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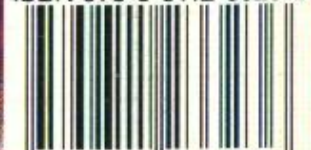
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Домашнее чтение

Upper Intermediate

О. Генри

РАССКАЗЫ

О. Генри РАССКАЗЫ

АЙРИС ПРЕСС



O. Henry  
STORIES





Домашнее чтение

## О. Генри РАССКАЗЫ

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

*Адаптация текста, комментарий,  
словарь Г. К. Магидсон-Степановой  
Упражнения А. Е. Хабенской*

МОСКВА



АЙРИС ПРЕСС

2008

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

Серийное оформление А. М. Драгового

Генри, О.

Г34

Рассказы [= Stories] / О. Генри; адаптация текста, коммент., слов. Г. К. Магидсон-Степановой; упражнения А. Е. Хабенской. — М.: Айрис-пресс, 2008. — 208 с.: ил. — (Английский клуб). — (Домашнее чтение).

ISBN 978-5-8112-3323-6

Настоящий сборник состоит из адаптированных рассказов американского писателя О. Генри. Адаптация рассказов велась по линии сокращения текста и замены трудных слов и выражений. Сборник снабжен упражнениями, англо-русским словарем, а также списком собственных имен и географических названий.

Книга предназначена для учащихся старших классов средних школ, гимназий, лицеев, студентов I–II курсов неязыковых вузов.

ББК 81.2Англ-93  
УДК 811.111(075)

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ISBN 978-5-8112-3323-6



## THE COUNT AND THE WEDDING GUEST

Andy Donovan was a boarder at Mrs. Scott's boarding-house.

One evening he came to dinner and Mrs. Scott introduced him to a new boarder, a young girl, Miss Conway.

Miss Conway was small and quite simple. She wore a plain brown dress. After the introduction she did not speak to Andy Donovan. She sat looking at her plate and he forgot Miss Conway almost at once.

Two weeks later Andy was sitting on the front steps of the boarding-house, smoking a cigar. Suddenly

somebody came out. He turned his head ... and his head turned.<sup>1</sup>

Miss Conway was coming out of the door. She wore a beautiful black dress and a beautiful black hat. Her shoes and her gloves were black too. Her rich golden hair, and her large grey eyes made her almost beautiful. She stood looking above the houses across the street up into the sky. Her eyes were sad. All in black, and that sad far-away look<sup>2</sup> and the golden hair shining under the black veil ...

Mr. Donovan threw away his unfinished cigar.

"It's a fine, clear evening, Miss Conway," he said.

"Yes, it is," answered Miss Conway, "but not for me, Mr. Donovan."

"I hope none of your family is ...<sup>3</sup>," said Andy.

Miss Conway was silent. At last she said:

"Not my family. Death has taken from me somebody who was very, very dear to me ... Now I am alone in the world. And I have no friends in this city."

Andy Donovan did not ask any more questions<sup>4</sup> and their conversation came to an end.

The more Andy thought of Miss Conway the more he was sorry for her.<sup>5</sup> Once he said to her at table:

<sup>1</sup> He turned his head... and his head turned. — Он повернул голову... и голова у него закружилась (игра слов).

<sup>2</sup> that sad far-away look — этот печальный и какой-то отсутствующий взгляд

<sup>3</sup> none of your family is ... — никто из членов вашей семьи не...

<sup>4</sup> did not ask any more questions — больше не задавал вопросов

<sup>5</sup> The more Andy thought of Miss Conway the more he was sorry for her. — Чем больше Энди думал о мисс Конвэй, тем больше он ей сочувствовал. (*to be sorry* — сочувствовать; раскаиваться, извиняться)

"It's hard to be alone in New York. You should go out<sup>1</sup> sometimes to forget your trouble. Do you wish to take a walk in the park, Miss Conway? If you allow me..."

"Thank you, Mr. Donovan," said Miss Conway. "I shall be very glad to have your company. You are very kind."

While walking<sup>2</sup> in the park Miss Conway told Andy her sad story.

"His name was Fernando Mazzini and he was an Italian Count. He had a lot of land and a villa in Italy. We were going to get married<sup>3</sup> next spring. Fernando went to Italy to make his villa ready for us. After he left I came to New York to get a job. Three days ago I received a letter from Italy. It says that Fernando is dead. He was killed in a gondola accident.

"That is why I am wearing black. That is why I am always sad. I cannot take an interest in anybody.<sup>4</sup> If you wish to walk back to the house, Mr. Donovan, let's go."

Andy Donovan did not wish to walk back to the house.

"I'm very sorry<sup>5</sup>," he said softly. "No, we won't<sup>6</sup> go back to the house, not yet<sup>7</sup>. And don't say that you have no

<sup>1</sup> You should go out — Вы должны выходить, развлекаться (глагол *should* выражает долженствование, необходимость)

<sup>2</sup> While walking — Во время прогулки (*walking* — Present Participle, соответствует русскому деепричастию гуляя)

<sup>3</sup> We were going to get married — Мы собирались пожениться (*to be going to do smth.* — собираться, намереваться что-л. сделать)

<sup>4</sup> I cannot take an interest in anybody. — Никто мне неинтересен. (Я никем не могу заинтересоваться.)

<sup>5</sup> I'm (I am) very sorry — Мне очень жаль

<sup>6</sup> we won't = we will not (*will* — модальный глагол, выражает намерение, решимость, особенно в 1-м лице единственного и множественного числа)

<sup>7</sup> not yet — (пока) еще нет

friends in this city, Miss Conway. I'm very, very sorry for you. And you must believe that I'm your friend."

"I have a small photograph of him with me," said Miss Conway. "I have never shown it to anybody. But I will show it to you, Mr. Donovan, because I believe that you are my friend."

Mr. Donovan looked at the photograph with much interest and for a long time. The face of Count Mazzini was an interesting one<sup>1</sup>. It was a clever face of a strong man.

"I have a larger photo of him in my room," said Miss Conway. "When we get back to the house I'll show it to you. I look at it many times a day<sup>2</sup>. He will always be present in my heart."<sup>3</sup>

When they came into the hall of the boarding-house she ran up to her room and brought down a big photograph of the dead man.

"A fine-looking man," said Donovan. "I like his face very much. Miss Conway, may I ask you to come to the theatre with me next Sunday?"

A month later they told Mrs. Scott that they were going to get married. But in spite of<sup>4</sup> this Miss Conway continued to wear black.

One evening Mr. Donovan and Miss Conway were sitting in the park. It was a fine clear night. The moon shone brightly on the green leaves. Everything around them was very beautiful. But Donovan was silent. He had

<sup>1</sup> an interesting one — интересное лицо (местоимение *one* употребляется во избежание повторения слова *face*)

<sup>2</sup> many times a day — много раз в день

<sup>3</sup> He will always be present in my heart. — Он всегда будет жить в моем сердце.

<sup>4</sup> in spite of — несмотря на

been so silent all day that Miss Conway at last decided to ask him a question.

"What is the matter<sup>1</sup>, Andy?"

"Nothing, Maggie."

"But you never looked so unhappy before. What is it?"

"It's nothing much<sup>2</sup>, Maggie."

"I want to know, Andy. I am sure you are thinking about some other girl. Well, why don't you go to her if you love her? Take your arm away<sup>3</sup>, please!"

"All right, I'll tell you," said Andy. "I have a friend. His name is Mike Sullivan. Do you know him?"

"No, I don't," said Maggie. "And I don't want to know him if you are so unhappy because of<sup>4</sup> him."

"He is a good friend, Maggie," continued Andy. "I saw him yesterday and I told him I was going to get married in two weeks<sup>5</sup>. 'Andy', says he, 'I want to be present at your wedding. Send me an invitation and I'll come.'"

"Well, why don't you invite him then if he wants so much to come?" said Maggie.

"There is a reason why I can't invite him," said Andy sadly. "There is a reason why he must not be present at our wedding. Don't ask me any more questions now, because I can't answer them."

"You must! You must tell me everything," said Maggie.

"All right," answered Andy. "Maggie, do you love me as much as you loved your ... your Count Mazzini?"

<sup>1</sup> What is the matter — В чем дело (что с тобой)

<sup>2</sup> nothing much — ничего особенного

<sup>3</sup> Take your arm away — Убери свою руку

<sup>4</sup> because of — из-за, по причине

<sup>5</sup> in two weeks — через две недели

He waited a long time, but Maggie did not answer. Suddenly she turned to him and began to cry.

"There, there, there!" repeated Andy. "What is the matter now?"

"Andy," said Maggie at last, "I have lied to you, and you will never marry me. You will never love me any more. But I feel that I must tell you everything. Andy, there was no count in my life. There was nobody who loved me in all my life. All the other girls always talked about love and marriage. But nobody loved me. Nobody wanted to marry me. So at last I thought of a plan. I went to a photographer and bought that big photo which I showed you. He also made a small one for me. Then I invented that story about the Count and about the gondola accident so that<sup>2</sup> I could wear black. I look well in black, and you know it. But nobody can love a liar. And you will now leave me, Andy, and I shall die for shame<sup>3</sup>. You are the only man I loved<sup>4</sup> in my life. That's all."

But instead of leaving her<sup>5</sup>, Andy put his arms about her<sup>6</sup> and looked into her face. She looked up and saw how happy he was.

"Can you ... can you forget it, Andy?" she asked.

"Of course, I can," said Andy. "I'm glad you have told me everything, Maggie."

They were silent for some time. Then Maggie said:

<sup>1</sup> There, there, there — Ну, ну, не надо, не плачь

<sup>2</sup> so that — так чтобы, для того чтобы

<sup>3</sup> I shall die for shame — я умру от стыда

<sup>4</sup> the only man I loved — единственный мужчина, которого я любила

<sup>5</sup> instead of leaving her — вместо того, чтобы уйти от нее (покинуть ее)

<sup>6</sup> put his arms about her — обнял ее

"Andy, did you believe all that story about the Count?"

"Well, not all of it<sup>1</sup>," said Andy, "because the photograph you have shown me is the photograph of my friend, Mike Sullivan."

## EXERCISES

### ? *Checking Comprehension*

#### 1 **Make the right choice.**

- |                                                  |                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The boarding-house belonged to                | a) Andy Donovan<br>b) Fernando Mazzini<br>c) Mrs. Scott                                                                  |
| 2. After the introduction Andy                   | a) didn't pay much attention to Miss Conway<br>b) followed Miss Conway everywhere<br>c) went for a walk with Miss Conway |
| 3. Miss Conway was wearing black clothes because | a) black was a good colour for her<br>b) she had lost somebody who was dear to her<br>c) she had nothing else to wear    |

<sup>1</sup> not all of it — не целиком, не вполне

4. Miss Conway told Andy her sad story while
- walking in the park
  - having dinner
  - standing on the front porch of the boarding-house
5. Miss Conway had come to New York
- to get married
  - to get a job
  - to find her friend
6. Fernando Mazzini was
- a friend of Andy Donovan
  - a friend of Miss Conway
  - an Italian Count
7. Andy looked at the photograph with
- no interest at all
  - much interest
  - curiosity
8. After a month Andy and Miss Conway decided
- to leave New York
  - to get married
  - to go to Italy
9. Andy looked unhappy because
- he was thinking about another girl
  - he didn't believe Miss Conway's story
  - he wanted to know the truth
10. Miss Conway began to cry because
- there had been no count in her life
  - she didn't want to be a liar in Andy's eyes
  - Andy had known the truth

11. Mike Sullivan was
- a friend of Andy
  - a friend of Miss Conway
  - a friend of Mrs. Scott

**2 Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.**

- The story took place in one of the boarding-houses of Italy.
- Fernando Mazzini owned this boarding-house.
- Miss Conway was wearing black clothes because she looked very attractive in black.
- When Andy Donovan was introduced to Miss Conway his head turned.
- Miss Conway and Andy spent time together walking in the park.
- When they decided to get married Miss Conway told Andy her sad story.
- Andy recognized his friend in the photograph and got upset.
- Miss Conway turned out to be a liar.
- Andy forgave Miss Conway because he loved her.
- Andy and Miss Conway invited Fernando Mazzini to their wedding.

**3 Put the sentences in the right order.**

- She told him her sad story.
- Two weeks later Andy noticed how beautiful Miss Conway looked.
- Andy Donovan stayed at Mrs. Scott's boarding-house.
- He was very sorry for her and invited her for a walk with him.

5. Once he was introduced to a new boarder, Miss Conway.
6. A month later Andy and Miss Conway decided to get married.
7. Miss Conway began crying and confessed that she had invented the story about Count Mazzini.
8. She was all in black and he thought somebody in her family might have died.
9. Andy told Miss Conway that his friend wanted to be present at their wedding.
10. When they got back to the house Miss Conway showed Andy a photograph of a fine-looking man.
11. Andy told Miss Conway that the photograph she had shown him was a photograph of his friend.
12. But Andy could not invite his friend to their wedding.
13. Andy assured her that he was her friend.

**4 Answer the following questions.**

1. How many persons are mentioned in this story? Who are they?
2. In what kind of a place are they staying?
3. Where does the introduction take place?
4. What time of day is it?
5. How is the girl dressed all the time?
6. What covers her head?
7. What does she tell Andy while walking in the park?
8. In what way does she look beautiful?
9. Who comes out when Andy is sitting on the front steps of the boarding-house?
10. What effect does this have on Andy?
11. What colour is the girl's hair?
12. How does Andy feel about what he has been told?

13. How much do they talk on the first day?
14. What takes place in the end?
15. What did Miss Conway badly need?
16. What did she do to draw Andy's attention to herself?
17. What does Andy do instead of leaving her?
18. What tells you that Miss Conway isn't a liar?



**Working with Vocabulary and Grammar**

**1 Say what the italicized words mean.**

1. Andy and Miss Conway were *boarders* at Mrs. Scott's *boarding-house*.
2. She was wearing a black hat with a black *veil*.
3. It was a photograph of a *fine-looking* man.
4. She said that she *had lied* to him.
5. Nobody can love a *liar*.
6. Miss Conway said that she would be glad *to have his company*.

**2 Say which noun goes with which adjective in this story. Use them in the situations from the story.**

- |           |                     |
|-----------|---------------------|
| 1. face   | a) small and simple |
| 2. girl   | b) black            |
| 3. leaves | c) golden           |
| 4. night  | d) grey             |
| 5. veil   | e) strong           |
| 6. hair   | f) clever           |
| 7. man    | g) clear            |
| 8. eyes   | h) green            |
| 9. cigar  | i) unfinished       |



### 3 Fill in the gaps with prepositions.

1. Mrs. Scott introduced Andy Donovan \_\_\_ a young girl.
2. Seeing Miss Conway coming \_\_\_ the house Andy Donovan threw \_\_\_ his unfinished cigar.
3. Andy was sorry \_\_\_ the girl.
4. Miss Conway was standing \_\_\_ the steps looking \_\_\_ the houses \_\_\_ the sky.
5. She thought she was alone \_\_\_ the world.
6. Their conversation came \_\_\_ an end.
7. Andy invited Miss Conway to go \_\_\_ to forget her trouble.
8. Miss Conway said Fernando had been killed \_\_\_ a gondola accident.
9. Miss Conway said she could not take an interest \_\_\_ anybody.
10. They came \_\_\_ the hall, she ran \_\_\_ her room and brought \_\_\_ a photograph \_\_\_ the dead man.
11. She thought he would leave her, and she would die \_\_\_ shame.
12. But instead \_\_\_ leaving her, Andy put his arms \_\_\_ her and looked \_\_\_ her face.

### 4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form.

The new boarder (to be) a small and simple girl, and he (to forget) her at once. But once he (to see) her (to dress) in a beautiful black clothes with her golden hair under a black veil, and his head (to turn). He (to be) sorry to know about her trouble. To forget it he (to invite) her for a walk in the park. She (to say) she (to be going) to get married soon, but her beloved (to be killed) in an accident, and she (to be) quite alone in the world. Andy (to assure) her that she (not to be ) alone, he (to

be) her friend. Miss Conway (to invent) this story so that she (can) wear black. Black (to be) a good colour for her. She (to say) nobody (to love) her, nobody (to want) to marry her. But she (to want) to be loved and get married. She (to say) he (to be) the only man she (to love). But now she (to be afraid) that he (to leave) her and she (to die) for shame.



### *Discussing the Story*

#### 1 Say why:

1. Andy Donovan forgot Miss Conway immediately after the introduction.
2. His head turned when he saw Miss Conway coming out of the door.
3. Andy Donovan was sorry for Miss Conway.
4. Andy invited her to take a walk in the park.
5. Miss Conway showed Andy the photograph.
6. Andy looked at the photograph with much interest and for a long time.
7. Miss Conway continued to wear black after she and Andy had decided to get married.
8. Andy could not invite his friend for the wedding.
9. Miss Conway began to cry.
10. Miss Conway invented that story.

#### 2 Prove that:

1. Miss Conway was lonely.
2. Andy Donovan was a kind-hearted man.
3. Andy and Miss Conway loved each other.

**3 Add more information to these:**

1. He turned his head ... and his head turned.
2. Once he invited her to take a walk in the park.
3. She told Andy her sad story.
4. He looked at the photograph.
5. He was so silent all day that she decided to ask him a question.
6. He asked her if she loved him as much as she had loved Count Mazzini.
7. There was nobody who loved her in all her life.

**4 Make up and act out the talk between:**

- Andy and Miss Conway (on the steps of the boarding-house).
- Andy and Miss Conway (after she told him her story).
- Andy and Miss Conway (a month later sitting in the park).

**5 Imagine that you are:**

- Mrs. Scott.
  - a) Introduce Andy to a new boarder.
  - b) Say what you think of a young girl.
  - c) Say what you think of Andy Donovan.
  - d) How you took the news of their wedding.
- Miss Conway. Say why:
  - a) you had come to New York;
  - b) you didn't talk to Andy after the introduction;
  - c) you invented your sad story.

- Andy Donovan. Say why:
  - a) you didn't pay any attention to Miss Conway first;
  - b) your head turned when you saw her all in black;
  - c) invited her for a walk;
  - d) you were happy with her.

**6 What do you think?**

1. Do you think Miss Conway invented her story because she wanted to draw Andy's attention to herself or because she had loved him already, or do you have your own idea on this score? Give reasons.
2. Do you think Andy knew the truth from the very beginning or it came later? Give reasons for your answer.
3. Where do you think they had their wedding: at the boarding-house, at a fine restaurant, or some other place? Give reasons for your choice.
4. What kind of wedding do you think this one to have been?
5. What do you know about boarding-houses (meals, rooms, space, accommodation, and kind of people staying there)?
6. How do you think Miss Conway and Andy earn their living?



## GIRL

On the glass door of the office were the words: "Robbins & Hartley, Brokers". It was past five, and the clerks had already gone. The two partners — Robbins and Hartley — were going to leave the office too<sup>1</sup>. Robbins was fifty; Hartley — twenty-nine, — serious, good-looking and nervous.

A man came in and went up to Hartley.

"I have found out where she lives," he said in a half-whisper. Hartley made a sign of silence to him<sup>2</sup>. When

<sup>1</sup> were going to leave the office too — также собирались уходить из конторы

<sup>2</sup> made a sign of silence to him — показал ему знаком, чтобы он замолчал

Robbins had put on his coat and hat and left the office, the detective said:

"Here is the address," and gave Hartley a piece of paper. There were only a few words on it.

Hartley took the paper and read: "Vivienne Arlington, No. 341, East Tenth Street."

"She moved there a week ago," said the detective. "Now, if you want to know more about her, Mr. Hartley, I can try to find out. It will cost you only seven dollars a day. I can send you a report every day."

"Thank you," said the broker. "It is not necessary. I only wanted the address. How much shall I pay you?"<sup>1</sup>

"One day's work," said the sleuth. "Ten dollars will be enough."

Hartley paid the man, sent him away and left the office. He went to find the address written on the paper the sleuth had given him. It took him about an hour to get to the place.<sup>2</sup> It was a new building of cheap flats. Hartley began to climb the stairs. On the fourth floor he saw Vivienne standing in an open door. She invited him inside with a bright smile. She put a chair for him near the window, and waited.

Hartley gave her a friendly look<sup>3</sup>. He said to himself that she was a nice girl and dressed in good taste.

Vivienne was about twenty-one. She was of the Saxon type. Her hair was golden. Her eyes were sea-blue.<sup>4</sup> She wore a white blouse and a dark skirt — a costume that looks well on any girl, rich or poor<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> How much shall I pay you? — Сколько я вам должен?

<sup>2</sup> It took him about an hour to get to the place. — У него ушло около часа на дорогу.

<sup>3</sup> gave her a friendly look — окинул ее дружелюбным взглядом

<sup>4</sup> Her eyes were sea-blue. — Глаза ее были цвета морской волны.

<sup>5</sup> rich or poor — независимо от того, богатая она или бедная

"Vivienne", said Hartley, "you didn't answer my last letter. It took me over a week to find your new address. Why did you take no notice of my letter?<sup>1</sup> You knew very well that I wanted very much to see you and talk to you!"

The girl looked out of the window, thoughtfully.

"Mr. Hartley," she said at last, "I don't know what to say to you. The more I think of your offer — the less I know<sup>2</sup> what to answer you. I understand you are doing it for my happiness. Sometimes I feel that I should say<sup>3</sup> yes. But at the same time<sup>4</sup> I don't want to make a mistake. I was born in the city and I am afraid I shall not be happy in the country<sup>5</sup>."

"My dear girl," answered Hartley, "I have told you many times that my house is situated only a little way from<sup>6</sup> the city. I have also promised to give you everything that you want. You will be able to come to the city, to go to the theatres and to visit your friends as often as you wish. Do you believe that?"

"Yes, of course I believe you," she said, turning her beautiful eyes on him with a smile. "I know you are a very kind man. The girl that you will get — will be a lucky one<sup>7</sup>. I found out all about you when I was at the Montgomerys<sup>8</sup>."

<sup>1</sup> Why did you take no notice of my letter? — Почему вы пренебрегли моим письмом? (*To take no notice of* — не обращать внимания, не замечать.)

<sup>2</sup> the more I think ... the less I know — чем больше я думаю ..., тем меньше я знаю

<sup>3</sup> should — см. ком. 1 на стр. 5

<sup>4</sup> at the same time — в то же время

<sup>5</sup> in the country — в сельской местности, за городом

<sup>6</sup> a little way from — неподалеку от

<sup>7</sup> a lucky one — счастливая девушка (местоимение *one* употреблено во избежание повторения существительного *girl*)

<sup>8</sup> at the Montgomerys' [mənt'gɔməz] — у Монтгомери, в доме Монтгомери (определенный артикль, множественное число и форма притяжательного падежа указывают на то, что имеется в виду семья Монтгомери, их дом)

"Ah," cried Hartley, "I remember well the evening I first saw you at the Montgomerys'. Mrs. Montgomery told me so much about you that evening. And she made no mistake. I shall never forget that supper. Come with me, Vivienne! Promise me! I need you so much. You will never be sorry for coming to me.<sup>1</sup> No one will give you a home as good as mine."

The girl said nothing.

Suddenly an idea came into his head.

"Tell me, Vivienne," he asked, looking at her, "is there another — is there someone else<sup>2</sup>?"

The girl blushed and answered very quickly:

"You shouldn't ask that, Mr. Hartley. But I will tell you. There is another — but he has no right — I have promised him nothing."

"His name?" demanded Hartley.

"Townsend."

"Rafford Townsend!" exclaimed Hartley angrily. "Where did you meet that man? I have done so much for him! How could he!"

"His car has just stopped at the house," said Vivienne, looking out of the window. "He is coming for his answer. Oh, I don't know what to do!"

The bell rang. Vivienne hurried to open the door. "Stay here," said Hartley. "I will open the door myself."

Townsend was surprised to see Hartley.

"Go back," said Hartley.

"Hullo!" said Townsend. "What's up?<sup>3</sup> What are you doing here, old man?"

<sup>1</sup> You will never be sorry for coming to me. — Вы не раскаетесь в том, что пойдете ко мне. (*never* — усиленное отрицание)

<sup>2</sup> is there someone else — может быть у вас есть кто-нибудь другой

<sup>3</sup> What's up? — Что случилось? (В чем дело?)

“Go back,” repeated Hartley. “The Law of the Jungle.<sup>1</sup> She is mine.”

“I came here to see her on business<sup>2</sup>,” said Townsend bravely.

“Don’t tell me any lies<sup>3</sup>,” said Hartley, “go back!”

Townsend left very angry. Hartley returned to the girl.

“Vivienne,” he said, “I need you very much. Stop playing with me!”

“When do you need me?” she asked.

“Now. As soon as you are ready to go.”

She stood quietly and thought for a short time.

“Do you think for one moment,” she said, “that I shall enter your house while Helen is there?”

Hartley did not expect that. At first<sup>4</sup> he did not know what to say.

Then he said bravely: “She will have to go.<sup>5</sup> She is making my life miserable. I have never had a peaceful day since she came to my house. But this is the end. You are right, Vivienne, Helen must be sent away before I can take you home. She must go. I have decided. I will turn her out.”

“When will you do this?” asked the girl.

“To-night,” said Hartley. “I will send her away to-night.”

“Then,” said Vivienne, “my answer is ‘yes’. Come for me when you wish.”

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<sup>1</sup> The Law of the Jungle. — Закон джунглей. (т.е. право более сильного)

<sup>2</sup> on business — по делу

<sup>3</sup> Don’t tell me any lies — Не лгите мне

<sup>4</sup> At first — Сначала

<sup>5</sup> She will have to go. — Ей придется уйти. (Вместо глагола *must*, не имеющего формы будущего времени, употребляется глагол *to have* с последующим инфинитивом.)

She looked into his eyes and smiled. Hartley was happy, but he was afraid to believe her.

“Promise me,” he said, “on your word of honor<sup>1</sup>.”

“On my word of honor,” repeated Vivienne softly. At the door he turned and looked at her happily.

“Tomorrow,” he said.

“Tomorrow,” she repeated with a smile.

It took Hartley an hour and forty minutes to get to his home in the country.

The door was opened by a young woman who kissed him as he came in.

“Mother is here,” she said. “She came for dinner, but there is no dinner.”

“I’ve<sup>2</sup> something to tell you,” said Hartley, “some news.”

“What kind of news<sup>3</sup>,” asked the woman, “good or bad news?” He whispered something in her ear. Hartley’s wife screamed. Her mother came running into the hall. His wife screamed again — it was a happy scream, very happy.

“Oh, Mother,” she cried, “what do you think? Vivienne has agreed to come and cook for us! She is the cook that worked for the Montgomerys’ a whole year. I am so happy! And now, Bill, dear, you must go to the kitchen and send Helen away. She is drunk again.”

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<sup>1</sup> on your word of honor — под честное слово (*honor* — американское написание; *honour* — английское)

<sup>2</sup> I’ve = I have

<sup>3</sup> What kind of news — Какая новость, что за новость

## EXERCISES

### ? *Checking Comprehension*

#### 1 **Answer the following questions.**

1. How many persons are mentioned in this story?
2. What are their names and occupation?
3. Where do the events take place? What tells you about it?
4. How old are the main characters?
5. What is Vivienne like?
6. Who is looking for her and what for?
7. How does he find Vivienne?
8. How long does it take him to find her?
9. How does she receive him?
10. What does Hartley ask Vivienne to do?
11. Is she happy about his offer?
12. Who interrupts their conversation?
13. What does Hartley do about that?
14. What does Vivienne promise Hartley?
15. What does Hartley promise Vivienne?
16. Where is Hartley's home?
17. How long does it take to get there?
18. Who meets Hartley at home and how?

#### 2 **Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.**

1. Robbins and Hartley worked as detectives.
2. Hartley left the office before closing hours to have time to find the girl.
3. It took him quite a long time to find the girl.

4. She lived in a new building of rather expensive flats.
5. The girl was glad to see Hartley.
6. She was dressed like a model and looked very attractive.
7. Hartley offered the girl to go to live in the country.
8. She was a country girl, and the offer pleased her very much.
9. Hartley and Vivienne first had met at their friends.
10. A friend of Vivienne interrupted their conversation.
11. Hartley was very rude with him.
12. Hartley promised Vivienne to turn out his wife Helen.
13. Vivienne felt happy about this.
14. At home Hartley was met by his mother.

#### 3 **Put the sentences in the right order.**

1. Vivienne meets Hartley at the door.
2. The detective gives him a piece of paper.
3. Hartley is alone in the office.
4. Hartley asks Vivienne to come to live in his country house.
5. Their conversation is interrupted.
6. Hartley promises to turn out Helen.
7. Hartley arrives at his country house.
8. Hartley pays the detective.
9. Hartley finds the place.
10. Vivienne doesn't know what to do.
11. Hartley settles the matter bravely.
12. Vivienne gives a positive answer.

#### 4 **Say what you have learned about:**

Robbins; Hartley; the detective; Vivienne; Townsend; Helen; Mother; Hartley's wife

**1 Say what the italicized words mean.**

1. The *sleuth* handed Hartley a piece of paper.
2. Robbins and Hartley were *brokers*.
3. She was of the *Saxon type*.
4. I *found out* all about you when I was at the Montgomerys'.
5. She is making my life *miserable*.
6. I will *turn her out*.
7. Hartley's wife *screamed*, it was a happy *scream*.

**2 Match the words which have the same or very close meaning. Use them in the situations from the story.**

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. to turn out | a) to need      |
| 2. to want     | b) to go away   |
| 3. to go back  | c) to send away |
| 4. to repeat   | d) sleuth       |
| 5. to leave    | e) to return    |
| 6. to enter    | f) to say again |
| 7. to expect   | g) to think     |
| 8. to blush    | h) to come in   |
| 9. miserable   | i) information  |
| 10. peaceful   | j) unhappy      |
| 11. report     | k) quiet        |
| 12. offer      | l) to turn red  |
| 13. detective  | m) proposal     |

**3 Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.**

to look well; as ... as; a friendly look; the more ... the less; to make a mistake; to take no notice of; a bright smile; in good taste

1. He promised to give her \_\_\_ many things \_\_\_ she wanted.
2. The blouse and the shirt \_\_\_ on her.
3. She was dressed \_\_\_.
4. She invited him inside with \_\_\_.
5. Hartley gave Vivienne \_\_\_.
6. He complained that she \_\_\_ his letter.
7. \_\_\_ she thought of his offer \_\_\_ she knew what to say.
8. The girl was doubting and afraid \_\_\_.

**4 Match the verbs on the left with the adverbs on the right (according to the story) and use them in the situations from the text.**

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. repeated   | a) quietly      |
| 2. looked     | b) happily      |
| 3. screamed   | c) bravely      |
| 4. stood      | d) happily      |
| 5. said       | e) quickly      |
| 6. answered   | f) softly       |
| 7. exclaimed  | g) thoughtfully |
| 8. looked out | h) angrily      |



## **Discussing the Story**

### **1 Say why:**

1. Hartley needed a detective.
2. Hartley paid the detective.
3. Vivienne hadn't taken notice of Hartley's last letter.
4. Vivienne was afraid to go to live in the country.
5. Townsend arrived at Vivienne.
6. Townsend left angry.
7. Hartley promised Vivienne to turn out Helen.
8. Hartley's wife was happy to hear the news.

### **2 Prove that:**

1. Vivienne is a nice-looking girl.
2. Hartley is a young man looking for adventures.
3. Vivienne is not rich.
4. Hartley is rather rich.
5. Hartley might be hard on people.
6. Hartley's wife doesn't know him well.

### **3 Add more information to these:**

1. A man went up to Hartley.
2. "If you want to know more about her."
3. Hartley climbed up the steps.
4. "I will give you everything you want."
5. The bell rang.
6. Hartley did not expect that.
7. A young woman opened the door.

### **4 Act out the talk between:**

- Hartley and the detective.
- Hartley and Vivienne (when she is in doubts).
- Hartley and Vivienne (recalling their first meeting).
- Hartley and Townsend.
- Hartley and Vivienne (after Townsend had left).
- Hartley and his wife.

### **5 Imagine that you are:**

- Robbins. Say:
  - a) about your work;
  - b) what you feel about Hartley.
- Hartley. Say:
  - a) what you feel about Robbins;
  - b) what you feel about Vivienne;
  - c) what you feel about your wife;
  - d) what you feel about Helen.
- Vivienne. Say:
  - a) what you feel about Hartley;
  - b) what you feel about Townsend;
  - c) what you feel about Hartley's wife;
  - d) what you feel about Helen.
- Hartley's wife. Say:
  - a) what you feel about your husband;
  - b) what you feel about Helen.



6 What do you think?

1. Which of the characters do you like (dislike, feel sorry for)? Say why.
2. Why do you think Helen is often drunk?
3. Do you think Vivienne will be happy at Hartley's house? Give reasons for your answer.



### WITCHES' LOAVES<sup>1</sup>

Miss Martha Meacham had a small bakery. She was neither very rich nor very poor. She had two thousand dollars in the bank.

Miss Martha was forty years old. She had a kind heart, and only two of her teeth were false. Although she was still unmarried she hoped to get married some time<sup>2</sup>.

Two or three times a week a customer came in to buy some bread. He was a middle-aged man with a beard and he wore glasses.

<sup>1</sup> Witches' Loaves — Чародейные хлебцы (*witch* [witʃ] — чародейка, волшебница)

<sup>2</sup> some time — когда-нибудь

Soon Miss Martha began to take an interest<sup>1</sup> in him. He spoke English with a strong German accent. His clothes were old but clean and he had good manners.

He always bought two loaves of stale bread. Fresh bread was five cents a loaf. Stale bread was two loaves for five cents. The customer never bought fresh bread.

Once Miss Martha saw red and brown stains on his hands. She was sure then that he was an artist and very poor. She was sure he lived in a cold room where he painted his pictures. He ate stale bread and thought of the good things that were sold in Miss Martha's bakery. When she sat down to dinner or had tea and jam, she used to think of the poor artist with good manners and feel sorry for him. She wanted to share all the good things she had with the well-mannered man. I have told you already that Miss Martha had a kind heart.

One day she brought from her room a picture that she had bought many years before. With its help she hoped to find out whether the man was really an artist.

It was a Venetian scene<sup>2</sup>. There was a beautiful palace in the picture, gondolas, young ladies, the moon and the stars. She hung the picture on the wall of her bakery so that the artist could notice it.

Two days passed. The customer came in for bread.

"Two loaves of stale bread, please<sup>3</sup>!"

"You have here a fine picture, madam," he said taking the bread from her.

Miss Martha was very happy to hear these words. "Do you think it is a good picture?" she said.

"Well..." he said, "the palace is not so good. The perspective is not true. Goot morning<sup>1</sup>, madam." He took his bread and left.

Yes, he must be an artist! Miss Martha was sure of it now. She took the picture back to her room. How kindly his eyes shone behind his glasses! How clever he was!

He saw the perspective at once. And he has to eat stale bread only! But artists often have to struggle before they become famous.

How she wanted to be of some help<sup>2</sup> to him! She wanted to keep house for him, to share with him all the good things she had in her bakery. She was even ready to share her two thousand dollars with him!

Time went on. Sometimes he talked to her for a few minutes. He bought only stale bread as before. He never bought a cake, or a loaf of fresh bread.

She thought he began to look thinner. It was clear to her he did not eat enough, he was starving! How she wished to add something good to the stale bread he ate. But she knew, poor artists were proud and she was afraid to make him angry<sup>3</sup>.

Miss Martha began to wear her new dress in the bakery. She also bought some cold cream<sup>4</sup> in order to make her face a little more beautiful.

One day the customer came in as usual and asked for stale loaves. While Miss Martha was getting them from the shelf the siren of a fire-engine was heard.

The customer ran to the door to look. Suddenly a bright idea came to Miss Martha. On one of the shelves

<sup>1</sup> Goot (Good) morning — До свидания (в Англии и Америке при прощании часто говорят: *Good morning, Good evening*)

<sup>2</sup> to be of some help — как-нибудь помочь

<sup>3</sup> to make him angry — рассердить его

<sup>4</sup> cold cream — козьдкрем (косметическое средство)

<sup>1</sup> to take an interest (in) — интересоваться, проявлять интерес

<sup>2</sup> a Venetian [vi'ni:ʃən] scene — сцена из венецианской жизни

<sup>3</sup> please = please — пожалуйста (покупатель говорит с немецким акцентом)

there was a pound of butter she had bought in the morning. With her bread knife Miss Martha made a deep cut in each of the stale loaves. Then she quickly put a big piece of butter into each cut and pressed the loaves together again.

When the customer turned from the door she was wrapping the loaves in paper.

As usual he said a few pleasant words to her and left.

After he had gone, Miss Martha smiled to herself. But she was not sure ... Had she the right to do such a thing? ... Who knows? Artists have their pride. Will he be angry with her? Still, the more she thought of it the more she became sure<sup>1</sup> that the customer would not be angry<sup>2</sup>.

For a long time she thought about him: now he comes home and sits down to his dinner of stale bread and water ... Now he cuts into a loaf ... ah!

Miss Martha blushed. Will he think of the hand that put the butter in the bread? Will he thank her in his heart?...

Suddenly the front door bell rang loudly. Somebody was coming in making a lot of noise<sup>3</sup>.

Miss Martha hurried to the door. Two men were there. One was a young man smoking a pipe. She had never seen him before. The other was her artist.

His face was very red. His hat was on the back of his head. His eyes looked at her angrily. He raised his fists and shook them in Miss Martha's face. *In Miss Martha's face!*

<sup>1</sup> the more she thought... the more she became sure — чем больше она раздумывала..., тем больше она убеждалась

<sup>2</sup> the customer would not be angry — покупатель не рассердится (Future-in-the-Past — будущее в прошедшем употреблено по правилу согласования времен: после прошедшего времени в главном предложении в придаточном употребляется вместо будущего времени будущее в прошедшем)

<sup>3</sup> a lot of noise — страшный шум

“Dummkopf!” he shouted very loudly and angrily. Then “Tausendonfer!”<sup>2</sup> or something like that<sup>3</sup> in German.

The young man tried to pull him away.

“I will not go,” the artist shouted, “I want to tell her all!”

“You have spoiled everything,” he cried, “I want to tell you. You were a MEDDLESOME OLD CAT!”

Miss Martha was silent. She could not say a word. She put her hand to her heart.

The young man took the artist by the arm.

“Let's go,” he said. “You have said too much.” He dragged the angry artist out into the street. Then he came back to the bakery.

“I want to explain everything,” he said. “That man's name is Blumberger. He is an architectural draftsman. I work in the same office with him.

“It took him three months to draw a plan for a new building. It was for a prize competition<sup>5</sup>. That's why he worked so hard at it. He finished inking the lines yesterday. You know a draftsman always makes his drawing in pencil first<sup>6</sup>. After that he inks the line. When it's done he rubs out the pencil lines with stale bread. It is better than India-rubber<sup>7</sup>.

“Blumberger has always bought stale bread here. Today he tried to rub out the pencil lines of his plan with the bread he bought in your bakery ... Well, you know that

<sup>1</sup> Dummkopf [ 'dʊmkɔpʃ] (нем.) — дура

<sup>2</sup> Tausendonfer — немецкое ругательство

<sup>3</sup> something like that — что-то в этом роде

<sup>4</sup> meddlesome old cat — нахальная старая кошка (*meddlesome* — сующий свой нос куда не просят, вмешивающийся не в свои дела)

<sup>5</sup> prize competition — конкурс

<sup>6</sup> in pencil first — сначала в карандаше

<sup>7</sup> India-rubber — резинка, ластик

butter is not good for paper ... You must understand that his plan can now be used only as paper for sandwiches.”

Miss Martha went to her room. She took off her new dress. She put on the old brown one she used to wear. Then she threw the cold cream out of the window.

## EXERCISES

### ? *Checking Comprehension*

#### 1 **Answer the following questions.**

1. How many persons are mentioned in this story?
2. What were their names and occupation?
3. What kind of a woman was Miss Martha?
4. What kind of a man was the customer?
5. What did the customer always buy?
6. How much did it cost him?
7. What did he need it for?
8. What seemed unusual about him to Miss Martha?
9. In what way was she sorry for him?
10. What action did she take?
11. How did Miss Martha feel about what she had done?
12. What effect did this have on the customer?
13. In what way was the customer angry?
14. What effect did this have on Miss Martha?
15. Did she escape from his fists?
16. Who tried to explain the situation?
17. What is the end of the story?

#### 2 **Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.**

1. Miss Martha owned a large bakery.
2. She was in good health and was going to get married soon.
3. One of the customers got interested in Miss Martha.
4. The customer had good manners and spoke good English.
5. He always bought a loaf of bread in Miss Martha's bakery.
6. One day he brought her a picture of an Italian master.
7. His manners told her that he was an artist.
8. Miss Martha made good use of various creams to look younger.
9. She managed to put butter into his loaves because he was short-sighted.
10. Miss Martha was sure she had done the right thing.
11. The customer brought a young man to encourage him since he was too shy to thank Miss Martha.
12. The young man explained the situation.
13. The customer had hoped to win the prize competition.
14. Miss Martha gave up the idea of getting married.

#### 3 **Put the sentences in the right order.**

1. Miss Martha thought he was a poor artist.
2. She was ready to share everything she had with him.
3. She was almost sure that the customer would thank her in his heart.
4. The young man dragged the angry artist out into the street.

5. He explained the situation.
6. Miss Martha was shocked to see his raised fists by her face.
7. Miss Martha realised that she had spoilt everything.
8. When the moment came Miss Martha put a piece of butter into his loaves.
9. To make sure of that Miss Martha hung a picture on the wall of the bakery.
10. She got interested in one of her customers.
11. Miss Martha had a bakery, two thousand dollars in the bank, and a kind heart.

#### 4 Say what you have learned about:

- Miss Martha
- Mr. Blumberger
- The young man

### Working with Vocabulary and Grammar

#### 1 Say what the italicized words mean.

1. Two of her teeth were *false*.
2. He usually bought two loaves of *stale* bread.
3. She saw red and brown *stains* on his hands.
4. Miss Martha wanted *to share* with him all the good things she had.
5. She *wrapped* the loaves in paper.
6. He raised his *fists* and shook them in her face.
7. He *dragged* the angry man *out* into the street.
8. He finished *inking* the lines.
9. *Draftsmen* always make their drawing in pencil first.

#### 2 Make the sentences complete.

1. She brought a picture to her bakery so that \_\_\_\_ .
2. She wanted to do something good for him so that \_\_\_\_ .
3. She wrapped the loaves in paper so that \_\_\_\_ .
4. The young man pulled the angry artist by the arm so that \_\_\_\_ .
5. Mr. Blumberger worked hard at his plan so that \_\_\_\_ .
6. He bought only stale bread so that \_\_\_\_ .

#### 3 Report the sentences in indirect speech.

1. "Two loaves of stale bread, please," he said.
2. "Do you think it is a good picture?" she asked.
3. "Good morning, Madam," he said and left.
4. "Let's go," he said. "You have said too much."
5. "I will not go," he shouted. "I want to tell her all."

#### 4 Fill in the gaps with prepositions.

1. Soon Miss Martha took an interest \_\_\_\_ the customer.
2. He spoke English \_\_\_\_ a strong German accent.
3. Miss Martha was very sorry \_\_\_\_ the artist \_\_\_\_ good manners.
4. Miss Martha wanted to be \_\_\_\_ some help \_\_\_\_ him, to share \_\_\_\_ him everything she had.
5. She made a deep cut \_\_\_\_ each \_\_\_\_ the loaves \_\_\_\_ her bread knife and put a piece \_\_\_\_ butter \_\_\_\_ each cut, then she wrapped the loaves \_\_\_\_ paper.
6. Miss Martha was afraid that he would be angry \_\_\_\_ her.

7. His hat was \_\_\_ the back \_\_\_ his head; he looked angrily \_\_\_ her; he shook his fists \_\_\_ her face.
8. The young man held the artist \_\_\_ the hand and tried to pull him \_\_\_.
9. At last he managed to drag the artist \_\_\_ the street, then he came \_\_\_ the bakery.
10. He said he worked \_\_\_ the same office \_\_\_ the artist.
11. He worked hard \_\_\_ the plan \_\_\_ a new building first making it \_\_\_ pencil.
12. He bought stale bread to rub \_\_\_ the pencil lines \_\_\_ it.

13. The customer always bought only stale bread.
14. Miss Martha changed her new dress for the old one and threw her cold cream out of the window.

## 2 Prove that:

1. Miss Martha was rather rich.
2. Mr. Blumberger was too busy to notice Miss Martha's new dress.
3. Miss Martha had a kind heart.
4. Miss Martha might be a good wife.
5. Mr. Blumberger was too angry to think of his manners.
6. Miss Martha meant well putting butter into the loaves of bread.
7. Miss Martha's heart was broken.

## 3 Add more information to these:

1. Miss Martha was not young.
2. A middle-aged man always bought bread at her bakery.
3. Miss Martha saw red and brown stains on his hands.
4. Miss Martha brought a picture to her bakery.
5. Miss Martha often thought about the artist.
6. The customer heard the siren of a fire-engine.
7. Suddenly Miss Martha heard the door bell ringing loudly.
8. Miss Martha could not recognize her good-mannered artist.
9. The young man explained the situation.
10. Miss Martha went to her room.



## *Discussing the Story*

### 1 Say why:

1. Miss Martha took an interest in the customer who bought stale bread at her bakery.
2. She was sure that the customer was a poor artist.
3. She hung a picture on the wall of her bakery.
4. She was ready to share everything she had with him.
5. She began to wear a new dress, and she bought some cold cream.
6. She put butter into his stale loaves of bread.
7. The customer did not notice what she had done.
8. Miss Martha was sure that the customer would not be angry with her.
9. The customer soon returned making a lot of noise.
10. He came accompanied by a young man.
11. The customer was angry.
12. The customer cursed in German.

**4 Make up and act out the talk between:**

- Miss Martha and the customer (discussing the picture).
- Miss Martha and the young man (explaining the situation).

**5 Imagine that you are:**

- Miss Martha. Say:
  - a) what told you that the customer was an artist;
  - b) what you thought about him;
  - c) why you wanted to share your life with him;
  - d) what you felt seeing him angry and hearing him cursing;
  - e) what you felt after realising the situation.
- The customer. Say:
  - a) why you bought bread at Miss Martha's bakery;
  - b) why you bought only stale bread;
  - c) why you never talked much with her;
  - d) what kind of work you did.
- The young man. Say:
  - a) why you accompanied Mr. Blumberger to Miss Martha's bakery;
  - b) what you thought of Miss Martha;
  - c) why you dragged Mr. Blumberger out into the street.

**6 What do you think?**

1. If you were Miss Martha, of her age, with her kind heart, would you do the same to help the artist? If

not, what would you do? Why wouldn't you do the same?

2. If you were the customer, and somebody, like Miss Martha, had done the same to you. What would your reaction have been?
3. Do you think the customer will forgive Miss Martha some day? Give your reasons.
4. What do you think Miss Martha's life will be like after this?
5. Say what you like about Miss Martha, Mr. Blumberger, and the young man.
6. Say what you do not like about them. Give reasons for your answers. Don't hesitate if you have no reasons. Sometimes people can't explain their likes and dislikes.



## SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLS<sup>1</sup>

### I

Old Jerome Warren lived in a hundred-thousand dollar house in East Fiftieth Street. He was so rich that he could allow himself to walk to his office for his health.

His wife was dead and he had no children. But his wife's niece Barbara lived in his house. He also had an adopted son, — the son of an old friend — named Gilbert. Gilbert was an artist and had a studio a little way from<sup>2</sup> old Jerome's house.

<sup>1</sup> Schools and Schools — *зд.* Школы бывают разные

<sup>2</sup> a little way from — недалеко от

Gilbert and Barbara were friends. People hoped that some day they would marry<sup>1</sup> and spend the old man's money together. But here I have to introduce some difficulties<sup>2</sup>.

Thirty years ago when old Jerome was young, he had a brother named Dick. Dick went West hoping to find gold. Nothing was heard of him<sup>3</sup> for many years. Then one day old Jerome got a letter from his brother. It was clear that the man who wrote it was very ill. In fact Dick wrote that he was dying and was writing with great difficulty. In his letter he asked his brother to take care of Nevada, his nineteen-year old daughter, the only child he had<sup>4</sup>. He was going to send her to Jerome at once. Old Jerome could not say 'no' to his dying brother. So he said 'yes'.

Old Jerome, Barbara and Gilbert met Nevada Warren at the station.

She was not a very big girl, but strong and good-looking.

"I'm sure we shall be the best of friends," said Barbara, kissing Nevada.

"I hope so," said Nevada.

"Dear little niece," said old Jerome, "you are welcome<sup>5</sup> to my house. It is your house now."

"Thanks," said Nevada.

"And I am going to call you 'cousin'," said Gilbert.

<sup>1</sup> People hoped that some day they would marry — Окружающие надеялись, что когда-нибудь они поженятся (см. ком. 2 на стр. 34)

<sup>2</sup> I have to introduce some difficulties — *зд.* я вынужден рассказать о некоторых затруднительных обстоятельствах

<sup>3</sup> Nothing was heard of him — От него не было никаких вестей

<sup>4</sup> the only child he had — его единственной дочери

<sup>5</sup> you are welcome — добро пожаловать



## II

When we hear about any difficulties between one man and two women, or one woman and two men, — we call such situations — triangles. Very soon Nevada, Barbara and Gilbert formed such a triangle. And Barbara formed the hypotenuse of this triangle<sup>1</sup>.

One morning old Jerome sat a long time after breakfast, reading his newspaper. A servant brought in a note for Miss Nevada.

“A messenger has brought it,” she said. “He is waiting for an answer.”

Nevada took the letter. She knew it was from Gilbert before she opened it because of<sup>2</sup> the little gold palette in the left-hand corner of the envelope. All of Gilbert’s envelopes had such palettes. Nevada opened the envelope and looked at the note attentively. She looked at it for some time and then went up to her uncle.

“Uncle Jerome,” she said. “Is Gilbert a nice boy?”

“Oh, yes, of course, he is,” said old Jerome, who was very fond of both Gilbert and Nevada<sup>3</sup>. He is a very nice boy. I raised<sup>4</sup> him myself. Why do you ask?”

“Are you sure, uncle Jerome, that Gilbert will never write anything that is not nice<sup>5</sup>?”

“Of course I am, my dear,” said old Jerome. “I am sure that Gilbert cannot write anything that is not nice. But I don’t understand why you ask me that.”

<sup>1</sup> Barbara formed the hypotenuse of this triangle — в этом треугольнике Барбара занимала место гипотенузы

<sup>2</sup> because of — из-за, по причине того

<sup>3</sup> was very fond of both Gilbert and Nevada — очень любил и Гильберта и Неваду (*to be fond of* — любить кого-л. или что-л.)

<sup>4</sup> to raise — воспитывать

<sup>5</sup> Gilbert will never write anything that is not nice — Гильберт не может написать что-нибудь неподходящее (нехорошее)

“Read this note and see for yourself,” said Nevada. Do you think that everything in it is all right? I don’t know much about city people and their manners. That’s why I am asking you.”

Old Jerome took Gilbert’s note and looked at it attentively. He read it twice, and then a third time.

“Why<sup>1</sup>, child,” he said at last, “I was sure of the boy and I have not made a mistake. There is nothing bad in the note. He only asks you and Barbara to be ready at four o’clock this afternoon for an automobile drive. I don’t see anything bad in it. I hope you will have a good time<sup>2</sup>.”

“Will it be all right to go<sup>3</sup>?” asked Nevada.

“Yes, yes, yes, child, of course. Why not? Go and have a good time!”

“Will you come with us, uncle?” said Nevada.

“I? No, no, no! I’ve gone once in a car that Gilbert was driving. Never again! But never mind me<sup>4</sup>! You and Barbara go! Yes, yes. But I will not. No, no, no, no!”

Nevada ran to the door and said to the servant:

“Of course, we’ll go! I’m sure Miss Barbara will be glad to go too. Tell the messenger-boy to tell Mr. Warren that we will go.”

“I’m sorry, Nevada my dear,” said the old man, “but are you not going to send Gilbert a note? Only a line or two.”

“No,” said Nevada, “it will take me too much time<sup>5</sup> to write a note, and the boy is waiting for an answer. Gilbert will understand, I’m sure. I have never ridden in an

<sup>1</sup> Why — эд. Ну что же

<sup>2</sup> to have a good time — хорошо провести время

<sup>3</sup> Will it be all right to go — Будет ли прилично поехать

<sup>4</sup> never mind me — не обращай на меня внимания

<sup>5</sup> it will take me too much time — это займет у меня слишком много времени

automobile in my life, but, uncle, I used to paddle a canoe down Little Devil River<sup>1</sup> and it was not easy!

### III

Two months passed.

Barbara was sitting in the study of her uncle's house.

She was alone. Uncle Jerome and Nevada had gone to the theatre. Barbara had not wanted to go. She wanted to stay at home. I've told you before that Barbara was the hypotenuse of the triangle. It usually takes a hypotenuse a long time to discover that it is the longest side of the triangle. But at last Barbara began to understand that the beautiful Western Witch was getting a lasso on the young man she herself wanted.

Barbara sat at the writing table holding a letter in her hand. The letter was not addressed to her. It was addressed to Nevada Warren. In the left-hand corner of the envelope was Gilbert's gold palette. The letter had been brought at nine o'clock, after Nevada had left. What was in the letter? Barbara could not guess. But, oh, how she wanted to know!

She could not open the envelope by means of<sup>2</sup> steam, or by any other method. She was a lady and ladies do not do such things. We all know that. She had held the envelope up to a strong light in order to<sup>3</sup> read the lines. But no, — she could not read a word.

At eleven-thirty old Jerome and Nevada returned from the theatre. Old Jerome was tired and went to bed at

once. Nevada came into the study where Barbara was still sitting. She sat down in an armchair trying to unbutton her long gloves. She began telling Barbara about the play she had just seen.

"Here is a letter for you, dear," said Barbara. "It came just after you had gone."

"Who is it from<sup>1</sup>?" asked Nevada struggling with a button on her glove.

"I don't know," said Barbara with a smile. "I think it is from Gilbert because the envelope has a little gold palette in the corner. You can see it for yourself."<sup>2</sup>

"What can he write to me about?" said Nevada.

"We are all alike<sup>3</sup>," said Barbara. "All women try to guess what is in a letter before they open it. So they study the envelope. And it is not of great help<sup>4</sup>. Open it and read it, dear. Here it is!" She was going to throw the letter to Nevada but the girl said: "I can't take these gloves off. It is always so difficult. Oh, Barbara, open the envelope and read the letter, please!"

"Why, dear, the letter is for you! How can you ask other people to read Gilbert's letter?"

Nevada raised her beautiful blue eyes from her gloves and said:

"Nobody writes me anything that everybody can't read. Read it, Barbara! Maybe Gilbert wants to take us for a drive again tomorrow."

"All right, dear," said Barbara, "I'll read it if you like!"

<sup>1</sup> Who is it from — От кого оно (письмо) (Предлог в английском вопросительном предложении обычно стоит в конце предложения (см. ниже: What can he write to me about?))

<sup>2</sup> You can see it for yourself. — Можешь посмотреть сама.

<sup>3</sup> We are all alike — Мы все одинаковы

<sup>4</sup> it is not of great help — толку в этом немного

<sup>1</sup> I used to paddle a canoe down Little Devil River — я не раз плавала на байдарке по Чертовой Речке

<sup>2</sup> by means of — при помощи

<sup>3</sup> in order to — (для того) чтобы

She opened the envelope and quickly read the letter. Then she read it again and looked at Nevada who was still looking at her gloves.

Suddenly she smiled. "Nevada," she said: "Why did you ask me to read this letter? I am sure it was written for your eyes only, and not for mine!"

Nevada forgot her gloves for a moment.

"Read it aloud," she said, "you have already read it, so you can read it again. If Mr. Warren has written something bad to me, — everybody should know it<sup>1</sup>."

"Well," said Barbara, "this is what the letter says: 'Dearest Nevada, — Come to my studio at twelve o'clock to-night. Do not be late. I shall be waiting for you!'"

Barbara rose and gave the letter to Nevada.

"I'm very sorry that I have read it," she said. "It isn't like Gilbert.<sup>2</sup> There must be some mistake.<sup>3</sup> I don't understand how he could write such a letter. I hope he will explain everything. Let's forget it. And now I must go to bed. Good night."

#### IV

Nevada looked at her watch. It said a quarter to twelve. She went out of the room and ran quickly to the front door. She went out into the snowstorm. Gilbert Warren's studio was only a little way from old Jerome's house. The snow lay a foot deep<sup>4</sup> in the street and she walked with difficulty.

<sup>1</sup> everybody should know it — об этом все должны знать

<sup>2</sup> It isn't like Gilbert. — Это не похоже на Гильберта.

<sup>3</sup> There must be some mistake. — Здесь что-то не так (букв. должно быть, какая-то ошибка).

<sup>4</sup> The snow lay a foot deep — Сугробы были в фут высотой

"Hello, little girl," a policeman called to her, "it's too late for such a little girl to be out<sup>1</sup>."

Nevada took no notice of him and went on.

There was a light in Gilbert's window. He was waiting for her. She knew his window because she had been in his studio before, with Barbara and uncle Jerome.

On the eighth floor she found room 89 and knocked at the door. Gilbert opened the door. He had a pencil in his hand and a pipe in his mouth. The pipe fell to the floor.

"Am I late?" asked Nevada. "I came as quickly as I could. Uncle and I have been to the theatre this evening. Here I am<sup>2</sup>, Gilbert!"

Gilbert was standing in the door with his mouth open.

"You asked me to come," said Nevada simply, "and I came. You said so in your letter. Why did you send for me?"

"Did you read my letter?" asked Gilbert.

"No, I didn't," said Nevada. "Barbara read it to me. Your letter said: 'Come to my studio at twelve o'clock to-night. Do not be late. I shall be waiting for you.' I thought you were ill. But you look quite well."

"Aha," cried Gilbert. "I'll tell you why I asked you to come, Nevada. I wanted to ask you to marry me ... at once ... tonight! That is why I asked you to come. Will you?"

"Of course I will," answered Nevada. "You knew long ago that I would marry you! I am sure, you knew it. And it will be nice to be married in a snowstorm at night. In fact, I don't like rich wedding ceremonies in a church full of guests."

<sup>1</sup> it's too late... to be out — слишком поздно для прогулок (букв. находится вне дома)

<sup>2</sup> Here I am — зд. Вот я и пришла

"Wait a minute," said Gilbert, "I want to do a little 'phoning."<sup>1</sup> He went to his bedroom and closed the door behind him. Then he began to telephone.

"Is that you, Jack? Wake up, I need you at once. I am going to be married right away!<sup>2</sup> So I want two witnesses. Wake up and bring your sister too. You must! Nevada is here waiting. We are both waiting for you! What? You will? Good, old boy!<sup>3</sup> I knew you were a good friend."

Gilbert returned to the room where Nevada was waiting. He said, "I had to telephone Jack Peyton, an old friend of mine. I asked him and his sister to be our witnesses. They had promised to be here at a quarter to twelve. But they are late. I have 'phoned them to hurry. They will be here in a few minutes. Oh, Nevada, I am the happiest man in the world. Nevada, dear, what did you do with the letter I sent you this evening?"

"I have it with me," said Nevada and gave him the letter.

Gilbert took the letter out of the envelope and looked at it attentively. Then he looked at Nevada thoughtfully.

"Were you angry with me because I asked you to come to my studio at midnight?" he asked.

"Why, no," said Nevada. "How could I be angry if you needed me? Out West<sup>4</sup>, when a friend sends for you and asks you to hurry, — you get there first and talk about it after<sup>5</sup>. And we are not afraid of snowstorm."

"Nevada," said Gilbert, "Jack and his sister will be here in a few minutes. I shall try to find a raincoat for you

to put on. It will take me some time, so you can look through the evening paper on the table. There is an article on the front page. It's about your section of the West. I know it will interest you."

He went to his bedroom and returned in a minute or two. Nevada was not reading when he came in. She had not moved. She looked at him nervously.

"I was going to tell you something," she said, "before you ... before we ... before ... You must know that father never sent me to school. I have never learned to read or write ... So if you ..."

At this very moment<sup>1</sup> the door opened and Jack and his sister came in.

## V

When Mr. and Mrs. Warren were riding home after the wedding ceremony, Gilbert said:

"Nevada, do you want to know what I really wrote in the letter you received last night?"

"Yes, of course," said Nevada, "what was it?"

"Word for word<sup>2</sup>, it was this," said her husband: "My dear Miss Warren, — you were right about the name of that flower yesterday. It was a hydrangea, and not a lilac, as I thought."

"All right," said Nevada. "But let's forget it. The joke is on Barbara, anyway."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> I want to do a little 'phoning. — Мне нужно поговорить по телефону ('phoning сокр. от telephoning).

<sup>2</sup> right away (ам.) — немедленно, сейчас же

<sup>3</sup> Good, old boy! — зд. Молодец, старина!

<sup>4</sup> Out West — У нас на Западе

<sup>5</sup> you get there first and talk about it after — сперва спешишь к нему, а уж в разговоры пускаешься потом

<sup>1</sup> At this very moment — В этот самый момент

<sup>2</sup> Word for word — Слово в слово

<sup>3</sup> The joke is on Barbara, anyway. — Как бы то ни было, Барбара сама же себя и подвела своей шуткой (сама над собой и подшутила).

## EXERCISES

### ? *Checking Comprehension*

#### 1 Answer the following questions.

1. How many persons are mentioned in this story?
2. What were their names?
3. How old were they you think?
4. In what relation to each other were the main characters?
5. Which of them formed a triangle?
6. Who was the hypotenuse of this triangle?
7. What did a messenger bring in?
8. What did it read?
9. Who was the letter for?
10. What told Nevada who the letter was from?
11. How did Nevada take the letter?
12. Did old Jerome accept the invitation? What reason did he give?
13. Had Nevada ever taken a ride in an automobile?
14. What kind of ride did she use to take instead?
15. Where was Nevada when another letter was brought?
16. Who received it?
17. Did Barbara do anything to find out what the letter read?
18. Who opened the letter and read it?
19. What reason did Nevada give for not reading the letter addressed to her?
20. What did Barbara read in the letter?
21. Did Nevada believe it? What tells you this?
22. What action did Nevada take?

23. What season was then?
24. Where did Nevada find Gilbert?
25. How did Gilbert take Nevada's arrival?
26. In what way was Nevada a Westerner?
27. What special event took place that night?
28. Who were present at it?

#### 2 Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.

1. Jerome's wife was dead, but he had a daughter.
2. Jerome had a brother named Jack.
3. Jerome's brother went West and died there.
4. Nevada was a good-looking little girl.
5. Nevada was Barbara's cousin.
6. Jerome's brother raised Gilbert.
7. Nevada did not read the letter from Gilbert since she thought he might have written something bad.
8. Nevada did not know much about city people and their manners.
9. Barbara and Nevada had a good time riding in an automobile.
10. Barbara did not want to interfere in Nevada's affairs.
11. Barbara did not care what was in the letter.
12. Barbara wanted to play a joke on Nevada.
13. Old Jerome was very much fond of Barbara.
14. Another letter was addressed to Barbara.
15. Nevada walked to the studio under a heavy rain.
16. There were many guests at Gilbert and Nevada's wedding.
17. Barbara played a joke on herself.

**3 Put the sentences in the right order.**

1. Nevada receives a letter from Gilbert.
2. Nevada finds an excuse not to write an answer.
3. Another letter addressed to Nevada arrives.
4. Barbara reads the letter for Nevada.
5. Nevada arrives at old Jerome's house.
6. Nevada goes out into the night.
7. One man and two women form a triangle.
8. The joke is on Barbara.
9. Jack and his sister arrive.
10. Nevada learns what the letter read.
11. Gilbert acts as a man of decision.
12. Old Jerome has to read the letter.
13. Old Jerome and Barbara are at the theatre.
14. Barbara acts like a lady.

**4 Who said these to whom?**

1. "I am sure we shall be the best of friends."
2. "I am going to call you 'cousin'."
3. "It is your house now."
4. "A messenger has brought it. He is waiting for an answer."
5. "Will it be all right to go?"
6. "I hope you will have a good time."
7. "Here is a letter for you, dear."
8. "We are all alike."
9. "There must be some mistake."
10. "It's too late for such a little girl to be out."
11. "I came as quickly as I could."
12. "It will be nice to be married in a snowstorm at night."
13. "I knew you were a good friend."

14. "I am going to tell you something."
15. "All right. But let's forget it."

**5 Say what you have learned about:**

- old Jerome
- Jerome's brother
- Barbara
- Nevada
- Gilbert
- Jack and his sister



***Working with Vocabulary and Grammar***

**1 Say what you understand by these:**

1. He was so rich that he could allow himself to walk to his office for his health.
2. Barbara was the hypotenuse of the triangle. It usually takes a hypotenuse a long time to discover that it is the longest side of the triangle.
3. At last Barbara began to understand that the beautiful Western Witch was getting a lasso on the young man she herself wanted.
4. The envelope has a little gold palette in the corner.

**2 Say which adjective goes with which noun in the story. Use them in the situations from the text.**

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. adopted    | a) girl       |
| 2. dying      | b) palette    |
| 3. strong     | c) difficulty |
| 4. little     | d) witch      |
| 5. gold       | e) son        |
| 6. nice       | f) niece      |
| 7. good       | g) man        |
| 8. beautiful  | h) eyes       |
| 9. young      | i) friend     |
| 10. left-hand | j) brother    |
| 11. long      | k) boy        |
| 12. great     | l) corner     |
| 13. blue      | m) gloves     |
| 14. wedding   | n) ceremony   |

**3 Fill in the blanks with the link-words from the box. Use each only once.**

although, if, because of, when,  
so, because, while, since, as, before

1. \_\_\_ Gilbert was his adopted son, Old Jerome was fond of him.
2. She knew who the letter was from \_\_\_ the gold palette in the corner of the envelope.
3. Old Jerome knew what it was to ride in an automobile driven by Gilbert, \_\_\_ he refused to join the girls.
4. Nevada did not send a note to Gilbert \_\_\_ it would take her too much time to write it.
5. Old Jerome went to bed at once, \_\_\_ he was tired.
6. All the women try to guess what it is that in the letter \_\_\_ they open it.

7. Barbara said she would read the letter \_\_\_ Nevada liked it.
8. Nevada knew Gilbert's window, \_\_\_ she had been in his studio before.
9. Gilbert closed the door behind him \_\_\_ he talked to his friend.
10. Barbara read the letter \_\_\_ Nevada was struggling with the button on her glove.

**4 Open the brackets and use the right form of the verb.**

1. Old Jerome (to be) very rich but he (not to have) children of his own. He (to adopt) a boy, named Gilbert, who (to live) close to Jerome's house. Old Jerome (to be) fond of him. He also (to love) Barbara, his wife's niece, who (to live) in his house. He (to think) that some day Barbara and Gilbert (to marry).
2. The letter (to come) in the morning. Though she (to know) it (to be) from Gilbert, she (not to be able) to read it because she (not to be taught) to read or write. Her father never (to send) her to school. But her quick mind (to prompt) her what to do.
3. Nevada (to be sure) that Barbara (to be glad) to take a ride. She (to run) to the door and (to tell) the servant that they (to go). She never (to ride) in an automobile before, and she (to believe) that they (to have) a good time.
4. Barbara (to sit) in her room. She (to hold) a letter in her hand. She (cannot) open it because it (not to be addressed) to her. It (to be addressed) to Nevada who (to go) to the theatre before the letter (to ar-

rive). Barbara (to give) it to Nevada when she (to return) from the theatre.

5. Gilbert (to give) her a paper and (to say) that there (to be) an article about that part of the West where Nevada (to live). He (to say) it (to be) interesting to her. But Nevada even (not to touch) the paper. She (to get) nervous — how to tell him that she never (to go) to school.



### *Discussing the Story*

#### **1 Say why:**

1. Nevada came to old Jerome's house.
2. Barbara was the hypotenuse of the triangle.
3. Nevada knew that the letters were from Gilbert.
4. Nevada found excuses not to read the letters.
5. old Jerome refused to take a ride in Gilbert's automobile.
6. Barbara held the envelope up to a strong light.
7. Jerome went to bed as soon as they returned from the theatre.
8. Barbara did not read what was in the letter.
9. a policeman called to Nevada.
10. Nevada knew where Gilbert's window was.
11. Nevada walked to Gilbert's studio through a heavy snowstorm late at night.
12. Gilbert met her with his mouth open.
13. Gilbert agreed to what Nevada told him about the content of his letter.
14. Gilbert telephoned his friend after closing the door behind him.

15. Nevada was nervous when Gilbert gave her a paper to read.
16. The joke was on Barbara.

#### **2 Prove that:**

1. the story takes place in a big city.
2. old Jerome takes care of his children.
3. Barbara cares for Gilbert.
4. Nevada is a kind-hearted girl.
5. Gilbert is a man of decision.
6. Gilbert has a true friend.
7. Jerome is sure that Gilbert is gentleman.

#### **3 Add more information to these:**

1. Old Jerome had no children of his own.
2. When Jerome was young he had a brother.
3. Soon there was a triangle formed.
4. Jerome took Gilbert's letter.
5. Barbara was holding a letter.
6. Old Jerome and Nevada returned from the theatre.
7. Barbara opened the envelope.
8. Nevada went out into the night.
9. Gilbert went to his bedroom and closed the door behind him.
10. Gilbert gave an evening paper to Nevada.

#### **4 Act out the talk between:**

- Nevada and old Jerome (with the letter from Gilbert).
- Nevada and Barbara.



- Nevada and Gilbert (before making a call).
- Gilbert and Jack (think of Jack's words).
- Nevada and Gilbert (after making a call).
- Gilbert and Nevada (after the wedding).

## 5 Imagine that you are:

- Uncle Jerome. Say:
  - a) the story of your brother;
  - b) how you raised Gilbert;
  - c) how you took the news of the wedding;
  - d) how once Gilbert took you for a ride.
- Barbara. Say:
  - a) how Gilbert came into your life;
  - b) how Nevada came into your life;
  - c) why you played a joke on Nevada;
  - d) if you guessed that Nevada could not read or write;
  - e) how you took Gilbert and Nevada's wedding.
- Nevada. Say:
  - a) what your life in the West was like;
  - b) something about your father;
  - c) how you liked a big city;
  - d) what you think of Gilbert;
  - e) what you think of Barbara;
  - f) something about your wedding;
  - g) what you think about your future education.
- Jack. Say:
  - a) how you took the news of the wedding when Gilbert woke you up late on a stormy night;
  - b) how you got to Gilbert's place.

## 6 What do you think?

1. The story does not say anything about how old Jerome had made his fortune. Do you have any ideas? Say why you think so.
2. Which couple do you think Jerome will prefer — Gilbert and Nevada, or Gilbert and Barbara? Which is your preference? Give reasons for your answer.
3. Do you think Nevada will go to school, or will Gilbert teach her? Do you have your own ideas on this score?
4. Say what you think of Gilbert as an artist. What sort of pictures do you think he painted? Do you think he will be a success (if you take into account his character).
5. Do you think Gilbert and Nevada have something in common? Remember her paddling a canoe, her walk into a stormy night, his quick decision). What do you think of all that?
6. Say what you like (or dislike) about old Jerome, Gilbert, Nevada, and Barbara. Who is your favourite? Give reasons for your likes and dislikes.
7. The title of the story is "Schools and Schools". Which schools do you think the author meant? Can you think of another title to this story?



## LOST ON DRESS PARADE<sup>1</sup>

When in the evening Mr. Towers Chandler appeared in the streets of New York, people took him for a rich young man. He was handsome, well dressed and sure of himself. In a word<sup>2</sup>, he looked like a typical clubman going out to have a good time. No one knew that he was not rich. He was in fact quite poor.

Chandler was twenty-two years old. He worked in the office of an architect and got eighteen dollars a week. At the end of each week he put aside one dollar out of his

<sup>1</sup> Lost on dress parade — *зд.* Проигрыш из-за щегольства

<sup>2</sup> In a word — Одним словом

salary. At the end of each ten weeks he ironed his evening suit and went out to have a good time. He usually dined at a fashionable restaurant where there was wine and music. It took him ten weeks<sup>1</sup> to accumulate his capital of ten dollars and it took him only a few hours to spend it, playing the role of a rich idler.

One night he went out, dressed in his evening clothes and started for the restaurant where he dined one evening out of seventy.

He was just going to turn around the corner<sup>2</sup> when a young girl in front of him slipped on the snow and fell down. Chandler ran up and helped her to her feet<sup>3</sup>.

“Thank you,” said the girl. “I think I have twisted my ankle.”

“Does it hurt very much?” asked Chandler.

“Yes, it does,” she answered, “but I think I shall be able to walk in a few minutes.”

“Can I do anything for you<sup>4</sup>?” said Chandler. “I will call a cab, or ...”

“Thank you,” said the girl again, “but I don’t want to trouble you any longer...”

Chandler looked at the girl. She was very young. Her face was both beautiful and kind. She was dressed in a cheap black dress that looked like a uniform that sales-girls wear. A cheap black hat was on her shining dark-brown hair. She looked like a working girl of the best type<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> It took him ten weeks — У него уходило десять недель

<sup>2</sup> He was just going to turn around the corner — Он как раз собирался завернуть за угол

<sup>3</sup> helped her to her feet — помог ей подняться на ноги

<sup>4</sup> Can I do anything for you — Могу я быть чем-нибудь вам полезен

<sup>5</sup> working girl of the best type — *зд.* вполне порядочная девушка-работница

A sudden idea came into the young architect's head. He decided to ask this girl to dine with him. He was sure she was a nice girl. Her speech and manners showed it. And in spite of<sup>1</sup> her simple clothes he felt he would be happy<sup>2</sup> to sit at table with her. He thought: This poor girl has never been to a fashionable restaurant, it is clear. She will remember the pleasure for a long time.

"I think," he said to her, "that your foot must rest for some time. Now, I am going to tell you something. I am on my way to dine. Come with me. We'll have a nice dinner and a pleasant talk together. And when our dinner is over<sup>3</sup> your foot will be better, I am sure."

The girl looked up into Chandler's clear, blue eyes. Then she smiled: "We don't know each other. I'm afraid it is not right," she said.

"Why not?" asked the young man. "I'll introduce myself. My name is Towers Chandler. I will try to make our dinner as pleasant as possible. And after dinner I will say good-bye to you, or will take you to your door as you wish."

"But how can I go to the restaurant in this old dress and hat?" said the girl, looking at Chandler's evening suit.

"Never mind that<sup>4</sup>," said Chandler. "I'm sure you will look better in them than any one we shall see there in the richest evening dress."

"I think I will go with you, Mr. Chandler," said the girl, "because my ankle still hurts me. You may call me ... Miss Marian."

<sup>1</sup> in spite of — несмотря на

<sup>2</sup> he felt he would be happy — он почувствовал, что будет счастлив (см. ком. 2 на стр. 34)

<sup>3</sup> when our dinner is over — когда обед окончится (*to be over* — оканчиваться)

<sup>4</sup> Never mind that — Это неважно, не обращайтесь на это внимания

"All right, Miss Marian," said the young architect, "you will not have to walk far<sup>1</sup>. There is a very good restaurant a little way from here. You will have to hold my arm and walk slowly. It will take only a few minutes to get there."

The two young people came to the restaurant and sat down at a table. Chandler ordered a good dinner. He felt quite happy.

The restaurant was full of richly-dressed people. There was a good orchestra playing beautiful music. The food was excellent. His companion, even in her cheap hat and dress, looked more beautiful than some ladies in evening dresses.

And then ... some kind of madness came upon<sup>2</sup> Towers Chandler. He began to play the role of a rich idler before the girl. He spoke of clubs and teas, of playing golf and riding horses and tours in Europe. He could see that the girl was listening to him with attention, so he told her more and more lies<sup>3</sup>. The longer he talked the more<sup>4</sup> lies told her about his life.

At last she said: "Do you like living such an idle life? Have you no work to do? Have you no other interests?"

"My dear Miss Marian," he exclaimed, "work! I am too busy to work. It takes so much time to dress every day for dinner, to make a dozen visits in an afternoon ... I have no time for work."

The dinner was over. The two young people walked out to the corner where they had met. Miss Marian walked very well now, her ankle was much better.

<sup>1</sup> you will not have to walk far — вам не придется идти далеко

<sup>2</sup> some kind of madness came upon — какое-то умопомрачение нашло на...

<sup>3</sup> he told her more and more lies — он все больше и больше лгал ей

<sup>4</sup> The longer... the more... — Чем дольше..., тем больше...

"Thank you for a nice time<sup>1</sup>," she said to Chandler. "I must run home now. I liked the dinner very much, Mr. Chandler."

He shook hands with her, smiling, and said that he also had to hurry. He was going to his club to play bridge.

In his cheap cold room Chandler put away his evening suit to rest for sixty nine days.

"That was a fine girl," he said to himself. "I should like<sup>2</sup> to meet her again. I have made a mistake in playing the role of a rich idler before a poor working girl. Why did I lie to her? All because of my evening suit<sup>3</sup>, I think ... I'm sorry it's all over!"

After she had left Chandler the girl came to a rich and handsome house facing a beautiful avenue. She entered a room where a young lady was looking out of the window.

"Oh, Marian!" she exclaimed when the other entered. "When will you stop frightening us? Two hours ago you ran out in this old dress and Helen's hat. Mother is so worried. She sent the chauffeur in the automobile to look for you. You are a bad, bad girl, Marian!"

Then she pressed a button. A servant came in and she said:

"Helen, tell Mother that Miss Marian has returned."

"Don't be angry with me, Sister," said Marian. "I only ran down to my dressmaker to tell her to use blue buttons instead of white for my new dress. My old dress and Helen's hat were just what I needed<sup>4</sup>. Every one thought I was a sales-girl, I am sure."

<sup>1</sup> Thank you for a nice time — Благодарю вас за приятно проведенное время

<sup>2</sup> I should like — Мне бы хотелось

<sup>3</sup> All because of my evening suit — Все из-за моего вечернего костюма

<sup>4</sup> just what I needed — именно то, что мне было нужно

"Dinner is over, dear, you were away so long," said Marian's sister.

"I know," said Marian. "I slipped in the street and twisted my ankle. So I walked to a restaurant with great difficulty and sat there until my ankle was better. That's why I was so long."

The two girls sat down at the window, looking out. Then Marian said: "We will have to marry one day, both of us. We have too much money, so we shall not be left in peace<sup>1</sup>, I am sure. Shall I tell you the kind of man<sup>2</sup> I can love?"

"Go on, dear," said her sister, smiling.

"The man I can love must have clear blue eyes, he must be handsome and good and he mustn't try to flirt. But I shall love a man like that<sup>3</sup> only if he is not lazy, if he has some work to do in the world. No matter<sup>4</sup> how poor he is I shall love him. But, Sister, dear, what kind of young men do we meet every day? They live an idle life between visits to their friends and visits to their clubs. No, I can't love a man like that, even if his eyes are blue and he is handsome: even if he is kind to poor girls whom he meets in the street."

<sup>1</sup> we shall not be left in peace — нас не оставят в покое (пока мы не выйдем замуж)

<sup>2</sup> the kind of man — какого человека

<sup>3</sup> a man like that — такого человека

<sup>4</sup> No matter — Не имеет значения, неважно

## EXERCISES

### ? *Checking Comprehension*

#### 1 Answer the following questions.

1. How many persons are mentioned in this story?
2. Where does the story take place? What tells you this?
3. What did Towers Chandler look like?
4. In what way did Chandler look like a typical club-man?
5. What was Chandler's occupation?
6. In what way did he manage to accumulate money for a dinner?
7. What kind of a restaurant was it?
8. How often did he dine there?
9. How much was the dinner?
10. How long did it take Chandler to spend his savings?
11. How was Chandler dressed on such occasions?
12. What happened one night on his way to the restaurant?
13. What did Chandler do to the girl?
14. What was the girl like?
15. How was she dressed?
16. What kind of an idea came into Chandler's head?
17. How did the girl take Chandler's idea?
18. What made the girl accept Chandler's invitation?
19. What was the restaurant where Chandler and Marian came in like?
20. What kind of a man did Chandler play before the girl?
21. How did Marian listen to Chandler?

22. Did her ankle hurt Marian when the dinner was over?
23. Did Chandler go to the club to play bridge or did he go to his room?
24. What kind of a room was it?
25. What did Chandler do with his evening suit?
26. When was he going to wear it next?
27. What did Chandler think of himself after the dinner?
28. What did he feel about Marian?
29. What kind of a house did Marian live in?
30. What kind of a man would she love?

#### 2 Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.

1. Chandler looked like a typical working man.
2. At the end of each week Chandler went out to have a good time.
3. He had to iron his suit every week.
4. It took him a month to save money for a good dinner in a fashionable restaurant.
5. Chandler did not know what to do to the girl when she had slipped on the snow.
6. The girl was dressed like a model.
7. Chandler hurt his ankle while helping the girl to her feet.
8. Chandler decided to play a joke on the girl.
9. Chandler's story did not impress the girl.
10. Helen was Marian's sister.
11. Chandler lived an idle life.
12. Marian will never marry Chandler.

**3 Put the sentences in the right order.**

1. One night Chandler met a girl with a beautiful and kind face.
2. To make impression on Marian Chandler pretended to be a rich idler.
3. Marian, that was the girl's name, came from a rich family.
4. Chandler worked for eighteen dollars a week.
5. Chandler took Marian for a working girl.
6. To give a rest to her twisted ankle Marian accepted the invitation.
7. Marian confessed to her sister what kind of a man she could love.
8. In his cold room Chandler realised what a mistake he had made.
9. He invited her to dine with him at a restaurant.
10. Chandler went out to have a good time at a fashionable restaurant every ten weeks.
11. Marian returned to her house where her sister and mother worried about her.

**4 Say which words and word combinations you would use to describe Chandler and which — to describe Marian.**

rich, well-dressed, young, handsome, sure of oneself, typical clubman, poor, twenty-two years old, dressed in evening suit, beautiful, kind, dressed in simple clothes, shining dark-brown hair, nice speech and manners, clear blue eyes, happy, rich idler

 **Working with Vocabulary and Grammar**

**1 Find in the text the English for:**

1. Об этом свидетельствовали ее речь и манеры.
2. Она долго будет помнить это удовольствие.
3. Я иду обедать.
4. Боюсь, это неприлично.
5. Я провожу вас до самого дома.
6. Не обращайтесь на это внимание.
7. Недалеко отсюда.
8. Вам придется держаться за мою руку.
9. Понадобится всего несколько минут, чтобы добраться туда.
10. Играть роль богатого бездельника.
11. Вести праздный образ жизни.
12. Не сердитесь на меня.
13. Когда-нибудь нам придется выходить замуж.

**2 Match the verbs and phrases, which have the same or very close meaning. Use them in the situations from the story.**

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. to put aside         | a) to use up         |
| 2. to spend             | b) to injure         |
| 3. to start for         | c) to have dinner    |
| 4. to hurt              | d) to be finished    |
| 5. to be able           | e) to manage         |
| 6. to trouble           | f) to save           |
| 7. to dine              | g) to walk to        |
| 8. to be over           | h) to bother         |
| 9. to introduce oneself | i) to be anxious     |
| 10. to face             | j) to look toward    |
| 11. to be worried       | k) to be lazy        |
|                         | l) to trifle in love |

12. to look for      m) to seek  
 13. to flirt          n) to make oneself known  
 14. to be idle        to another

**3 Make the questions complete and answer them.**

1. Did Towers Chandler look like a poor clerk or did he look like \_\_\_?
2. Did Marian look like a rich girl or did she look like \_\_\_?
3. Did Marian's dress look like an evening one or did it look like \_\_\_?
4. Did Marian's house look like a house of a poor family or did it look like \_\_\_?
5. Did Chandler look like a hard-working young man or did he look like \_\_\_?

**4 Fill in the gaps with the appropriate participle clauses from the box below. Each participle clause can be used only once.**

helping her to her feet feeling quite happy playing the role of a rich idler putting away his evening suit looking out of the window living an idle life twisting her ankle smiling to her playing good music looking at his evening suit going out to have a good time returning home
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1. He looked like a typical clubman \_\_\_.
2. Chandler held the girl's arm \_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_ the girl wondered how she could go to a restaurant in her old dress and hat.
4. Chandler ordered a good dinner \_\_\_.
5. There was a good orchestra \_\_\_.
6. He talked of clubs, and golf, and horses, and tours to Europe \_\_\_.
7. Chandler shook hands with her \_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_ he realised what a mistake he had made.
9. \_\_\_ Marian saw her sister \_\_\_.
10. Marian slipped in the street \_\_\_.
11. Marian did not like the men \_\_\_.

**5 Complete the sentences.**

1. When Towers Chandler appeared in the streets of New York dressed in his evening suit people \_\_\_.
2. To be able to spend one night at a fashionable restaurant Chandler had to \_\_\_.
3. The girl slipped on the snow, fell down, and \_\_\_.
4. Her speech and manners showed that \_\_\_.
5. He introduced himself and said that he would \_\_\_.
6. Chandler invited her to a restaurant, which was \_\_\_.
7. In spite of her simple clothes he felt \_\_\_.
8. He said it would take \_\_\_.
9. The restaurant they came in was \_\_\_.
10. Playing the role of a rich idler he spoke of \_\_\_.
11. When the two young people came to the corner where they had met \_\_\_.
12. When Chandler came to his poor cold room he \_\_\_.
13. When Marian returned home her sister \_\_\_.
14. Marian said that she had only run down \_\_\_.

15. Marian dreamed of a handsome man with blue eyes but \_\_\_\_ .



### *Discussing the Story*

#### **1 Say why:**

1. People took Towers Chandler for a rich young man.
2. Chandler put aside one dollar out of his salary.
3. Marian twisted her ankle.
4. Marian looked like a working girl of the best type.
5. Chandler thought that Marian would remember the pleasure of being at a fashionable restaurant for a long time.
6. Marian was afraid that it was not right to have dinner with Chandler.
7. At last Marian accepted the invitation.
8. She had to hold Chandler's arm and walk slowly.
9. Some kind of madness came upon Chandler.
10. Chandler thought he had made a mistake.
11. Marian's mother was worried.
12. Marian wanted to go to her dressmaker.
13. Marian believed that she and her sister would not be left in peace.
14. Chandler lost his fortune.

#### **2 Prove that:**

1. Chandler is not rich.
2. Chandler is a kind young man.

3. Marian is rich and lives in a family.
4. Marian is a serious girl.
5. Chandler might have (мог бы) won a fortune.

#### **3 Add more information to these:**

1. Chandler started for the restaurant.
2. He saw the girl slip on the snow.
3. A sudden idea came into the young man's head.
4. "I think I will go with you," said the girl.
5. The two young people sat down at a table.
6. Chandler did not know what happened to him.
7. She thanked him for a nice time.
8. In his cheap cold room Chandler put away his evening suit.
9. Marian explained the situation to her sister.
10. Marian thought of the men she could love.

#### **4 Act out the talk between:**

- Chandler and Marian (after she fell down).
- Marian and Chandler (he invites the girl to the restaurant).
- Chandler and Marian (in the restaurant).
- Marian and her sister.

#### **5 Imagine that you are:**

- Chandler. Say:
  - a) something about yourself;
  - b) why you go to a fashionable restaurant;
  - c) how you met Marian;
  - d) what made you play the role of a rich idler.



- Marian. Say:
  - a) why you left your house that evening;
  - b) what happened to you in the street;
  - c) what you felt having dinner with Chandler;
  - d) what you liked about Chandler. Why?
  - e) what you do not like about him. Why?
- Marian's sister. Say:  
what was happening in the house while Marian was away.

## 6 What do you think?

1. What do you think of Chandler? What kind of a husband might he be?
2. Do you think he will try to play the role of a rich idler again? Give reasons for your answer.
3. What do you think of Marian? Is she a spoiled girl? What makes you think so? Say what you like about her and what you do not like. Why?
4. Chandler worked in the office of an architect. Imagine some day Marian's family needs services of an architect to do some restoration work in the house. It is Chandler who comes to do the work. Chandler and Marian meet again. Go on with your imagination.



## THE TRIMMED LAMP<sup>1</sup>

Lou<sup>2</sup> and Nancy were friends. They came to New York to find work because there was not enough to eat at their homes. Nancy was nineteen. Lou was twenty. Both Nancy and Lou<sup>3</sup> were very pretty. Lou found work in a laundry. She was an ironer. Nancy began to work as a sales-girl.

At the end of six months of their life in the big city, Lou met a young man named Dan. They soon became

<sup>1</sup> The Trimmed Lamp — Зажженный светильник (букв. заправленный светильник)

<sup>2</sup> Lou [lu:] — уменьшительное от женского имени Louise

<sup>3</sup> Both Nancy and Lou — И Нэнси и Лу

good friends. In fact they fell in love with each other. They went out<sup>1</sup> together several times a week.

“Aren’t you cold<sup>2</sup>, Nancy?” Lou asked her friend one evening. They were standing on the corner waiting for Dan. “I feel sorry for you. Why are you working in that old store for eight dollars a week? I made<sup>3</sup> eighteen dollars last week! Of course, ironing is not so pleasant as selling gloves in a store, but it pays<sup>4</sup>. None of the ironers make less than ten dollars a week. I like my work.”

“And I like mine,” said Nancy, “even though<sup>5</sup> I make only eight dollars a week. I like to work in a big store, and to be among beautiful things and nice people. One of our sales-girls married a steel maker from Pittsburgh. He makes a lot of money! You may be sure I’ll catch a millionaire some day! And whom can you marry working in a laundry?”

“Why, I met Dan in the laundry,” said Lou. “He came in to get his Sunday shirt and collars and saw me. I was ironing. Later he said he had noticed my arms first, how white and round they were. I tell you, some very rich men come to laundries. Of course if you want to starve and put on airs<sup>6</sup>, do as you like!”

Just then Dan came. He was an electrician, making thirty dollars a week. It was clear he was in love with Lou, he looked at her with the sad eyes of Romeo.

“Nancy, I want to introduce to you my friend, Mr. Owens. Dan, shake hands with Miss Danforth,” said Lou.

<sup>1</sup> They went out — Они ходили развлекаться (*to go out* — выходить, бывать в обществе)

<sup>2</sup> Aren’t you cold — Неужели тебе не холодно

<sup>3</sup> I made — Я заработала

<sup>4</sup> it pays — это хорошо оплачивается

<sup>5</sup> even though — даже если

<sup>6</sup> to put on airs — важничать

“I’m very glad to meet you, Miss Danforth,” said Dan. “I’ve heard so much about you from Lou.”

“Thanks,” said Nancy, “I’ve heard from her about you, too.”

“I have tickets for a theatre,” said Dan. “Let’s all go.”

The three of them<sup>1</sup> started out to have a good time together.

\* \* \*

Nancy had no gentlemen friends.<sup>2</sup> Nobody waited for her after work. Some of the sales-girls joked that she was waiting to “catch a millionaire”. “I’ll make the biggest catch in the world, — or nothing at all!” she used to<sup>3</sup> say.

One day, two of the sales-girls who worked with Nancy invited her to have dinner together with them and their gentlemen friends. The dinner took place in a fashionable café.

One of the gentlemen friends had no hair on his head, — the other wore a diamond ring and liked neither the food nor the wine<sup>3</sup>.

The next day the gentleman with the diamond ring appeared in the shop and asked Nancy to marry him. She said ‘no’. When he left, one of the girls said to Nancy:

“What a terrible fool you are!<sup>4</sup> That fellow is a millionaire — he is the son of Van Skittles himself! Are you mad, Nancy? What do you want? Do you want to be a

<sup>1</sup> The three of them — Все трое

<sup>2</sup> Nancy had no gentlemen friends. — У Нэнси не было кавалеров.

<sup>3</sup> liked neither the food nor the wine — не понравились ни кушанья, ни вино

<sup>4</sup> What a terrible fool you are! — Ты ужасная дура!

Mormon<sup>1</sup> and marry Rockefeller<sup>2</sup> and the King of Spain at the same time?"

"I don't want his money," said Nancy. "I don't like him, that's all! I want to marry a rich man, that's true. But I also want to like him!"

\* \* \*

Lou worked on<sup>3</sup> in the laundry. Out of her eighteen dollars a week she paid six dollars for her room and board. The rest of the money went for clothes.

When the day's work was over she met Dan who was always waiting for her outside the laundry. Sometimes Dan did not like her clothes, they were too bright — he thought — and in bad taste<sup>4</sup>. But she liked bright clothes, and when people in the streets looked at her, she liked that very much.

Dan and Lou always asked Nancy to come with them when they went out to have a good time.

One Saturday afternoon the two girls met, and Lou said: "Dan is always asking me to marry him. But why should I<sup>5</sup>? I am independent. Now I can do what I like with the money I make. And if I marry Dan he will not allow me to work. Nancy, what are your plans for the future? Have you caught your millionaire yet?"

"Not yet," said Nancy with a laugh. "I haven't selected one yet ..."

<sup>1</sup> Мормон [ˈmɔ:mən] — мормон(ка) (мормоны — североамериканская секта, возникшая в 30-х годах XIX в. Среди членов этой секты распространено многоженство.)

<sup>2</sup> Rockefeller [rɒkiˈfelə] — Рокфеллер (американский миллиардер)

<sup>3</sup> worked on — продолжала работать

<sup>4</sup> in bad taste — безвкусный (об одежде)

<sup>5</sup> why should I (= why should I do it) — зачем это мне нужно (букв.: почему я должна делать это)

"You are joking, of course," said Lou. "Millionaires don't notice working girls like us. Still I am sure that I'll catch one before you do."

\* \* \*

Nancy worked on. She watched and studied the rich men and women who came to the store. She hoped some day to find the man she could marry.

So she kept her lamp trimmed and burning to receive her bridegroom when he should come.<sup>1</sup>

\* \* \*

One Thursday evening Nancy left the store and walked over to the laundry. Dan and Lou had invited her to go to a musical comedy with them.

Dan was just coming out of the laundry when she arrived. There was a strange nervous look on his face.

"I hoped to find out something about her. I thought they had heard from her<sup>2</sup>," he said.

"Heard from whom? What are you talking about?" said Nancy. "Isn't Lou there?"

"I thought you knew everything," said Dan. "She hasn't been here or at the house where she lived since Monday. She took all her things from there. She told one of the girls in the laundry that she was going to Europe."

"Has anybody seen her anywhere?" asked Nancy.

Dan looked at her. His gray eyes were like steel.

<sup>1</sup> So she kept her lamp trimmed and burning to receive her bridegroom when he should come. — Ее светильник был всегда заправлен и зажжен, чтобы принять суженого, когда он появится. (Ссылка на мифологический образ невесты, ожидающей своего суженого.)

<sup>2</sup> they had heard from her — они имеют от нее известия

"They told me in the laundry," he said, "that they saw her yesterday ... in an automobile. With one of those millionaires that you and Lou were always talking about."

For the first time<sup>1</sup> in her life Nancy did not know what to say. Then she laid her hand on Dan's arm and said:

"You have no right to say such a thing to me, Dan. Do you think that she has done it because of my jokes about millionaires? I am sorry for you, but I have nothing to do with it<sup>2</sup>."

"I'm sorry I said it," answered Dan, "Don't be angry with me!"

"I have tickets for a show to-night," he said a moment later. "If you ..."

Nancy saw how miserable he was and she felt sorry for him.

"I'll come with you, Dan," she said.

\* \* \*

Three months passed before Nancy saw Lou again.

One evening she was hurrying home from the store. Suddenly somebody called her name. She turned around and saw Lou who caught her in her arms.

Nancy noticed at once that Lou had become rich. She was very well dressed and had diamond rings on her fingers.

"You little fool<sup>3</sup>," cried Lou, "I see you are still working in that store. I see you haven't caught a millionaire yet."

And then Lou looked and saw that Nancy had something better than money, something that shone brighter

<sup>1</sup> For the first time — Впервые

<sup>2</sup> I have nothing to do with it — я к этому не имею никакого отношения

<sup>3</sup> You little fool — Ах ты, глупышка

than stars in her eyes, something that was redder than a rose in her cheeks. Happiness!

"Yes, I'm still in the store," said Nancy, "but I am going to leave it next week. I've made my catch, the best catch in the world. I'm going to be married to Dan ... to Dan! He is my Dan now."

A policeman, going around the corner of the park saw two young women. One of them, with diamond rings on her fingers was crying like a child. The other, a simply dressed working girl, was trying to console her. The policeman passed on. He knew he could not help the one who was crying<sup>1</sup>.

## EXERCISES

### ? *Checking Comprehension*

#### 1 Say who:

1. came to New York to make money.
2. was nineteen.
3. was twenty.
4. worked in a laundry.
5. was a sales-girl.
6. made ten (eighteen, thirty) dollars a week.
7. paid six dollars for the room and board.
8. fell in love with each other.
9. married a steel maker from Pittsburgh.
10. hoped to catch a millionaire some day.

<sup>1</sup> he could not help the one who was crying — он не мог помочь той (девушке), которая плакала

11. was an electrician.
12. invited Nancy to have dinner at a fashionable café one day.
13. had no hair on his head.
14. wore a diamond ring.
15. asked Nancy to marry him.
16. did not want to have a millionaire's money only.
17. liked to wear bright clothes.
18. liked to be looked at.
19. kept the lamp trimmed and burning.
20. made Dan feel miserable.
21. felt sorry for him.
22. met two months later.
23. had become rich by that time.
24. had become happy by that time.

**2 Answer the following questions.**

1. How many persons are mentioned in this story?
2. What are the names of the two girls?
3. How old are they?
4. What brought them to New York?
5. How did they earn their living?
6. Whose work paid more, Nancy's or Lou's?
7. What is Dan?
8. How did Dan and Lou meet?
9. How much did Dan make a week?
10. How often did Dan and Lou go out?
11. What was Nancy's reaction to the sales-girls' jokes?
12. What kind of a man asked Nancy to marry him? How did she take it?
13. What kind of a man did Nancy hope to marry?
14. In what way did Lou spend her week's salary?

15. What was it that Dan sometimes did not like about Lou?
16. How did Nancy spend her free time?
17. What made Dan feel miserable one evening?
18. What did Nancy feel about this?
19. What told Nancy that Lou had become rich when they met in three months?
20. What told Lou that Nancy was happy?
21. What kind of a catch had Nancy made?
22. What about Lou?

**3 Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.**

1. Lou and Nancy came to New York because they wanted to marry millionaires.
2. Nancy did not like her job because it did not pay.
3. Dan fell in love with Lou at first sight.
4. Dan was a rich man.
5. Dan liked when people looked at Lou.
6. Though Nancy often said that she would catch a millionaire, she did not mean money only.
7. Though Lou loved Dan, she did not want to marry him.
8. One day Lou went away with a millionaire.
9. Her disappearance was not a big blow for Dan.
10. In two months the millionaire left Lou.
11. Lou returned to Dan.

**4 Put the sentences in the right order.**

1. Lou and Dan fell in love with each other and went out several times a week.
2. Nancy often had a good time with Lou and Dan.

3. Though Lou went out with Dan, she did not want to marry him.
4. This made Dan feel miserable.
5. Nancy and Lou met again three months later.
6. Nancy had something better than money — she had happiness.
7. The policeman could not help the crying girl.
8. Lou and Nancy came to New York to find work.
9. One of them found work in a laundry, the other — in a store.
10. Nancy had no gentlemen friends.
11. Lou and Nancy hoped to catch a millionaire some day.
12. One day Lou disappeared.
13. Nancy was sorry for Dan, and went to the theatre with him.
14. Lou had diamond rings on her fingers, and was richly dressed.



### *Working with Vocabulary and Grammar*

#### **1 Say what you understand by the following:**

1. “I will make the biggest catch in the world, — or nothing at all!”
2. It was clear he was in love with Lou, he looked at her with the sad eyes of Romeo.
3. The rest of the money went for clothes.
4. His gray eyes were like steel.
5. “I have made my catch, the biggest catch in the world.”
6. The other girl was trying to console her.

#### **2 Complete the sentences according to the story.**

1. Lou and Dan spent a lot of time together because they \_\_\_\_\_ each other.
2. After work Nancy \_\_\_\_\_ to the laundry to meet Lou.
3. When Nancy heard somebody call her she \_\_\_\_\_ and saw Lou.
4. Every free evening they \_\_\_\_\_ to have a good time together.
5. The sales-girls often \_\_\_\_\_ Nancy but she \_\_\_\_\_ their jokes.
6. The girls \_\_\_\_\_, and did not lose the hope to catch a millionaire some day.
7. The policeman \_\_\_\_\_, because he knew that he could not help the crying girl.
8. Though nobody \_\_\_\_\_ Nancy after work, she did not look sad.
9. Nancy said she was going to \_\_\_\_\_ Dan.
10. The fact that Lou was gone had nothing to \_\_\_\_\_ Nancy.

#### **3 Say which noun goes with which adjective in the story. Use them in the situations from the text.**

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. eyes   | a) pretty    |
| 2. people | b) big       |
| 3. things | c) young     |
| 4. arms   | d) old       |
| 5. men    | e) beautiful |
| 6. fool   | f) nice      |
| 7. comedy | g) steel     |
| 8. city   | h) round     |

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 9. girl     | i) rich     |
| 10. man     | j) sad      |
| 11. store   | k) terrible |
| 12. clothes | l) bright   |
| 13. look    | m) musical  |
| 14. maker   | n) nervous  |
| 15. girls   | o) crying   |

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

- pretty, beautiful, happy, miserable
- young, old, little, rich
- terrible, independent, different, intelligent
- working, selling, crying, ironing
- bakery, house, store, laundry
- bright, grey, white, round
- starve, marry, console, comedy
- Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Sunday
- worker, sales-girl, ironer, electrician
- big, sad, nice, worst

**5 Fill in the gaps using Present Perfect of the verbs in the box.**

catch, hear, select, see, be, do

- I have not \_\_\_ much about you.
- Have you \_\_\_ your millionaire, yet?
- I have not \_\_\_ one, yet.
- She has not \_\_\_ here since Monday.
- Has anybody \_\_\_ her anywhere?
- Do you think she has \_\_\_ it because of my jokes?



**Discussing the Story**

**1 Say why:**

- Lou and Nancy left their homes.
- Lou was sorry for Nancy.
- Nancy liked her work.
- Lou liked her work.
- It was clear that Dan was in love with Lou.
- Nancy had no gentlemen friends.
- Nancy refused to the millionaire with a diamond ring.
- Sales-girls were joking at Nancy.
- Lou did not want to marry Dan.
- There was a strange nervous look on Dan's face one evening.
- Lou left Dan.
- Lou was crying two months later.
- Nancy's eyes shone brighter than stars.

**2 Prove that:**

- Lou and Nancy were friends.
- Lou and Nancy were different.
- There were many tempting (соблазнительные) things in New York for simple pretty girls.
- To catch a millionaire does not always mean to find happiness.
- Nancy has made her catch.

**3 Add more information to these:**

- Lou and Nancy have already been in New York for six months.

2. Nancy has not made her big catch yet.
3. Lou has not been at the house where she lived since Monday.
4. Nancy has made the biggest catch in the world.
5. Lou worked on in the laundry.
6. Nancy worked on in the store selling gloves.
7. Three months have passed.
8. The policeman saw two young girls.
9. Once sales-girls invited Nancy to have dinner with their gentlemen friends.
10. When Nancy arrived at the laundry Dan was just coming out of it.

**4 Make up and act out the talk between:**

- Lou and Nancy (waiting for Dan).
- Nancy and Dan (after the introduction).
- Nancy and the millionaire proposing her.
- Nancy and one of the sales-girls (after Nancy's refusal).
- Lou and Nancy (talking about their future plans).
- Nancy and Dan (in the laundry after Lou had left).
- Nancy and Lou (three months later).

**5 Imagine that you are:**

- Lou. Say:
  - a) what made you leave home;
  - b) how you find life in New York;

- c) what you feel about Dan;
- d) what you feel about Nancy;
- e) why you left Dan;
- f) where you went after leaving Dan;
- g) why you were crying when meeting Nancy three months later.

- Nancy. Say:
  - a) what made you leave home;
  - b) how you met Lou;
  - c) what you think of her;
  - d) what you think of New York;
  - e) what kept you in the store;
  - f) how you spent time with Lou and Dan;
  - g) why you think Dan is your biggest catch.
- Dan. Say:
  - a) how you found yourself in New York;
  - b) how you got work;
  - c) how you met Lou;
  - d) how you spent time with her;
  - e) what you liked (didn't like) about Lou;
  - f) what you felt after her leaving;
  - g) how you came to love Nancy;
  - h) in what way you think the two girls are different.
- The millionaire with a diamond ring. Say:
  - a) what made you ask Nancy to marry you;
  - b) why you chose Lou;
  - c) where did you go with her;
  - d) what happened three months later;
  - e) why you were making your choice among working girls;
  - f) what your plans for future are.



## 6 What do you think?

1. Say what you feel about Lou, what you like about her, what you don't like. Can you imagine her future life? Give reasons for your answers.
2. Say what you feel about Nancy, her likes and dislikes. Do you think she made the right choice? What do you think her life with Dan could be? Say why you think this or that way.
3. Do you think Dan was lucky with Nancy? What kind of husband do you think he could be? What do you like (don't like) about him? Give reasons.
4. Compare salaries of Lou, Nancy, and Dan with those of working young people nowadays. Lou could spend two-thirds of her salary on clothes. How much of her (his) salary can a young girl (man) spend on clothes nowadays? Do you think life is cheaper or more expensive now?
5. Compare the way Lou and Nancy spent their free time with the way young people do it nowadays. Are there any similarities? What are the differences?



### NO STORY<sup>1</sup>

The conversation I am going to tell you about took place in the reporter's room of *The Morning Beacon*<sup>2</sup>. I was doing some work for this newspaper. I wrote about anything I could see in New York City during my long walks about its streets. I had very little money because I had no regular work<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> No story — *зд.* Рассказа не получилось (*букв.:* никакого рассказа)

<sup>2</sup> *The Morning Beacon* — «Утренний Маяк» (название газеты)

<sup>3</sup> I had no regular work — я не был в штате (*букв.:* у меня не было постоянной работы)

One day Tripp came in and stopped at my table. Tripp was working in the printing department. I think he had something to do<sup>1</sup> with pictures, because he always smelled of photographers' chemicals and his hands were always stained and burnt with acids. He was about twenty-five but looked forty. Half of his face was covered with a short red beard, which looked like a door-mat. He looked pale, miserable and unhealthy. He always borrowed money from all of us. He asked for a small sum — from twenty-five cents to a dollar. One dollar was his limit. He knew that nobody would give him more than a dollar. He sat on my table holding one hand with the other with difficulty. But it was no use: both hands were shaking. Whisky!

That day I had got five new silver dollars as an advance on a story I was writing for the paper. So I was feeling at peace with the world.

"Well, Tripp," said I looking up at him, "how are you?"

"Have you got<sup>2</sup> a dollar?" asked Tripp. He was looking more miserable than ever.

"I have," said I. And again I said: "I have five dollars in fact. And I got them with great difficulty, I can tell you. And I am very glad I got them because I need them very much." I was afraid he would ask me to give him a dollar. So I made everything clear.

"I don't want to borrow any money," said Tripp, and I was glad to hear those words. "I can give you some facts for a story and you can write it up and get a lot of money. It will make an interesting story.<sup>3</sup> It will cost you a dollar or two to get the facts for the story. But I don't want any money for myself."

<sup>1</sup> he had something to do — он имел какое-то отношение

<sup>2</sup> Have you got = Have you

<sup>3</sup> It will make an interesting story. — Получится интересный рассказ.

"What are the facts?" I asked him.

"I'll tell you," said Tripp. "It's a girl. A beauty. You have never seen a girl like her. She is a flower... She has lived in a village for twenty years and never saw New York City before. I met her on Thirty-fourth Street. I tell you, she is the most beautiful girl in the world. She stopped me in the street and asked me where she could find George Brown. Asked me where she could find **GEORGE BROWN IN NEW YORK CITY!** What do you think of that?"

"I talked to her, and found out that she was going to marry a young farmer named Hiram Dodd next week. But she cannot forget her first love — George Brown. George left his village some years ago, and came to the city to make his fortune<sup>1</sup>. But he forgot to go back to his village, so after some time she agreed to marry Hiram Dodd. And now a few days before the wedding Ada — her name is Ada Lowery — suddenly went to the railroad station and took the train for New York City. She is looking for her George. You understand women, I hope: George was not there, so she wanted him<sup>2</sup>.

"Well, you know, I couldn't leave her in the streets of New York. She was sure that the first person she asked about George Brown would say: 'George Brown? — Let me see<sup>3</sup>... Is he a short man with light-blue eyes? Yes? Then you will find him on One-hundred and Twenty-fifth Street a little way from the bakery.' Do you see now what a child she is? A beautiful child! But you must see her!

"What could I do?" Tripp continued. "I never have money in the morning. And she has paid her last cent for her railroad ticket. So I took her to a boarding-house on

<sup>1</sup> to make his fortune — чтобы разбогатеть

<sup>2</sup> George was not there, so she wanted him — раз Джорджа не было с ней, значит он ей стал нужен

<sup>3</sup> Let me see — Одну минуточку (букв.: дайте мне подумать)

Thirty-second Street where I used to live. I left her there. We shall have to pay one dollar for her room. That is the price per day<sup>1</sup>. I'll show you the house."

I was angry. "What are you talking about, Tripp?" I said. I thought you had facts for a story. Every train brings in or takes out<sup>2</sup> hundreds of young girls! What kind of story<sup>3</sup> can I make out of this?"

"I am sorry you don't see what an interesting story you could write<sup>4</sup>," said Tripp. "You could describe the beauty of the girl; you could write about true love! Well, you know how to do it. I am sure you could get fifteen dollars for the story. And it will cost you only four dollars."

"How will it cost me four dollars?" I asked him.

"One dollar for the room, and two dollars to pay for the girl's ticket home."

"And the fourth dollar?"

"One dollar to me," said Tripp, "for whisky. Do you agree?"

I did not answer him but only smiled and began writing again.

"You don't understand," said Tripp, looking more miserable than before. "This girl must be sent home to-day. Not to-night nor to-morrow, but to-day. I can't do anything for her. I thought you could make a newspaper story out of it and get some money for it. But no matter<sup>5</sup> whether you want to write the story or not — she must get back home before night!"

<sup>1</sup> per day — в день

<sup>2</sup> brings in or takes out — привозит или увозит

<sup>3</sup> What kind of story — Какой же рассказ

<sup>4</sup> you could write — вы могли бы написать (сослагательное наклонение)

<sup>5</sup> no matter — неважно, не имеет значения

And then I began to feel sorry for the girl. I knew that my three dollars would be spent on Ada Lowery. But I promised myself that Tripp would not get his dollar for whisky. Very angry I put on my coat and hat.

It took us half an hour to get to the boarding-house. Tripp rang the bell.

"Give me one of the dollars — quick!" he said.

A woman opened the door a little. Tripp gave her the dollar without a word, and she let us in<sup>1</sup>.

"She is in the parlor," said the woman, turning her back on us.

In the dark parlor a girl was sitting at a table. She was crying. Yes, she was a beauty! Crying had only made her beautiful eyes brighter.<sup>2</sup>

"Miss Lowery, this is my friend Mr. Chalmers," said Tripp. He looked like a beggar in his old coat and I was ashamed when he called me his 'friend'.

"My friend," said Tripp again, "will tell you, Miss Lowery, the same that I did. He is a reporter and he can talk better than I can. That's why I have brought him here. He is a very clever man. He will tell you what is the best thing to do."

"Miss Lowery," I began and stopped. I did not know what to say. "I shall be glad to help you, of course, but first tell me your story, please..."

"It's the first time I have ever been to New York<sup>3</sup>," said the girl. "I had no idea that it was such a big place. And I met Mr... Mr. Flip in the street and asked him

<sup>1</sup> let us in — впустила нас

<sup>2</sup> Crying had only made her beautiful eyes brighter. — Слезы только усилили блеск ее прекрасных глаз.

<sup>3</sup> It's the first time I have ever been to New York — Я впервые приехала в Нью-Йорк

about a friend of mine, and he brought me here and asked me to wait.”

“I advise you, Miss Lowery,” said Tripp, “to tell Mr. Chalmers all. He is a friend of mine, and he will tell you what to do.”

“Why, of course,” said Ada. “There is nothing to tell ... only ... that I was going to marry Hiram Dodd next Thursday evening. He has got two hundred acres of land and one of the best farms in our village. But this morning I told my mother that I was going to spend the day with Susie Adams. It was a lie, of course ... but I don’t care<sup>1</sup>. And I came to New York by train, and I met Mr ... Mr. Flip in the street and asked him if he knew where I could find G-G-G ... George...”

“Miss Lowery,” Tripp stopped her, “you told me that you liked this young man, Hiram Dodd. You also told me that he was in love with you and was very good to you<sup>2</sup>.”

“Of course, I like him,” said Miss Lowery. “And of course he is good to me. Everybody is good to me.”

Of course, all men were good to Ada. I was sure that men would always be good to her: she was so beautiful!

“But,” continued Miss Lowery, “last night I began thinking about G ... — George ... and I ...”

And she began to cry again. Such a beautiful spring storm! I was sorry that I could not be of great help to her. I was not George. And I was glad that I was not Hiram. I was glad and sorry at the same time.

By and by<sup>3</sup> the storm passed. She smiled and went on with her story.

“George Brown and I were in love with each other since he was eight and I was five. When he was nineteen — that was four years ago — he left our village and went to the city. He said he was going to be a policeman or a president of a railroad company or something like that. He promised to come back for me. But I have never heard from him<sup>1</sup> any more. And I ... I liked him.”

She was going to cry again. But then Tripp said quickly to me: “Mister Chalmers, can you tell the lady what is the best thing to do now?”

“Miss Lowery,” said I, “life is hard for all of us. We seldom marry those whom we first love. You say that Mr. Dodd is very good to you and that you like him. I am sure you will be happy when you marry him.”

“Yes,” said Miss Lowery, “I can get along with him<sup>2</sup>. He promised me an automobile and a motor-boat. And still, when the time of our wedding was so close — I began thinking about George. I know, he doesn’t write me because something bad has happened to him. On the day he left, he and I got a hammer and a chisel and cut a dime into two pieces. I took one piece and he took the other. We promised to be true to each other and always keep the pieces till we meet again. I keep my piece at home. I see now that it was silly to come up here looking for him. I didn’t know what a big place it is.”

Tripp laughed. I saw he was trying to be of help in order to get his whisky dollar.

“Oh,” he said, “the boys from the country forget their girls when they come to the city. I am afraid he is in love with another girl now, or may be he has gone to the

<sup>1</sup> I don’t care — мне все равно

<sup>2</sup> he was in love with you and was very good to you — он влюблен в вас и очень добр к вам

<sup>3</sup> By and by — Вскоре

<sup>1</sup> I have never heard from him — я не имела от него никаких вестей

<sup>2</sup> I can get along with him — я с ним уживусь (*to get along* — ладить)

dogs because of whisky<sup>1</sup>. You listen to Mr. Chalmers and go home, and everything will be all right.”

At last she agreed to go home. The three of us went to the station. The price of a ticket to her village was only a dollar and eighty cents. I bought the ticket and also a red, red rose for Miss Lowery. We said good-bye to her.

It was over at last.<sup>2</sup> Tripp and I looked at each other. He looked more miserable than ever.”

“Can you make a story out of it?” he asked.

“Not a line<sup>3</sup>,” said I. “There is nothing interesting in all this. But we should be glad that we have helped the little girl. That’s all.”

“I’m sorry,” said Tripp softly. “I’m sorry you’ve had to spend money.”

“Let’s try to forget it,” I said. I was not going to give him a dollar for whisky.

Tripp unbuttoned his coat to take a handkerchief out of his pocket. As he did so I noticed a cheap watch-chain across his vest. Something was hanging from the chain. I took it in my hand. It was half of a dime. It had been cut in halves<sup>4</sup> with a chisel.

“What?” I said, looking at him in surprise.

“Oh, yes,” he answered, softly. “George Brown, now Tripp. What’s the use?<sup>5</sup>”

I took a dollar out of my pocket and put it into Tripp’s hand.

<sup>1</sup> he has gone to the dogs because of whisky — его жизнь загублена, так как он спился

<sup>2</sup> It was over at last. — Наконец, все это было позади.

<sup>3</sup> Not a line — Ни единой строчки

<sup>4</sup> in halves — пополам (на две половинки)

<sup>5</sup> What’s the use? — А что толку?

## EXERCISES

### ? *Checking Comprehension*

#### 1 Answer the following questions.

1. How many persons are mentioned in this story?
2. What are their names and occupation?
3. Where did the event take place? What tells you about it?
4. How old were the main characters?
5. What kind of work did the reporter do?
7. What was Tripp?
8. What told about his occupation?
9. How old did Tripp look?
10. What made him look this age?
11. What kind of a habit did Tripp have?
12. What made the reporter feel at peace with the world that day?
13. What did Tripp offer the author?
14. In what way did Tripp meet the girl?
15. What made Ada come to New York?
16. Where did Tripp take Ada to?
17. What was the price per day in the boarding-house?
18. How much did Tripp ask the reporter to give him? What for?
19. What kind of a man was Ada going to marry?
20. What kind of a lie did Ada tell her mother?
21. What kind of a story did Ada tell the reporter?
22. In what way did the reporter help the girl?
23. What made the reporter give one dollar to Tripp?

**2 Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.**

1. The conversation took place between the reporter and the girl.
2. Tripp looked older because of his beard.
3. Tripp always asked for a dollar.
4. Tripp gave the reporter some facts for a very interesting story.
5. Ada took the train to New York to find the man who had promised to marry her.
6. Ada stopped Tripp in the street to ask him the way to the boarding-house.
7. The woman did not let the reporter and Tripp come in before they had given her a dollar.
8. The young man, the girl was going to marry, was very good to her.
9. The young man, the girl was going to marry, was a policeman.
10. The girl had half of a dime in her hand.
11. It was difficult to make the girl agree to go back home.
12. The reporter did not give Tripp a dollar for whisky.
13. Tripp felt happy that the girl had left.
14. The reporter made an interesting story out of Tripp's facts.

**3 Complete the sentences.**

1. The reporter had no regular work, so \_\_\_\_ .
2. Tripp's hands were always stained and burned with acids since he \_\_\_\_ .
3. Tripp looked forty but \_\_\_\_ .

4. Tripp's hands were shaking because \_\_\_\_ .
5. Tripp said that the reporter would get a lot of money if \_\_\_\_ .
6. Ada was going to marry a farmer but \_\_\_\_ .
7. Ada paid her last cent for the railroad ticket, so \_\_\_\_ .
8. The best thing to do for the girl was \_\_\_\_ .
9. The girl said that George Brown had promised to \_\_\_\_ .
10. Everybody was good to Ada because \_\_\_\_ .
11. Ada realized that it had been silly to come up to New York \_\_\_\_ .
12. Ada did not know \_\_\_\_ .
13. Tripp was trying to be of help in order \_\_\_\_ .
14. The reporter noticed a cheap watch-chain when \_\_\_\_ .
15. Tripp told the story that \_\_\_\_ .

**4 Put the sentences in the right order.**

1. Tripp tells the reporter a story of the girl from the village.
2. Ada tells her mother a lie in order to go to New York.
3. Tripp takes Ada to a boarding-house.
4. Tripp looks more miserable than ever.
5. Tripp asks the reporter to spend three dollars on the girl.
6. They see the girl sitting in the parlor and crying.
7. Ada says that she has never been to New York before.
8. On the day when George leaves the village they bring a hammer and chisel and cut a dime into two pieces.
9. They promise to be true to each other, and keep the pieces till they meet again.

10. The reporter sees half a dime hanging on a chain across Tripp's vest.
11. The reporter gives Tripp a dollar.
12. At last the girl agrees to go home.
13. She takes one half, and George takes the other.
14. Ada says that she is going to marry a farmer next Thursday.
15. The reporter is ashamed when Tripp calls him 'friend'.
16. Tripp used to live in a village.
17. Ada stops Tripp in the street and asks him where she can find George Brown.
18. Tripp comes to the reporter's room to tell a story.
19. The reporter is angry with Tripp because he finds no story in Tripp's story.
20. The reporter feels that he will spend three dollars for Ada.
21. Tripp and the reporter go to the boarding-house.



### *Working with Vocabulary and Grammar*

#### **1 Say what you understand by these:**

1. That day I had got five new silver dollars as an advance on a story.
2. I made everything clear.
3. "She is in the parlor," said the woman, turning her back on us.
4. Every train brings in and takes out hundreds of young girls.
5. He said he was going to be a policeman or a president of a railway company, or something like that.

6. Life is hard for all of us. We seldom marry those whom we first love.
7. We promised to be true to each other.
8. Tripp unbuttoned his coat to take a handkerchief out of his pocket.

#### **2 Match the words in two columns (according to the text).**

##### **a)**

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. to borrow   | a) one's fortune |
| 2. to make     | b) no idea       |
| 3. to ring     | c) money         |
| 4. to have     | d) one's coat    |
| 5. to unbutton | e) the bell      |
| 6. to keep     | f) a lie         |
| 7. to tell     | g) place         |
| 8. to turn     | h) one's back    |
| 9. to take     | i) the pieces    |

##### **b)**

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. regular    | a) beard       |
| 2. printing   | b) dollar      |
| 3. red        | c) farmer      |
| 4. shaking    | d) department  |
| 5. silver     | e) work        |
| 6. young      | f) hands       |
| 7. railroad   | g) story       |
| 8. beautiful  | h) parlor      |
| 9. boarding   | i) station     |
| 10. last      | j) eyes        |
| 11. newspaper | k) love        |
| 12. true      | l) cent        |
| 13. dark      | m) watch-chain |

- 14. old                      n) storm
- 15. clever                    o) man
- 16. spring                   p) coat
- 17. cheap                    q) house

**3 Fill in to look or to look like in the right form.**

1. Tripp was about twenty-five, but he \_\_\_ forty.
2. Tripp \_\_\_ a beggar in his old coat.
3. Tripp \_\_\_ pale, miserable and unhealthy.
4. His short red beard \_\_\_ a door-mat.
5. The girl was crying, and her beautiful eyes \_\_\_ more beautiful.
6. When the girl left Tripp \_\_\_ even more miserable.

**4 Fill in the gaps with the word combinations from the box below. Use each one only once.**

to be sorry for  
 to be ashamed  
 to be in love with  
 to be kind to  
 to be good to  
 to be over  
 to be glad  
 to be close  
 to be true to each other  
 to be of some help

1. The reporter \_\_\_ when Tripp called him 'friend'.
2. Though the reporter \_\_\_ Tripp he did not want to give him a dollar.
3. The reporter wanted to \_\_\_ to the girl.

4. When everything \_\_\_ at last, Tripp asked the reporter if he could make a story out of that.
5. They promised to \_\_\_ till they meet again.
6. When the wedding day \_\_\_ she began thinking of George.
7. She was so beautiful that all men \_\_\_ her.
8. George and Ada \_\_\_ each other when they were little children.
9. The girl said that Hiram Dodd \_\_\_ always \_\_\_ her.
10. The reporter \_\_\_ that Tripp was not going to borrow money from him.

**5 Complete the sentences with clauses of time or condition.**

1. Tripp said that the reporter would get a lot of money if \_\_\_ .
2. Tripp said that it would cost the reporter a dollar or two if \_\_\_ .
3. The farmer will give Ada an automobile and a motor-boat if \_\_\_ .
4. Tripp said to the girl that the reporter would help her if \_\_\_ .
5. The reporter was sure that the girl would be happy when \_\_\_ .
6. George and Ada promised to each other that they would keep the pieces till \_\_\_ .
7. The girl thought that George would never come back if \_\_\_ .

**6 Change the sentences to reported speech.**

1. "Well, Tripp," said I, looking up at him, "how are you?"



2. "Have you got a dollar?" asked Tripp.
3. "What could I do?" Tripp continued. "I never have money in the morning."
4. "What are you talking about, Tripp?" I said.
5. "I am sorry you don't see what an interesting story you could write," said Tripp.
6. "How will it cost me four dollars?" I asked him.
7. "One dollar to me, for whisky. Do you agree?"
8. "Give me one of the dollars — quick!" he said.
9. "Miss Lowery, this is my friend Mr. Chalmers," said Tripp.
10. "Yes," said Miss Lowery, "I can get along with him."
11. "Can you make a story out of it?" he asked.
12. "Let's try to forget it," I said.



### ***Discussing the Story***

#### **1 Say why:**

1. The reporter had very little money.
2. Tripp came up to the reporter's table that day.
3. The reporter knew that Tripp had something to do with pictures.
4. Tripp looked much older his age.
5. Tripp needed four dollars that day.
6. Ada came to New York.
7. Ada told a lie to her mother.
8. Tripp took Ada to a boarding-house.
9. The reporter was angry with Tripp.
10. The reporter went to the boarding-house.
11. The woman opened the door only a little when Tripp and the reporter arrived.

12. The girl was crying in the parlor.
13. The girl was sitting in the parlor, but not in the room of the boarding-house.
14. The reporter was ashamed.
15. Ada had no idea what a big city New York was.
16. The reporter was sure that men would always be good to Ada.
17. The reporter was glad that he was not Hiram.
18. George Brown had gone to the city.
19. Ada had never heard of him since then.
20. George and Ada had cut a dime into two halves.
21. Tripp looked more miserable than ever when Ada left for the village.
22. The reporter looked in surprise at Tripp.

#### **2 Prove that:**

1. Ada is not still indifferent to George.
2. Ada is a country girl.
3. George is unhappy about Ada's wedding.
4. The reporter likes Ada.
5. Life is hard in a big city.
6. George's dream to make a fortune in the city is not likely to come true. (*is not likely to come true — вероятно не сбудется*)

#### **3 Add more information to the following:**

1. The reporter was doing some work for the newspaper.
2. The girl's name was Ada Lowery.
3. "I can give you some facts for the story."
4. The reporter began to feel sorry for the girl.
5. "I have never been to New York."

6. Her cry was like a beautiful spring storm.
7. They cut a dime into two halves.
8. At last Ada agreed to go home.
9. There was something hanging from the chain.

**4 Make up and act out the talk between:**

- The reporter and Tripp (in the reporter's room).
- Tripp and Ada (in the street).
- Tripp and Ada (in the boarding-house).
- Ada and the reporter (in the boarding-house).
- Ada and the reporter (at the railroad station).
- Ada and Tripp (at the railroad station).
- Tripp and the reporter (after Ada had left).

**5 Imagine that you are:**

- The reporter. Say:
  - a) what kind of work you did;
  - b) how often you feel at peace with the world, and what makes you feel like that;
  - c) what you felt about Tripp before knowing his story;
  - d) what made you spend money on the girl;
  - e) what you felt about the girl when she told you her story;
  - f) what you felt about Tripp after knowing his story.
- Tripp. Say:
  - a) what kind of life you had when living in the village;
  - b) what Ada was for you at that time;
  - c) how much free time you had, and in what way you and Ada spent your free time;

- d) what made you leave the village;
- e) how you find the life in the big city (compared to that of the village);
- f) how you met Ada in New York, and what you were feeling about that;
- g) how you took the news of her wedding;
- h) what you were feeling after she had left;
- i) what happened to you after Ada's departure.

- Ada. Say:
  - a) what your life had been like before George left the village;
  - b) what your life was like after he had left the village;
  - c) how Hiram Dodd came into your life;
  - d) what your mother felt about Hiram Dodd;
  - e) what made you go to look for George;
  - f) what you felt about Tripp when you met him;
  - g) why you were so unhappy in the boarding-house;
  - h) what you felt about the reporter;
  - i) why you agreed to go home without finding George.
- The woman in the boarding-house. Say:
  - a) why you were not very friendly with your boarders;
  - b) what you felt about the crying girl.

**6 What do you think?**

1. Do you think life in the country and in a big city is different for young people? In what way is it different or similar?

2. Do you think young people have similar problems when coming to a big city as they had in the days of the writer? What do you think are similarities and differences? Do you think people in the country are different from those living in a city? If so, what are the differences?
3. What do you think are advantages and disadvantages of living in the country and in a big city (take into account jobs, education, entertainment, pollution, transportation, food)? Where do you prefer to live and why?



## THE RANSOM OF RED CHIEF<sup>1</sup>

I am going to tell you a story about how we tried to kidnap a child.

Bill and I were in a small town in the state of Alabama when the idea of kidnapping came to us. We needed money. Kidnapping seemed to us the best way to get a lot of money. It did not take us long to select a child for kidnapping. We selected the only child of a rich man named Ebenezer Dorset.

The kid was a boy of ten, with a face full of freckles. His hair was red, in fact it was bright red. We hoped that

<sup>1</sup> The Ransom of Red Chief — Выкуп за Вождя Краснокожих

Ebenezer would be glad to give us a ransom of two thousand dollars for his son. But wait till I tell you the story.

About two miles from the town there was a little mountain covered with a thick wood. There was a cave in the mountain. We kept our food and things in the cave.

One evening we drove in a buggy past Ebenezer's house. The kid was in the street. He was throwing stones at a cat.

"Hey, little boy," said Bill, "would you like to have a bag of candy and a nice ride<sup>1</sup>?"

The boy threw a stone at Bill and hit him straight in the eye.

"Old Ebenezer will have to pay an extra five hundred dollars<sup>2</sup> for this," said Bill, getting out of the buggy.

It took Bill some time to catch the boy and drag him into the buggy. The boy fought like a bear. At last we drove away.

We took him up to the cave. When it became dark I drove to the little village, three miles away, where we had hired the buggy and left it there. Then I walked back to the cave in the mountain.

When I came up Bill was sitting near the fire at the entrance of the cave. He was putting plaster on the scratches on his face and arms. The boy was watching the fire. He had two bird feathers in his red hair. When I came up he raised the stick he was holding and cried:

"Ha! you wicked pale-face! Do you dare to enter the camp of Red Chief, the terror of the land?"

"He's all right now,"<sup>3</sup> said Bill, "who was examining the scratches on his legs. We are playing Indian. He is

Red Chief and I am his prisoner. To-morrow at sunrise he is going to scalp me. By God<sup>1</sup> that kid can kick hard<sup>2</sup>!"

The boy was having a good time. He liked our cave very much. And he liked to play Indian and to be Red Chief. He forgot that he was a prisoner himself. He gave me the name of Snake-eye, the Spy<sup>3</sup>. He told me that he was going to burn me in the fire at sunrise.

Then we had supper. The boy's mouth was full of bacon and bread but he began to talk. He made a long dinner speech.<sup>4</sup> It was something like this:

"I like this very much. I never camped before. I hate to go to school. Are there any real Indians in these woods? I want some more bacon. We have two dogs. Are the stars hot? I don't like girls. My father has a lot of money. A parrot can talk but a fish can't. Have you beds to sleep on in this cave? What makes your nose so red, Snake-eye?"

Every few minutes he remembered that he was Red Chief, so he got up and ran to the entrance of the cave to see if there were any pale-face spies hiding there. Now and then<sup>5</sup> he gave a loud war-cry and Bill shivered. That boy terrorized Bill from the very beginning.

"Red Chief," I said to the boy, "do you want to go home?"

"What for?" he asked. "I have no fun at home. I hate to go to school. I like camping here. Are you going to take me home, Snake-eye?"

<sup>1</sup> By God — Ей-богу

<sup>2</sup> that kid can kick hard — ну и здорово же лягается этот мальчишка

<sup>3</sup> Snake-eye, the Spy — Шпион-Змеиный глаз

<sup>4</sup> He made a long dinner speech. — Он произнес за обедом длинную речь.

<sup>5</sup> Now and then — Время от времени

<sup>1</sup> would you like to have a bag of candy and a nice ride — хочешь получить пакетик конфет и прокатиться немного

<sup>2</sup> old Ebenezer will have to pay an extra five hundred dollars — старику Эбenezеру придется заплатить лишние пятьсот долларов

<sup>3</sup> He's all right now — Сейчас он еще ничего

"Not right away<sup>1</sup>," I said. "We'll stay here in the cave for some time."

"All right," he said, "that will be fine. I never had such fun in all my life."

We went to bed at about eleven o'clock. We put Red Chief between us. We were not afraid he would run away. But for three hours we could not fall asleep. Every now and then Red Chief jumped up and shouted in Bill's ear or mine: "Somebody is coming. Who is there?"

At last I fell asleep. I dreamed that I had been kidnapped and tied to a tree by a pirate with red hair.

Early in the morning I was awakened by terrible screams. They came from Bill. I jumped up to see what had happened. Red Chief was sitting on Bill's chest. With one hand he was holding Bill's hair. In the other he had the knife which we used for cutting bacon. He was trying to take Bill's scalp, according to his promise the evening before<sup>2</sup>.

I took the knife away from the kid and told him to go back to sleep. He did so. But from that moment on Bill knew no peace. He did not close his eyes in sleep as long as that boy was with us. I could not sleep myself. I remembered that Red Chief had promised to burn me in the fire at sunrise. I wasn't nervous or afraid but I could not sleep. So I sat up and smoked my pipe.

"Why are you getting up so early, Sam?" asked Bill.

"Oh, I want a smoke," said I, "that's all!"

"You lie," said Bill. "You are afraid! He said he would burn you at sunrise. And you are afraid he will do it. And he will<sup>3</sup> if he finds a match. What shall we do, Sam?"

<sup>1</sup> Not right away (*ам.*) — Не сразу

<sup>2</sup> according to his promise the evening before — как он обещал накануне вечером (*букв.: согласно своему обещанию*)

<sup>3</sup> And he will = and he will do it — И он сделает это

Do you think anybody will pay us money to have this little devil back home?"

"Of course," I said, "parents love their kids even if they are little devils. Now, Bill, you and the Chief get up and cook some breakfast. I'll go up to the top of the mountain to look around."

From the top of the mountain I looked down at the town. I saw the streets very clearly. They were very quiet. I did not see any parents running around, looking for their son.<sup>1</sup> And I did not see any policemen arresting anybody for kidnapping a kid. Everything was quiet. Maybe, I said to myself, they have not yet discovered that the boy has been kidnapped.

When I returned to the cave I saw a frightened Bill standing with his back to the wall. The boy was going to hit him with a large stone.

"He put a hot potato down my back<sup>2</sup>," explained Bill. "Then he pressed the potato to my back with his foot. So I had to box his ears<sup>3</sup>."

I took the stone away from the boy and told him and Bill to make peace.

"You'll be sorry for that," said the boy to Bill. "Nobody has ever hit the Red Chief. Those who tried, had to pay for it..."

After breakfast the boy took something out of his pocket. It was a sling. Then he went out of the cave.

"What is he up to now<sup>4</sup>?" said Bill nervously. "Is he going to run away, Sam?"

<sup>1</sup> I did not see any parents running around, looking for their son. — Я не видел, чтобы какие-нибудь родители метались в поисках своего сына.

<sup>2</sup> He put a hot potato down my back — Он положил мне за шиворот горячую картофелину

<sup>3</sup> to box his ears — надавать ему пощечин (*a box in the ear* — пощечина)

<sup>4</sup> What is he up to now — Что он сейчас замышляет

"No fear of that<sup>1</sup>," I said. "He doesn't look like a boy who likes to stay at home. Quite the contrary.<sup>2</sup> And he is having a good time here. But now we must make our plans to get the ransom for him. I don't think his father has noticed his disappearance yet. Maybe he thinks the boy is sleeping at his aunt's house. She lives a little way from him. But to-day they will discover that he has disappeared. We must send a letter to his father to-night, demanding the two thousand dollars for the boy's return."

At that moment we heard a kind of war-cry<sup>3</sup>. It came from Red Chief who was sending a shot from his sling.

A stone as big as an egg hit Bill behind his left ear. He fell across the fire which we had made to cook our breakfast. I dragged him out of the fire and threw cold water on his head for half an hour. At last Bill opened his eyes.

"Take it easy, Bill," I said. "You will be all right soon."

"Please, Sam, please," said Bill, "do not leave me here alone!"

I went out and caught the boy. I shook him until his freckles rattled.<sup>4</sup>

"If you don't stop doing such things," I said, "I'll take you home at once. Now, are you going to be good, or not?"

"I was only playing," he said, "I didn't want to hit him. I'll be good, Snake-eye. Don't send me home. May I play the Black Scout to-day?<sup>5</sup>"

"What kind of game is it<sup>6</sup>?" I asked. "I don't know it. Now I am going away on business for some time. You

<sup>1</sup> No fear of that — Этого бояться нечего

<sup>2</sup> Quite the contrary. — Совсем наоборот.

<sup>3</sup> a kind of war-cry — что-то вроде военного клича

<sup>4</sup> I shook him until his freckles rattled. — Я тряс его до тех пор, пока у него не загремели (не застучали друг о друга) веснушки.

<sup>5</sup> May I play the Black Scout to-day? — Можно мне сегодня поиграть в разведчиков?

<sup>6</sup> What kind of game is it — Что это за игра

play with Mr. Bill to-day. Come in and make peace with him. Say you are sorry that you have hit him. Do what I tell you, or you will go home at once!"

Red Chief and Bill shook hands and made peace. I took Bill aside and told him I was going to send a letter to the boy's father from the nearest post office. In the letter we shall demand the ransom of two thousand dollars and tell him how to pay the money.

"You know, Sam," said Bill, "that I have always stood by you<sup>1</sup>. I have helped you in everything you did. I have never been afraid of the police or anything till we kidnapped this two-legged sky-rocket. The more I stay with him the more nervous I become. Please, don't leave me with him for a long time!"

"I'll be back in the afternoon," I said. "Play with the kid and be kind to him. And now let's write the letter."

We took paper and pencil and began to write the letter. Bill asked me to make the ransom fifteen hundred dollars instead of two thousand. He was afraid old Dorset would not pay two thousand dollars for the "freckled wild cat". That is what he called the boy.<sup>2</sup>

"You will get a thousand and I will take only five hundred," he said.

This is what we wrote:

"Ebenezer Dorset.

We are hiding your boy in a place which is very far from your town. Don't look for him. It is useless. Neither you nor the police can find him. So, don't try! You can

<sup>1</sup> I have always stood by you — я всегда тебя поддерживал (*to stand by* — помогать, поддерживать)

<sup>2</sup> That is what he called the boy. — Так он окрестил (назвал) мальчишку.

have him back only on these terms: We demand fifteen hundred dollars for his return. If you agree — write a note and send it with your messenger to-night at half-past eight. A little way from the wood there are three large trees on the road. There is a fence opposite these trees. And at the foot of the fence-post<sup>1</sup> opposite the third tree your messenger will find a small paper box.

He must put the letter with your answer in that box and go back at once. At midnight you must put the money into the same paper box.

If you do not do as we ask you to do — you will never see your boy again. If you pay the money — it will take us only three hours to bring him back.

#### Two Desperate Men.<sup>2</sup>

I addressed the letter to Ebenezer Dorset, and put it into my pocket. As I was leaving, the boy came up to me and said:

“Snake-eye, you said I could play the Black Scout while you are away.”

“Play it, of course,” said I. “Mr. Bill will play with you. What kind of game is it?”

“I am the Black Scout and I have to ride a horse. I am tired of playing Indian... I want to be the Black Scout.”

“But what am I to do<sup>3</sup>?” asked Bill.

“You are the horse,” said the boy. “Get down on your hands and knees<sup>4</sup> and I’ll ride on you.”

<sup>1</sup> at the foot of the fence-post — под столбом (букв.: у подножья столба)

<sup>2</sup> Two desperate men. — Двое отчаянных.

<sup>3</sup> But what am I to do — А мне что делать (Глагол *to be* с последующим инфинитивом обозначает долженствование.)

<sup>4</sup> Get down on your hands and knees — Становись на четвереньки

“How far are you going to ride?” asked Bill.

“Ninety miles,” was the answer.

“Ninety miles!” said Bill. “For Heaven’s sake, Sam, hurry back. Return as quickly as you can. I’m sorry we didn’t ask for a thousand dollars only!”

I walked to the town. While posting the letter at the post office I listened to the people’s talk. A man was telling his friend that old Ebenezer Dorset’s son had been lost or kidnapped. That was all I wanted to know. I posted the letter.

When I got back to the cave I could find neither Bill nor the boy. So I lighted my pipe and sat down to have a rest.

At the end of half an hour I saw Bill. He was walking softly towards the cave. Behind him I saw the boy walking as softly as Bill. He was smiling. Bill stopped, took off his hat. He was hot. The boy also stopped about three yards behind him.

“Sam,” said Bill, “you may think I am a bad comrade, but I couldn’t help it<sup>1</sup>. You know I used to take part in many dangerous plans. You know I have always stood by you and was of great help to you in everything you did. But this time I couldn’t help it... The boy is gone. I have sent him home. Everything is lost. My patience has come to an end.”

“What’s the matter<sup>2</sup>, Bill?” I asked him.

“He rode me,” said Bill. “He rode me ninety miles. Then he gave me oats to eat. And it was not real oats of course, — it was earth. And then for an hour he asked me questions and I had to explain why there is nothing in holes; why a road runs in both directions; why grass is green. So at the end of two hours I took him by the ear and dragged him

<sup>1</sup> I couldn’t help it — я не мог совладать с собой

<sup>2</sup> What’s the matter — В чем дело

down the mountain. On the way down<sup>1</sup> he kicked my legs black and blue from the knees down<sup>2</sup>. He bit my hand so hard that I have to use some iodine now. But I am glad to say he is gone<sup>3</sup>. He is gone home. I showed him the road to the town and kicked him so hard that he fell down. I am sorry we have lost the ransom. But we had to choose: either the ransom or<sup>4</sup> Bill Driscoll goes to the madhouse." There was peace and happiness in Bill's face.

"Bill," I said, "is your heart strong?"

"I think so," said Bill, "why do you ask?"

"If your heart is strong," said I, "you may turn around and look."

Bill turned around and saw the boy. As soon as he saw him he sat down on the ground. I raised him with difficulty. For an hour I was afraid for his mind.<sup>5</sup> It took me a long time to explain that there was still hope. I told him we would get the ransom that night and go away at sunrise.

Some time passed and Bill was able to give the boy a weak smile. He also promised to play war with him.

I acted according to our plan. I went to the three trees in the road. At half-past eight I was already in the tree, waiting for the messenger. I had had to climb up the tree because there were open fields on all sides. I was afraid to be seen walking up to the tree.<sup>6</sup>

Soon a young boy rode up to the trees on a bicycle. He found the paper box at the foot of the fence-post and

put an envelope into it. Then he rode away. I waited for an hour. When I was sure that no one was looking I got down from the tree. I took the envelope and ran back to the cave as fast as I could. I opened the envelope and took out the note. It was written in pen. I read it to Bill. This is what Ebenezer Dorset wrote:

"Two Desperate Men.

Gentlemen. I have received your letter to-day by post. You ask me for fifteen hundred dollars' ransom for the return of my son Johnny. I think you are asking too much for him. That is why I am making you a counter-proposition and I hope you will agree to it. You bring Johnny home and pay me two hundred and fifty dollars in cash,<sup>1</sup> and I agree to take him off your hands<sup>2</sup>. I advise you to bring him back at night because of the neighbours. They are sure he is lost. If they see you bringing him back, — they may kill you.

Yours Ebenezer Dorset."

"God!" said I, "the old man is mad..."

Then I looked at Bill and stopped. I had never seen such miserable eyes.

"Sam," said Bill, "what's two hundred and fifty dollars, after all<sup>3</sup>? We have the money. One more night with the boy<sup>4</sup> and you will have to take me to the madhouse. I think we must agree to Mr. Dorset's kind proposition. Oh, Sam, please, let us pay the money and go away from here!"

<sup>1</sup> in cash — наличными

<sup>2</sup> to take him off your hands — зд. освободить вас от него (букв.: взять с ваших рук долой)

<sup>3</sup> after all — в конце концов

<sup>4</sup> One more night with the boy — Еще одна ночь с этим мальчишкой

<sup>1</sup> On the way down — Пока мы спускались (по дороге вниз)

<sup>2</sup> he kicked my legs black and blue from the knees down — он лягался так, что у меня все ноги от колен к низу в синяках

<sup>3</sup> he is gone — его нет (он ушел)

<sup>4</sup> either ... or — либо ... либо

<sup>5</sup> For an hour I was afraid for his mind. — Целый час я опасался за его рассудок.

<sup>6</sup> I was afraid to be seen walking up to the tree. — Я боялся, что меня увидят, когда я буду идти к дереву.



“To tell you the truth, Bill,” I said, “I am tired of our little friend too. We’ll take him home, pay the ransom and leave the town at once.”

We took Johnny home that night. We told him that his father had bought a rifle and mocassins for him. We also promised to hunt bears with him the next day.

It was twelve o’clock when we knocked at Ebenezer’s front door. He opened the door and, instead of receiving money from him, Bill put two hundred and fifty dollars into his hand.

When the boy saw that we were going to leave him at home he screamed and ran after us. His father caught him and held him.

“How long can you hold him?” asked Bill.

“I’m not so strong as I used to be,” said old Dorset, “but I think I can promise you ten minutes.”

“Enough,” said Bill. “In ten minutes I’ll cross the Central, Southern and Middle Western States. In fifteen minutes I’ll be in Canada.”

And although the night was very dark, and Bill was fat, and I was a much better runner than he, it took me a long time to catch up with him<sup>1</sup>.

## EXERCISES

### ? *Checking Comprehension*

#### 1 Answer the following questions.

1. How many persons are mentioned in this story?
2. Where were they?

3. Who were the two persons who tried to kidnap a child?
4. What sort of ransom did they hope to get for the child?
5. Who was the boy and what was he like?
6. What happened before Sam and Bill managed to catch the boy?
7. Where did Sam and Bill take up the boy?
8. By what means did they get there?
9. What was the first thing the boy did to Bill?
10. Where was Sam at that time?
11. What did you learn about the boy from his dinner speech?
12. In what way did the boy terrorized Sam and Bill the first night in the cave?
13. Why did Sam wake up early in the morning?
14. What effect did this have on Bill? On Sam?
15. What else did the boy do to Bill?
16. What did the boy call the games he played while he was in the cave?
17. What names did Bill give to the boy?
18. Did the boy’s father notice his disappearance? What tells you this?
19. In what way did Sam and Bill let the father know what they wanted to get for the kidnapped boy?
20. What sort of a proposition did they make?
21. What made Sam and Bill ask less ransom than they originally wanted?
22. What made Sam shake the boy until his freckles rattled?
23. On what occasion was there peace and happiness in Bill’s face?
24. In what way did Sam get the answer from Ebenezer Dorset?

<sup>1</sup> to catch up with him — догнать его

25. What was the counter-proposition?
26. How did Sam and Bill take the counter-proposition?
27. What happened to the boy in the end?
28. What happened to Sam and Bill in the end?
29. Who paid the ransom?

**2 Say whether the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.**

1. The idea of kidnapping came to Bill first.
2. Bill and Sam hoped to make fortune by kidnapping.
3. The cave where they thought to keep the boy was not far from the house.
4. Bill and Sam caught the boy when he was throwing stones at them.
5. Johnny felt happy at the cave.
6. The boy called Sam Red Chief.
7. The boy was going to burn Sam in the fire at sunrise.
8. Bill had a good time playing Indian with Johnny.
9. From Johnny's dinner speech Sam and Bill knew that he was a clever boy.
10. The first night in the cave with the boy was terrible.
11. The next morning Sam realised that the parents had already discovered their son's disappearance.
12. In the letter Bill and Sam demanded two thousand dollars for the boy's return.
13. Bill took the letter to the nearest post office.
14. On returning to the cave Sam found that the boy had gone.
15. Sam was afraid for Bill's mind when he received Mr. Dorset's counter-proposition.
16. Mr. Dorset almost agreed to the kidnappers' terms.
17. The father's messenger brought the answer to the cave.

18. Before taking the boy to his father the kidnappers went hunting with him.
19. The boy cost the kidnappers two hundred dollars.
20. Sam and Bill ran to the North.

**3 Put the sentences on the left in the right order with the sentences (describing the punishment) on the right.**

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. He rode Bill ninety miles making him walk on his hands and knees all the way. He kicked Bill's legs black and blue from the knees down, and bit Bill's hand very hard.</li> <li>2. Red Chief was sitting on Bill's chest holding Bill's hair with one hand. In the other hand he had the knife. He was trying to take Bill's scalp.</li> <li>3. He put a hot potato down Bill's back, then he pressed the potato to Bill's back with his foot.</li> <li>4. The boy scratched Bill on his face, and arms, and legs, and Bill had to put plaster on the scratches.</li> <li>5. With his sling the boy sent a stone as big as an egg and hit Bill behind his left ear.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) no punishment</li> <li>b) Bill boxed the boy's ears.</li> <li>c) Bill caught the boy and dragged him into the buggy.</li> <li>d) Sam caught the boy and shook him until his freckles rattled.</li> <li>e) no punishment</li> </ol> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

6. The boy threw a stone at Bill and hit him straight in the eye.
- f) Bill took the boy by the ears and dragged him down the mountain.

#### 4 Complete the sentences.

- The two desperate men took the boy to the cave, and then one of them \_\_\_\_ .
- After the boy's attempt to take Bill's scalp and his promise to burn Sam in the fire, both of them \_\_\_\_ .
- After Sam had shaken the boy until his freckles rattled, the boy \_\_\_\_ .
- As soon as the two desperate men wrote a letter to the boy's father, Sam \_\_\_\_ .
- When Sam returned from the post office \_\_\_\_ .
- When Bill turned round and saw the boy he \_\_\_\_ .
- Soon after Sam had come up to the tree and climbed it up he saw \_\_\_\_ .
- When Sam read the note to Bill \_\_\_\_ .
- The two desperate men brought Johnny to his house, knocked at the front door, and \_\_\_\_ .
- They left the boy in his father's hands and \_\_\_\_ .



#### *Working with Vocabulary and Grammar*

##### 1 Find in the text the English for.

- Ах ты, проклятый бледнолицый!
- Гроза этих мест.
- Мы играем в индейцев.
- У меня дома нет никаких забав.

- Он пытался снять с Била скальп.
- Он не смыкал глаз, пока мальчишка находился с нами.
- Что же нам делать, Сэм?
- Ты пожалеешь об этом!
- Не обращай внимания.
- Не оставляй меня одного.
- Иди и помирись с ним.
- Делай, как тебе велят.
- Мне надоело играть в индейцев.
- Играть в разведчиков.
- Играть в войну.
- По правде говоря, мне тоже надоел наш маленький приятель.
- Я не такой сильный, как бывало.

##### 2 Match the words in two columns and say in what situations they are used in the story.

###### a)

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. to select     | a) the ransom     |
| 2. to hit        | b) the kidnappers |
| 3. to drag       | c) his ears       |
| 4. to fight      | d) his scalp      |
| 5. to hire       | e) like a bear    |
| 6. to put        | f) a buggy        |
| 7. to raise      | g) a stick        |
| 8. to examine    | h) plaster        |
| 9. to burn       | i) in the fire    |
| 10. to terrorize | j) the scratches  |
| 11. to take      | k) in the eye     |
| 12. to box       | l) stones         |
| 13. to kick      | m) a child        |
| 14. to lose      | n) into the buggy |

b)

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. bird           | a) hair        |
| 2. red            | b) speech      |
| 3. dinner         | c) war-cry     |
| 4. loud           | d) Bill        |
| 5. terrible       | e) post office |
| 6. little         | f) sky-rocket  |
| 7. frightened     | g) box         |
| 8. nearest        | h) cat         |
| 9. two-legged     | i) devil       |
| 10. freckled wild | j) screams     |
| 11. paper         | k) feather     |
| 12. desperate     | l) men         |
| 13. dangerous     | m) heart       |
| 14. strong        | n) night       |
| 15. weak          | o) wood        |
| 16. miserable     | p) door        |
| 17. kind          | q) eyes        |
| 18. front         | r) smile       |
| 19. dark          | s) plans       |
| 20. thick         | t) proposition |

3 **Fill in the gaps with the word combinations from the box below. Use each only once in the right form.**

make a speech  
make peace  
make plans  
fall asleep  
shake hands  
play war  
hunt bears  
give a smile

1. It took time before Bill was able \_\_\_ the boy \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ with him.
2. Bill wanted to be kind to the boy and promised \_\_\_ with him.
3. The two desperate men began \_\_\_ how to get the ransom for the boy.
4. Sam had to be very hard on Red Chief to make him \_\_\_ with Bill and \_\_\_.
5. It was a terrible night and neither of them could \_\_\_.
6. Johnny did not want to go home before Sam and Bill had promised \_\_\_ with him the next morning.

4 **Fill in *with, to* or *of*.**

1. The two men were so tired \_\_\_ their little friend that they were ready to agree \_\_\_ any of Mr. Dorset's proposals.
2. Sam agreed \_\_\_ Bill that they should demand less ransom for Red Chief.
3. It was very difficult for Bill to be kind \_\_\_ that freckled wild cat.
4. Sam tried to be as polite as he could \_\_\_ the boy when he talked \_\_\_ him.
5. They both agreed \_\_\_ the idea \_\_\_ kidnapping.
6. Bill had to be rude \_\_\_ the little devil for all he had done \_\_\_ Bill.
7. Kidnapping seemed \_\_\_ both \_\_\_ them the best way to get a lot \_\_\_ money.
8. He was a boy \_\_\_ ten, \_\_\_ a face full \_\_\_ freckles.
9. A low mountain covered \_\_\_ a thick wood \_\_\_ a cave in it seemed a good place to keep the boy.
10. Bill was sitting at the entrance \_\_\_ the cave all covered \_\_\_ scratches.

11. Bill had never been afraid \_\_\_ the police or anything till the time when he had to stay \_\_\_ that two-legged skyrocket.
12. When at last Sam fell asleep, he had an awful dream that he was tied \_\_\_ a tree by a pirate \_\_\_ red hair.
13. Sam saw Bill standing \_\_\_ his back \_\_\_ the wall.



### ***Discussing the Story***

#### **1 Say why:**

1. The two men decided to kidnap a child.
2. They selected Johnny.
3. Sam and Bill were driving past Mr. Dorset house.
4. The boy was throwing stones at a cat.
5. The boy fought like a bear.
6. Red Chief had feathers in his hair.
7. Red Chief was going to burn Sam in the fire at sunrise.
8. Red Chief liked to stay in the cave.
9. Sam had an awful dream the first night with the boy in the cave.
10. Sam was awakened by terrible screams.
11. Bill knew no peace as long as Red Chief was with them.
12. Sam could not sleep either.
13. Sam went to the top of the mountain.
14. Bill was standing with his back to the wall when Sam returned.
15. The two men had no fear that Red Chief would run away.
16. Bill fell across the fire.

17. Bill was getting more and more nervous.
18. Bill asked Sam to make the ransom for the boy's return less than two thousand.
19. The two men wanted to get the ransom with a messenger, and not by post.
20. On returning to the cave Sam could find neither the boy nor Bill.
21. Bill thought that Red Chief was gone.
22. Sam was afraid for Bill's mind.
23. Sam was waiting for the messenger sitting up in the tree.
24. Johnny's father wrote that the men were asking too much for his son.
25. Johnny's father advised the men to bring him back at night.
26. The two desperate men agreed to Mr. Dorset's proposal.
27. The two men thought that it was a *kind* proposition.
28. Johnny's father had to hold his son some ten or fifteen minutes.
29. The two men thought that it would take them that short time to cover that long distance.
30. Sam could hardly catch up with Bill.

#### **2 Prove that:**

1. Sam and Bill were not rich.
2. Sam and Bill were friends.
3. Kidnapping Johnny was not their first adventurous idea.
4. It was Sam who mainly gave ideas.
5. Johnny was not an ordinary boy.
6. Johnny was not a stupid boy.

7. The two men were not very poor.
8. Mr. Dorset did not take risks (рисковать) when he made his counter-proposition.
9. The two men were happy to have Red Chief off their hands.

**3 Add more information to the following:**

1. The two men needed money.
2. There was a mountain about two miles away from the town.
3. Sam left the buggy in the village.
4. The boy was having a good time.
5. Now and then he remembered that he was Red Chief.
6. Sam went to the top of the mountain to look around.
7. Red Chief took a sling out of his pocket and went out of the cave.
8. The two men began to write the letter.
9. Sam walked to the town to post the letter.
10. Sam saw Bill walking softly towards the cave.
11. Bill turned round and saw the boy.
12. Sam went to the three trees in the road.
13. A young boy rode up to the trees on a bicycle.
14. This is what his counter-proposition was.
15. Johnny's father opened the door.

**4 Make up and act out the talk between:**

- Sam and Bill (making plans of kidnapping).
- Sam and Bill examining his first scratches.
- Red Chief and Sam asking the boy if he wants to go home.

- Sam and Bill (after the first night with Red Chief in the cave).
- Red Chief and Sam getting (уговаривающий) the boy to make peace with Bill.
- Bill and Red Chief making peace.
- Red Chief and Sam punishing the boy for his shot from the sling.
- Sam and Bill (both discussing the letter to Johnny's father).
- Sam, Bill and Red Chief explaining how he is going to play the Black Scout.
- Sam and Bill after playing the Black Scout.
- Bill and Sam (after receiving the counter-proposition).
- Bill and Mr. Dorset.

**5 Imagine that you are:**

- Sam. Say:
  - a) how you got acquainted with Bill;
  - b) what makes you be together;
  - c) what you like (dislike) about him;
  - d) how good Bill was helping you in your dangerous plans;
  - e) what sort of plans they were;
  - f) whether it was the first time that the idea of kidnapping came to you;
  - g) whether you think it was the last one.
- Bill. Say:
  - a) whether Sam said everything about how you had got acquainted, or there is something else Sam did not mention;
  - b) what attracts you in Sam;

- c) whether you had ever had a similar experience with a boy like Johnny, or it was the first time;
  - d) whether you like anything about Johnny. If you do, say what it is;
  - e) why you were so rude to the boy. He was only ten.
- Johnny. Say:
    - a) what your life at home is like, what you like (dislike about your life);
    - b) whether you had ever been kidnapped before, if you had, how it happened;
    - c) what you think of your neighbours, whether they are angry with you.
  - Johnny's father. Say:
    - a) why your neighbours don't like your son;
    - b) what you feel about your son;
    - c) whether there is anything the neighbours don't know about Johnny, and if they knew they would not be angry with him;
    - d) whether you are going to change your ways about your son, and in what way, if so.

4. What kind of a man do you think Johnny will make? (Что за человек получится из Джонни?)
5. Would you like to have a son like Johnny? Why? Why not? If you had the son like Johnny, what would you do?
6. What do you think makes Johnny behave like that? What makes him be impolite (mildly speaking) to the people?

## 6 What do you think?

1. What do you think of Sam and Bill's background? Do you think their way of making their living was illegal (legal)? What tells you about this?
2. What do you feel about Johnny? Is there anything that you like about him? Is he as bad as that? What tell you about this?
3. Does Johnny remind you of your own childhood in this or that way? What are similarities and differences?



## CUPID A LA CARTE<sup>1</sup>

Jeff Peters was a man who travelled through the United States, selling cheap rings, bracelets, and other things of that kind.

Once he told me what happened to him at Guthrie, a small town in Oklahoma.

“Guthrie was a boom town<sup>2</sup>,” Jeff Peters began his story, “and most of the difficulties of life there were due

<sup>1</sup> Cupid à la Carte — *зд.* Любовь и желудок; Cupid [ˈkju:pid] Купидон, бог любви; à la carte (*фр.*) — порционное блюдо в меню

<sup>2</sup> boom town — бурно растущий город в Соединенных Штатах конца XIX в.

to<sup>1</sup> the boom. You had to stand in line to wash your face. If it took you more than ten minutes to eat at a restaurant, you had to pay more money for the extra time. If you slept on the floor in a hotel, you had to pay as much as for a bed.

“As soon as I came to the town I found a good place to eat.

“It was a restaurant tent which had just been opened by Mr. Dugan and his family. The tent was decorated with placards describing good things to eat: ‘Try Mother’s Home-Made Biscuits’<sup>2</sup>, ‘Hot Cakes Like Those You Ate When a Boy’<sup>3</sup> and others of that kind.

“Old man Dugan did not like to work. All the work in the tent was done by his wife and his daughter. Mrs. Dugan did the cooking<sup>4</sup> and her daughter Mame waited at table.

“As soon as I saw Mame I knew that there was only one girl in the United States — Mame Dugan. She was full of life and fun ... No, you will have to believe me. Yes, there was no other girl like her. She was the only one.

“I began to come to the tent to eat when most of the customers had gone and there were not many people there. Mame used to come in smiling and say: ‘Hello, Jeff, why don’t you come at meal-time?’

“Every day I used to eat two or three dinners because I wanted to stay with Mame as long as possible.

<sup>1</sup> due to — *зд.* из-за

<sup>2</sup> ‘Try Mother’s Home-Made Biscuits’ — «Отведайте матушкино домашнее печенье»

<sup>3</sup> ‘Hot Cakes Like Those You Ate When a Boy’ — «Горячие пирожки, какие вы ели только в детстве» (*букв.:* когда были мальчиком)

<sup>4</sup> did the cooking — готовила кушанья



"Some time later<sup>1</sup> another fellow began coming to eat after meal-time. His name was Ed Collier. He looked pleasant and talked very well. I liked him and sometimes after meals we left the tent together and talked.

" 'I notice you like coming to eat after mealtime,' I said to him one day.

" 'Well, yes,' said Collier, 'I don't like the noise, that's why I try to eat when nobody is in the tent.'

" 'So do I<sup>2</sup>,' said I. 'Nice little girl, don't you think<sup>3</sup>?'

" 'Yes, Mame is a very nice girl, I have noticed that,' he said.

" 'To tell you the truth,' I said, 'I am in love with her.'

" 'So am I,' answered Collier, 'and I am going to try to win her love.'

" 'Well,' I said, 'we'll see which of us will win the race<sup>4</sup>.'

"So Collier and I began the race. We came to the tent to eat three or four times a day. The more we ate the more time we could spend in the tent. And the more time we spent with Mame the more each of us hoped to win her. She was very nice to both Collier and me and she waited on each with a smile and a kind word.

"One evening in September I asked Mame to take a walk with me after supper. We walked for some time and then I decided to open my heart to her. I made a long speech, telling her that I had been in love with her for a long long time; that I had enough money for both of us; that the name of Dugan should be changed for the name of Peters, and if she says not, — then why not?

<sup>1</sup> Some time later — Через некоторое время

<sup>2</sup> So do I — И я тоже

<sup>3</sup> don't you think — *зд.* не правда ли (*букв.:* не думаете ли вы)

<sup>4</sup> will win the race — победит (*race* — состязание в скорости; гонки)

"Mame didn't answer right away<sup>1</sup>. Then she gave a kind of shudder<sup>2</sup> and said something that surprised me very much.

" 'Jeff,' she said, 'I am sorry you spoke about it. I like you as well as other men<sup>3</sup> who come and eat in our restaurant. But I shall never marry anyone of you. Do you know what a man is in my eyes? He is a machine for eating beefsteak and ham-and-eggs, and cakes and biscuits. He is a machine for eating and nothing more. For two years I have watched them. Men eat, eat, eat! A man is only something that is sitting in front of a knife and fork and plate at the table. When I think of men I see only their mouths moving up and down, eating, eating. No matter what they think of themselves, — they are only eating machines. No, Jeff! I do not want to marry a man and see him at the table eating his breakfast in the morning, eating his dinner at noon and eating his supper in the evening. Always eating, eating, eating!'

" 'But, Mame,' I said, 'you are making a mistake. Men don't always eat.'

" 'As far as I know them<sup>4</sup> they do, they eat all the time. No, I'll tell you what I am going to do. There is a girl named Susie Foster in Terre Haute. She is a good friend of mine. She waits at table in the railroad restaurant. Poor Susie hates men worse than I do<sup>5</sup>, because the men at railroad stations do not eat, they gobble, as they have little time for their meals. They try to gobble and flirt

<sup>1</sup> right away (*ам.*) — сразу же, немедленно

<sup>2</sup> she gave a kind of shudder — она как-то передернулась

<sup>3</sup> I like you as well as other men — Вы мне нравитесь в такой же степени, как и другие мужчины

<sup>4</sup> As far as I know them — Насколько я их знаю

<sup>5</sup> hates men worse than I do — ненавидит мужчин еще больше, чем я

at the same time. It's terrible! Susie and I have made a plan. We are saving money. When we save enough we are going to buy a small cottage. We are going to live together in that cottage and grow flowers for the market. And as long as we live we are not going to let any man with an appetite come near our cottage.<sup>1</sup>"

"'Do girls never eat?' I asked.

"'No, they don't! They nibble a little sometimes. That's all.'

"'I thought they liked candy ...'

"'For heaven's sake<sup>2</sup>, change the subject,' said Mame.

\* \* \*

"I did not know what to do. I could not stop eating and I could not stop loving Mame. I had a good appetite and had to eat several times a day. So I continued to come to the tent hoping that Mame would be sorry for what she had said. But each time I put some food into my mouth I felt that I was losing my chance of winning Mame's love<sup>3</sup>. The more I ate — the less chance I had.

"I was sure that Collier had also spoken to Mame and got the same answer, because one day he ordered only a cup of coffee and a biscuit. He nibbled it like a girl in the parlor. As soon as I saw that I also ordered a cup of coffee and a biscuit.

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<sup>1</sup> And as long as we live we are not going to let any man with an appetite to come near our cottage. — И пока мы живы, мы и близко не подпустим к нашему дому ни одного мужчину, обладающего аппетитом.

<sup>2</sup> For heaven's sake — Ради бога

<sup>3</sup> I was losing my chance of winning Mame's love — мои шансы заслужить любовь Мэйм уменьшались (букв.: я терял...)

"The next day both Collier and I again ordered coffee and biscuits for breakfast. But then old Dugan came to our table with ham and eggs and other good things to eat.

"'What is the matter, gentlemen?' he asked with a smile. 'I'm afraid you have lost your appetite? You should eat more or you will lose your health.'

"So Collier and I began eating more food again. I noticed that my appetite had never been so great as at that time — I ate and ate in spite of Mame who was there. I am sure she hated me for eating so much. Some time after I discovered that Collier had played a trick on me<sup>1</sup>. He and I used to take drinks together.<sup>2</sup> Well. Ed Collier had bribed the bartender to put a little Appetite Bitters<sup>3</sup> in every glass of whisky I drank. That's why I ate more than before. But another trick that he played on me was harder to forget.

"One day Collier did not come to eat at the tent. A man told me he had left the town that morning. A few days before he left Collier had given me a big bottle of fine whisky. I am sure now that it also had some Appetite Bitters in it. My appetite grew and grew. I ate more and more every day. In Mame's eyes I was simply an animal.

"About a week after Collier had left, a kind of museum or exhibition came to the town. A tent was put up near the railroad. A lot of people went to see the freak show<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> to play a trick on smb. — сыграть штуку с кем-л., подшутить над кем-л.

<sup>2</sup> He and I used to take drinks together. — Мы с ним частенько вместе выпивали.

<sup>3</sup> Appetite Bitters — «Аппетитная Горькая» (название возбуждающего аппетит напитка)

<sup>4</sup> freak [fri:k] show — показ всевозможных странностей природы (*freak* — чудо природы, отклонение от нормы, уродец). Такие экспонаты можно видеть и в музеях восковых фигур.

One evening when I asked for Mame her mother said that she and Thomas, her younger brother, had gone to the show. The same thing happened three evenings that week. On Saturday I caught her on her way and took her home. We sat down on the steps and talked for some time. I saw that Mame looked different. Her eyes were shining and her look was softer.

“ ‘Why do you go to the show three times a week?’ I asked her. ‘Are you so fond of freaks?’

“ ‘Oh, yes,’ said Mame, ‘I like freaks. When I see them I forget my work and the tent.’

“ ‘What kind of freaks are there?’ I asked. ‘Do they eat?’

“ ‘Not all of them. Some of them are wax.’

“ ‘Look out, then.<sup>1</sup> You may get stuck,’ said I, trying to joke.

“Mame blushed. I didn’t know what to think.

“On Monday I did not find Mame in the restaurant again. She had gone to the freak show with Thomas.

“ ‘Well,’ I said to myself, ‘I’ll have to go there and see for myself. What kind of a show can it be, that Mame goes to see three times a week?’

“Next day before starting out for the show tent<sup>2</sup> I called for Mame and found she was not at home. But she was not at the show with Thomas this time, because Thomas was at home.

“ ‘What will you give me, Jeff,’ he said, ‘if I tell you something?’

“ ‘Anything you wish,’ I said.

“ ‘Mame is in love with a freak at the show,’ he said. ‘I don’t like him but she does. She likes him very much. I

<sup>1</sup> Look out, then. — Осторожнее, в таком случае.

<sup>2</sup> before starting out for the show tent — прежде чем отправиться на выставку

know because I heard what they said to each other. I thought it would interest you. Oh, Jeff, could you give me two dollars for what I told you<sup>1</sup>? I want to buy ...’

“ I gave Thomas two dollars for the information.

“ ‘Thank you, Thomas, thank you ... a freak, you said. Can you describe him to me?’

“ ‘You can read about him if you like,’ said Thomas. ‘He took a yellow programme out of his pocket and read: HE DOES NOT EAT. I think that is why my sister is in love with him. He is going to starve for forty-nine days. To-day is the sixth day.’

“I looked at the name on the programme: ‘Professor Eduardo Collieri.’

“ ‘Ah!’ said I, ‘that is not so bad, Ed Collier, I give you credit for the trick<sup>2</sup>. But I am not going to give you Mame, oh, no!’

“ I went to the show tent. As I went up to the back door a man came out and by the light of the stars I saw it was Professor Eduardo Collieri himself. I caught him by the arm.

“ ‘Hello, freak,’ I said. ‘Let me have a look at you!<sup>3</sup> How do you like being a professor?’

“ ‘Jeff Peters,’ said Collier, in a weak voice. ‘Let me go<sup>4</sup> or you will be sorry! I am in a hurry! Hands off!<sup>5</sup>’

“ ‘Oh no, Eddie,’ I answered, holding him hard. ‘You can’t fight me now. You have got a lot of nerve<sup>6</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> could you give me two dollars for what I told you — не могли бы вы дать мне два доллара за то, что я вам сказал (сослагательное наклонение)

<sup>2</sup> I give you credit for the trick — отдаю должное твоей выдумке

<sup>3</sup> Let me have a look at you! — Дай-ка мне взглянуть на тебя!

<sup>4</sup> Let me go — Пустите меня

<sup>5</sup> Hands off! — Руки прочь!

<sup>6</sup> You have got a lot of nerve — Нахальства у тебя много

that's true. But you also have an empty stomach. You are as weak as a cat.'

"That was true. He was very weak and could not fight.

" 'Yes, Jeff, you are right. I made a mistake thinking I could go hungry for forty-nine days. Our conflict is over. You have won. You will find Miss Dugan inside. She is a fine girl. I am sorry that I've lost. I starved for six days and began to understand that love and business and family and religion are only words when a man is starving. I love Mame Dugan, but I can't go hungry. An empty stomach is a terrible thing. Now I'm going to eat tons of beefsteak and hundreds of eggs. Excuse me now, Jeff, I am in a hurry to get to a restaurant. Good-bye!'

" 'I hope you'll like your dinner, Ed,' I said, 'and don't be angry with me!'

" He disappeared at once, and I went inside the tent. I found Mame there and asked her to come for a walk with me. She did not say yes or no, but looked around the tent. I knew she was looking for her freak.

" 'I'll tell you some news,' I said. 'The freak that lives on wind<sup>1</sup> has just run away. At this moment he is having a big meal at some restaurant, eating pork and beefsteak.'

" 'Are you speaking about Ed Collier?' asked Mame.

" 'Yes,' I answered. 'I met him outside the tent a few minutes ago and he told me he was going out to eat all the food in the world.'

" 'Jeff,' said Mame, 'don't say anything bad about Ed Collier. He stopped eating only to please me<sup>2</sup> and I like him for this. Could you do what he did?'

" 'I don't know, Mame,' I answered. 'I can't go hungry for a long time. I have to eat, I can't help it.'

" 'Ed Collier and I are good friends,' she said, 'the same as you and I. I gave him the same answer that I gave you: I shall not marry anybody. I liked to be with Ed and I liked to talk to him. It was pleasant to know that here was a man who stopped eating because of me.'

" 'Are you in love with him?' I asked.

" It was a mistake of course to ask this question. All of us make mistakes sometimes.

" Mame got angry. 'You have no right to ask me such a thing, Jeff,' she said. 'If you go hungry for forty-nine days, — maybe I shall answer it.'

" So, even after he had disappeared Collier was still in my way<sup>1</sup>.

" And then my business came to an end and I was ready to leave Guthrie. I decided to go to Oklahoma City. I came to the Dugans to say good-bye. I was surprised to see Mame in a blue travelling dress, holding her little suitcase in her hand. Her friend who lived in Terre Haute was going to get married next Thursday. Mame was leaving for a week's visit to be present at the wedding. I offered to take her there in my waggon. She agreed and thirty minutes later we started for Terre Haute.

" It was a fine morning. Mame was full of talk, and I was full of joy. Not a word was said either about Ed Collier or about food.<sup>2</sup> But at noon Mame looked and found that she had forgotten to take the basket with the food. I did not say anything because I was afraid to talk to Mame about food.

<sup>1</sup> was still in my way — все еще стоял на моем пути (*to be in the way* — стоять поперек дороги, мешать)

<sup>2</sup> Not a word was said either about Ed Collier or about food. — Не было произнесено ни слова ни об Эде Коллиере, ни о еде.

<sup>1</sup> lives on wind — питается воздухом

<sup>2</sup> only to please me — для того только, чтобы доставить мне удовольствие

“And then I discovered that I had lost my way<sup>1</sup>. I think it happened because of Mame: she talked and I listened and didn't look where I was going. Then it began to rain. We were both very tired. Then we saw a small house a little way from the road and decided to take a rest there.

“The house had two empty rooms. There was nobody in them. Mame and I sat on the waggon seats on the floor. Mame was having a good time<sup>2</sup>, she laughed and talked all the time. It was a change for her.

“When it became dark I brought my coat and blankets from the waggon and made a bed for Mame on the floor. She lay down and I sat in the other room smoking and thinking about her. Then I fell asleep.

“I opened my eyes at sunrise. Mame stood looking at me.

“‘Good morning, Jeff!’ she cried. ‘I'm so hungry! I could eat a ...’

“I looked up at her and laughed. It seemed so funny to me, that I laughed and laughed. When I stopped and looked at Mame, she was sitting with her back to me<sup>3</sup>.

“‘Don't be angry, Mame,’ I said. ‘I could not help it. I laughed because I was glad to see you.’

“‘Don't tell me any lies, sir,’ said Mame very angrily. ‘I know what you were laughing about ... Why, Jeff, look outside!’

“I opened the little window and looked out. The water in the river had risen. The land on which the house stood became an island in the middle of a sea of yellow

water. And it was still raining hard. All we could do was to stay and wait.<sup>1</sup>

“We were hungry. We were very hungry. I imagined a table full of food. Very hungry people always see pictures of food in their mind.

“Night came on again. The river was still rising and the rain was still falling. I looked at Mame and noticed a hungry look in her eyes. The poor girl was very hungry — maybe for the first time in her life.

“‘What would you like to eat<sup>2</sup>, Mame?’ I asked her.

“‘Beefsteak and potatoes and ham and eggs,’ she answered. ‘Oh, Jeff, I could eat anything<sup>3</sup>! I am so hungry!’

“Next morning we found that the rain had stopped and the water around the house had gone. We found the road with difficulty. In two hours we were in Oklahoma City. The first thing we saw<sup>4</sup> was a big restaurant. We hurried inside.

“I ordered a banquet for ten, not for two, I looked across the table at Mame and smiled, because I remembered something. Mame was looking at the food as a boy looks at his first watch. Then she looked at me, and two big tears came into her eyes.

“‘Jeff,’ she said. ‘I have been a foolish girl ... I did not understand many things. But that is over now, I understand now that men get hungry every day like this. They are big and strong and they work hard. They must eat in order to work. You said once ... that is ... you asked me ... you wanted to be my ... Well, Jeff, if you still love

<sup>1</sup> All we could do was to stay and wait. — Нам ничего другого не оставалось, как терпеливо ждать.

<sup>2</sup> What would you like to eat — Что бы вам хотелось съесть

<sup>3</sup> I could eat anything — я съела бы все что угодно (сослагательное наклонение)

<sup>4</sup> The first thing we saw — Первое, что мы увидели

<sup>1</sup> to lose one's way — сбиться с пути, заблудиться

<sup>2</sup> Mame was having a good time — Мэйм все это очень нравилось (to have a good time — хорошо проводить время)

<sup>3</sup> with her back to me — повернувшись ко мне спиной

me — I will be glad to have you always sitting across the table from me. Now, give me something to eat, quick, please!’ ”

## EXERCISES

### ? *Checking Comprehension*

#### 1 a) Say what:

1. is Jeff Peters.
2. is Ed Collier.
3. is Mr. Dugan.
4. is Mrs. Dugan.
5. is Mame.
6. is Susie.
7. is Professor Eduardo Collieri.

#### b) Say who:

1. gobbles.
2. nibbles.
3. rides a waggon.
4. eats three-four dinners at a time.
5. goes hungry.
6. gives information.
7. does the cooking.
8. does not like the work.
9. talks well.
10. bribes the bartender.
11. waits on Jeff and Ed.

12. waits at table.
13. makes a long speech.
14. opens one's heart.
15. looks pleasant.
16. sleeps on the floor.
17. is fond of freaks.
18. gets married.
19. loses one's way.
20. changes.

#### c) Answer the questions:

1. Who loves Mame? Who does Mame love?
2. Who loves Jeff? Who does Jeff love?
3. Who loves Collier? Who does Collier love?
4. Who loves Susie? Who does Susie love?

#### 2 Say if the statement is true or false. Correct the false one.

1. Most difficulties in Guthrie were due to poor service.
2. The restaurant tent was opened long ago.
3. Mrs. Dugan waited at table.
4. Mr. Dugan liked his work.
5. Jeff came to the restaurant after mealtime.
6. Jeff was glad to meet Collier.
7. Mame surprised Jeff with her speech.
8. Mame decided to go to live in the cottage.
9. Mr. Dugan did not like to see the men eating biscuits.
10. Collier went hungry to please Mame.
11. Hunger changed Collier.

12. All freaks did not eat at all.
13. Thomas introduced Jeff to the main freak.
14. Jeff could not give Collier credit for his trick.
15. Collier understood that hunger was the strongest feeling.
16. Mame left Guthrie.
17. Mame was very sad on the way to Oklahoma.
18. The whole place around the house was flooded.
19. The empty house was half ruined.
20. Jeff and Mame had a good meal on the way to Oklahoma.
21. The trip to Oklahoma was full of joy.

**3 Put the sentences in the right order to make a summary.**

1. Jeff and Ed begin the race.
2. A freak show comes to the town.
3. Jeff meets Ed Collier.
4. Guthrie is a boom town.
5. Jeff falls in love with Mame.
6. Jeff Peters arrives in Guthrie.
7. Jeff opens his heart to Mame.
8. Jeff and Collier try to win Mame in their own ways.
9. Mame surprises Jeff.
10. An empty stomach is a terrible thing.
11. Mame is in love with a freak.
12. Collier gets credit for his trick.
13. Jeff and Mame are caught in the rain.
14. Jeff and Mame are on the way to Oklahoma City.
15. Hunger changes Mame.
16. Jeff loses the way.

 **Working with Vocabulary and Grammar**

**1 Match the words having the same or very close meaning.**

- |                               |                                                               |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. to decorate                | a) to have a great dislike                                    |
| 2. to do the cooking          | b) to suffer from hunger                                      |
| 3. to wait at table           | c) to become red in the face from confusion                   |
| 4. to be full of life and fun | d) to make more beautiful                                     |
| 5. to wait on somebody        | e) to act as a waiter                                         |
| 6. to surprise                | f) to make meals                                              |
| 7. to win                     | g) to look happy and cheerful                                 |
| 8. to be full of talk         | h) to discover something suddenly                             |
| 9. to be full of joy          | i) to fetch and carry things for somebody                     |
| 10. to hate                   | j) to be talkative                                            |
| 11. to gobble                 | k) to try to attract a person                                 |
| 12. to flirt                  | l) to keep for future use                                     |
| 13. to save money             | m) to begin talking of other things                           |
| 14. to nibble                 | n) to take very small bites                                   |
| 15. to change the subject     | o) to succeed                                                 |
| 16. to bribe                  | p) to eat quickly, noisily, and greedily                      |
| 17. to blush                  | q) to be full of great pleasure                               |
| 18. to starve                 | r) to give a person something to get him do something (wrong) |

**2 Which adjective goes with which noun in the text? Say in what situations they are used in the story.**

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. boom       | a) whisky   |
| 2. extra      | b) voice    |
| 3. home-made  | c) stomach  |
| 4. eating     | d) machine  |
| 5. fine       | e) water    |
| 6. back       | f) girl     |
| 7. weak       | g) look     |
| 8. empty      | h) door     |
| 9. travelling | i) town     |
| 10. yellow    | j) time     |
| 11. hungry    | k) biscuits |
| 12. foolish   | l) dress    |

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

1. beefsteak, biscuit, pork, ham
2. plate, fork, coffee, knife
3. whisky, water, coffee, tea
4. floor, window, blanket, door
5. arm, stomach, foot, face
6. restaurant, café, dancing-hall, bar
7. gobble, nibble, swallow, see
8. bribe, kill, sell, steal
9. noise, whistle, silence, music
10. change, watch, surprise, eat

**4 Complete the following sentences using the suitable word in brackets.**

1. Jeff and Edd liked (to come, coming) to the tent after mealtime.
2. Both men tried (to win, winning) Mame's love.
3. They both hoped (to win, winning) the race.
4. Once Jeff decided (to open, opening) his heart to Mame.
5. Jeff wanted (to tell, telling) her how much he loved her.
6. The men at the railroad station tried (to gobble, gobbling) and (to flirt, flirting) at the same time.
7. Mame and Susie hoped (to buy, buying) a cottage.
8. They thought they would enjoy (to grow, growing) flowers.
9. Jeff could not stop (to eat, eating), and he could not stop (to love, loving) Mame.
10. Both men continued (to eat, eating) very much.
11. In a few days Jeff began (to eat, eating) beefsteak and eggs again.
12. The girls hated (to see, seeing) men gobbling food.
13. Jeff offered her (to travel, travelling) in his waggon.
14. Mame and Jeff enjoyed (to travel, travelling) in the waggon.
15. Mame forgot (to take, taking) her basket with food.
16. They decided (to take, taking) a rest in the house.
17. Jeff couldn't help (to laugh, laughing) looking at the hungry girl.



**5 Complete the following sentences using the infinitive of purpose from the box below.**

to win Mame's love  
to work hard  
to ask Mame for a walk  
to talk to him  
to eat all the food in the world  
to find the road  
to eat (use twice)  
to say good-bye  
to sell at the market  
to be present at her friend's wedding  
to grow flowers  
to find a restaurant  
to eat a big meal  
to stay with the girl longer  
to put food into  
to see him gobbling food  
to lose their health  
to have a meal  
to show a kind of exhibition  
to make Jeff eat more  
to drink  
to see the freak show

1. Jeff was going to leave Guthrie, so he came to the Dugans \_\_\_\_ .
2. As soon as Jeff arrived in the town he went out \_\_\_\_ .
3. Jeff used to come to the restaurant \_\_\_\_ .
4. The placards decorating the tent described good things \_\_\_\_ .
5. Jeff used to eat two or three dinners \_\_\_\_ .

6. Jeff and Edd came to the tent three or four times a day \_\_\_\_ .
7. In her eyes all men were machines \_\_\_\_ .
8. Mame did not like to marry a man \_\_\_\_ .
9. The two girls decided to buy a cottage \_\_\_\_ .
10. Mame and Susie wanted to grow flowers \_\_\_\_ .
11. Old Dugan said that the two men should eat more not \_\_\_\_ .
12. Collier bribed the bartender \_\_\_\_ .
13. A tent was put up \_\_\_\_ .
14. Collier gave Jeff a bottle of whisky \_\_\_\_ .
15. A lot of people came \_\_\_\_ .
16. One day Collier did not come \_\_\_\_ .
17. Collier starved \_\_\_\_ .
18. Jeff caught Collier by the arm \_\_\_\_ .
19. Collier said that he was in a hurry \_\_\_\_ .
20. Jeff went inside the tent \_\_\_\_ .
21. Mame was going to Terre Haute \_\_\_\_ .
22. The rain stopped, and Jeff went out \_\_\_\_ .
23. Mame understood that men had to eat \_\_\_\_ .

**6 Make the sentences complete using *who, what, where, when, and why.***

1. Jeff listened to Mame, and did not see \_\_\_\_ he was going.
2. He was listening to \_\_\_\_ she was talking.
3. Mame could not understand \_\_\_\_ men ate so much.
4. They found a place \_\_\_\_ to hide from the rain.
5. Jeff did not know \_\_\_\_ to say.
6. Jeff wondered \_\_\_\_ Mame had gone.
7. He wanted to know \_\_\_\_ her eyes were shining so brightly.

8. Mame knew \_\_\_ Jeff was laughing.
9. Jeff knew \_\_\_ she had told Collier.
10. He understood \_\_\_ that freak was.
11. They did not notice \_\_\_ the rain had stopped.

**7 Complete the following sentences using *make* or *do* in the proper form.**

1. It was Mr. Dugan who \_\_\_ the cooking.
2. Jeff \_\_\_ a long speech about how much he loved her.
3. Mame had to admit that she \_\_\_ a mistake.
4. Mame and Susie \_\_\_ plans for their future.
5. Jeff \_\_\_ a bed for Mame on the floor.
6. Men have to \_\_\_ hard work every day.
7. Collier \_\_\_ his best to please Mame.
8. Collier used to come to the tent after mealtime because he did not like when people \_\_\_ much noise.
9. Do you think Mame could \_\_\_ cakes?
10. Jeff could not \_\_\_ without food.

**8 Match the two parts of the sentence.**

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jeff travelled through the United States</li> <li>2. Mame used to come out</li> <li>3. Mame stood at the door</li> <li>4. Jeff sat in the other room</li> <li>5. She had a good time</li> <li>6. Mame stood in the room</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) thinking he could go hungry.</li> <li>b) trying to win the girl.</li> <li>c) selling different decorative things.</li> <li>d) holding her suitcase.</li> <li>e) smiling.</li> <li>f) laughing and talking.</li> </ol> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Collier stopped eating beefsteaks</li> <li>8. Mame was very nice to both of them</li> <li>9. They sat down on the steps</li> <li>10. He made a mistake</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>g) waiting on each with a smile.</li> <li>h) talking.</li> <li>i) smoking and thinking about Mame.</li> <li>j) looking at Jeff.</li> </ol> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**9 Fill in the gaps with adverbs.**

1. As \_\_\_ as Jeff entered the restaurant he saw a beautiful girl.
2. Mame said that she loved Jeff as \_\_\_ as other men coming to the restaurant.
3. It seemed to Mame that as \_\_\_ as she knew men they ate all the time.
4. Mame and Susie thought that as \_\_\_ as they lived they would not let any man enter their cottage.
5. As \_\_\_ as Collier stopped eating much Jeff followed his example.



***Discussing the Story***

**1 Say why:**

1. Life was difficult in the town.
2. The tent was decorated with placards.
3. Mrs. Dugan did all the work in the tent.
4. Jeff thought that there was only one girl in the United States.
5. Jeff ate two or three dinners every day.
6. Collier came to eat after mealtime.

7. The two men began the race.
8. Both Jeff and Collier hoped to win Mame.
9. Mame's speech surprised Jeff very much.
10. Mame thought that men were only eating machines.
11. Mame saved money.
12. Jeff began to think that he was losing his chance.
13. Collier began ordering only a cup of coffee and a biscuit.
14. They both began eating much again.
15. Jeff's appetite was growing.
16. Collier bribed the bartender.
17. A tent was put up near the railroad.
18. Mame began to go to the show very often.
19. Jeff gave Thomas two dollars.
20. Collier was talking to Jeff in a weak voice.
21. Collier began starving.
22. Jeff could not go hungry for a long time.
23. Jeff decided to go to Oklahoma City.
24. Mame rode in Jeff's waggon.
25. Jeff lost his way.
26. Jeff and Mame had to stay in an empty house.
27. They both did not eat anything while they stayed in the house.
28. Mame said that she had been a foolish girl.

## 2 Prove that:

1. Guthrie was not a nice place to live in.
2. The restaurant tried to attract as many people as possible.
3. Jeff liked to stay with Mame.
4. Collier tried to do impossible to win the race.

5. Mame and Susie had their own opinion on men.
6. Collier was not honest on the race.
7. Hunger made Collier give up.
8. Mame and Susie had to give up.
9. Hunger changed Mame.

## 3 Add more information to these:

1. The restaurant belonged to Mr. Dugan and his family.
2. Collier and Jeff began the race.
3. One evening Jeff went for a walk with Mame.
4. Mame liked Jeff as well as other men.
5. Jeff did not know what to do.
6. Collier ordered only a cup of coffee and a biscuit.
7. Collier gave Jeff a bottle of whisky.
8. Jeff did not find Mame at the restaurant.
9. Thomas gave Jeff a yellow programme.
10. Jeff saw Professor Eduardo Collieri.
11. Collier starved for six days.
12. Jeff's business came to an end.
13. Mame had a friend in Terre Haute.
14. Jeff discovered that he had lost his way.
15. Jeff opened the window and looked out.
16. The first thing they saw in Oklahoma City was a restaurant.

## 4 Make up and act out the talk between:

- Jeff and Mame (at the restaurant).
- Jeff and Collier (about Mame).
- Jeff and Mame (when Jeff opens his heart to Mame).
- Jeff, Collier and Mr. Dugan.

- Jeff and Mame (talking on the steps of the tent).
- Jeff and Thomas.
- Jeff and Professor Eduardo Collier.
- Jeff and Mame (inside the tent after Collier stopped starving).
- Jeff and Mame (starting out for Oklahoma).
- Jeff and Mame (in the empty house).
- Jeff and Mame (at the Oklahoma restaurant).

## 5 Imagine that you are:

- Jeff. Say:
  - a) why you came to Guthrie;
  - b) how you met Mame;
  - c) how you got acquainted with Collier;
  - d) why you began the race;
  - e) what you felt after knowing about Mame's dislikes;
  - f) how you hoped to win the race;
  - g) what you felt about starving Collier;
  - h) how you won Mame.
- Collier. Say:
  - a) what was Mame for you;
  - b) what you felt about Jeff;
  - c) why you began starving;
  - d) why you gave up.
- Mame. Say:
  - a) what made you think of men that way;
  - b) what you felt about Jeff and Collier;
  - c) what made you change.

- Mr. Dugan. Say:
  - a) why you did not like to work;
  - b) what you did at the restaurant;
  - c) how you were able to open the restaurant.

## 6 What do you think?

1. Why do you think all men in Mame's eyes were only eating machines? Do you think it was because she saw them mainly at the restaurant where they only ate, and she seldom or never went out, or do you have your own ideas about this?
2. Do you think Mame and Susie bought a cottage one day? What makes you think so?
3. Do you think all men eat more than women do? What about the men in your family, your friends?
4. Do you think hunger is stronger than love? Can hunger and love be compared as feelings? Why? Why not?
5. Collier went to eat all the food in the world after starving for six days. What do you think of this? Is it all good to eat much right away after going hungry for a long time? Explain why?
6. There is an English proverb "The way to man's heart is through his stomach". Do you agree with this proverb? Why? Why not?

## Revision

1. Have you read all the stories?
2. Which of the stories do you like best? Why?
3. Which characters do you find most interesting, unusual, boring, sympathetic? Why?
4. Which of the characters do you think could be your contemporaries (that is could live nowadays without changing oneself, one's manners, views on life, etc)?
5. Which of them are too old-fashioned to live now? In what way?
6. Who would you like to have as your friend? Why?

## Список собственных имен и географических названий

<b>Ada</b> [ 'eɪdə ]	<b>Johnny</b> [ 'dʒɒni ]
<b>Adams</b> [ 'ædəmz ]	<b>Kralc</b> [ krɔ:k ]
<b>Alabama</b> [ 'ælə'bæmə ]	<b>Lou</b> [ lu: ]
<b>Andy Donovan</b> [ 'ændɪ 'dɒnəvən ]	<b>Lowery</b> [ 'ləʊəri ]
<b>Canada</b> [ 'kænədə ]	<b>Maggie</b> [ 'mægi ]
<b>Chalmers</b> [ 'tʃɑ:məz ]	<b>Mame</b> [ 'meɪm ]
<b>Chilton</b> [ 'tʃɪltən ]	<b>Marian</b> [ 'meəriən ]
<b>Conway</b> [ 'kɒnwei ]	<b>Martha Meacham</b> [ 'mɑ:θə 'mitʃəm ]
<b>Danforth</b> [ 'dænfɔ:θ ]	<b>Mike Sullivan</b> [ 'maɪk 'sʌlɪvən ]
<b>Dik</b> [ dɪk ]	<b>Mullins</b> [ 'mʌlɪnz ]
<b>Driscoll</b> [ 'drɪskəl ]	<b>Nancy</b> [ 'nænsɪ ]
<b>Dugan</b> [ 'dju:gən ]	<b>Nevada</b> [ ni'vædə ]
<b>East</b> [ i:st ]	<b>Oklahoma</b> [ ,əʊklə'həʊmə ]
<b>Eastern</b> [ 'i:stən ]	<b>Peyton</b> [ peɪtən ]
<b>Ebenezer Dorset</b> [ əbi'ni:zə 'dɔ:sət ]	<b>Pittsburg</b> [ 'pɪtsbɜ:g ]
<b>Ed Collier</b> [ 'ed'kɒljə ]	<b>Rafford Townsend</b> [ 'ræfɔ:d 'taʊnsend ]
<b>Eduardo Collieri</b> [ əd'wɑ:dəʊ kɒl'jerɪ ]	<b>Robbins &amp; Hartley</b> [ 'rɒbɪnz ənd'hɑ:tlɪ ]
<b>Europe</b> [ 'jʊ(ə)rəp ]	<b>Romeo</b> [ 'rəʊmiəʊ ]
<b>Fernando Mazzini</b> [ fə'na:ndəʊ mə'zɪni ]	<b>Scott</b> [ skɒt ]
<b>Gilbert</b> [ 'gɪlbət ]	<b>Spain</b> [ speɪn ]
<b>Greenburg</b> [ 'grɪ:nbɜ:g ]	<b>Susie Foster</b> [ 's(j)u:zi'fɔ:stə ]
<b>Guthrie</b> [ 'gʌθri ]	<b>Terre Haute</b> [ 'teri'hɔ:t ]
<b>Hiram Dodd</b> [ 'haɪərəm'dɒd ]	<b>Thomas</b> [ 'tɒməs ]
<b>Italy</b> [ 'ɪtəli ]	<b>Towers Chandler</b> [ 'taʊəz 'tʃændlə ]
<b>Jack</b> [ dʒæk ]	<b>Tripp</b> [ trɪp ]
<b>Jeff Peters</b> [ 'dʒef'pi:təz ]	
<b>Jerome Warren</b> [ dʒə'rəʊm 'wɔ:rən ]	

## Vocabulary

### Принятые сокращения

*a* adjective — имя прилагательное  
*a predic* adjective predicative — предикативное  
употребление имени прилагательного  
*adv* adverb — наречие  
*cj* conjunction — союз  
*int* interjection — междометие  
*n* noun — имя существительное  
*num* numeral — числительное

*pl* plural — множественное число  
*p.p.* past participle — причастие прошедшего времени  
*prep* preposition — предлог  
*pron* pronoun — местоимение  
*v* verb — глагол  
*ам.* — американский;  
употребительно в США  
*зд.* — здесь  
*разг.* — разговорное слово, выражение

### А

**able** [ˈeɪb(ə)l] *a* способный;  
**to be able** мочь, быть в состоянии  
**about** [əˈbaʊt] *prep* о; около  
**accent** [ˈæks(ə)nt] *n* акцент  
**accident** [ˈæksɪd(ə)nt] *n* несчастный случай, авария  
**according** [əˈkɔːdɪŋ] *adv* соответственно; **according to** (употр. как *cj*) согласно, в соответствии с  
**accumulate** [əˈkjuːmjuleɪt] *v* аккумулировать, накапливать

**acid** [ˈæsɪd] *n* кислота  
**acre** [ˈeɪkə] *n* акр  
**across** [əˈkrɒs] *adv* поперек; на ту сторону; *prep* через, сквозь  
**act** [ækt] *v* действовать  
**add** [æd] *v* добавить, прибавить  
**address** [əˈdres] *n* адрес; *v* обращаться, адресоваться  
**adopt** [əˈdɒpt] *v* принимать; усыновлять; *p.p.* **adopted** усыновленный  
**advance** [ədˈvɑːns] *n* аванс

**advertise** [ˈædvətaɪz] *v* давать объявление; рекламировать  
**advise** [ədˈvaɪz] *v* советовать  
**afraid** [əˈfreɪd] *a predic* испуганный; **to be afraid** бояться  
**after** [ˈɑːftə] *prep* после  
**afternoon** [ˌɑːftəˈnuːn] *n* время после полудня  
**again** [əˈgeɪn] *adv* снова, опять  
**age** [eɪdʒ] *n* возраст  
**ago** [əˈɡəʊ] *adv* тому назад  
**agree** [əˈɡriː] *v* соглашаться  
**air** [eə] *n* воздух  
**allow** [əˈlaʊ] *v* позволять, разрешать  
**almost** [ˈɔːlməʊst] *adv* почти  
**alone** [əˈləʊn] *a* один; одинокий  
**aloud** [əˈlaʊd] *adv* вслух  
**already** [ɔːlˈredɪ] *adv* уже  
**also** [ˈɔːlsəʊ] *adv* также  
**although** [ɔːlˈðəʊ] *cj* хотя, если бы даже; несмотря на то, что  
**always** [ˈɔːlw(e)ɪz] *adv* всегда  
**among** [əˈmʌŋ] *prep* среди, между  
**angry** [ˈæŋɡri] *a* сердитый  
**animal** [ˈænɪm(ə)l] *n* животное  
**ankle** [ˈæŋk(ə)l] *n* лодыжка, щиколотка  
**another** [əˈnʌðə] *a, pron* другой, еще один

**answer** [ˈɑːnsə] *n* ответ; *v* отвечать  
**any** [ˈeni] *pron* какой-нибудь, сколько-нибудь (в вопр. предл.), никакой (в отриц. предл.), всякий, любой (в утверд. предл.)  
**anybody** [ˈeniˌbɒdi] *pron* кто-нибудь (в вопр. предл.); никто (в отриц. предл.); любой (в утверд. предл.)  
**anyone** [ˈeniwʌn] *pron* кто-нибудь; любой, всякий  
**anything** [ˈeniθɪŋ] *pron* что-нибудь (в вопр. предл.), ничто (в отриц. предл.), все что угодно (в утверд. предл.)  
**anyway** [ˈeniweɪ] *adv* как бы то ни было, во всяком случае  
**appear** [əˈpiə] *v* появляться  
**appearance** [əˈpi(ə)rəns] *n* появление; внешность  
**appetite** [ˈæpɪtaɪt] *n* аппетит  
**architect** [ˈɑːkɪtɛkt] *n* архитектор  
**architectural** [ˌɑːkɪˈtektʃ(ə)rəl] *a* архитектурный  
**arm** [ɑːm] *n* рука  
**armchair** [ˈɑːmtʃeə] *n* кресло  
**around** [əˈraʊnd] *adv* вокруг, кругом  
**arrest** [əˈrest] *v* арестовать  
**arrive** [əˈraɪv] *v* прибывать  
**article** [ˈɑːtɪk(ə)l] *n* статья

**artist** [ˈɑ:tɪst] *n* художник; мастер, артист  
**as** [æz] *adv* в качестве; *сj* так как, в то время как;  
**as ... as ...** так же ... как  
**aside** [əˈsaɪd] *adv* в сторону  
**ask** [ɑ:sk] *v* спрашивать  
**at** [æt] *prep* в, у, при, на; **at first** сначала; **at last** наконец, немедленно; **at once** немедленно, сейчас  
**ate** см. **eat**  
**attention** [əˈtenʃ(ə)n] *n* внимание  
**aunt** [ɑ:nt] *n* тетка  
**automobile** [ˈɔ:təməbi:l] *n* автомобиль  
**avenue** [ˈævɪnju:] *n* авеню, широкая улица  
**awaken** [əˈweɪkən] *v* будить  
**away** [əˈweɪ] *adv* обозначает отдаление от данного места; **right away** (*ам.*) сейчас же, немедленно

## В

**back** [bæk] *adv* назад, обратно; *n* спина  
**backward** [ˈbækwəd] *adv* назад; задом  
**bacon** [ˈbeɪkən] *n* копченая свиная грудинка, бекон  
**bad** [bæd] *a* плохой  
**badly** [ˈbædli] *adv* плохо

**bag** [bæg] *n* мешок, сумка; пакет  
**bakery** [ˈbeɪk(ə)rɪ] *n* булочная, пекарня  
**bank** [bæŋk] *n* банк  
**banquet** [ˈbæŋkwɪt] *n* банкет, пир  
**bartender** [ˈbɑ:tendə] *n* *ам.* буфетчик  
**basket** [ˈbɑ:skɪt] *n* корзина  
**bear** [beə] *n* медведь  
**bear (bore, born)** [beə] ([bɔ:], [bɔ:n]) *v* рождать, носить; **I was born** я родился  
**beard** [biəd] *n* борода  
**beautiful** [ˈbjʊ:tɪf(ə)l] *a* красивый  
**beauty** [ˈbjʊ:tɪ] *n* красавица; красота  
**became** см. **become**  
**because** [biˈkɔ:z] *сj* потому что; **because of** из-за, по причине  
**become (became, become)** [biˈkɔ:m] ([biˈkeɪm], [biˈkɔ:m]) *v* становиться, делаться  
**bedroom** [ˈbedru:m] *n* спальня  
**beefsteak** [ˈbi:fsteɪk] *n* бифштекс  
**before** [biˈfɔ:] *prep* перед; *adv* раньше, прежде, уже; *сj* прежде чем  
**began** см. **begin**  
**beggar** [ˈbegə] *n* нищий

**begin (began, begun)** [biˈɡɪn] ([biˈɡæn], [biˈɡɒn]) *v* начинать  
**behind** [biˈhaɪnd] *adv* за, сзади, позади; после  
**believe** [biˈli:v] *v* верить, доверять  
**bell** [bel] *n* звонок  
**between** [biˈtwi:n] *prep* между  
**bicycle** [ˈbaɪsɪk(ə)l] *n* велосипед  
**big** [bɪɡ] *a* большой  
**bird** [bɜ:d] *n* птица  
**biscuit** [ˈbɪskɪt] *n* сухое печенье  
**bitter** [ˈbɪtə] *a* горький  
**blanket** [ˈblæŋkɪt] *n* одеяло  
**blouse** [ˈblaʊz] *n* блузка  
**blue** [blu:] *a* синий, голубой  
**blush** [blʌʃ] *v* вспыхнуть, покраснеть  
**board** [bɔ:d] *n* стол, питание  
**boarder** [ˈbɔ:də] *n* пансионер  
**boarding-house** [ˈbɔ:dɪŋhaʊs] *n* пансион, меблированные комнаты со столом  
**boom** [bu:m] *n* бум (*в торговле и промышленности*)  
**born** см. **bear**  
**borrow** [ˈbɒrəʊ] *v* брать займы  
**both** [bəʊθ] *pron* оба; **both ... and ...** как... так и...  
**bottle** [ˈbɒtl] *n* бутылка  
**bottom** [ˈbɒtəm] *n* дно

**box** [bɒks] *n* ящик, коробка  
**box** [bɒks] *v* бить кулаком  
**bracelet** [ˈbreɪslɪt] *n* браслет  
**bravely** [ˈbreɪvli] *adv* смело, храбро  
**bread** [bred] *n* хлеб  
**breakfast** [ˈbreɪkfəst] *n* завтрак  
**bribe** [braɪb] *v* подкупить, дать взятку  
**bridegroom** [ˈbraɪdgru:m] *n* жених  
**bridge** [brɪdʒ] *n* бридж (*карточная игра*)  
**bright** [braɪt] *a* яркий; веселый; блестящий  
**brightly** [ˈbraɪtli] *adv* ярко  
**bring (brought, brought)** [brɪŋ] ([brɔ:t], [brɔ:t]) *v* приносить, приводить, привозить  
**broken** [ˈbrəʊkən] *a* поломанный  
**broker** [ˈbrəʊkə] *n* маклер, комиссионер  
**brought** см. **bring**  
**brown** [braʊn] *a* коричневый  
**bruise** [bru:z] *n* синяк, кровоподтек  
**building** [ˈbɪldɪŋ] *n* здание  
**buggy** [ˈbʌɡɪ] *n* легкая коляска, кабриолет  
**business** [ˈbɪznɪs] *n* дело; предприятие; **on business** по делу

**busy** [ˈbɪzi] *a* занятой, занятый  
**butter** [ˈbʌtə] *n* масло  
**button** [ˈbʌtn] *n* пуговица, кнопка; кнопка для звонка; *v* застегнуть  
**buy (bought, bought)** [baɪ] ([bɔ:t], [bɔ:t]) *v* покупать

## С

**cab** [kæb] *n* кэб; извозчик  
**cafe** [ˈkæfeɪ] *n* фр. кафе  
**cake** [keɪk] *n* торт, кекс, пирожное  
**call** [kɔ:l] *v* называть; звать, окликать; **to call at** обращаться; **to call for** зайти за кем-либо  
**came** см. **come**  
**camp** [kæmp] *n* лагерь; *v* располагаться лагерем, жить на открытом воздухе  
**can (could)** [kæn] ([kʊd]) *v* мочь  
**canoe** [kəˈnu:] *n* каноэ; челнок; байдарка  
**capital** [ˈkæpɪtl] *n* капитал, состояние  
**car** [kɑ:] *n* автомобиль  
**card** [kɑ:d] *n* карта, карточка; картон  
**care** [keə] *v* заботиться, беспокоиться, интересоваться

**carry** [ˈkæri] *v* нести, носить  
**case** [keɪs] *n* случай, дело  
**cash** [kæʃ] *n* деньги; **to pay in cash** платить наличными  
**catch** [kætʃ] *n* добыча, улов  
**catch (caught, caught)** [kætʃ] ([kɔ:t], [kɔ:t]) *v* поймать; **to catch up** догнать  
**cave** [keɪv] *n* пещера  
**cent** [sent] *n* цент (= 0,01 доллара)  
**central** [ˈsentrəl] *a* центральный  
**ceremony** [ˈserɪməni] *n* церемония  
**chair** [tʃeə] *n* стул  
**chance** [tʃɑ:ns] *n* шанс; возможность; вероятность  
**change** [tʃeɪndʒ] *v* изменять, переменять; *n* перемена  
**chauffeur** [ˈʃəʊfə] *n* фр. шофер  
**cheap** [tʃi:p] *a* дешевый  
**chemicals** [ˈkemɪk(ə)lz] *n* химикалии  
**chest** [tʃest] *n* грудь  
**chief** [tʃi:f] *n* вождь; начальник, шеф  
**child** [tʃaɪld] (*pl* **children**) *n* дитя, ребенок  
**chisel** [tʃɪz(ə)l] *n* долото  
**chorus** [ˈkɔ:rəs] *n* хор; кордебалет; **chorus girl** де-

вушка из эстрадного кордебалета  
**church** [tʃɜ:tʃ] *n* церковь  
**cigar** [sɪˈgɑ:] *n* сигара  
**clean** [kli:n] *a* чистый; *v* чистить  
**clear** [kliə] *a* ясный (*o* погоде)  
**clerk** [kla:k] *n* клерк, конторский служащий  
**clever** [ˈklevə] *a* умный  
**climb** [klaɪm] *v* взбираться, подниматься; карабкаться  
**close** [kləʊs] *a* близкий  
**close** [kləʊz] *v* закрыть  
**clothes** [kləʊðz] *n pl* одежда, платье  
**club** [klʌb] *n* клуб  
**clubman** [ˈklʌbmən] *n* член клуба; *ам.* прожигатель жизни  
**coat** [kəʊt] *n* пальто  
**coffee** [ˈkɒfi] *n* кофе  
**cold** [kəʊld] *a* холодный  
**collar** [ˈkɒlə] *n* воротничок  
**come (came, come)** [kʌm] ([keɪm], [kʌm]) *v* приходить, приезжать; **to come back** возвращаться; **to come for** заходить за кем-л.; **to come out** выходить; **to come to an end** кончаться  
**comedy** [ˈkɒmədi] *n* комедия  
**companion** [kəmˈpæniən] *n* компаньон(ка)

**company** [ˈkʌmpəni] *n* компания, общество  
**competition** [ˌkɒmpɪˈtɪʃ(ə)n] *n* соревнование; **prize competition** конкурс  
**conflict** [ˈkɒnflɪkt] *n* конфликт; столкновение  
**console** [kənˈsəʊl] *v* утешать  
**consult** [kənˈsʌlt] *v* консультироваться, советоваться  
**continue** [kənˈtɪnju:] *v* продолжать  
**contrary** [ˈkɒntrəri] *n* нечто обратное, противоположное; **quite the contrary** совсем наоборот  
**conversation** [ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃ(ə)n] *n* беседа, разговор  
**cook** [kʊk] *n* кухарка, повар; *v* готовить пищу  
**copy** [ˈkɒpi] *n* копия; экземпляр; *v* копировать  
**corner** [ˈkɔ:nə] *n* угол  
**cost** [kɒst] *n* стоимость  
**cost (cost, cost)** [kɒst] ([kɒst], [kɒst]) *v* стоить  
**costume** [ˈkɒstjʊm] *n* костюм, одежда  
**cottage** [ˈkɒtɪdʒ] *n* коттедж  
**count** [kaʊnt] *n* граф (не английский)  
**counter-proposition** [ˈkaʊntəˌprɒpəˈzɪʃ(ə)n] *n* контрпредложение



**country** ['kʌntri] *n* страна; **in the country** в деревне, на даче, за городом, в провинции  
**course** [kɔ:s]: **of course** конечно  
**cousin** ['kʌz(ə)n] *n* двоюродный брат, двоюродная сестра  
**credit** ['kredit] *n* кредит; **to give credit for** отдавать должное  
**cross** [krɒs] *v* пересекать  
**cry** [kraɪ] *n* крик; *v* плакать, кричать  
**cultured** ['kʌltʃəd] *a* культурный, развитой  
**cup** [kʌp] *n* чашка  
**customer** ['kʌstəmə] *n* покупатель, клиент  
**cut** [kʌt] *n* надрез, разрез  
**cut (cut, cut)** [kʌt] ([kʌt], [kʌt]) *v* резать, разрезать

## D

**dangerous** ['deɪndʒərəs] *a* опасный  
**dare** [deə] *v* осмеливаться  
**dark** [dɑ:k] *a* темный  
**day** [deɪ] *n* день  
**dead** [ded] *a* мертвый; **to be dead** умереть  
**dear** [diə] *a* дорогой  
**death** [deθ] *n* смерть  
**decide** [di'saɪd] *v* решать(ся)

**decorate** ['dekəreɪt] *v* украшать, декорировать  
**deep** [di:p] *a* глубокий  
**demand** [di'mɑ:nd] *v* требовать  
**department** [di'pɑ:tmənt] *n* отдел  
**describe** [dɪs'kraɪb] *v* описывать  
**description** [dɪs'krɪpʃ(ə)n] *n* описание  
**desperate** ['desp(ə)rɪt] *a* отчаянный; безнадежный  
**detective** [dɪ'tektɪv] *n* детектив, сыщик  
**devil** ['devl] *n* дьявол  
**diamond** ['daɪəmənd] *n* бриллиант  
**did** см. **do**  
**die** [daɪ] *v* умирать  
**different** ['dɪf(ə)rənt] *a* различный, отличающийся  
**difficulty** ['dɪfɪk(ə)lti] *n* трудность, затруднение  
**dime** [daɪm] *n* монета в 10 центов  
**dine** [daɪn] *v* обедать  
**dinner** ['dɪnə] *n* обед; **to have dinner** обедать  
**directory** [d(a)'rɪkt(ə)rɪ] *n* адресная книга, справочник  
**disappear** [dɪsə'pɪə] *v* исчезать  
**disappearance** [dɪsə'pɪ(ə)rəns] *n* исчезновение

**discover** [dɪs'klʌvə] *v* обнаруживать  
**district** ['dɪstrɪkt] *n* район, округ  
**do (did, done)** [du:] ([dɪd], [dʌn]) *v* делать  
**dog** [dɒg] *n* собака  
**dollar** ['dɒlə] *n* доллар  
**door** [dɔ:] *n* дверь  
**door-mat** ['dɔ:mæt] *n* коврик для вытирания ног  
**dozen** ['dʌz(ə)n] *n* дюжина  
**draftsman** ['dra:ftsmən] *n* чертежник  
**drag** [dræg] *v* тащить, тянуть  
**draw (drew, drawn)** [drɔ:] ([dru:], [drɔ:n]) *v* чертить; рисовать  
**drawing** ['drɔ:ɪŋ] *n* чертеж; рисунок  
**dream** [dri:m] *n* сон  
**dress** [dres] *n* платье; *v* одеваться  
**dressmaker** ['dresmeɪkə] *n* портниха  
**drink** [drɪŋk] *n* питье, выпивка; **to take drinks** выпивать  
**drink (drank, drunk)** [drɪŋk] ([dræŋk], [drʌŋk]) *v* пить  
**drive** [draɪv] *n* прогулка (в автомобиле)  
**drive (drove, driven)** [draɪv] ([drəʊv], ['drɪvn]) *v* ездить

(в автомобиле); править (лошадьми)

**drunk** [drʌŋk] *a* пьяный  
**due** [dju:] *a* должный, надлежащий; **due to** обусловленный; благодаря, из-за  
**during** ['djʊəɪŋ] *prep* в течение, в продолжение; во время

## E

**each** [i:tʃ] *pron* каждый; **each other** друг друга  
**ear** [ɪə] *n* ухо  
**early** ['ɜ:li] *a* ранний; *adv* рано  
**easily** ['i:zɪli] *adv* легко  
**East** [i:st] *n* восток; *a* восточный  
**easy** ['i:zi] *a* легкий  
**eat (ate, eaten)** [i:t] ([et], ['i:tn]) *v* есть  
**egg** [eg] *n* яйцо  
**electrician** [ɪ'lek'trɪʃ(ə)n] *n* электромонтер  
**else** [els] *adv* еще, кроме  
**empty** ['emptɪ] *a* пустой  
**end** [end] *n* конец; *v* кончать(ся)  
**enlarge** [ɪn'la:dʒ] *v* увеличивать; **enlarged** увеличенный  
**enough** [ɪ'naʊf] *a* достаточный; *adv* достаточно

**enter** [ˈentə] *v* ВХОДИТЬ  
**entrance** [ˈentrəns] *n* ВХОД  
**envelope** [ˈenvələʊp] *n* КОН-  
ВЕРТ  
**even** [ˈi:v(ə)n] *adv* даже  
**evening** [ˈi:vniŋ] *n* вечер  
**ever** [ˈevə] *adv* когда-либо  
**everybody** [ˈevri:bɒdi] *pron*  
всякий; каждый, все  
**everything** [ˈevriθiŋ] *pron* всё  
**examine** [ɪgˈzæmɪn] *v*  
осматривать; проверять  
**excellent** [ˈeks(ə)lənt] *a* от-  
личный; превосходный  
**exclaim** [ɪkˈskleɪm] *v* вос-  
кликать  
**excuse** [ɪkˈskju:z] *v* изви-  
нять, прощать  
**exhibition** [ˌeksɪˈbɪʃ(ə)n] *n*  
выставка  
**expect** [ɪkˈspekt] *v* ожидать  
**explain** [ɪkˈspleɪn] *v* объяс-  
нять  
**explanation** [ˌekspləˈneɪʃ(ə)n]  
*n* объяснение  
**extra** [ˈekstrə] *a* добавоч-  
ный, дополнительный  
**eye** [aɪ] *n* глаз

## F

**face** [feɪs] *n* лицо; *v* выхо-  
дить на (о доме или окне)  
**fact** [fækt] *n* факт; **in fact**  
фактически, по существу  
**factory** [ˈfækt(ə)n] *n* фабрика

**fall (fell, fallen)** [fɔ:l] ([fel],  
[ˈfɔ:lən]) *v* падать; **to fall**  
**asleep** засыпать; **to fall in**  
**love** влюбляться; **to fall**  
**out** выпасть  
**false** [fɔ:ls] *a* фальшивый  
**family** [ˈfæm(ə)li] *n* семья  
**famous** [ˈfeɪməs] *a* знамени-  
тый, известный  
**far** [fɑ:] *a* дальний; далекий;  
**far-away** отсутствующий;  
рассеянный  
**farm** [fɑ:m] *n* ферма  
**farmer** [ˈfɑ:mə] *n* фермер  
**fashionable** [ˈfæʃ(ə)nəb(ə)l] *a*  
модный; светский; фе-  
шенебельный  
**fast** [fɑ:st] *a* быстрый; *adv*  
быстро  
**fat** [fæt] *a* толстый, жирный  
**fear** [fiə] *n* страх; *v* бояться  
**feather** [ˈfedə] *n* перо (*пти-  
чье*)  
**feel (felt, felt)** [fi:l] ([felt],  
[felt]) *v* чувствовать; **to**  
**feel sorry** сочувствовать  
**fell** см. **fall**  
**fellow** [ˈfeləʊ] *n* парень  
**fence** [fens] *n* забор  
**few** [fju:] *a* мало; **a few** не-  
сколько  
**fight (fought, fought)** [faɪt]  
([fɔ:t], [fɔ:t]) *v* драться,  
сражаться  
**fill** [fɪl] *v* наполнить, на-  
бить

**find (found, found)** [faɪnd]  
([faʊnd], [faʊnd]) *v* найти;  
**to find out** разузнать  
**fine** [faɪn] *a* прекрасный  
**fine-looking** [ˈfaɪnˈlʊkɪŋ] *a*  
привлекательный, краси-  
вый  
**finger** [ˈfɪŋgə] *n* палец  
**finish** [ˈfɪnɪʃ] *v* кончать  
**fire** [ˈfaɪə] *n* огонь; костер  
**fire-engine** [ˈfaɪə(r),endʒɪn] *n*  
пожарная машина  
**first** [fɜ:st] *a* ранний, пер-  
вый; *adv* сперва, сначала;  
впервые; *num* первый; **for**  
**the first time** в первый раз  
**fish** [fɪʃ] *n* рыба  
**fist** [fɪst] *n* кулак  
**flirt** [flɜ:t] *v* флиртовать  
**flood** [flʌd] *n* половодье,  
наводнение; *v* наводнять,  
затоплять, подниматься  
(*об уровне реки*)  
**floor** [flɔ:] *n* этаж; пол  
**flower** [ˈflaʊə] *n* цветок  
**following** [ˈfɒləʊɪŋ] *a* следу-  
ющий, последующий  
**fond** [fɒnd] *a* нежный, лю-  
бящий; **to be fond (of)**  
любить, быть привязан-  
ным  
**food** [fu:d] *n* пища  
**foolish** [ˈfu:lɪʃ] *a* глупый,  
безрассудный  
**foot** [fʊt] (*pl feet*) *n* нога;  
фут (*мера длины*)

**forget (forgot, forgotten)**  
[fəˈget] ([fəˈgɒt], [fəˈgɒtn])  
*v* забыть, забывать  
**fork** [fɔ:k] *n* вилка  
**form** [fɔ:m] *n* форма; *v* обра-  
зовать, составить  
**fortune** [ˈfɔ:tʃ(ə)n] *n* удача,  
счастье; богатство; **to**  
**make a fortune** разбога-  
теть  
**fought** см. **fight**  
**freak** [fri:k] *n* уродец; ред-  
кость (*какое-либо откло-  
нение от нормы у человека*  
*или животного*)  
**freckle** [ˈfrek(ə)l] *n* веснушка  
**freckled** [ˈfrek(ə)ld] *a* вес-  
нушчатый  
**fresh** [frefʃ] *a* свежий  
**friend** [frend] *n* друг  
**friendly** [ˈfrendli] *a* дружес-  
кий, дружелюбный  
**frighten** [ˈfraɪt(ə)n] *v* пугать,  
испугать  
**front** [frʌnt] *a* передний; **in**  
**front (of)** перед  
**full (of)** [fʊl] *a* полный  
**fun** [fʌn] *n* радость, удо-  
вольствие  
**funny** [ˈfʌni] *a* смешной,  
забавный

## G

**game** [geɪm] *n* игра  
**gave** см. **give**

**gentleman** [ˈdʒentlmən] (*pl. gentlemen*) *n* джентльмен  
**German** [ˈdʒɜ:mən] *a* немецкий; *n* немец  
**get (got, got)** [get] ([gɒt], [gɒt]) *v* получать; достигать; становиться; делаться; **to get along** уживаться; ладить; **to get down** спускаться; **to get married** пожениться; **to get rid (of)** избавляться (от); **to get stuck** прилипнуть; **to get up** вставать  
**girl** [gɜ:l] *n* девушка, девочка  
**give (gave, given)** [gɪv] ([geɪv], [ˈgɪv(ə)n]) *v* дать  
**glad** [glæd] *a predic* довольный; **to be glad** радоваться, быть довольным  
**glass** [glɑ:s] *n* стекло; стакан  
**glasses** [ˈglɑ:sɪz] *n* очки  
**glove** [glɒv] *n* перчатка  
**go (went, gone)** [gəʊ] ([went], [gɒn]) *v* ходить, идти; ехать; пойти; уйти; **to go back** возвращаться; **to go hungry** голодать; **to go on** продолжать; проходить (для времени); **to go out** выходить; **to go out for a walk** выйти погулять; **to go to bed** лечь спать  
**gobble** [ˈgɒb(ə)l] *v* есть жадно, быстро; пожирать

**gold** [gəʊld] *n* золото  
**golden** [ˈgəʊld(ə)n] *a* золотистый  
**golf** [gɒlf] *n* гольф (*игра*)  
**gondola** [ˈgɒndələ] *n* гондола  
**gone** см. **go**  
**good-looking** [ˌgʊdˈlʊkɪŋ] *a* красивый, приятный (*о внешности*)  
**gray** [greɪ] *a* серый  
**great** [greɪt] *a* великий, большой, значительный  
**green** [ɡri:n] *a* зеленый  
**grocer** [ˈgrəʊsə] *n* хозяин овощной лавки; **grocer's boy** посыльный из овощной лавки  
**ground** [graʊnd] *n* земля, почва  
**grow (grew, grown)** [grəʊ] ([gru:], [grəʊn]) *v* расти, выращивать  
**guess** [ges] *v* догадаться  
**guest** [gest] *n* гость; **wedding guest** гость на свадьбе

## Н

**hair** [heə] *n* волосы  
**half-whisper** [ˌhɑ:fˈwɪspə] *n* полусшепот  
**hall** [hɔ:l] *n* вестибюль, холл  
**ham** [hæm] *n* окорок, ветчина  
**hammer** [ˈhæmə] *n* молоток  
**hand** [hænd] *n* рука (*кисть*)

**handkerchief** [ˈhæŋkətʃɪf] *n* носовой платок  
**handsome** [ˈhæns(ə)m] *a* красивый  
**happen (to)** [ˈhæpən] *v* случаться, происходить  
**happiness** [ˈhæpɪnɪs] *n* счастье  
**happy** [ˈhæpɪ] *a* счастливый  
**hard** [hɑ:d] *a* твердый; *adv* тяжело; сильно; усиленно, трудно; **it was raining hard** шел сильный дождь  
**hard-working** [ˌhɑ:dˈwɜ:kɪŋ] *a* тяжело и много работающий  
**hat** [hæt] *n* шляпа  
**hate** [heɪt] *v* ненавидеть  
**have (had, had)** [hæv] ([hæd], [hæd]) *v* иметь; **to have a good time** получать удовольствие; веселиться, развлекаться; **to have to** быть вынужденным (*что-то сделать*)  
**head** [hed] *n* голова  
**headquarters** [ˈhedˌkwɔ:təz] *n* штаб-квартира, главное управление  
**health** [helθ] *n* здоровье  
**hear (heard, heard)** [hɪə] ([hɜ:d], [hɜ:d]) *v* слышать  
**heart** [hɑ:t] *n* сердце  
**heaven** [ˈhev(ə)n] *n* небо, небеса; **good heavens!** боже мой!; **for heaven's sake** ради бога

**held** см. **hold**  
**hello** [heˈləʊ] *int* алло, здорово; здравствуйте  
**help** [help] *n* помощь; *v* помогать  
**here** [hɪə] *adv* здесь; *int* вот  
**herself** [hɜ:ˈself] *pron* себя, себе  
**hey** [heɪ] *int* эй (*оклик*)  
**hide (hid, hidden)** [haɪd] ([hɪd], [ˈhɪdn]) *v* прятать(ся)  
**himself** [hɪmˈself] *pron* себя, себе  
**hire** [ˈhaɪə] *v* нанять  
**hit (hit, hit)** [hɪt] ([hɪt], [hɪt]) *v* ударить, ушибить  
**hold (held, held)** [həʊld] ([held], [held]) *v* держать  
**home** [həʊm] *n* дом (*семейный очаг; родина*)  
**honor** [ˈɒnə] *n* честность  
**hope** [həʊp] *n* надежда; *v* надеяться  
**horse** [hɔ:s] *n* лошадь  
**hot** [hɒt] *a* жаркий; горячий  
**hotel** [həʊˈtel] *n* гостиница (отель)  
**hour** [aʊə] *n* час  
**house** [haʊs] *n* дом  
**hundred** [ˈhʌndrəd] *n* сотня; *num* сто  
**hungry** [ˈhʌŋɡri] *a* голодный  
**hunt** [hʌnt] *v* охотиться  
**hurry** [ˈhʌri] *v* торопиться, спешить

**hurt** [hɜ:t] *v* повредить, причинять боль; *разг.* болеть (*о частях тела*)  
**hydrangea** [haɪ'dreɪndʒə] *n* гортензия (*древовидная*)  
**hypotenuse** [haɪ'pɒtɪnju:z] *n* гипотенуза

## I

**idea** [aɪ'diə] *n* идея, мысль  
**idle** ['aɪdl] *a* праздный  
**idler** ['aɪdlə] *n* лентяй; бездельник  
**if** [ɪf] *conj* если; ли (*вводит косвенный вопрос или придаточное предложение*)  
**ill** [ɪl] *a* больной  
**imagine** [ɪ'mædʒɪn] *v* воображать  
**in** [ɪn] *prep* в, на, через (*о времени*)  
**independent** [ˌɪndɪ'pendənt] *a* независимый  
**Indian** ['ɪndiən] *n* индеец; индеец  
**India-rubber** [ˌɪndiə'gʌbə] *n* резинка для стирания  
**information** [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃ(ə)n] *n* информация, сведения  
**ink** [ɪŋk] *v* обводить тушью чертеж, сделанный карандашом  
**inside** [ɪn'saɪd] *adv* внутрь, внутри

**instalment** [ɪn'stɔ:lmənt] *n* очередной взнос (*при рассрочке*)  
**instead (of)** [ɪn'stedəv] *adv* вместо, взамен  
**interest** ['ɪntrɪst] *n* интерес, заинтересованность  
**introduce** [ˌɪntrə'dju:s] *v* вводить, вставлять; знакомить  
**invent** [ɪn'vent] *v* изображать; придумывать  
**invitation** [ˌɪnvɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n] *n* приглашение  
**invite** [ɪn'vaɪt] *v* приглашать  
**iodine** ['aɪədi:n] *n* йод  
**iron** ['aɪən] *v* гладить  
**ironer** ['aɪənə] *n* гладильщица  
**ironically** [aɪ'ɒnɪk(ə)li] *adv* иронически  
**island** ['aɪlənd] *n* остров

## J

**jam** [dʒæm] *n* джем, варенье  
**Japanese** [ˌdʒæpə'ni:z] *a* японский; *n* японец; японский язык  
**jewel** ['dʒu:əl] *n* драгоценный камень; ювелирное изделие  
**jewellery** ['dʒu:əlɪ] *n* драгоценности; **cheap jewellery** дешевые (позолоченные) ювелирные изделия

**job** [dʒɒb] *n* работа  
**joke** [dʒəʊk] *n* шутка; *v* шутить  
**joy** [dʒɔɪ] *n* радость  
**jump** [dʒʌmp] *v* прыгать  
**jungle** ['dʒʌŋg(ə)l] *n* джунгли  
**just** [dʒʌst] *adv* только что; как раз; *разг.* прямо, просто

## K

**keep (kept, kept)** [ki:p] ([kept], [kept]) *v* держать, содержать; **to keep house** вести хозяйство, хозяйничать  
**kid** [kɪd] *n* *разг.* ребенок; парнишка  
**kidnap** ['kɪdnæp] *v* украсть ребенка (*обычно для того, чтобы получить за него выкуп*)  
**kill** [kɪl] *v* убить  
**kind** [kaɪnd] *a* добрый  
**kind** [kaɪnd] *n* сорт, вид; **a kind of** что-то вроде; **of that kind** в этом роде  
**king** [kɪŋ] *n* король  
**kiss** [kɪs] *n* поцелуй; *v* целовать  
**kitchen** ['kɪtʃɪn] *n* кухня  
**knock** [nɒk] *n* стук; *v* стучать  
**knee** [ni:] *n* колено  
**knew** см. **know**  
**knife** [naɪf] (*pl knives*) *n* нож  
**know (knew, known)** [nəʊ] ([nju:], [nəʊn]) *v* знать, узнавать

## L

**lady** ['leɪdɪ] *n* леди; дама; женщина, принадлежащая к высшему обществу  
**land** [lænd] *n* земля  
**large** [la:dʒ] *a* большой  
**lasso** ['læsəʊ] *n* лассо, аркан; **to get a lasso on** набрасывать аркан на  
**last** [lɑ:st] *a* последний; прошлый; **at last** наконец  
**late** [leɪt] *a* поздний; **to be late** опаздывать; *adv* поздно  
**laugh** [lɑ:f] *n* смех; *v* смеяться  
**laundry** ['lɔ:ndri] *n* прачечная  
**law** [lɔ:] *n* закон  
**lazy** ['leɪzi] *a* ленивый  
**lead (led, led)** [li:d] ([led], [led]) *v* вести, руководить  
**leader** ['li:də] *n* вождь, руководитель  
**leaf** [li:f] (*pl leaves*) *n* лист  
**learn** [lɜ:n] *v* учиться  
**leave (left, left)** [li:v] ([left], [left]) *v* оставлять; покидать; уходить, уезжать  
**led** см. **lead**  
**left** [left] *a* левый; **left hand** на левой стороне  
**left** см. **leave**

**leg** [leg] *n* нога (*от бедра до ступни*)  
**let (let, let)** [let] ([let], [let]) *v* позволять; пускать (в повелит, наклонении выражает приглашение, приказание, предположение)  
**letter** ['letə] *n* письмо; буква  
**liar** ['laɪə] *n* лжец, лгуныя  
**lie** [laɪ] *n* ложь  
**lie (lay, lain)** [laɪ] ([lei], [leɪn]) *v* лежать  
**life** [laɪf] *n* жизнь  
**light** [laɪt] *a* светлый; *n* свет  
**light (lit, lighted)** [laɪt] ([lit], ['laɪtɪd]) *v* зажигать, освещать  
**light-blue** [ˌlaɪtˈbluː] *a* светло-голубой  
**like** [laɪk] *a* похожий, подобный, как  
**like** [laɪk] *v* любить (нравиться)  
**lilac** ['laɪlək] *n* сирень  
**limit** ['lɪmɪt] *n* предел, лимит  
**line** [laɪn] *n* линия; строчка; *ам.* очередь  
**listen (to)** ['lɪsn] *v* слушать  
**little** ['lɪtl] *a* маленький; **a little** немного; **a little way from** недалеко от; *adv* мало, недостаточно  
**live** [lɪv] *v* жить  
**loaf** [ləʊf] (*pl* loaves) *n* хлебец, буханка

**long** [lɒŋ] *a* долгий, длинный  
**look** [lʊk] *n* взгляд  
**look** [lʊk] *v* смотреть; выглядеть; **to look for** искать; **to look like** выглядеть как; быть похожим на; **to look out** остерегаться; **to look through** просматривать  
**lose (lost, lost)** [luːz] ([lɒst], [lɒst]) *v* терять; проигрывать (*в игре, пари*); **to lose one's way** сбиться с пути, заблудиться  
**(a) lot (of)** [lɒt] *n* много, масса  
**loud** [laʊd] *a* громкий  
**loudly** ['laʊdli] *adv* громко  
**love** [lʌv] *n* любовь; *v* любить  
**lucky** ['lʌki] *a* удачливый, счастливый

## М

**machine** [məʃiːn] *n* машина  
**mad** [mæd] *a* сумасшедший  
**madame** [mə'dæm] *n* *фр.* мадам, сударыня  
**made** *см.* make  
**madhouse** ['mædhaʊs] *n* сумасшедший дом  
**madness** ['mædnəs] *n* сумасшествие, безумие  
**maid** [meɪd] *n* служанка  
**make (made, made)** [meɪk] ([meɪd], [meɪd]) *v* делать; производить; заставлять;

**to make a fortune** разбогатеть; **to make a speech** произносить речь, выступать; **to make jokes** шутить, отпускать шуточки; **to make one's living** зарабатывать на жизнь; **to make peace** помириться; **to make ready** подготовить, приготовить  
**man** [mæn] (*pl* men) *n* человек, мужчина  
**manners** ['mænəz] *n* манеры  
**market** ['mɑːkɪt] *n* рынок  
**marry** ['mæri] *v* жениться, выйти замуж  
**match** [mætʃ] *n* спичка  
**matter** ['mætə] *n* дело, предмет; **what is the matter?** в чем дело?  
**maybe** ['meɪbi] *adv* может быть  
**meal** [miːl] *n* еда; принятие пищи  
**mealtimе** ['miːltaɪm] *n* установленное время для завтрака, обеда и ужина  
**mean (meant, meant)** [miːn] ([ment], [ment]) *v* означать  
**means** [miːnz] *n* средство; **by means of** при помощи  
**meet (met, met)** [miːt] ([met], [met]) *v* встречать(ся); знакомить(ся)  
**melancholy** ['melənkəli] *a* меланхолический, грустный

**messenger** ['mes(ə)ndʒə] *n* посыльный  
**met** *см.* meet  
**method** ['meθəd] *n* метод, способ  
**middle** ['mɪdl] *a* середина  
**middle-aged** [ˌmɪdl 'eɪdʒd] *a* средних лет  
**midnight** ['mɪdnaɪt] *n* полночь  
**mile** [maɪl] *n* миля  
**milk** [mɪlk] *n* молоко  
**millionaire** [ˌmɪljə'neə] *n* миллионер  
**mind** [maɪnd] *n* ум, рассудок  
**mind** [maɪnd] *v* возражать; иметь против; **never mind** ничего, неважно, не обращайтесь внимания  
**mine** [maɪn] *pron* мой (употребляется без последующего существительного и выполняет функцию существительного)  
**minute** ['mɪnɪt] *n* минута  
**miserable** ['mɪzərəbl] *a* несчастный  
**miss** [mɪs] *n* мисс, барышня (*при обращении к незамужней женщине*)  
**mistake** [mɪ'steɪk] *n* ошибка  
**moccasin** ['mɒkəsɪn] *n* мокасина (*обувь индейцев*)  
**modern** ['mɒdn] *a* современный; новейший  
**mole** [məʊl] *n* родинка

**moment** [ˈmɒmənt] *n* мгновение, момент  
**Monday** [ˈmʌndi] *n* понедельник  
**money** [ˈmʌni] *n* деньги  
**month** [mʌnθ] *n* месяц  
**moon** [mu:n] *n* луна  
**most** [məʊst] *adv* превосх. ст. от **much**; *n* большая часть  
**motor-boat** [ˈməʊtəbɔ:t] *n* моторная лодка  
**mountain** [ˈmaʊntɪn] *n* гора  
**mouth** [maʊθ] *n* рот  
**move** [mu:v] *v* двигаться; переезжать с одного места на другое  
**Mrs.** [ˈmɪsɪz] (*сокр.* от **mistress**) *n* миссис, госпожа (*ставится перед фамилией замужней женщины*)  
**much** [mʌtʃ] *a* много; *adv* очень  
**mud** [mʌd] *n* грязь  
**museum** [mjʊˈzi:əm] *n* музей  
**music** [ˈmjuzɪk] *n* музыка  
**musical** [ˈmjuzɪk(ə)l] *a* музыкальный  
**must** [mʌst] *v* должен  
**myself** [maɪˈself] *pron* сам

## N

**near** [niə] *a* близкий; *adv* близко  
**necessary** [ˈnesɪs(ə)ri] *a* необходимый

**need** [ni:d] *v* нуждаться в ком-л. (чем-л.)  
**neither** [ˈni:ðə] *pron* никто; ни тот ни другой;  
**neither... nor** ни... ни  
**nerve** [nɜ:v] *n* разг. нахальство, наглость  
**nervous** [ˈnɜ:vəs] *a* нервный; **to be nervous** нервничать, волноваться  
**never** [ˈnevə] *adv* никогда  
**new** [nju:] *a* новый  
**news** [nju:z] *n* новость, новости, известие  
**next** [nekst] *a* следующий, будущий  
**nibble** [ˈnɪb(ə)l] *v* есть маленькими кусочками; отщипывать маленькие кусочки  
**nice** [naɪs] *a* хороший, приятный, милый, славный, изысканный; порядочный  
**niece** [ni:s] *n* племянница  
**night** [naɪt] *n* ночь  
**nobody** [ˈnəʊbɒdi] *pron* никто  
**noise** [nɔɪz] *n* шум  
**none** [nʌn] *pron* никто, ничто; ни один  
**noon** [nu:n] *n* полдень  
**no one** [ˈnəʊwʌn] *pron* никто  
**nose** [nəʊz] *n* нос  
**note** [nəʊt] *n* записка  
**nothing** [ˈnʌθɪŋ] *pron* ничего

**notice** [ˈnəʊtɪs] *v* замечать; **to take no notice** не замечать, не обращать внимания  
**now** [naʊ] *adv* теперь, сейчас  
**number** [ˈnʌmbə] *n* номер; число

## O

**oats** [əʊts] *n* овес  
**offer** [ˈɒfə] *n* предложение; *v* предлагать  
**office** [ˈɒfɪs] *n* учреждение, контора  
**often** [ˈɒf(t)ən] *adv* часто  
**one** [wʌn] *num* один; *pron* употребляется как слово-заместитель во избежание повторения ранее упомянутого существительного  
**once** [wʌns] *adv* один раз; однажды; **at once** сразу же, немедленно  
**only** [ˈəʊnli] *a* единственный; *adv* только  
**open** [ˈəʊpən] *v* открывать  
**opposite** [ˈɒpəzɪt] *adv* напротив  
**orchestra** [ˈɔ:kɪstrə] *n* оркестр  
**order** [ˈɔ:də] *n* порядок; *v* заказать; приказать  
**other** [ˈʌðə] *a, pron* другой

**outside** [ˌaʊtˈsaɪd] *adv* снаружи, извне  
**over** [ˈəʊvə] *prep* над, выше; через; по; **to be over** окончиться

## P

**paddle** [ˈpædl] *v* грести одним веслом; плыть на байдарке  
**page** [peɪdʒ] *n* страница  
**paid** см. **pay**  
**paint** [peɪnt] *v* писать красками, заниматься живописью  
**painter** [ˈpeɪntə] *n* художник  
**palace** [ˈpæləs] *n* дворец  
**pale** [peɪl] *a* бледный  
**palette** [ˈpælət] *n* палитра  
**paper** [ˈpeɪpə] *n* бумага; газета (*сокр.* от **newspaper**)  
**parents** [ˈpeərənts] *n* родители  
**parlor** [ˈpɑ:lə] *n* гостиная; общая комната  
**parrot** [ˈpærət] *n* попугай  
**partner** [ˈpɑ:tnə] *n* партнер  
**pass** [pɑ:s] *v* проходить  
**past** [pɑ:st] *a* прошлый, прошедший; *prep* мимо, после  
**patience** [ˈpeɪf(ə)ns] *n* терпение  
**pay (paid, paid)** [peɪ] ([peɪd], [peɪd]) *v* платить, заплатить

**peace** [pi:s] *n* мир, покой; **to make peace** помириться  
**peaceful** ['pi:sf(ə)l] *a* мирный, спокойный  
**people** ['pi:pl] *n* люди, народ  
**perhaps** [pə'hæps] *adv* может быть  
**person** ['pɜ:s(ə)n] *n* человек, лицо  
**perspective** [pə'spektiv] *n* перспектива  
**'phone** [fəʊn] (*сокр. от telephone*) *n* телефон; *v* звонить по телефону  
**photo** ['fəʊtəʊ] *n сокр. от photograph*  
**photograph** ['fəʊtəgrɑ:f] *n* фотография, фотографический снимок; *v* фотографировать  
**photographer** [fə'tɒgrəfə] *n* фотограф  
**picture** ['pɪktʃə] *n* картина; картинка, иллюстрация  
**piece** [pi:s] *n* кусок  
**pin** [pɪn] *n* булавка  
**pipe** [paɪp] *n* трубка  
**pirate** ['paɪ(ə)rət] *n* пират  
**placard** ['plækɑ:d] *n* афиша, плакат  
**place** [pleɪs] *n* место  
**plain** [pleɪn] *a* простой; некрасивый  
**plaster** ['plɑ:stə] *n* пластырь  
**plate** [pleɪt] *n* тарелка

**play** [pleɪ] *n* игра; пьеса; *v* играть  
**pleasant** ['plez(ə)nt] *a* приятный; симпатичный  
**please** [pli:z] *v* доставить удовольствие, угодить; пожалуйста  
**pocket** ['pɒkɪt] *n* карман  
**police** [pə'li:s] *n* полиция  
**policeman** [pə'li:smən] *n* полисмен  
**poor** [pʊə] *a* бедный  
**pork** [pɔ:k] *n* свинина  
**portrait** ['pɔ:trət] *n* портрет  
**possible** ['pɒsəb(ə)l] *a* возможный  
**post** [pəʊst] *v* отправлять почтой; **by post** по почте  
**post office** ['pəʊst ,ɒfɪs] *n* почта  
**potato** [pə'teɪtəʊ] *n* картофель  
**pound** [paʊnd] *n* фунт  
**present** ['prez(ə)nt] *a* присутствующий; настоящий; **to be present** присутствовать  
**president** ['prezɪd(ə)nt] *n* президент  
**press** [pres] *v* прижать, нажать  
**pretty** ['prɪti] *a* милостивый, хорошенький  
**price** [praɪs] *n* цена  
**pride** [praɪd] *n* гордость  
**print** [prɪnt] *v* печатать

**prisoner** ['prɪz(ə)nə] *n* пленник  
**private** ['praɪvɪt] *a* частный  
**prize** [praɪz] *n* приз, награда;  
**prize competition** конкурс  
**problem** ['prɒbləm] *n* проблема  
**programme** ['prəʊgræm] *n* программа  
**promise** ['prɒmɪs] *n* обещание; *v* обещать  
**proud** [praʊd] *a* гордый, самолюбивый  
**pull** [pʊl] *v* дергать; тащить;  
**to pull away** оттащить  
**put (put, put)** [pʊt] ([pʊt], [pʊt]) *v* положить, поставить; **to put an advertisement** дать объявление; **to put aside** откладывать; **to put away** убрать; **to put on** надеть

## Q

**quarter** ['kwɔ:tə] *n* четверть  
**question** ['kwɛstʃ(ə)n] *n* вопрос  
**quick** [kwɪk] *a* быстрый, скорый; *adv* быстро, скоро  
**quickly** ['kwɪkli] *adv* быстро  
**quiet** ['kwaɪət] *a* тихий, спокойный  
**quietly** ['kwaɪətli] *adv* тихо, спокойно

**quite** [kwaɪt] *adv* совсем, совершенно

## R

**race** [reɪs] *n* скачки, состязание (*в бегах*), гонки  
**railroad** ['reɪlrəʊd] *n* железная дорога  
**rain** [reɪn] *n* дождь; *v* (в безл. оборотах): **it rains** идет дождь  
**raincoat** ['reɪnkəʊt] *n* плащ-дождевик  
**raise** [reɪz] *n* поднимать(ся); воспитывать  
**ran** см. **run**  
**ransom** ['ræns(ə)m] *n* выкуп  
**rattle** ['rætl] *v* трещать, греметь, грохотать  
**read (read, read)** [ri:d] ([red], [red]) *v* читать  
**ready** ['redi] *a* готовый  
**real** ['riəl] *a* действительный, настоящий  
**reason** ['ri:z(ə)n] *n* причина  
**receive** [rɪ'si:v] *v* получать; принимать  
**red** [red] *a* красный; рыжий  
**regular** ['regjʊlə] *a* регулярный, постоянный  
**religion** [rɪ'lɪdʒ(ə)n] *n* религия  
**remember** [rɪ'membə] *v* помнить, вспоминать

**report** [п'рə:t] *n* доклад, сообщение; отчет, информация  
**reporter** [п'рə:tə] *n* репортер  
**(the) rest** [rest] *n* остаток; остальные  
**restaurant** ['rest(ə)rɒŋ] *фр. n* ресторан; столовая  
**return** [п'тз:n] *v* возвращаться  
**rich** [ritʃ] *a* богатый  
**rid (rid, ridded)** [rid] ([rid], ['ridid]) *v* освобождать; **to get rid of smb., smth.** избавиться от кого-л., чего-л.  
**ride** [raid] *n* прогулка в автомобиле  
**ride (rode, ridden)** [raid] ([rəʊd], ['ridn]) *v* ехать (верхом или в автомобиле)  
**rifle** ['raif(ə)l] *n* ружье  
**right** [raɪt] *a* правильный, правый; **all right** хорошо (все правильно); **to be right** быть правым; *n* право  
**ring** [rɪŋ] *n* кольцо  
**ring (rang, rung)** [rɪŋ] ([ræŋ], [rɪŋ]) *v* звенеть, звонить  
**road** [rəʊd] *n* дорога  
**role** [rəʊl] *n* роль  
**rose** [rəʊz] *n* роза  
**round** [raʊnd] *a* круглый, округленный  
**rub** [rʌb] *v* стирать (резинкой)

**run (ran, run)** [rʌn] ([ræn], [rʌn]) *v* бегать; **to run up** подбежать  
**Russian** ['rʌʃ(ə)n] *a* русский; *n* русский язык; русский (человек)

## S

**sad** [sæd] *a* печальный, грустный  
**salary** ['sæləri] *n* жалованье  
**sales-girl** ['seɪlsgɜ:l] *n* продавщица  
**(the) same** [seɪm] *a* тот же самый, одинаковый  
**sandwich** ['sænwidʒ] *n* сэндвич, бутерброд  
**sat** см. **sit**  
**Saturday** ['sætədi] *n* суббота  
**save** [seɪv] *v* спасать; экономить, откладывать  
**saw** см. **see**  
**Saxon** ['sæks(ə)n] *a* (англо)саксонский  
**say (said, said)** [seɪ] ([sed], [sed]) *v* сказать, говорить, произносить  
**scalp** [skælp] *v* скальпировать  
**scene** [si:n] *n* сцена; пейзаж; место действия  
**school** [sku:l] *n* школа  
**scout** [skaʊt] *n* разведчик  
**scratch** [skrætʃ] *n* царапина

**scream** [skri:m] *n* вопль; визг; *v* вопить; пронзительно кричать  
**scrub** [skrʌb] *v* скрести, чистить, мыть щеткой  
**scrub-woman** ['skrʌb,wʊmən] *n* уборщица (мойщица полов)  
**sea** [si:] *n* море  
**seat** [si:t] *n* сиденье  
**second** ['sekənd] *a* второй; *n* секунда  
**section** ['sekʃ(ə)n] *n* часть; секция  
**see (saw, seen)** [si:] ([sə:], [si:n]) *v* видеть, увидеть; понимать  
**seem** [si:m] *v* казаться  
**seen** см. **see**  
**select** [si'lekt] *v* подбирать; отбирать  
**sell (sold, sold)** [sel] ([səʊld], [səʊld]) *v* продавать  
**send (sent, sent)** [send] ([sent], [sent]) *v* послать, прислать  
**September** [sep'tembə] *n* сентябрь  
**serious** ['si(ə)riəs] *a* серьезный  
**servant** ['sɜ:v(ə)nt] *n* слуга, прислуга  
**several** ['sev(ə)rəl] *a* несколько  
**shake (shook, shaken)** [ʃeɪk] ([ʃʊk], ['ʃeɪkən]) *v* тряс-

ти(сь); **shake hands** обменяться рукопожатием  
**shame** [ʃeɪm] *n* стыд, позор  
**share** [ʃeə] *v* делить(ся)  
**shave** [ʃeɪv] *v* брить(ся); **to shave off** сбрить  
**shelf** [ʃelf] *n* полка  
**shine (shone, shone)** [ʃaɪn] ([ʃəʊn], [ʃəʊn]) *v* блестеть, сиять  
**shirt** [ʃɜ:t] *n* сорочка  
**shiver** ['ʃɪvə] *v* дрожать, вздрагивать  
**shoe** [ʃu:] *n* туфля; ботинок  
**shone** см. **shine**  
**shook** см. **shake**  
**shoot (shot, shot)** [ʃu:t] ([ʃʊt], [ʃʊt]) *v* стрелять  
**short** [ʃɔ:t] *a* короткий  
**shot** [ʃʊt] *n* выстрел  
**should** [ʃʊd] *v* вспомогательный глагол для образования будущего в прошедшем; модальный глагол, выражающий дол-женствование  
**shout** [ʃaʊt] *v* кричать  
**show** [ʃəʊ] *n* зрелище, спектакль, выставка  
**show (showed, shown)** [ʃəʊ] ([ʃəʊd], [ʃəʊn]) *v* показывать  
**side** [saɪd] *n* сторона; бок  
**sign** [saɪn] *n* знак; вывеска; надпись; *v* подписать(ся)  
**silence** ['saɪləns] *n* молчание



**silent** ['saɪlənt] *a* молчаливый, молчащий; **to be silent** молчать  
**silly** ['sɪli] *a* глупый; *adv* глупо  
**simple** ['sɪmp(ə)l] *a* простой  
**simply** ['sɪmplɪ] *adv* просто  
**since** [sɪns] *adv* с тех пор как, со времени  
**sir** [sɜː] *n* господин, сударь (*обращение*)  
**siren** ['saɪ(ə)rən] *n* сирена, гудок  
**sit (sat, sat)** [sɪt] ([sæt], [sæt]) *v* сидеть; **to sit down** садиться; **to sit up** сесть (из лежачего положения)  
**situate** ['sɪtʃueɪt] *v* располагаться  
**situated** ['sɪtʃueɪtɪd] *a* расположенный; **to be situated** находиться, быть расположенным  
**situation** [ˌsɪtʃu'eɪʃ(ə)n] *n* положение ситуация  
**skirt** [skɜːt] *n* юбка  
**sky** [skaɪ] *n* небо  
**skyrocket** ['skaɪ, rɒkɪt] *n* ракета  
**sleep (slept, slept)** [sli:p] ([slept], [slept]) *v* спать  
**sleuth** [slu:θ] *n* разг. сыщик  
**sling** [slɪŋ] *n* рогатка  
**slip** [slɪp] *v* поскользнуться  
**slowly** ['sləʊli] *adv* медленно  
**small** [smɔ:l] *a* маленький

**smell** [smel] *v* чувствовать запах; издавать запах, пахнуть  
**smile** [smaɪl] *n* улыбка; *v* улыбаться  
**smoke** [sməʊk] *v* курить  
**snake** [sneɪk] *n* змея  
**snowstorm** ['snəʊstɔ:m] *n* вьюга, снежная буря  
**so** [səʊ] *adv* так, таким образом; тоже, также; настолько; поэтому, таким образом  
**softly** ['sɒftli] *adv* тихо, мягко  
**sold** см. **sell**  
**solve** [sɒlv] *v* решить, разрешить (*задачу, проблему*)  
**somebody** ['sʌmbədɪ] *pron* кто-то, кто-нибудь  
**someone** ['sʌmwʌn] *pron* кто-то, кто-нибудь  
**something** ['sʌmθɪŋ] *pron* что-то, что-нибудь  
**sometimes** ['sʌmtaɪmz] *adv* иногда, по временам  
**soon** [su:n] *adv* скоро  
**sorry** ['sɒrɪ] *a* огорченный, сожалеющий; **to be sorry** сожалеть, извиняться; сочувствовать  
**south** [saʊθ] *n* юг  
**southern** ['sʌðən] *a* южный  
**speak (spoke, spoken)** [spi:k] ([spəʊk], ['spəʊkən]) *v* го-

ворить, уметь говорить (*на языке*)  
**speech** [spi:tʃ] *n* говор, манера говорить; ораторское выступление; **to make a speech** произнести речь  
**spend (spent spent)** [spend] ([spent], [spent]) *v* тратить, проводить (время)  
**spoil** [spɔɪl] *v* испортить  
**spoke** см. **speak**  
**spring** [sprɪŋ] *n* весна  
**spy** [spaɪ] *n* шпион; тайный агент  
**stain** [steɪn] *n* пятно, клякса; *v* запятнать, запачкать  
**stairs** [steəz] *n* лестница  
**stale** [steɪl] *a* черствый  
**stand (stood, stood)** [stænd] ([stʊd], [stʊd]) *v* стоять  
**star** [stɑː] *n* звезда  
**start** [stɑ:t] *v* начинать; **to start for** отправляться  
**starve** [stɑ:v] *v* голодать  
**state** [steɪt] *v* штат  
**station** ['steɪʃ(ə)n] *n* станция, вокзал  
**stay** [steɪ] *v* оставаться, находиться  
**steam** [sti:m] *n* пар  
**steel** [sti:l] *n* сталь; **steel maker** литейщик  
**step** [step] *n* ступенька; шаг  
**stick** [stɪk] *n* палка  
**stick (stuck, stuck)** [stɪk] ([stʌk], [stʌk]) *v* приклеиваться

**still** [stɪl] *a* тихий, спокойный; неподвижный  
**still** [stɪl] *adv* до сих пор, (все) еще, по-прежнему; все же  
**stomach** ['stʌmək] *n* желудок  
**stone** [stəʊn] *n* камень  
**stood** см. **stand**  
**stop** [stɒp] *v* остановиться  
**store** [stɔː] *n* магазин; лавка  
**storm** [stɔ:m] *n* шторм, буря  
**story** ['stɔ:ri] *n* история, рассказ  
**straight** [streɪt] *adv* прямо, точно, метко  
**strain** [streɪn] *a* растянуть (повредить)  
**strange** [streɪndʒ] *a* странный  
**strong** [strɒŋ] *a* сильный  
**struggle** ['strʌɡ(ə)l] *n* делать усилия, стараться; бороться  
**studio** ['stju:diəʊ] *n* студия, мастерская (*художника*)  
**study** ['stʌdɪ] *n* кабинет; *v* учить, изучать  
**subject** ['sʌbdʒɪkt] *n* тема; предмет разговора  
**such** [sʌtʃ] *a* такой  
**suddenly** ['sʌd(ə)nli] *adv* вдруг, внезапно, неожиданно  
**suit** [s(j)u:t] *n* костюм  
**suitcase** ['s(j)u:tkeɪs] *n* чемодан

**sum** [sʌm] *n* сумма  
**Sunday** [ˈsʌndɪ] *a* воскресный; *n* воскресенье  
**sunrise** [ˈsʌnraɪz] *n* восход солнца, утренняя заря  
**supper** [ˈsʌpə] *n* ужин; **to have supper** ужинать  
**sure** [ʃʊə] *a* уверенный; **to be sure** быть уверенным  
**surprise** [səˈpraɪz] *n* удивление; *v* удивлять  
**sweet** [swi:t] *n* конфета  
**system** [ˈsɪstɪm] *n* система

## Т

**take (took, taken)** [teɪk] ([tʊk], [ˈteɪkən]) *v* взять, брать; **to take (an) interest** интересоваться; **to take aside** отводить в сторону; **to take a walk** прогуливаться; **to take away** убрать (*прочь*); **to take care (of)** заботиться; **to take for** принимать за; **to take off** снимать (*одежду*); **to take place** происходить, иметь место; **to take to** провозжать (*до к.-л. места*)  
**talk** [tɔ:k] *n* беседа; *v* беседовать, разговаривать  
**taste** [teɪst] *n* вкус; **in good taste** со вкусом; **in bad taste** безвкусно  
**tea** [ti:] *n* чай

**tear** [tiə] *n* слеза  
**tear (tore, torn)** [tiə] ([tɔ:], [tɔ:n]) *v* рвать; *p.p.* **torn** оторванный  
**tell (told, told)** [tel] ([təʊld], [təʊld]) *v* говорить, сказать, рассказывать, сообщать; **to tell a lie** лгать  
**tent** [tent] *n* палатка  
**term** [tɜ:m] *n* условие  
**terrible** [ˈterəb(ə)l] *a* ужасный, страшный  
**terror** [ˈterə] *n* ужас; *зд.* гроза  
**terrorize** [ˈterəraɪz] *v* терроризировать  
**thank** [θæŋk] *v* благодарить; **thanks** спасибо  
**theatre** [ˈθiətə] *n* театр  
**themselves** [ðemˈselvz] *pron* себя, себе; сами  
**then** [ðen] *adv* тогда; в таком случае; потом  
**there** [ðeə] *adv* там; **there is** есть, имеется  
**thick** [θɪk] *a* толстый (*о вещи*); густой (*о волосах*)  
**thing** [θɪŋ] *n* вещь  
**thin** [θɪn] *a* худой, тонкий  
**think (thought, thought)** [θɪŋk] ([θɔ:t], [θɔ:t]) *v* думать, придумать  
**third** [θɜ:d] *num* третий  
**though** [ðəʊ] *conj* хотя, несмотря; если  
**thought** см. **think**

**thoughtfully** [ˈθɔ:tf(ə)li] *adv* задумчиво  
**thousand** [ˈθaʊz(ə)nd] *n*, *num* тысяча  
**threw** см. **throw**  
**through** [θru:] *prep* через, сквозь, по (указывает на пространственные отношения)  
**throw (threw, thrown)** [θrəʊ] ([θru:], [θrəʊn]) *v* бросать, швырять; **to throw away** отшвырнуть  
**Thursday** [ˈθɜ:zdi] *n* четверг  
**ticket** [ˈtɪkɪt] *n* билет  
**tie** [taɪ] *v* привязывать, завязывать  
**till** [tɪl] *prep* до; до сих (тех) пор  
**time** [taɪm] *n* время; раз  
**tire** [taɪə] *v* уставать; надоедать; **I'm tired of** мне надоело  
**tired** [ˈtaɪəd] *a* усталый  
**today** [təˈdeɪ] *adv* сегодня  
**together** [təˈgeðə] *adv* вместе, сообща  
**told** см. **tell**  
**tomorrow** [təˈmɒrəʊ] *adv* завтра  
**ton** [tɒn] *n* тонна  
**tonight** [təˈnaɪt] *adv* сегодня вечером  
**too** [tu:] *adv* слишком; также, тоже  
**tooth** [tu:θ] (*pl* **teeth**) *n* зуб

**top** [tɒp] *n* верхушка  
**tour** [tuə] *n* тур, путешествие  
**town** [taʊn] *n* город (*небольшой*)  
**train** [treɪn] *n* поезд  
**travel** [ˈtræv(ə)l] *v* путешествовать  
**tree** [tri:] *n* дерево  
**triangle** [ˈtraɪæŋ(ə)l] *n* треугольник  
**trick** [trɪk] *n* трюк, обман; **to play smb. a trick** сыграть с кем-л. шутку  
**trim** [trɪm] *v* приводить в порядок; подрезать  
**trimmed** [trɪmd] *v* аккуратный, приведенный в порядок  
**trouble** [ˈtrʌb(ə)l] *n* беспокойство, неприятность, огорчение; *v* беспокоить  
**true** [tru:] *a* правильный, правдивый; преданный; **to be true to each other** быть верными друг другу  
**truth** [tru:θ] *n* правда  
**try** [traɪ] *v* стараться, пытаться, пробовать  
**turn** [tɜ:n] *v* поворачивать(ся); **to turn around** обернуться; **to turn one's head** повернуть голову; **to turn out** выгнать; **to turn somebody's head** вскружить голову, увлечь

**twice** [twais] *adv* дважды  
**twist** [twist] *v* изгибать(ся);  
вывихнуть  
**two-legged** [ˌtuːˈleg(ɪ)d] *a*  
двуногий  
**type** [taɪp] *n* тип  
**typical** [ˈtɪpɪk(ə)l] *a* типич-  
ный

## U

**unbutton** [ʌnˈbʌtn] *v* рас-  
стегнуть  
**uncle** [ˈʌŋk(ə)l] *n* дядя  
**under** [ˈʌndə] *prep* под  
**understand (understood, un-  
derstood)** [ˌʌndəˈstænd]  
([ˌʌndəˈstʊd], [ˌʌndəˈstʊd])  
*v* понимать  
**unfinished** [ʌnˈfɪnɪʃt] *a* неза-  
конченный  
**unhappy** [ʌnˈhæpɪ] *a* не-  
счастливый, несчастный  
**unhealthy** [ʌnˈhelθɪ] *a* не-  
здоровый, болезненный  
**uniform** [ˈjuːnɪfɔːm] *n* фор-  
ма  
**unmarried** [ˌʌnˈmæɪd] *a* хо-  
лостой, незамужняя  
**unpleasant** [ʌnˈplez(ə)nt] *a*  
неприятный  
**until** [ʌnˈtɪl] *prep* до; до тех  
пор пока (не)  
**up** [ʌp] *prep* вверх  
**upstairs** [ˌʌpˈsteəz] *adv*  
вверх по лестнице

**use** [juːs] *n* польза, толк  
**use** [juːz] *v* употреблять,  
использовать; **used to**  
обычно, бывало  
**useless** [ˈjuːslɪs] *a* бесполез-  
ный, никчемный  
**usually** [ˈjuːʒʊəli] *adv* обыч-  
но

## V

**veil** [veɪl] *n* вуаль  
**velvet** [ˈvelvɪt] *a* бархатный;  
*n* бархат  
**vest** [vest] *n* жилет  
**village** [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] *n* деревня,  
село  
**visit** [ˈvɪzɪt] *n* посещение,  
визит; *v* посещать  
**voice** [vɔɪs] *n* голос

## W

**wa(g)gon** [ˈwæɡən] *n* повоз-  
ка  
**wait (for)** [weɪt] *v* ожидать;  
**to wait at table** обслужи-  
вать посетителей в ресто-  
ране; **to wait on** прислу-  
живать  
**wake (up) (woke, woken)**  
[weɪk] ([wəʊk], [ˈwəʊkən]) *v*  
будить, просыпаться  
**walk** [wɔːk] *n* прогулка; *v* хо-  
дить пешком, гулять  
**wall** [wɔːl] *n* стена

**want** [wɒnt] *v* хотеть, нуж-  
даться в чем-л.  
**war** [wɔː] *n* война  
**war-cry** [ˈwɔːkraɪ] *n* боевой  
крик  
**was** см. **be**  
**wash** [wɒʃ] *v* мыть(ся)  
**watch** [wɒtʃ] *n* часы (*наруч-  
ные*); *v* наблюдать, сле-  
дить  
**watch-chain** [ˈwɒtʃˌtʃeɪn] *n*  
цепочка для часов  
**water** [ˈwɔːtə] *n* вода  
**wax** [wæks] *a* восковой; *n*  
воск  
**way** [weɪ] *n* дорога, путь; **a  
little way** небольшое рас-  
стояние; **to be in the way**  
мешать, стоять поперек  
дороги; **to be on the way**  
находиться в пути  
**weak** [wiːk] *a* слабый  
**wear (wore, worn)** [weə]  
([wɔː], [wɔːn]) *v* одевать(ся),  
быть одетым, носить  
(одежду)  
**wedding** [ˈwedɪŋ] *n* свадьба,  
бракосочетание  
**week** [wiːk] *n* неделя  
**weekly** [ˈwiːklɪ] *a* еженедель-  
ный  
**welcome** [ˈwelkəm] *v* радуш-  
но принимать; **you are  
welcome** добро пожаловать  
**well** [wel] *adv* хорошо; **to be  
well** быть здоровым; *int*

итак, ну (выражает удив-  
ление, уступку, согласие,  
ожидание и т. п.)  
**well-mannered** [ˌwelˈmænəd]  
*a* хорошо воспитанный, с  
хорошими манерами  
**went** см. **go**  
**West** [west] *n* запад; *зд.*  
американский Запад  
**Westerner** [ˈwestənə] *n* чело-  
век с Запада  
**when** [wen] *adv* когда  
**where** [weə] *adv* где; куда  
**whether** [ˈweðə] *conj* ли  
**which** [wɪtʃ] *pron* который,  
какой, кто (*подразумева-  
ется выбор*)  
**while** [waɪl] *conj* пока; в то  
время как  
**whisky** [ˈwɪskɪ] *n* виски  
**white** [waɪt] *a* белый  
**whole** [həʊl] *a* целый, весь  
**why** [waɪ] *adv* почему; *int*  
выражает удивление  
**wicked** [ˈwɪkɪd] *a* злой; не-  
хороший; *зд.* проклятый  
**widow** [ˈwɪdəʊ] *n* вдова  
**wife** [waɪf] *n* жена  
**wild** [waɪld] *a* дикий  
**win (won, won)** [wɪn] ([wʌn],  
[wɒn]) *v* выигрывать; **win  
over** склонить на свою  
сторону  
**window** [ˈwɪndəʊ] *n* окно  
**wine** [waɪn] *n* вино  
**wish** [wɪʃ] *n* желание; *v* желать

**witch** [wɪtʃ] *n* колдунья;  
ведьма; чародейка  
**without** [wɪˈðaʊt] *prep* без  
**witness** [ˈwɪtnɪs] *n* свидетель  
**woman** [ˈwʊmən] (*pl* women)  
*n* женщина  
**wood** [wʊd] *n* лес, роща  
**wore** см. wear  
**word** [wɜ:d] *n* слово  
**world** [wɜ:ld] *n* мир, вселенная  
**worry** [ˈwʌrɪ] *v* беспокоить-  
ся, волноваться  
**wrap** [ræp] *v* обернуть, за-  
вернуть

**write (wrote, written)** [raɪt]  
([rəʊt], [ˈrɪtn]) *v* писать,  
написать

## У

**year** [jɪə] *n* год  
**yellow** [ˈjeləʊ] *a* желтый  
**yesterday** [ˈjestədi] *adv* вчера  
**yet** [jet] *adv* еще; еще не(т);  
уже  
**young** [jʌŋ] *a* молодой  
**yourself** [jəˈself] *pron* себя,  
себе; сам

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