

УДК 811.111(075)
ББК 81.2Англ-9
К98

Кэрролл, Льюис.

К 98 Алиса в Стране чудес = Alice's Adventures in Wonderland: читаем в оригинале с комментарием / Л. Кэрролл; [лексико-грамм. комм. О. Н. Прокофьевой]. — Москва : Издательство АСТ, 2025. — 352 с. — (Комментированное чтение на английском языке).

ISBN 978-5-17-155825-3

Лучший способ учить иностранный язык — это читать художественное произведение, постепенно овладевая лексикой и грамматикой.

Совершенствуйте свой английский язык по уникальной методике вместе со сказочной повестью Льюиса Кэрролла «Алиса в Стране чудес». Это история о девочке Алисе, которая, недолго думая, погналась за Белым Кроликом, одетым по самой последней моде, и случайно упала в кроличью нору. Там её ждут невероятные приключения в волшебной стране — Стране чудес, которую населяют странные существа: Гусеница, колода карт, Мартовский Заяц, птица Додо, Безумный Шляпник, Чеширский Кот и властная Королева Червей. В этой стране нет правил и законов, а если идти, куда глаза глядят, можно узнать массу интересного. Чем же закончится приключение Алисы в подземной стране?

Полный текст произведения снабжён подробным лексико-грамматическим комментарием с отсылками на правила в Грамматическом справочнике. В конце книги помещён англо-русский словарь, включающий лексику повести.

Издание предназначено для всех, кто учит английский язык и желает читать книги на языке оригинала.

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Chapter I

Down the Rabbit-Hole

Alice was beginning to get very tired of¹ sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do:² once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading³, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, ‘and what is the use of a book,’ thought Alice ‘without pictures or conversation?’

So she was considering in her own mind (as well as she could, for the hot day made her feel very sleepy and stupid), whether the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be worth the trouble of getting up and picking the daisies, when suddenly a White Rabbit with pink eyes ran close by her.

There was nothing so very remarkable in that; nor did Alice

Chapter I
Down the Rabbit-Hole

¹ *устала сидеть*
to get tired of — устать от чего-либо, выражение требует после себя герундий (-ing форму).
См. Грамматический справочник (далее — ГС) 0.

² *от нечего делать*
having nothing to do — идиома, устойчивое выражение; *to do* — неопределённая форма с частицей *to*, часто переводится как «чтобы» (см. ГС).

³ *читала*
was reading — форма Past Continuous (прошедшее длительное время) глагола *to read*, обозначает продолжительное действие в прошлом (см. ГС).

⁴ **сказал Кролик самому себе**
itself — возвратное местоимение, согласуется с подлежащим (здесь — Кроликом) в роде и числе (см. ГС 0); все животные в английском языке передаются местоимением *it* (см. ГС).

⁵ **О Боже, я опоздаю!**
shall be — Future Simple (простое будущее время); с 1-м лицом ед. и мн. числа используется вспомогательный глагол *shall* (см. ГС).

⁶ **сгорая от любопытства**
burning — Present Participle (причастие настоящего времени), обозначает параллельное действие и переводится на русский язык причастием (см. ГС).

think it so very much out of the way to hear **the Rabbit say to itself**⁴, ‘Oh dear! Oh dear! I shall **be late!**’⁵ (when she thought it over afterwards, it occurred to her that she ought to have wondered at this, but at the time it all seemed quite natural); but when the Rabbit actually took a watch out of its waistcoat-pocket, and looked at it, and then hurried on, Alice started to her feet, for it flashed across her mind that she had never before seen a rabbit with either a waistcoat-pocket, or a watch to take out of it, and **burning with curiosity**⁶, she ran across the field after it, and fortunately was just in time to see it pop down a large rabbit-hole under the hedge.

In another moment down went Alice after it, never once considering how in the world she was to get out again.

The rabbit-hole went straight on like a tunnel for some way, and then dipped suddenly down, so suddenly that Alice had not a moment to think about stopping

herself before she found herself falling down a very deep well.

Either the well was very deep, or she fell very slowly, for **she had plenty of time**⁷ as she went down to look about her and to wonder what was going to happen next. First, she tried to look down and make out what she was coming to, but it was too dark to see anything; then she looked at the sides of the well, and noticed that they were filled with cupboards and book-shelves; here and there she saw maps and pictures hung upon pegs. **She took down a jar from one of the shelves**⁸ as she passed; it was labelled 'ORANGE MARMALADE', but to her great disappointment it was empty: she did not like to drop the jar for fear of killing somebody underneath, so managed to put it into one of the cupboards as she fell past it.

'Well!' thought Alice to herself, 'after such a fall as this, I shall think nothing of tumbling down stairs! How brave they'll all think me at home! Why, I wouldn't say anything about it,

7 **у неё было полно времени**
had — форма Past Simple (простое прошедшее время) глагола *to have* (см. ГС 0); *plenty of* используется как с исчисляемыми существительными, так и с существительными во мн. числе (см. ГС).

8 **Она сняла банку с одной из полок...**
one of — фраза с местоимением *one*, которая переводится как «один из», часто встречающаяся в английской речи (см. ГС 0); *shelves* — форма мн. числа существительного *shelf*, меняющего окончание по правилу образования мн. числа (см. ГС).

⁹ **упала**

fell — форма Past Simple (простое прошедшее время) глагола *to fall* (см. ГС 0); при добавлении предлога *off* превращается во фразовый глагол, имеющий значение «падать с чего-либо».

¹⁰ **Должно быть, я...**

Модальный глагол *must* передаёт высокую степень уверенности (см. ГС).

¹¹ **понятия не имела**

to have no idea — идиома, устойчивое выражение, которое подчёркивает неосведомлённость говорящего в чём-либо; слово *no* употребляется в английской речи в значении «никакой, нисколько» (см. ГС).

¹² **Провалюсь ли я под землю?**

В косвенном вопросе (НЕ в прямой речи) сохраняется прямой порядок слов (см. ГС).

: even if **I fell off**⁹ the top of the
: house!' (Which was very likely
: true.)

: Down, down, down. Would
: the fall never come to an end? 'I
: wonder how many miles I've fallen
: by this time?' she said aloud.
: '**I must be**¹⁰ getting somewhere
: near the centre of the earth.
: Let me see: that would be four
: thousand miles down, I think—'
: (for, you see, Alice had learnt
: several things of this sort in her
: lessons in the schoolroom, and
: though this was not a very good
: opportunity for showing off her
: knowledge, as there was no one
: to listen to her, still it was good
: practice to say it over) '—yes,
: that's about the right distance—
: but then I wonder what Latitude
: or Longitude I've got to?' (Alice
: **had no idea**¹¹ what Latitude was,
: or Longitude either, but thought
: they were nice grand words to
: say.)

: Presently she began again. 'I
: **wonder if I shall fall right through**
: **the earth!**¹² How funny it'll seem
: to come out among the people that

walk with their heads downward! The Antipathies, I think—’ (she was rather glad there was no one listening, this time, as it didn’t sound at all the right word) ‘— but I shall have to ask them what the name of the country is, you know. **Please, Ma’am, is this New Zealand or Australia?**’¹³ (and she tried to curtsy as she spoke— fancy curtsying as you’re falling through the air! Do you think you could manage it?) ‘And what an ignorant little girl she’ll think me for asking! No, it’ll never do to ask: perhaps I shall see **it written up somewhere**’¹⁴.

Down, down, down. There was nothing else to do, so Alice soon began talking again. ‘**Dinah’ll miss me very much to-night, I should think!**’¹⁵ (Dinah was the cat.) ‘I hope they’ll remember her saucer of milk at tea-time. Dinah my dear! I wish you were down here with me! There are no mice in the air, I’m afraid, but you might catch a bat, and that’s very like a mouse, you know. But do cats eat bats, I wonder?’ And

¹³ **Скажите, мэм, это Новая Зеландия или Австралия?**

Ma’am — сокращение от *Madam*; вежливая форма обращения к женщинам, пишется с заглавной буквы; пример альтернативного вопроса (см. ГС).

¹⁴ **Это где-то написано**

write up — фразовый глагол, имеющий значение «заканчивать, дописывать»; *it written up* — Passive Voice (страдательный залог), обозначает действие, совершённое над предметом (см. ГС).

¹⁵ **Пожалуй, Дина будет скучать по мне весь вечер!**

to-night — устаревшая форма слова *tonight*, часто встречающаяся в литературных текстах; *should* — модальный глагол, который используется для выражения предположения (см. ГС).

¹⁶ **задремала**
to doze off —
фразовый глагол;
was dozing off — Past
Continuous, образуется
при помощи
вспомогательного
глагола *to be* в
прошедшем времени и
глагола с окончанием
-ing (см. ГС).

¹⁷ **ты когда-нибудь
ела летучих мышей?**
did you ever... — Past
Simple (простое
прошедшее время),
используется, чтобы
спросить о том, что
происходило время от
времени в прошлом;
частица *to* перед
глаголом не ставится
(см. ГС).

¹⁸ **помчалась, как
ветер**
like переводится как
«как», используется
для сравнения; *went*
— форма Past Simple
(простое прошедшее
время) глагола *to go*
(см. ГС).

: here Alice began to get rather
: sleepy, and went on saying to
: herself, in a dreamy sort of way,
: ‘Do cats eat bats? Do cats eat
: bats?’ and sometimes, ‘Do bats
: eat cats?’ for, you see, as she
: couldn’t answer either question,
: it didn’t much matter which way
: she put it. She felt that she **was**
: **dozing off**¹⁶, and had just begun to
: dream that she was walking hand
: in hand with Dinah, and saying to
: her very earnestly, ‘Now, Dinah,
: tell me the truth: **did you ever eat**
: **a bat?**’¹⁷ when suddenly, thump!
: thump! down she came upon a
: heap of sticks and dry leaves, and
: the fall was over.

: Alice was not a bit hurt, and
: she jumped up on to her feet in
: a moment: she looked up, but
: it was all dark overhead; before
: her was another long passage,
: and the White Rabbit was still in
: sight, hurrying down it. There
: was not a moment to be lost:
: **away went Alice like the wind**¹⁸,
: and was just in time to hear it
: say, as it turned a corner, ‘Oh my
: ears and whiskers, how late it’s

getting!' She was close behind it when she turned the corner, but the Rabbit was no longer to be seen: she found herself in a long, low hall, which **was lit up by a row of lamps**¹⁹ hanging from the roof.

There were doors all round the hall, **but they were all locked**²⁰; and when Alice had been all the way down one side and up the other, trying every door, she walked sadly down the middle, wondering how she was ever to get out again.

Suddenly she came upon a little three-legged **table, all made of solid glass**²¹; there was nothing on it except a tiny golden key, and Alice's first thought was that it might belong to one of the doors of the hall; but, alas! either the locks were too large, or the key was too small, but at any rate it would not open any of them. However, on the second time round, she came upon a low curtain she had not noticed before, and behind it was a little door about fifteen inches high: she tried the little golden key in

19 **был освещён рядом ламп**
lit up — форма Past Simple (простое прошедшее время) фразового глагола *to light up; by* — предлог страдательного залога (см. ГС).

20 **но все они были закрыты**
were locked — Passive Voice (страдательный залог), см. ГС 0.

21 **стеклянный стол**
made — форма Past Simple (простое прошедшее время) глагола *to make*; предлог *of* употребляется в выражении «сделано из...», если исходный материал сохранил свои изначальные свойства в готовом изделии (см. ГС).

²² **она опустилась на колени**
kneel down —
фразовый глагол; *knelt*
— форма Past Simple
(простое прошедшее
время) глагола *to kneel*
(см. ГС).

²³ **но она не могла
просунуть в проём
даже голову**
could — форма Past
Simple (простое
прошедшее время)
модального глагола
can; как и другие
модальные глаголы,
требует после себя
инфинитив без
частицы *to* (см. ГС).

²⁴ **надеясь**
hoping — форма
Present Participle
(причастие настоящего
времени) глагола *to
hope*, обозначающее
сопутствующее
действие; при
образовании формы
выпадает немая буква
e (см. ГС).

: the lock, and to her great delight
: it fitted!

: Alice opened the door and
: found that it led into a small
: passage, not much larger than
: a rat-hole: **she knelt down**²² and
: looked along the passage into
: the loveliest garden you ever
: saw. How she longed to get out
: of that dark hall, and wander
: about among those beds of bright
: flowers and those cool fountains,
: **but she could not even get her head
: though the doorway**²³; ‘and even
: if my head would go through,’
: thought poor Alice, ‘it would
: be of very little use without my
: shoulders. Oh, how I wish I could
: shut up like a telescope! I think
: I could, if I only knew how to
: begin.’ For, you see, so many out-
: of-the-way things had happened
: lately, that Alice had begun to
: think that very few things indeed
: were really impossible.

: There seemed to be no use
: in waiting by the little door, so
: she went back to the table, half
: **hoping**²⁴ she might find another
: key on it, or at any rate a book

of rules for shutting people up like telescopes: this time she found a little bottle on it, ('which certainly was not here before,' said Alice,) and round the neck of the bottle was a paper label, with the words '**DRINK ME**'²⁵ beautifully printed on it in large letters.

It was all very well to say 'Drink me,' but the wise little Alice was not going to do that in a hurry²⁶. 'No, I'll look first,' she said, 'and see whether it's marked "poison" or not'; for she had read several nice little histories about children who had got burnt, and eaten up by wild beasts and other unpleasant things, all **because they would not remember the simple rules**²⁷ their friends had taught them: such as, that a red-hot poker will burn you if you hold it too long; and that if you cut your finger very deeply with a knife, it usually bleeds; and she had never forgotten that, if you drink much from a bottle marked 'poison,' it is almost certain

²⁵ **Выпей меня!**

Повелительное
наклонение (см. ГС).

²⁶ **Алиса совсем
не торопилась**

следовать совету.

was not going to do

— форма Past Simple

(простое прошедшее

время) конструкции

to be going to do smth,

которая используется,

когда необходимо

сообщить о намерении

сделать что-либо (см.

ГС).

²⁷ **они не соблюдали**

простейших правил

would — модальный

глагол, требующий

после себя инфинитив

без частицы *to* (см.

ГС 0); *would not*

используют для

выражения отказа в

прошлом.

²⁸ **рано или поздно**
sooner or later —
идиома, устойчивое
выражение; *sooner* —
сравнительная степень
от наречия *soon*, *later*
— сравнительная
степень от наречия *late*
(см. ГС).

²⁹ **вскоре она его**
осушила
finished off — форма
Past Simple (простое
прошедшее время)
фразового глагола
finish off (см. ГС
0); используется
преимущественно в
разговорной речи.

³⁰ **Должно быть, я**
складываюсь, как
телескоп.
must — модальный
глагол со значением
высокой вероятности
(см. ГС 0); *be shutting up*
— форма инфинитива,
передающая
продолжительное
действие (см. ГС).

³¹ **это может**
закончиться
might — модальный
глагол, который
используется,
когда говорящий
выражает просьбу с
оттенком упрека или
раздражения (см. ГС).

to disagree with you, **sooner or later**²⁸.

However, this bottle was not marked ‘poison,’ so Alice ventured to taste it, and finding it very nice, (it had, in fact, a sort of mixed flavour of cherry-tart, custard, pine-apple, roast turkey, toffee, and hot buttered toast,) **she very soon finished it off**²⁹.

* * *

‘What a curious feeling!’ said Alice; **‘I must be shutting up like a telescope**’³⁰.

And so it was indeed: she was now only ten inches high, and her face brightened up at the thought that she was now the right size for going through the little door into that lovely garden. First, however, she waited for a few minutes to see if she was going to shrink any further: she felt a little nervous about this; **‘for it might end**’³¹, you know,’ said Alice to herself, ‘in my going out altogether, like a candle. I wonder

what I should be like then?’ And she tried to fancy what the flame of a candle is like after **the candle is blown out**³², for she could not remember ever having seen such a thing.

After a while, finding that nothing more happened, she decided on going into the garden at once; but, alas for poor Alice! when she got to the door, she found she had forgotten the little golden key, and when she went back to the table for it, she found she could not possibly reach it: she could see it quite plainly through the glass, and she tried her best to climb up one of the legs of the table, but it was too slippery; and when she had tired herself out with trying, the poor little thing sat down and cried.

‘Come, **there’s no use in crying**³⁴ like that!’ said Alice to herself, rather sharply; ‘I advise you to leave off this minute!’ She generally gave herself very good advice, (though she very seldom followed it), and sometimes she scolded herself so severely as to

• ³² **свеча потухнет**
 • *blow out* — фразовый
 • глагол; *blown*
 • — форма Past
 • Participle (причастие
 • прошедшего времени)
 • глагола *to blow*;
 • страдательный залог
 • в настоящем времени
 • (см. ГС).

• ³³ **увы**
 • *alas* — устаревшее
 • междометие,
 • которое используется
 • для выражения
 • горя, жалости или
 • беспокойства.

• ³⁴ **бесполезно плакать**
 • *there is no use (in) doing*
 • *smth* переводится
 • как «нет смысла
 • что-либо делать»;
 • часто используемое
 • выражение,
 • требующее после себя
 • герундий (см. ГС).

³⁵ **сжультничала**
for having — после
предлога *for*
употребляется
Герундий (см. ГС).

³⁶ **Это любопытное
дитя очень любило
притворяться двумя
разными людьми.**
to be fond of smth
имеет значение
«увлекаться чем-
либо»; слово *pretend*
требует после себя
инфинитив с частицей
to (см. ГС).

³⁷ **Если это поможет
мне вырасти, я
достану ключик.**
to reach имеет
значение «доставать,
брать»; условное
предложение 1-го
типа, где придаточное
предложение строится
по типу *if* + Present
Simple, а главное
предложение — *can* +
инфинитив (см. ГС).

: bring tears into her eyes; and
: once she remembered trying
: to box her own ears **for having**
: **cheated herself**³⁵ in a game of
: croquet she was playing against
: herself, for **this curious child was**
: **very fond of pretending to be two**
: **people**³⁶. ‘But it’s no use now,’
: thought poor Alice, ‘to pretend
: to be two people! Why, there’s
: hardly enough of me left to make
: one respectable person!’

:
: Soon her eye fell on a little
: glass box that was lying under
: the table: she opened it, and
: found in it a very small cake, on
: which the words ‘EAT ME’ were
: beautifully marked in currants.
: ‘Well, I’ll eat it,’ said Alice, ‘and
: **if it makes me grow larger, I can**
: **reach the key**³⁷; and if it makes
: me grow smaller, I can creep
: under the door; so either way I’ll
: get into the garden, and I don’t
: care which happens!’

:
: She ate a little bit, and said
: anxiously to herself, ‘Which
: way? Which way?’, holding her
: hand on the top of her head to feel
: which way it was growing, and

she was quite surprised to find that she remained the same size: to be sure, **this generally happens when one eats cake**³⁸, but Alice had got so much into the way of expecting nothing but out-of-the-way things to happen, that it seemed quite dull and stupid for life to go on in the common way.

So **she set to work**³⁹, and very soon finished off the cake.

• ³⁸ **так всегда и**
 • **бывает, когда ешь**
 • **пирожки**
 • *when one eats*
 • *cake* — безличное
 • предложение, где
 • слово *one* является
 • формальным
 • подлежащим (см. ГС).

• ³⁹ **она принялась за**
 • **работу**
 • *set to* — фразовый
 • глагол, имеющий
 • значение
 • «приниматься за
 • дело».

Chapter II
The Pool of Tears

¹ **Чудесатее и чудесатее!**

Неправильная грамматическая форма сравнительной степени прилагательного *curious* (правильная форма — *more curious*) употреблена автором намеренно (см. ГС).

² **как самый большой телескоп!**
largest —

превосходная степень прилагательного *large*, использование артикля *the* в этом случае обязательно (см. ГС).

Chapter II
The Pool of Tears

‘**Curiouser and curiouser!**’
cried Alice (she was so much surprised, that for the moment she quite forgot how to speak good English;) ‘now I’m opening out **like the largest telescope**² that ever was! Good-bye, feet!’ (for when she looked down at her feet, they seemed to be almost out of sight, they were getting so far off.) ‘Oh, my poor little feet, I wonder who will put on your shoes and stockings for you now, dears? I’m sure I shan’t be able! I shall be a great deal too far off to trouble myself about you: you must manage the best way you can; —but I must be kind to them,’ thought Alice, ‘or perhaps they won’t walk the way I want to go! Let me see: I’ll give