

Федеральное агентство по образованию

**Государственное образовательное учреждение
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**НИЖЕГОРОДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМ. Н. А. ДОБРОЛЮБОВА**

**УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ
ПО РОМАНУ У. СОМЕРСЕТА МОЭМА
“РАЗРИСОВАННЫЙ ЗАНАВЕС”**

для студентов II курса

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Настоящие учебно-методические материалы предназначены
обеспечить руководство самостоятельной (внеаудиторной) и
аудиторной деятельностью студентов, направленной на глубокое
освоение произведения и его обсуждение, обогащение словарного
запаса и расширение речевых возможностей студентов.

Каждое целевое задание состоит из трех частей: вокабуляра,
предназначенного для активизации (предпочтение отдано
идиоматической и оценочной лексике), языковых и речевых
упражнений и проблемных вопросов для обсуждения в аудитории.
Заключительные задания обобщают проделанную работу.

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To the teacher

The self-contained manual has these special features:

1. An abundance of exercises aiming at intensive vocabulary practice and comprehension exercises.
2. A compact handbook of vocabulary items.
3. Cumulative reviews.
4. Specific exercises related to the points being studied (non-finite forms of the verb, modal verbs)

The cumulative reviews and self-assessment deserve special mention. The value of systematic review can hardly be overemphasized: a single exposure to new material rarely yields good results, so new material must be reviewed repeatedly over an extended period of time.

Vocabulary tests are especially valuable for reviewing, vocabulary items being brought together there.

The following are several suggestions for making the best use of this manual.

1. Have the students memorize certain lists of vocabulary items.
2. Have them pass self-assessment.

A daily time segment of 45 mins, including 10 mins of vocabulary study and 20 mins of reading practice (to improve reading habits to build confidence in each reader) and discussion (questions and answers, clarification) is recommended for *The Painted Veil* reader for 4 days each week. Plan a reading/vocabulary quiz and allow one day each week for a comprehension quiz.

Look for the following skills in oral reading smoothness, observance of punctuation, volume, enunciation (not mumbling), speed that allows accuracy, smoothness and expression.

Give the students the following guidelines for expressive speaking:

a) Speak naturally, as if you are telling something. Do not use a singsong or monotone voice.

b) Give vitality to action words. Say the word “hard” quickly and sharply, the word “soft” gently, the word “hop” quickly, etc.

c) Emphasize descriptive and evaluative adjectives: the exciting film, a devastating experience, a stupid fool.

d) Create the mood: speaking quickly to create tension; building volume to create excitement; using pauses to create suspense (and then – he ‘sprang’ out...)

Building Comprehension

The comprehension questions call for summarizing, reasoning, understanding and imagination.

Discussion is an excellent tool for clarifying abstract ideas, encouraging class participation and aiding comprehension.

There is an emphasis on a new kind of comprehension called values clarification. Students are asked during discussions to evaluate ,oral values by coming to their own conclusions about them.

Evaluation of Reading Comprehension

Evaluate the reading comprehension of the students in three ways. First, ask questions as the students read. Second, give comprehension quizzes over the reading material. The third way to evaluate comprehension is to require the students to read with good vitality and expression. If they are not thinking and comprehending the material they will not be able to read it with good expression.

To test the contents of the chapters offer true/false, multiple choice, or completion questions about the characters.

Vocabulary Study

The growth of vocabulary is an important concern of the teacher.

Students will become familiar with many new words as they read them first from the chalkboard, notice them as they appear in the chapter, and then are quizzed weekly on selected ones.

To test the vocabulary dictate sentences incorporating the vocabulary meaning.

Dictionary Skills

Begin each reading class by previewing Vocabulary Practice from the day's reading. These are words to notice and watch for as students read.

Make a scheme to enable you to put together the most important pieces of information about the topic of the novel, its (main) characters, the main problems of the novel arranging the suggested and chosen vocabulary according to the topic.

See the following example of a possible scheme:

The (main) characters of the novel

Name	Age background	Appearance	Characteristic features
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Developing Literary Standards

Begin to develop students' answers of the quality of what they read. Periodically, the tutor may want to discuss a chapter with the students in terms of questions like these:

1. Did the plot of this story hold your interest?
2. Do you feel as if you really know the characters?
3. Did the descriptions make you see and feel what was being described?
4. Did the chapter give you some definite feeling?

Goals and Objectives

In the end students will be able to do the following:

1. Read with comprehension.
2. Decode the written language easily.
3. Attain a large speaking and reading/listening vocabulary.
4. Read for knowledge and pleasure. Appreciate and enjoy good literature.*

* Кирсанова С.В. Обсуждаем прочитанное. Пособие по домашнему чтению на английском языке. М.: Высшая школа, 1991.

ASSIGNMENT I

Chapters I, II

I. Vocabulary Practice

1. Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.

- to give a startled cry
- on a sudden
- to be on the tight side
- to lose one's head
- to faint
- to collect oneself/to pull oneself together
- to be a hundred to one
- to make a row/a scandal
- to reflect
- to get a head screwed on one's shoulders

2. Find the English equivalents for the following.

- приводить волосы в порядок
- нервы сдают
- влипнуть так влипнуть
- слабая улыбка
- почти наверняка
- лишь к лучшему
- сердце тает
- рассчитывать на кого-либо
- не устоять перед искушением

II. Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Why were Kitty and Charlie frightened when they saw the china knob of the handle turn?

2. Was it believed to be an optical delusion?

3. What helped Kitty collect herself?

IV. *Take down your own questions on the events of the chapters. Address them to Kitty and Charlie.*

V. *Find the proofs of the following:*

1. Kitty was scared to death.

2. Charlie felt irritated and was angry with Kitty.

3. Kitty adored and trusted Charlie.

VI. *Find details to characterize Kitty, Charlie and Walter.*

VII. *Formulate your first impression of them.*

VIII. *Predict the possible development of the further events.*

IX. *Relate the events of the chapters.*

Chapters III, IV

I. Vocabulary Practice

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

– to hold smb at a distance

– to flush

– to put on airs

– to live on a pension

– to be treated like dirt

– to vex

– to be unfaithful to smb

2. *Find the English equivalents for the following.*

– лестничный пролет

– блуждающие мысли

– надоестъ до смерти (опостылить)

– с точки зрения общества

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Scan the chapters and pick up geographical proper names. Comment on them.*

Hong-Kong, Victoria Road, Happy Valley, the Peak, South Kensington, Earl's Court.

IV. *Answer the following questions.*

1. Where did Kitty and Charlie use to meet?
2. What was Kitty's attitude to Dorothy Townsend?
3. Do you find Kitty's opinion just?
4. What made Kitty angry?
5. Did social position matter much for Walter?

V. *Take down your own questions to cover the plot of the chapters.*

VI. *Agree or disagree to the following points.*

1. Kitty liked Hong-Kong.
2. Dorothy wasn't a respectful person.
3. Kitty proved to be a real snob.

VII. *Give the character sketch of Dorothy Townsend.*

VIII. *Add to your scheme new information about Kitty, Charlie, Walter.*

IX. *Summarize chapter IV and take the summary down.*

Chapters V, VI

I. *Vocabulary Practice*

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

- to hold one's tongue
- to take risks

- to catch sight of
- to write in pencil (ink)
- to stand by smb
- to submit to smb's caresses
- to take silk

2. *Find the English equivalents for the following:*

- подпереть лицо руками
- обдумывать
- в худшем случае
- высказать начистоту

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Talk over the following points:*

1. Why did Chinese servants hold their tongues?
2. Why did Charlie refuse to talk to Kitty over the phone?
3. Why did Kitty think it would be the best thing for Walter to know the truth?

IV. *Take down your own questions to cover the plot of the chapters. Address them to Kitty.*

V. *Find evidence in the chapters to support the following statements:*

1. Kitty counted on Charlie.
2. Kitty was troubled.
3. Kitty's parents had nothing in common.

VI. *Give the character sketches of Mr. and Mrs. Garstin as Kitty might have done it.*

VII. *Add to your scheme new information about the personages.*

VIII. *Summarize chapter V.*

Chapters VII, VIII

I. Vocabulary Practice

1. Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.

- to nag smb
- to be a man of promise
- to go far
- to cultivate smth (smb)
- for odds and ends
- to make up for all the disappointments
- to give a catch at one's heart
- to give smb a piece of one's unpleasant mind
- to miss one's market
- small talk
- a match of convenience
- to put smb on one's guard
- to jump at the chance

2. Find the English equivalents for the following.

- со своей стороны
- Лучше синица в руке, чем журавль в небе.
- дорожить кем-либо
- никогда не теряться
- нарушать (неловкое) молчание
- охотно принимать предложение
- упустить шанс
- Его дурные предчувствия оправдались.
- принимать как само собой разумеющееся
- возлагать надежды
- не оправдать ожиданий

– преуспевать в чем-либо

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Answer the following questions.*

1. What made Mrs. Garstin recognize that she could only achieve her success through her husband?
2. In what way did Mrs. Garstin make her position in society?
3. Why did she set hopes on her daughters?
4. How was Kitty brought up?
5. Why was Kitty still unmarried at the age of twenty-five?
6. What made her marry Walter Fane?

IV. *Take down your own questions. Address them to: a) Kitty; b) Mrs. Garstin; c) Mr. Garstin.*

V. *Agree or disagree to the following points:*

1. Bernard Garstin was happy in his family.
2. Kitty was not very fond of her mother.
3. Kitty proved to be choosy.

VI. *Find and clarify the following quotes:*

1. But there was a quality of courage in Mrs. Garstin which in itself was admirable. She let no one in her immediate circle, which to her was the world, see how mortified she was by the frustration of her hopes.
2. Mrs. Garstin did not mince her words in the domestic circle and she warned her daughter tartly that she would miss her market.

VII. *Scan the chapters and pick up geographical proper names and abbreviations. Comment on them.*

K.C., Wimbledon, Lord's, Ascot, Henley.

VIII. *Give the character sketch of Kitty.*

IX. *Add to your scheme new information about Kitty's parents.*

- X.** *Introduce the members of the Garstin family in the name of: a) Kitty; b) Mr. Garstin; c) Mrs. Garstin.*

Chapters IX-X

I. Vocabulary Practice

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

- to be taken aback
- a passing thought
- to dismiss the thought
- to feel (ill) at ease
- to get smb off one's hands
- to make a hash of things
- to make a brilliant match

2. *Find the English equivalents for the following.*

- не отличать (не выделять)
- честное слово
- надоест до смерти
- не быть в чем-либо вкусе
- теперь, когда
- серьезный (важный, степенный)
- сердце ушло в пятки

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Answer the following questions.*

1. Why did Kitty pay no attention to Walter at first?
2. Did Mrs. Garstin take any interest in Walter?
3. Was Kitty the wife that would exactly suit Walter?

- IV.** *Take down your own questions. Address them to: a) Kitty; b) Mr. and Mrs. Garstin; c) Walter.*
- V.** *Group together the facts:*
- 1) showing that Walter loved Kitty;
 - 2) showing that Walter was not Kitty's type;
 - 3) hinting that Mrs. Garstin was getting annoyed with Kitty.
- VI.** *Give the character sketch of Walter Fane. Formulate your opinion about him.*
- VII.** *Remember to add new information about Kitty, Mr. and Mrs. Garstin into your scheme.*
- VIII.** *Present the events of the chapters as if you were Kitty.*

Cumulative Review of Chapters I-X

Summing up

- I.** *Share your opinion with the classmates.*
1. Why was Kitty afraid to be put on the shelf?
 2. What made Kitty be sure that sooner or later the right man would turn up?
 3. What made Mrs. Garstin give Kitty a piece of her unpleasant mind now and then?
 4. What made Mrs. Garstin set her standard a little lower?
 5. The Colonial Secretary lived in the limelight, or so Charles told Kitty. Was that so?
 6. What made Kitty think that Charles Townsend did not love his wife and would divorce his wife easily?
 7. Was Charles contented with his married life?
 8. Were Kitty and Charles very much alike?
 9. What made Kitty disloyal to her husband?
- Suggest some more speaking points.*

II. Comment on the following:

1. Within three months of her marriage Kitty knew that she had made a mistake. Kitty was sure that it had been her mother's fault even more than hers.

III. Put on your thinking cap:

1. What proverb of the same meaning was used in the chapters?
 "A little thing in hand is worth than a great thing in prospect." (Aesop)
2. Suggest other proverbs suitable for the plot of the chapters.

IV. Entitle each chapter.**V. Relate the events in their chronological succession.****VI. Summarize the chapters and take the summary down.****ASSIGNMENT II****Chapters XI-XIII****I. Vocabulary Practice**

1. Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.

- to take a turn
- to stroll
- with the tongue in one's cheek
- to knock smb down with a feather
- to be put on the shelf
- to make a splash
- a lark
- to be grossly underpaid
- to fire a string of questions at smb

2. Find the English equivalents for the following:

- встретить случайно

- БЕЛЫЙ как мел
- обсудить
- представить мысленным взором, вообразить
- делать одолжение
- не иметь шарма

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Talk over the following points:*

1. Why did Kitty want to talk Walter's proposal over with her mother?
2. What made Walter's proposal odd?
3. Why did Kitty know Walter little though they had been married for nearly two years?
4. What made Walter fall in love with Kitty?

IV. *Make up your own questions. Address them to Kitty and Charlie.*

V. *Agree or disagree to the following points.*

1. Water was a very odd creature.
2. It was wise of Kitty to accept Walter's proposal.
3. Walter was an ideal husband.
4. Walter proved to be a snob.

VI. *Clarify the following:*

1. Kitty spoke with her tongue in her cheek, for she knew quite well that her father had not nearly enough work to tire him and even if he had his convenience would never have been consulted in the choice of a holiday. But a quiet place was a cheap place.

VII. *Give the character sketch of Walter Fane.*

VIII. *Add to your scheme new information about Kitty.*

IX. *Present the events of the chapters as if you were: a) Kitty; b) Walter.*

2. She kept her temper in...
 - a) control
 - b) hand
 - c) check
3. When angry she put her back...
 - a) over
 - b) up
 - c) off
4. It was next to impossible to get him off her...
 - a) neck
 - b) hands
 - c) mind
5. She was afraid to be put on the...
 - a) sill
 - b) shelf
 - c) bench
6. The remark put him of his...
 - a) guard
 - b) place
 - c) roof

IV. *Answer the following questions.*

1. How did Kitty feel when she came to dine at the Townsends'?
2. What brought a look of surprise to Charles' smiling eyes?
3. What was there about Charlie that made Kitty feel at ease?
4. Why did Kitty keep Charlie at a distance at first?
5. Why did Kitty feel sudden sympathy for the love that Walter bore her?
6. What made Kitty hesitate before the final step?
7. Did the love affair renew her beauty?
8. Were Charles and Kitty taking a risk?
9. Could anybody guess that Charles was Kitty's lover?
10. Why did Kitty worship Charlie?

V. *Take down your own questions. Address them to: a) Kitty; b) Charlie; c) Dorothy; d) Kitty's women friends; e) Walter.*

VI. *Clarify the following:*

1. When she shook hands with him on leaving he gave her hand a pressure that she could not mistake.
2. "Hong-Kong is very small, isn't it?" she said.

VII. *Questions and points for discussion:*

1. Charlie Townsend as Kitty saw him. Why did she make so much of Townsend's accomplishments? What do you think of them?
2. Did the love affair make Kitty wiser, deeper, more noble or did it prove anew her being shallow selfish, vulgar?

VIII. *Give the character sketch of Charles Townsend.*

IX. *Add to your scheme new information about the characters of the book.*

X. *Present the events of the chapters in the name of some personage.*

Chapters XVII-XVIII

I. Vocabulary Practice

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

- in the end
- to do smb the justice
- to draw a long sight
- to acknowledge smth
- not to care two pins about someone
- to be a wet blanket at a party
- to frame the words
- at length

2. *Find the English equivalents for the following.*

- изменить образ жизни
- пережить, справиться с чем-либо
- понять, разобраться в чем-либо
- быть погруженным в работу

How many synonyms of these expressions do you know?

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Analyse the grammar phenomenon in the following passage:*

“The Empress didn’t come in today,” he said. “I wonder if she’s been delayed by a storm.”

“Was she due today?”

“Yes.”

IV. *Answer the following questions.*

1. What was Kitty going to do in case Walter didn’t know the truth?
2. Was it all very simple and could everything be managed without scandal or ill-feeling?
3. What made Kitty hope honestly that the two years spent with Walter would remain with him as a priceless memory?
4. Why did Kitty work herself up into a towering passion?

V. *Take down your own questions. Address them to Kitty or Walter.*

VI. *Try to find the facts hinting that Walter knew the truth (didn’t know the truth).*

VII. *Kitty was constantly comparing Charlie and Walter. Carry on with the following list and draw your conclusion.*

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Charlie was the best dancer in the Colony. | 1. Walter danced rottenly. |
| 2. He could sing a comic song with a rich voice and good humour. | 2. He couldn’t play and sing. |

VIII. *Comment on the situation.*

IX. *Remember to add new information about the characters to your scheme.*

Chapters XIX-XX

I. *Vocabulary Practice*

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*
 - His face bore a sullen look
 - to look washed out

- his smile was set and unnatural
- to make a row, a scandal
- to keep on the right side of smb
- to delude oneself

2. *Find the English equivalents for the following.*

- стирать грязное белье на людях
- все к лучшему
- на чьем-либо месте
- постоять за кого-либо (защитить)
- (не) подвести
- отбросить страх

II. *Find the familiar grammar patterns. Use them in speaking.*

III. *Find evidence in the chapters to support the following statements:*

1. Charlie was displeased to hear and see Kitty.
2. Charlie was sure everything would blow over.
3. Kitty still worshipped Charlie and counted on him.

IV. *Single out the speaking points of the chapters.*

V. *Present the events in Kitty's or Charles' name.*

VI. *Choose the necessary details to characterize Charles. Add new information to his character sketch.*

Cumulative Review of Chapters XI-XX

I. *Put on your thinking cap.*

1. What evaluative adjectives does S. Maugham use to characterize Kitty's perception of W. Fane?
2. Pick up evaluative adjectives/intensifiers applying to the behaviour or personal qualities of W. Fane and Ch. Townsend.

II. *Clarify the following and say whose utterances these are and what provoked them.*

1. He plays a winning hand very well, but when he has bad cards he goes all to pieces.
2. He had a broad back , he told her, ... and it did not matter about him; but for her sake they mustn't take the smallest risk.
3. Well, you know, women are often under the impression that men are much more in love with them than they really are.

III. *Find proof that Kitty was constantly comparing Charles with Walter. Did she judge them accurately?*

IV. *Self-assessment. What's the English for?*

1. заботливый, внимательный, чуткий (2 words)
2. устроить сцену, скандал (2 variants)
3. Я очень привязан к семье.
4. зависеть от кого-либо
5. поставить себя на чье-либо место
6. быть себе на уме
7. выносить сор из избы
8. надоесть до смерти, осточертеть
9. Он был разочарован.

What's the Russian for?

1. to be no great fry
2. to feel at home with smb
3. to do smb an ill turn
4. an odd creature (proposal)

V. *Entitle each chapter.*

VI. *Summarize the chapters. Take down the summary.*

Chapters XXI-XXII

I. Vocabulary Practice

1. Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.

- in point of fact
- to nerve oneself for smth
- to die of cholera
- to die like flies
- of one's own free will

2. Give the Russian equivalents for the following.

- to know which side one's bread is buttered (on)
- Her heart gave a sudden beat against her ribs.
- to look full at smb
- to falter
- to hear amiss
- to file one's petition

3. Use the expressions from the given vocabulary list in questions of your own.

II. Make up an outline of each of the chapters.

III. Speak of the events in the name of: a) Kitty; b) Walter. Follow your outline.

IV. Predict the possible development of the further events.

V. Add to your scheme new information about Walter.

Chapter XXIII-XXIV

I. Vocabulary Practice

1. Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.

- to break out into angry reproaches
- to read smb's thoughts
- over and over again
- to be sick to death of
- to do smb a little turn
- to be on the lookout for
- the shadow of a smile
- measured step

2. Give the Russian equivalents for the following.

- to look at smb blankly
- to gather sense
- her mind was blank
- to recover one's nerve
- to keep one's temper in check
- to commit oneself
- to give smb away
- a man of the world

3. There are some expressions in the chapters with the same meaning.

Can you find them?

4. Explain what the author means to express in the following quotations:

- a) "... there is no time like the present."
- b) "Wounded vanity can make a woman more vindictive than a lioness robbed of her cubs?"

II. Find the familiar grammar patterns. Use them in sentences of your own.

III. *What do you think Walter meant by saying:*

1. "I'm afraid you've thought me a bigger fool than I am."
2. "I've got all the proof necessary."
3. "... why I should put myself to the smallest inconvenience on your account?"
4. "It may be that, like a historical character, I am too proud to fight."

IV. *Do you approve of Walter's behavior?***V.** *Do you agree with every word he said to Kitty?***VI.** *What new information can you add to Walter's character sketch?***VII.** *Take down your own questions. Address them to: a) Kitty; b) Charlie.***VIII.** *Has your attitude to the heroes changed? Can you say you misjudged any of them?***IX.** *Relate the events the way you see them.***Chapters XXV-XXVI****I.** *Vocabulary Practice***1.** *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

- to be out of the question
- to throw oneself on smb's mercy
- to be (un)able to make head or tail out of
- to come to think of smth (to look at)
- to get smb out of harm's way
- to frighten smb out of one's wits

2. *Give the Russian equivalents for the following.*

- to get the wind up about smth
- Hobson's choice
- as it were
- to gain an inkling into the workings of smb's mind

II. *Find the familiar grammar structures. Reproduce the situations in which they are used in.*

III. *Answer the following questions.*

1. What made Kitty hate Walter?
2. Was Ch. Townsend right saying that Walter knew which side his bread was buttered on?
3. Who advised Kitty to make a clean breast to her husband?
4. Why did Ch. Townsend look forward to hushing up his love affair with Kitty?
5. What made Kitty put her back up?

IV. *Take down your own questions. Address them to: a) Kitty; b) Charlie.*

V. *Recall the situations the following sentences were used in and comment on them:*

1. She looked at him blankly.
2. For the first time Kitty thought of her mother.
3. She gave him a quick look and despair seized her.
4. Townsend gave a long sigh of relief.

VI. *What new information have you learnt about Charlie?*

VII. *Do you agree with everything Kitty said to Charlie about him?*

VIII. *Add to your scheme new information about the personages.*

IX. *Single out the speaking points of the chapters.*

Chapters XXVII-XXX

I. *Vocabulary Practice*

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

- like the prick of the swear
- to set out
- to take shelter

- to reach one’s destination
- to be taken unawares
- to give way

2. *Find the Russian equivalents for the following.*

- spirit of bravado entered into her
- tortured mind
- in a flash of insight
- in the French/the Russian phrase (a parenthesis)

3. *Explain what the author means to express in the following quotations:*

- to make fine weather and foul
- Many waters could not quench love

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Group together the facts of the chapters showing that Kitty was suffering.*

IV. *Make up an outline of the chapters and relate the events according to it.*

Cumulative Review of Chapters XXI-XXX

I. *Share your opinion with the classmates.*

1. Why did Walter bring the subject of Mei-tan-fu before his mention of their divorce?
2. Did Walter have any illusions about his wife?
3. What proves that the mess Townsend got into was not the first one in his life?
4. What made it possible for Walter to judge Townsend accurately?
5. What price did Kitty have to pay for her illusions?

II. *State whose utterances these are and under what circumstances they were made.*

1. I go of my own free will.
2. I knew that your aims and ideals were vulgar and commonplace...
I knew that you were second-rate.
3. Unless we can hush this up I don't stand a dog's chance.
4. It's a bloody mess we've got into.
5. You can't send me to certain death.
6. There shouldn't be any publicity and people are pretty broad-minded nowadays.

III. *Choose the right variant. Look closely!*

1. If you are at a loss you feel yourself go
a) to pieces b) down c) scarlet.
2. Walter Fane did not belong to the sort of men who would care to wash dirty linen
a) in street b) in public c) in audience.
3. Kitty was on her guard as she expected Walter
a) to put his back up
b) to put on airs
c) to put on his thinking cap.
4. Even if you are anxious very much you'd better keep
a) your nerves in check
b) your mouth buttoned
c) a clear head.
5. When Charles Townsend was informed that Walter wanted a divorce he realized they
a) got a real problem b) got along c) got in a scrape.

6. If you are in a fix you should not
 a) get the wind up b) hush it up c) put your back.
7. Before answering my brainteaser you should
 a) face it frankly
 b) give it a little consideration
 c) give me a piece of your mind.
8. Kitty wished
 a) to divorce Walter
 b) to divorce with Walter
 c) to divorce from Walter.
9. If you have got a poor mark, don't worry much.
 a) Shrug it away! b) Get it over! c) Smile it off!
10. No sooner had Walter Fane learnt about his wife's betrayal than he felt
 a) contempt to her b) contempt for her c) contempt with her.

IV. Self-assessment. What's the Russian for?

1. to feel contempt for smb (to despise smb)
2. to wash dirty linen in public
3. to put one's back up
4. to hush smth up
5. a unique experience
6. to do smth of one's own free will
7. to keep one's temper in check
8. to know which side one's bread is buttered on
9. to divorce smb
10. to intimidate smb
11. to get the wind up
12. food for thought
13. out of the question

14. to make a sacrifice (to sacrifice oneself)

15. to take pains to do smth

What's the English for?

1. презрение к..., презирать
2. разводиться
3. выносить сор из избы
4. выпускать иголки (возникать)
5. не оправдать надежд, ожиданий; разочаровать
6. уставать, быть выжатым как лимон
7. очень удивить кого-либо; сразить кого-либо наповал
8. сердиться, дуться; быть сумрачным, мрачным
9. ее охватила паника
10. самое главное не терять голову

V. *Discuss the motives of the speaker and the moral implication of each utterance.*

1. It would be madness for me to go.
2. I don't suppose you want to be divorced any more than I do.
3. You know I shall never let you down.
4. I know that every man has his price.
5. If the worst came to the worst, I should make a clean breast of it.
6. I am very keen on my career.
7. One can be very much in love with a woman without wishing to spend the rest of one's life with her.
8. He knew that you'd run like a hare at the approach of danger.

VI. *Topics for discussion.*

1. Kitty comes to see her position in true light.
2. Compare Townsend's reaction to Mei-tan-fu at the first mention and on second thought.

3. Discuss the drama Kitty had to live through within one day.

VII. *Render into English using the vocabulary of the chapters.*

1. Многие считали его многообещающим молодым человеком, но у него не хватило воли продвинуться по службе.
2. Инцидент был неприятным, но он скоро взял себя в руки.
3. Хотя Вальтер был внимателен и тактичен к ней, Китти чувствовала себя скованной в его присутствии.
4. Чарльз был убежден, что Вальтер будет достаточно благоразумным, чтобы не поднимать скандала.
5. Mrs. Garstin постоянно твердила, что Китти останется в старых девах.
6. Во всяком случае, Китти надеялась, что Чарльз не бросит ее, защитит и поддержит.
7. Вальтер был не в ее вкусе.
8. Она никогда не терялась и могла прервать неловкое молчание подходящим замечанием (репликой).
9. Mrs. Garstin, казалось, ужасно хотела избавиться от Китти (сбыть ее с рук).

VIII. *Single out some more speaking points of the chapters.*

IX. *Entitle each chapter.*

ASSIGNMENT IV

Chapters XXXI-XXXII

I. *Vocabulary Practice*

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

- to have a devil of a job
- to inoculate, to be inoculated
- to take precautions (Caution!)

– to be well under/over 40

2. *Find the Russian equivalents for the following.*

– to be overwrought

– Deputy Commissioner

– a bare face

– to get one's work cut out for oneself

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Answer the following questions.*

1. Did Waddington speak very good French?

2. What impression did Waddington produce on Kitty?

3. What attitude did Walter take to Waddington?

4. Why didn't the nuns and Waddington leave the cholera-stricken place?

IV. *Give as much information as possible on the subjects prompted by these sentences.*

1. Somebody's got to stay and keep things together.

2. He's the sort that gets on.

V. *Give the character sketch of Waddington.*

VI. *Relate the events of the chapters. Use the vocabulary from the book and your active grammar structures.*

Chapters XXXIII-XXXIV

I. *Vocabulary Practice*

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

– to die at the rate of a hundred a day

– to be attacked by the disease

– the plague

– to sweep away

- to bury
- to perform a funeral rite

2. *Find the Russian equivalents for the following.*

- to tremble in every limb
- panic-stricken
- to marry smb off

3. *Find the English equivalents for the following.*

- причудливый, нерешительный
- прямо, откровенно
- простой, откровенный, банальный
- внезапно, вдруг

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Answer the following questions.*

1. What was Kitty's most strong emotional and ethical impression in Mei-tan-fu?
2. Who managed the situation in that cholera-stricken place?
3. What facts prove that cholera was raging all over the place?
4. Did Kitty find it easy to settle down in Mei-tan-fu?

IV. *Take down your own questions. Address them to Kitty.*

V. *Summarize each chapter. Take down the summary of one of the chapters.*

Chapters XXXV-XXXVI

I. *Vocabulary Practice*

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

- to do smb a service/a favour
- to be hungry/to hunger for knowledge (flattery, equipment)
- to hold smb in contempt

- cold praise/comfort
- to bring the conversation round to smb
- to know all the official ropes
- to have a good sound head
- to get to the top of the tree
- (not) to go very far

2. Find the English equivalents for the following.

II. Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What was Kitty's first impression of Waddington?
2. What did Kitty get to know about him?
3. It was bitter for Kitty to think that all Waddington had said about Charlie was true, was that so?
4. Did it open her eyes?
5. Did Waddington think highly of Dorothy Townsend? Compare what Kitty used to think of her and Waddington's information and opinion. Whose side do you take?
6. What made Kitty cry in her sleep?

IV. Decide which of these qualities apply to Waddington:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| good-humoured | bitter | cunning |
| shrewd = wise | intelligent | |
| observant | friendly disposed to people | |
| cynical | reflective | |
| understanding | ordinary | ridiculous |
| respectable | deserving respect | |
| sincere | easy-going | enthusiastic |
| queer | sociable | broad-minded |
| | | eager for praise |
| | | forgiving |

Provide proof and facts for your choice.

V. *Decide which of these qualities apply to Ch. Townsend:*

despicable	sociable
ambitious	insincere
easy-going	weak
a damned fool	ungrateful
broad-minded	irresolute
forgiving	indecisive

VI. *Single out some more speaking points of the chapters.*

VII. *Remember to add new information about the characters into your scheme.*

VIII. *Present the events of the chapters in the name of: a) Kitty; b) Waddington.*

IX. *Make up situations based on your personal experience. Use the phrases given below.*

1. Her advice is always worth taking.
2. He has the gift of making every one he meets feel that he is the one person in the world he wants to see.
3. He knows all the official ropes.
4. They don't want clever men; clever men have ideas, and ideas cause trouble, they want men who have charm and tact.
5. Once or twice I've caught him with the mask off.

Chapters XXXVII-XXXVIII

I. *Vocabulary Practice*

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

- food for reflexion
- taciturn
- full in the face

- to court death
- to avenge oneself on smb
- to go for a stroll
- (not) to rid one's mind by
- to speak one's mind
- to have brains and character

2. *Find the Russian equivalents for the following.*

- to arrive at an intimacy
- to be full of fads and oddities
- to lead a dog's life
- to put smb in one's pocket

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Qualify the following ing-forms as the gerund or the participle, or the finite form of the verb.*

1. He sat there talking, laughing, and drinking.
2. ... but I'm not thinking of committing suicide just yet.
3. ... Kitty, without thinking, took some.
4. "Why not?" asked Kitty, looking at him full in face.
5. She watched Walter with mocking eyes.
6. The cook, finding they did not refuse it, sent them some in every day and every day, courting death, they ate it.
7. Fantastic and ironical it stood like a landmark in the surrounding country.
8. ... not so very many years ago he was just a little boy tearing down the hill and flying a kite.
9. I think you're attaching too much importance to a few lettuce leaves.

IV. *Answer the following questions.*

1. Why did Waddington and Kitty arrive at an intimacy so soon?
2. Was Waddington a well-educated man?
3. What curious incident happened one day? How did Waddington qualify this incident?
4. Was it spirit of bravado to eat a fresh salad or the Fanes' challenge to death?
5. Why was Waddington very much astonished when he was informed that Dr. Fane was coming with his wife?

V. *Group together the facts showing that Waddington was a shrewd person.*

VI. *Relate the events of the chapters.*

Chapters XXXIX-XL

I. *Vocabulary Practice*

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

- to ask smb an indiscreet question
- to impress smb with awe
- to be aware of smth
- to read smb's thoughts
- to and fro
- all business is at a standstill

2. *Give the English equivalents for the following.*

- запуганный, смирный
- делать поблажки, скидку; принимать во внимание, учитывать

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Take down your own questions. Address them to Kitty.*

IV. *Choose the details to characterize the Mother Superior.*

Cumulative Review of Chapters XXX-XL

I. *Self-assessment. Arrange it in a competitive way with your classmates.*

What's the English for?

1. Он знал все ходы и выходы.
2. чувствовать презрение к кому-либо
3. мелкая сошка
4. собрать волю в кулак
5. манерничать
6. ханжа, ограниченный человек
7. оказать медвежью услугу
8. вызвать любопытство
9. поцапаться, поскандалить
10. быть прирученным (“карманным человеком”)
11. находиться в эпицентре холеры
12. сразить наповал, ошеломить кого-либо
13. серьезный (2 variants)

What's the Russian for?

1. to have a devil of a job
2. it is out of the question
3. to put one's back up
4. to do smth of one's own free will
5. to summon up one's will, courage, resolution
6. to make a sacrifice
7. to know which side one's bread is buttered on
8. to be touched to the quick
9. to knock smb down with a feather

II. *When and why was it said?*

1. I never cared much for him.
2. Once or twice I've caught him with the mask off.
3. He put on no frills.
4. That is an able woman.
5. He is in his pocket.

III. *Single out some speaking points.***IV. *Entitle each chapter.*****V. *Choose an episode and act it out.*****ASSIGNMENT V****Chapters XLI-XLII****I. *Vocabulary Practice*****1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.***

- to drink to excess
- to make allowances
- to come to smb's rescue
- to make the acquaintance of smb
- a trying situation

2. *Find the English equivalents for the following.*

- утомлять
- держать кого-либо на расстоянии
- отвлекать от мыслей о чем-либо
- взор упал на
- изысканный, утонченный

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. Agree or disagree with the following:

1. When the Mother Superior and nuns praised her husband Kitty had nothing to say in reply.
2. The Mother Superior appeared to have been an easy person to deal with.
3. The Mother Superior was too busy to have a talk with Kitty and Waddington.
4. Kitty was not clever enough to understand what made her feel like an awkward schoolgirl in the presence of the Mother Superior.
5. The Mother Superior was hospitable enough to offer Waddington some whisky.
6. When leaving the convent Kitty felt unnerved just enough to weep.
7. Kitty was too tired of the journey to see over the convent.
8. The Mother Superior was shrewd enough to understand Kitty's relationship with her husband.

IV. Recall the situation.

1. The epidemic was raging and the people, terrified and restless, were kept in check by the strong will of Colonel YU.
2. They talked of commonplace things.
3. ... something in the Mother Superior made Kitty feel like an awkward schoolgirl and held her at a distance.

V. Formulate your very first impression of the Mother Superior.**VI. Present the events of the chapters as they might have been told by Kitty.**

Chapters XLIII-XLIV

I. Vocabulary Practice

1. Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.

- to fall a victim to the epidemic
- to falter an affirmative
- to set smth in order
- to rate smb's value
- to relieve one's suffering

2. Find the English equivalents for the following.

- Мне было очень приятно.
- сделать что-либо из любопытства
- не могла не признать
- презирать кого-либо (3 variants)

II. Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. Did Kitty like the chapel?
2. What new things did she learn about Walter?
3. Why did kitty flush?
4. What caused Kitty's tears?
5. Why didn't men love Walter?

IV. Take down your own questions. Try to use active grammar structures.

V. Comment on the following.

“What was it in the human heart that made you despise a man because he loved you?”

VI. Add to your scheme new information about Walter.

VII. Reproduce the chapter following the outline:

1. The visit to the convent moves Kitty greatly.
2. The nuns rate Walter very highly
 - a) Kitty feels a little thrill of pride.
 - b) Kitty learns that Walter is very tender with the babies.
3. Kitty despises herself.

Chapters XLV-XLVI

I. Vocabulary Practice

1. Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.

- to be homesick, homesickness
- to be naive
- to be humble
- with an air of importance

2. Find the Russian equivalents for the following.

- to wear a smile
- a dark lining to the silver cloud
- to speak a different language not only of the tongue but of the heart
- to frame the words

3. Find the English equivalents for the following.

- БЫТЬ НЕВЕРНОЙ КОМУ-ЛИБО
- БЫТЬ ОБМАНУТОЙ
- ЛЮДИ УМИРАЮТ ТЫСЯЧАМИ
- ИСПЫТЫВАТЬ НЕДОСТАТОК В РАБОЧЕЙ СИЛЕ
- СТАРИННЫЙ, ДРЕВНИЙ, АНТИЧНЫЙ

4. Copy out: a) qualitative and evaluative adjectives

b) synonyms and antonyms (Ch.XLVI)

- malice = spite, anger = kindness, goodness

- polite = courteous, civil = impolite, rude
- faithful = loyal (to smb), true (to smb) = unfaithful, disloyal
- to despise = to hold in contempt, to disdain = to respect, to have respect for smb, to hold smb in respect, to regard with respect, to esteem
- self-sacrifice = selfishness, egoism
- contempt = scorn, resentment; disdain = respect, esteem

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *What do you think of the following?*

1. What made Kitty speak with Walter?
2. Was the conversation worth while?

IV. *Take down your own questions. Address them to: a) Kitty; b) Walter. Make use of the neutral vocabulary.*

V. *Summarize each chapter. Take down the summary of one of the chapters.*

Chapters XLVII-XLVIII

I. *Vocabulary Practice*

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

- to get back on smb
- ascribe to smb qualities
- face to face with smth
- to enter religion
- to make a mistake of oneself

2. *Suggest the Russian equivalents for the following.*

- to shoot a rapid glance at smb
- to take one's breath away
- to be complete mistress of oneself

3. *Find the English equivalents for the following.*

- ужасать, вселять ужас (2 варианта)
- работать допоздна
- изменить кому-либо
- в неподходящий момент
- покраснеть до корней волос

4. *Name the feelings experienced by the characters. Say what caused them.*

5. *Decide which of the qualities apply to the Mother Superior. Give your proofs.*

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| serious and determined | a lot of character |
| hard, managing | no weakling |
| remarkable | an able woman |

6. *Suggest some more qualities which can be applied to the Mother Superior.*

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Give as much information as possible prompted by the following sentences:*

1. ... he was not by nature expansive.
2. It was strange that though he was good-looking as well as honest, reliable, and talented, it had been so impossible for her to love him.
3. ... beside all the terror of death and beside the awe of the beauty their own affairs were trivial.
4. Kitty felt unaccountably nervous.
5. ... one cannot find peace in work or in pleasure, in the world or in a convent, but only in one's soul.

IV. *Remember to add to your scheme new information about the Mother Superior.*

V. *Exchange your impressions of the Mother Superior.*

Chapters XLIX-L

I. *Vocabulary Practice*

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary item.*

- to keep a watchful eye on smb
- to do smth in return
- your heart goes out to smb

2. *Find the English equivalents for the following.*

- Она не могла заставить себя.
- БЫТЬ весь день на ногах
- всевозможные вопросы

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Analyse the ing-forms in the following passage.*

... But she remembered the soft look which had transfigured so beautifully the countenance of the Mother Superior when on Kitty's first visit to the convent she had stood surrounded by those ugly little things, and she would not allow herself to surrender to her instinct. And plenty, taking in her arms one or another of the tiny creatures, crying because of a fall or a cutting tooth, when Kitty found that a few soft words, though in a language the child could not understand, the pressure of her arms and the softness of her cheek against the weeping yellow face, could comfort, she began to lose all her feeling of strangeness. (p. 136)

What three equivalents does S. Maugham use for the word “ребенок”; two equivalents for the word “лицо”?

V. *Take down your own questions. Address them to the Mother Superior.*

Cumulative Review of Chapters XLI-L

I. *Self-assessment.*

What is the English for?

- оказать услугу
- БЫТЬ жадным до знаний, мести
- в свою очередь
- наивный
- тосковать, очень скучать по дому,
по родине
- ужасать, устрашать
- относиться к кому-либо с
презрением/с уважением
- БЫТЬ весь день на ногах
- ошеломить, очень удивить
- разумный
- оценить (бросить оценивающий взгляд)

What is the Russian for?

- to make a sacrifice
- terrifying
- to be sophisticated
- to be on feet all day long
- to feel homesick
- to treat smb with respect
- to appraise smb
- agreeable

II. *Transform the following sentences using the infinitive.*

1. When Kitty crossed the river she saw the coolies who were hurrying to and fro with huge buckets.
2. Though Kitty expected that the nuns would be grave, Sister St. Joseph was good-humoured and cheerful.
3. The Mother Superior knew that the English liked tea.
4. Kitty went to look at the babies and found out that Walter could be extremely tender with them.

5. It seemed to Kitty that reading his newspaper Walter was not aware of her presence.
6. It was sure that Kitty and Walter would have a serious talk after keeping a long silence.
7. Kitty started the conversation first.
8. Kitty saw that the Mother Superior's eyes filled with tears when she spoke of the dead Sister.
9. It was impossible for Kitty to grow used to the idiot child.

III. *Share your opinion with your classmates.*

1. What made Kitty feel that it was impossible to disobey the Mother Superior?
2. Why didn't the Mother Superior want Kitty to go to the infirmary?
3. Was Kitty mature enough to understand that in the ugly chapel with its badly painted pictures there was something great and magnificent? What was it?
4. When they returned home Waddington saw Kitty crying, her eyes streaming with tears. What made her cry?
5. After the visit to the convent Kitty was sure to change her opinion about Walter, was that so? Why?
6. What made kitty feel ill at ease in the presence of the Mother Superior?
7. Did Kitty go to the convent to be impressed greatly?
8. What kind of a woman did Kitty expect the Mother Superior to be? Did she fall short of her expectations?
9. Was Walter delighted to have made Kitty realize his merits?
10. What made Kitty ask the Mother Superior for work in the convent?

IV. *Single out the speaking points of the chapter.*

V. *Entitle each chapter.*

VI. *Choose an episode to your liking. Reproduce the episode.*

ASSIGNMENT VI

Chapters LI-LII

I. *Vocabulary Practice*

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

- to love smb to distraction
- to distract one's mind
- to regain one's spirits
- to peep in
- to cease

2. *Find the Russian equivalents for the following.*

- She did not know what punishment the Mother Superior would inflict upon her.
- Her heart gave a sudden thud against her ribs.
- She knew that people were dying to the right and left of her.

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Remind your classmates of the following situations.*

1. Kitty felt like a schoolgirl in her presence. She was never quite at ease with the Mother Superior.
2. ... that funny Mr. Waddington came to see us next day and saying that we looked as though we all wanted a good plate of roast beef gave us a hundred dollars.
3. ... he has had to resign himself to keep her, poor fellow.
4. Beauty is a gift of God, one of the most rare and precious, and we should be thankful if we are happy enough to possess it and thankful, if we are not, that others possess it for our pleasure.
5. Kitty began to regain her spirits; she felt better and stronger.

IV. *What was Waddington's love story?*

V. Comment on the following:

1. Kitty had a queer feeling that she was growing.

VI. What do you think of the following?

Beauty is also a gift of God, one of the most rare and precious, and we should be thankful if we are happy enough to possess it and thankful if we are not, that others possess it for our pleasure

Chapters LIII-LIV

I. Vocabulary Practice

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items*

– the epidemic seems to be abating

II. Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. “I have no experience of the plural. Mine is only in the singular.”
2. “This isn’t a place for a woman in your condition.”

IV. Exchange your opinions on the following statement.

But it’s loving that’s the important thing not being loved. One’s not even grateful to the people who love one; if one doesn’t love them, they only bore one.

Chapters LV-LVI

I. Vocabulary Practice

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

– to make an unforeseen discovery

– to alarm oneself about smth

– to rest oneself

- in the least
- skin and bone
- to give smb a catch at the heart

2. *Find the Russian equivalents for the following.*

- to burst into a flood of tears
- to help smb to one's feet
- There was death in her heart.
- to be overwhelmed with joy
- the feet were booted
- A flash of anger passed through her.
- to pass the comb through one's hair
- to give the ghost of a chuckle
- to give oneself to a passion of tears

3. *Find words and word-combinations describing Kitty's physical state.*

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Analyse the verbals in the following passage:*

A day or two later Kitty made an unforeseen discovery.

She felt on a sudden desperately sick and with her head swimming she stood at the window trying to compose herself. She gave a cry so that the children were frightened, and the older girl who was helping her ran up and seeing Kitty white and trembling, stopped short with exclamation. Cholera! Kitty dropped off!

When she opened her eyes she did not at first know where she was. She seemed to be lying on the floor and, moving her head slightly, she thought that there was a pillow under it. The Mother Superior was kneeling by her side holding smelling salts to her nose, and Sister St. Joseph stood looking at her. (pp. 150-151)

IV. *Use the following adverb-intensifiers in sentences of your own.*

to feel desperately sick

to feel horribly sick

to keep perfectly quiet/all right

to knock very, very gently

V. *Take down your own questions. Address them to: a) Kitty; b) Walter.*

VI. *Single out the speaking points of the chapter.*

VII. *Make up an outline.*

VIII. *Relate the events of the chapters.*

Chapters LVII-LVIII

I. *Vocabulary Practice*

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

– to be composed

– to bear smb no ill will for smth

– to be liable to

– to condone the offence

– in moderation

– to feel all thumbs

2. *Find the Russian equivalents for the following.*

– when death stood round the corner

– Kitty's thoughts wandered to the child

– Her lips outlined a smile

– to be at liberty to do smth

– the hint of a smile

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Define the function of the verbals. Differentiate the ing-forms.*

1. Kitty bit her lips to prevent herself from crying.
2. Without looking at her he took his hat and walked out of the room.
3. "When you insisted on my coming here did you want it to kill me?" she asked on a sudden.
4. Now already she had difficulty in remembering his face.
5. I can never read those lines without weeping.
6. She left without telling any of her relatives.
7. "Stop" cried my cousins without giving me time to finish.
8. It's a pity to die without having done smth that will last.
9. They had some difficulty of provisioning.
10. They make me feel utterly worthless.
- 11.... you did not know whether it was a man who slept to awake at dawn or a man who slept to awake never.
12. Walter coming home late, in order not to disturb her, took pains to be quiet.
13. In the early morning feeling far from well she had spirit enough not to let it upset her.
14. I have not a minute to lose.
15. Then we heard my father come up the stairs.
16. Once or twice she had had desire to tell her of her unhappiness and its cause.

IV. *Group together the facts showing that Kitty was still growing and becoming wiser.*

V. *Comment on the following:*

1. "We have made a dreadful hash of things, haven't we?"
2. There was the weariness of death in his voice.

VI. Do you agree?

“Some of us look for the Way in opium and some in God, some of us in whisky and some in love. It is all the same Way and it leads now hither.”

VII. Present the events of the chapters as Kitty (Walter, Waddington) might have told you about it.**Chapters LIX-LX****I. Vocabulary Practice****1. Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items**

- on a flimsy pretext
- to jump to the eyes
- to be surprised beyond measure
- to enter religion
- to excite a devotion
- to raise children
- at all costs

2. Find the Russian equivalents for the following.

- to lose oneself in the thoughts of the past
- all manner of question
- to lose no word
- to set one’s mind at rest

II. Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.**III. Answer the following questions.**

1. How did Kitty feel early in the morning? Why?
2. What disturbed and excited the nuns? Why?
3. What was the attitude to Walter? of the Mother Superior?
4. What did Kitty want to do for Walter? Did she know how to do it?

5. Did the Mother Superior produce any impression on Kitty?
6. What made the day the two of them were sitting together memorable for the Mother Superior?
7. The family of the Mother Superior approved of her entering religion, didn't they?

IV. *Take down your own questions. Address them to: a) Kitty; b) the Mother Superior; c) one of the nuns.*

V. *Do you agree?*

1. "It is a great misfortune to have a heart."
2. "There is only one way to win hearts and that is to make oneself like unto those of whom one would be loved?"

VI. *Speak of the Mother Superior's life story.*

VI. *Add to your scheme new information about the Mother Superior.*

The Cumulative Review of Chapters L-LX

I. *Share your Opinion with the Classmates.*

1. When did Kitty come to realize that she loved Charles no longer?
2. What do you think Walter's feelings were towards the coming baby?
3. What is your understanding of the words that Kitty "felt growing"?
4. Why did Kitty decide to stay in Mei-tan-fu after Walter died?

II. *Are you an Attentive reader?*

1. What was Kitty's favourite gesture when she was in despair?
2. What verse were the last Walter's words from?
3. Who was the first for Kitty to see at the convent?
4. What word does S. Maugham use most often to speak of
 - a) the Mother Superior
 - b) Walter Fane
 - c) Waddington

5. What was the name of the doctor whose position Walter Fane took?
6. What two word-combinations does S. Maugham employ most often throughout the book? (See. p.52)

III. Grammar input.

1. Did Kitty succeed in her work at the convent?
2. Did Walter insist on Kitty's accompanying him to Mei-tan-fu?
3. What prevented Kitty from telling Walter that he was the father of the coming baby?
4. It was Colonel YU who objected to Kitty's staying in Mei-tan-fu, wasn't that so?
5. Why didn't Mrs. Garstin prevent Kitty from marrying Walter?
6. Did Charles object to Dorothy's inviting Kitty to their place?
7. Who insisted on Kitty's leaving Mei-tan-fu immediately after Walter's death?
8. Did Dorothy succeed in hosting Kitty at her place?

IV. Single out the speaking points of the chapters.

V. Entitle each chapter.

VI. Exchange your impressions on what you have learnt from the chapters.

ASSIGNMENT VII

Chapters LXI-LXII

I. Vocabulary Practice

1. Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.
 - to be detailed
 - to make amends
 - to stop short
2. Find the English equivalents for the following.

- внезапно, вдруг
- стараться, прилагать усилия
- отсутствие здравого смысла

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Analyse the nominative absolute participial constructions and translate them into Russian.*

1. Kitty being with a child, the nuns were strangely excited.
2. Kitty stood at the window, trying to compose herself, her head swimming.
3. Waddington spoke of the Manchu princess, affection in his voice.
4. The M. S. spoke with Kitty, aloof on her lips.
5. A little girl came up to the M. S., a fantastic toy in her hand.
6. Kitty spoke to the M. S., her heart filled with awe.
7. Waddington looked at Kitty, a cold mask on his face.
8. Kitty spoke to Waddington about the child, doubt in her voice.

IV. *Talk it over with your classmates.*

1. Walter could be trusted under any circumstances to behave admirably. It was a pity that with his great qualities, his unselfishness and honour, his intelligence and sensibility, he should be so unlovable. (p.176-177)
2. And the future? It was curious how indifferent it left her, she could not see into it at all.

V. *Group together the fact showing that Kitty was really sorry for Walter.*

VI. *Make up an outline. Relate the events according to the outline.*

Chapters LXIII-LXV

I. Vocabulary Practice

1. Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.

- to feel a pang at one's heart
- a burial
- to fall a victim to

2. Find the Russian equivalents for the following.

- This is a pretty kettle of fish.
- the thought hovered in his mind
- to be entirely in smb's hand
- to turn to stone

II. Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.

III. Copy out from the chapters combinations with participle II as an attribute, and use them in sentences of your own.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. a terrified tone | 3. unclouded sky |
| 2. a whitewashed wall | 4. a bared head |

IV. Interpret the following Statements. State who they belonged to and under what circumstances they were made.

1. This is a pretty kettle of fish.
2. The dog it was that died.

V. Talk it over with your classmates.

1. Walter is taken ill. Kitty comes to see the last of him. Why could Kitty not interpret Walter's last words?
2. Gather all the information of Colonel YU and give your opinion of him. What made him stay for hours at Walter's deathbed?

VI. What do you think of the following maxim?

A little smoke lost in the air, that was the life of man. (Ch.63, p.187)

VII. Summarize the chapters.

Chapters LXVI-LXVIII

I. *Vocabulary Practice*

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

- placid
- to be sea-sick/to be a good sailor

2. *Find the Russian equivalents for the following.*

- to break the silence
- killing work; pressing affairs
- the name-day
- his eyes travelled over
- to see into smb's heart
- everlasting

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Answer the following questions.*

1. How did Kitty treat the nuns, their work and way of life?
2. What weak point did she find in their outlook? Comment upon Waddington's words about the meaning of human life.
3. Why could the Mother Superior not understand Kitty's reluctance to go? Point out the facts confirming that she liked and respected Kitty.

IV. *Take down your own questions. Address them to different characters.*

V. *Say who and under what circumstances made the utterances.*

1. The only thing that counts is the love of duty.

VI. *Discuss with the classmates.*

1. They gave up everything, their home, their country, love, children, freedom.
2. He was in fact experimenting on himself.
3. The convent door closed for the last time behind her.

VII. *Share your opinion on the following.*

- A 1. What attitude do religious people take to life?
 2. What attitude did Kitty take to life?
- B 1. Life is a cross.
 2. (Beautiful) life is the perfect work of art.

Study other definitions of life, say which you find the most sound and write a paragraph grounding your arguments.

WHAT IS LIFE?

Human life appeared to him the one thing worth investigating.

(O. Wilde)

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Life is a challenge. | Meet it. |
| 2. Life is a tragedy. | Face it. |
| 3. Life is a sorrow. | Overcome it. |
| 4. Life is a journey. | Complete it. |
| 5. Life is an adventure. | Dare it. |
| 6. Life is a struggle. | Accept it. |
| 7. Life is a duty. | Perform it. |
| 8. Life is an opportunity. | Utilize it. |
| 9. Life is a dream. | Realize it. |
| 10. Life is a mystery. | Unfold it. |
| 11. Life is a promise. | Fulfil it. |
| 12. Life is a game. | Play it. |
| 13. Life is a bliss. | Taste it. |
| 14. Life is a song. | Sing it. |
| 15. Life is a beauty. | Worship it. |
| 16. Life is a love. | Enjoy it. |
| 17. Life is a desire. | Satisfy it. |
| 18. Life is a misery. | Live with it. |
| 19. Life is a bore. | Laugh it off. |

Chapters LXIX-LXX

I. Vocabulary Practice

1. Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.

- trim
- to bear one's loss
- to make pretences
- despicable
- unconcern for smth

2. Find the English equivalents for the following.

- с иронией
- мешать кому-либо

II. Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.

III. Analyse the usage of articles in the following passage.

The sun of early autumn was pleasant, and at day-break, when the shimmering dawn lent the neat fields the enchantment of a fairy tale, it was cold, the warmth later was very grateful.

IV. Use the following combinations with participle II in sentences of your own.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| the painted canvas | complicated harmonies |
| unexpected distinction, feeling | a smooth-faced lad |

V. Grammar input. Transform the following sentences using Participle I as an attribute where possible.

1. Kitty who was sitting on the bench of the chapel attracted the Mother Superior's attention.
2. Cholera which was raging in the city seemed unreal in the quiet room.
3. Once more the Mother Superior gave kitty a look which was searching.
4. Sister St. Joseph said to Kitty that the baby who was dying had been once saved by her.

5. When the Mother Superior entered the room she saw the Chinese children who were smiling.
6. In the second room Kitty saw girls who were sewing, hemming and stitching.
7. The orphans who crowded around the Mother Superior were mites of two and three.
8. The nun who was teaching Kitty useful words of Chinese was a farmer's daughter.

VI. *Involve your classmates into a conversation.*

1. "... if it is necessary sometimes to lie to others it is always despicable to lie to oneself." What do you think of the point?
2. What approach to life does S. Maugham take?

ASSIGNMENT VIII

Chapters LXXI-LXXII

I. *Vocabulary Practice*

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*
 - to look cheap and second-rate
 - to feel for smb deeply
2. *Find the Russian equivalents for the following.*
 - She had a lump in her throat.
 - The suggestion had taken her by surprise.
 - I'm just a silly fool of a woman.
 - ... he must have hoped with all his heart that he would never set eyes on her again.
3. *Analyse:* 1) the evaluative adjectives;
 - 2) participle II as an attribute and employ them in the sentences of your own.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. a clumsy fool | 2. unexpected feelings (kindness) |
| a thundering | good-natured |
| good chap | weather-beaten |
| | a distinguished voice |
| | stained shelves |
| | devoted work |

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Grammar input. Complete the sentences using the verbals.*

1. On learning about his wife's disloyalty Walter made her...
2. When informed about Mei-tan-fu Kitty was sure to...
3. Kitty and Waddington spoke about Charles Townsend a lot.
Waddington knew him...
4. Walter meant Kitty...
5. Kitty was too nervous...
6. Waddington seemed to...
7. Mei-tan-fu was unlikely...
8. On meeting Kitty in the dock, Mrs. Townsend insisted on Kitty's...
9. Being desperately unhappy, Kitty objected to...
10. Dorothy succeeded in...
11. Kitty objected to Charles's...

IV. *Talk it over.*

1. Dorothy had had a letter from him saying about her devoted work at the convent, about her courage and self-control.

V. *Single out the speaking points of the chapters.*

VI. *Present the events as: a) Kitty; b) Dorothy; c) Charlie might have told you about them.*

Chapters LXXIII-LXXIV

I. *Vocabulary Practice*

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

- to take charge of the conversation
- well/ill bred
- to see to smth
- to get fit and well
- to be/to feel weary
- for a change

2. *Find the Russian equivalents for the following.*

- to suffer a devastating experience
- to see the fun of the situation
- the dirty dog (A lucky dog you are!/a top dog)
- These ladies used Kitty as though she were a piece of porcelain which was as fragile as it was precious.
- Of course he was skilfully pulling their legs: the dirty dog.

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Grammar input. Analyse the following adverbials with the infinitive.*

1. After the visit to the convent Waddington turned to see Kitty cry.
2. Kitty went to the convent to change her opinion of Walter.
3. A lot of things were sent to be broken on the way but the statue of the Blessed Virgin.
4. Sometimes the babies were brought in only to die.
5. The nuns expressed their admiration for Walter to make Kitty flush.
6. Kitty went to the convent to set in order her feelings.
7. Kitty admitted Walter's remarkable qualities to feel resentment for herself.

8. Kitty came to realize Charles Townsend's worthlessness only to keep loving him.
9. The sisters came to Mei-tan-fu to fall victims to the epidemic.
10. Kitty went to the convent to realize how worthless she was.
11. Kitty glanced up at Walter to see his face grow grim.
12. Kitty went to the convent to go to pieces after the visit (to change completely).
13. Kitty met the Mother Superior to change altogether in cause of time.
14. The nuns came to China for the seven of them to die.
15. Kitty talked to Waddington and the nuns to find out that Walter was worth loving.
16. Kitty visited the convent to come to the conclusion that Charles was a second-rate person.

IV. Exercises in composition.

Combine the following sentence using correlative conjunctions both...and, either...or, neither...nor.

1. For Kitty the East seemed to be inscrutable. It was mysterious for her as well.
2. Waddington was fond of music. He was fond of theatre as well.
3. Waddington was not handsome. He was not well-built either.
4. There were two ways out for Kitty; to admit that she didn't know it for sure or to admit Walter's paternity.
5. Kitty loved Townsend. She hated him as well.
6. In the Mother Superior's presence Kitty felt awe. She felt humiliation as well.
7. Charles was unlikely to welcome Kitty's returning. Her mother would not be glad to see her either.

8. Walter could have been infected accidentally. He could have experimented on himself as well.
9. Waddington couldn't help dying Walter. Colonel YU could not help him either.
10. As a result of her disloyalty, Kitty lost Charles. She lost Walter as well.
11. Having learned about Walter's illness, Kitty felt nervous and frightened.

V. *What feelings did Kitty experience on seeing Charlie and while listening to him?*

VI. *What do you think? Did any of the three (Kitty, Charlie, Dorothy) change? Exchange your opinions.*

Chapters LXXV-LXXVI

I. *Vocabulary Practice*

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

- to face smth (facts, a problem)
- to keep smb company
- to be hard on smb
- to play a trick on smb

2. *Find the Russian equivalents for the following.*

- What the eye doesn't see the heart doesn't grieve for.

3. *Find the English equivalents for the following.*

- чувствовать себя хозяином положения

4. *Pick out evaluative adjectives characterizing a person.*

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Agree or disagree.*

1. Kitty was anxious to stay alone with Charlie.

2. Kitty and Charlie had nothing to say to one another.
3. Kitty wasn't a bit angry with Charlie.
4. Dorothy was one in a thousand in Kitty's opinion.
5. Charlie acted for the best for both of them.
6. Kitty was lying when she said that she would do anything to have Walter back again.

Continue the list of statements.

IV. *Take down questions with your active grammar structures and the vocabulary from the book. Address them to: a) Kitty; b) Charlie.*

V. *Add to your scheme new information about the personages.*

VI. *Discuss the events of the chapters.*

Chapters LXXVII-LXXVIII

I. *Vocabulary Practice*

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

- to make enquiries/inquiries
- next to nothing
- various odds and ends

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Recall the situations:*

1. She sent a cable to her father to announce her immediate return.
2. She had no alternative.
3. She must not let herself think.
4. I feel absolutely degraded. You can't possibly despise me as much as I despise myself.
5. What had happened seemed to have happened in another world.
6. The future was lonely and difficult.

IV. *Analyse Doris' letter.*

V. *Write the letter Kitty received from her mother in answer to her cable.*

VI. *Add to your scheme new information about the personages.*

VII. *Relate the events of the chapters.*

Chapters LXXIX-LXXX

I. *Vocabulary Practice*

1. *Look up the meaning of the following vocabulary items.*

- in dispraise of smb
- by the flicker of an eyelid
- to beget smb's affection
- to make (no) claims on smb
- to have smth in store for smb

2. *Find the Russian equivalents for the following.*

- in constant pain
- His face fell

II. *Write out sentences with the familiar grammar structures. Recall the situations they were used in.*

III. *Share your opinion with the classmates on the following points.*

1. What did Kitty feel after Walter's death?
2. What made Dorothy meet Kitty in the dock of Hong-Kong?
3. Why did Kitty accept the invitation to stay at the Townsends'?
4. Did Kitty come to appreciate Dorothy? What facts prove that they became friendly?
5. In what way did Charles treat Kitty? Was he really considerate to her?
Why did Kitty feel like an animal after she had yielded to Charles?
6. Was Kitty ashamed of the way the ladies of consequence treated her?

7. Why was it a blow for Mr. Garstin when Kitty asked him to take her along to Bahamas?

IV. *Take down your own questions.*

V. *Predict the possible development of the further events. Does future have anything in store for Kitty and her father?*

The Cumulative Review of Chapters LXX-LXXX

I. *Answer the following questions.*

1. Why wasn't Kitty sent for at once when Walter fell ill?
2. What understanding did the nuns and Waddington give to Kitty's behaviour after Walter's death?
3. Was the girl whom Waddington associated with a Princess?
4. Why hadn't Kitty ever had a girl-friend neither in Britain nor in China?

II. *Can you pass this vocabulary test? Choose a proper evaluation noun or adjective to correspond the following definition.*

1. disorganized
2. gets on easily with people
3. dogmatic in his or her ideas
4. delights in needless risks
5. puts up with his lot without complaining
6. sometimes feels sullen and gloomy
7. slow as if drugged
8. lacks energy or resolution
9. always gives help and backing
10. always on the look out for the ways to economize
11. consciously self-satisfied
12. insincere
13. producing new original ideas, inventing

14. a person who may be trusted

15. making plans without considering other people

16. puts up his back up

III. Arrange these words and word combinations in pairs of

a) antonyms

commonplace, boring, to be on friendly terms, cheerful, second-rate, a wet blanket, grave, to be one's enemy, light-minded, excellent, exciting, entertaining, to be sulky, the soul of society, to be bossy, to put on no frills, to be in one's pocket, to lose one's head, to go to pieces, to hold one's tongue, to recover one's nerve, to kick up a row.

b) antonyms

plain, amiable, to be unpleasantly surprised, to have the feeling as if someone is walking over one's grave, to be taken aback, a crashing bore, industrious, to be panic-stricken, to shiver with cold, to do smb a good turn, to put on frills, painstaking, to do smb a favour, to be frightened out of one's wits, to be talkative, to put on airs, to be expansive.

IV. Write the vocabulary word for each definition.

- 1) a person sent to preach his religion among the people who are ignorant of it
- 2) to gather together one's courage, will
- 3) to be overcome with panic
- 4) not to be of the utmost importance
- 5) to do a friendly regard, to show willingness, to help
- 6) to know the conditions, the rules, the procedure, to advance oneself, to find way and means

V. Comprehension test.

1. Waddington drank like a fish because:
 - a) he was desperately unhappy;
 - b) he slaved much and needed relaxation;
 - c) it was his greatest pleasure in life.
2. Waddington knew that Kitty was unhappy because:
 - a) Kitty had told him about it;
 - b) Walter had told him about it;
 - c) he was shrewd enough to realize it.
3. Mother Superior asked Kitty to visit her because:
 - a) she was an old friend of Kitty's;
 - b) she had heard much of Kitty from Waddington and Fane;
 - c) she wanted to get help from Kitty.
4. The nuns admired Walter Fane because:
 - a) he did much to doctor the sick and clean the city;
 - b) he was an irresistible, handsome man and a good mixer;
 - c) he was a famous official.
5. Kitty was desperately unhappy because:
 - a) she was washed out after nine days on the road;
 - b) she knew that she was going off;
 - c) she couldn't get over the fact that Charles had left her down.
6. Walter wanted Kitty to go to Mei-tan-fu because:
 - a) a wife's place was by her husband's side;
 - b) he hated her to stay with Charles;
 - c) it was his plan to make Kitty realize what kind of a man Charles really was and display his own accomplishments.
7. Charles refused to divorce his wife and marry Kitty because:
 - a) he was fed up with her;

- b) he was dependent on his wife and attached to her;
- c) Kitty wasn't his type at all.

VI. *Entitle each chapter.*

VII. *Single out the speaking points of the chapters.*

THE GENERAL REVIEW

I. *Give as much information as possible on the following statements.*

1. Kitty's love for Walter and her courage during the epidemic were hardly worth admiring.
2. Having just suffered a devastating experience Kitty needed encouragement.
3. Kitty mourning, Dorothy came to meet her at the dock.
4. Both Charles and Dorothy felt that Kitty needed cheering up.
5. The past needed forgetting for Kitty to turn over a new leaf.
6. Mrs. Garstin's dinners were hardly worth attending.
7. Waddington's words were worth giving a second thought.
8. Charles admitted that Mei-tan-fu was hardly worth going to.
9. Dorothy thought Kitty's living at a hotel was not worth while, that is why she suggested her staying with them.
10. One of Kitty's dresses needed dying as she had no black dress.

II. *Agree or disagree to the following statements.*

1. When an expectant mother, Kitty kept coming and working at the convent.
2. There was no sense in Kitty's staying in Mei-tan-fu after Walter's death.
3. She sat at the bedside of dying Walter beseeching for forgiveness.
4. Kitty knew the Mother Superior well enough to realize there was no use objecting to her.
5. It being midnight, Waddington came to announce Walter's collapse.

6. No one could be sure if Walter was infected accidentally or experimenting on himself.
7. When Waddington and Kitty walked up the hill, they turned aside for a moment to look at Walter's grave.
8. In two days Kitty had her things packed for a long journey.
9. When thinking of her life in Mei-tan-fu, Kitty recalled it as a story from a novel she was reading.
10. It was difficult for Kitty to realize that she would never see Walter again.

III. Write the vocabulary word for each definition.

1. exhausting work
2. urgent business, requiring immediate attention
3. calm, untroubled (of a person), not easily irritated
4. friendly
5. a person who feels sick from a) the motion of a ship
b) the motion of a plane
6. going on for ever
7. contemptible, deserving to be despised
8. not involved in, not (emotionally) concerned with
9. to end the silence

IV. Can You Pass This Grammar Test?

1. Walter meant Kitty ... Charles' worthlessness.
a) to be realizing; b) to realize; c) to have realized
2. Kitty thought there was no sense ... against cholera.
a) taking precautions; b) to take precautions; c) in taking precautions
3. When ... at the convent Kitty realized the accomplishments of her husband.
a) working; b) worked; c) having worked
4. The presence of the Mother Superior made Kitty ... like a schoolgirl.

- a) to feel; b) feeling; c) feel
5. Waddington was shrewd enough ... that there was something wrong between Kitty and Walter.
- a) to see; b) to have seen; c) to be seen
6. ... with Sister St. Joseph gave Kitty a real pleasure.
- a) being chatted; b) chatting; c) having chatted
7. The nuns were delighted ... that Kitty was going to have a baby.
- a) learning; b) to have learnt; c) to learn
8. ... Walter did not want Kitty to see him.
- a) cholera-stricken; b) cholera-striking; c) being cholera-stricken
9. There was no use ... at the convent any longer after Walter's death.
- a) in Kitty's staying; b) for Kitty to stay; c) staying
10. Kitty left Mei-tan-fu, ... free from all spiritual ties.
- a) feeling; b) being felt; c) having felt

Phrasal Verbs

Fill the gaps in the following sentences with one of these particles. Some particles are used more than once.

after, away, back, down, off, over, to, up, with

1. It's time Edward got married and settled _____. He must be well over 30.
2. Could you put me _____ for a few days until I find a place of my own.
3. He's very easy-going. He takes _____ his father in that respect.
4. The bomb went _____ but no one was hurt.
5. You haven't thrown _____ yesterday's paper, have you? I haven't read it yet!
6. I didn't take _____ skiing immediately but I began to enjoy it once I'd had a few lessons.
7. I can't put _____ _____ your bad temper any longer. I'm leaving!

8. Sorry. I'm late. When the alarm clock rang I must have turned _____ and gone _____ to sleep.

Three-part phrasal verbs

Verbs	Particle 1	Particle 2
catch come go	along down up	against on with
cut keep		

Fill the gaps in these sentences with the correct form of three-part phrasal verbs, made from the verbs and particles above. Remember that the three parts of these verbs always stay together.

Model: Check up on

No one is going to **check up on** you, are they?

1. The doctor said I was overweight and advised me _____ my sugar intake.
2. I've _____ a problem, which means I'll have to work all weekend.
3. We couldn't buy newspapers on the island so I _____ news by listening to the reader.
4. I agree with most of what the government does, but I _____ their plan to raise income tax.
5. My friend was running so fast that I couldn't _____ him.
6. My class was almost empty last week _____ nearly everyone _____ flu.
7. It's about time someone _____ a new idea for preventing colds.

*(based on New First Certificate Masterclass,
Student's Book, p.192)*

DISCUSSION OF THE BOOK

Outline

1. Kitty Recalls Her Family and Her Salad Days.
2. Kitty Meets Charles and Commits Adultery.
3. Walter Gives Kitty a Choice Either to Marry Charles or to Go to Mei-tan-fu.
4. The Fanes Leave For Mei-tan-fu For Walter to Die of Cholera, For Kitty to Return an Expectant Mother.
5. On Returning to Hong-Kong Kitty Stays at the Townsends'.
6. After Leaving Hong-Kong Kitty gets a Revival.
7. S. Maugham Approaches Life as a Painted Veil.

Points for discussion

1. What was Kitty's social background? In what way was she brought up?
2. Sum up all the motives that made Kitty marry Walter Fane. Do you think them serious enough?
3. Why was their marriage a mistake?
4. Can you regard Kitty as a positive character?
5. How do you picture Kitty's future? What does future have in store for her? Is the closing paragraph of the novel optimistic?

Maxims for Discussion

1. "A well-bred woman does nothing which shall make people talk of her". (p.173)
2. "... men often have a deeper feeling for their daughters than they ever have for their sons". (p.174)
3. "Women are often under the impression that men are much in love with them than they really are."

4. "One can be very much in love with a woman without wishing to spend the rest of one's life with her."
5. "...women have never quite understood the attitude that men take up..."
(p.126)

A STUDENTS' HANDBOOK

To the Students

Investigating the world of a foreign language through its literature is a fascinating process, isn't it?

Doing a bit of regular reading is ever so helpful for a student of English. Being specially designed to meet the requirements of a keen learner the manual can hopefully help you to raise the level of your reading comprehension and communicative proficiency. Performing confidently as a foreign language teacher requires a distinctive learning methodology. The main problem we are faced with should be primarily concerned with learning, while, in real fact, up to now we have mainly focussed on the question of *what* should be learnt rather than on the question of *how* to learn it.

Good English can be found in the authentic texts by outstanding English writers. Literature as a language teaching resource could hardly be overestimated.

Special emphasis should be laid on the role of the vocabulary. Hence, the necessity of an analysis of the vocabulary in terms of its formal, functional and rhetorical significance.

Pass from the storing of linguistic knowledge to actual use of the language.

Intensify practice of patterns, their variation and selection i.e. "skill-getting". Carefully selected vocabulary would serve as a solid ground from which to approach lexical usage. This is absolutely the first step.

A very important step forward is collocational knowledge.

The next step now is to reach the stage of performance in interaction, both in the reception and expression of message.

Work out situations where you are on your own (not supported or directed by the teacher). For this purpose communicative motivation must be aroused. Thus, the skill-getting activities are expanded for autonomous interaction (“skill-using”).

Keep up good and regular work!

I. Interclass Vocabulary Check. What's the English for?

1. Она слабо (чуть-чуть) улыбнулась.
2. Она до смерти ему надоела.
3. Многообещающий молодой человек.
4. Синица в руках, лучше чем журавль в небе.
5. Дорожить кем-либо, бережно относиться к кому-либо.
6. Она никогда не терялась.
7. Нарушить неловкое молчание.
8. Охотно принять предложение.
9. У нее душа (сердце) ушла в пятки.
10. Так она останется в старых девах.

II

1. Он был необыкновенно (чрезвычайно) внимателен (тактичен).
2. Чувствовать себя свободно, раскованно (неловко, неудобно) с кем-либо.
3. Ей хватило ума понять.
4. Она выглядит очень усталой (выжатой как лимон).
5. Ее охватила паника; она запаниковала.

6. Взять себя в руки; собраться.
7. Самое главное (важное) не терять голову.
8. Светский человек.
9. Признаться; рассказать начистоту.
10. Человек без предрассудков, широкого кругозора.

II. *Render into English Making Use of Idiomatic Vocabulary of the Book.*

1. После того как Чарльз ушел, Китти обнаружила записку, оставленную Вальтером. Она все поняла. От одной мысли, что это был Вальтер, сердце ушло в пятки, и ее охватила паника. Чарльз посоветовал ей не паниковать и, если что, рассчитывать на него. Подумав немного, она решила, что ей все равно, знает Вальтер или нет. Она решила, если он спросит, рассказать ему все начистоту.

2. На следующий день, отдыхая в кресле после ленча, Китти услышала стук в дверь. Это был Вальтер. Китти знала, что предстоит неприятный разговор. Ее колени немного дрожали, но она взяла себя в руки.

Казалось, Вальтер не знал, с чего начать. Он был очень тактичен и не знал, как нарушить неловкое молчание.

– Ты когда-нибудь слышала о Мей-тан-фу? – наконец спросил он.

Китти знала, что там свирепствовала эпидемия холеры.

Когда выяснилось, что Китти должна поехать туда со своим мужем, сердце ее ушло в пятки. Она понимала, как это опасно и не хотела приносить себя в жертву.

– Ты всерьез хочешь, чтобы я тоже поехала? – спросила Китти со слезами в голосе. Ее задело то, что Вальтер уже давно все решил за нее.

– Я думал, что ты захочешь быть рядом с мужем.

- Но я уверена, что это не место для женщины.
- Там пять французских монахинь.

Паника охватила Китти.

3. У меня нет никаких иллюзий относительно тебя, – Сказал Вальтер. – Я знал, что ты легкомысленна и глупа. Но несмотря на это я любил тебя. Я знал как вульгарны и заурядны твои цели и идеалы. Но я любил тебя. Это кажется смешным, когда я думаю о том, как старался радоваться тому, что интересовало тебя, и как я старался скрыть от тебя тот факт, что не был таким же невежественным, пошлым и глупым как ты. Я знал о твоём страхе перед умными людьми, и делал все, что мог, чтобы заставить тебя считать меня таким же дураком, как и остальных мужчин, которых ты знала. Я любил тебя так сильно, что старался не утомлять своей любовью.

4. Живя в Мей-тан-фу, Китти старалась не думать о Чарльзе. Воспоминания были ужасно неприятны и, кроме того, она стыдилась, что не увидела за стройной фигурой, красивыми глазами и обаянием человека неискреннего, мелкого, тщеславного, жадного на похвалу и, к тому же, неумного. Подумать только (come to think of it), она была способна полюбить человека до крайности эгоистичного и услужливого.

Она презирала себя не меньше, чем Чарльза. Сейчас, обдумывая свою жизнь в Гонконге, она поняла, что Чарльз предал ее без всякого сожаления. Да он и не любил ее никогда. Китти осознавала все, кроме одного: как же она оказалась такой никчемной. Единственной надеждой на спасение было прощение Вальтера.

Однако он не смог простить Китти, так как еще в большей степени презирал себя.

5. Прошла неделя. Китти сидела и что-то шила. Неожиданно вошла настоятельница монастыря. Она похвалила Китти за усердную работу и неожиданно предложила покинуть монастырь, точнее, уехать домой к матери. Она добавила, что они все благодарны Китти за то, что она сделала для них. Сердце Китти дрогнуло. Она подумала, что они могли хотя бы посоветоваться с ней. Ей пришлось собрать всю свою волю, чтобы ответ не прозвучал резко. Она была готова расплакаться. “Вы хотите скорее избавиться от меня,” – сказала Китти с упреком.

III. *Translate into English.*

1. Возможно, Китти догадывалась, что ее мать была серьезно больна.
2. Возможно, Китти и осталась бы в Гонконге, если бы Чарльз согласился жениться на ней.
3. Должно быть, она нашла в Оддингтоне друга, так как проводила с ним большую часть своего времени.
4. Вальтер наверняка догадывался о смертельной опасности, но он не придавал ей значения (не подавал вида).
5. Вернувшись из монастыря, Китти, должно быть, не могла объяснить своих чувств.
6. Китти, должно быть, думала, что Чарльз влюблен в нее.
7. Китти понимала, что она, возможно, умрет от холеры.
8. Вальтер был уверен, что Чарльз наверняка бросит Китти, узнав о его условиях.
9. Китти считала, что Оддингтон мог бы помочь ей уехать из Мейтан-фу.

IV. *Preparing a written book report.*

The book report will have four parts:

- the introduction
- the body
- the conclusion
- and the evaluation.

1. The Introduction

The first sentence should include the title of the book, the author's name, and the main idea of the entire book.

Example: Little Women by L.Alcott recount the girlhood experiences of Jo March and her three sisters.

If the book has a setting (time and place of the action), you may include it.

2. The Body

For a fiction book, write a summary of the plot. The plot is the sequence of actions which make up a story. The plot begins with a conflict involving the main characters.

The body is often one paragraph but could be two or three.

3. The Conclusion

For a fiction book, the conclusion follows the climax of the story and tells the events that resolve the conflict.

4. The Evaluation

Give your thought about the book, whether they are favourable or unfavourable. Tell how the book influenced your thinking.

The evaluation should be one good paragraph.

V. Feedback questionnaire.

1. The assignments of the manual I like best are:

2. The assignments of the manual I find least exciting are:

3. I have been using the manual because:

4. Please put a tic (✓) in the appropriate box.

Instructions

clear			unclear

Activities

challenging			dull

Topic appeal

high			low

Overall length

long			short

Comments:

Suggestions:

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