ruined dress. It was just as Lizzie had said it would be. The yard was flagged with smooth limestones⁶. Nice trees

¹ **aren't home** (разг.) = aren't at home

² **two-leaved** — двустворчатые

³ **Right hell** — Черт побери, прямо

⁴ **gave the ring a tug** — сильно дернула кольцо

⁵ **folded open by themselves** — раскрылись сами собой

⁶ **was flagged with smooth limestones** — был выложен гладким известняком

lined the walls. Toward the back of the yard a white cloth was on the ground and a teapot and cups. On one side of the cloth sat a lady in a white dress smoking a cigarette, and on the other side squatted a long-haired young man with a lean, sick face and eyes shining with fever. A smile came on the young man's face, but the lady did not change her expression; she just looked blankly at the two little girls standing in the open gateway. Edith and Lizzie stood self-conscious and clumsy¹. When the young man spoke, some kind of a memory arose in Edith's head.

"What is it you want, girls?"

Lizzie's hoarse voice came explosively. "Huckleberries," she croaked. "Nice fresh huckleberries. Five cents a bucket."

The young man put a lean hand in his pocket and brought out a coin. Edith and Lizzie marched forward. Lizzie held out her bucket of berries and took the coin in her purple paw. Then, without warning, she turned and ran like a rabbit out the gate. It was so silent in the yard that Edith could hear the retreating footsteps for a time after the disappearance of her friend.

Edith turned slowly to the people. The lady's face had not changed. The young man smiled ruefully. "She did you, didn't she?" he observed.

Then Edith's anger arose. "That's not all," she said sharply. "The bucket's more than half leaves."

The long-haired man smiled on. "It always is," he said gently.

"You knew it?" Edith demanded.

"Oh! Gracious³, yes. But," he said softly, "I didn't care."

The woman on the other side of the cloth spoke for the first time. "They just take you for a fool. They make a fool of you."

¹ **self-conscious** [ˌselfˈkɒnʃəs] **and clumsy** — зд. смущенные и растерянные

² **She did you, didn't she?** — Она обманула (обставила) тебя, верно? (разделительный вопрос)

³ **Oh! Gracious** [ˈɡreɪʃəs] — О, боже мой!

The man pinched the tip of his nose. "It's not bad sport to be a fool," he said, " — for five cents." He faced Edith again. "Will you have a cup of tea?"

She looked yearningly at the fat brown teapot on the ground and at the fat brown sugar bowl and cream pitcher. "I'm not allowed to have tea. My mother won't let me¹."

The man bowed in the face of the law².

Edith continued quickly, "But if it's half milk, that's cambric tea³."

"Certainly it is," he said sharply. "Certainly it is."

"And I can have that."

He poured it for her and held out the brown sugar bowl. Edith sat down on the ground. The woman still gazed at her, but Edith's courage came back. Edith was what she was. "You aren't an Indian, I guess," she observed.

"No, I'm really not."

"Because," she went on, "you talk pretty near like Granma McGillcuddy⁴."

"You have a Granma McGillcuddy?" the young man cried.

"My own name is Edith McGillcuddy and I live in Salinas and I came on a train to the free funeral..."

The man turned to the woman. "Take note of this," he said happily. "There is more in a line than I could do.⁵ There's history in it and if you were so minded⁶ — philosophy."

¹ **won't let me** — не разрешает мне (модальный глагол will с отрицанием имеет здесь эмфатическое значение)

² **bowed in the face of the law** — склонился перед лицом закона (ирон.)

³ **cambric tea** ['keimbrik 'ti:] — сладкий кипяток пополам с молоком

⁴ **pretty near like Granma McGillcuddy** — очень похоже на бабушку Мэгллади

⁵ **There is more in a line than I could do.** — В этом штрихе больше значения, чем я мог бы показать.

⁶ **if you were so minded** — при соответствующем образе мыслей (**were** — сослагательное наклонение)

The woman looked slightly annoyed.

Edith sipped her cambric tea and continued. "I should have gone¹ to Sunday school."

"You should, all right²," agreed the man. "Salinas is twenty miles away, isn't it?"

"Yes, and it's a nice town, but there's no ocean beside it and it's got twenty saloons." Edith nodded to show how bad the last fact was.

"The McGillcuddys of Salinas," he murmured, "and you came in a train to the free — look³, what's a free funeral?"

At that moment a high scream filled the air. Edith grew tense. The scream was repeated. "I know," she cried. "It's the train going back." She ran wildly out through the big gates and down the hill. The train was just beginning to move when she climbed aboard.

And that was how Edith McGillcuddy met Robert Louis Stevenson.

An old old lady told me this story. It happened to her when she was a little girl and she remembered the details very well. I changed the names of course. I sent her a copy and she wrote to me saying — "There are three terrible mistakes. There were no black stockings in those days, no nickels and, more the pity, no all-day suckers. Otherwise," she wrote, "that is the way it happened."

¹ **I should have gone** — Я должна была пойти

² **You should, all right** — Ты должна была, верно

³ **look** — зд. послушай

Exercises



Checking Comprehension

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

- 1) Salinas was a nice little town in California.
- 2) The saloons fought for temperance and decency.
- 3) The churches kept the town in ignorance and vice.
- 4) The McGillcuddys belonged to the good element.
- 5) Edith was a six-year-old girl.
- 6) Edith was a nice girl, and her instincts were good.
- 7) One Sunday morning Edith started on her way to Sunday school.
- 8) On her way to school Edith met Lizzie.
- 9) Susy was a little girl of Edith's age and class.
- 10) Susy was going to a free funeral that day.
- 11) The girls were going to Monterey on a funeral train.
- 12) The train had only one car.
- 13) There were a few people on the train who were combining a funeral and a free train ride.
- 14) The weather was cold and rainy that day.
- 15) In Monterey Susy left Edith and allied herself with a little boy.
- 16) Edith came to the beach.
- 17) From under the boat a boy came out.
- 18) Lizzie suggested that they should go and see a woman who smoked.
- 19) The girls gathered huckleberries which they wanted to give to the smoking woman and the strange man for a nickel.
- 20) Lizzie took her coin and ran away leaving Edith alone.
- 21) The man sitting next to the smoking woman had short hair.

- 22) They offered Edith a cup of tea but she refused to have it.
- 23) Edith thought that the man was an Indian.
- 24) The man was Robert Louis Stevenson.
- 25) It was the narrator's mother who told him the story of meeting R.L.S.

2 Put the sentences in the right order.

- 1) Susy said she was going to a free funeral.
- 2) Edith gave up and the girls hurried to the depot.
- 3) The granite vault was open, its bronze doors wide.
- 4) They got there just in time.
- 5) Edith walked to one of the overturned boats on the beach.
- 6) The man poured out tea for Edith and held out the brown sugar-bowl.
- 7) Without warning Lizzie turned and ran like a rabbit out the gate. Edith watched while her new friend filled half the bucket with pure huckleberry leaves.
- 8) On one side of the cloth sat a lady in a white dress smoking a cigarette.
- 9) Edith was given five cents and started on her way to Sunday school.
- 10) The train raced at 20 miles an hour through the ripening country.
- 11) The people went away, some to eat their sandwiches, others to look for the shade of oak trees.
- 12) She walked around the fence and saw Susy Nugger.
- 13) Edith saw Susy and her new friend eating sandwiches.
- 14) The face and head of a dirty girl came from under the boat.
- 15) A huge scream filled the air and Edith grew tense.
- 16) They came to a large white house, where the curtains were red.

17) Lizzie told Edith that there was a lady in town who smoked cigarettes.

3 Say what you have learned about:

- the McGillcuddys;
- Edith;
- Susy;
- Lizzie;
- Ella;
- the smoking woman;
- the long-haired man.



Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1) Edith walked around the fence and at the corner there was | a) forgetting the new blacking. |
| 2) Edith listened to Susy with great interest | b) leaving the yellow fields behind. |
| 3) Edith scuffed one toe in the dirt | c) Susy Nugger, a little girl of Edith's age. |
| 4) The train entered the country | d) unconsciously picking her hair ribbon. |
| 5) The crowd stood in a big half-circle | e) facing the entrance to the vault. |
| 6) Edith stood between two big men | f) smoking a cigarette. |
| 7) Susy and Ella sat on a stone | g) peering out at Edith. |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 8) There came a dirty face from under the boat | h) watching the inside of the vault. |
| 9) On one side of the cloth sat a lady in a white dress | i) eating their sandwiches. |
| 10) Edith looked at the fat brown teapot | j) saying she was not allowed to have tea. |

2 Fill in the gaps with *what* or *that*.

- 1) Mrs. McGillcuddy labored at making the trousers ____ were sent twice a year to Africa to improve the morals of those backward peoples.
- 2) Edith knew ____ she shouldn't stop, but she did.
- 3) Edith said ____ she was going to Sunday school and asked Susy ____ she was doing.
- 4) She said ____ Susy was planning was not a very good thing to do.
- 5) Edith knew ____ everything ____ Susy was doing was terribly wrong.
- 6) It is remarkable ____ during the whole trip no one fell off the train.
- 7) Edith didn't know ____ a bastard was, but she was glad to be one.
- 8) ____ Edith's family probably thought was ____ she was dead.
- 9) She had a dirty face, and ____ was infinitely worse, she had on no pants under the dress.
- 10) They aren't sharp; ____ is ____ my pa says.
- 11) ____ is it you want, girls?
- 12) ____ Edith saw was exactly ____ Lizzie had said she would see.
- 13) And you came in a train to the free — look, ____ is a free funeral?

Say what the italicized words mean.

- 1) There was a small *vicious element*.
- 2) This was *a matter of alarm* to Mr. and Mrs. McGill-cuddys.
- 3) Susy was a girl of Edith's age but not *of her class*.
- 4) I'm going to *a free funeral*.
- 5) The last two cars were crowded with *less formal people*.
- 6) There were *courting couples*.
- 7) Through *the ripening country* the train rushed at 20 miles an hour.
- 8) A few carriages were waiting for *the immediate family*.
- 9) She thought how it would be to be dead, floating in the water of an old well or far down under *the quicksand*.
- 10) She was *a plain ragamuffin*.
- 11) He is *a kind of crazy*.
- 12) She just looked *blankly* at the little girls standing in the open gateway.
- 13) Then, *without speaking*, she turned and ran out the gate.
- 14) There were no *nickels*, no *all-day suckers* in those days.
- 15) The man bowed *in the face of the law*.

Say which word doesn't go with the others and why.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|----------|
| 1) summer | autumn | winter | February |
| 2) look | see | stare | gaze |
| 3) flower | tree | stone | plant |
| 4) large | big | huge | small |
| 5) face | eyes | nose | cheeks |
| 6) town | city | village | country |
| 7) tea | milk | whisky | coffee |

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| 8) California | New York | Los Angeles | Chicago |
| 9) funeral | gate | watch | outskirts |
| 10) tea-pot | ice-cream | cream-pitcher | sugar-bowl |

Open the brackets to make the story complete.

- 1) Edith walked carefully (keep) dust from (fly) on her shoes, and she (not climb) a fence because by so (do) she might have torn her stockings. If she (climb) the fence none of the adventure (happen). She (walk) around it instead and, at the corner, (sit) among the bushes, (be) Susy Nugger. Her dress (be) gray with dirt and she (wear) neither shoes nor stockings. Occasionally she (remove) the sucker (see) how it (get) along.
- 2) The priest and the family sat on the first car. The last two cars (crowd) with less formal people and the passages between the benches (clutter) with lunch baskets and paper bags. Edith (see) with relief that she and Susy (not be) the only ones who (combine) a funeral and a free ride. For there (be) courting couples whose gravity (brake) constantly with giggles and there (be) children who (need) a leader or an incident (start) (fight).
- 3) The granite vault was open, its bronze doors wide. The crowd of people (stand) in a big half-circle (face) the entrance. The coffin (put) in front of the door. The people (put) their lunch baskets between tombstones, out of the hot sun. Edith (be) alone now, for Susy (ally) herself with a little girl who (carry) a big lunch pail. Edith (see) them (walk) in the procession, Susy (help) (carry) the pail. And now the grave service (go) on, and Edith (stand)

between two big men. She (can) (see) the inside of the vault, where other coffins (lie).



Discussing the Story

1 Prove that:

- 1) Edith was a girl of bad instincts.
- 2) at first Edith had no intention of going anywhere but Sunday school.
- 3) Susy made Edith change her mind and go to a free funeral.
- 4) Susy might not be nice but her words were logical.
- 5) the funeral train was festive in a mournful kind of way.
- 6) there were people on the train who were combining a funeral and a free ride.
- 7) it was remarkable that during the whole trip no one fell off the train.
- 8) Edith was glad to be one of 'Tonio's bastards.
- 9) Edith was a very proud girl.
- 10) Edith was very sad after she had left the cemetery.
- 11) Lizzie didn't often go by train.
- 12) Edith was very much intrigued by Lizzie's words about the smoking woman.
- 13) what Edith saw in the yard was really surprising and strange.
- 14) Lizzie wanted to get some money very much.
- 15) not everything in the story was true.

2 Add more information to the following:

- 1) Twenty saloons kept the town in ignorance and vice.

- 2) The little twelve-year-old Edith was a problem to the family.
- 3) Had she climbed the fence none of the adventure would have happened.
- 4) Susy watched with satisfaction the interest rising in Edith's face.
- 5) Nice people she might not be, but logician she was.
- 6) The funeral train was festive in a mournful kind of way.
- 7) The last two cars were crowded with less formal people.
- 8) The train raced at 20 miles an hour through the ripening country.
- 9) The crowd of people stood in a big half-circle facing the entrance to the vault.
- 10) Edith didn't know what a bastard was, but she was glad to be one if it gave her an official position at the funeral.
- 11) A true McGillcuddy wouldn't think of eating thick sandwiches with Susys and Ellas.
- 12) There came a scrabbling sound from under the boat.
- 13) "I don't believe it," Edith said but there was no conviction in her tone.
- 14) It took very little time to fill the bucket with the berries.
- 15) There were two stories to the house and the curtains were red.
- 16) It was just as Lizzie had said it would be.
- 17) The young man put a lean hand in his pocket and brought out a coin.
- 18) The man bowed in the face of the law.
- 19) An old old lady told me this story.

3 Make up and act out a talk between:

- Edith and Susy (about the free funeral);

- Edith and Lizzie (about the smoking woman and the man);
- Edith and the long-haired man.

4 Imagine that you are:

1) **Edith.** Say:

- why you walked carefully to Sunday school;
- how you met Susy;
- what Susy suggested doing and why;
- what you saw on the funeral train;
- what you saw at the cemetery;
- how you got acquainted with Lizzie;
- how you got acquainted with the smoking woman and the long-haired man;

2) **Susy.** Say:

- what you were doing when you met Edith;
- what you suggested doing and why;
- what you saw on the funeral train;
- why you left Edith.

3) **Lizzie.** Say:

- how you got acquainted with Edith;
- why you told her about the smoking woman;
- what you suggested doing and why;
- why you ran away and left Edith.

5 What do you think?

- 1) Why do you think the author speaks about the two elements of Salinas?
- 2) What do you think of Edith (Susy, Lizzie)? What kind of girl was she?
- 3) Would you join a funeral for fun? Why?

- 4) Why do you think the story is called "How Edith McGillcuddy met R.L.S."?
- 5) Why do you think Edith could hardly believe that there was a woman in Monterey who smoked cigarettes? What do you think about smoking? About people who smoke?
- 6) Lizzie said: "Don't mind if you get leaves in the bucket because those people will buy anything." Why do you think she said it? Why do you think those people were ready to buy anything?
- 7) What do you think the message of the story is?



SAINT KATY THE VIRGIN

In P... (as the French say), in the year 13..., there lived a bad man who kept a bad pig. He was a bad man because he laughed too much at the wrong times and at the wrong people¹. He laughed at the good brothers of M...² when they came to the door for a bit of whiskey or a piece of silver, and he laughed at tithe time³. When Brother Clement fell in the mill

¹ **at the wrong times and at the wrong people** — в неподходящее время и не над тем, кем надо (**wrong** — не тот, неподходящий)

² **the good brothers of M...** — зд. добрая братия (имеются в виду монахи М-ского монастыря)

³ **at tithe time** — во время сбора церковной десятины

pond and drowned because he would not drop¹ the sack of salt he was carrying, the bad man, Roark, laughed until he had to go to bed for it. When you think of the low, nasty kind of laughter it was, you'll see what a bad man this Roark was, and you'll not be surprised that he didn't pay his tithes and got himself talked about for excommunication². You see, Roark didn't have the proper kind of a face for a laugh to come out of³. It was a dark, tight face, and when he laughed it looked as though Roark's leg had just been torn off⁴ and his face was getting ready to scream about it. In addition he called people fools, which is unkind and unwise even if they are. Nobody knew what made Roark so bad except that he had been a traveller and seen bad things about the world.

You see the atmosphere the bad pig, Katy, grew up in, and maybe it's no wonder. There are books written how Katy came from a long line of bad pigs; how Katy's father was a chicken eater and everybody knew it, and how Katy's mother would make a meal out of her own litter if she was let⁵. But that isn't true. Katy's mother and father were good modest pigs as far as nature has provided pigs with modesty, which isn't far.⁶ But still, they had the spirit of modesty as a lot of people have.

¹ **would not drop** — не хотел бросить (модальный глагол **would not** выражает здесь упорное нежелание)

² **got himself talked about for excommunication** — говорили об его отлучении

³ **didn't have the proper kind of a face for a laugh to come out of** — у него было неподходящее для смеха лицо (букв. чтобы смех выходил из него)

⁴ **as though Roark's leg had just been torn off** — как будто бы у Рока только что оторвало ногу (сослагательное наклонение)

⁵ **Katy's mother would make a meal out of her own litter if she was let** — мать Кэти съедала свое потомство, если ей давали это сделать (модальный глагол **would** выражает здесь повторность действия в прошлом)

⁶ **which isn't far** — а этого не слишком много

Katy's mother had litter after litter of nice red hungry pigs, as normal and decent as you could wish. You must see that the badness of Katy wasn't anything she got by inheritance, so she must have picked it up¹ from the man Roark.

There was Katy lying in the straw with her eyes shut and her pink nose wrinkled, as fine and quiet little pig as you ever saw, until the day when Roark went out to the sty to name the litter. "You'll be Brigid," he said, "and you're Rory and — turn over you little devil! — you're Katy," and from that minute Katy was a bad pig, the worst pig, in fact, that was ever in the County of P...

She began by stealing most of the milk, so that poor Rory and Brigid and the rest turned out runts². Pretty soon, Katy was twice as big as her brothers and sisters and twice as strong. And one at a time³, Katy caught Brigid and Rory and the rest and ate them. With such a start, you might expect almost any kind of a sin out of Katy⁴; and sure enough, it wasn't long before she began eating chickens and ducks, until at last Roark interfered. He put her in a strong sty; at least it was strong on his side⁵. After that, what chickens Katy ate⁶ she got from the neighbors.

You should have seen⁷ the face of Katy. From the beginning it was a wicked face. The evil yellow eyes of hers would frighten you even if you had⁸ a stick to knock her on

¹ **she must have picked it up** — она, должно быть, переняла ее

² **turned out runts** — выросли коротышками

³ **one at a time** — одну за другой

⁴ **you might expect almost any kind of a sin out of Katy** — от Кэти можно было ожидать почти любого греха

⁵ **it was strong on his side** — хлев был отгорожен плотной стеной от двора Рока

⁶ **what chickens Katy ate** — тех цыплят, которых Кэти поедала

⁷ **should have seen** — следовало бы увидеть (*модальный глагол should + Perfect Infinitive означает зд. следовало бы*); то же ниже: **who should have been ashamed** — которому следовало бы стыдиться

⁸ **would frighten you even if you had** — испугали бы вас даже если бы у вас была (*сослагательное наклонение в условном предложении*)

the nose with. She became the terror of the neighborhood. At night, Katy would go stealing¹ out of a hole in her sty to raid hens. Now and then² even a child disappeared and was heard of no more. And Roark, who should have been ashamed and sad, grew fonder and fonder of Katy. He said she was the best pig he ever owned, and had more sense than any pig in the county.

After a while the whisper went around that it was a were-pig³ that walked about in the night and bit people on the legs and rooted in gardens and ate ducks. Some even went so far as to say it was Roark himself who changed into a pig and stole through the hedges at night. That was the kind of reputation Roark had with his neighbors.

Well, Katy was a big pig now, and it came time for her to produce a litter. And one night she had her litter. She cleaned them all up and licked them off the way you'd think motherhood had changed her ways⁴. When she got them all dry and clean, she placed them in a row and ate every one of them. It was too much even for a bad man like Roark and he got ready to slaughter Katy. He was just getting the knife ready⁵ when along the path came Brother Colin and Brother Paul on their way collecting tithes. They were sent out from the Monastery of M... and though they didn't expect to get anything out of Roark, they thought they'd give him a try anyhow⁶. Brother Paul was a thin, strong man, with a thin strong face and a sharp eye and unconditional piety written all

¹ **would go stealing** — обычно тайком вылезала (*модальный глагол would выражает здесь повторность действия в прошлом*)

² **Now and then** — Время от времени

³ **the whisper went around that it was a were-pig** — пошли слухи, что это свинья-оборотень

⁴ **the way you'd think motherhood had changed her ways** — так, что можно было подумать, что материнство изменило ее повадки

⁵ **He was just getting the knife ready** — Он как раз точил нож

⁶ **they'd give him a try anyhow** — они все-таки попробуют

over him¹, while Brother Colin was a short round man with a wide round face. Brother Paul looked forward to trying the graces of God² in Heaven but Brother Colin was all for testing them³ on earth. The people called Colin a fine man and Paul a good man. They went tithing together, because what Brother Colin couldn't get by persuasion, Brother Paul dug out with threatenings and descriptions of the fires of Hell.

"Roark!" said Brother Paul. "We're out tithing. You won't go pickling your soul in sulphur⁴, will you?"

Roark stopped sharpening the knife, and his eyes for evilness might have been Katy's own eyes⁵. He started out to laugh, and then the beginning of it stuck in his throat. He got a look on his face like the look Katy had when she was for eating⁶ her litter. "I have a pig for you," said Roark, and he put the knife away.

The Brothers were amazed, for up to that time they'd got nothing out of Roark. "A pig?" said Brother Colin suspiciously. "What kind of a pig?"

"The pig that's in the sty alone there," said Roark, and his eyes seemed to turn yellow⁷.

¹ **with... unconditional piety written all over him** — весь его облик выражал бескомпромиссное благочестие (досл. с бескомпромиссной святостью, написанной на нем)

² **looked forward to trying the graces of God** — с нетерпением ждал момента, когда испытает милость божью (to look forward to + Gerund — с нетерпением ждать чего-л.)

³ **was all for testing them** — был за то, чтобы изведать ее (милость бога)

⁴ **You won't go pickling your soul in sulphur** — Ведь ты не хочешь замариновать свою душу в серном котле

⁵ **his eyes for evilness might have been Katy's own eyes** — его глаза по их злобному выражению могли бы быть глазами самой Кэти

⁶ **she was for eating** — она собиралась съесть

⁷ **his eyes seemed to turn yellow** — казалось, его глаза пожелтели (субъектный инфинитивный оборот)

The Brothers hurried over to the sty and looked in. They noted the size of Katy and the fat on her, and they stared unbelievably. Colin could think of nothing but the great hams she had and the bacon she wore about like a top coat¹. "We'll get a sausage for ourselves from this," he whispered. But Brother Paul was thinking of the praise from Father Benedict when he heard they'd got a pig out of Roark. Paul turned away.

"When will you send this pig over?" he asked.

"I'll bring nothing," Roark cried. "It's your pig there. You take her with you or she will stay here."

The Brothers did not argue. They were too glad to get anything. Paul slipped a cord through the nose-ring of Katy and led her out of the sty; and for a moment Katy followed them as though she were² a really good pig. As the three went through the gate, Roark called after them, "Her name is Katy," and the laugh that had been kept up in his throat so long broke out.

"It's a fine big sow," Brother Paul remarked uneasily.

Brother Colin was about to answer³ him, when something like a wolf trap caught him by the back of the leg. Colin yelled and turned around. There was Katy chewing up a piece of the calf of his leg⁴, and the look on her face like the devil's own look. Katy chewed slowly and swallowed; then she started forward to get another piece of Brother Colin, but in that instant Brother Paul stepped forward and landed a fine big kick on the end of her snout⁵. If there had been evil in Katy's

¹ **the bacon she wore about like a top coat** — сало, которое облегло ее как верхняя одежда

² **as though she were** — как будто она была (сослагательное наклонение в уступительном предложении)

³ **was about to answer** — собирался ответить

⁴ **There was Katy chewing up a piece of the calf of his leg** — Он увидел Кэти, дожевывавшую кусок его икры

⁵ **landed a fine big kick on the end of her snout** — «закатил» ей хороший пинок (ногой) по пяточку (snout — морда, рыло)

face before, there were devils in her eyes then. She moved forward snorting and clicking her teeth like a bulldog. The Brothers didn't wait for her; they ran to a tree beside the way and up they climbed¹ until at last they were out of reach of the terrible Katy.

Roark had come down to his gate to see them off, and he stood there laughing the way they knew² they'd get no help from him. Below them, on the ground, Katy strode back and forth; she dug the ground and rooted out great pieces of turf to show her strength. Brother Paul threw a branch at her, and she tore it to pieces, all the time looking up at them with her yellow eyes and grinning to herself.

The two Brothers seated themselves miserably in the tree. "Did you give her a good kick on the nose?" Brother Colin asked hopefully.

Brother Paul looked down at his foot and then at the tough leather snout of Katy. "The kick of my foot would knock down any pig but an elephant³," he said.

"You cannot argue with a pig," Brother Colin said.

Katy strode ferociously about under the tree. For a long time the Brothers sat in silence. At last Brother Paul observed: "You wouldn't say pigs had much the nature of a lion now, would you?⁴"

"More the nature of the devil," Colin said wearily.

¹ **up they climbed** — взобрались наверх (*вместо* they climbed up; *инверсия придает фразе большую эмоциональность*)

² **laughing the way they knew** — смеялся так, что они знали

³ **The kick of my foot would knock down any pig but an elephant** — удар моей ноги сбил бы с ног любую свинью, разве что она была бы величиной со слона (*сослагательное наклонение*)

⁴ **You wouldn't say pigs had much the nature of a lion now, would you?** — Вы сейчас не стали бы утверждать, что свиньи близки по натуре львам, правда? (*сослагательное наклонение, разделительный вопрос*)

Paul sat straight up and examined Katy with new interest. Then he held his crucifix out before him, and, in a terrible voice cried, "APAGE SATANAS!¹"

Katy shuddered as though a strong wind had struck her², but still she came on. "APAGE SATANAS!" Paul cried again and Katy was once more shocked but unbeaten. A third time Brother Paul hurled the exorcism³, but Katy had recovered from the first shock now. Brother Paul turned discouraged eyes to Colin. "Nature of the devil," he said wearily.

Katy ground her teeth together⁴ with horrible pleasure.

"Before I got that idea about the exorcism," Paul said, "I was wondering about Daniel in the lion's den⁵, and would the same thing work on a pig?"

Brother Colin watched him thoughtfully. "There may be some defects in the nature of a lion," he said. "Maybe lions are not so heretic as pigs. Every time there's a tight place for a pious man to get out of, there's a lion in it.⁶ Look at Daniel, look at Sampson⁷, look at any martyrs in the religious list; and

¹ **APAGE SATANAS!** ['əpɑ:ʒ 'sætənæs] — Изыди, сатана! (*лат.*)

² **as though a strong wind had struck her** — как если бы порыв сильного ветра ударил ее (*сослагательное наклонение в уступительном предложении*)

³ **hurled** ['hɜ:ld] **the exorcism** ['eksɔ:sɪzm] — произнес заклинание (*to exorcise* — изгонять беса)

⁴ **Katy ground her teeth together** — Кэти скрежетала зубами

⁵ **Daniel in the lion's den** — Даниил в логове льва (имеется в виду библейский пророк Даниил, спасшийся из львиного логова благодаря своей вере в бога)

⁶ **Every time there's a tight place for a pious man to get out of, there's a lion in it.** — Каждый раз, когда благочестивый человек попадает в опасное положение, из которого трудно выбраться, обязательно там оказывается лев.

⁷ **Sampson** — Самсон; библейский герой, голыми руками растерзавший льва, который напал на него

I could name many cases like Androcles¹ that aren't religious at all. If there's a lion in all those stories it must be because of all creatures, the lion is most affected by the force of religion. I think the lion must have been created as a kind of object lesson². But the pig now — there is no record in my memory that a pig recognizes any force but a kick on the nose or a knife in the throat. Pigs in general, and this pig in particular, are the most heretic of beasts."

"Still," Brother Paul went on, paying little attention to the lesson, "when you've got a crucifix in your hand, it would be a dirty shame not to give it a good try, be it on lion or on pig³. The exorcism did not work, and that means nothing." He started to untie the rope which served him for a belt. Brother Colin watched him with horror.

"Paul, lad," he cried, "Brother Paul, for the love of God, do not go down to that pig." But Paul paid him no attention. He untied his belt and to the end of it tied the chain of his crucifix; then, leaning back until he was hanging by his knees⁴, Paul lowered the rope like a fishing line and made the iron crucifix swing toward Katy.

As for Katy⁵, she came forward ready to snatch it and tread it under her feet. The face of Katy was a tiger's face. Just

¹ **Androcles** — имеется в виду легендарный рассказ о римском рабе Андрокле. Андрокл был брошен на арену на растерзание льву, которому он когда-то во время своих скитаний по лесу вытащил из лапы занозу. Лев узнал его и не тронул.

² **the lion must have been created as a kind of object lesson** — лев, должно быть, был создан для наглядности (*досл.* как нечто вроде наглядного урока)

³ **it would be a dirty shame not to give it a good try, be it on lion or on pig** — было бы тягчайшим позором не испробовать его (распятия) силу как следует, будь это надо львом или над свиньей (*согласительное наклонение*)

⁴ **until he was hanging by his knees** — пока не повис, зацепившись коленками

⁵ **As for Katy** — Что касается Кэти

as she reached the cross, the sharp shadow of it fell on her face, and the cross itself was reflected in her yellow eyes. Katy stopped — paralyzed. The air, the tree, the earth shuddered in silence, while goodness fought with sin.

Then, slowly, two great tears squeezed out of the eyes of Katy, and before you could think, she was stretched on the ground, making the sign of the cross with her right hoof and sobbing in pain at the realization of her crimes.

Brother Paul swang the cross a full minute before he drew himself up¹.

All this time Roark had been watching² from his gate. From that day on³, he was no longer a bad man; his whole life was changed in a moment. Indeed, he told the story over and over to anyone who would listen⁴. Roark said he had never seen anything so grand in his life.

Brother Paul rose and stood on the branch. He drew himself to his full height. Then, using his free hand for gestures, Brother Paul delivered the Sermon on the Mount in beautiful Latin⁵ to the sobbing groaning Katy under the tree. When he finished, there was complete and holy silence except for the sobs and sniffles of the repentant pig⁶.

¹ **drew himself up** — выпрямился; см. ниже: **drew himself to his full height** — выпрямился во весь рост

² **All this time Roark had been watching** — Все это время Рок наблюдал

³ **From that day on** — Начиная с того дня

⁴ **who would listen** — кто соглашался его слушать (*модальный глагол would* выражает здесь волеизъявление)

⁵ **delivered the Sermon on the Mount in beautiful Latin** — произнес Нагорную проповедь на прекрасной латыни (Имеется в виду проповедь, согласно евангельскому преданию произнесенная Иисусом Христом на горе.)

⁶ **except for the sobs and sniffles of the repentant pig** — если не считать (*досл.* за исключением) рыданий и сопения раскаявшейся свиньи

It is doubtful whether Brother Colin was a true priest-militant¹ by nature. "Do... do you think it is safe to go down now?" he asked.

For answer, Brother Paul broke a branch from the tree and threw it at the pig. Katy sobbed aloud and raised a tear-stained face to them, a face from which all evil had gone; the yellow eyes were golden with repentance and pain. The Brothers got down the tree, put the cord through Katy's nose-ring again, and down the road they walked with the pig trotting behind them.

News that they were bringing home a pig from Roark caused such excitement that, on arriving² at the gates of M..., Brothers Paul and Colin found a crowd of monks awaiting them. Suddenly Father Benedict walked through the crowd. His face wore such a smile that Colin was made sure of his sausage and Paul of his praise. Then, to the horror of everyone present, Katy strode to a little font beside the chapel door, put her right hoof in holy water and crossed herself. It was a moment before anyone spoke. Then Father Benedict's stern voice rang out in anger. "Who was it that³ converted this pig?"

Brother Paul stepped forward. "I did it, Father."

"You are a fool," said Father Benedict.

"A fool? I thought you would be pleased, Father."

"You are a fool," Father Benedict repeated. "We can't slaughter this pig. This pig is a Christian."

"There is more rejoicing in heaven...⁴" Brother Paul began to quote.

¹ **priest-militant** — воинствующий борец за церковь

² **on arriving** — по прибытии

³ **Who was it that** — И кто же это (*оборот* it is... that *служит* для выделения какого-л. члена предложения)

⁴ **There is more rejoicing in heaven...** — Начало евангельского изречения: «Так на небесах более радости будет об одном грешнике кающемся, нежели о девяноста девяти праведниках...» (*Евангелие от Луки XV, 7*)

"Hush!" said Father Benedict. "There are plenty of Christians. This year there's a great shortage of pigs."

It would take¹ a whole volume to tell of the thousands of sick beds Katy visited, of the comfort she carried into palaces and cottages. She sat by beds of pain and her dear golden eyes brought relief to the sufferers. For a while it was thought that, because of her sex, she should leave the monastery and enter a nunnery. But, as Father Benedict remarked, one need only look at Katy to be convinced of her purity².

The rest of Katy's life was one long record of good deeds. And one morning the Brothers began to suspect that their community possessed a saint. On that morning Katy rose from her seat, strode to the altar, and, with a pious look on her face, spun like a top on the tip of her tail³ for one hour and three-quarters. The Brothers looked on with astonishment. This was a wonderful example of what a saint life could do.

From that time on, M... became a place of pilgrim-age. Long lines of travellers came into the valley and stopped at the taverns kept by the good Brothers. Daily at four o'clock, Katy came out of the gates and blessed the crowd. If any were ill she touched them and they were cured. Fifty years after her death, she was added to the Calendar of the Elect⁴.

The proposition was put forward that she should be called⁵ Saint Katy the Virgin. However, a minority argued that Katy was not a virgin since she had, in her sinful days, produced a litter. The opposing party replied that it made no difference at all.

¹ **It would take** — Потребовалось бы (*сослагательное наклонение*)

² **one need only look at Katy to be convinced of her purity** — нужно только взглянуть на Кэти, чтобы убедиться в ее чистоте

³ **spun like a top on the tip of her tail** — вертелась волчком на кончике хвоста

⁴ **she was added to the Calendar of the Elect** — ее имя внесли в календарь святых (*досл. избранных*)

⁵ **that she should be called** — что ее следует называть

In the chapel at M... there is a jeweled reliquary, and inside, on a bed of crimson satin lie the bones of the Saint. People come great distances to kiss the little box, and such as do¹, go away leaving their troubles behind them. This holy relic has been found to cure the ringworm.² There is a record left by a woman who visited the chapel to be cured of it³. She tells us that she rubbed the reliquary against her cheek, and at the moment her face touched the holy object, a hair mole she had possessed from birth immediately disappeared and never returned.

Exercises



Checking Comprehension

1 Say who:

- 1) was considered to be a chicken eater.
- 2) once fell in the mill pond.
- 3) ate Brigid and Rory.
- 4) once got ready to slaughter Katy.
- 5) was a short round man with a wide round face.
- 6) looked forward to trying the graces of God in Heaven.
- 7) was thinking of getting a sausage from Katy.
- 8) called people fools.
- 9) converted Katy.
- 10) said that the Brothers were fools to convert the pig.
- 11) was added to the Calendar of the Elect.
- 12) didn't want to call Katy a virgin.
- 13) was cured of the ringworm.

¹ **and such as do** — и те, кто это делают

² **This holy relic has been found to cure the ringworm** [ˈrɪŋwɜ:m]. — Выяснилось, что эти святые останки исцеляют от стригущего лишая. (субъектный инфинитивный оборот)

³ **to be cured of it** — чтобы излечиться от этого

2 Put the sentences in the right order.

- 1) Roark got ready to slaughter Katy.
- 2) It came time for Katy to produce a litter.
- 3) Katy began by stealing most of the milk.
- 4) Paul led Katy out of the sty.
- 5) Katy became the terror of the neighborhood.
- 6) Katy ate everyone of her litter.
- 7) The yellow eyes of the pig were golden with repentance.
- 8) Fifty years after her death Katy was added to the Calendar of the Elect.
- 9) The Brothers ran to a tree and climbed it to be out of reach of Katy.
- 10) Roark gave Brother Paul and Brother Colin his pig.
- 11) Brother Paul made the iron crucifix swing toward Katy.
- 12) Father Benedict was not happy about Katy's having been converted.
- 13) The rest of Katy's life was one long record of good deeds.

3 Say what you have learned about:

- Roark;
- Brother Paul;
- Brother Colin;
- Father Benedict;
- Katy.



Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Match the male with the female of animals.

Male	Female
boar	pig
lion	cow
tiger	lioness
dog	bitch
bull	hen
cock	duck
drake	vixen
gander	tigress
fox	goose

2 Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the box putting them in the proper form.

to have the spirit of modesty
to get by inheritance
twice as ... as
now and then
to give smb a try
to be about to answer
to be out of reach
back and forth
to convert
a great shortage of
it makes no difference
to come great distances
to cure
to recover from
to work

1) The badness of Katy wasn't anything she ____.

- 2) Up they climbed until they ____ of the pig.
- 3) Brother Colin ____ him, when something caught him by the leg.
- 4) "Who was it that ____ this pig?" asked Father Benedict.
- 5) They ____ as a lot of people have.
- 6) Pretty soon, Katy was ____ big ____ her brothers and sisters.
- 7) They thought they ____.
- 8) Katy strode ____, she dug the ground and rooted out great pieces of turf.
- 9) That year there was ____ pigs.
- 10) ____ a child disappeared and was heard of no more.
- 11) The opposing party said that ____ at all.
- 12) Katy ____ from the first shock now.
- 13) There was a woman who visited the chapel ____ of the ringworm.
- 14) The exorcism ____, and that means nothing.
- 15) People ____ to kiss the little box.

3 Explain the difference between the following pairs of sentences.

- 1) • She began by stealing most of the milk.
• She began stealing most of the milk.
- 2) • You should have seen the face of Katy.
• You should see the face of Katy.
- 3) • He called people fools, which is unwise.
• He called people who are unwise fools.
- 4) • Roark stopped sharpening the knife.
• Roark stopped to sharpen the knife.
- 5) • The kick of my foot would knock down any pig.
• The kick of my foot will knock down any pig.

- 6) • Katy came forward to snatch the iron crucifix.
• Katy came forward snatching the iron crucifix.
- 7) • He heard they'd got a pig out of Roark.
• He heard them getting a pig out of Roark.

4 Fill in the gaps with prepositions where necessary.

- 1) She began ____ stealing most of the milk.
- 2) Brother Paul looked forward ____ trying the graces of God in Heaven.
- 3) Brother Colin was all ____ testing them on earth.
- 4) Roark stopped ____ sharpening the knife.
- 5) ____ arriving at the gates the two Brothers found a crowd of monks awaiting them.
- 6) Brother Paul insisted ____ testing the crucifix on the pig.
- 7) Roark didn't object ____ giving his pig to Brother Colin and Brother Paul.
- 8) Katy was busy ____ visiting sick beds.
- 9) The story of Katy the Virgin is worth ____ reading.
- 10) It was no use ____ trying to make Roark stop laughing.

5 Explain what the following words mean and use them in the situations from the text.

tithe time	Heaven
excommunication	crucifix
sin	repentance
were-pig	purity
the graces of God	virgin



Discussing the Story

1 Prove that:

- 1) Roark was an evil man.
- 2) The atmosphere Katy grew up in was not good.
- 3) Katy was born a bad pig.
- 4) Katy became the terror of the neighborhood.
- 5) Roark could not bear Katy any longer.
- 6) The two Brothers were glad to get Katy.
- 7) The two Brothers were very much afraid of Katy.
- 8) Brother Paul tried to convert the pig.
- 9) Katy realized all her crimes.
- 10) Father Benedict was angry with the two Brothers.
- 11) The rest of Katy's life became one long record of good deeds.
- 12) M... became a place of pilgrimage.

2 Say why:

- 1) Katy was born an evil pig.
- 2) Roark made up his mind to put Katy in a strong sty.
- 3) the whisper went round that Katy was a were-pig.
- 4) Brother Paul and Brother Colin were sent out from the Monastery one day.
- 5) Roark decided to give Katy to the Brothers free of charge.
- 6) the two Brothers climbed a tree.
- 7) Brother Paul cried in a terrible voice: "Apage Satan-as!"
- 8) Katy raised a tear-stained face to the Brothers.
- 9) Father Benedict was not pleased about Katy's having been converted.
- 10) Katy was added to the Calendar of the Elect.

3 Tell the story of Katy as if you were:

- Roark;
- Brother Paul;
- Brother Colin;
- Father Benedict;
- Katy herself.

4 Make up and act out a talk between:

- Roark and the two Brothers (near the sty);
- Brother Paul and Brother Colin (on the way to the Monastery with Katy);
- Father Benedict and the Brothers (at the Monastery).

5 What do you think?

- 1) What do you think about Roark? What kind of man was he?
- 2) What can you say about the two Brothers? What did they have in common and in what way did they differ from each other?
- 3) Do you think it is an easy thing to convert anybody? Why?
- 4) Why do you think it is a pig that is chosen as the main character of the story?
- 5) What do you think the message of the story is?



BREAKFAST

This thing fills me with pleasure. I don't know why, I can see it in the smallest detail. I find myself recalling¹ it again and again and each time remembering brings the curious warm pleasure.

It was very early in the morning. The eastern mountains were black-blue, but behind them the light stood up faintly colored at the mountain rims.

¹ **I find myself recalling** — Я ловлю себя на том, что вспоминаю (объектный причастный оборот)

And it was cold, not painfully so¹, but cold enough so that I rubbed my hands and shoved them deep into my pockets. Down in the valley where I was, the earth was that lavender gray of dawn². I walked along a country road and ahead of me I saw a tent that was only a little lighter gray than the ground. Beside the tent there was a flash of orange fire showing out of the cracks of an old rusty iron stove. Gray smoke flew up out of the stove-pipe, flew up a long way before it spread out and disappeared.

I saw a young woman beside the stove, really a girl. She was dressed in a faded cotton skirt and waist. As I came close I saw that she carried a baby in her arm and the baby was nursing³, its head under her waist out of the cold⁴. The mother moved about, poking the fire, shifting the rusty lids of the stove to make a greater draft, opening the oven door; and all the time the baby was nursing, but that didn't interfere with the mother's work⁵, nor with the light quick gracefulness of her movements.

I was close now and I could smell frying bacon and baking bread, the warmest, pleasantest odours I know. From the east the light grew swiftly. I came near to the stove and stretched my hands out to it and shivered all over when the warmth struck me. Then the tent flap jerked up and a young

¹ **not painfully so** — не мучительно (холодно) (*наречие so* здесь употребляется, чтобы избежать повторения прилагательного **cold**)

² **the earth was that lavender** ['lævɪndə] **gray of dawn** — земля была освещена тем бледноватым светом, какой бывает на рассвете (*досл. земля была бледноватого цвета рассвета*)

³ **the baby was nursing** — *зд.* ребенок сосал грудь

⁴ **its head under her waist out of the cold** — голова ребенка находилась под лифом матери, куда не достигал холод (*досл. вне холода*) (*независимый причастный оборот, в котором опущено причастие — being*)

⁵ **that didn't interfere with the mother's work** — это не мешало матери работать (*to interfere with* — мешать, служить препятствием)

man came out and an older man followed him. They were dressed in new blue dungarees and in new dungaree coats with the brass buttons shining. They were sharp-faced men, and they looked much alike.

The younger had a dark beard and the older had a gray beard. Their heads and faces were wet, their hair dripped with water, and water stood out on their stiff beards and their cheeks shone with water. Together they stood looking quietly at the lightening east; they yawned together and looked at the light on the hill rims. They turned and saw me.

"Morning¹," said the older man. His face was neither friendly nor unfriendly.

"Morning, sir," I said.

"Morning," said the young man.

The water was slowly drying on their faces. They came to the stove and warmed their hands at it.

The girl kept to her work, her face averted and her eyes on what² she was doing. Her hair was tied back with a string and it hung down her back and swayed as she worked. She set tin cups on a big box, set tin plates and knives and forks out too. Then she took fried bacon out of the deep grease and laid it on a big tin platter. She opened the rusty oven door and took out a square pan full of high big biscuits.

The elder man turned to me, "Had your breakfast?"

"No."

"Well, sit down with us, then."

That was the signal. We went to the box and squatted on the ground about it. The young man asked, "Picking cotton?"

"No."

"We had twelve days' work so far³," the young man said.

¹ **Morning** — *разг.* Доброе утро!

² **The girl kept to her work, her face averted and her eyes on what** — Девушка продолжала работать, отвернув лицо и глядя на то (*независимый причастный оборот с Past Participle — averted*)

³ **We had twelve days' work so far** — Пока мы проработали двенадцать дней (*so far* — пока, до сих пор)

The girl spoke from the stove. "They even got new clothes."

The two men looked down at their new dungarees and they both smiled a little.

The girl set out the platter of bacon, the brown high biscuits, a bowl of bacon gravy and a pot of coffee, and then she squatted down by the box too. The baby was still nursing, its head up under her waist out of the cold.

We filled our plates, poured bacon gravy over our biscuits and sugared our coffee. The older man filled his mouth full and he chewed and chewed and swallowed. Then he said, "God Almighty¹, it's good," and he filled his mouth again.

The young man said, "We've been eating good² for twelve days."

We all ate quickly, and refilled our plates and ate quickly again until we were full and warm. The hot bitter coffee scalded our throats.

There was a reddish color in the light now that made the air seem colder³. The two men faced the east and their faces were lighted by the dawn, and I looked up for a moment and saw the image of the mountain and the light coming over it reflected in⁴ the older man's eyes.

Then the two men threw the grounds from their cups on the earth and they stood up together. "Got to get going⁵," the older man said.

¹ **God Almighty** — Великий боже (досл. всемогущий бог)

² **We've been eating good** — Мы хорошо едим (Present Perfect Continuous)

³ **that made the air seem colder** — благодаря которому воздух казался холоднее

⁴ **the image of the mountain and the light coming over it reflected in** — отражение горы и переливающегося через нее света в

⁵ **Got to get going** (разг.) = We've got to go — см. прим. 4 к с. 6

The younger turned to me. "If you want to pick cotton, we could maybe get you on¹."

"No, I've got to go along. Thanks for breakfast."

The older man waved his hand in a negative². "O. K. Glad to have you."³ They walked away together. The air was blazing with light at the eastern skyline. And I walked away down the country road.

Exercises



Checking Comprehension

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

- 1) It all happened at night.
- 2) The weather that day was hot.
- 3) The narrator once saw a tent.
- 4) Beside the stove there was an old woman.
- 5) The stove was brand new.
- 6) The woman was cooking fish.
- 7) The two men looked quite different.
- 8) The woman didn't ask the narrator to join them for breakfast.
- 9) The two men lived on picking cotton.
- 10) The men were glad to have met the narrator.

¹ **we could maybe get you on** — возможно, мы могли бы пристроить вас

² **in a negative** ['negqtIv] — в знак отрицания

³ **O. K. [qV'keI] Glad to have you.** — амер. Ну, хорошо, рады были познакомиться!



Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Fill in the gaps with the words from the box in the proper form.

a flash of fire	baking bread
the lids of the stove	a pot of coffee
biscuits	a tin platter
fried bacon	a square pan
a bowl of gravy	to sugar coffee

- 1) The woman took ____ out of the deep grease and laid it on ____.
- 2) Beside the tent there was ____ showing out of an old stove.
- 3) She opened the oven door and took out ____ full of ____.
- 4) The girl set out the platter of bacon, ____ and ____.
- 5) The mother moved about, shifting ____ to make a greater draft.
- 6) I could smell frying bacon and ____.
- 7) We poured bacon gravy over our biscuits and ____.

2 Fill in the gaps with the proper form of the adjective *old*.

- 1) One of the men was ____ than the other.
- 2) The woman beside the stove was far from being ____.
- 3) The two men looked ____ than the woman.
- 4) The men didn't look very ____.
- 5) One of the men could be the other's ____ brother.

3 Restructure the sentences according to the model. Use the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction.

Model:

The baby was nursing and its head was under her waist.

— The baby was nursing, *its head under her waist*.

- 1) The girl kept to her work. Her face was averted.
- 2) The men came out, their heads and faces were wet.
- 3) The young woman went on working. Her eyes were fixed on what she was doing.
- 4) The younger man appeared, and his hair was dripped with water.
- 5) "Morning," the older man said. His face was neither friendly nor unfriendly.



Discussing the Story

1 Add more information to the following:

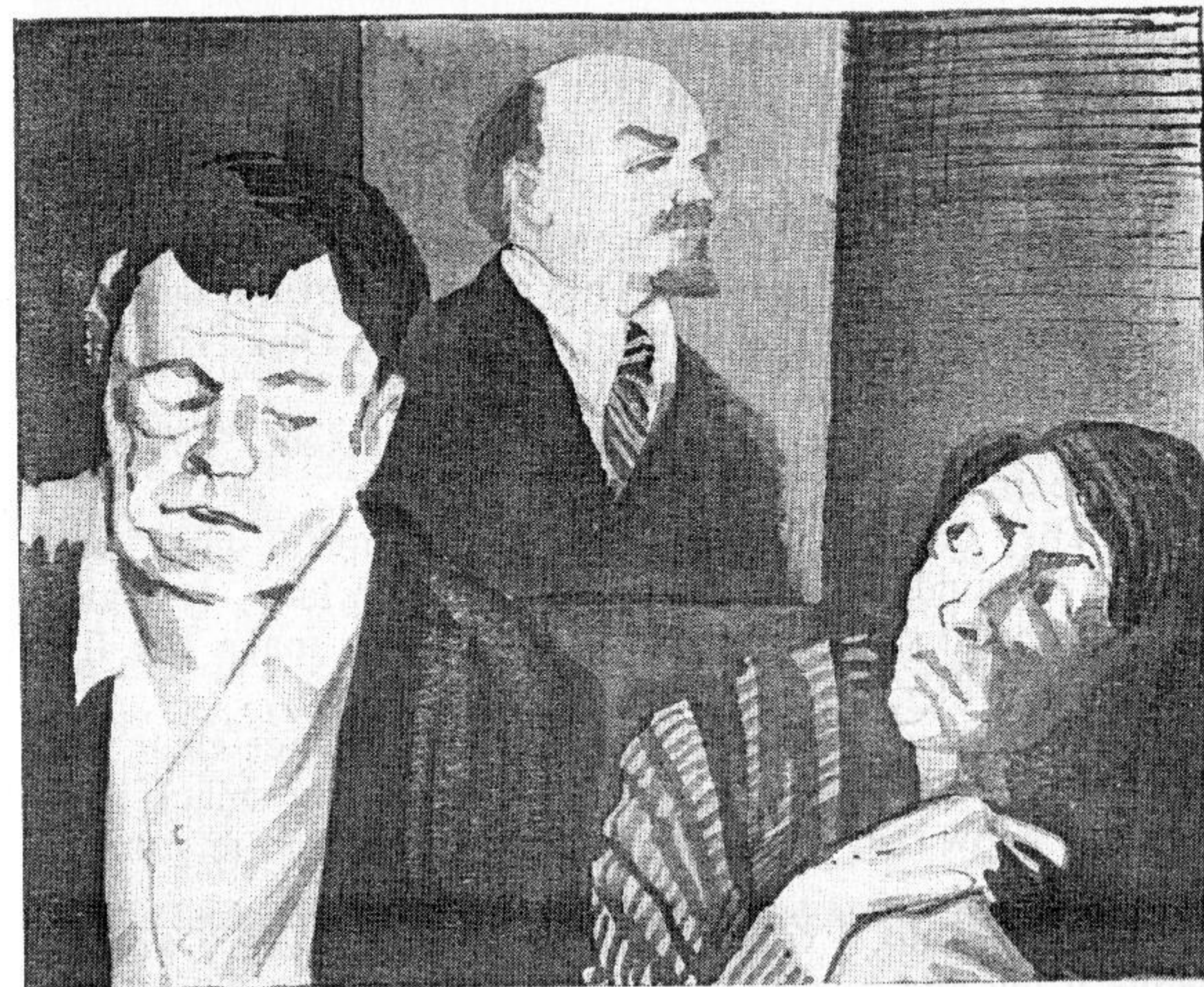
- 1) It was very early in the morning.
- 2) The woman carried a baby in her arm.
- 3) She set tin cups on a big box.
- 4) The older man waved his hand in a negative.
- 5) The two men faced the east.

2 Describe:

- the young woman;
- the younger man;
- the older man;
- the morning when the narrator saw the people;
- the food they were having for breakfast.

What do you think?

- 1) Why do you think the narrator says that remembering brings the curious warm pleasure?
- 2) What do you think the people did for a living? What kind of life did they lead?
- 4) What kind of people do you think they were?
- 5) What do you think the message of the story is?

**THE RAID**

It was dark in the little California town when the two men stepped from the car and strode through the back streets. The air was full of the sweet smell of fruit. High over the corners, blue lights swung in the wind and put moving shadows of telephone wires on the ground. The old wooden buildings were silent and resting. The dirty windows gloomily reflected the street lights.

The two men were about the same size, but one was much older than the other. Their hair was cropped, they wore blue jeans. The older man had on a thick woolen jacket, while the younger wore a blue sweater. As they walked down the dark street, footsteps echoed back loudly from the wooden

buildings. The younger man began to whistle. Suddenly he stopped. "I wish that damn tune would get out of my head.¹ It's been going on² all day. It's an old tune, too."

His companion turned toward him. "You're scared, Root. Tell the truth. You're scared as hell."³

"No, I'm not scared." They were out of the light. His face relaxed again. "You've been out before⁴, Dick. You know what to expect. But I haven't ever been out."

"The way to learn is to do," Dick quoted. "You never really learn anything from books."

They crossed a railroad track. "It's awful dark," said Root. "I wonder if the moon will come up later. It usually does when it's so dark. Are you going to make the first speech, Dick?"

"No, you make it. I had more experience than you. I'll watch them while you talk and then I can smack them where I know they bite⁵. Do you know what you're going to say?"

"Sure I do. I've got it all in my head, every word. I wrote it out and learned it. I heard guys tell how they got up and couldn't think of a thing to say⁶, and then all of a sudden they just started in like it was somebody else⁷, and the words

¹ I wish that damn tune would get out of my head. — Хотел бы я забыть этот проклятый мотив. (*сослагательное наклонение*)

² It's been going on — Он вертится (в голове) (**Present Perfect Continuous**)

³ as hell — чертовски

⁴ You've (= you have) been out before — ты уже бывал (в таких ситуациях)

⁵ I can smack them where I know they bite — *зд.* я смогу ударить их по больному месту (*досл.* там, где я знаю, они кусаются)

⁶ couldn't think of a thing to say — понятия не имели, что сказать

⁷ like it was somebody else — как будто это были не они, а кто-то другой

came out like water out of a hydrant. Big Mike Sheane said it was like that with him. But I wasn't taking any chances¹, so I wrote it out."

A train rounded a bend and pushed its terrible light down the track. The lighted cars rattled past. Dick turned to watch it go by². "Not many people on that one," he said with satisfaction. "Didn't you say your old man worked on the railroad?"

Root tried to keep the bitterness out of his voice. "Sure, he works on the road. He's a brakeman. He kicked me out³ when he found out what I was doing. He was scared he'd lose his job. He couldn't see.⁴ I talked to him, but he just couldn't see. He kicked me right out." Root's voice was lonely. Suddenly he realized how he had weakened. "That's the trouble with them⁵," he went on harshly. "They can't see beyond their jobs. They can't see what's happening to them. They hang on to⁶ their chains."

"Save it⁷," said Dick. "That's good stuff.⁸ Is that part of your speech?"

"No, but I guess I'll put it in if you say it's good."

The street lights were fewer now. A line of trees grew along the road, for the town was beginning to thin⁹. Along the unpaved road there were a few little houses with gardens.

¹ I wasn't taking any chances — я не рисковал (**to take chances** — *рисковать*)

² it go by — как они проезжали (*объектный инфинитивный оборот*)

³ He kicked me out — Он вышвырнул меня

⁴ He couldn't see. — *зд.* Он не мог понять.

⁵ That's the trouble with them — В том-то и беда с ними

⁶ They hang on to — *зд.* Они цепляются за

⁷ Save it — Запомни это (эти слова)

⁸ That's good stuff. — *зд.* Это хорошо сказано.

⁹ the town was beginning to thin — городские постройки редели

"By God! It's dark," Root said again. "I wonder if there'll be any trouble. It's a good night to get away if anything happens."

Dick snorted into the collar of his jacket. They walked along in silence for a while.

"Do you think you'd try to get away, Dick?" Root asked.

"No, by God! It's against orders. If anything happens we've got to¹ stay. You're just a kid. I guess you'd run if I let you!"

Root cried out: "You think you're hell on wheels² just because you have been out a few times. You'd think you were a hundred to hear you talk.³"

"I'm dry behind the ears⁴, anyway," said Dick.

Root walked with his head down. He said softly, "Dick, are you sure you wouldn't run⁵? Are you sure you could just stand there and take it⁶?"

"Of course I'm sure. I've done it before. It's the orders, isn't it? Why, it's good publicity." He looked through the darkness at Root. "What⁴ makes you ask, kid? Are you scared you'll run? If you're scared you've got no business here."

Root shivered. "Listen, Dick, you're a good guy. You won't tell anybody what I say, will you? I've never been tried. How do I know what I'll do if somebody smacks me in the face with a club? How can anybody tell what he'd do? I don't think I'd run. I'd try not to run."

¹ **we've got to** — мы должны (см. прим. 4 к с. 6)

² **you're hell on wheels** — *зд.* ты очень смелый

³ **You'd think you were a hundred to hear you talk.** — Можно подумать, что тебе сто лет, если послушать, как ты говоришь. (*объектный инфинитивный оборот*)

⁴ **I'm dry behind the ears** — *идиом.* Я вырос из пеленок

⁵ **wouldn't run** — не убежал бы (*сослагательное наклонение*); то же ниже: **could... stand**

⁶ **take it** — выдержать это

"All right, kid. Let it go at that.¹ But if you try running, I'll turn your name in². We've got no place for yellow bastards³. You remember that, kid."

"Oh, lay off that kid stuff⁴."

The trees grew closer together as they went. The wind rustled gently in the leaves. A dog barked in one of the yards as the men went by. "Are you sure you got everything ready?" Dick asked. "Got the lamps? Got the literature? I left all that to you."

"I did it all this afternoon," said Root. "I didn't put the posters up yet, but I've got them in a box out there."

"Got oil in the lamps?"

"They had plenty in. Say, Dick, I guess some bastard has squealed⁵, don't you?"

"Sure. Somebody always squeals."

"Well, you didn't hear anything about a raid, did you?"

"How could I hear. You think they'd come and tell me they were going to knock my can off⁶? Get hold of yourself⁷, Root. You're going to make me nervous if you don't shut up⁸."

II

They approached a low, square building, black and heavy in the darkness. Their footsteps were loud on a wooden

¹ **Let it go at that.** — *амер. разг.* Пусть будет так.

² **I'll turn your name in** — *зд.* сообщу о тебе

³ **yellow bastards** — *зд.* подлые предатели (**yellow** — *зд.* продажный, презренный)

⁴ **lay off that kid stuff** — перестань называть меня ребенком (оставь эту чепуху о ребенке) (**stuff** — *зд.* чепуха)

⁵ **some bastard has squealed** — какой-то негодяй донес

⁶ **to knock my can off** — *сленг* пробить мне башку

⁷ **Get hold of yourself** — Держи себя в руках

⁸ **if you don't shut up** — *разг.* если ты не заткнешься (**shut up** — *вульг.* заткнись)

sidewalk. "Nobody here, yet," said Dick. "Let's open it up and get some light." They had come to a deserted store. The old show-windows were dark with dirt. Dick threw open the double doors and walked in. He struck a match, lighted a kerosene lamp and set the lamp on an apple box. "Come on, Root, we've got to get things ready."

The walls of the building were whitewashed. A pile of dusty newspapers had been kicked into a corner. Except for three apple boxes, there was nothing at all in the store.

Root walked to one of the boxes and took out a large poster bearing a portrait of a man done in harsh reds.

"Maybe we could quickly pour¹ some of this oil in a can and then pour it into the other lamp."

"Yes, and then set the house on fire. You're a hell of a helper.²"

Root leaned back against the wall again. "I wish they'd come.³ What time is it, Dick?"

"Five after eight."

"Well, what's keeping them? What are they waiting for? Did you tell them eight o'clock?"

"Oh! Shut up, kid. I don't know what's keeping them. Maybe they got cold feet⁴. Now shut up for a little while." He dug his hands into the pockets of his jacket again. "Got a cigarette, Root?"

"No."

It was very still. Nearer the center of the town, automobiles were moving and their motors hummed. A dog barked at one of the houses nearby.

"Listen, Dick! Do you hear voices? I think they're coming." They turned their heads and strained to listen.

"I don't hear anything. You just thought you heard it."

Root walked to one of the dirty windows and looked out. Coming back, he paused at the pile of pamphlets and straightened them neatly. "What time is it now, Dick?"

"Keep still, will you? You'll drive me mad.¹ You've got to have guts for this job. For God's sake show some guts.²"

"Well, I've never been out before, Dick."

"Do you think anybody couldn't tell that?³ You sure make it plain enough."

The front doors clicked and one of them opened slowly. The breeze came in, ruffled the pile of dusty newspapers in the corner and sailed the posters out from the wall like curtains.

"Shut that door, Root... No, leave it open. Then we can hear them coming better." He looked at his watch. "It's nearly half-past eight."

"Do you think they'll come? How long are we going to wait, if they don't show up⁴?"

The older man stared at the open door. "We aren't going to leave here before nine-thirty at the earliest. We've got orders to hold this meeting."

The night sounds came in more clearly through the open door — the dance of dry leaves on the road, the slow barking of the dog. On the wall the red and black portrait was threatening in the dim light. It drifted out from the wall again. Dick looked around at it. "Listen, kid," he said quietly. "I

¹ **could... pour** — могли бы... налить (*сослагательное наклонение*)

² **You're a hell of a helper.** — *ирон.* Ты чертовски хороший помощник.

³ **I wish they'd come.** — Я бы хотел, чтобы они пришли. (*сослагательное наклонение после глагола wish*)

⁴ **to get cold feet** — *разг.* струсить, смалодушничать

¹ **You'll drive me mad.** — Ты сведешь меня с ума.

² **For God's sake show some guts.** — Ради бога, прояви сколько-нибудь мужества. (*guts* — *сленг* характер, мужество)

³ **Do you think anybody couldn't tell that?** — Думаешь, кто-нибудь мог бы этого не заметить? (*to tell* — *зд.* узнавать, распознавать)

⁴ **to show up** — появляться

know you're scared. When you're scared, just take a look at him." He indicated the picture with his thumb. "He wasn't scared. Just remember about what he did."

The boy considered the portrait. "Do you suppose he wasn't ever scared?"

Dick spoke sharply. "If he was, nobody ever found out about it. You take that for a lesson and don't show them how you feel."

"You're a good guy, Dick. I don't know what I'll do when I get sent out alone¹."

"You'll be all right, kid. You've got stuff in you.² I can tell that. You've just never been under fire."

Root glanced quickly at the door. "Listen! Do you hear somebody coming?"

"Lay off that stuff! When they get here, they'll get here."

"Well — let's close the door. It's kind of³ cold in here. Listen! There is somebody coming."

Quick footsteps sounded on the road and crossed the wooden side-walk. A man in overalls ran into the room. He was panting. "You guys better get out," he said. "There's a raiding party coming. None of the boys is coming to the meeting. They were going to let you take it, but I wouldn't do that.⁴ Come on!⁵ Get your stuff together and get out. That party's on the way."

¹ **when I get sent out alone** — когда меня станут посылать одного

² **You've got stuff in you.** — У тебя есть характер. (**stuff** — зд. сущность, субстанция)

³ **kind of** — разг. вульг. вроде бы

⁴ **They were going to let you take it, but I wouldn't do that.** — Они хотели оставить вас (досл. предоставить вам перенести это), но я ни за что не хотел так поступать. (модальный глагол **would** здесь выражает упорное нежелание)

⁵ **Come on!** — разг. Ну! Давай же!

Root's face was pale and tight. He looked nervously at Dick. The older man shivered. He thrust his hands into his breast pockets. "Thanks," he said. "Thanks for telling us. You run along. We'll be all right."

"The others were just going to let you take it," the man said.

Dick nodded. "Sure, they can't see the future. They can't see beyond their nose. Run along now before you get caught¹."

"Well, aren't you guys coming? I'll help carry some of your stuff."

"We're going to stay," Dick said woodenly. "We've got orders to stay. We've got to take it."

The man was moving toward the door. He turned back. "Want me to stay with you?"

"No, you're a good guy. There's no need for you to stay. We could maybe use you some other time."

"Well, I did what I could."

III

Dick and Root heard him cross the wooden side-walk and run² off into the darkness. The night resumed its sounds. The dead leaves danced along the ground. The motors hummed from the center of the town.

Root looked at Dick. He could see that the man's fists were thrust in his breast pockets. The face muscles were stiff, but he smiled at the boy. The posters drifted out from the wall and settled back again.

"Scared, kid?"

¹ **before you get caught** — пока тебя не поймали

² **heard him cross... and run** — слышали, как он пересек... и побегал (объектный падеж с инфинитивом)

Root tried to deny it, and then gave it up¹. "Yes, I'm scared. Maybe I won't be any good at this²."

"Take hold, kid!" Dick said fiercely. "You take hold!"

Dick quoted to him, " 'The men of little spirit must have an example of steadfastness. The people at large³ must have an example of injustice.' There it is⁴, Root. That's orders." He fell back into silence. The dog's barking grew louder.

"I guess that's them," said Root. "Will they kill us, do you think?"

"No, they don't very often kill anybody."

"But they'll hit us and kick us, won't they? They'll hit us in the face with sticks and break our nose."

"Take hold, kid! You take hold! And listen to me; if some one hits you, it isn't him that's doing it, it's the System⁵. And it isn't you he's hitting. He's taking a crack at⁶ the Principle. Can you remember that?"

"I don't want to run, Dick. By God I don't. If I start to run, you hold me, will you?"

Dick walked near and touched him on the shoulder, "You'll be all right. I can tell⁷ a guy that will stay."

"Well, hadn't we better hide the literature so it won't all get burned⁸?"

¹ **gave it up** — перестал (**to give up smth** — прекратить что-л., отказать от чего-л.)

² **I won't be any good at this** — я не окажусь годным для этого

³ **The people at large** — Те, кто останутся на свободе (**at large** — на свободе)

⁴ **There it is** — Вот в чем дело

⁵ **it isn't him that's doing it, it's the System** — не он это делает, а система (*эмфатический оборот*); то же ниже: **And it isn't you...** — И не тебя...

⁶ **to take a crack at smth** — испытывать свои силы на чём-л.

⁷ См. прим. 3 к с. 61

⁸ **so it won't all get burned** — так, чтобы ее всю не сожгли

"No — somebody might put a book in his pocket and read it later. Then it would be doing some good¹. Leave the books there. And shut up now! Talking only makes it worse."

The dog had gone back to his slow barking. A rush of wind brought some dead leaves in the open door.

"Hear anything, Dick? Hear them coming yet?"

"No."

"Listen, Dick. Big Mike lay two days with his jaw broken before anybody helped him."

The older man turned angrily on him. One fist came out of his jacket pocket. His eyes narrowed as he looked at the boy. He walked close and put an arm about his shoulders. "Listen to me, kid," he said. "I don't know much, but I've been through this mill before². I can tell you this for sure. When it comes — it won't hurt. I don't know why, but it won't. Even if they kill you it won't hurt." He dropped his arm and moved toward the front door. He looked out and listened in two directions before he came back into the room.

"Hear anything?"

"No. Not a thing."

"What — do you think is keeping them?"

"How do you suppose I'd know?"³

Root swallowed thickly. "Maybe they won't come. Maybe it was all a lie that fellow told us, just a joke."

"Maybe."

"Well, are we going to wait all night to get our cans knocked off⁴?"

¹ **it would be doing some good** — это принесло бы пользу (*сослагательное наклонение*)

² **I've been through this mill before** — я уже побывал в такой переделке (**mill** — зд. драка)

³ **How do you suppose I'd know?** — Откуда, по-твоему, я могу об этом знать?

⁴ **to wait... to get our cans knocked off** — ждать... , пока нам не проломают башку

"Yes, we're going to wait all night to get our cans knocked off."

The dog stopped barking. A train went by, leaving the night more silent than before. In a house nearby, an alarm clock went off. Dick said, "Somebody goes to work early. Night watchman, maybe." His voice was too loud in the silence.

"What time is it now, Dick?"

"Quarter-past nine."

"By God! Only that? I thought it was about morning... Don't you wish they'd come and get it over¹, Dick? Listen, Dick! — I thought I heard voices."

They stood stiffly, listening. Their heads were bent forward. "Do you hear voices, Dick?"

"I think so. Like they're talking low.²"

The dog barked again, fiercely this time. A little quiet murmur of voices could be heard. "Look, Dick! I thought I saw somebody out of the back window."

"That's so we can't get away. They got the place surrounded.³ Take hold, kid! They're coming now. Remember about it's not them, it's the System."

There came a sound of footsteps. The doors burst open. A crowd of men rushed in, roughly dressed men, wearing black hats. They carried clubs and sticks in their hands. Dick and Root stood straight, their chins out, their eyes nearly closed.

Once inside⁴, the raiders were uneasy. They stood in a half-circle about the two men, waiting for someone to move⁵.

¹ **Don't you wish they'd come and get it over** — Тебе не хотелось бы, чтоб они уже пришли и покончили со всем этим (*сослагательное наклонение после глагола wish*)

² **Like they're talking low.** — Похоже, они тихонько разговаривают. (*разг. эллиптический оборот*)

³ **That's so we can't get away. They got the place surrounded.** — Это чтобы мы не могли выйти. Они окружили это место.

⁴ **Once inside** — Оказавшись внутри (в помещении)

⁵ **waiting for someone to move** — ожидая, пока кто-нибудь шевельнется

Young Root glanced at Dick and saw that the older man was looking at him coldly, critically, as though he judged his behaviour¹. Root thrust his trembling hands in his pockets. He forced himself forward. "Comrades," he shouted, "you're just men like we are. We're all brothers." A club struck him on the side of the head. Root went down to his knees and steadied himself with his hands.

The men stood still, staring.

Root climbed slowly to his feet. His split ear spilled a red stream² down his neck. The side of his face was purple. He got up again. His hands were steady now, his voice sure and strong. His eyes were hot with an ecstasy. "Can't you see?" he shouted. "It's all for you. We're doing it for you. All of it. You don't know what you're doing."

"Kill the red rats!"

Some one giggled hysterically. And then the wave came. As he went down, Root caught a moment's glimpse of Dick's face³ smiling a hard smile.

IV

He came near the surface several times, but didn't quite make it into consciousness.⁴ At last he opened his eyes and knew things. His face and head were heavy with bandages. He could only see a line of light between his eyelids. For a time he

¹ **as though he judged his behaviour** — как будто бы он оценивал его поведение (*сослагательное наклонение после союза as though*)

² **His split ear spilled a red stream** — Из его рассеченного уха стекала красная струйка

³ **Root caught a moment's glimpse of Dick's face** — перед Руттом на мгновение мелькнуло лицо Дика

⁴ **He came near the surface several times, but didn't quite make it into consciousness.** — Он несколько раз почти приходил в сознание, но не окончательно. (*досл. Он почти поднимался на поверхность несколько раз.*)

lay, trying to think his way out.¹ Then he heard Dick's voice near to him.

"Are you awake, kid?"

Root tried his voice and found that it sounded pretty badly, "I guess so."

"They sure worked out on your head.² I thought you were gone.³ You were right about your nose. It isn't going to be very pretty."

"What've they done to you, Dick?"

"Oh, they broke my arm and a couple of ribs. You've got to learn to turn your face down to the ground. That saves your eyes. It hurts to breathe when you get a rib broken. We are lucky. The cops picked us up and took us in.⁴"

"Are we in jail, Dick?"

"Yes! Hospital cell."

"What have they got on the book?⁵"

He heard Dick try to chuckle, and gasp when it hurt him.

"Inciting to riot.⁶ We'll get six months, I guess. The cops got the literature."

"You won't tell them I'm under age⁷, will you, Dick?"

"No. I won't. You better shut up. Your voice doesn't sound so well. Take it easy.⁸"

¹ **to think his way out** — *зд.* осознать, что с ним

² **They sure worked out on your head.** — Они здорово избили тебя.

³ **I thought you were gone.** — Я думал, ты умер.

⁴ **The cops picked us up and took us in.** — Полицейские подобрали нас и поместили сюда (*cop* — *разг.* полицейский)

⁵ **What have they got on the book?** — *зд.* Что нам инкриминируют?

⁶ **Inciting to riot.** — Подстрекательство к бунту.

⁷ **I'm under age** — я несовершеннолетний

⁸ **Take it easy.** — Относись к этому спокойно.

Root lay silent. But in a moment he spoke again. "It didn't hurt, Dick. It was funny. I felt good."

"You've done fine¹, kid. You've done as good as anybody I've ever seen. You've just done fine."

"When they were beating me I wanted to tell them I didn't care²."

"Sure, kid. That's what I told you. It wasn't them. It was the System. You don't want to hate them. They don't know any better.³"

"You remember in the Bible, Dick, how it says something like 'Forgive them because they don't know what they're doing'?"

Dick's reply was stern. "You lay off that religion stuff, kid." He quoted, " 'Religion is the opium of the people.' "

"Sure, I know," said Root. "But there wasn't any religion to it. It was just — I felt like saying that⁴. It was just kind of the way I felt."

Exercises



Checking Comprehension

1 Match the title with the chapter.

The Raiders	Chapter I
In Jail	Chapter II
Getting Ready	Chapter III
No Meeting	Chapter IV

¹ **You've done fine** — Ты прекрасно вел себя

² **I didn't care** — что мне наплевать (мне все равно)

³ **They don't know any better.** — Они ничего лучшего не знают.

⁴ **I felt like saying that** — мне хотелось это сказать (*feel like + Gerund* — хотеть что-л. сделать)

2 Answer the following questions (Chapter I).

- 1) What town is the story set in?
- 2) What were the men's names?
- 3) What did the two men look like?
- 4) Which of them was older and more experienced?
- 5) Which of the two was supposed to make the first speech?
- 6) Why was Root kicked out?
- 7) Why wasn't Root sure what he would do if somebody smacked him in the face with a club?
- 8) What were they getting ready for?
- 9) What did they say about squealing?
- 10) Can you understand from the Chapter what exactly they were going to do?

3 Say whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones (Chapter II).

- 1) The two men stopped at a deserted store.
- 2) The meeting was fixed to take place at 7 o'clock.
- 3) Root was nervous all the time they were in the deserted store.
- 4) They were not going to wait for the others all night.
- 5) A woman in overalls ran into the room.
- 6) The people they were waiting for were going to come half an hour later.
- 7) There was a raiding party coming.
- 8) The man suggested that Dick and Root should stay in the store.
- 9) Dick and Root decided to get away.
- 10) The man stayed with Dick and Root.

4 Put the sentences in the right order (Chapter III).

- 1) Dick suggested that they should leave the books where they were.

- 2) Suddenly the dog started barking and voices could be heard.
- 3) Root's split ear spilled a red stream down his neck.
- 4) Dick and Root remained alone in the store.
- 5) One of them moved toward the front door and came back soon.
- 6) They heard no sound of footsteps.
- 7) Root caught a moment's glimpse of Dick's face smiling a hard smile.
- 8) A crowd of men with clubs and sticks in their hands rushed in.
- 9) The raiding party were surrounding the place.
- 10) Root thrust his trembling hands in his pockets.

5 Complete the following sentences (Chapter IV).

- 1) Dick opened his eyes. His face and head ____.
- 2) He heard Dick's ____.
- 3) The raiders had broken ____.
- 4) Dick and Root were taken to a hospital cell by ____.
- 5) They were going to get 6 months ____.
- 6) The cops had got ____.
- 7) Root said that when the raiders were beating him he wanted to tell them he ____.
- 8) Dick said that it was the System that ____.
- 9) Root quoted a few words from ____.
- 10) Dick thought that religion was ____.

6 Say what you have learned about:

- Dick;
- Root;
- the raiding party;
- the thing Dick and Root were planning to do.



Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Choose the right word.

- 1) sweet/sweetly
 - a) The air smelled ____.
 - b) He smiled at the girl ____.
- 2) silent/silently
 - a) Root lay ____.
 - b) A train went by leaving the night ____.
 - c) The old buildings were ____.
 - d) The men moved forward ____.
- 3) loud/loudly
 - a) Their footsteps echoed back ____.
 - b) His voice was ____ in the silence.
- 4) terrible/terribly
 - a) The train pushed its ____ light down the track.
 - b) I am ____ sorry.
- 5) harsh/harshly
 - a) "That's the trouble," he went on ____.
 - b) Root took out a portrait of a man done in ____ reds.
- 6) soft/softly
 - a) "Dick, are you sure you wouldn't run?" he said ____.
 - b) His voice was calm and ____.
- 7) nervous/nervously
 - a) You are going to make me ____.
 - b) He looked at Dick ____.

- 8) heavy/heavily
 - a) They approached a low building, black and ____ in the darkness.
 - b) It was raining ____.
- 9) quick/quickly
 - a) We could ____ pour some of the oil in a can.
 - b) ____ footsteps sounded on the road.
- 10) close/closely
 - a) He walked ____ and put an arm about his shoulders.
 - b) They ____ resemble each other.
- 11) good/well
 - a) All's ____ that ends ____.
 - b) Maybe I won't be any ____ at this.
 - c) I've caught a cold. I am not feeling ____.
 - d) You are a ____ guy.
- 12) sharp/sharply
 - a) Dick spoke ____.
 - b) He cut himself with a ____ knife.
- 13) hard/hardly
 - a) Root caught a moment's glimpse of Dick's face, smiling a ____ smile.
 - b) I could ____ recognize him, so greatly he had changed.
 - c) Students should work ____ to make good progress.

2 Say what the italicized words mean.

- 1) Footsteps *echoed back* loudly.
- 2) The words came out *like water out of a hydrant*.
- 3) I wasn't taking *any chances*.

- 4) They can't *see beyond their jobs*.
- 5) You think you are *hell on wheels*.
- 6) It's *good publicity*.
- 7) *Somebody always squeals*.
- 8) You've got *to have guts* for this job.
- 9) How long are we going to wait if they don't *show up*?
- 10) The boy *considered* the portrait.
- 11) Root *caught a moment's glimpse* of Dick's face *smiling a hard smile*.
- 12) I am *under age*.
- 13) *Take it easy*.
- 14) It didn't hurt. It was funny. I *felt good*.
- 15) I *felt like* saying that.

3 Transform the elliptical sentences into complete ones.

- 1) Got the lamps? Got the literature?
- 2) Five after eight.
- 3) Got a cigarette, Root?
- 4) Want me to stay with you?
- 5) Scared, kid?
- 6) Hear anything, Dick?
- 7) Inciting a riot.

4 Make the sentences emphatic using the *it is (was) ... that (who)* construction.

Model:

The System is doing it.

— It is the System that is doing it.

- 1) As they walked down the dark street, *footsteps* echoed back loudly from the wooden building.
- 2) *A man* ran into the room.
- 3) *Root* tried to deny the fact he was scared, but then gave it up.

- 4) They approached *a low square building, black and heavy in the darkness*.
- 5) *A club* struck Root on the side of the head.
- 6) *The cops* picked them up and took them in.
- 7) *Root* was under age.
- 8) He was scared to lose *his job*.
- 9) They were going to leave the place *only after nine-thirty*.
- 10) Dick quoted a few words *from the Bible*.

5 Open the brackets to make the story complete.

- 1) He came near the surface several times, but (not make) quite it into consciousness. At last he (open) his eyes and (know) things. His face and head (be) heavy with bandages. He (can) only (see) a line of light between his eyelids. For a time he (lie), (try) (think) his way out. Then he (hear) Dick's voice near him.
- 2) "He works on the road. He (be) a brakeman. He (kick) me out when he (find) out what I (do). He (scare) he (lose) his job. He (not can) (see). I (talk) to him but he just (not can) (see)." Root's voice (be) lonely. Suddenly he (realize) how he (weaken).
- 3) They approached a low building, black and heavy in the darkness. Their footsteps (be) loud on a wooden side-walk. They (come) to a deserted store. The old show-windows (be) dark with dirt. Dick (throw) open the doors and (walk) in. He (strike) a match, (light) a kerosene lamp and (set) the lamp on an apple box. The walls of the building (whitewash). A pile of dusty newspapers (kick) into a corner.
- 4) There came a sound of footsteps. The doors (burst) open. A crowd of men (rush) in. They

(carry) clubs and sticks in their hands. Dick and Root (stand) straight, their chins up, their eyes nearly closed. Once inside, the raiders (be) uneasy. They (stand) in a half-circle about the two men (wait) for someone (move). Young Root (glance) at Dick and (see) that the older man (look) at him coldly, critically, as though he (judge) his behaviour. Root (thrust) his (tremble) hands in his pockets.



Discussing the Story

1 Say why:

Chapter I

- 1) Dick thought that his companion Root was scared.
- 2) Root told Dick the story of his old man.
- 3) Root asked Dick if he was sure he wouldn't run.
- 4) they wanted to have everything ready and what for.
- 5) they talked about squealing.

Chapter II

- 1) they thought that something was keeping the people who were to come.
- 2) Dick said that Root had to have guts for the job.
- 3) Root often asked Dick about the time.
- 4) the man suggested that Dick and Root should get away.
- 5) Dick said that they would stay.

Chapter III

- 1) Dick's fists and muscles were stiff.
- 2) Dick mentioned the System.
- 3) they decided not to hide the literature.
- 4) the raiding party carried clubs and sticks in their hands.
- 5) Root said that all people were brothers.

Chapter IV

- 1) Root's face and head were heavy with bandages.
- 2) it hurt Dick to breathe.
- 3) Root didn't want Dick to tell the police he was under age.
- 4) Root quoted the Bible.
- 5) Dick said that religion was the opium of the people.

2 Prove that:

- 1) Root was scared when they were going through the town.
- 2) Dick was really a more experienced man than Root was.
- 3) in what the two men were doing there was no place for yellow bastards.
- 4) the store where the meeting was to take place was a deserted building.
- 5) Dick and Root were impatiently waiting for the other people to come.
- 6) Dick and Root were firm in their decision to stay in the deserted store.
- 7) Root was no longer scared when he saw the raiders.
- 8) Root and Dick were seriously injured.
- 9) Root thought he should forgive the raiders.
- 10) Dick thought that religion was no good for people.

3 Add more information to the following:

- 1) The two men were about the same size.
- 2) Are you going to make the first speech, Dick?
- 3) He kicked me out when he found out what I was doing.
- 4) How do I know what I'll do if somebody smacks me in the face with a club?
- 5) They approached a low building, black and heavy in the darkness.

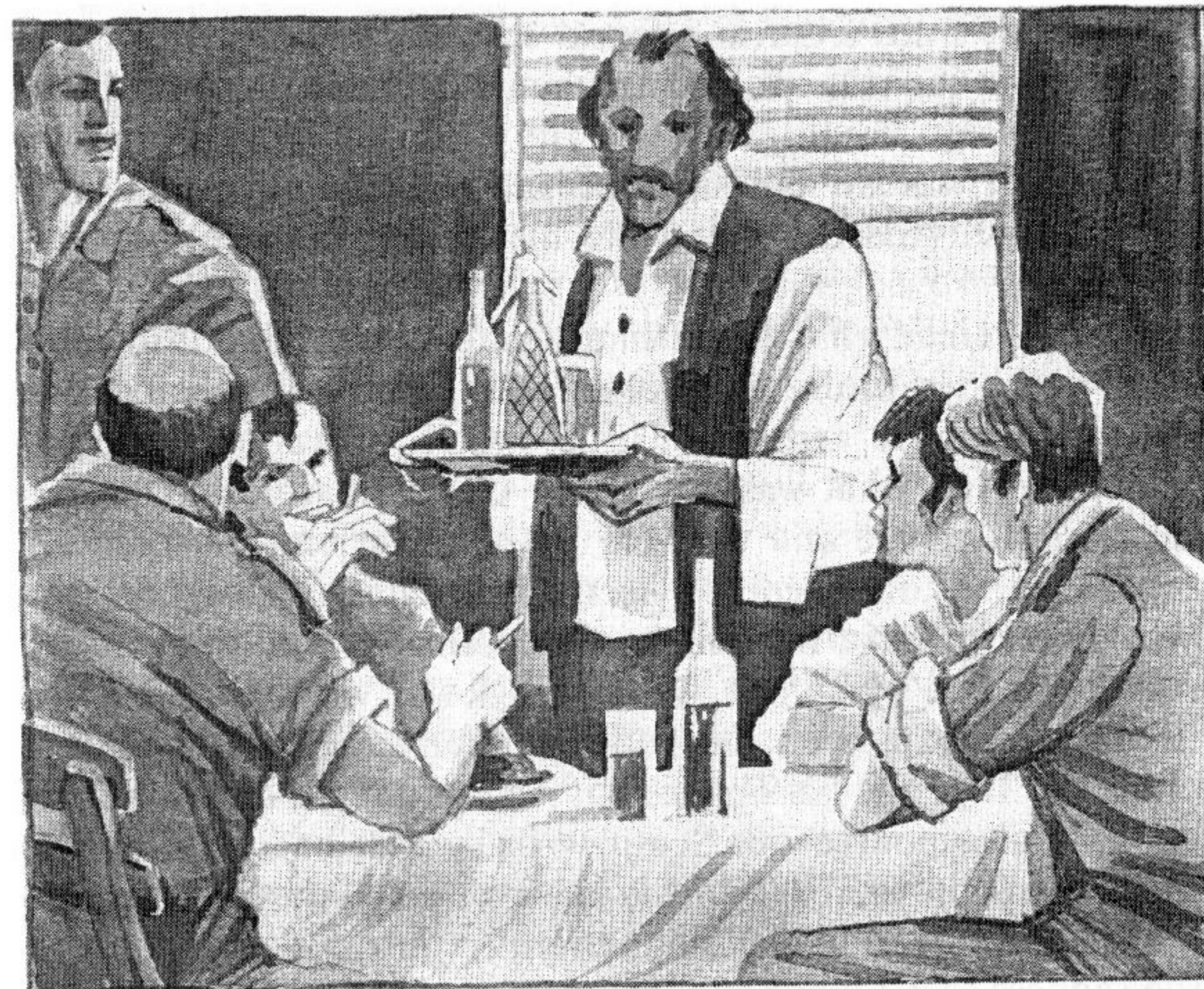
- 6) He looked at his watch. It was nearly half-past eight.
- 7) A man in overalls ran into the room.
- 8) Root looked at Dick. His face muscles were stiff.
- 9) If someone hits you it isn't him that is doing it, it is the System.
- 10) The dog barked again, fiercely this time.
- 11) The raiders stood in a half-circle about the men.
- 12) Root's split ear spilled a red stream down his neck.
- 13) Root opened his eyes and knew things.
- 14) You've done fine, kid.
- 15) Dick's reply was stern.

4 Speak about the events described in the story as if you were:

- Dick;
- Root;
- the man who informed them of the coming raiders;
- one of the raiding party;
- one of the policemen who took them to jail.

5 What do you think?

- 1) What do you think Root and Dick were going to do in that deserted building? What do you think they fought against? Do you approve of that?
- 2) What do you think of the raiders? Why did they beat Root and Dick? Do you approve of their actions?
- 3) What do you like (dislike) about Dick (Root)? What can you say about their characters?
- 4) Do you agree with what Dick said about the System? Why? What is your point of view here?
- 5) Do you agree that religion is the opium of the people? Why? What is your attitude towards religion?
- 6) Whose side do you think the author takes: Dick and Root's or the raiders'? Prove it.
- 7) What do you think the message of the story is?



THE WORRIED BARTENDER

When our small American force had captured the island of Capri with no resistance whatsoever¹ on its part or on ours, it was only natural that sooner or later we should meet² Luigi the bartender. During the whole war Luigi had kept a warm love of Americans based on a memory of tips in the nicer days when American tourists came to bathe in the Blue Grotto. When sailors and officers from the little force inspected the

¹ **with no resistance whatsoever** — без малейшего сопротивления

² **we should meet** — мы должны были встретить (*сослагательное наклонение употребляется здесь после безличного оборота it was natural*)

defenses of Luigi's bar and found them formidable, Luigi was friendly but sad. He spoke English and his dialect sounded like home.

Luigi was gay but sad. One afternoon, we inquired into his sadness¹. And only then did his trouble come out with a rush².

It seemed that Luigi had a daughter and, more than that, he had a future grandchild. But this daughter and this expectation were across the little stretch of water in Castellammare. And what was worse, the Germans were moving up on Castellammare and we were not there in enough force³ to repel them. Consequently it seemed that Luigi's daughter was very likely to have her child in a shell hole⁴, illuminated by star shells and parachute flares. Luigi was worried and upset because, he explained, he had no other daughters or grandchildren. This was his only child. And as Luigi poured out his story he also poured out Scotch whisky that had been buried in the earth in the back of his bar ever since the war started.

Going back to the ship, the little group could not lose the sadness that Luigi had planted in it⁵. "How would you like it to happen⁶ to your family?" Lieutenant Blank said. "Why, you can look across to Castellammare."

¹ **inquired into his sadness** — спросили о причине его печали

² **only then did his trouble come out with a rush** — только тогда его горе стремительно прорвалось (*инверсия здесь имеет эмфатическое значение*)

³ **we were not there in enough force** — мы не располагали там достаточными силами

⁴ **Luigi's daughter was very likely to have her child in a shell hole** — было похоже на то, что дочь Луиджи родит своего ребенка в воронке от снаряда

⁵ **the sadness that Luigi had planted in it** — грусть, которую Луиджи заронил (*досл. посеял*) в них

⁶ **How would you like it to happen** — Как бы ты отнесся, если бы это случилось (**it to happen** — *объектный инфинитивный оборот*)

On this basis the group visited the commodore in the wardroom of his flagship. They told their story and the commodore looked gravely over his coffee cup at them. And his very calm blue eyes got bright with amusement. "What do you want me to do," he asked, "attack Castellammare?"

"No, sir," said Lieutenant Blank. "But we have six captured Italian MS boats¹. How would it be if we took one of them and just went over and got² her? It would only take an hour or less."

"And suppose you lost the boat and got yourself killed³?"

"We wouldn't do that, sir. We would just run over and get her. We could do it in practically a few minutes."

The commodore said, "I can't permit it. The thing is out of the question.⁴ The thing is silly. We're trying to run a war, not a maternity hospital.⁵ And besides, I have work for you to do. You can't go running about like this."

"Yes, sir," said Lieutenant Blank.

"These are your orders," said the commodore. "You are to take⁶ one of the MS boats and patrol the coast of the main-

¹ **MS** = motor ship; **MS boat** — катер

² **How would it be if we took... and went... and got** — Что если бы мы взяли... и отправились... и забрали (*сослагательное наклонение*); то же ниже; **it would take...; we wouldn't do...; we could do...**

³ **you lost the boat and got yourself killed** — что вы потеряли бы лодку и были бы убиты (*сослагательное наклонение, употребляемое после главного предложения, выражающего предположение*)

⁴ **The thing is out of the question.** — Об этом не может быть и речи (*досл. это вне вопроса*).

⁵ **We're trying to run a war, not a maternity hospital.** — Наше дело вести войну, а не заниматься родильным домом. (**to run smth** — вести дело)

⁶ **You are to take** — Вы должны взять (*глагол to be + Infinitive имеет модальное значение и указывает, что действие должно совершиться в соответствии с намеченным планом или договоренностью*)

land, particularly in the area about Castellammare. You will report the presence of any German shipping there and if you see any hostile craft you will report it and attack it. It may be necessary for you to go pretty far inshore to carry out these orders. Do you understand?"

"Yes, sir," Lieutenant Blank said, "but I sure wish we could get that girl off¹."

"This is no time for sentiment," the commodore said.

The thing was very quick. It required only to pull up to the little dock at the little town and to ask for Luigi's daughter. In ten minutes she was at the dock carrying a bundle of clothing and, in our estimation, she was a little closer² that even Luigi suspected. And then the engines of the MS boat purred and she cut through the water back to Capri, for MS boats do not ride on top of the water, they knife through it.

The rest was very silly. Luigi was at the waterfront and he cried and his daughter cried and about a thousand Caprianos cried and the sound of kissing was deafening and a kind of triumphant procession went up the hill on the railroad and there was something in the nature of³ a party at Luigi's bar. The child, no matter what its sex⁴, is going to have⁵ Lieutenant Blank's first name, and not only Luigi but all Luigi's relatives are going to remember all of us in their prayers for hundreds of years to come⁶.

¹ **I sure wish we could get that girl off** — мне, право же, хотелось бы, чтобы мы смогли вывезти эту девушку (*сослагательное наклонение, употребляемое после главного предложения, выражающего желание*)

² **she was a little closer** — *зд.* она должна была родить даже скорее

³ **in the nature of** — вроде

⁴ **no matter what its sex** — какого бы пола он ни был

⁵ **is going to have** = will have

⁶ **for hundreds of years to come** — еще сотни лет

But the next morning a party of five went up on the hill to get haircuts¹. We were sitting reading copies of The London Pictorial² for 1937 and waiting for the one barber chair to be vacant³ when in the doorway Luigi appeared. And Luigi carried a little tray and on the tray was a Scotch and soda for each of us. And later in the day we went shopping and wherever we stopped to look and to buy there Luigi appeared with his little tray.

It was a pretty nice day.

Exercises



Checking Comprehension

1 Answer the following questions.

- 1) What was Luigi's job?
- 2) Did Luigi speak good English?
- 3) What made Luigi sad?
- 4) Was he going to become a grandfather?
- 5) What did he do with his Scotch whisky when the war started?
- 6) What impression did Luigi's story make on the sailors?
- 7) Who did the lieutenant go to see for advice?
- 8) What did the lieutenant suggest they should do to help Luigi's daughter?
- 9) What did the commodore reply to the lieutenant?
- 10) What did Lieutenant Blank do to help Luigi's daughter?

¹ **to get haircuts** — постричься

² **The London Pictorial** — Лондонский иллюстрированный журнал

³ **waiting for the one barber chair to be vacant** — ожидая, когда освободится единственное кресло у парикмахера

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

- 1) The story is set on the island of Corfu.
- 2) That was a war against Spain.
- 3) The narrator is an American.
- 4) Luigi had a daughter and a son.
- 5) Soon a child was going to be born to Luigi's daughter.
- 6) Lieutenant Blank wanted to help Luigi's daughter and send her to a safe place.
- 7) The commodore agreed to help Luigi's daughter eagerly.
- 8) Luigi's daughter stayed on the island.
- 9) Later on Luigi treated the guys to a Scotch and soda.
- 10) The main character, Luigi, was a waiter in a restaurant.

3 Say who said the following and in what situation.

- 1) The thing is out of the question.
- 2) This is no time for sentiment.
- 3) How would you like it to happen to your family?
- 4) These are your orders.
- 5) It would only take an hour or less.



Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Say what the italicized verbs mean.

- 1) The American force *captured* the island of Capri.
- 2) We were not there in enough force *to repel* them.
- 3) I can't *permit* it.
- 4) We are trying *to run* a war.
- 5) You will *report* the presence of any German shipping there.

2 Match the synonyms. Use the words from the left-hand column in the situations from the story.

to go back	a pile
Scotch	not friendly
relatives	problem
a bundle	to advance
to suspect	to swim
hostile	to examine
to move up	to think
to bathe	to return
to inspect	relations
trouble	whisky

3 Fill in the gaps with the words from the box in the proper form.

no matter	to suppose
to seem	to go shopping
to be likely	to require
to sound	formidable
resistance	to get bright

- 1) He spoke English and his dialect ____ like home.
- 2) It ____ that Luigi had a daughter.
- 3) It seemed that Luigi's daughter ____ to have her child in a shell hole.
- 4) The commodore's calm blue eyes ____ with amusement.
- 5) And ____ you lost the boat and got yourself killed?
- 6) It ____ only to pull up to the little dock.
- 7) The child, ____ what its sex, is going to have Lieutenant Blank's first name.
- 8) Later in the day they ____.
- 9) The officers inspected the defenses of the bar and found them ____.
- 10) Our small American force captured Capri with no ____.

4 Use the *Possessive Case* of the italicized words where necessary.

- 1) a party at *Luigi* bar
- 2) to have *Lieutenant Black* first name
- 3) to read copies of the *London Pictorial*
- 4) to meet *Luigi*, the bartender
- 5) to report any of *German* shipping
- 6) the *commodore* calm blue eyes
- 7) the *bartender* relatives

5 Restructure the sentences according to the model. Use the verbs from the box.

to order to insist to demand

Model:

It may be necessary for you to go pretty far inshore.

— I demand *that you should* go pretty far inshore.

- 1) You are to take one of the MS boats.
- 2) You are to patrol the coast of the mainland.
- 3) You will report the presence of any German shipping.
- 4) You will attack any hostile craft.
- 5) You are to carry out these orders.



Discussing the Story

1 Say why:

- 1) Luigi was gay but sad.
- 2) Lieutenant Blank visited the commodore on the flagship.
- 3) the Americans were on Capri.

- 4) the commodore said that was no time for sentiment.
- 5) the child was going to have Lieutenant Blank's first name.

2 Prove that:

- 1) Luigi was worried and upset.
- 2) Lieutenant Blank wanted to help Luigi and his daughter.
- 3) the commodore was a very clever man.
- 4) Luigi was very much grateful to the American sailors.
- 5) the Caprianos approved of Lieutenant Blank's actions.

3 Add more information to the following:

- 1) Luigi was friendly but sad.
- 2) Luigi's daughter was his only child.
- 3) The group of sailors visited the commodore on his flagship.
- 4) We have six captured Italian MS boats.
- 5) These are your orders, said the commodore.
- 6) The thing was very quick.
- 7) Luigi carried a little tray.

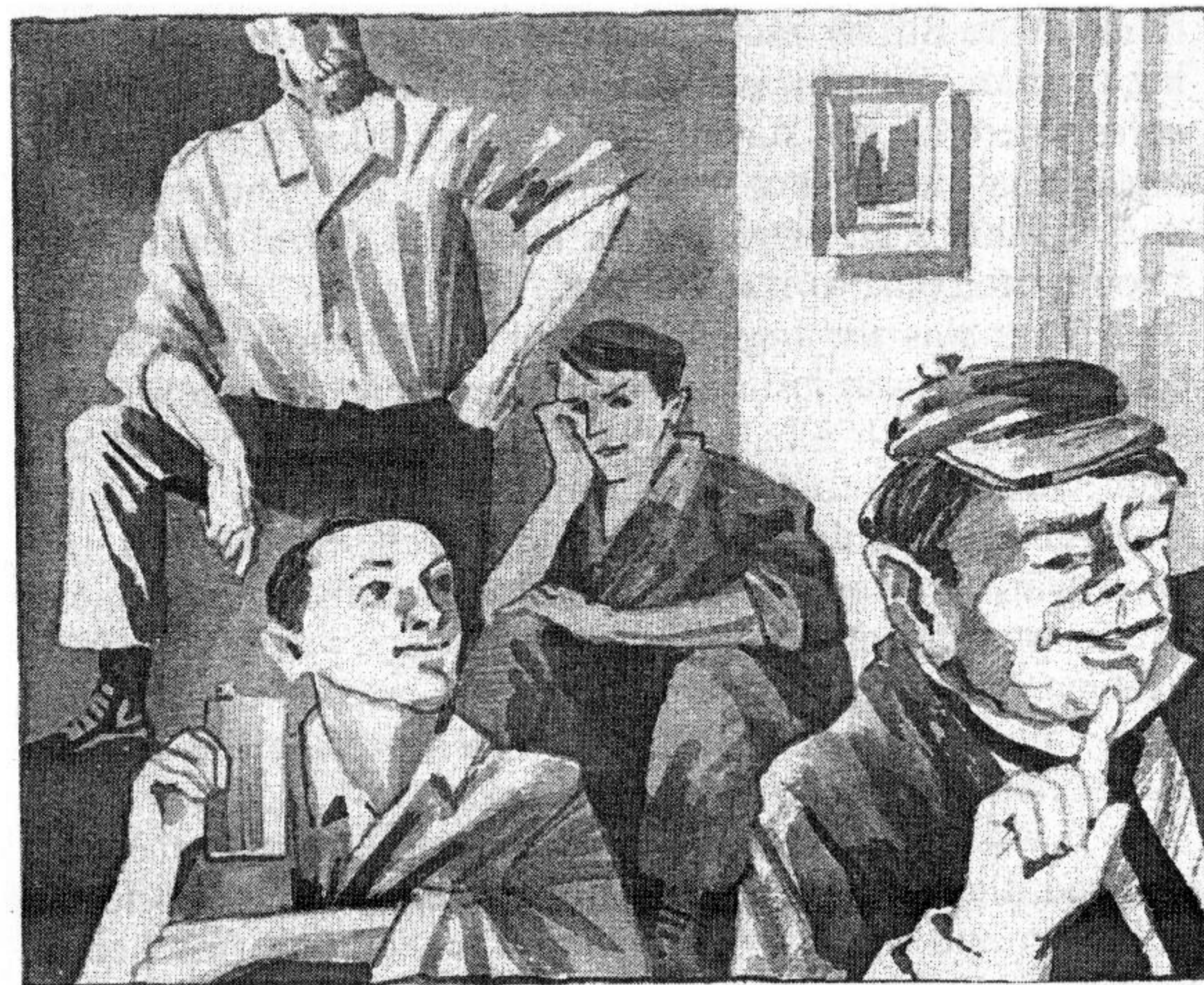
4 Imagine that you are:

- 1) **Luigi.** Speak about:
 - your daughter;
 - the Americans.
- 2) **Lieutenant Blank.** Speak about:
 - Luigi and Luigi's daughter;
 - your mission on Capri.

- 3) **the commodore.** Speak about:
- the way your sailors helped Luigi's daughter;
 - the war actions.

5 **What do you think?**

- 1) Do you think that during the war there is no time for sentiment? Give your reasons.
- 2) Would you act in a similar way if you were Lieutenant Blank?
- 3) What do you think the message of the story is?



THE STORY OF AN ELF

This story could not be written if there were no¹ witness — not unknown men, but Quentin Reynolds and H. R. Knickerbocker and Clark Lee and Jack Belden, who was hurt at Salerno, and John Lardner and a number of others who will come forward if anyone doubts the facts here to be presented².

The thing began when a British consul met Quentin Reynolds in the hall of the Alletti Hotel in Algiers³. The consul was a small, innocent, well-mannered man who liked to

¹ **could not be written if there were no** — не могла бы быть написана, если бы не было (*сослагательное наклонение*)

² **here to be presented** — которые будут здесь приведены

³ **Alletti Hotel in Algiers** — гостиница Аллетти в Алжире

think of the British and Americans as allies and who was willing to make friendly gestures. In good faith¹ he asked Reynolds where he was staying and in equal good faith Reynolds replied that he had not yet been lodged.

"There's an extra bed in my room," the consul said. "You're welcome to it if you like."

That was the beginning, and what happened was nobody's fault. It was just one of those accidents. The consul had a nice room with a balcony that overlooked the harbor and from which you could watch air raids. It wasn't Reynolds' fault. He accepted hospitality for himself, not for the nine other war correspondents who moved in with him. Nine is only a working number². Sometimes there were as many as eighteen. They slept on the floor, on the balcony, in the bathroom, and some even slept in the hall outside the door of Room 140, Alletti Hotel, Algiers.

It was generally agreed that the consul should have his own bed, that is³, if he kept it. But let him get up⁴ to go to the bathroom and he returned to find Knickerbocker or Lee or Belden, or all three, in it. Another thing bothered the consul a little. Correspondents didn't sleep much at night. They talked and argued and sang so that the poor consul didn't get much rest. There was too much going on⁵ in his room. He had to work in the daytime, and he got very little sleep at night. Toward the end of the week he took to creeping back⁶ in the middle of the afternoon for a nap. He couldn't get his bed

¹ **In good faith** — зд. Чистосердечно, без умысла

² **a working number** — зд. примерное число (досл. рабочая цифра)

³ **that is** — то есть

⁴ **But let him get up** — Но стоило ему встать

⁵ **There was too much going on** — Слишком много всего происходило

⁶ **he took to creeping back** — у него появилась привычка забираться обратно в комнату (**to take to (doing) smth** — прирастать к чему-л.)

then. Someone always had it. But at three in the afternoon it was usually quiet enough so that he could curl up on the floor and get a little rest.

The foregoing is not the unbelievable part — quite the contrary.¹ It is what follows that will require witnesses. It was during one of the all-night discussions of things in general that someone, perhaps Clark Lee, perhaps stern Jack Belden, suggested that we were getting very tired of Algerian wine and wouldn't it be nice if we had some Scotch².

Someone must have rubbed something³, a ring or a lamp or perhaps the British consul. At any rate⁴, there was a puff of blue smoke and standing in the room was a small man with pointed ears and a very jolly stomach. He wore a suit of green leather and his cap and the toes of his shoes ended in sharp points and they were green too.

"Oh, dear," said Reynolds. "Do you see what I see?"

"Yes," said Clark Lee.

"Well, do you believe it?"

"No," said Lee, who is after all a realist.

Jack Belden has lived in China for many years and he knows about such things. "Who are you?" he asked sternly.

"I'm little Charley Lytle," the elf said.

"Well, what do you want, popping in on us⁵?" Belden cried.

¹ **The foregoing is not the unbelievable part — quite the contrary.** — Описанное выше не является неправдоподобной частью (рассказа), как раз наоборот.

² **and wouldn't it be nice if we had some Scotch** — и разве не было бы мило, если бы у нас было шотландское виски (*сослагательное наклонение; обратный порядок слов в предложении передает прямую речь*)

³ **Someone must have rubbed something** — Кто-то, должно быть, что-то потер

⁴ **At any rate** — Во всяком случае

⁵ **popping in on us** — врываясь к нам

The British consul groaned and turned over and pulled the covers over his head. Knickerbocker says that his first impulse was to kill the elf. In fact, he was creeping up when Charley Lytle held up his hand.

"When war broke out I tried to enlist," he said. "But I was rejected on political grounds. It isn't that I have any politics¹," he explained. "But the Army's position is that if I did have, heaven knows what they would be.² So I was rejected until the formation of an Elves-in-Exile Battalion³. I decided then that I would just make people happy, soldiers and war correspondents and things like that⁴."

Reynolds' eyes narrowed dangerously. He is very loyal. "Do you mean that we aren't happy?" he asked. "That my friends aren't happy?"

"I'm not happy," said the British consul, but no one paid any attention to him.

Little Charley Lytle said, "I heard some mention made of Scotch whisky. Now it just happens that I have —"

"How much?" said Clark Lee, who is a realist.

"Why, all you want."

"I mean how much money?" Lee demanded.

"You don't understand," said little Charley. "There is no money in it. It is my contribution to the war — I believe you call it effort."

"I'm going to kill him," cried Knickerbocker. "Nobody can sneer at any war and get away with it⁵."

¹ **It isn't that I have any politics** — Не потому, что у меня есть какие-нибудь политические убеждения

² **But the Army's position is that if I did have, heaven knows what they would be.** — Но в армии считают, что если бы они у меня и вправду оказались, бог знает, каковы они были бы. (**did** здесь имеет эмфатическое значение; **would be** — сослагательное наклонение)

³ **Elves-in-Exile Battalion** — Батальон эльфов-изгнанников

⁴ **and things like that** — разг. и всякое такое

⁵ **and get away with it** — зд. безнаказанно (досл. и уйти с этим)

Reynolds said, "Could we get¹ a case?"

"Surely," said little Charley.

"Three cases?"

"Certainly."

Lee broke in. "Now don't you strain him². You don't know what his breaking point³ is."

"When can you deliver?" Reynolds asked.

Instead of answering, little Charley Lytle made a dramatic gesture. There was one pull of smoke⁴ and he disappeared. There followed three small explosions and on the floor of Room 140 of the Alletti Hotel in Algiers lay three cases of bottles looked at with the hot and incredulous eyes of thirsty correspondents.

Reynolds breathed heavily the way a man does when he has a stroke. "A miracle!" he whispered. "A miracle straight out of the middle ages."

Stern Jack Belden has lived a long time in China. He has seen everything and is difficult to impress.⁵ His eyes now wandered out the arched window to the streets and the harbor below. "It's a medium good trick," he said. "But it's a cold-weather trick⁶. I'd like to give him a real test. If this so-called Elf could produce a bottle of say Pale Ale on a day like this, I'd say he was a commer⁷ —" He was interrupted by a slight fall of snow from the hot ceiling. Our eyes followed the lazy

¹ **Could we get** — Могли бы мы получить (сослагательное наклонение)

² **don't you strain him** — зд. не испытывай (не перенапрягай) его

³ **his breaking point** — зд. его предел

⁴ **There was one pull of smoke** — Появилось облачко дыма

⁵ **He... is difficult to impress.** — Его... трудно поразить.

⁶ **a cold-weather trick** — фокус, который делается в холодную погоду

⁷ **If this so-called Elf could produce a bottle of say Pale Ale..., I'd say he was a commer** — Если бы этот так называемый Эльф смог достать, скажем, бутылку светлого пива... , я бы сказал, что он (настоящий) коммерческий агент (сослагательное наклонение; **a commer** — сокр. commercial agent)

white flakes to the floor, where they fell on a box of slim-necked bottles. The snow swirled and spelled out Courtesy of Canada in the air.¹

I think Jack Belden went too far. He said lazily, "But Is it cold?"

Reynolds flung himself forward and touched the neck of a bottle. "Colder than ice," he said.

And anyone who doesn't believe this story can ask any of the people present, even stern Jack Belden.

Exercises



Checking Comprehension

1 Who said the following and in what situation?

- 1) There is an extra bed in my room. You are welcome to it.
- 2) What do you want, popping in on us?
- 3) When war broke out I tried to enlist, but I was rejected on political grounds.
- 4) I'm going to kill him. Nobody can sneer at any war and get away with it.
- 5) Now, don't you strain him. You don't know what his breaking point is.
- 6) It's a cold-weather trick. I'd like you to give him a real test.
- 7) Do you mean that we aren't happy? That my friends aren't happy?

¹ The snow swirled and spelled out Courtesy of Canada in the air. — Снег закрутился, и снежинки выписали в воздухе слова: «Подарок из Канады».

2 Answer the following questions.

- 1) How many characters are mentioned in the story?
- 2) What are their names and occupation?
- 3) Where is the action of the story set?
- 4) Who offered Reynolds a bed in a hotel room?
- 5) What did the correspondents usually do at night?
- 6) What did they once think it would be nice to have?
- 7) What did the small man look like?
- 8) Who did the elf want to make happy?
- 9) How many cases of whisky did the correspondent order?
- 10) Where did the correspondent find the whisky he had ordered?
- 11) What did Jack Belden call the elf's trick?
- 12) What did he want the elf to produce?
- 13) What started falling from the ceiling?
- 14) Who was the first to touch the cold bottle?
- 15) Did the correspondents believe in what had happened?

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

- 1) It was in the hall of the Alletti Hotel that the consul met Quentin Reynolds.
- 2) It was Reynolds who offered the consul a bed in his hotel room.
- 3) It was only at three o'clock at night that the consul could curl up on the floor of his room and get a little rest.
- 4) It was the bathroom that the consul always found occupied by some of the war correspondents.
- 5) It was a tall man with pointed ears that appeared once in the hotel room.
- 6) It was the consul who had lived in China for many years.

- 7) It was on political grounds that Charley Lytle was rejected.
- 8) It was beer that the correspondents wanted to drink.
- 9) It was three cases of bottles that lay on the floor of Room 140 of the Alletti Hotel.
- 10) It was Jack Belden who whispered, "A miracle straight out of the middle ages."
- 11) It was a bottle of Pale Ale that they also wanted.
- 12) It was the words "Courtesy of Canada" that the snow spelled out in the air.
- 13) It was the neck of the bottle that seemed colder than ice.
- 14) It was Knickerbocker who said he was going to kill the elf.
- 15) It was the elf who performed all the tricks.



Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

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

a)

to doubt	much rest
to make	on the floor
to overlook	the facts
to take to	in the daytime
to require	friendly gestures
to make	the harbor
to pay	hospitality
to give	the story
to produce	creeping back
to follow	witnesses
to believe	people happy
to accept	a test
to get	the flakes

to curl up	a bottle of ale
to work	attention

b)

well-mannered	stomach
friendly	whisky
extra	man
unbelievable	bottle
pointed	part
jolly	fall
sharp	gestures
political	point
Scotch	grounds
breaking	bed
incredulous	flakes
real	eyes
lazy	test
slim-necked	points
slight	ears

- 2 **Complete the sentences with the infinitives from the box. Pay attention to the use of the particle *to*.**

to make	to get up
to kill	to find
to be presented	to work
to mention	to go
to appear	to impress
to fall	to give

- 1) They will come forward if anyone doubts the facts here ____.
- 2) The consul was a well-mannered man who was willing ____ friendly gestures.
- 3) But let him ____ to the bathroom and he returned ____ all three in it.

- 4) He had ____ in the daytime and he got very little sleep at night.
- 5) Knickerbocker said that his first impulse had been ____ the elf.
- 6) I heard someone ____ Scotch whisky.
- 7) Jack Belden had seen everything and was difficult ____.
- 8) I'd like ____ him a real test.
- 9) They saw flakes of snow ____ on a box of slim-necked bottles.
- 10) A small man with a jolly stomach was seen ____ in the hotel room.

3 Transform the sentences using the *Passive Voice*.

Model:

Nobody could write this story if there were no witness.

— This story *couldn't be written* if there were no witness.

- 1) They rejected the elf on political grounds.
- 2) Three small explosions followed the pull of smoke.
- 3) The elf produced a box of slim-necked bottles.
- 4) The hot incredulous eyes of the thirsty correspondents looked at the cases of whisky.
- 5) Nobody can sneer at war.
- 6) It was a nice room with a balcony from which you could watch air raids.

4 Report the following sentences in *Indirect Speech*.

- 1) "There is an extra bed in my room," the consul said. "You are welcome to it if you like."
- 2) "Oh, dear," said Reynolds. "Do you see what I see?"
- 3) "I'm little Charley Lytle," the elf said.
- 4) "Do you mean that we aren't happy?" Reynolds asked. "That my friends aren't happy?"

- 5) "There is no money in it. It is my contribution to the war — I believe you call it effort," said little Charley.
- 6) "I'm going to kill him," cried Knickerbocker. "Nobody can sneer at any war and get away with it."
- 7) Lee broke in, "Now, don't you strain him. You don't know what his breaking point is."

5 Fill in the gaps with the relative pronouns *that*, *who*, *which*. Give alternatives where possible.

- 1) The consul was a small man ____ liked to think of the British and Americans as allies.
- 2) It was a nice room with a balcony ____ overlooked the harbor and from ____ you could watch air raids.
- 3) Anyone ____ doesn't believe this story can ask any of the people present.
- 4) Lee, ____ is after all a realist, answered in the negative.
- 5) The story could not be written if there were no witness — Quentin Reynolds and Jack Belden, ____ was hurt at Salerno, and a number of others ____ will come forward if anyone doubts the facts here to be presented.
- 6) "How much?" asked Clark Lee, ____ is a realist.
- 7) The elf, ____ was a small man with pointed ears and a jolly stomach, said he had been rejected on political grounds.



Discussing the Story

1 Say why:

- 1) the consul offered Reynolds a bed in his hotel room.
- 2) there was too much going on in the consul's room at night.

- 3) the consul couldn't get much rest.
- 4) Knickerbocker's first impulse was to kill the elf.
- 5) the elf decided that he should make people happy.
- 6) the elf didn't want to take any money for the Scotch whisky.
- 7) Reynolds exclaimed "A miracle!" in surprise.
- 8) Jack said he would like to give the elf a real test.

2 Add more information to the following:

- 1) The consul asked Reynolds where he was staying.
- 2) The consul had a nice room.
- 3) It was generally agreed that the consul should have his own bed.
- 4) Someone must have rubbed something, a ring or a lamp.
- 5) When war broke out I tried to enlist.
- 6) I heard some mention made of Scotch whisky.
- 7) It's my contribution to the war.
- 8) Little Charley Lytle made a dramatic gesture.
- 9) They saw snow falling from the hot ceiling.
- 10) Reynolds flung himself forward.

3 Make up and act out the talk between:

- Reynolds and the consul in the hall of the hotel;
- little Charley Lytle and the correspondents.

4 Imagine that you are:

- 1) **the consul.** Say a few words about:
 - yourself;
 - the war correspondents;
 - the elf;
 - the miracle you saw.

2) Charley Lytle. Say a few words about:

- yourself;
- miracles you perform;
- the correspondents and the consul.

3) one of the correspondents. Say a few words about:

- yourself;
- the consul;
- the elf;
- the miracle you saw.

5 What do you think?

- 1) What do you think of the consul? What kind of person was he?
- 2) What do you think of the correspondents? What kind of people were they?
- 3) Do you believe in what the correspondents said they had seen?
- 4) Do you believe in elves, miracles and the supernatural?
- 5) What do you think the message of the story is?



THE COTTAGE THAT WASN'T THERE

The sergeant lay in the grass and pulled grass and bit off the tender stems and chewed them. It was Sunday, and a number of people were lying about, sailors and soldiers and even a few civilians. Across the path a line of people were fishing in the Serpentine, sitting on rented chairs. Each fisherman had his little audience.

The sergeant said, "This is a crazy country. Look at that, they haven't caught a fish there all day, and they go right on with it¹. Maybe they're not after fish². It's a crazy country." He spat out

¹ **and they go right on with it** — а они все ловят

² **they're not after fish** — им не рыба нужна (to be after smth — охотиться за чём-л., стремиться достать что-л.)

a little chewed wad of green grass stems. "I've got something bothering me¹," he said. "It's a ghost story. I don't believe it happened, and I know it happened. Only I don't believe in ghosts. I've been thinking about it and I can't make any sense out of it²."

"You see," he said, "I'm at a little station up in the country. There is a village about a mile from camp, and in the evening we walk in and get a couple of glasses of beer there."

Far up the line of fishermen a man caught a fish about the size of a sardine and caused so much excitement that he was surrounded by people in a moment. The sergeant chuckled. "I used to catch³ salmon in the Columbia River," he said. "Well, anyway it was getting dark, and I had some paper work to do, so I figured I'd walk back to camp. The other fellows weren't ready to go yet. They were kidding the barmaid, telling her they knew movie stars. So I started out alone.

"I've been over that little road at least a hundred times. I know every foot of it, I guess. It's a narrow, little road, with hedges on both sides, so you can't see into the fields. It was not a very dark night, at least there was some starlight, and you could see big clouds, like it was going to rain." He stopped and seemed to hesitate⁴ whether he should go on at all. He was looking across the Serpentine at the little pavilion where they rent boats, where the line of people wait all day for their turn to rent a boat.

The sergeant made up his mind suddenly. "About half-way back there was a light out onto the road. There was a little cottage, kind of⁵, with the hedge coming up to it on both

¹ **I've got something bothering me** — Меня кое-что тревожит

² **make any sense out of it** — разобраться в этом

³ **I used to catch** — Я бывало (обычно) ловил (used + Infinitive выражает действие, неоднократно повторявшееся в прошлом)

⁴ **seemed to hesitate** — казалось, колебался (субъектный инфинитивный оборот)

⁵ **There was a little cottage, kind of** — Там было что-то вроде домика (см. прим. 3 к с. 62); то же ниже: **kind of pleasant**

sides. There was a garden in front, a fence and then this big square window with little panes. Well, the light was coming out of that window. I looked right through and could see the room. There was a lamp on the table, and a fire in a small fireplace. It was kind of pleasant. It wasn't a very bright light, but you could see pretty well. There was a white cat asleep on the seat of a chair, and sitting beside the table under the lamp was a woman about fifty, I should say, and she was sewing something. I stood there for a couple of minutes. It was peaceful and cozy-looking and nice.

"In a minute I walked on. There was something bothering me in the back of my mind¹. And then I thought, 'Sure that's what it is², no blackout curtains.' I hadn't seen a light coming out of the window at night for ten months. I was going to go back and tell that woman to pull her blackout curtains in case some country cop came along³. She'd get a fine. I turned around and looked back. I couldn't see the cottage, but I could see the light shining out on the road. Well then, I thought, 'What the hell⁴, maybe no cop will come by.' It looked so nice, the room and the fire that you could look at. You get awful tired of the blackout."

The sergeant picked up a little twig, dug at a grass root with it. "I walked along, but there was something that kept ticking away in my head⁵, something I couldn't get hold of. It began to rain, but not enough to hurt anything. I thought

¹ **in the back of my mind** — где-то в глубине моего сознания

² **Sure that's what it is** — Ну, конечно, вот в чем дело

³ **in case some country cop came along** — на случай, если бы какой-нибудь местный полицейский прошел мимо (*сослагательное наклонение*)

⁴ **What the hell** — *разг.* Какого черта

⁵ **kept ticking away in my head** — не переставая, стучало у меня в голове (*keep + Gerund* — продолжать производить какое-л. действие)

about the work I had to do, but I couldn't get away from the feeling that there was something wrong with something."

He dug out his grass root, and it came up with a little lump of soil in it. He shook the dirt out of it. "I was just about to turn into the camp when it plumped into my mind¹."

"Now, this is what it is. And I've been thinking about it², and I can't figure it out. There wasn't any cottage there, just four stone walls all black with fire. Early in the blitz some Jerry³ dropped a fire bomb on that cottage."

His fingers were restless. They were trying to plant the grass roots again in the hole they had come out of. "You see what worries me about the whole thing is this," he said. "I just don't believe stuff like that⁴."

Exercises



Checking Comprehension

1 Make the right choice.

- 1) The main character of the story is
 - a) a fisherman
 - b) a sergeant
 - c) a sailor

¹ **it plumped into my mind** — мне ударило в голову

² **I've been thinking about it** — я все время думаю об этом (*Present Perfect Continuous*)

³ **Early in the blitz some Jerry** — в самом начале молниеносной войны какие-то немцы (**Blitz** — *сокр. нем.* Blitz Krieg — молниеносная война; **Jerry** — *иск.* Germans)

⁴ **stuff like that** — *разг.* подобной чепухе

- 2) The sergeant was always chewing
 - a) grass stems
 - b) gum
 - c) bread
- 3) When the sergeant was on the Columbia River he
 - a) used to catch a lot of fish
 - b) swim a lot
 - c) be a sailor
- 4) He saw the cottage
 - a) on a very dark night
 - b) in the morning
 - c) on a night when some stars could be seen in the sky
- 5) The light he saw was coming
 - a) out of the door of the cottage
 - b) out of the window of the cottage
 - c) from a torch which was near the cottage
- 6) The cottage seemed
 - a) peaceful and nice
 - b) dreadful and ugly
 - c) threatening
- 7) The thing that struck the sergeant was that
 - a) there were blackout curtains on the window
 - b) there were no blackout curtains on the window
 - c) the cottage had no roof
- 8) The sergeant thought that in the cottage he saw
 - a) a woman
 - b) a man
 - c) a little girl
- 9) There were just four walls all
 - a) white with paint

- b) black with paint
- c) black with fire

- 10) The sergeant said he
 - a) believed stuff like that
 - b) didn't believe stuff like that
 - c) didn't want to believe stuff like that

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

- 1) It all happened on a Monday.
- 2) The sergeant didn't believe in what he had seen.
- 3) The sergeant said he could understand what he had seen.
- 4) One day the sergeant saw a light out on the road.
- 5) The cottage he saw was a big one.
- 6) The sergeant saw no people in the cottage.
- 7) Nothing bothered the sergeant when he first saw the cottage and the light.
- 8) The sergeant wanted to give the lady he saw some advice.
- 9) When the sergeant was telling his companions the strange story he was holding a grass root in his hand.
- 10) In fact, there was no cottage, but four stone walls.

3 Put the sentences in the right order.

- 1) He saw a little cottage with a light coming out of its window.
- 2) A few minutes later something began to bother the man.
- 3) The sergeant made up his mind to go back to the camp.
- 4) Suddenly the cottage was no longer seen.

- 5) The sergeant walked along, but there was something that kept ticking away in his head.
- 6) About half-way back he saw a light.
- 7) Early in the war the Germans had dropped a fire bomb on that cottage.
- 8) The sergeant realized that there were no blackout curtains on the window.
- 9) The sergeant looked right through the window and saw a room.
- 10) He understood that there was something wrong with something.



Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Fill in the gaps with *across, at, back, through* if necessary.

- 1) Look ____ that, they haven't caught a fish there all day.
- 2) The sergeant turned around and looked ____.
- 3) The room and the fire looked ____ so nice.
- 4) The sergeant was looking ____ the Serpentine ____ the little pavilion.
- 5) He looked ____ the window and could see the room.

2 Match the words in the columns to make word combinations. Use them in the situations from the text.

narrow	country
big	night
crazy	fireplace
dark	road
small	stem
bright	clouds
country	light
fire	bomb
blackout	cop
tender	curtains

3 Fill in the gaps with *(a) little* or *(a) few*.

- 1) There were a number of people lying about, sailors and soldiers and even ____ civilians.
- 2) The sergeant spat out ____ wad of green grass stems.
- 3) Each fisherman had his ____ audience.
- 4) There was ____ cottage with the hedge coming up to it on both sides.
- 5) There was a garden in front and a big square window with ____ panes.

4 Report the following sentences in *Indirect Speech*.

- 1) The sergeant said, "This is a crazy country. They haven't caught a fish there all day."
- 2) "It's a ghost story," he said, "I don't believe it happened, and I know it happened."
- 3) "I've been over the little road at least a hundred times. I know every foot of it, I guess," the sergeant went on.
- 4) The sergeant continued, "In a minute I walked on. There was something bothering me in the back of my mind."
- 5) "You see, what worries me about the whole thing is this," he said. "I just don't believe stuff like that."

5 Use *Present Perfect, Past Simple* or *Past Perfect* instead of the infinitives in brackets.

- 1) I (be) over that road at least a hundred times. I know every foot of it.
- 2) The sergeant (pick) up a little twig and dug at a grass root with it.
- 3) He (not see) a light coming out of the window at night for ten months. He was going to go back and tell the woman to pull her blackout curtains.

- 4) Look at that! They (not catch) a fish there all day, and they go right on with it.
- 5) His fingers were trying to plant the grass roots again in the hole they (come) out of.



Discussing the Story

1 Say why:

- 1) the sergeant thought it was a crazy country.
- 2) the sergeant was always chewing a grass wad.
- 3) the sergeant wanted to tell the woman he thought he had seen to pull her blackout curtains.
- 4) there was always something that worried the sergeant.
- 5) the sergeant said he did not believe in ghosts.

2 Add more information to these:

- 1) Everybody had their own little audience.
- 2) There was a camp and a village a mile away from it.
- 3) I saw a cottage and a light coming out of its window.
- 4) He could see the cottage no more, and it plumped into his mind...
- 5) A fire bomb was dropped on the cottage.

3 Imagine that you are the sergeant. Say:

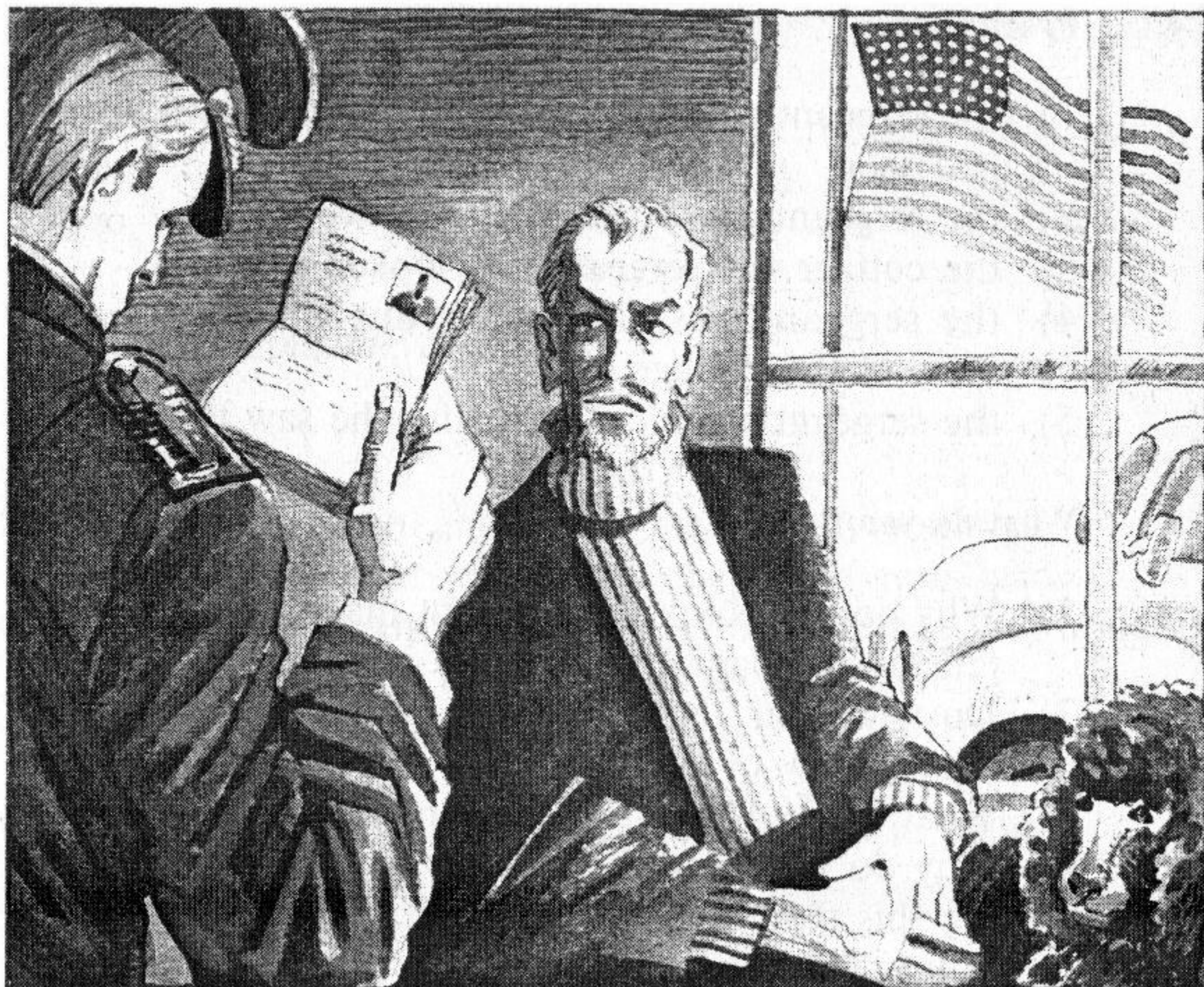
- 1) what you do when you are away from the camp.
- 2) what kind of road there is between the village and the camp.
- 3) what you once saw on the road.
- 4) what you would tell the woman in the cottage to do and why.
- 5) why you can't make sense out of what you once saw.

4 Prove that:

- 1) the sergeant couldn't make any sense out of what he had seen.
- 2) the sergeant knew the road very well.
- 3) the cottage the sergeant saw looked peaceful.
- 4) the sergeant was always nervous when telling the story of the cottage.
- 5) the sergeant was ill at ease after he saw the cottage.

5 What do you think?

- 1) Why do you think the sergeant made up his mind to tell his companions about the cottage?
- 2) Do you think there really was a light coming out of the window of the cottage?
- 3) What kind of man the sergeant was?
- 4) Why do you think he was always restless when telling this story?
- 5) Would you get scared if you saw anything of the kind at night?
- 6) What do you think the message of the story is?



TRAVELS WITH CHARLEY

(an extract)

I find out of long experience that I admire all nations and hate all governments, and nowhere is my natural anarchism more aroused than at national borders where patient and efficient public servants¹ carry out their duties in matters of immigration and customs. I have never smuggled anything in my life. Why, then, do I feel an uneasy sense of guilt on approaching² a customs barrier? I crossed a high bridge and

¹ **public servants** — зд. чиновники (досл. государственные служащие)

² **Why, then, do I feel an uneasy sense of guilt on approaching** — Почему же в таком случае я испытываю тягостное чувство вины, приближаясь

came to the place where the Stars and Stripes¹ stood shoulder to shoulder with the Union Jack. The Canadians were very kind. They asked where I was going and for how long, gave Rocinante² a quick inspection, and came at last to Charley³.

“Do you have a certificate of rabies vaccination⁴ on the dog?”

“No, I haven’t. You see he’s an old dog. He was vaccinated long ago.”

Another official came out. “We advise you not to cross the border with him, then.”

“But I’m just crossing a small part of Canada and reentering the US.”

“We understand,” they said kindly. “You can take him into Canada but the US won’t let him back.”

“But technically I am still in the US and there’s no complaint⁵.”

“There will be if he crosses the line and tries to get back.”

“Well, where can I get him vaccinated⁶?”

¹ **Stars and Stripes** — звезднополосатый флаг США; см. ниже: **Union Jack** — Государственный флаг Соединенного Королевства Великобритании (название флага возникло в 1604 г. при Иакове I после соединения Англии с Шотландией в результате унии 1603 г.)

² **Rocinante** [ˌrəʊθɪˈnɑːntə] — так назвал Стейнбек свой грузовик с крытым кузовом, в котором он совершил путешествие по Америке (Росинант — имя коня Дон-Кихота в романе Сервантеса)

³ **Charley** — собака Стейнбека

⁴ **rabies** [ˈræbiːz] **vaccination** — прививки против бешенства

⁵ **there’s no complaint** — никто не возражает (**complaint** [kəmˈpleɪnt] — жалоба)

⁶ **get him vaccinated** — сделать ему прививки (глагол **get** и **have** + объектный оборот с причастием прошедшего времени означают, что лицо или предмет, выраженные дополнением, подвергаются действию, которое совершается не подлежащим, а кем-то другим за (для) него; см. ниже: **have Charley vaccinated**)

They didn't know. They said, go back along at least twenty miles, find a vet, have Charley vaccinated, and then return. I was crossing only to save a little time, and this would wipe out the time saved¹ and much more.

"Please understand, it is your own government, not ours. We are simply advising you. It's the rule."

I guess this is why I hate governments, all governments. It is always the rule, carried out by men. There's nothing to fight, no wall to hammer with frustrated fists. I highly approve of vaccination, feel it should be compulsory; rabies is a dreadful thing. And yet I hate the rule and all governments that made rules. It was not the shots but the certificate that was important.² And it is usually so with governments — not a fact but a small slip of paper. These were such nice men, friendly and helpful. They gave me a cup of tea and Charley half a dozen biscuits. And they seemed so sorry that I had to go back for the lack of a paper. And so I turned about and went toward the Stars and Stripes and another government. Now the barrier was down.

"Are you an American citizen?"

"Yes, sir, here's my passport."

"Do you have anything to declare?"³

"I haven't been away."

"Have you a rabies vaccination certificate for your dog?"

"He hasn't been away either."

"But you are coming from Canada."

"I have not been in Canada."

I saw the steel come into eyes.

¹ **this would wipe out the time saved** — это уничтожило бы (досл. стерло бы) сэкономленное время (сослагательное наклонение с подразумеваемым условием: если бы я послушал их совета)

² **It was not the shots but the certificate that was important.** — Важны были не уколы, а свидетельство. (shots — зд. уколы)

³ **Do you have anything to declare?** — Имеете что предъявить? (вещи, облагаемые таможенной пошлиной)

"Will you step into the office?"

This request had the effect on me a Gestapo knock on the door might have. It raises panic, anger, and guilty feelings whether or not I have done wrong.

"I tell you I have not been in Canada. If you were watching, you would have seen¹ that I turned back."

"Step this way², please, sir."

Then into the telephone: "New York licence so-and-so. Yes. Pick-up truck with camper top.³ Yes — a dog." And to me: "What kind of dog is it?"

"Poodle."

"Poodle — I said poodle. Light brown."

"Blue," I said.

"Light brown. Okay. Thanks."

"They say you didn't cross the line."

"That's what I told you."

"May I see your passport?"

"Why? I haven't left the country. I'm not about to leave the country." But I handed over my passport just the same. He looked through it, pausing at the entry-and-exit stamps⁴ of other journeys. He examined my photograph, took out the yellow smallpox vaccination certificate. At the bottom of the last page he saw letters and figures. "What is this?"

"I don't know. Let me see. Oh, that! Why, it's a telephone number."

"What's it doing in your passport?"

¹ **If you were watching, you would have seen** — Если бы вы наблюдали (за мной), вы бы видели (сослагательное наклонение в условном предложении, относящемся к прошлому)

² **this way** — сюда

³ **New York licence [ˈlaɪs(ə)ns] so-and-so. Yes. Pick-up truck with camper top.** — Нью-Йоркский номерной знак такой-то. Да, пикап с крытым кузовом.

⁴ **entry-and-exit stamps** — въездные и выездные визы

"I guess I didn't have a slip of paper. I don't even remember whose number it is."

By now he had me on the run¹ and he knew it. "Don't you know it is against the law to spoil a passport?"

"I'll erase it."

"You should not write anything in your passport. That's the rule."

"I won't ever do it again. I promise." And I wanted to promise him I wouldn't lie or steal or associate with persons of loose morals, or anything. He closed my passport firmly and handed it back to me. I'm sure he felt better having found that telephone number². Suppose after all his trouble he hadn't found³ me guilty of anything.

"Thank you, sir," I said. "May I go now?"

He waved his hand kindly. "Go ahead," he said.

And that's why I went back. It was Charley's fault. I crossed the high iron bridge and stopped to pay toll. The man leaned out the window. "Go on," he said, "it's on the house."⁴

"How do you mean?"

"I've seen you go through the other way a little while ago. I've seen the dog. I knew you'd be back."

"Why didn't you tell me?"

"Nobody believes it. Go ahead. You get a free ride one way."⁵

¹ **he had me on the run** — он поймал меня с поличным

² **having found that telephone number** — обнаружив номер телефона (**having found** — *перфектное причастие; передает действие, предшествовавшее действию, выраженному сказуемым*)

³ **he hadn't found** — он не нашел бы (*сослагательное наклонение в придаточном предложении после главного с глаголом-сказуемым suppose*)

⁴ **on the house** — бесплатно, за счет «фирмы»

⁵ **You get a free ride one way.** — Можете бесплатно проехать в один конец.

He wasn't government, you see. But government can make you feel so small and mean that it takes some doing¹ to build back a sense of self-importance. Charley and I stayed at the grandest auto court² we could find that night, a place only the rich could afford, with a restaurant, and room service. I ordered ice and soda and made a scotch and soda³ and then another. Then I ordered soup and a steak and a pound of raw meat for Charley, and I overtipped mercilessly⁴. Before I went to sleep I went over all the things I wished I had said⁵ to that man, and some of them were very clever and cutting.

Exercises



Checking Comprehension

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

- 1) The narrator said he admired all nations and all governments.
- 2) He never smuggled anything in his life.
- 3) He was going to go to Canada for a few days.
- 4) He was an American citizen.
- 5) Charley was the narrator's friend.

¹ **it takes some doing** — требуется многое сделать

² **auto court** ['ɔ:tə 'kɔ:t] — мотель

³ **a scotch and soda** — шотландское виски с содовой

⁴ **I overtipped mercilessly** — я раздавал чаевые, не считая (*досл. без всякой жалости переплачивал чаевые*)

⁵ **I wished I had said** — я жалел, что не сказал (*досл. мне хотелось, чтобы я раньше сказал; сослагательное наклонение в придаточном предложении после главного с глаголом-сказуемым wish*)

- 6) The narrator had no certificate of rabies vaccination on the dog.
- 7) The Americans thought he was coming from Canada.
- 8) There were no problems with the American customs officer.
- 9) The American official wanted to see the narrator's passport.
- 10) You may write whatever you like in your passport.
- 11) The narrator was given a free one-way ride.
- 12) The narrator and Charley stayed at a small hotel.
- 13) They were hungry but there was nothing to eat.

2 Put the sentences in the right order.

- 1) The Canadians advised the narrator not to cross the border with the dog.
- 2) On the last page of the passport there were letters and figures written in pencil.
- 3) The narrator and Charley stayed at a grand motel.
- 4) The narrator crossed a high bridge and came to the place where the USA stood shoulder to shoulder with Canada.
- 5) He turned about and went toward the Stars and Stripes and another government.
- 6) The officer said that spoiling a passport was against the law.
- 7) That night the narrator overtipped mercilessly.
- 8) He was going to cross a small part of Canada and reenter the US.
- 9) Before the narrator went to bed he went over all the things he wished he had said to that man.
- 10) The narrator crossed the high iron bridge and stopped to pay toll.
- 11) The Americans asked him if he had been to Canada.

- 12) The Americans wanted to see the narrator's passport.
- 13) The man in the window offered the narrator a free one-way ride.
- 14) The narrator ordered ice and soda.
- 15) The Americans learned from the Canadians that the narrator had not crossed the line.

3 Complete the following sentences.

- 1) I find out of long experience that I admire all nations and ____.
- 2) I crossed the high bridge and came to the place where ____.
- 3) Do you have a certificate ____?
- 4) You can take the dog into Canada but the USA ____.
- 5) I'm just crossing a small part of Canada and ____.
- 6) I hate the rule and all governments that ____.
- 7) The request raises panic, anger and guilty feeling whether or not you ____.
- 8) At the bottom of the page he saw ____.
- 9) It is against the law ____.
- 10) The officer closed my passport firmly and ____.
- 11) Suppose after all his trouble he hadn't found ____.
- 12) Go ahead, you get ____.
- 13) Charley and I stayed ____.



Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Insert *do* or *make* in the proper form.

- 1) I hate the rule and all governments that ____ rules.
- 2) What is it ____ in your passport?
- 3) You shouldn't write anything in your passport. — I won't ever ____ it again.

- 4) They spoke to me as if I ____ wrong.
- 5) Sometimes government can ____ you feel so small and mean that it takes some ____ to build back a sense of self-importance.
- 6) I ordered ice and soda and ____ a scotch and soda for myself.
- 7) At national borders efficient public servants ____ their duties in matters of immigration.

2 Insert one of the following prepositions: in, on, of, to, at.

- 1) I have never smuggled anything ____ my life.
- 2) I strongly approve ____ vaccination.
- 3) The request produced the greatest effect ____ me.
- 4) I wouldn't associate with persons ____ loose morals.
- 5) We stayed ____ the grandest auto-court we could find.
- 6) Go on, it is ____ the house.
- 7) My national anarchism is more aroused ____ national borders.
- 8) But technically, I'm still ____ the USA.
- 9) They asked me where I was going and came ____ Charley.
- 10) This was the place where the USA stood shoulder ____ shoulder with Canada.

3 Fill in the missing words.

Country	Citizen	Citizens	Nation
America	an American	Americans	the Americans
Italy			
	a Frenchman		
			the Russians
		Chinese	
England			
	a Japanese		
		Spaniards	
Canada			
			the British
Egypt			
	a Dane		
			the Dutch
		Turks	
			the Hungarians
Finland			
	a German		
Portugal			
			the Swiss
	a Swede		

4 Complete the sentences with clauses of condition. Pay attention to the forms of the verbs.

- 1) We advise you not to cross the border with the dog if ____.
- 2) The official said that there would be a complaint if ____.
- 3) You would have seen that I turned back if ____.

- 4) The narrator said he wouldn't have written anything in his passport if ____.
- 5) It will be easier to cross the border if ____.

5 Report the following dialogues in *Indirect Speech*.

- 1) "Do you have a certificate of rabies vaccination on the dog?"
 "No, I haven't. You see he's an old dog. He was vaccinated long ago."
 "We advise you not to cross the border with him. then."
 "But I'm just crossing a small part of Canada and reentering the US."
 "We understand. You can take him into Canada, but the US won't let him back."
 "But technically I am still in the US and there's no complaint."
 "There will be if he crosses the line and tries to get back."
 "Well, where can I get him vaccinated?"
- 2) "Are you an American citizen?"
 "Yes, sir, here is my passport."
 "Do you have anything to declare?"
 "I haven't been away."
 "Have you a rabies vaccination certificate for your dog?"
 "He hasn't been away either."
 "But you are coming from Canada."
 "I have not been in Canada."
 "Will you step into the office?"
- 3) "Go on. It is on the house"
 "How do you mean?"

"I've seen you go through the other way a little while ago. I've seen the dog. I knew you'd come back."

"Why didn't you tell me?"

"Nobody believes it. Go ahead. You get a free ride one way."



Discussing the story

1 Say why:

- 1) the customs officer asked the narrator if he had a certificate of rabies vaccination on his dog.
- 2) the Canadian official advised him not to cross the border with the dog.
- 3) the narrator had to cross the border if he was not going to Canada.
- 4) he compared the effect that the American officer produced on him with a Gestapo knock on the door.
- 5) there arose a problem with the passport.
- 6) the narrator was offered a free one-way ride.
- 7) he overtipped mercilessly while staying at the auto-court.
- 8) the story is called "Travels With Charley".
- 9) the narrator hated the rule.
- 10) he admired all nations and hated all governments.

2 Add more information to the following:

- 1) The Canadian officer asked him where he was going and came to Charley.
- 2) He was surprised when he learned that he could take the dog to Canada but the US would not let him back.

- 3) The Canadians advised him to get Charley vaccinated.
- 4) They gave him a cup of tea and Charley half a dozen biscuits.
- 5) Now the barrier was down.
- 6) He saw the steel come into the official's eyes.
- 7) The narrator handed over his passport.
- 8) He crossed the high bridge and stopped to pay toll.
- 9) "Go on," the man said, "it's on the house."
- 10) It was the grandest auto-court, a place only the rich could afford.
- 11) He said he admired all nations but hated all governments.
- 12) It takes some doing to build back a sense of self-importance.
- 13) It is always the rule, carried out by men.

3 Imagine that you are a customs officer. What will you ask tourists to do?

4 Make up and act out the dialogue between:

- the narrator and the Canadian official;
- the narrator and the American customs officer;
- the Canadian and the American officials on the phone.

5 What do you think?

- 1) Why does the narrator say that he admires all nations and hates all governments? Do you share his opinion? Why?
- 2) Do you always follow rules? Do you hate rules like the narrator or do you think rules are necessary? Why?
- 3) Have you ever crossed the border? What questions were you asked? Have you ever found your-

self in a situation similar to the one described in the story?

- 4) Do you think the situation described in the story is stupid? Why?
- 5) What do you think the message of the story is?

Список имен и географических названий

Alvarez [ɹl'vɑ:rəθ]
Africa [ˈæfrɪkə] Африка
Algiers [æl'dʒɪəz] Алжир
Algerian [æl'dʒɪ(ə)nən] алжирский
Benedict [ˈbenɪdɪkt]
Bert [bɜ:t]
Blue Grotto [ˈblu: ˈgrɒtəʊ] Голубой Грот
Brigid [ˈbrɪdʒɪd]
Canada [ˈkænədə] Канада
California [kælɪˈfɔ:nɪə] Калифорния
Capri [ˈkɑ:prɪ] Капри (о-в)
Capriano [ˈkɑ:prɪ ˈɑ:nə] уроженец о-ва Капри
Carl Tiflin [ˈkɑ:l ˈtɪflɪn]
Castellamare [kɑ:stela:ˈma:rə] Кастелламаре (залив)
Charley [ˈtʃɑ:lɪ]
Charley Lytle [ˈtʃɑ:lɪ ˈlɪtl]
Clark Lee [ˈkla:k ˈli:]
Clement [ˈklemənt]
Colin [ˈkɒlɪn]
Columbia [kəˈlʌmbɪə] **River** река Колумбия
Dick [dɪk]
Ella [ˈelə]
France [frɑ:ns] Франция
Italy [ˈɪtəlɪ] Италия
Jack Belden [ˈdʒæk ˈbeldn]
Jody [ˈdʒəʊdɪ]
Joel [ˈdʒəʊ(e)l]

John Lardner [ˈdʒɒn ˈlɑ:dnə]
Katy [ˈkeɪtɪ]
Knickerbocker [ˈnɪkə ˈbɒkə]
Laguna Seca [ləˈɡu:nə ˈsekə] Лагуна Сека
Lizzy [ˈlɪzɪ]
Luigi [luˈi:dzɪ]
McGillcuddy [ˈmæɡlɪkʌdɪ]
Mike Sheane [ˈmaɪk ˈʃi:n]
Monterey [ˈmɒntəreɪ] Монтерей (город)
Monterey Bay [ˈmɒntəreɪ ˈbeɪ] залив Монтерей
Naples [ˈneɪp(ə)lz] Неаполь
New York [ˈnju: ˈjɔ:k] Нью-Йорк
Paul [pɔ:l]
Quentin Reynolds [ˈkwentɪn ˈren(ə)ldz]
Riley [ˈraɪlɪ]
Roark [rɔ:k]
Root [ru:t]
Rory [ˈrɔ:ri]
Salerno [səˈlɜ:nəʊ] Салерно
Salinas [səˈli:nəs] Салинас (город)
Salinas Valley [səˈli:nəs ˈvæli] долина Салинас
Serpentine [ˈsɜ:pəntaɪn] Серпентина (река)
Susy Nugger [ˈsju:zɪ ˈnʌɡə]
Tonio [ˈtəʊniəʊ]
the US [ˈju: ˈes] Соединенные Штаты (Америки)

Vocabulary

Принятые сокращения

a — adjective — прилагательное
a predic — adjective predicative — прилагательное, употребляющееся только в качестве именной части составного сказуемого
adv — adverb — наречие
cj — conjunction — союз
int — interjection — междометие
n — noun — существительное
pl — plural — множественное число
p.p. — past participle — причастие прошедшего времени
pron — pronoun — местоимение
prp — preposition — предлог
sl — slang — сленг
smb — somebody — кто-либо
smth — something — что-либо
v — verb — глагол
v intr — verb intransitive — непереходный глагол
v tr — verb transitive — переходный глагол

А

able [ˈeɪb(ə)l] *a* умелый, способный; **to be a. to do smth** быть в состоянии что-л. сделать
aboard [əˈbɔ:d] *adv* на корабле, на борту; *prp* на корабль; *зд.* на платформу
about [əˈbaʊt] *adv* кругом; повсюду; приблизительно; около; *prp*

амер. — американизм
воен. — военный
вульг. — вульгарное выражение
досл. — дословное значение
зд. — здесь
ирон. — иронически
иск. — искажение
лат. — латинский
мед. — медицинский
мор. — морской
миф. — мифологический
нем. — немецкий
поэт. — поэтический
превосх. ст. — превосходная степень
разг. — разговорное выражение
сокр. — сокращение
спорт. — спортивный
ср. ст. — сравнительная степень
устн. — устно
фиг. — фигурально

across [ə'krɒs] *adv* поперек, через
action ['ækʃ(ə)n] *n* действие
activity [æk'tɪvɪtɪ] *n* деятельность, активность
addition [ə'dɪʃ(ə)n] *n* добавление
admire [əd'maɪə] *v* восхищаться
advance [əd'vɑ:ns] *n* продвижение; **in a.** вперед, заранее
adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n* приключение
advise [əd'vaɪz] *v* советовать
affect ['æfekt] *v* действовать на кого-л.
affectionately [ə'fekʃ(ə)nɪtli] *adv* с любовью, с искренним расположением
afford [ə'fɔ:d] *v* позволять себе (что-л.)
after ['ɑ:ftə] *prp* после; **a. all** в конце концов; после всего
against [ə'geɪnst] *prp* против; на; у; об
age [eɪdʒ] *n* возраст
agree [ə'gri:] *v* соглашаться; условиться о чём-л.
ahead [ə'hed] *adv* вперед, впереди
air [eə] *n* воздух
alarm [ə'lɑ:m] *n* тревога;
a. clock будильник
alike [ə'laɪk] *a predic* похожий
allow [ə'lau] *v* разрешать, позволять
ally ['ælaɪ] *n* союзник; *v* [ə'laɪ] **to a. oneself** соединяться, вступать в союз
almost ['ɔ:lməʊst] *adv* почти
along [ə'lɒŋ] *adv* вперед; *prp* вдоль, по; **to go a.** двигаться; **run a.!** побегай! беги!

aloud [ə'laʊd] *adv* вслух
altar ['ɔ:ltə] *n* алтарь
although [ɔ:l'dəʊ] *cj* хотя; если бы даже; несмотря на то, что
amaze [ə'meɪz] *v* поражать
among [ə'mʌŋ] *prp* среди, между
amusement [ə'mju:zmənt] *n* развлечение, забава
anarchism ['ænəkɪz(ə)m] *n* анархизм
anger ['æŋɡə] *n* гнев
angrily ['æŋɡrɪli] *adv* сердито
ankle ['æŋk(ə)l] *n* лодыжка
annoy [ə'nɔɪ] *v* досаждать, раздражать
ant [ænt] *n* муравей
antelope ['æntɪləʊp] *n* антилопа
anxiously ['æŋkʃəsli] *adv* взволнованно; с нетерпением
anyway ['eniweɪ] *adv* во всяком случае; так или иначе
anywhere ['eniweə] *adv* где-нибудь; куда-нибудь
apologetically [ə'pɒlə'dʒetɪk(ə)li] *adv* извиняясь
apology [ə'pɒlədʒɪ] *n* извинение
appear [ə'piə] *v* появляться
approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] *v* приближаться
approve [ə'pru:v] *v* одобрять
apron ['eɪprən] *n* фартук
arched [ɑ:tʃt] *a* сводчатый, арочный
argue ['ɑ:gju:] *v* спорить; обсуждать
arise [ə'raɪz] *v* (**arose, arisen** [ə'raʊz, ə'rɪz(ə)n]) подниматься
arm [ɑ:m] *n* рука (от кисти до плеча); (обыкн. *pl*) оружие; *v* вооружать

arose [ə'raʊz] *past om* arise
arouse [ə'raʊz] *v* вызывать; пробуждать
arrive [ə'raɪv] *v* прибывать
arrogant ['ærəɡənt] *a* высокомерный, наглый
as [æz, əz] *adv, cj* как; когда; так как; **as far as** насколько; **as long as** поскольку, пока; **as though** как будто
ashamed [ə'seɪmd] *a* пристыженный; **to be a.** стыдиться
ashore [ə'ʃɔ:] *adv* на берег, на берегу
aside [ə'saɪd] *adv* в сторону
asleep [ə'sli:p] *a predic* спящий
associate [ə'səʊʃɪt, ə'səʊsɪt] *v* общаться
astonishment [ə'stɒnɪʃmənt] *n* удивление, изумление
at [æt, ət] *prp* у; за; на; **a. all** совсем не; вообще; совсем; **a. last** наконец; **a. least** [li:st] по меньшей мере; **a. once** [wʌns] сейчас же
ate [et, eɪt] *past om* eat
atmosphere ['ætməsfɪə] *n* атмосфера
attentively [ə'tentɪvli] *adv* внимательно
audience ['ɔ:diəns] *n* аудитория
avoid [ə'vɔɪd] *v* избегать
await [ə'weɪt] *v* ожидать
awake [ə'weɪk] *a predic* бодрствующий
awful ['ɔ:f(ə)l] *a* ужасный
away [ə'weɪ] *adv* прочь, от; **to be a.** находиться в отъезде, отсутствовать

B

back [bæk] *v* пятиться назад; *adv* назад; **b. and forth** взад и вперед; а задний, задняя или бо́ротная сторона чего-л.; **back street** глухая улица
background ['bækgraʊnd] *n* фон
backward ['bækwəd] *a* отсталый
bake [beɪk] *v* печь(ся)
bandage ['bændɪdʒ] *n* бинт, повязка
bar [bɑ:] *n* бар, буфет
barber ['bɑ:bə] *n* парикмахер (мужской)
bare [beə] *a* голый, обнаженный
bark [bɑ:k] *v* лаять
barmaid ['bɑ:meɪd] *n* буфетчица
barn [bɑ:n] *n* амбар; *амер.* конюшня
barrier ['bæriə] *n* застава; шлагбаум
bartender ['bɑ:'tendə] *n амер.* буфетчик
base [beɪs] *v* базировать, основывать
basin ['beɪs(ə)n] *n* чашка, миска
basis ['beɪsɪs] *n* основа
basket ['bɑ:skɪt] *n* корзина
bastard ['bæstəd] *n* незаконнорожденный, ублюдок
bathe [beɪð] *v* купать(ся)
bathroom ['bɑ:θru(:)m] *n* ванная (комната)
battle ['bætl] *n* сражение
bay [beɪ] *n* залив
beach [bi:tʃ] *n* отлогий морской берег; пляж
bean [bi:n] *n* боб

bear [beə] *v* (**bore**, **born** [bɔː, bɔ:n]) носить (на себе), переносить; иметь, обладать
beard [biəd] *n* борода
bearded ['biədɪd] *a* бородатый
beast [bi:st] *n* зверь
beat [bi:t] *v* (**beat**, **beaten** ['bi:tn]) бить
because of [bi'kɒzəv] *conj* из-за
beer [biə] *n* пиво
believe [bi'li:v] *v* верить
bell [bel] *n* колокол
belly ['beli] *n* чрево
below [bi'ləʊ] *adv* внизу, вниз; *prp* под
belt [bel] *n* пояс
bench [bentʃ] *n* скамейка
bend [bend] *v* (**bent** [bent]) сгибаться; **to b. forward** наклоняться(ся) вперед; *n* изгиб
bent [bent] *past om* **bend**
berry ['beri] *n* ягода
beside [bi'saɪd] *prp* около
besides [bi'saɪdz] *prp, adv* кроме, кроме того
bet [bet] *v* (**bet**, **betted** [bet, 'betɪd]) держать пари, биться об zakład
between [bi'twi:n] *adv, prp* между
beyond [bi'jɒnd] *prp* по ту сторону; за; вне
Bible ['baɪb(ə)l] *n* Библия
birth [bɜ:θ] *n* рождение
biscuit ['bɪskɪt] *n* сухое печенье; *амер.* лепёшки из пресного теста
bit [bit] *n* кусочек; **a b.** немного
bit [bit] *past om* **bite**
bite [baɪt] *v* (**bit**, **bitten** [bit, 'bɪtn]) кусать; *n* укус

bitter ['bɪtə] *a* горький
bitterness ['bɪtənɪs] *n* горечь
blackberry ['blækb(ə)rɪ] *n* ежевика
blacking ['blækɪŋ] *n* *зд.* чистка обуви
blackout ['blæk'aʊt] *n* затемнение; **blacked out** *p.p.* затемнённый
blankly ['blæŋkli] *adv* безучастно
blaze [bleɪz] *v* сиять, сверкать
bless [bles] *v* благословлять
blew [blu:] *past om* **blow**
blow [bləʊ] *v* (**blew**, **blown** [bluː, bləʊn]) дуть; **to b. up** взрывать
boar [bɔː] *n* боров
board [bɔ:d] *n* доска
boast [bəʊst] *v* хвастать
boat [bəʊt] *n* лодка
bone [bəʊn] *n* кость
border ['bɔ:də] *n* граница
born [bɔ:n] *a* рождённый
both [bəʊθ] *pron* оба
bother ['bɒðə] *v* беспокоить, надоедать
bottle ['bɒtl] *n* бутылка
bottom ['bɒtəm] *n* дно
bowl [bəʊl] *n* чашка; **sugar b.** сахарница
brakeman ['breɪkmən] *n* тормозной кондуктор; машинист
branch [brɑ:ntʃ] *n* ветка
brass [brɑ:s] *a* медный
bread [bred] *n* хлеб
break [breɪk] *v* (**broke**, **broken** [brəʊk, 'brəʊkən]) ломать; **to b. out** прорываться; вспыхивать (*о войне*); **to b. in** прерывать (*разговор*)
breakfast ['brekfəst] *n* завтрак

breast [breɪst] *n* грудь
breath [breθ] *n* дыхание; дуновение
breathe [bri:ð] *v* дышать
breeze [bri:z] *n* бриз, ветерок
bridge [brɪdʒ] *n* мост
bright [braɪt] *a* яркий, светлый; блестящий
bring [brɪŋ] *v* (**brought** [brɔ:t]) приносить, доставлять; **to b. out** вынимать; выводить (*войска*)
broke [brəʊk] *past om* **break**
brush [brʌʃ] *v* чистить щеткой
brush [brʌʃ] *n* кустарник, заросль
bucket ['bʌkɪt] *n* ведро
buffalo ['bʌfələʊ] *n* буйвол, американский бизон
build [bɪld] *v* (**built** [bɪlt]) строить
building ['bɪldɪŋ] *n* здание
bulldog ['bʊldɒg] *n* бульдог
bump [bʌmp] *v* ударять(ся)
bunch [bʌntʃ] *n* связка; пучок (*чего-л. однородного*); букет
bundle ['bʌndl] *n* узел
bunkhouse ['bʌŋkhaʊs] *n* барак
burn [bɜ:n] *v* (**burnt** [bɜ:nt]) гореть; сжигать
burst [bɜ:st] *v* (**burst**) лопаться; **to b. open** распахнуться
bury ['beri] *v* хоронить; закапывать
bush [bʊʃ] *n* куст
but [bʌt] *prp* кроме, за исключением
butter ['bʌtə] *n* масло; *v* намазывать маслом
button ['bʌtn] *n* пуговица
buy [baɪ] *v* (**bought** [bɔ:t]) покупать
buzz [bʌz] *v* жужжать, гудеть

by [baɪ] *prp* около, к; *adv* мимо

С

callus ['kæləs] *n* затвердение, мозоль
calm [kɑ:m] *a* спокойный
can [kæn] *n* консервная банка; бидон
capture ['kæptʃə] *v* захватывать
care [keə] *v* заботиться, интересоваться; **I don't c.** мне все равно
careful ['keəf(ə)l] *a* тщательный; заботливый; осторожный
carriage ['kærɪdʒ] *n* экипаж
carry ['kæri] *v* нести, носить, везти; **to c. out** выполнять
cart [kɑ:t] *n* повозка, тележка
case [keɪs] *n* ящик
cattle ['kætl] *n* крупный рогатый скот
caught [kɔ:t] *past om* **catch**
catch [kæʃ] (**caught** [kɔ:t]) ловить; поймать
cause [kɔ:z] *v* служить причиной; вызывать
cave [keɪv] *n* пещера
cease [si:s] *v* прекращать
ceiling ['si:lɪŋ] *n* потолок
celebrated ['selɪbreɪtɪd] *a* знаменитый, прославленный
cell [sel] *n* камера, небольшое помещение; **hospital c.** больничная палата
cemetery ['semitrɪ] *n* кладбище
cent [sent] *n* цент (0,01 доллара)
centipede ['sentɪpi:d] *n* сороконожка

certain [ˈsɜ:tn] *a* уверенный
certainly [ˈsɜ:tnli] *adv* конечно
certainty [ˈsɜ:tnti] *n* уверенность
certificate [səˈtɪfɪkət] *n* справка, свидетельство
chain [tʃeɪn] *n* цепь
change [tʃeɪndʒ] *v* менять
chapel [ˈtʃæp(ə)l] *n* часовня; церковь
cheek [tʃi:k] *n* щека
chew [tʃu:] *v* жевать
chicken [ˈtʃɪkɪn] *n* цыпленок
chin [tʃɪn] *n* подбородок
China [ˈtʃaɪnə] *n* Китай
Christian [ˈkrɪstʃən] *n* христианин
chuckle [ˈtʃʌk(ə)l] *v* посмеиваться
church [tʃɜ:tʃ] *n* церковь
circle [ˈsɜ:k(ə)l] *n* круг; *v* кружить; *3d.* летать по кругу
citizen [ˈsɪtɪz(ə)n] *n* гражданин
civilian [sɪˈvɪliən] *a* штатский
clap [klæp] *v* хлопать (*руками*)
clearly [ˈkliəli] *adv* ясно
cleft [kleft] *n* трещина, расщелина
click [klɪk] *v* щелкать
climb [klaɪm] *v* взбираться, влезать на что-л.
close [kləʊs] *a* близкий
cloth [klɒθ] *n* ткань; скатерть
clothing [ˈkləʊðɪŋ] *n* одежда
cloud [klaʊd] *n* облако, туча
club [klʌb] *n* дубинка
clutter [ˈklʌtə] *v* амер. загромождать вещами
coast [kəʊst] *n* морской берег
coffin [ˈkɒfɪn] *n* гроб
coin [kɔɪn] *n* монета

collar [ˈkɒlə] *n* воротник
collect [kəˈlekt] *v* собирать
comb [kəʊm] *v* расчесывать волосы
combine [kəmˈbaɪn] *v* соединять
comfort [ˈkʌmfət] *n* утешение
comfortable [ˈkʌmf(ə)təb(ə)l] *a* удобный
commando [kəˈmɑ:ndəʊ] *n* воен. десантник; *pl* диверсионно-десантный отряд
comment [ˈkɒment] *n* замечание; комментарий
commodore [ˈkɒmədɔ:] *n* мор. коммодор (*чин*), капитан I ранга
community [kəˈmju:nɪti] *n* община
companion [kəmˈpæniən] *n* товарищ; компаньон
companionway [kəmˈpæniənweɪ] *n* мор. сходной трап
complete [kəmˈpli:t] *a* полный
compulsory [kəmˈpʌls(ə)rɪ] *a* обязательный; принудительный
consequently [ˈkɒnsɪkwəntli] *adv* следовательно, поэтому
consider [kənˈsɪdə] *v* считать, рассматривать
constantly [ˈkɒnstəntli] *adv* постоянно, часто, то и дело
consul [ˈkɒns(ə)l] *n* консул
contemptuously [kənˈtemptʃuəsli] *adv* презрительно
continent [ˈkɒntɪnənt] *n* континент
continue [kənˈtɪnju:] *v* продолжать
contribution [ˌkɒntriˈbjʊ:ʃ(ə)n] *n* вклад

convert [ˈkɒnvɜ:t] *v* обращать (на путь истинный)
conviction [kənˈvɪkʃ(ə)n] *n* убеждение; уверенность
cool [ku:l] *a* прохладный
cooler [ˈku:lə] *n* холодильник
cop [kɒp] *n* *s/* полицейский
cord [kɔ:d] *n* веревка, шнур
core [kɔ:] *n* сердцевина; внутренность
cost [kɒst] *v* (**cost** [kɒst]) стоить
cotton [ˈkɒtn] *n* хлопок; *a* хлопчатобумажный
county [ˈkaʊnti] *n* амер. округ
couple [ˈkʌp(ə)l] *n* пара
courage [ˈkʌrɪdʒ] *n* мужество
course [kɔ:s] *n* курс; **of c.** конечно
court [kɔ:t] *v* ухаживать; **courting couple** влюбленная пара
cover [ˈkʌvə] *n* покрывало
coyote [ˈkɔɪəʊt] *n* койот
cozy [ˈkəʊzi] *a* уютный
crack [kræk] *n* щель
craft [krɑ:ft] *n* судно; суда всякого наименования
crawl [krɔ:l] *v* ползти
crazy [ˈkreɪzi] *a* помешанный, ненормальный
creak [kri:k] *v* скрипеть
cream [kri:m] *n* сливки
creature [ˈkri:tʃə] *n* создание, существо
creep [kri:p] *v* (**crept** [krept]) ползать; красться, подкрадываться
crepe [kreɪp] *n* креп (*ткань*)
crept [krept] *past* **от creep**
cricket [ˈkrɪkɪt] *n* сверчок
crime [kraɪm] *n* преступление

crimson [ˈkrɪmz(ə)n] *n* темно-красный
critically [ˈkrɪtɪk(ə)li] *adv* критически
croak [krəʊk] *v* каркать
crop [krɒp] *v* подстригать, срезать
cross [krɒs] *n* крест; *v* крестить (ся); пересекать
crowd [kraʊd] *n* толпа
crowded [ˈkraʊdɪd] *a* переполненный
crucifix [ˈkru:sɪfɪks] *n* распятие
cruel [ˈkru:əl] *a* жестокий
cruelly [ˈkru:əli] *adv* жестоко
cup [kʌp] *v* принимать чашевидную форму
cure [kjʊə] *v* лечить, исцелять
curious [ˈkjʊ(ə)rɪəs] *a* забавный, курьезный, любопытный
curiously [ˈkjʊ(ə)rɪəslɪ] *adv* странно, необычно
curl [kɜ:l] *v* крутить; **to c. up** скручивать(ся)
curse [kɜ:s] *v* ругать(ся)
curtain [ˈkɜ:tn] *n* шторы, занавески
custom [ˈkʌstəm] *n* *pl* таможня, таможенные пошлины
cutting [ˈkʌtɪŋ] *a* язвительный
cypress [ˈsaɪprɪs] *n* кипарис

D

daily [ˈdeɪli] *adv* ежедневно
damn [dæm] *v* проклинать
damp [dæmp] *a* сырой
dangerous [ˈdeɪndʒərəs] *a* опасный
darken [ˈda:k(ə)n] *v* темнеть

darkness [ˈdɑːknɪs] *n* темнота
dash [dæʃ] *v* стремительно двигаться, ринуться
dawn [dɔːn] *n* рассвет
deafen [ˈdefn] *v* оглушать
deceased [diˈsiːst] *a* покойный, умерший
decency [ˈdiːs(ə)nɪ] *n* приличие, благопристойность
decent [ˈdiːs(ə)nt] *a* приличный
deck [dek] *n* палуба
deed [diːd] *n* поступок, деяние
deep [diːp] *a* глубокий
defect [diˈfekt] *n* недостаток, дефект
defence [diˈfens] *n pl* оборонительные сооружения
deliver [diˈlɪvə] *v* доставлять
demand [diˈmɑːnd] *v* спрашивать, задавать вопрос
deny [diˈnaɪ] *v* отрицать
depot [ˈdepəʊ] *n* амер. железнодорожная станция, депо
deserted [diˈzɜːtɪd] *p.p. om* desert покинутый; опустевший
detail [ˈdiːteɪl] *n* подробность; деталь
devil [ˈdevl] *n* дьявол
dialect [ˈdaɪəlekt] *n* диалект, наречие
different [ˈdɪf(ə)rənt] *a* разный; отличный
dig [dɪg] *v* (**dug** [dʌg]) копать, рыть; втыкать
dignity [ˈdɪɡnɪti] *n* достоинство
dim [dɪm] *a* тусклый, матовый
direction [d(a)ɪˈrekʃ(ə)n] *n* направление
dirt [dɜːt] *n* грязь

dirty [ˈdɜːti] *a* грязный; **d. faced** с грязным лицом
disappear [ˌdɪsəˈpiə] *v* исчезать
disappearance [ˌdɪsəˈpi(ə)rəns] *n* исчезновение
discourage [dɪsˈkʌrɪdʒ] *v* обескураживать
discussion [dɪsˈkʌʃ(ə)n] *n* дискуссия, обсуждение; спор
dish [dɪʃ] *n* блюдо
dismount [ˈdɪsˈmaʊnt] *v* спешиваться; слезать
distance [ˈdɪst(ə)ns] *n* расстояние
dock [dɒk] *n* амер. разг. пристань
doghouse [ˈdɒghaʊs] *n* собачья конура
doom [duːm] *v* осуждать; обрекать на что-л.
doorway [ˈdɔːweɪ] *n* вход; порог
double [ˈdʌbl] *a* двойной
doubt [daʊt] *v* сомневаться
doubtful [ˈdaʊtʃ(ə)l] *a* сомнительный
dozen [ˈdʌz(ə)n] *n* дюжина
draft [draːft] *n* тяга
draw [drɔː] *v* (**drew**, **drawn** [druː, drɔːn]) тащить; рисовать
dread [dred] *n* страх; *v* страшиться
dreadful [ˈdredf(ə)l] *a* ужасный
dress [dres] *v* одеваться
drew [druː] *past om* draw
drift [drɪft] *v* относить(ся) (ветром)
drip [drɪp] *v* капать, падать каплями
drive [draɪv] *v* (**drove**, **driven** [drəʊv, ˈdrɪvn]) вести машину; ехать; гнать
driven [ˈdrɪvn] *past om* drive

drop [drɒp] *n* капля; *v* ронять; бросать; падать
drawn [draʊn] *v* утонуть
dry [draɪ] *v* сухой; *v* высыхать
duck [dʌk] *n* утка
dug [dʌg] *past om* dig
dungaree [ˈdʌŋɡəˈriː] *n* англо-инд. грубая бумажная ткань; *pl* рабочие брюки, комбинезон
dusk [dʌsk] *n* сумерки
dusty [ˈdʌstri] *a* пыльный
duty [ˈdjuːti] *n* обязанность

Е

each [iːtʃ] *pron* каждый
early [ˈɜːli] *adv* рано
earth [ɜːθ] *n* земля
east [iːst] *n* восток
eastern [ˈiːstən] *a* восточный
eastward [ˈiːstwəd] *a* движущийся или расположенный на восток(е); *adv* по направлению на восток
echo [ˈekəʊ] *v* раздаваться, отдаваться как эхо
ecstasy [ˈekstəsi] *n* экстаз, иступленный восторг
edge [edʒ] *n* край, кромка
effect [ɪˈfekt] *n* действие, эффект
efficient [ɪˈfɪʃ(ə)nt] *a* умелый, квалифицированный
effort [ˈefət] *n* усилие
egg [eg] *n* яйцо
either [ˈaɪðə] *adv* тоже (в отрицательном предложении)
elbow [ˈelbəʊ] *n* локоть
element [ˈelɪmənt] *n* элемент
elf [elf] *n* миф. эльф

else [els] *adv* еще, другой
embarrass [ɪmˈbærəs] *v* смущать(ся), стеснять
emphatically [ɪmˈfætɪk(ə)li] *adv* настойчиво, с особым выражением
empty [ˈempti] *a* пустой
engine [ˈendʒɪn] *n* машина; мотор; паровоз
enlist [ɪnˈlɪst] *v* поступать на военную службу
enough [ɪˈnʌf] *adv* достаточно
enter [ˈentə] *v* входить; вступать; поступать
entrance [ˈentrəns] *n* вход
equal [ˈiːkwəl] *a* равный
erase [ɪˈreɪz] *v* стирать
estimation [ˌestiˈmeɪʃ(ə)n] *n* суждение, мнение
evacuate [ɪˈvækjuet] *v* эвакуировать
ever [ˈevə] *adv* когда-либо;
e. since с тех пор (как)
evil [ˈiːv(ə)l] *n* зло
exactly [ɪɡˈzæktli] *adv* точно
examine [ɪɡˈzæmɪn] *v* осматривать
example [ɪɡˈzɑːmp(ə)l] *n* пример;
for e. например
except [ɪkˈsept] *prp* исключая, кроме
exchange [ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ] *v* обменивать(ся)
excitedly [ɪkˈsaɪtɪdli] *adv* возбужденно
excitement [ɪkˈsaɪtmənt] *n* возбуждение
exorcism [ˈeksɔːsɪz(ə)m] *n* заклинание, изгнание духов
expect [ɪkˈspekt] *v* ожидать

expectation [ˌekspekˈteɪʃ(ə)n] *n* ожидание, надежда
expense [ɪkˈspens] *n* расход; **to go to e.** входить в расходы, тратиться
expensive [ɪkˈspensɪv] *a* дорогой-стоящий
experience [ɪkˈspɪ(ə)rɪəns] *n* опыт
explain [ɪkˈspleɪn] *v* объяснять
explanation [ˌekspləˈneɪʃ(ə)n] *n* объяснение
explanatory [ɪkˈsplænət(ə)rɪ] *a* объяснительный, объясняющий
explosion [ɪkˈspləʊz(ə)n] *n* взрыв
explosively [ɪkˈspləʊsɪvli] *adv* подобно взрыву
expression [ɪkˈspreʃ(ə)n] *n* выражение
extra [ˈekstrə] *a* лишний
extract [ˈekstrækt] *n* отрывок
eyebrow [ˈaɪbraʊ] *n* бровь
eyelid [ˈaɪlɪd] *n* веко

F

face [feɪs] *n* лицо; *v* повернуться лицом к чему-л.
faded [ˈfeɪdɪd] *p.p. om fade* поблекший
faint [feɪnt] *a* слабый, тусклый
far [fɑː] *adv* далеко; гораздо; намного
farther [ˈfɑːðə] *a* (ср. ст. *om far*) дальше
fascination [ˌfæsnɪˈneɪʃ(ə)n] *n* очарование, прелесть
fat [fæt] *a* жирный, толстый
fault [fɔːlt] *n* вина
favorite [ˈfeɪv(ə)rɪt] *n* любимец

fearless [ˈfiəlis] *a* бесстрашный
feeling [ˈfiːlɪŋ] *n* чувство
fellow [ˈfeləʊ] *n* парень
fence [fens] *n* забор, ограда
ferociously [fəˈrəʊʃəsli] *adv* свирепо
fever [ˈfiːvə] *n* лихорадка
fiercely [ˈfiəsli] *adv* свирепо
fight [faɪt] *v* (**fought** [fɔːt]) сражаться, бороться
fighting [ˈfaɪtɪŋ] *n* сражение; борьба
figure [ˈfɪɡə] *n* фигура; цифра; *v* представлять себе; *амер. разг.* считать; **to f. out** выдумывать
fill [fɪl] *v* наполнять
find [faɪnd] *v* (**found** [faʊnd]) находить; **to f. out** выяснять, узнавать
fine [faɪn] *a* прекрасный
fine [faɪn] *n* штраф
finger [ˈfɪŋɡə] *n* палец; *v* трогать
finish [ˈfɪnɪʃ] *v* кончать
fireplace [ˈfaɪəpleɪs] *n* камин, очаг
firmly [ˈfɜːmli] *adv* решительно
first [fɜːst] *a* первый; **f. name** *амер.* имя (*в отличие от фамилии*)
fish [fɪʃ] *n* рыба; *v* удить рыбу
fisherman [ˈfɪʃəmən] *n* рыбак
fishing line [ˈfɪʃɪŋlaɪn] *n* удочка
fist [fɪst] *n* кулак
flagship [ˈflæɡˌʃɪp] *n* флагманский корабль
flail [fleɪl] *n* цепь
flake [fleɪk] *n pl* хлопья
flame [fleɪm] *n* пламя
flap [flæp] *n* створка (*ставни и т. н.*); **tent f.** незастегнутая дверь палатки; полог

flare [fleə] *n* зд. ракета
flash [fæʃ] *n* вспышка
flatcar [ˈflætkaː] *n* *амер.* вагон, платформа
flew [fluː] *past om fly*
fling [flɪŋ] *v* (**flung** [flʌŋ]) кидаться; бросаться, швыряться
float [fləʊt] *v* плавать
flock [flɒk] *n* стая; стадо
floor [flɔː] *n* пол
flung [flʌŋ] *past om fling*
fly [flaɪ] *n* муха
fly [flaɪ] *v* (**flew**, **flown** [fluː, fləʊn]) летать
fold [fəʊld] *n* складка
follow [ˈfɒləʊ] *v* следовать за
fond [fɒnd] *a* любящий; **to be f. of** любить кого-л.; **grow fonder of** любить кого-л. все больше и больше
font [fɒnt] *n* купель
fool [fuːl] *n* дурак; **to take smb for a f.** считать кого-л. дураком; **to make a fool of smb** дурачить кого-л.
footstep [ˈfʊtstep] *n* шаг
for [fɔː, fə] *prep* для, ради; так как; в течение
force [fɔːs] *n* сила; *v* брать силой; **to f. oneself forward** заставить себя шагнуть вперед
forever [fəˈrevə] *adv* навсегда
forgive [fəˈɡɪv] *v* (**forgave**, **forgiven** [fəˈɡeɪv, fəˈɡɪvən]) прощать
fork [fɔːk] *n* вилка; вилы
forkful [ˈfɔːkful] *n* зд. охапка сена
formal [ˈfɔːm(ə)l] *a* официальный
formation [fɔːˈmeɪʃ(ə)n] *n* формирование

formidable [ˈfɔːmɪdəb(ə)l] *a* трудно преодолимый; надежный
forward [ˈfɔːwəd] *adv* вперед
fought [fɔːt] *past om fight*
found [faʊnd] *past om find*
freeze [friːz] *v* (**froze**, **frozen** [frəʊz, ˈfrəʊz(ə)n]) замораживать
fresh [freʃ] *a* свежий
friendly [ˈfrendli] *a* дружеский; дружески расположенный
frighten [ˈfraɪtn] *v* пугать
front [frʌnt] *a* передний; **f. door** парадная дверь; **in f. of** впереди, перед
frown [fraʊn] *v* хмурить брови
frozen [ˈfrəʊz(ə)n] *p.p. om freeze*
frustrated [frʌˈstreɪtɪd] *a* зд. тщетный, бесполезный
fry [fraɪ] *v* жарить
funeral [ˈfjuːn(ə)rəl] *n* похороны

G

gallop [ˈɡæləp] *v* скакать галопом
game [geɪm] *n* игра, развлечение, забава
gasp [ɡɑːsp] *v* задыхаться, ловить воздух (ртом)
gate [geɪt] *n* ворота, калитка
gather [ˈɡæðə] *v* собирать; набирать
gay [geɪ] *a* веселый
gaze [geɪz] *v* пристально глядеть
general [ˈdʒen(ə)rəl] *a* общий; **in. g** вообще
generalize [ˈdʒen(ə)rəlaɪz] *v* обобщать
generally [ˈdʒen(ə)rəli] *adv* обычно, как правило

generation [ˌdʒenə'reɪʃ(ə)n] *n* поколение
gently [ˈdʒentli] *adv* мягко, нежно
gesture [ˈdʒestʃə] *n* жест; жестикуляция
get [get] *v* (**got** [ɡɒt]) получать; доставать; нападать, иметь, обладать, долженствовать (в форме *Present Perfect + inf.*); делаться, становиться (*глагол-связка*); **to g. away** уходить; освобождаваться; **to g. back** возвращать(ся); **to g. out** выходить; **you g. out** убирайся!; **to g. smth ready** подготовить; **to g. oil in the lamp** заправить лампу маслом; **to g. smb dry** вытереть кого-л.; **to g. one's nose into smth** совать свой нос во что-л.
ghost [ɡəʊst] *n* привидение, дух
giant [ˈdʒaɪənt] *n* великан
giggle [ˈɡɪɡ(ə)l] *v* хихикать; *n* хихикание
give [ɡɪv] *v* (**gave, given** [ɡeɪv, ˈɡɪv(ə)n]) давать; **to g. up** сдаваться
glance [ɡlɑːns] *v* мельком взглянуть; *n* быстрый взгляд
gloomily [ˈɡluːmɪli] *adv* мрачно
go [ɡəʊ] *v* (**went, gone** [went, ɡɒn]) идти, ездить; **to g. along** двигаться; **to g. on** продолжать
god [ɡɒd] *n* бог; **by g.!** клянусь богом!
going [ˈɡəʊɪŋ] *a* идущий; **to be going** (+ *inf.*) намереваться, собираться что-л. сделать
golden [ˈɡəʊld(ə)n] *a* золотой

good [ɡʊd] *n* добро, благо; **to do smb g.** помогать; исправлять
goodness [ˈɡʊdnɪs] *n* добродетель
government [ˈɡʌv(ə)mənt, ˈɡʌv(ə)nmənt] *n* правительство
grace [ɡreɪs] *n* грация
gracefulness [ˈɡreɪsf(ə)lnɪs] *n* грация, изящество
grade [ɡreɪd] *n* ступень; класс
grain [ɡreɪn] *n* зерно
grand [ɡrænd] *a* величественный; возвышенный, великолепный
grandchild [ˈɡræntʃaɪld] *n* внук, внучка
grandfather [ˈɡrændˌfɑːðə] *n* дед
granite [ˈɡrænɪt] *n* гранит
grave [ɡreɪv] *n* могила; **g. service** похороны
gravely [ˈɡreɪvli] *adv* серьезно
graveyard [ˈɡreɪvjɑːd] *n* кладбище
gravity [ˈɡrævɪti] *n* серьезность, важность
gravy [ˈɡreɪvi] *n* подливка
gray [ɡreɪ] *a* серый
grease [ɡriːs] *n* жир
grew [ɡruː] *past om* **grow**
grin [ɡrɪn] *v* скалить зубы, ухмыляться
groan [ɡrəʊn] *v* стонать
ground [ɡraʊnd] *n* почва, земля; основание, причина
grow [ɡrəʊ] *v* (**grew, grown** [ɡruː, ɡrəʊn]) расти; становиться
guard [ɡɑːd] *n* охрана, стража
guess [ɡes] *v* угадывать; *амер.* думать
guilt [ɡɪlt] *n* вина
guilty [ˈɡɪlti] *a* виновный

gulp [ɡʌlp] *v* глотать с усилием, давиться
gun crew [ˈɡʌŋkruː] *n* воен. ору-
дийный расчет
gunner [ˈɡʌnə] *n* пулеметчик
guts [ˈɡʌts] *n* *sl* мужество; характер
guy [ɡaɪ] *n* *амер. sl* парень, малый

Н

habit [ˈhæbɪt] *n* привычка
hairpin [ˈheəˌpɪn] *n* шпилька для волос
half-circle [ˈhɑːfˌsɜːk(ə)l] *n* полукруг
half-grown [ˈhɑːfɡrəʊn] *a* молодой, еще не выросший
half-way [ˈhɑːfˈweɪ] *a* (лежащий) на полпути
ham [hæm] *n* окорок
hammer [ˈhæmə] *v* *зд.* стучать
hang [hæŋ] *v* (**hung** [hʌŋ]) висеть
happen [ˈhæpən] *v* случаться
harbor [ˈhɑːbə] *n* гавань
hardly [ˈhɑːdli] *adv* едва (ли)
harsh [hɑːʃ] *a* грубый, резкий, суровый; *~ly* *adv* грубо
hate [heɪt] *n* ненависть, вражда
hay [heɪ] *n* сено
haystack [ˈheɪstæk] *n* стог сена
heap [hiːp] *n* куча, кipa
hearse [hɜːs] *n* катафалк
heaven [ˈhev(ə)n] *n* небеса
hedge [hedʒ] *n* изгородь
hell [hel] *n* ад
held [held] *past om* **hold**
helpful [ˈhelpf(ə)l] *a* *зд.* готовый помочь

heretic [ˈherɪtɪk] *n* еретик; *a* еретический
heroic [hɪˈrəʊɪk] *a* героический
hesitate [ˈhezɪteɪt] *v* колебаться
hid [hɪd] *past om* **hide**
hide [haɪd] *v* (**hid, hidden** [hɪd, hɪdn]) прятать(ся)
high [haɪ] *a* высокий; *adv* высоко
hill [hɪl] *n* холм
hill-top [ˈhɪltɒp] *n* вершина холма
hilt [hɪlt] *n* рукоятка
hiss [hɪs] *v* свистеть; шипеть
hit [hɪt] *v* (**hit**) ударять
hoarse [hɔːs] *a* хриплый, грубый
hold [həʊld] *v* (**held** [held]) держать; **to h. out** протягивать; **to h. down** опускать; **to h. a meeting** проводить собрание
hold [həʊld] *n* захват; **to get h. of** взять, схватить; **take h.** *зд.* держись
hole [həʊl] *n* дыра, нора
holy [ˈhəʊli] *n* святой
hoof [huːf] (*pl* **hooves**) *n* копыто
hopefully [ˈhəʊpf(ə)li] *adv* с надеждой
hopelessly [ˈhəʊplɪslɪ] *adv* безнадежно
horrible [ˈhɒrəb(ə)l] *a* ужасный
horror [ˈhɒrə] *n* ужас
horse-back [ˈhɔːsbæk] *n* спина лошади; **on h.** верхом (на лошади)
hospitality [ˌhɒspɪˈtælɪti] *n* радушие, гостеприимство
hostile [ˈhɒstail] *a* nepřятельский, вражеский
hot [hɒt] *a* жаркий

however [hau'evə] *adv* однако
huckleberry ['hʌk(ə)lb(ə)rɪ] *n* черника
huge [hju:dʒ] *a* огромный
hum [hʌm] *v* жужжать, гудеть
hung [hʌŋ] *past om hang*
hunt [hʌnt] *v* охотиться
hurt [hɜ:t] *v* наносить вред; повреждать, наносить увечье; причинять боль
hush [hʌʃ] *v* водворять тишину **h!** тише!
hydrant ['haɪdrənt] *n* водоразборный кран
hysterically [hɪ'sterɪk(ə)li] *adv* истерически

I

immediately [ɪ'mi:diətli] *adv* немедленно
immigration [ˌɪmɪ'greɪʃ(ə)n] *n* иммиграция; **matters of i. and customs** дела иммиграционные и таможенные
impatient [ɪm'peɪʃ(ə)nt] *a* нетерпеливый
impossible [ɪm'pɒsəb(ə)l] *a* невозможный
impression [ɪm'preʃ(ə)n] *n* впечатление
improve [ɪm'pru:v] *v* исправлять, улучшать
impulse ['ɪmpʌls] *n* импульс, побуждение
inch [ɪntʃ] *n* дюйм
incident ['ɪnsɪd(ə)nt] *n* случай
inclination [ˌɪnklɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n] *n* склонность

incredulous [ɪn'kredjʊləs] *a* недоверчивый, скептический
indeed [ɪn'di:d] *adv* в самом деле, действительно
indefinite [ɪn'def(ə)nɪt] *a* неопределенный
indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt] *v* указывать
infinitely ['ɪnfɪnɪtli] *adv* бесконечно
inheritance [ɪn'herɪt(ə)ns] *n* наследство
injustice [ɪn'dʒʌstɪs] *n* несправедливость
innocent ['ɪnəs(ə)nt] *a* зд. наивный, простодушный
inshore [ɪn'ʃɔ:] *adv* по направлению к берегу
inside [ɪn'saɪd] *adv* внутри
inspect [ɪn'spekt] *v* осматривать, производить осмотр
inspection [ɪn'spekʃ(ə)n] *n* осмотр; **to give an i.** осмотреть
instant ['ɪnstənt] *n* момент
instantly ['ɪnstəntli] *adv* немедленно, тотчас
instead [ɪn'sted] *adv* взамен, вместо (этого); **i. of** вместо того, чтобы
insurance office [ɪn'ʃʊ(ə)rəns'ɒfɪs] *n* страховая контора
intention [ɪn'tenʃ(ə)n] *n* намерение
interfere [ˌɪntə'fɪə] *v* вмешиваться
interrupt [ˌɪntə'gæpt] *v* прерывать; вмешиваться в разговор
iron ['aɪən] *n* железо; *a* железный
irritate ['ɪrɪteɪt] *v* раздражать, сердить

island ['aɪlənd] *n* остров
ivy ['aɪvɪ] *n* плющ

J

jacket ['dʒækɪt] *n* куртка
jail [dʒeɪl] *n* тюрьма
jaw [dʒɔ:] *n* челюсть
jean [dʒi:n] *n pl амер.* штаны, рабочий костюм
jerk [dʒɜ:k] *v* дергать(ся)
jewel ['dʒu:əl] *v* украшать драгоценными камнями
job [dʒɒb] *n* дело, работа
join [dʒɔɪn] *v* присоединяться
joke [dʒəʊk] *n* шутка
jolly ['dʒɒli] *a* восхитительный, прелестный; веселый
journey ['dʒɜ:ni] *n* путешествие
juice [dʒu:s] *n* сок
just [dʒʌst] *adv* точно; именно; как раз; только что; только; едва; *разг.* совсем; просто; **j. the same** все равно

K

keep [ki:p] *v* (**kept** [kept]) держать; содержать; хранить; сохранять; **to k. out** не допускать
kept [kept] *past om keep*
kick [kɪk] *n* удар; пинок; толкать
kid [kɪd] *n* дитя; *v sl* обманывать, дурачить
kill [kɪl] *v* убивать
kind [kaɪnd] *n* вид, сорт; **a k. of** (*разг. kind of*) нечто, вроде
knee [ni:] *n* колено
knife [naɪf] *n* нож

knock [nɒk] *v* стучать, ударять; *n* удар

L

labor ['leɪbə] *v* трудиться
lace [leɪs] *v* шнуровать; переплетать
lack [læk] *n* недостаток; **for the l. of** из-за отсутствия
lad [læd] *n* парень
laid [leɪd] *past om lay*
lamely ['leɪmli] *adv* спотыкаясь; зд. запинаясь
land [lænd] *n* земля; *v* приземлиться, опуститься на землю
last [lɑ:st] *v* длиться
laughter ['lɑ:ftə] *n* смех
law [lɔ:] *n* закон
lay [leɪ] *v* (**laid** [leɪd]) класть; **to l. off** зд. остановить; **to l. over** откладывать
lay [leɪ] *past om lie*
lazy ['leɪzi] *a* ленивый
lead [li:d] *v* (**led** [led]) вести, возглавлять; **to l. the way** идти первым
leaf [li:f] *n* лист
leaflet ['li:flɪt] *n* брошюра
lean [li:n] *a* тощий, худой
lean [li:n] *v* наклоняться; приклоняться; **to l. against** опираться о
leap [li:p] *v* прыгать
leather ['leðə] *n* кожа
leave [li:v] *v* (**left** [left]) оставлять, покидать
leaves [li:vz] *n* (*pl om leaf*) зд. створки (*ворот*)

led [led] *past* от **lead**
left [left] *p.p. om leave*
leg [leg] *n* нога
less [les] *adv* (*cp. sm. om little*) менее, меньше
lick [lik] *v* лизать
lid [lid] *n* крышка
lie [lai] *v* (**lay, lain** [lei, leɪn]) лежать
lie [lai] *n* ложь; *v* лгать
light [lait] *n* свет, огонь; *a* светлый; *v* (**lit, lighted** [lit, 'laɪtɪd]) освещать
light [lait] *a* легкий
lighten ['laɪtn] *v* светлеть
like [laɪk] *a* похожий; подобный; *adv* подобно как, вроде
like [laɪk] *v* любить, нравиться;
I should (would) l. to do smth я бы хотел (мне бы хотелось) сделать что-л.
line [lain] *n* линия; очередь; граница; *v* обшивать; обивать; окаймлять
lion ['laɪən] *n* лев
lip [lɪp] *n* губа; *v* *зд.* плескаться
litter ['lɪtə] *n* потомство, приплод
load [ləʊd] *n* груз; *v* нагружать
lodge [lɒdʒ] *v* дать помещение, поселить
lonely ['ləʊnli] *a* одинокий
look [lʊk] *v* смотреть; **to l. like smb, smth** походиться на кого-л., что-л.; **to l. for smb, smth** искать кого-л., что-л.; **to l. over** осмотреть; **to l. through** просматривать; **to l. up** смотреть вверх; поднять глаза; *n* взгляд, выражение

loose [lu:s] *a* распушенный;
l. morals распушенные нравы
lose [lu:z] *v* (**lost** [lɒst]) терять, лишаться
lost [lɒst] *past om lose*
lot [lɒt] *n* много, масса
loud [laʊd] *a* громкий
low [ləʊ] *a* низкий
lower ['ləʊə] *v* опускать, снижать(ся)
loyal ['lɔɪəl] *a* верный, лояльный
lucky ['lʌki] *a* счастливый, удачный
lump [lʌmp] *n* ком

M

machine-gun [mə'ʃi:ŋɡən] *n* пулемет
mail [meɪl] *v* отправлять по почте
mainland ['meɪnlənd] *n* материк
make [meɪk] *v* (**made** [meɪd]) *зд.* заставлять
manner ['mænə] *n* способ; образ; манера
mark [mɑ:k] *v* отмечать
martyr ['mɑ:tə] *n* мученик
match [mætʃ] *n* спичка
match [mætʃ] *v* приводить в соответствие
matter ['mætə] *n* дело; **what is the m.?** в чем дело?; *v* иметь значение
mean [mi:n] *a* подлый, ничтожный
mean [mi:n] *v* (**meant** [ment]) означать; иметь в виду; хотеть сказать, подразумевать

medium ['mi:diəm] *a* средний
memory ['mem(ə)rɪ] *n* память
mention ['menʃ(ə)n] *n* упоминание
merry ['merɪ] *a* веселый
mice [maɪs] *pl om mouse*
middle ['mɪdl] *n* середина; *a* средний; **m. ages** средние века
middle-aged [ˌmɪdl'eɪdʒd] *a* пожилой
midnight ['mɪdnait] *n* полночь
mid-week ['mɪd'wi:k] *n* середина недели
might [maɪt] *past om may*; иногда означает предположение
mill [mɪl] *n* мельница
mimic ['mɪmɪk] *v* передразнивать (кого-л.)
mind [maɪnd] *n* ум; сознание; **to make up one's m.** решать(ся), принимать решение; *v* возражать, иметь что-л. против
mine [maɪn] *v* минировать
minority [maɪ'nɒrɪtɪ] *n* меньшинство
miracle ['mɪrək(ə)l] *n* чудо
mirror ['mɪrə] *n* зеркало
miserably ['mɪz(ə)rəblɪ] *adv* несчастно, жалко
misty ['mɪstɪ] *a* туманный
modest ['mɒdɪst] *a* скромный
modesty ['mɒdɪstɪ] *n* скромность
mole [məʊl] *n* родинка
monastery ['mɒnəstri] *n* монастырь (мужской)
monk [mɒŋk] *n* монах
monster ['mɒnstə] *n* монстр, чудовище
moon [mu:n] *n* луна

moonlight ['mu:nlaɪt] *n* лунный свет
moonlit ['mu:n,lɪt] *a* залитый лунным светом
moral ['mɒrəl] *n* мораль; *pl* нравы, нравственность; **loose m.** распушенные нравы
mosquito [mə'ski:təʊ] *n* москит
moth [mɒθ] *n* мотылек
motion ['məʊʃ(ə)n] *n* движение
mountain ['maʊntɪn] *n* гора
mourner ['mɔ:nə] *n* присутствующий на похоронах, плакальщик
mournfully ['mɔ:nf(ə)li] *adv* траурно
mouse [maʊs] *n* (*pl mice*) мышь
move [mu:v] *v* двигать(ся); **to m. in** въезжать
movement ['mu:vmənt] *n* движение
movie star ['mu:vi'stɑ:] *n* кинозвезда
muffle ['mʌf(ə)l] *v* глушить, заглушать (*звук*)
multiply ['mʌltɪplɪ] *v* размножаться
murmur ['mɜ:mə] *v* бормотать
muscle ['mʌs(ə)l] *n* мускул
mushy ['mʌʃɪ] *a* *зд.* невнятный
mustache [mə'stɑ:ʃ] *n* усы
mutter ['mʌtə] *v* бормотать

N

nap [næp] *n* непродолжительный, легкий сон
narrow ['næɡəʊ] *a* узкий; *v* суживать(ся); уменьшать(ся)

nasty [ˈnɑːsti] *a* скверный
naval [ˈneɪv(ə)l] *a* (военно-) мор-
 ской
nearby [ˈniəbaɪ] *adv* рядом, близко
nearly [ˈniəli] *adv* почти
neat [ni:t] *a* чистый; аккуратный
necessary [ˈnesɪs(ə)ri] *a* необхо-
 димый
neck [nek] *n* шея
need [ni:d] *v* нуждаться в чём-л.
neighbor [ˈneɪbə] *n* сосед
neighbourhood [ˈneɪbəhʊd] *n* ок-
 руга
neither [ˈnaɪðə] *pron* ни тот ни
 другой; *conj* ни; **neither... nor** ни...
 ни
nest [nest] *n* гнездо
nickel [ˈnɪk(ə)l] *n* амер. никеле-
 вая монета в 5 центов
nod [nɒd] *v* кивнуть головой
noonday [ˈnuːndeɪ] *n* полдень
nor [nɔː] *conj* и не, также не
note [nəʊt] *n* заметка; **to take n.**
 принять во внимание; *v* заме-
 чать, примечать
notice [ˈnəʊtɪs] *v* замечать
now [naʊ] *int* ну
nowhere [ˈnəʊweə] *adv* нигде
number [ˈnʌmbə] *n* число, коли-
 чество, номер; **a n. of people**
 много народа
nunnery [ˈnʌnəri] *n* монастырь
 (женский)

O

oak-tree [ˈəʊktri:] *n* дуб
obediently [əˈbiːdjəntli] *adv* по-
 слушно

object [ˈɒbdʒekt, -ɪkt] *n* предмет
observe [əbˈzɜːv] *v* замечать
ocean [ˈəʊʃ(ə)n] *n* океан
occasionally [əˈkeɪz(ə)nəli] *adv*
 время от времени
odour [ˈəʊdə] *n* запах; аромат
off [ɒf] *adv* указывает на удаление,
 отделение; **to see smb o.** про-
 водить кого-л.
official [əˈfɪʃ(ə)l] *n* чиновник,
 служащий
often [ˈɒf(t)ən] *adv* часто
oil [ɔɪl] *n* масло (растительное или
 минеральное)
okay [ˈəʊˈkeɪ] *амер. a predic* все
 в порядке; хорошо
old-fashioned [ˌəʊldˈfæʃ(ə)nd] *a*
 устарелый, старомодный
on [ɒn] *adv* указывает на продол-
 жение действия
only [ˈəʊnli] *a* единственный;
adv только
opium [ˈəʊpiəm] *n* опиум
oppose [əˈpəʊz] *v* противостоять,
 противиться
orange [ˈɒrɪndʒ] *n* апельсин; *a*
 оранжевый
order [ˈɔːdə] *n* приказ, предписа-
 ние; *v* приказывать; заказывать
otherwise [ˈlðəwaɪz] *adv* в других
 отношениях
ought [ɔːt] *модальный глагол, вы-*
ражающий долженствование:
 следует, следовало бы
outline [ˈaʊtlaɪn] *n* очертание
outside [aʊtˈsaɪd, ˈaʊtsaɪd] *adv* сна-
 ружи; *a* наружный, внешний
ours [ˈaʊəz] *pron, a predic* наш;
 абсолютная форма от **our** (не

употребляется в качестве оп-
 ределения)

oven [ˈʌv(ə)n] *n* печь
over [ˈəʊvə] *prep* над, через; *adv*
 (указывает на окончание дей-
 ствия); **it is o.** это кончилось;
 снова, еще раз; **to go o.** повто-
 рять
overall [ˈəʊvəroʊl] *n* спецодежда
overcoat [ˈəʊvəkəʊt] *n* пальто
overhang [ˌəʊvəˈhæŋ] *v* (**overhung**
 [ˈəʊvəˈhʌŋ]) свисать
overhung past om overhang
overlook [ˈəʊvələʊk] *v* 3д. выхо-
 дить на (об окнах и т. д.)
overturn [ˈəʊvətɜːn] *v* перевора-
 чивать
own [əʊn] *a* собственный; *v* вла-
 деть

P

pack [pæk] *v* упаковывать(ся);
 навьючивать (лошадей, мулов)
packer [ˈpækə] *n* упаковщик, за-
 готовитель
paddle [ˈpædl] *v* грести одним
 веслом; плыть на лодке
pain [peɪn] *n* боль; мука
palace [ˈpælɪs] *n* дворец
palm [pɑːm] *n* ладонь
pamphlet [ˈpæmflɪt] *n* брошюра;
 памфлет
pan [pæn] *n* сковорода
pane [peɪn] *n* оконное стекло
pant [pænt] *v* часто и тяжело ды-
 шать, задыхаться
pants [pænts] *n pl* амер. разг. шта-
 ны

parachute [ˈpærəʃuːt] *n* парашют
paralyze [ˈpærəlaɪz] *v* парализо-
 вать

part [pɑːt] *n* часть, доля; сторо-
 на (в споре, борьбе); **on one's p.**
 с чьей-л. стороны
particular [pəˈtɪkjʊlə] *a* особен-
 ный; *in p.* в особенности
party [ˈpɑːti] *n* партия; отряд;
 вечеринка, прием
pass [pɑːs] *v* проходить мимо
passage [ˈpæsɪdʒ] *n* проход; рас-
 стояние
passenger [ˈpæsɪndʒə] *n* пассажир
past [pɑːst] *prep* мимо
pat [pæt] *v* похлопывать
path [pɑːθ] *n* дорожка, тропин-
 ка
patient [ˈpeɪʃ(ə)nt] *a* терпеливый
patrol [pəˈtrəʊl] *n* патруль; *v* пат-
 рулировать
pavilion [pəˈvɪljən] *n* павильон
paw [pɔː] *n* лапа
pay [peɪ] *v* платить
peaceful [ˈpiːsf(ə)l] *a* мирный
peel [piːl] *n* кожура
peep [piːp] *v* заглядывать; **to p.**
out выглядывать
perfume [ˈpɜːfjuːm] *v* делать бла-
 гоуханным
perhaps [pəˈhæps] *adv* может
 быть, возможно
persuasion [pəˈswɛɪz(ə)n] *n* убеж-
 дение; увещание
phantom [ˈfæntəm] *n* фантом;
 тень
pick [pɪk] *v* дергать, собирать;
 щипать; **to p. up** подбирать
picket [ˈpɪkɪt] *n* кол

pig [pɪɡ] *n* свинья
pigeon [ˈpɪdʒɪn] *n* голубь
pile [paɪl] *n* куча, кипа; *v* накапливать; нагромождать; складывать; сваливать в кучу
pilgrimage [ˈpɪlɡrɪmɪdʒ] *n* паломничество
pin [pɪn] *n* булавка; *v* закалывать
pinch [pɪntʃ] *v* ущипнуть
pine [paɪn] *n* сосна
pink [pɪŋk] *a* розовый
pious [ˈpaɪəs] *a* набожный
pitch [pɪtʃ] *v* бросать, кидать
pitcher [ˈpɪtʃə] *n* кувшин
plain [pleɪn] *a* ясный, очевидный
plain [pleɪn] *n* равнина; *амер. обыкн. pl* прерии
plant [plɑːnt] *v* сажать (растения); устанавливать; втыкать
plate [pleɪt] *n* тарелка; *зд.* лист
platter [ˈplætə] *n* блюдо
please [pliːz] *v* нравиться, доставлять удовольствие; **to be ~d** быть довольным
pleasure [ˈpleʒə] *n* удовольствие
plenty [ˈplenti] *n* множество; изобилие
plod [plɒd] *v* брести, тащиться
plunge [plʌndʒ] *v* бросаться
pocket [ˈpɒkɪt] *n* карман
point [pɔɪnt] *n* *зд.* острый конец
pointed [ˈpɔɪntɪd] *a* остроконечный
poison [ˈpɔɪz(ə)n] *n* яд
poke [pəʊk] *v* мешать, загребать в печке кочергою
politely [pəˈlaɪtli] *adv* вежливо
pond [pɒnd] *n* пруд
poodle [ˈpuːdl] *n* пудель

porch [pɔːtʃ] *n* крыльцо
porter [ˈpɔːtə] *n* привратник, швейцар
position [pəˈzɪʃ(ə)n] *n* положение
possess [pəˈzes] *v* владеть, обладать
possible [ˈpɒsəb(ə)l] *a* возможный; **if p.** если это возможно
post [pəʊst] *n* столб
poster [ˈpəʊstə] *n* объявление, плакат
postmark [ˈpəʊstmaːk] *n* почтовый штемпель
pot [pɒt] *n* котелок
potentially [pəˈtenʃ(ə)li] *adv* потенциально
pound [paʊnd] *n* фунт
pour [pɔː] *v* лить; **to p. out** изливать
powder [ˈpaʊdə] *n* порошок; порох; **p. horn** коровий рог, употребляемый для хранения пороха
powerful [ˈpaʊəf(ə)l] *a* мощный, обладающий большой силой
praise [preɪz] *n* похвала
pray [preɪ] *v* молиться
prayer [preə] *n* молитва
prefer [prɪˈfɜː] *v* предпочитать
presence [ˈprez(ə)ns] *n* присутствие
present [ˈprez(ə)nt] *a* присутствующий
pretend [prɪˈtend] *v* притворяться
pretty [ˈprɪti] *a* хорошенький; *adv* разг. довольно
priest [priːst] *n* священник
probably [ˈprɒbəbli] *adv* вероятно

procession [prəˈseɪʃ(ə)n] *n* процессия
produce [prəˈdjuːs] *v* производить
promise [ˈprɒmɪs] *v* обещать
properly [ˈprɒpəli] *adv* надлежащим образом
proposition [ˌprɒpəˈzɪʃ(ə)n] *n* предложение
protect [prəˈtekt] *v* защищать
prove [pruːv] *v* доказывать
provide [prəˈvaɪd] *v* снабжать
pudding [ˈpuːdɪŋ] *n* пудинг
puff [pʌf] *n* дымок; клуб дыма; пыхтеть, выпускать клубы дыма
pull [pul] *v* тянуть; **to p. up** подышать
pure [pjʊə] *a* чистый, беспримесный
purple [ˈpɜːp(ə)l] *a* пурпурный
purr [pɜː] *v* мурлыкать, урчать
push [pʊʃ] *v* толкать; **to p. up** откидывать; **to p. through** проталкивать(ся), продвигать(ся)
put [put] *v* (**put**) класть, помещать, бросать, отбрасывать; **to p. forward** выдвигать, предлагать; **to p. out** тушить (*огонь*)

Q

quarter [ˈkwɔːtə] *n* четверть
question [ˈkwestʃ(ə)n] *n* вопрос; **this is out of the q.** об этом не может быть и речи
quicksand [ˈkwɪksænd] *n* зыбучие пески
questioningly [ˈkwestʃ(ə)nɪŋli] *adv* вопросительно

quiet [ˈkwaɪət] *a* тихий, спокойный
quote [kwəʊt] *v* цитировать

R

rabies [ˈreɪbiːz] *n* бешенство
rabbit [ˈræbɪt] *n* кролик
race [reɪs] *v* быстро двигаться, бежать
railroad [ˈreɪlrəʊd] *n* железная дорога
raise [reɪz] *v* поднимать
rake [reɪk] *v* сгребать граблями; **to r. together** *фиг.* собирать
ranch [rɑːntʃ] *n* ранчо
rang [ræŋ] *past of ring*
rattle [ˈrætl] *v* трещать, грохотать, сильно стучать
raw [rɔː] *a* сырой
reach [riːtʃ] *v* достигать, дотягивать(ся) до; *n* предел досягаемости; **out of r.** вне пределов досягаемости
real [riəl] *a* настоящий
realization [ˌriələɪˈzeɪʃ(ə)n] *n* осознание
realize [ˈriələɪz] *v* осознавать, отдавать себе отчет
reappear [ˌriːəˈpiə] *v* снова появляться
recognize [ˈrekəɡnaɪz] *v* узнавать, признавать
record [ˈrekɔːd] *n* запись
recover [rɪˈkʌvə] *v* оправиться
reddish [ˈredɪʃ] *a* красноватый
refill [ˌriːˈfɪl] *v* снова наполнять
reflect [rɪˈflekt] *v* отражать
reflection [rɪˈflekʃ(ə)n] *n* отражение

refuse [rɪˈfjuːz] *v* отказываться
reject [rɪˈdʒekt] *v* отвергать, отказывать
relative [ˈrelatɪv] *n* родственник, -ица
relax [rɪˈlæks] *v* смягчать(ся), делаться менее строгим
relief [rɪˈliːf] *n* облегчение
reliquary [ˈrelikwəri] *n* гробница, ковчег (для святых мощей)
remain [rɪˈmeɪn] *v* оставаться
remarkable [rɪˈmɑːkəb(ə)l] *a* замечательный, примечательный
remind [rɪˈmaɪnd] *v* напоминать
remove [rɪˈmuːv] *v* перемещать
rent [rent] *v* нанимать в аренду
repel [rɪˈpel] *v* отгонять; отражать
repentance [rɪˈpentəns] *n* раскаяние
replace [rɪˈpleɪs] *v* перемещать, передвигать
reply [rɪˈplaɪ] *n* ответ; *v* отвечать
request [rɪˈkwest] *n* просьба
require [rɪˈkwaɪə] *v* требовать
respect [rɪˈspekt] *v* уважать
rest [rest] *n* отдых, покой, сон; **the r.** остаток, остальное
rest [rest] *v* оставаться
restless [ˈrestlɪs] *a* беспокойный
restaurant [ˈrest(ə)rɒŋ] *n* ресторан
result [rɪˈzʌlt] *n* результат
resume [rɪˈzjuːm] *v* возобновлять, продолжать (после перерыва)
retreat [rɪˈtriːt] *v* уходить; отступать
return [rɪˈtʃuːn] *v* возвращаться
rib [rɪb] *n* ребро
ribbon [ˈrɪbən] *n* лента

rich [rɪtʃ] *a* богатый
ride [raɪd] *v* (**rode**, **ridden** [rəʊd, ˈrɪdn]) ехать; ездить верхом
ridge [rɪdʒ] *n* гребень горы, горный хребт; **r. ranch** высокогорное ранчо
rifle [ˈraɪf(ə)l] *n* ружье
right [raɪt] *a* правый; правильный, верный; *adv* прямо, как раз, точно; **all r.** все в порядке; хорошо, ладно
rim [rɪm] *n* ободок, край
ring [rɪŋ] *v* (**rang**, **rung** [ræŋ, ɹæŋ]) звенеть; звучать
ring [rɪŋ] *n* кольцо
ripe [raɪp] *v* созревать
rise [raɪz] *v* (**rose**, **risen** [rəʊz, ˈrɪz(ə)n]) подниматься; *n* подъем
rode [rəʊd] *past om ride*
roll [rəʊl] *v* катиться
room [ru(:)m] *n* комната; место
root [ru:t] *n* корень; *v* рыть
rope [rəʊp] *n* веревка
rose [rəʊz] *past om rise*
roughly [ˈrʌfli] *adv* грубо; *зд.* небрежно, неаккуратно
round [raʊnd] *a* круглый; *v* огибать
row [rəʊ] *n* ряд
row-boat [ˈrəʊbəʊt] *n* весельная лодка
rub [rʌb] *v* тереть
rubber [ˈrʌbə] *n* каучук, резина; **r. boat** надувная лодка
rueful [ˈruːf(ə)l] *v* унылый, разочарованный
ruffle [ˈrʌf(ə)l] *v* ерошить (волосы); *зд.* мять, приводить в беспорядок

ruin [ˈruːn] *n* разрушение
run [rʌn] *v* (**ran**, **run** [ræn, ɹæn]) *v* *intr.* бегать; **to r. about** бегать туда-сюда, суетиться; **to r. over** переехать; *v tr.* руководить
rush [rʌʃ] *v* бросаться, налетать; *n* стремительное движение, порыв
rustle [ˈrʌs(ə)l] *v* шелестеть
rusty [ˈrʌsti] *a* заржавленный
S
sack [sæk] *n* мешок
saddle [ˈsædl] *n* седло; *v* седлать
safe [seɪf] *a* безопасный; верный; невредимый; в безопасности от чего-л.
sagebrush [ˈseɪdʒbrʌʃ] *n* куст шалфея
sail [seɪl] *v* идти под парусом; плыть; лететь; направлять движение чего-л. (в воздухе или воде)
sailor [ˈseɪlə] *n* матрос
saint [seɪnt] *n* святой
salmon [ˈsætmən] *n* лосось
saloon [səˈluːn] *n* амер. трактир, кабак, пивная
salt [sɔːlt] *n* соль
sand [sænd] *n* песок
sandwich [ˈsænwɪdʒ] *n* сэндвич
sank [sæŋk] *past om sink*
sarcastically [sɑːˈkæstɪk(ə)li] *adv* саркастически
satın [ˈsætɪn] *n* атлас (ткань)
satisfaction [ˌsætɪsˈfækʃ(ə)n] *n* удовлетворение
Saturday [ˈsætədi] *n* суббота

sausage [ˈsɔːsɪdʒ] *n* сосиска, колбаса
save [seɪv] *v* спасать; сохранять; беречь; сберегать; *prp* устн. поэт. за исключением
sawhorse [ˈsɔːhɔːs] *n* козлы
scald [skɔːld] *v* ошпаривать; обжигать
scared [skeəd] *a* испуганный; вне себя от страха
scarlet [ˈskaːlɪt] *a* пурпурный
Scotch [skɒtʃ] *a* шотландский;
S. and soda шотландское виски с содовой
scrabble [ˈskræb(ə)l] *v* царапать
scratch [skrætʃ] *v* скрести; царапать(ся)
scream [skriːm] *v* пронзительно кричать, вопить
scuff [skʌf] *v* идти волоча ноги
seal [siːl] *v* запечатывать
seat [siːt] *n* сиденье, место; *v* усаживать; **to s. oneself** сесть
secrecy [ˈsiːkrɪsi] *n* тайна
see [siː] *v* (**saw**, **seen** [sɔː, siːn]) видеть; **to s. off** провожать
seem [siːm] *v* казаться; оказываться
self-importance [ˌselfɪmˈpɔːt(ə)ns] *n* самомнение; *зд.* уважение к себе
sell [sel] *v* (**sold** [səʊld]) продавать
send [send] *v* (**sent** [sent]) посылать
sense [sens] *n* ум; чувство
sent [sent] *past om send*
sergeant [ˈsɑːdʒ(ə)nt] *n* сержант
serve [sɜːv] *v* служить
set [set] *v* устанавливать, ставить; **to s. apart** выделять; **to s. loose**

развязывать, высвободить; **to s. on fire** поджигать
settle ['setl] *v* водворяться, устанавливать, успокаиваться
sew [səu] *v* шить
shade [ʃeɪd] *n* тень; полумрак
shadow ['ʃædəv] *n* тень
shake [ʃeɪk] *v* (**shook**, **shaken** [ʃʊk, 'ʃeɪkən]) трясти; **to s. hands** по-здороваться за руку
shame [ʃeɪm] *n* стыд
shape [ʃeɪp] *n* форма, очертание; *v* придавать или принимать форму
sharp [ʃɑ:p] *a* резкий
sharpen ['ʃɑ:pən] *v* точить, заострять
shave [ʃeɪv] *v* брить(ся)
shift [ʃɪft] *v* сдвигать
shine [ʃaɪn] *v* (**shone** [ʃəʊn]) светить, сиять
shiny ['ʃaɪni] *a* сияющий
ship [ʃɪp] *n* корабль, судно; *v* грузить
shirt [ʃɜ:t] *n* рубашка
shiver ['ʃɪvə] *v* дрожать, вздрагивать
shock [ʃɒk] *n* шок, потрясение; *v* потрясать
shoe [ʃu:] *n* ботинок, башмак; туфель
shoe-lace ['ʃu:leɪs] *n* шнурок для ботинок
shone [ʃəʊn] *past om shine*
shook [ʃʊk] *past om shake*
shoot [ʃu:t] *v* (**shot** [ʃɒt]) стрелять
shore [ʃɔ:] *n* берег
short [ʃɔ:t] *a* короткий
shortage ['ʃɔ:tɪdʒ] *n* недостаток

shot [ʃɒt] *n* выстрел
should [ʃʊd, ʃəd, ʃd, ʃt] *модальный глагол, означающий должен-ствование: следует, следовало бы; I s. say* я бы сказал
shoulder ['ʃəʊldə] *n* плечо; **s. to s.** плечом к плечу
shout [ʃaʊt] *v* кричать
shove [ʃʌv] *v* пихать; совать
show [ʃəʊ] *v* показываться
show-window ['ʃəʊ,wɪndəʊ] *n* витрина
shrug [ʃrʌg] *v* пожимать (плечами)
shudder ['ʃʌdə] *v* вздрагивать, содрогаться
shuffle ['ʃʌf(ə)l] *v* волочить (ноги)
shut [ʃʌt] *v* (**shut** [ʃʌt]) закрывать; **s. up!** разг. замолчи, заткнись
shy [ʃaɪ] *a* застенчивый
sic [sɪk] *v* *sl* мочиться
sick [sɪk] *a* больной
side-walk ['saɪdwɔ:k] *n* амер. тротуар
sidewise ['saɪdwaɪz] *adv* в сторону
sigh [saɪ] *v* вздыхать
sight [saɪt] *n* поле зрения
sign [saɪn] *n* знак; признак; *v* подписывать
silly ['sɪli] *a* глупый
silver ['sɪlvə] *n* серебро
simply ['sɪmplɪ] *adv* просто
sin [sɪn] *n* грех
since [sɪns] *prp* с; *adv* с тех пор как; так как, поскольку
sinful ['sɪnf(ə)l] *v* грешный
single ['sɪŋg(ə)l] *a* единственный

sink [sɪŋk] *v* (**sank**, **sunk** [sæŋk, sʌŋk]) исчезать из виду; *зд.* убывать, уменьшаться
sip [sɪp] *v* пить мелкими глотками
size [saɪz] *n* размер
skinny ['skɪni] *a* тощий
skirt [skɜ:t] *n* юбка
sky-line ['skaɪlaɪn] *n* горизонт
slam [slæm] *v* хлопать; захлопывать(ся)
slaughter ['slɔ:tə] *v* убивать, резать
sleeve [sli:v] *n* рукав
slender ['slendə] *a* тонкий, стройный
slice [slaɪs] *n* ломтик
slid [slɪd] *past om slide*
slide [slaɪd] *v* (**slid** [slɪd]) скользить
slight [slaɪt] *v* легкий
slightly ['slaɪtli] *adv* слегка
slim [slɪm] *a* тонкий, стройный; **s.-necked bottles** бутылки с длинными горлышками
slip [slɪp] *v* скользить; **to s. through** продернуть; *n* узкая полоска бумаги, материи
slope [sləʊp] *n* склон
slow [sləʊ] *a* медленный, тихий
smack [smæk] *v* хлопать, шлепать
smallpox ['smɔ:lprɒks] *n* оспа
smell [smel] *n* запах; *v* чувствовать запах
smoke [sməʊk] *n* дым; *v* курить
smooth [smu:ð] *a* гладкий, ровный; *v* приглаживать
smother ['smʌðə] *v* душить
smuggle ['smʌg(ə)l] *v* заниматься контрабандой; перевозить что-л. контрабандой

snatch [snætʃ] *v* срывать; хватать
sneer [sniə] *v* глумиться
sniff [snɪf] *v* нюхать
snort [snɔ:t] *v* фыркать
snout [snaʊt] *n* рыло, морда
soapy ['səʊpi] *a* мыльный
sob [sɒb] *v* рыдать; *n* рыдание
soft [sɒft] *a* мягкий
soften ['sɒf(ə)n] *v* смягчаться
soil [sɔɪl] *n* почва, земля
soldier ['səʊldʒə] *n* солдат
sole [səʊl] *n* подошва
solemnly ['sɒləmli] *adv* торжественно
sometime ['sʌmtaɪm] *adv* когда-нибудь
sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] *adv* иногда
son-in-law ['sʌn in 'lɔ:] *n* зять
soon [su:n] *adv* скоро, вскоре;
sooner or later раньше или позже
sow [sau] *n* свинья, свиноматка
spat [spæt] *past om spit*
speed [spi:d] *n* скорость; *v* спешить, идти поспешно
spider ['spaɪdə] *n* паук
spirit ['spɪrɪt] *n* дух, храбрость
spit [spɪt] *v* (**spat** [spæt]) плевать
spoon [spu:n] *n* ложка
sport [spɔ:t] *n* спорт; забава, развлечение
spread [spred] *v* (**spread** [spred]) распространять(ся), разносить(ся)
square [skweə] *a* квадратный
squat [skwɒt] *v* сидеть на корточках
squeeze [skwi:z] *v* сжимать; **to s. in** протискиваться; **to s. out** выдавливать(ся)
squeezer ['skwi:zə] *n* соковыжималка

squirrel ['skwɪrəl] *n* белка
stain [steɪn] *v* пачкать
star [stɑ:] *n* звезда; **s. shell** зажигательная бомба
starlight ['stɑ:lait] *n* свет звёзд
stare [steə] *v* уставиться, пристально смотреть
start [stɑ:t] *v* вскочить; отправиться; начинать
starve [stɑ:v] *v* голодать, умирать от голода
stay [steɪ] *v* оставаться, останавливаться
steadfastness ['stedfɑ:stnis] *n* стойкость, твердость
steady ['stedɪ] *a* устойчивый, твердый; *v* приводить в равновесие
steak [steɪk] *n* кусок мяса; бифштекс
steal [sti:l] *v* (**stole**, **stolen** [stəʊl, 'stəʊlən]) красть; прокрадываться
steam [sti:m] *n* пар
steel [sti:l] *n* сталь
stem [stem] *n* стебель
step [step] *n* шаг; ступенька; порог; *v* ступить, шагнуть
stern [stɜ:n] *a* строгий, суровый
sterness ['stɜ:nɪs] *n* суровость, строгость
stick [stɪk] *v* (**stuck** [stʌk]) втыкать; застрять; *n* палка
stiff [stɪf] *a* тугой, негибкий, жесткий, окостеневший, плотный, напряженный
stiffly ['stɪfli] *adv* *зд.* упорно, непреклонно
stiffen ['stɪf(ə)n] *v* делаться жестким, негибким

still [stɪl] *a* тихий; *adv* все еще; до сих пор
stir [stɜ:] *v* двигать(ся), шевелить(ся)
stocking ['stɒkɪŋ] *n* чулок
stomach ['stʌmək] *n* желудок, живот
stone [stəʊn] *n* камень
store [stɔ:] *n* амер. магазин, лавка
storey ['stɔ:ri] *n* этаж
story ['stɔ:ri] *n* рассказ, история
stout [staut] *a* плотный, дородный
stove [stəʊv] *n* печка
stovepipe ['stəʊvpaɪp] *n* печная труба
straight [streɪt] *a* прямой
straighten ['streɪtn] *v* приводить в порядок
strain [streɪn] *v* напрягать(ся)
strange [streɪndʒ] *a* странный; незнакомый
straw [strɔ:] *a* соломенный
streak [stri:k] *v*; **to be ~ed with smth** быть вымазанным чем-л.
strength [streŋθ] *n* сила
stretch [stretʃ] *v* простирать(ся); *n* пространство
stride [straɪd] *v* (**strode**, **stridden** [strəʊd, 'strɪdn]) шагать большими шагами
strike [straɪk] *v* (**struck** [strʌk]) ударять, поражать
string [strɪŋ] *n* шнурок
striped [straɪpt] *a* полосатый
strode [strəʊd] *past om stride*
stroke [strəʊk] *n* удар
struck [strʌk] *past om strike*
stuck [stʌk] *past om stick*

stuff [stʌf] *n* материал, вещество
sty [stai] *n* свиной хлев
subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] *n* предмет; тема разговора
subtle ['sʌtl] *a* неуловимый; *зд.* хитрый, коварный
such [sʌtʃ] *a* такой; *pron* таковой
suck [sʌk] *v* сосать
sucker ['sʌkə] *n* леденец
sudden ['sʌdn] *a* внезапный, неожиданный; **all of a s.** вдруг, внезапно
sufferer ['sʌf(ə)rə] *n* страдалец, мученик
suggest [sə'dʒest] *v* предложить, высказать мысль
suit [s(j)u:t] *n* костюм
sunshine ['sʌnʃaɪn] *n* солнечный свет
suppose [sə'pəʊz] *v* предполагать, представлять себе
sure [ʃʊə] *a* уверенный, несомненный; *adv* конечно, разумеется; **s. enough** действительно, конечно; **for s.** наверняка; **to make s.** быть уверенным
surround [sə'raʊnd] *v* окружать
suspect [səs'pekt] *v* подозревать
suspiciously [səs'piʃəsli] *adv* подозрительно, с подозрением
swallow ['swɒləʊ] *v* глотать, проглатывать
swashbuckler ['swɒʃ,bʌklə] *n* головорез
sway [swei] *v* качаться
swiftly ['swɪftli] *adv* быстро
swing [swɪŋ] *v* (**swung** [swʌŋ]) качать(ся), раскачивать(ся); вертеть, поворачивать

swung [swʌŋ] *past om swing*

T

tablecloth ['teɪb(ə)lkloθ] *n* скатерть
tack [tæk] *v* прикреплять (*гвоздями, кнопками*)
tail [teɪl] *n* хвост
tap [tæp] *v* ударять слегка
taste [teɪst] *v* пробовать на вкус; иметь вкус
tavern ['tævən] *n* таверна, трактир
tea-pot ['ti:pɒt] *n* чайник
tear [teə] *v* (**tore**, **torn** [tɔ:, tɔ:n]) рвать; **to t. one's way** пробираться
tear [teə] *n* слеза; **t.-stained** заплаканный слезами
temperance ['temp(ə)rəns] *n* умеренность
tender ['tendə] *a* нежный
tense [tens] *a* напряженный
thick [θɪk] *a* толстый
thicket ['θɪkɪt] *n* заросли, чаща
thickly ['θɪkli] *adv* обильно, учащенно
thief [θi:f] *n* вор
thin [θɪn] *a* худой, тонкий
thirsty ['θɜ:sti] *a* томимый жаждой
thorn [θɔ:n] *n* шип
thoroughly ['θʌrəli] *adv* насквозь, основательно
though [ðəʊ] *conj* хотя, несмотря на; *adv* тем не менее, однако (же)
thoughtfully ['θɔ:tf(ə)li] *adv* задумчиво

threat [θret] *n* угроза
threaten [ˈθretn] *v* угрожать
threw [θru:] *past om throw*
throat [θrəʊt] *n* горло
through [θru:] *prp* сквозь, через
throw [θrəʊ] *v* (**threw**, **thrown** [θru:, θrəʊn]) бросать
thrust [θrʌst] *v* толкать; **to t. into** всовывать
thumb [θʌm] *n* большой палец
tie [taɪ] *v* привязывать; *n* галстук
tight [taɪt] *adv* тесно, крепко, напряженно
timber [ˈtɪmbə] *n* амер. личное качество, достоинство
tin [tɪn] *n* олово
tiny [ˈtaɪni] *a* крохотный
tip [tɪp] *n* кончик; чаевые
tithe [taɪð] *n* церковная десятина; *v* облагать церковной десятиной
toe [təʊ] *n* носок (ноги)
toll [təʊl] *n* пошлина, сбор
toll [təʊl] *v* медленно и мерно ударять в колокол
tomb [tu:m] *n* гробница
too [tu:] *adv* тоже; также; слишком
tooth [tu:θ] *n* зуб
top [tɒp] *n* вершина; *v* достигать вершины
tore [tɔ:] *past om tear*
torpedo-boat [tɔ:ˈpi:dəʊbɔ:t] *n* миноносец; **motor t.-b.** торпедный катер
touch [tʌtʃ] *v* трогать
tough [tʌf] *a* жесткий

toward(s) [təˈwɔ:d(z)] *prp* к; по направлению к; по отношению к; около (о времени)
track [træk] *n* путь; трек (*спорт.*); **t. suit** тренировочный костюм
trap [træp] *n* ловушка, капкан
tray [treɪ] *n* поднос
treacherous [ˈtretʃ(ə)rəs] *a* предательский, вероломный
tread [tred] *v* (**trod**, **trodden** [trɒd, ˈtrɒdn]) ступать; **to t. smth under one's foot** попирать что-л. ногами, топтать
treat [tri:t] *v* обращаться (с)
tremble [ˈtremb(ə)l] *v* дрожать
trip [trɪp] *n* путешествие, поездка
triumph [ˈtraɪəmf] *n* торжество, триумф
triumphant [traɪˈʌmf(ə)nt] *a* триумфальный
troop [tru:p] *n* отряд; *pl* войска
trot [trɒt] *v* бежать рысью
trouble [ˈtrʌb(ə)l] *n* беда, забота, тревога
trousers [ˈtraʊzəz] *n* *pl* брюки
trunk [trʌŋk] *n* чемодан
try [traɪ] *v* пытаться; стараться; испытывать; подвергать с/ду, судить
tune [tju:n] *n* мотив
turf [tɜ:f] *n* дерн
turkey [ˈtɜ:ki] *n* индюк, индюшка
turn [tɜ:n] *v* поворачивать(ся); **to t. about** повернуть кругом; **to t. around** повернуться, оборачиваться; **to t. on smb** наброситься; **to t. over** перевертывать(ся); *n* очередь
twice [twais] *adv* дважды

twig [twɪɡ] *n* ветка, прут

U

unbeaten [ˌʌnˈbi:t(ə)n] *a* небитый; *зд.* несломленный
unbelievably [ˈʌnbɪˈli:vɪŋli] *adv* *зд.* недоверчиво
unconsciously [ʌnˈkɒŋfəsli] *adv* бессознательно; *зд.* непроизвольно
underneath [ˌʌndəˈni:θ] *adv* вниз, внизу
understand [ˌʌndəˈstænd] *v* (**understood** [ˌʌndəˈstʊd]) понимать
uneasy [ʌnˈi:zi] *a* неловкий; стесненный; тревожный
unfriendly [ʌnˈfrendli] *adv* недружелюбно
unkind [ˌʌnˈkaɪnd] *a* недобрый
unknown [ʌnˈnəʊn] *a* неизвестный
unpaved [ʌnˈpeɪvd] *p.p.* немощеный
untie [ʌnˈtaɪ] *v* развязывать
until [ʌnˈtɪl] *prp* до; *с/до* до тех пор как
unwise [ʌnˈwaɪz] *a* глупый, немудрый
up [ʌp] *adv* выше; **u. to** вплоть до; **to be u.** быть на ногах; проснуться
upset [ʌpˈset] *a* расстроенный
usually [ˈju:ʒʊəli] *adv* обычно

V

vaccinate [ˈvæksɪneɪt] *v* мед. делать прививку

vaccination [ˌvæksɪˈneɪʃ(ə)n] *n* мед. прививка
valley [ˈvæli] *n* долина
vault [vɔ:lt] *n* склеп
veil [veɪl] *n* вуаль
very [ˈveri] *adv* самый, тот самый
vet [vet] *n* разг. ветеринарный врач (*сокр.* **veterinary**)
vicious [ˈviʃəs] *a* порочный
village [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] *n* деревня
virgin [ˈvɜ:dʒɪn] *n* девственница
voice [vɔɪs] *n* голос
volume [ˈvɒlju:m] *n* том

W

wad [wɒd] *зд.* масса
wagon [ˈwæɡən] *n* повозка, фургон; **w. train** *зд.* обоз
waist [weɪst] *n* амер. корсаж, лиф
wait [weɪt] *v* ждать, ожидать
waiter [ˈweɪtə] *n* официант
wander [ˈwɒndə] *v* блуждать
wardroom [ˈwɔ:dru(:)m] *n* каюткомпания
warmth [wɔ:mθ] *n* теплота
warn [wɔ:n] *v* предупреждать
watch [wɒtʃ] *v* наблюдать; **to be on the w.** быть начеку
watchman [ˈwɒtʃmən] *n* ночной сторож; караульный
waterfront [ˈwɔ:təfrʌnt] *n* *зд.* берег
wave [weɪv] *v* махать (*рукой*); *n* волна
way [weɪ] *n* путь; способ; метод; образ действия
weaken [ˈwi:kən] *v* ослабевать, поддаваться
weapon [ˈwepən] *n* оружие

wear [weə] *v* (**wore**, **worn** [wɔː, wɔːn]) носить (одежду)
weary [ˈwi(ə)ri] *a* вялый, усталый, утомленный
welcome [ˈwelkəm] *n* приветствие; *a* желанный; **you are w. to it!** добро пожаловать!; пожалуйста, воспользуйтесь
well [wel] *n* колодец
well [wel] *int* ну! (выражает удивление, согласие, ожидание и пр.)
well-mannered [ˌwelˈmænəd] *a* хорошо воспитанный
wet [wet] *a* влажный
whenever [weˈnevə] *adv, cj* всякий раз когда; когда бы ни
whether [ˈweðə] *cj* ли
wheel [wi:l] *n* колесо
while [waɪl] *adv* пока, в то время как; *n* время, минута, мгновение; **a w.** некоторое время
whisker [ˈwɪskə] *n pl* бакенбарды
whisky [ˈwɪski] *n* виски
whistle [ˈwɪs(ə)l] *v* свистеть; *n* свисток
whitewash [ˈwaɪtwɒʃ] *v* белить
whole [həʊl] *a* весь, целый
why [waɪ] *adv* почему; *int* ну! (выражает удивление, нетерпение, возражение и пр.); **that's w.** вот почему; **why, I see** ну, я понимаю
wicked [ˈwɪkɪd] *a* злой, дурной, безнравственный
wide [waɪd] *a* широкий
widen [ˈwaɪdn] *v* расширяться
wild [waɪld] *a* дикий
will [wɪl] *v* проявлять волю, желание

wind [waɪnd] *n* ветер
wing [wɪŋ] *n* крыло
wipe [waɪp] *v* вытирать
wire [ˈwaɪə] *n* проволока, провод
wish [wɪʃ] *v* желать
with [wɪð] *prep* с; от
witness [ˈwɪtnɪs] *n* свидетель
wolf [wʊlf] *n* волк
wonder [ˈwʌndə] *n* чудо; **no w.** не удивительно; *v* удивляться; интересоваться; желать знать
wonderingly [ˈwʌnd(ə)rɪŋli] *adv* недоумевая
wood [wʊd] *n* дрова; **w. box** ящик для дров
wooden [ˈwʊdn] *a* деревянный
woollen [ˈwʊl(ə)n] *a* шерстяной
wore [wɔː] *past om wear*
world [wɜːld] *n* мир; свет
worry [ˈwʌri] *v* беспокоить(ся), тревожиться
worse [wɜːs] *ср. ст. om bad*
worst [wɜːst] *превосх ст. om bad*
worthy [ˈwɜːði] *a* достойный
wound [waʊnd] *n* рана
wrinkle [ˈrɪŋk(ə)l] *v* морщить(ся)
wrong [rɒŋ] *a* дурной, неправильный; **to do w.** поступать дурно

Y

yard [jɑːd] *n* двор
yawn [jɔːn] *v* зевать
yearningly [ˈjɜːnɪŋli] *adv* с вожделением
yellow [ˈjeləʊ] *a* желтый; *v* желтеть
yet [jet] *adv* еще; все еще; все же; уже

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