

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Уважаемые читатели!.....	4
Hans Christian Andersen	6
Список сокращений.....	8
First Story. Which Deals with a Mirror and its Fragments	9
Second Story. About a Little Boy and a Little Girl	12
Story Three. The Garden of the Woman Learned in Magic	22
Fourth Story. Prince and Princess	33
Fifth Story. The Little Robber Girl	46
Sixth Story. The Lapp Woman and the Finn Woman	55
Seventh Story. What Happened in the Snow Queen's Palace and Afterwards	61
Vocabulary	69

УВАЖАЕМЫЕ ЧИТАТЕЛИ!

Предлагаемая вашему вниманию книга по степени трудности соответствует уровню владения английским языком между A2 и B1 по общеевропейской шкале языковой компетенции.

Общеевропейская шкала языковой компетенции (The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment, сокращенно CEFR или CEF) выработана Советом Европы как основная часть проекта «Изучение языков для европейского гражданства» (Language Learning for European Citizenship) в 90-х годах. В ноябре 2001 года резолюция Совета ЕС рекомендовала использование CEFR для создания национальных систем оценки языковой компетенции.

В системе CEFR знания и умения изучающих иностранный язык подразделяются на три крупные категории: **A** — элементарное владение, **B** — самостоятельное владение, **C** — свободное владение, каждая из которых делится на два уровня. Таким образом, общеевропейская шкала языковой компетенции выглядит так:

A — элементарное владение

A1 Уровень выживания

A2 Предпороговый уровень

B — самостоятельное владение

B1 Пороговый уровень

B2 Пороговый продвинутый уровень

C — свободное владение

C1 Уровень профессионального владения

C2 Уровень владения в совершенстве

Для каждого уровня определяется объем знаний и умений, которыми должен обладать учащийся при чтении текста, восприятию его на слух, в устной и письменной речи, а также устанавливается соотношение его словарного запаса с уровнем владения иностранным языком в совершенстве (С2).

Прочитав краткое описание уровней, которым соответствует данная книга, вы приблизительно сможете определить, насколько ваш уровень отвечает требованиям уровня, достаточного для чтения этой книги.

A2. Понимаю отдельные предложения и часто встречающиеся выражения, которые касаются основных сфер жизни (например, основные сведения о себе и членах своей семьи, покупках, устройстве на работу и т. п.). Могу выполнить задачи, связанные с простым обменом информацией на знакомые или бытовые темы. В простых выражениях могу рассказать о себе, своих родных и близких, описать основные аспекты повседневной жизни. Словарный запас данного уровня — 24% от уровня С2.

B1. Понимаю основные идеи четких сообщений, сделанных на литературном языке на разные темы, касающиеся работы, учебы, досуга и т. д. Умею общаться в большинстве ситуаций, которые могут возникнуть во время пребывания в стране изучаемого языка. Могу составить связное сообщение на известные мне или особо интересующие меня темы. Могу описать впечатления, события, надежды, стремления, изложить и обосновать свое мнение и планы на будущее. Словарный запас данного уровня — 48% от уровня С2.

Повышайте свой уровень владения английским языком, читая эту замечательную сказку Г. Х. Андерсена!



Hans Christian Andersen
(1805–1875)

Hans Christian Andersen was a Danish author who achieved worldwide fame for writing fairy tales. Many of his stories including “The Ugly Duckling” and “The Princess and the Pea” have become world classics. He also wrote plays, novels and poems that are enjoyed by readers, young and old. His books have been translated into more than 125 languages.

“The Snow Queen” was first published on December 21, 1844. It is one of Anderson’s longest and most popular stories, his masterpiece. “The Snow Queen” is told in seven “stories”; it is a magical tale of friendship and adventure.

Hans Christian Andersen was born on April 2, 1805 in Odense, Denmark. His parents were poor; his father worked as a shoemaker and his mother was a washerwoman. His father died when Andersen was eleven so Hans learned to provide for himself early; he would apprentice for a weaver (ткач) and also a tailor (портной).

He had a wonderful soprano voice and when he was fourteen he moved to Copenhagen to look for work as an actor in the Royal Theater. Unfortunately, he began to mature and his voice changed. So Hans began to concentrate more on writing and he showed talent in poetry. Directors of the Royal Theater sympathized with his efforts to write plays and decided that Andersen needed an education. One of the directors raised money to send him away to school. The next few years were unhappiest of his life. Andersen was much older than the other students, and the schoolmaster found endless ways to make fun of him. Finally, when word of Andersen's miserable situation reached his benefactors in Copenhagen, he was removed from the school and put into the hands of a private tutor. He later attended and graduated from Copenhagen University.

After his schooling, Andersen spent many years traveling and writing poems, books, and plays. It was not until he was 30 that he wrote fairy tales. His first small book of fairy tales became popular almost immediately, and from then on his fame grew rapidly, spreading from country to country.

In 1867 he returned to Odense to be honored by his country. Standing on the balcony of the hall where the ceremony was held, he saw below him the city square, full of people who cheered him. It was bright with thousands of candles burning in the windows of all the buildings.

Andersen published his last fairy tales in 1872, and after a long illness, he died in Copenhagen on August 4, 1875.

СПИСОК СОКРАЩЕНИЙ

английские

adj — adjective — имя прилагательное

adv — adverb — наречие

cj — conjunction — союз

n — noun — имя существительное

norw. — norwegian — норвежский

past — прошедшее время

p. p. — past participle — причастие прошедшего времени

pref — prefix — префикс

prep — preposition — предлог

pres. p. — present participle — причастие настоящего времени

pl — plural — множественное число

sb — somebody — кто-либо

sth — something — что-либо

русские

абсолют. ф. — абсолютная форма местоимения

гл. — глагол

досл. — дословно

ед. ч. — единственное число

зд. — здесь

мн. ч. — множественное число

нареч. — наречие

отриц. предл. — отрицательное предложение

перен. — переносное значение

поэт. — поэтическое выражение

прев. ст. — превосходная степень

сравн. ст. — сравнительная степень

уст. — устаревшее слово

FIRST STORY

WHICH **DEALS WITH** A MIRROR AND ITS FRAGMENTS

Now we are about to begin, and you must **attend**; and when we get to the end of the story, you will know more than you do now about a very **wicked hobgoblin**. He was one of the worst kind; in fact he was a real demon. One day he was in a **high state of delight** because he had invented a **mirror** with this **peculiarity**, that every good and pretty thing reflected in it **shrank** away to almost nothing. On the other hand, every bad and **good-for-nothing** thing **stood out** and looked its worst. The most beautiful landscapes reflected in it looked like **boiled spinach**, and the best people became **hideous**, **or else** they were upside down and had no bodies. Their faces were **distorted beyond recognition**, and if they had even one **freckle** it appeared to spread all over the nose and mouth. The demon thought this **immensely amusing**. If a good thought passed through any one's mind, it **turned** to

deals with — имеет дело с (*зд. в которой рассказывается о*)
attend — внимательно слушать
wicked — злой
hobgoblin — тролль, гном
high state of delight — особенно хорошее расположение духа; *досл. высокое состояние восторга* (**delight** — восторг)
peculiarity — особенность
shrank *past* от **shrink** — сжиматься, уменьшаться
good-for-nothing — ничемный
stood out *past* от **stand out** — выделяться
boiled spinach — вареный шпинат
hideous — омерзительный, отвратительный
or else — либо
distorted *p. p.* от **distort** — искажены
beyond recognition — до неузнаваемости
freckle — веснушка
immensely — чрезвычайно
amusing — веселый, забавный
turned *past* от **turn** — превращаться

grin — оскал
scholar — ученик
for he kept a school —
 а у него была своя школа
miracle — чудо
mankind — человечество,
 люди
distorting — искажающий
mock — высмеивать
hardly — едва
slipped out *past* от **slip**
out — высказываться из
 рук
shivered *past* от **shiver** —
 разбиваться
billion — миллиард
bit — кусочек, частица
did ... harm *past* от **do ...**
harm — причинять вред,
 беду
grain of sand — песчинка
once in — как только они
 попадали туда
stuck *past* от **stick** —
 приклеиваться
distorted *past* от **distort** —
 исказить
amiss — неправильный,
 неверный
 tiniest *прев. ст.* от **tiny** —
 крошечный
possessed — *p. p.* от
possess — обладать

a **grin** in the mirror, and this caused real delight to the demon. All the **scholars** in the demon's school, **for he kept a school**, reported that a **miracle** had taken place: now for the first time it had become possible to see what the world and **mankind** were really like. They ran about all over with the mirror, till at last there was not a country or a person which had not been seen in this **distorting** mirror. They even wanted to fly up to heaven with it to **mock** the angels; but the higher they flew, the more it grinned, so much so that they could **hardly** hold it, and at last it **slipped out** of their hands and fell to the earth, **shivered** into hundreds of millions and **billions** of **bits**. Even then it **did** more **harm** than ever. Some of these bits were not as big as a **grain of sand**, and these flew about all over the world, getting into people's eyes, and, **once in**, they **stuck** there, and **distorted** everything they looked at, or made them see everything that was **amiss**. Each **tiniest** grain of glass kept the same power as that **possessed** by the whole mirror. Some people even got

a bit of the glass into their hearts, and that was terrible, **for** the heart became like a **lump** of ice. Some of the fragments were so big that they were used for **window panes**, but it **was not advisable** to look at one's friends through these panes. Other bits were made into **spectacles**, and it was a bad business when people put on these spectacles **meaning to be just**. The bad demon **laughed till he split his sides**; it **tickled** him to see the **mischief** he had done. But some of these **fragments** were still left **floating** about the world, and you shall hear what happened to them.

for — поскольку
lump — кусок
window pane — оконная рама
was not advisable — не стоило делать (до сл. не советовалось)
spectacles — очки
meaning to be just — желая быть справедливыми
laughed till he split his sides — чуть не лопнул от хохота
tickled past от **tickle** — веселить
mischief — горе
fragment — осколок
floating pres. p. от **float** — летать

SECOND STORY

ABOUT A LITTLE BOY AND A LITTLE GIRL

crowded —
переполненный,
наполненный
there is no room — нет
места; **room** *зд.* место
be content — быть
довольным,
довольствоваться
instead — вместо этого
managed *past* от **manage** —
удаваться
**were ... fond of each
other** — любили друг
друга
attic room — комната на
чердаке
rain-water gutter —
водосточный желоб
dormer window —
чердачное окошко
herbs — травы, зелень для
приправ
splendidly — великолепно
occurred (to) *past* от **occur**
(**to**) — приходить на ум
bank — цветочная грядка

In a big town **crowded** with houses and people, where **there is no room** for gardens, people have to **be content** with flowers in pots **instead**. In one of these towns lived two children who **managed** to have something bigger than a flower pot for a garden. They were not brother and sister, but they **were** just as **fond of each other** as if they had been. Their parents lived opposite each other in two **attic rooms**. The roof of one house just touched the roof of the next one, with only a **rain-water gutter** between them. They each had a little **dormer window**, and one only had to step over the gutter to get from one house to the other. Each of the parents had a large window-box, in which they grew pot **herbs** and a little rose-tree. There was one in each box, and they both grew **splendidly**. Then it **occurred to** the parents to put the boxes across the gutter, from house to house, and they looked just like two **banks** of