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**НИЖЕГОРОДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ**  
**ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**  
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**Учебно-методическое пособие**  
**по роману С. Моэма «Разрисованный занавес»**  
**(S. W. Maugham «The Painted Veil»)**  
**для студентов начального этапа обучения**

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для работы студентов начального этапа обучения на занятиях по домашнему чтению. Как вид речевой деятельности чтение представляет собой сложную аналитико-синтетическую деятельность, складывающуюся из восприятия и понимания текста. Совершенное чтение характеризуется слиянием этих двух процессов и концентрацией внимания на смысловой стороне содержания. Русский педагог К.Д. Ушинский писал: «Читать – это ещё ничего не значит; что читать и как понимать читаемое – вот в чем главное дело». Поэтому одной из основных целей пособия является обучение студентов пониманию текста и правильной его интерпретации.

Пособие состоит из 26 частей, включающих задания двух видов. Первый вид предлагаемых заданий (Lexical Tasks) представляет собой различные лексико-грамматические упражнения, выполнение которых способствует обогащению словарного запаса студентов. Второй вид заданий (Reading Comprehension Task) направлен на развитие у студентов навыков смысловой интерпретации художественного текста. Развернутые вопросы способствуют полному и адекватному осмыслению содержания прочитанного.

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**PART 1**  
**(Chapters I-IV)**

**LEXICAL TASKS**

**I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

1) breath; 2) complacent; 3) consequence; 4) exasperate; 5) incredulous;  
6) caressing; 7) irritable; 8) persuasive; 9) reconcile; 10) conscious

**II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Catch, cling, bide, bring, dwell, find, hurt, hold, lead, leave, let, lose, ring, shake, slide, speak, strike, understand.

**III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) caressing	a) bring the eyebrows together in anger or effort;
2) catch one's breath	b) annoy or make extremely angry;
3) complacent	c) stop controlling one's feelings or actions;
4) conscious	d) dirty or in bad condition;
5) exasperate	e) easily exasperated or excited;
6) frown	f) feeling or showing self-satisfaction;
7) irresistible	g) impossible to withstand the force or effect of it;
8) irritable	h) marked by wisdom or judiciousness;
9) lose one's head	i) not adhering to marriage vows or duty;
10) notwithstanding	j) tender and loving;
11) persuasive	k) regain one's composure;
12) prudent	l) having the power to influence others into doing what one wishes;
13) pull oneself together	m) in spite of;
14) sordid	n) stop taking in or sending out air because of fear or excitement.
15) unfaithful	

**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. ... *my standpoint* there is nothing beautiful in modern standards of beauty.
2. After winning the first prize in the competition Peter started *to put ... airs*.
3. Don't regret your leaving the job. As they say, *all ... the good!* You are sure to find a better one.
4. After a long working week I don't *feel ... getting up early* on Sunday.
5. I'm afraid she *isn't quite conscious ... the fact* that her husband is *unfaithful ... her*.
6. It's enough to see how he looks at Mary to understand how much he *cares ... her*.
7. Jane tries *to hold people ... a distance* before she gets to know them quite close.
8. John seems *to take interest ... every girl* who passes by.
9. My grandfather *is ... the habit ... inspecting the door locks* before going to bed.
10. My mother prefers *to get rid ... old things* by giving them to charity.
11. She was sure she could *count ... her husband* in any situation.
12. The guard never left his post *frowning* threateningly ... *everybody* who was trying to cross the borderline.
13. The new play *bored me ... death* and I left the theatre in the interval.
14. Tom *waved his hand ... Chris* inviting him to take a place at their table.
15. You will have *to reconcile yourself ... the conditions* though they are rather poor.

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. He *knew very well what* effect his smile produced on women. (5)

2. He managed to find the words *which made me believe what he was saying*. (5)
3. His opinion *wasn't in the least important*. (12)
4. His rich, *tender* voice reassured her. (5)
5. His stupid remarks *make me angry*. (11)
6. I am going *to throw away* all these old cassettes. (9)
7. I believe that *even bad things lead to something good*. (7)
8. I *don't have enough strength* to cook dinner right now. (5)
9. I'm afraid you have *to accept the fact* that Jane has beaten you in the competition. (12)
10. *In spite of* the bad weather, the competition took place at the appointed time. (3)
11. She spoke in a tone *as if didn't believe him*. (7)
12. Stop *behaving as if you are better than other people!* (11)
13. You can always *rely on* his word. (8)

**VI. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) *благоразумное* поведение; 2) *взять себя в руки*; 3) *держаться на расстоянии*; 4) *затаить дыхание*; 5) *иметь привычку* спать после обеда; 6) *любить* классическую музыку; 7) *наскучить до смерти*; 8) *не иметь особого влияния*; 9) *не смотря на* трудности; 10) *недоверчивый* взгляд; 11) *неотразимый* шарм; 12) *по мнению* общественности; 13) *помахать рукой на прощание*; 14) *потерять голову*; 15) *раздражительный* характер; 16) *рассчитывать на* свои силы; 17) сердито *нахмуриться*; 18) *убедительный* тон; 19) *убогая* обстановка.

## **READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

**Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. Where does the action of the story take place?

2. Who are the characters involved and mentioned in the 1<sup>st</sup> chapter? What are their names and professions? Are they natives of that place?
3. Why did Kitty and Charles have to meet secretly? Where did they normally arrange their dates? Where did they meet on that day?
4. In what manner was the intimate meeting of Kitty and Charles interrupted?
5. What suppositions did Kitty and Charles make concerning their mysterious visitor's probable identity?
6. What reasons did Charles bring to convince Kitty it couldn't be her husband who had tried the door?
7. What was the result of Kitty's quick examination of the house?
8. What measures did Charles and Kitty take to find out whether Walter Fane had been home that day?
9. How were Kitty and Walter received when they arrived in Hong Kong?

### **Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. What was especially striking in the behaviour of the mysterious visitor? Why didn't Kitty and Charles dare to look out and make sure who it was? How does the author create the atmosphere of tension?
2. Write out words and expressions describing the emotional state of the characters on pages 3-4. What differed Charles's feelings from Kitty's? Why did he feel angry with Kitty? Was it fair of him?
3. How do you characterize the general tone Charlie adopts in his speech? What traits of his personality does it reveal? What gives him confidence in this strange situation? Do you think he is absolutely frank answering Kitty's question about his "lot of experience" in the negative?
4. Speak about Charles's portrait. What features are emphasized and why?
5. Speak about Dorothy Townsend. What are the merits and demerits of her appearance and personality? Is Dorothy's description given on pp. 10-11 objective or influenced by some character's personal view?



6. What can we say about Kitty judging by the way she regards Dorothy? What is implied in the characteristics of Kitty's and Dorothy's parents by mentioning their living places in London?
7. Speak about the Fanes' position in Hong Kong society. What did Walter mean by saying "From a social standpoint the man of science does not exist"? What did Kitty feel about it? Did Walter share or understand his wife's feelings?
8. Make a monologue based on the events preceding Kitty's retrospection. Introduce the characters, speak about the interrupted meeting and its nearest consequences. Pay attention to the emotional state of the personages.

## PART 2

### (Chapters V-VIII)

#### LEXICAL TASKS

#### **I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

- 1) accord; 2) admirable; 3) heir; 4) income; 5) contribute; 6) industrious; 7) innumerable; 8) shrewd; 9) fault; 10) prosperous; 11) succeed; 12) dejection.

#### **II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Bear, beat, break, choose, dream, fall, feel, fill, fling, grow, learn, lie, seek, set, throw.

#### **III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) admirable	a) admit defeat;
2) aim	b) an expression of low feeling, sadness or disappointment;
3) blame	c) consider smb or smth responsible for smth bad;
4) bring up	d) declare untrue, refuse to accept as a fact;
5) contribute	

6) dejection	e) direct one's efforts towards doing or obtaining smth;
7) deny	
8) income	f) educate and care for a child until grown-up;
9) inherit smth	g) for some reason;
10) mercy	h) help in causing a situation, event or condition;
11) on some account	i) light conversation on unimportant or non-serious subjects;
12) prominent (cheeks)	j) money which one receives regularly as payment for work or interest from investments;
13) prominent (person)	k) of great importance, fame, etc.;
14) shrewd	l) receive property, title, etc., left by smb who has died;
15) small talk	m) showing good practical judgment;
16) sneer	n) sticking or stretching out beyond the surface;
17) submit	o) willingness to forgive, not to punish;
	p) worthy of respect; causing pleasure.

**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. ... ***a quite unreasonable account*** Peter refused to join us for the party.
2. ... ***my own part*** I promise to do everything I can to help you.
3. After his parents' death John became the only ***heir ... the title and fortune***.
4. Anyone would ***jump ... a chance*** to improve his financial position without much effort.
5. Bringing the case to court I ***am aiming ... asserting*** my innocence.
6. His speech ***contributed much ... the success*** of the meeting.
7. I guess apologizing is the least you can do ***to make ... the trouble*** you have caused them.
8. I just can't think where we will manage to find the necessary money; I ***am quite ... a loss***.
9. It bored Kitty ***to submit ... her husband's caresses***.

10. It's a hard job *to bring ... three children* single-handed.
11. Jack is very irritable: he is ready *to kick ... a row* whatever small the reason is.
12. Kitty had always *been accustomed ... flattery* and admiration.
13. Mrs. Garstin *set all her hopes* to improve her social status ... *Kitty*.
14. Nobody would *accuse Mary ... neglecting her duties*.
15. You can't *blame John ... your own mistakes*.
16. You should be grateful to a person who *provides ... you ... food and lodging*.

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. A starting entrepreneur has to pay various taxes *which are hard to count*. (18)
2. After a month of tiring negotiations Liza *managed to persuade* the customer to sign the contract. (16)
3. Children often *think it quite natural* that their parents should take care of them even after they grow up. (19)
4. I am saving money for a new car, so I usually have rather *modest* meals. (18)
5. Don't *think this proposal unworthy*: a bird in hand is worth two in the bush. (23)
6. His decision to leave his job well *agrees with* his character. (20)
7. Hugh's failure at the exam can *be only explained* by his poor emotional condition after his father's death. (23)
8. I'm afraid you will have to *pay a compensation for* the broken dishes. (20)
9. It's not my *mistake* that the job hasn't been done in time. (15)
10. Mike has always been a *hard-working* student. (17)
11. Mrs. Garstin *had a very high opinion about people* with money and position. (17)
12. My brother *is in the habit of* getting up early every day. (19)

13. The Browns are a rather **wealthy** family. (23)
14. Tom seems to be doing nothing but **ask Kate to marry him**. (22)
15. Vera never hesitates to express her opinion **in the words she considers suitable**. (22)
16. Young ladies spend enormous sums of money on **different, mainly useless, things**. (18)

**VI. Substitute the marked expressions with their antonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. His behaviour **contradicts** all his principles. (20)
2. In the court the suspect **acknowledged** his guilt. (15)
3. I have always been struck by his **cruelty** towards his enemies. (17)
4. His face was marked with **joy and happiness**. (16)
5. I **don't pay much attention** to people who are constantly complaining about hard life. (17)
6. Nancy treated her guest to a **luxurious** meal. (18)
7. Bertha **opposed to** all our demands. (15)
8. Tom **missed his chance** to get a well-paid job. (23)

**VII. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) **не смягчать выражений**; 2) **обвинять** в убийстве; 3) **винить** во всех несчастьях; 4) **унаследовать** состояние; 5) **предлагать руку и сердце**;
- 6) **обеспечивать** всем необходимым; 7) **всякая всячина**; 8) **со своей стороны**;
- 9) **приписать** провал неудачным обстоятельствам;
- 10) **выдающийся** человек; 11) **возложить надежды на** кого-либо;
- 12) уметь вести **светскую беседу**; 13) **смотреть с презрением на** кого-либо/что-либо;
- 14) **примириться с** обстоятельствами; 15) **воспринимать как должное**;
- 16) **бережливая** хозяйка; 17) **быть в растерянности**.

## **READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

### **Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. Why did Kitty think it was safe to meet Charles in the curio shop?
2. What did she find in the sitting room next to the cigarette-case?
3. What piece of advice did Charles give Kitty when she told him the news?
4. How did Kitty decide to react if her husband kicked up a row?
5. What reminders of her parents did Kitty have in the house?
6. How many members were there in the Garstins family?
7. What was Mr. Garstin by profession? What did his wife do?
8. What became of Mr. Garstin's standing for parliament?
9. Was Mr. Garstin a success as a King's Counsellor?
10. What further career perspectives did Mr. Garstin have?
11. Who was supposed to satisfy Mrs. Garstin's hopes and how?
12. What did Mrs. Garstin do to help her daughter make a brilliant match?

### **Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. What can you say about the composition of the book? Does the author arrange all the events in the proper chronological order? What effect does the author create starting the plot from the middle of the interrupted love scene instead of introducing the characters involved, the circumstances and the place of action first? Why do you think he doesn't continue unfolding the plot so dramatically started but inserts a retrospection?
2. Analyse and compare the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Garstin. What outfit are they wearing? What features are emphasized? What traits of character do they reveal? Is the placing of the parents' photos in Kitty's house meaningful?
3. Speak about the Garstins' family relations. Are they an affectionate and close family? Who is the head of the family?
4. What positive and negative features can you distinguish in Mrs. Garstin's personality? What do you think about her domestic virtues, her intelligence,

her ambitions, her regard of people, her communicative skills? Why was she so desperate to promote her husband and then her daughters? What other ways to establish her social status did she have taking into consideration the epoch to which the action refers (1925)?

5. Characterize Mr. Garstin. What can you say about his will power, intellectual abilities, professional qualities, ambitions, feelings for his family? In your opinion, did he refuse to apply for a post of a King's Counsellor because of the financial demerits of the position or for some other reason?
6. Speak about Kitty's first seasons. What did she look like? How did she treat the young men around her? Did her mother approve of her behaviour?
7. Why do you think Kitty's good looks didn't help her to make a brilliant match? Who was to blame for that? Why do you think Kitty's plain sister succeeded in her very first season?
8. Make a monologue about the Garstins family starting with Mr. and Mrs. Garstin's marriage and finishing with Kitty's marriage to Dr. Fane. Pay attention to the portraits of the characters. In conclusion give your point of view on their family relations and reasons for their problems.

### **PART 3**

#### **(Chapters IX-XII)**

#### **LEXICAL TASKS**

#### **I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

- 1) absurd; 2) anxiety; 3) considerate; 4) disconcert; 5) exhausted; 6) ghost; 7) gratify; 8) inexplicable; 9) ridiculous; 10) vague.

#### **II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Beseech, draw, hear, know, lay, mean, meet, pay, rise, seat, show, sing, sink, take, tell, wear, whip.

**III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) absurd	a) an uncomfortable feeling in the mind, usu. caused by the fear or expectation that smth. bad will happen;
2) agitation	b) ask eagerly and anxiously;
3) agreeable	c) express pride openly, esp. when taking pleasure from someone else's misfortunes;
4) aloof	d) against reason or common sense, clearly false or foolish;
5) anxiety	e) pleasant;
6) beseech	f) painful excitement of the mind or feelings;
7) considerate	g) praise smb too much or insincerely, esp. in order to gain advantage;
8) crow over smb	h) proved by clear signs;
9) disconcerted	i) removed or distant either physically or emotionally;
10) evidently	j) satisfy (a desire);
11) flatter	k) silly and unreasonable;
12) gratify	l) that cannot be explained;
13) inexplicable	m) thoughtful of the rights and feelings of others;
14) ridiculous	n) thrown into confusion.
15) stern	

**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. All tabloids announced about the millionaire's *engagement* ... *a waitress*.
2. I always *feel ill* ... *ease* in big companies of unknown people.
3. I am not ... *the least sure* that what you suggest is the best way out.
4. In secondary school pupils usually *rise* ... *their feet* when the teacher enters the class.
5. It doesn't look very generous of you *to crow* ... *the defeated rival*.

6. It had never before *occurred ... Kitty* that her father might have his own opinion, *different ... her mother's*.
7. Kitty's mother was dreaming *to get her daughters ... her hands*.
8. Mike *was taken ... by the news* Mary had broken to him.
9. The children were so absorbed in the game that they hardly *took notice ... the mother* when she entered the room.
10. The experiment has turned failure *due ... the bad weather*.
11. *Treat ... other people* as you would like them *to treat ... you: ... respect* and care.
12. Try not *to pay attention ... John's behaviour* tonight: he has been a bit hard recently.
13. Why not try to make peace with your brother, *... least ... your parents' sake?*

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters. (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. It didn't *come to your mind* to ask somebody or other what my name was? (24)
2. In spite of the rain, the dog didn't *move* from the spot where her master had left her. (31)
3. The hospital has never been a very *pleasant* place to visit. (29)
4. Just look at his face: he is *clearly* offended! (24)
5. Kitty had only a very *unclear* idea what her husband's job consisted in. (26)
6. I shouldn't be at all surprised if you *are absolutely unaware* what my name is. (24)
7. Not willing to continue the talk, Tom *stood up* and left the room. (34)
8. He was evidently *astonished*. (24)
9. She had known him but a little while and had never *paid much attention to* him. (24)



10. After all those awful things she had told him the day before, Mary couldn't *make herself* approach him and apologize to him. (30)

**VI. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the underlined words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

1) *внимательный* супруг; 2) *из-за* транспортных пробок; 3) *молить* о помощи; 4) не *двигаться* с места; 5) *не иметь ни малейшего представления*; 6) не *обращать внимания на* пустяки; 7) *нелепая* ситуация; 8) *нелепый* костюм; 9) *необъяснимое* предчувствие; 10) ни *в малейшей степени*; 11) *относиться* к кому-либо с уважением; 12) *потакать капризам*; 13) *приятный* собеседник; 14) *ради* самого себя; 15) *сбыть с рук*; 16) совершенно *обессиленный*; 17) *суровое* выражение лица; 18) чувствовать себя *не в своей тарелке*.

**READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

**Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. Where did Kitty meet Walter Fane?
2. How did it happen that Walter started to visit the Garstins?
3. What did Kitty learn about Walter's profession and whereabouts?
4. With what member of the Garstins' family did Walter Fane communicate most successfully?
5. What marriage proposals did Kitty get that season?
6. Where were the Garstins going to spend the summer?
7. What way was Walter going to arrange everything if Kitty accepted his proposal?
8. How long had Kitty and Walter been married by the events described at the beginning of the novel?

**Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. Recall the story of Kitty and Walter's acquaintance. How did Kitty regard Walter from the beginning? What differed him from her usual companions?

Why didn't she guess Walter was in love with her? Was it that he really didn't give any sign of affection or that Kitty didn't notice the signs?

2. What did Walter tell Kitty about China? Did he mention anything sincerely interesting for him? Did he aim at deceiving Kitty not telling her about peculiarities of social life Hong Kong?
3. What did Kitty's father think about Walter Fane? What can you infer about Mr Garstin himself from the characteristics he gave Walter?
4. Speak about Walter's portrait (pp. 24, 27). What in his face seemed strange to Kitty? What appealing and what unpleasant features did Walter have?
5. Recall the circumstances under which Walter proposed to Kitty. How did he arrange their talk? Why did Kitty find his proposal "odd"? How did Walter explain the fact that his proposal came quite of a sudden? What made Kitty like him in course of the talk?
6. Why did Kitty accept Walter's proposal?
7. How did Walter Fane treat his wife? How do you understand the comparison: "he treated her <...> as though she were a fellow-guest in a country house"? How did he treat other people? What in your opinion was more natural for him: to be sentimental or to be reserved?
8. Compare Kitty and Walter: their interests, daily activity, regard of people, manner of speaking, appearance. Did they make a good match?
9. Summon up the prehistory of Kitty's marriage beginning with her first season and ending with her accepting Walter's proposal. Make up a monologue.

## PART 4

### (Chapters XIII-XVI)

#### LEXICAL TASKS

#### **I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

- 1) bewilder; 2) yield; 3) conceited; 4) circumstances; 5) conceal; 6) intimidate;
- 7) contemptuous; 8) warn; 9) condescension; 10) divert.

## **II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Become, eat, find, hide, hurt, keep, leave, let, lose, read, see, shake, speak, think, win.

## **III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) be no great fry	a) amuse, give pleasure;
2) betray	b) be a sign of, show real feelings or emotions;
3) conceal	c) be unimportant;
4) conceited	d) bother; prevent from doing smth;
5) condescension	e) conflict, opposition, or resistance in thought or principle;
6) contemptuous	f) demonstration of one's superiority towards smb;
7) despise	g) disappear; not to exist any longer;
8) divert	h) having an excessively high opinion of oneself;
9) elicit	i) in the state or condition of being prepared for an expected aggression or attack;
10) equal to	j) keep from being seen or known;
11) hostility	k) marked by no special liking for or dislike of something;
12) indifferent	l) regard as worthless or completely without good qualities;
13) interfere with	m) regard with great or extravagant respect, honour or devotion;
14) on the defensive	n) showing lack of respect;
15) take pains	o) succeed in drawing out facts, information, etc., esp. after much effort;
16) vanish	p) work with great care.
17) worship	

**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. ... *the circumstances* the only thing you can do is to acknowledge your mistake.
2. Expecting the journalists to ask her provocative questions, Jane *was ... the defensive*.
3. I consider it to be my duty *to warn ... you ... the risk*.
4. I really think your chances to get this job are *equal ... John's*.
5. I'll do everything myself provided you don't *interfere ... me*.
6. In the end Mary *yielded ... the family's demands* and married Mr. Brown.
7. It is very important *to be ... good terms ... your neighbours*.
8. Jim never forgets *to congratulate* his friends and relatives ... *their birthdays*.
9. Kate seems *to feel quite ... home ... everybody* she meets.
10. Nobody could have stayed *indifferent ... the despair* of the young mother who has lost her baby.
11. Rick is sure *to succeed ... his father* as President of the company after his father's retirement.
12. Since her early childhood Lena *has taken care ... all homeless animals* in the neighbourhood.
13. Tom is never willing to speak about his affairs, even his wife has *to elicit information ... him*.
14. When at the exam Liza is asked something she doesn't know she *goes all ... pieces* and cannot collect her thoughts.

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. Being unable to control his car on the icy road, Jack *lost his mind* and crashed into a tree. (39)
2. Charlie was always ready *to do everybody a favour*. (40)

3. Freddy's *calm and controlled* behaviour in any situation deserves respect. (37)
4. His *deep* knowledge of the subject impressed the examiners. (37)
5. I *have told you about* the danger of going to that place dozens of times! (38)
6. I'm afraid Nick doesn't have enough *intelligence* to foresee the consequences of his decision. (36)
7. Feeling still far from well, Greg stopped working *from time to time* and had a rest. (44)
8. It's no easy matter *to have good relations with* a mother-in-law. (41)
9. Playing the piano wonderfully was one of Mary's numerous *skills*. (45)
10. Steven's violent reaction to the news *astonished* Vivien. (42)
11. The troops had *to surrender to* the enemy. (42)
12. The witness *was frightened* by the mob and he refused to take part in the trial. (42)
13. This is *only* a joke! (36)
14. When an aristocrat dies his eldest son *is the next to possess* the money and the title. (40)

**VI. Substitute the marked expressions with their antonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. Anybody would feel *ill at ease* in such a company. (40)
2. Greg seems to *hate* Joanna with all his heart. (44)
3. He seems to be *an important person*. (36)
4. His innumerable stories about his adventures in Africa *bored* her. (42)
5. I can well understand his *friendliness* under the circumstances. (38)
6. I don't think you should *respect* him for his weakness. (37)
7. I would prefer *to reveal* the facts *to* her. (37)
8. Leon doesn't give an impression of a *modest* person. (40)
9. Soon the first participants of the cross *appeared in* sight. (38)

**VII. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) *поздравить* с праздником; 2) разнообразные *умения*; 3) *равнодушный* к похвале; 4) *простое* совпадение; 5) *то и дело*; 6) *глубокие* чувства; 7) *сдержанные* жесты; 8) *чувствовать себя уютно с кем-либо*; 9) «*мелкая рыбка*»; 10) *быть в хороших отношениях с кем-либо*; 11) *оказать кому-либо плохую услугу*; 12) *в сложившихся обстоятельствах*; 13) *приготовиться дать отпор*; 14) *заботиться о* домашних животных; 15) *приложить усилия*

**READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

**Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. What did Walter tell Kitty about his work?
2. Did Walter like to speak about himself? How did Kitty learn information about her husband?
3. What were Walter's hobbies? What kinds of books did he enjoy?
4. When and where was Kitty introduced to Charles Townsend?
5. How long had Charles known Walter? In what way did they communicate?
6. What career perspectives did Charles have?
7. What were Townsend's hobbies?
8. What were Kitty and Charles speaking about at table during their first meeting?
9. How long did it take Kitty and Charles to become lovers?

**Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. What can we suppose about Walter's personality taking into consideration the following facts:
  - a) he didn't tell his wife about his work;
  - b) he didn't like being questioned about his life;
  - c) "he normally preferred to read books about China or historical works";

- d) he was fond of games;
- e) he had fallen madly in love with Kitty and was “like wax in her hands”;
- f) he was entertaining only in the company of two or three people he liked;

Do all these traits make a homogenous character or do they contradict each other somehow?

2. What did Kitty think about Walter’s personality? What objective and personal reasons did she have for thinking that way?
3. How did Walter Fane characterize Charles Townsend? Why couldn’t he say whether he liked or disliked him? What is implied in the following characteristics: “He plays a winning hand very well but when he has bad cards he goes all to pieces”? Is this phrase possible to apply to Charles’ behaviour in some other episodes of the book?
4. Analyse Charles’ portrait given on pp. 40-41. What details are given a special prominence? What do they signify for Kitty and in general? Turn to Charlie’s portrait on pp. 44-45? Why do you think the author gives so much attention to the character’s outfit?
5. Compare Kitty and Charles. Do they have much in common?
6. Summon up the information concerning Charles Townsend: his appearance, work, hobbies, marital status, self-conduct, social virtues and present it in the form of a short monologue.
7. Compare Charles Townsend and Walter Fane: their appearance, outfit, behaviour, manner of speaking, social position, hobbies, attitude to Kitty. What can be said in favour of either man? What are their personal demerits?
8. How did Kitty accept Charlie’s wooing at first? Why so? Why do you think she “felt a sudden sympathy for the love that Walter bore her”? What kind of personal development did she undergo? Why did her love for Charlie give her confidence in her relations with her husband instead of making her be more afraid of him? What impact on Kitty’s appearance did her love make?
9. Make up a monologue about Charles and Kitty’s relations beginning with their first meeting. In the conclusion mention the initial episode of the book and the problem the characters faced.

**PART 5**  
**(Chapters XVII-XIX)**

**LEXICAL TASKS**

**I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

- 1) apprehension; 2) discreet; 3) inscrutable; 4) menacing; 5) reproach;  
6) repulsive; 7) supercilious; 8) stealth; 9) absorbed; 10) cause

**II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Bind, cast, catch, cut, draw, feed, hold, lead, lean, leave, raise, rise, ring, shatter, spend, spring.

**III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) absorbed	a) anxiety about the future; expectation of smth unpleasant;
2) apprehension	b) be worried, anxious or concerned about smth/smb;
3) averted	c) careful to avoid causing difficulty or discomfort;
4) be a wet blanket	d) causing strong dislike;
5) care about	e) demand smth from smb being (annoyingly) insistent;
6) commonplace	f) move carefully as if in the dark checking the way by touching the surrounding objects;
7) curse	g) ordinary, unremarkable;
8) discreet	h) return to the usual state of health, happiness, etc. after a bad experience;
9) dismay	i) show that one realizes the worth or value of smb;
10) do smb justice	j) showing scorn or a feeling of superiority;
11) fed up with	k) spoil other people's fun;
12) feel one's way	l) sudden loss of courage or resolution from alarm or
13) get over smth	
14) inscrutable	
15) pester	
16) repulsive	



17) sinister	fear;
18) supercilious	m) threatening or suggesting evil or unpleasantness; n) to say bad things about smth/smb as if wanting smth bad to happen to it/him; o) turned away; p) unhappy, tired and not satisfied, esp. about smth that one has had too much of; q) very difficult to understand.

**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. ... *all*, it isn't my fault that I don't love that woman!
2. *Absorbed ... her thoughts*, Helen didn't notice a man follow her.
3. After Heather had learnt that Greg had been *unfaithful ... her*, his very sight became *repulsive ... her*.
4. Don't *care ... the money*: you will get as much as you need!
5. Having read the telegram about her son's death, the woman *felt her way ... to sofa* and sank ... it.
6. The advocate *spoke ... length* trying to persuade the jury of the suspect's innocence.
7. Her face, *averted ... him*, was wet with tears.
8. I am *fed ... meetings ... stealth*!
9. I am really sorry *to cause ... you so much trouble*.
10. I can't understand how you can *throw yourself ... such a worthless creature* as Hugh!
11. If I, *just ... an instant*, have a slightest suspicion that you are lying to me – well!
12. It is sure to take him quite a time *to get ... his loss*.
13. It's no use *reproaching ... him ... not warning* you about the meeting: he has always been absent-minded!
14. Once Jane *has made ... her mind*, nobody would be able *to prevent her ... doing* what she has decided.

15. You won't be able *to pester me ... joining you* in this affair!

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. The atmosphere in the church was so closed that some old ladies *lost their senses*. (50)
2. *For a moment* his face was distorted with an awful grimace. (49)
3. After *two weeks* of constant rains it cleared. (51)
4. The woman's lips were trembling and she could hardly pronounce the words. (50)
5. I've *decided* to attend a course to get a driving license. (47)
6. There was something *threatening* in the man's manner. (52)
7. I am *absolutely indifferent* where he is and what is happening to him! (48)
8. I *am sorry* to inform you that your car has been stolen. (48)
9. The vase fell on the floor and *broke into pieces*. (50)
10. His encyclopedic knowledge let him speak *in details* on practically any subject. (51)
11. I am afraid you have to rewrite your report: this version *isn't acceptable*. (53)
12. Don't *waste yourself on* such trifling matters! (46)
13. It's not very *sensible* of you to call me at the office when you know that I'm having a meeting. (46)
14. My little brother always puts all his toys away *in such a way* saving our mother the trouble of extra cleaning. (47)

**VI. Substitute the marked expressions with their antonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. During important negotiations his face is always *easy to read*. (50)
2. He is the most *attractive* person I've ever met. (49)
3. I don't share your *good feelings* about the coming changes. (46)

4. I hope he will *never* appear in my life again. (48)
5. It was my mother who *had encouraged* me to try bungee jumping. (46)
6. Kitty was sure that Charlie's wife considered her an *outstanding* person. (51)
7. My friend is considered *to be heart and soul of a party* though I don't agree with this. (49)
8. She *openly* looked at his face. (46)
9. Why are you ever *praising* the child for anything he does? (49)

**VII. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) *причинять* неудобства; 2) *проклинать* злую судьбу; 3) *упасть в обморок*; 4) *не дать* совершить ошибку; 5) *сожалеть* о принятом решении; 6) *разбиться* вдребезги; 7) через *две недели*; 8) *стискивать руки в отчаянии*; 9) *выговаривать* слова; 10) мне *совершенно все равно*; 11) *уломать* кого-либо; 12) *рано или поздно*; 13) *пространно* рассуждать; 14) *так не пойдет*

**READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

**Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. What positive side did Kitty see regarding the fact that Walter might have learnt about her adultery?
2. What was Kitty doing when her husband came home?
3. How did they spend the evening?
4. Did Walter mention his wife's adultery?
5. What was the first thing Kitty did the following morning?
6. Where and when did Kitty and Charlie decide to meet?

**Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. What consequences of Walter's having learnt about her adultery did Kitty imagine? Why wasn't she afraid of the possible divorce? Why was she so

sure Dorothy Townsend wouldn't mind divorcing Charles? Why did Kitty still feel uneasy?

2. What for was Kitty rehearsing a scandal which could be made by her husband? What arguments did she have in her defence? Was she quite fair? What can we say about Kitty's scale of values judging by the list of Walter's demerits she made?
3. Why did Kitty assume that Walter knew everything as soon as she saw him when he arrived home that day? Characterize her inner state during that evening.
4. How did Walter behave? Why do you think he didn't mention his being aware of Kitty's unfaithfulness?
5. What was Charles' reaction to Kitty's call the next morning? What emotions did he show?
6. Make a monologue based on the events of Part 5. In the introduction explain the situation briefly, in the main part speak about Kitty's feelings when she anticipates a talk with Walter, the way they spent the evening and Kitty's morning call to Charlie. In the conclusion summarize what you think about the behaviour of the characters under the difficult circumstances.

## **PART 6**

### **(Chapters XX-XXI)**

#### **LEXICAL TASKS**

#### **I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

- 1) curtly; 3) destination; 4) disagreeable; 5) encouraging; 6) enormous; 7) linger; 8) triumph; 9) malicious; 10) scrupulous

#### **II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Alight, bear, bet, break, drive, feel, fill, grow, seek, shut, strike, swear, think, upset.

**III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) buoyant	a) a calm unworried manner based on a strong belief in one's abilities;
2) catching	b) be given to, marked by, or arising from desire to cause pain, injury or distress to another;
3) confidence	c) be silently bad-tempered, esp. for an unimportant reason;
4) contempt	d) causing feeling of courage, hope and confidence;
5) encouraging	e) extremely destructive to one's self-respect or dignity;
6) humiliating	f) full of good spirits, cheerful;
7) malicious	g) get to or to arrive;
8) mean	h) hard to resist;
9) reach one's destination	i) showing dislike or bad temper;
10) sulk	j) an act of despising;
11) sullen	k) very tired, exhausted.
12) washed out	

**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. Her shining eyes betrayed *her triumph ... her rivals*.
2. His halting manner of speech was much *affected ... his emotional state*.
3. I didn't mean to oppose you. ... *the contrary*, I am all for your proposal.
4. I don't see any reason *to sulk ... such a trifle*.
5. I'm afraid I have *to insist ... your giving* the answer ... *once*.
6. Kitty was sure that Charlie ... *all events* wouldn't *let her* ....
7. The brothers always *stood ... each other* in all street fights.
8. The child's *confidence ... the people* around was very moving.
9. The provocative questions of the journalists *put Prime-minister's back* ... .

10. Walter's eyes *lingered* for some time ... *Kitty's face*.
11. We will have a chance to rest only after we *have reached* ... *our destination*.
12. You can't understand a person unless you *put yourself* ... *his shoes*.

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. After a sleepless night at the bedside of the sick child the young mother looked *exhausted*. (54)
2. After a two-hour walk we *came to the place we needed*. (60)
3. His *gloomy* look at the party spoilt other people's mood. (54)
4. His strangely *restrained* voice aroused my apprehensions. (59)
5. His *unpleasant* words about the dinner caused another scandal in the family. (55)
6. I don't think you would *be pleased to* accept the conditions they offer. (61)
7. John is sure to *support* you *in any circumstances*. (58), (57)
8. My decision to apply for this job was very much *influenced by* my mother's advice. (57)
9. The doctor examined the patient *thoroughly* but couldn't diagnose the case. (55)
10. There is a *huge* amount of work awaiting me in the office. (60)
11. Unwilling to support the conversation, Walter answered Kitty's questions *abruptly*. (59)
12. Why not *imagine yourself in his place* to understand how much hurt he is? (56)

**VI. Substitute the marked expressions with their antonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. After the accident at the party he was treated with unanimous *respect*. (58)
2. Do you happen to know the reason for his *gloomy* look? (56)

3. His *shyness* jumps to the eye. (56)
4. I am always *full of energy* after a long day's work. (54)
5. I have never seen him *rejoice* over any events of his life. (59)
6. Never think about *defeat* before the end of the competition. (59)
7. Nobody has ever expected him to be such a *noble* person. (61)
8. The pupils seemed to have done everything to *calm down* the teacher. (61)
9. Your words really sound *frustrating*. (56)

**VII. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) *дуться по* пустякам; 2) *жизнерадостная* натура; 3) *замешкаться* на пороге; 4) *заразительный* смех; 5) *коварная* усмешка; 6) *напротив, наоборот*; 7) *напряженные* жесты; 8) *настаивать на* принятии решения; 9) *подчеркнуто* вежливый; 10) *покинуть* друга *в беде*; 11) *поставить себя на чье-либо место*; 12) *посредственные* способности; 13) *при любых обстоятельствах*; 14) *согласиться* дать развод; 15) *угрюмый* вид; 16) *унизительное* положение

## **READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

**Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. Who was the first to meet Kitty in the curio shop?
2. Did she have to wait for Townsend for a long time?
3. What was their talk about?
4. What was Kitty doing when her husband came home from his Club the following evening?
5. What kind of a party did the Fanes attend?
6. What was Kitty's table-talk about?
7. What was Kitty thinking about at table?

### **Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. What made Kitty think that her husband knew about her infidelity? What changes had she noticed in his behaviour the previous evening?
2. Why was Charlie so sure that Walter wouldn't make a row? What possible reasons for Dr Fane's silence did he bring?
3. How did Charlie's principle "to put yourself in somebody else's shoes" (p. 56) work? Was he really a good psychologist or did he just expect other people to feel and act the same way he would under similar circumstances? Does his analysis of Walter's way of thinking sound accurate? Why did he try to convince Kitty that she exaggerated her husband's love for her?
4. Did Kitty share Charlie's opinion about the reasons which made her husband keep silent? What judgments about her husband did she make while listening to Charlie? What did she feel for Walter and why?
5. Did Charlie manage to comfort Kitty? What did she still regret and why?
6. Why did Kitty feel fairly sure of herself waiting for her husband that evening? What manner did she adopt towards him? Why?
7. How did Dr Fane behave that evening? Why didn't he enter Kitty's room before going out? What other details betrayed his state of mind? How did he treat his wife during the party? Was it his usual way?
8. What kind of a psychological portrait did Kitty make analysing Walter's behaviour at the party? What traits of character, in her opinion, made him avoid a scandal? How did her attitude towards him change while she regarded different possible variants? What did she finally feel for him?
9. What can we say about Kitty's personality judging by her way of thinking about her husband?
10. Make a monologue based on chapters 20-21 and the information you've learnt from the previous chapters. Speak about Walter's behaviour, summarize and compare Charlie's and Kitty's points of view concerning it.



**PART 7**  
**(Chapters XXII-XXIII)**

**LEXICAL TASKS**

**I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

1) anguish; 2) cholera; 3) frivolous; 4) ignorant; 5) indignant; 6) obliged;  
7) outrageous; 8) epidemic; 9) treacherous; 10) vindictive; 11) wander;  
12) welfare; 13) wound; 14) wrath; 15) seize.

**II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Arise, arouse, beat, begin, burst, flow, know, lean, learn, lie, light, mean, rise, set, shine, show, swell, throw, wake, weep, welcome.

**III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) anguish	a) a feeling of contempt for what or who is beneath one;
2) average	b) extreme pain, distress or anxiety;
3) compassion	c) health, comfort and happiness;
4) derisive	d) lacking knowledge, education, esp. of smth one ought to know about;
5) disdain	e) laugh at, esp. unkindly or unfairly;
6) falter	f) not taking important matters seriously or sensibly;
7) frivolous	g) of the usual or ordinary kind;
8) gravely	h) say in a weak and broken manner;
9) hatred	i) seriously or solemnly in manner;
10) ignorant	j) showing great disloyalty and deceit;
11) impassive	k) showing low opinion of smth/smb;
12) mock smb	l) showing or seeming to have no feelings;
13) restless	m) strong fierce anger, esp. based on the desire to punish smb for harm done to oneself;
14) treacherous	
15) welfare	

16) wrath	n) sympathy for the suffering of others; o) unwilling or unable to stay still, esp. or anxiety or lack of interest.
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**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. ... *concern* John watched his house being pulled down.
2. Can I *be ... some use ... you*?
3. Do you happen to know what the old man *has died ...* ?
4. Don't *stare ... people*, it's rude.
5. Driving after drinking alcohol *is* really *asking ... trouble*.
6. Hillary is *unaccustomed ... being disobeyed*.
7. I absolutely *cannot stand ... heat*.
8. I would never taste this food ... *my own free will*.
9. It's a shame to behave like that! Are you completely *ignorant ... the simplest rules* of politeness?
10. Kitty *married Walter ... convenience*.
11. Stop *mocking ... the poor child*!
12. Strangely enough, they were good friends though they didn't *have much ... common*.
13. The sight was so amusing that the children couldn't help *bursting ... laughter*.
14. They spent all days *wandering ... the countryside*.
15. You don't seem *to have pluck ... coping ... this task*.

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. *Are you courageous enough* to enter a house which is said to be haunted?

2. His **mocking** smile does get on my nerves! (64)
3. I can't watch **indifferently** how you are ruining your life. (67)
4. I don't think he would **agree** to take such a risk. (72)
5. I witnessed a **hateful** scene yesterday. (66)
6. Peter is hard to deal with: he gets **annoyed** very easily. (67)
7. John was seized with **fury** and could hardly control himself. (70)
8. Kate just can't get over her dog's death. Can't you show a little **sympathy** for her? (69)
9. Kitty was tired of being idle and wanted **to do something useful**. (66)
10. Mary couldn't **bear** people's unreasonable cruelty. (65)
11. Please, watch your tongue: your **careless** remarks can hurt people badly! (64)
12. The audience **started laughing** now and then. (72)
13. The young man's **confusion** didn't let him say to his girl all those beautiful words he had rehearsed during the sleepless night. (64)

**VI. Substitute the marked expressions with their antonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. It is Cathy's strong believe that people shouldn't **marry for love**. (69)
2. Charles preferred to deal with **first-class** women. (69)
3. I am sure Greg **was made to** steal the money! (64)
4. I have never met such a **serious** and **educated** person as Berth. (69), (69)
5. Kate was puzzled to discern a look of **admiration** of Tom's face. (67)
6. Mike **glanced at** Helen sheepishly. (63)
7. Nat's heart was rent with **love**. (66)
8. Nick always **speaks smoothly** when standing in front of an audience. (64)
9. Rick and his brother are **absolutely different**. (69)
10. Sue smiled **happily**. (63)
11. What makes you think he will **fail** the task? (71)

**VII. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) *беспокойный* характер; 2) *бесстрастное* выражение лица; 3) *быть в панике*; 4) *быть вынужденным обратиться в суд*; 5) *легкомысленное* поведение; 6) *мстительная* натура; 7) *напрашиваться на неприятности*; 8) *насмехаться над* чьими-либо чувствами; 9) *небрежное* замечание; 10) *насмешливый* тон; 11) *низкосортная* шутка; 12) *печально* улыбнуться; 13) покраснеть от *смущения*; 14) *предательский* шаг; 15) *согласиться* дать развод; 16) *средний* уровень способностей; 17) *умереть от холеры*; 18) *эпидемия* гриппа

**READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

**Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. When did Walter start a conversation with Kitty? Where did he find her?
2. What did Kitty do before joining her husband?
3. What kind of place was Mei-tan-fu?
4. What details of the situation in that place did Walter tell Kitty? Was he to be the only European there?
5. What position did Walter intend to take in Mei-tan-fu? Did it fit his qualification?
6. Who was to accompany him?
7. What alternative to her going to Mei-tan-fu did Walter offer Kitty?
8. What were the conditions on which Walter was ready to let Kitty divorce him?
9. Where did Kitty go after the talk with her husband?

**Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. Analyse Kitty's inner state at the moment her husband asked her for a talk. What did she do to conceal her uneasiness from him?

2. Why do you think Walter started the conversation with Kitty with telling her about his going to Mei-tan-fu but not with mentioning their family problems?
3. Reproduce Kitty's chain of thoughts up to the moment she realised that her husband meant her to accompany him (p. 64). Did she believe he was going to Mei-tan-fu to maintain his research work? What was her primary opinion about the real aim of his going to Mei-tan-fu? Why did she try to stop Walter though his absence would be a relief for her? What traits of character did she reveal in that situation?
4. Why was Walter speaking mockingly, almost flippantly, though the matter was unpleasant and serious? What was his mockery aimed at?
5. What for did Walter want Kitty to go with him as he put it into words? as she understood it?
6. Why, in your opinion, didn't Walter state Kitty's going to Mei-tan-fu as the only alternative to his divorcing her from the very beginning but firstly presented it as a suggestion his wife could accept deliberately? Did he really hope she would follow him of her own free will?
7. What did Walter mean saying he wouldn't let Kitty divorce him for her own welfare? Why didn't Dr Fane share Kitty's confidence in her future happiness with Charlie in case of her divorce?
8. Why was Kitty at a loss when Walter told her he knew about her adultery though she had rehearsed the scene many times in her mind? Did she try to lie to Walter or to justify herself? Why (not)? How does it characterise her? What did she mean by saying she was proud to be Charlie's mistress?
9. Did it give Walter a shock to hear the whole truth about Kitty's attitude to him (p. 69)? Did he realize the reasons she had to marry him when he proposed to her? Why did he still marry her? What was his idea of love?
10. Render Walter and Kitty's conversation and present it in the form of a monologue. Start with a general description of the situation. In the conclusion summarize what new details you've learnt about the characters' personalities.

## PART 8

### (Chapters XXIV-XXV)

#### LEXICAL TASKS

#### **I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

1) airiness; 2) annoyance; 3) appreciable; 4) cease; 5) deliberate; 6) earnest; 7) urgent; 8) wretched; 9) impudence; 10) nuisance; 11) persuade; 12) threaten.

#### **II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Bind, bring, fall, fight, find, forgive, hang, hide, lose, ring, send, shake, sink, stick, take, write.

#### **III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) affable	a) a person, thing or situation that causes annoyance or inconvenience;
2) airiness	b) according to the words and not the intention;
3) appreciable	c) bad-tempered; easily annoyed by unimportant things;
4) blankly	d) become firm;
5) deliberate	e) determined and serious;
6) devoted	f) done on purpose or as a result of careful planning;
7) earnest	g) easy to talk to, ready to be friendly;
8) get at smb	h) enough to be felt, noticeable or considered important;
9) impudence	i) feeling of anger and dislike, esp. because one has been treated badly or unfairly;
10) literally	j) light-hearted; careless;
11) nuisance	k) rudeness or disrespect, esp. to an older or a more important person;
12) peevish	l) try to influence unfairly, esp. by offering money;
13) resentment	
14) stiffen	
15) urgent	
16) wretched	

	m) very important and needing to be dealt with quickly or first; n) very unhappy, in very low spirits; o) without understanding or interest.
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**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. ... *the whole* you may be right, but if we look into details ...
2. Dogs quickly get *attached* ... *their masters*.
3. Have you tried *to persuade him* ... *accepting* our proposal by *threatening* ... *losing his position*?
4. How did you manage *to get* ... *such a scrape*?
5. I hate *to make myself a nuisance* ... *you* but you are the only person who may help.
6. If you don't interfere I will *fix everything* ... .
7. It's not easy *to get* ... *a person* of such a rank.
8. Kitty started to cry in order *to arouse* ... *Charles's sympathy*.
9. My grandfather all his life has been *devoted* ... *the ideals of Communism*.
10. *Shake hands* ... *each other* and make peace.
11. The tremor of his voice *gave* ... *his worry*.
12. There is no point in *putting the blame* ... *one person*: we all are to blame.
13. Why not *make a clean breast* ... *everything* ... *your mother*?
14. Your going to the South alone is ... ... *the question*.

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. Do you have any *idea* what the talk will be about? (77)
2. Don't try to *blame me for* your own mistakes! (83)
3. I don't see any other ways *to decide* this problem but *tell everything* to the police. (77), (80)

4. *In general* the situation isn't as dramatic as you are trying to present it. (76)
5. It's not wise of you to *bother* your boss. (78)
6. The child *cried bitterly* because of the broken toy. (82)
7. The student looked at the examiner *as if not understanding*. (74)
8. There is little chance of *talking him into* changing his mind. (80)
9. Women use various means to *excite* men's sympathy. (75)
10. You don't make an impression of a *loyal* husband. (82)
11. You should have at least tried to disguise your *irritation*. (81)

**VI. Substitute the marked expressions with their antonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. Mary saw Peter's face *relax*. (74)
2. Mrs. Garstin's *rude* manners frightened the prospective suitors. (73)
3. The choice of songs at the party seemed quite *random*. (74)
4. If you want to get what you want you'd better *leave him alone*. (83)
5. Charles considered Walter's proposal to be rather *mean*. (78)
6. The dog *continued* barking. (74)
7. Your *seriousness* in such a matter is quite out of place. (77)
8. I think your problem *can wait*. (73)

**VII. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) *безутешно* рыдать; 2) быть вне *подозрений*; 3) *возмущенно* протестовать; 4) воспринимать что-либо *серьезно*; 5) *выдать кого-либо*; 6) *добратся* (найти слабое место) до кого-либо; 7) *значительное* количество; 8) источник *раздражения*; 9) *кислое* выражение лица; 10) *не давать покоя*; 11) *не может быть и речи*; 12) *оцепенеть* от ужаса; 13) *пожать руки*; 14) понимать *буквально*; 15) *попасть в переделку*; 16) *при прочих равных*; 17) *привязаться к* кому-либо; 18) *приличное*



поведение; 19) таращиться *непонимающе*; 20) поразительная *наглость*; 21) *учтивые* манеры; 22) чувствовать себя *несчастливым*

## READING COMPREHENSION TASKS

### **Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. Where did Kitty go to see Charlie?
2. What was his office like?
3. What precautions did Charles Townsend take for them not to be disturbed?
4. Was Charlie glad and satisfied to learn that Walter was going to divorce Kitty?
5. Was Charlie ready to divorce his wife and marry Kitty as she had expected?

### **Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. Speak about the material details the author uses to create the atmosphere of the scene. Why was it difficult for Kitty to speak with Charlie in his office? What positions did they take in the room? Did it somehow reflect or modify their state of mind and attitude to the situation? Why does the author pay attention to Charlie's wearing spectacles? Is this detail of Charlie's portrait meaningful in your opinion?
2. What reaction did Kitty expect from Charlie to the news that Walter wanted a divorce? Why did she start their conversation with crying?
3. What was Charles Townsend's actual reaction? Why did it give Kitty a shock? Why was it important for him that Kitty should not have committed herself? Why didn't she dare tell him that she had? What line of behaviour did he suggest they should follow? What did he imply saying "I would never let you down" (p. 77)?
4. Why was Charlie so sure that he would be able to avoid a scandal? What gave him confidence in such an awful situation?
5. What was Kitty's idea of Charlie's relations with his wife? On what terms were they in reality? Why was it important for Charles to stick to his wife?

6. What did Charles mean saying “We can’t only think about oneself in the world” (p. 79)? Did he really care much about his family?
7. What was different between Kitty’s and Charlie’s regards of their love affair? Was Kitty right supposing Charlie didn’t love her? Was he quite sincere when he convinced her of his passionate love?
8. Summarize the possible solutions of the problem Charlie suggested. What people was he ready to involve in this business? Did he suggest his own going and speaking to Walter? Why?
9. What can you say in defence of Charlie’s point of view on the situation? Was Kitty right persuading him to abandon his family for her sake? Whose position is more egoistic, in your opinion?
10. Compare Kitty’s and Charlie’s visions of the situation. Give their reasons and arguments. Present them as a monologue. In conclusion say whose point of view seems to be more practical/ fair/ egoistic/ arousing the reader’s sympathy.

## **PART 9**

### **(Chapters XXVI-XXX)**

#### **LEXICAL TASKS**

#### **I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

- 1) accord; 2) awkward; 3) callous; 4) consternation; 5) cowardly; 6) desert;  
 7) threat; 8) exaggeration; 9) interminable; 10) naughty; 11) ominous;  
 12) proceed; 13) vehement.

#### **II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Bear, become, bide, break, catch, dig, draw, drive, eat, fling, fly, leave, let, seek, speak, spring, strike, think, win, wind, wipe.

**III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) abandon	a) allow oneself to show, esp. a feeling;
2) become of smb	b) causing deep sorrow or pity;
3) callous	c) continue acting or a speaking;
4) consternation	d) experiencing extreme need; ready to sacrifice one's own interests;
5) desperate	e) give up or bring an end to smth, esp. without finishing it or gaining the intended result;
6) detain	f) giving a warning of smth bad that is going to happen;
7) give way to	g) great shock and worry or fear;
8) hard on smb	h) happen to smb, often in a bad way;
9) heart-rending	i) healthy in mind, not mad;
10) inkling	j) prevent a person from leaving for a certain time;
11) interminable	k) seeming endless, esp. when very uninteresting;
12) ominous	l) showing strong feelings, forceful;
13) pang	m) slight idea or suggestion;
14) proceed	n) sudden sharp feeling of pain;
15) sane	o) unkind, without sympathy for the sufferings of other people.
16) vehement	

**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. Anything you can say will *make no difference ... me*.
2. Cathy could hardly *make ...* what Bobby was telling her over the telephone.
3. Charles's words *inspired Kitty ... indignation*.
4. Don't even try *to hinder me ... from leaving!*
5. Fiona seems *to be incapable ... taking care* of herself, to say nothing about anybody else.
6. How could you *leave the helpless child ... his fate?*

7. I sometimes wonder what *has become ... my former classmates*.
8. Is it really necessary *to expose yourself ... such troubles*?
9. It's no use *appealing ... his compassion*. He will sacrifice you ... *a pang*.
10. Kitty *shuddered ... the very idea* of going to the cholera-stricken city.
11. Linda tried *to summon ... her will* but failed and *gave way ... tears*.
12. The figures you give in your report *don't accord ... the real performance* of the company.
13. There is no need *to get the wind ... this question*, we will settle it in no time.
14. We regret to inform you that we have *to turn your application ...*
15. You are being really *hard ... me*.

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. Actually, we are offered *no choice*. (87)
2. Ben is *unable to love* anybody but himself! (88)
3. Can't you stop running *back and forward* in front of me? (87)
4. Charlie *continued to speak* gaining more and more confidence. (85)
5. He refused to go to the party giving some *clumsy* excuse. (86)
6. I just cannot understand how people can *leave* their pets *without a prick of conscience*! (84), (88)
7. Nobody has a *slightest idea* of what is going on. (87)
8. The clouds look quite *menacing*: it is sure to rain soon. (87)
9. The night was pitch dark and Melanie could hardly *discern* the path. (86)
10. The task is really *challenging*. (85)
11. There is no need to assert your opinion so *fiercely*. (84)
12. Certain life circumstances *prevented* Liam *from* making a successful career. (93)
13. What might have happened that *didn't let* him *come*? (95)
14. You are *completely* wrong, I'm afraid. (95)

15. You have been speaking for 30 minutes but I still *cannot understand* what you are trying to say. (84)
16. Your decision really *matters much for* us. (89)
17. In the end John *stopped* all his attempts to gain Hilda's affection. (94)

**VI. Substitute the marked expressions with their antonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. Charlie's words were *comforting*. (91)
2. It *contradicts* all our rules. (93)
3. It would be *underestimation* to say that you look exhausted. (85)
4. Kitty didn't expect Charlie to be so *considerate* and *brave*. (88)
5. Liza has never been able to *control* her emotions. (92)
6. Sue always *goes all to pieces* in a sporting situation. (96)
7. The crowd *slowly* left the spot of the accident. (90)
8. Under the circumstances I have to *accept* your offer. (85)
9. Why are you always trying to *hush up your problems*? (86)
10. Your suggestion makes me think you are *not in a normal state of mind*. (95)

**VII. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) *безумно* влюбленный; 2) *бесконечная* речь; 3) *бросить* семью;
- 4) *бросить* собаку *на произвол судьбы*; 5) *быстрый* взгляд; 6) *взывать к* разуму;
- 7) *вселить в кого-либо* надежду; 8) *душераздирающая* сцена;
- 9) *здоровая* мысль; 10) *иметь значение, быть важным*; 11) *оставить* всякую надежду;
- 12) под *угрозой* смерти; 13) *подвергать себя* риску;
- 14) *придираться к кому-либо*; 15) расхаживать *взад-вперед*; 16) *рисковая* натура;
- 17) слабый *намеки*; 18) *совершенно* убежден; 19) *содрогнуться от* отвращения;
- 20) *уловить суть*

## **READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

### **Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. What last attempt to arouse Charlie's compassion did Kitty make?
2. Did Charlie accept Walter's conditions in order to save Kitty from going to the heart of the epidemic?
3. What was Walter doing when Kitty returned home?
4. When were they to start for Mei-tan-fu?
5. How was their trip arranged? What transport did they use?
6. What was the landmark to which the bearers drew Kitty's attention?
7. Whom did they meet approaching the city?

### **Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. Why hadn't Kitty mentioned the terrible alternative to her divorcing Walter and marrying Charlie from the very beginning? What strings of her lover's soul had she tried to touch at first and what feelings did she appeal to later?
2. What was Charlie's first reaction to Kitty's prospect to follow her husband to Mei-tan-fu? What made him change his opinion? Was he really sure there wasn't much danger in Kitty's going to Mei-tan-fu with her husband? What motifs for Walter's strange and awful request did he see? Was Kitty of the same opinion?
3. Why did Kitty stop crying when she realised that Charlie didn't object to her going to Mei-tan-fu? How did her inner state change? What did she realise thinking about the real expectations Walter had had sending her to Charles? Did she evaluate his intentions right, in your opinion? What adjustments did Kitty make to the psychological portrait of her husband she had in her mind? What stylistic device does the author use to describe the workings of Walter's mind as seen by Kitty (p.87)? How do you understand it?
4. What was Kitty's opinion about Charlie after her disillusionment? Was she quite fair to him, in your opinion? Why did she admit that she was still in love with him? What did she mean by saying Charlie "inspired her with courage" (p.89)? Why did she say that death could be a release for her?

5. Was Walter really sure of the result of Kitty and Charlie's conversation? What facts in Chapter XXVII convince us of that?
6. What did Kitty think of her talk with Charlie on her way to Mei-tan-fu? Do you think it would have made any difference if she had behaved in a different way? What was the main source of sufferings for her?
7. How did Walter behave on their way to Mei-tan-fu? How did he treat his wife? What comparison between him and Charlie did Kitty make? Why couldn't she believe that Walter had ceased to love her?
8. Analyse Chapter XXX. What details can be considered symbolic in it? What premonitions did Kitty have approaching Mei-tan-fu?
9. Retell the chapters dedicated to Kitty's trip to Mei-tan-fu. In the introduction briefly explain the reasons for her to make that journey. In the conclusion analyse the premonitions Kitty had and try to project her into the future.

## PART 10

### (Chapters XXXI-XXXIV)

#### LEXICAL TASKS

#### **I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

- 1) awe; 2) boast; 3) bungalow; 4) bury; 5) discern; 6) emerge; 7) garish; 8) martyr; 9) mysterious; 10) pierce; 11) precautions; 12) solitary; 13) the plague; 14) tortuous; 15) vast.

#### **II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Awake, build, bury, buy, demur, drink, kneel, lay, lie, light, overwork, rise, sell, shine, shoot, show, steal, stir, sweep, throw, weep.

#### **III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) awe	a) a feeling of respect mixed with fear and wonder;
2) capricious	b) a local community or house of a religious order or

3) convent	congregation;
4) fagged	c) a person who sacrifices something of great value, esp. life itself for the sake of principle;
5) garish	d) a place made holy by the presence of God;
6) inoculated	e) an epidemic disease causing a high rate of mortality;
7) martyr	f) be introduced immunologically active material into, esp. in order to treat or prevent a disease;
8) overwrought	g) clothed in vivid colours;
9) ruthless	h) following no clear principle or law;
10) scanty	i) governed or characterized by a sudden impulsive, and seemingly unmotivated notion of action;
11) shrewd	j) have no compassion for the misery of another;
12) sober	k) having sound common sense, sharp-witted; having good judgement;
13) solitary	l) limited or less than sufficient in degree, quantity, or extent;
14) temple	m) not drunk;
15) the plague	n) tired out by too much work; too highly excited; in a nervous state;
16) wayward	too nervous and excited, esp. because of anxiety.

**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. After a couple of very harsh words with the neighbours the old lady *take herself* ....
2. It *sent a shiver ... Joe's spine* to hear Red *boast ... betraying* his friends.
3. It took Liam ages *to recover ... the bad injury* he had got in the accident.
4. The company loses employees *... the rate ... 20 people* a day.
5. The heat was so strong that it was almost dangerous *to stir ... the shelter*.
6. The mother *wept ... joy* when the doctor *broke ... her* that the operation on her son was successful.



7. The sudden scream *pierced ... the silence*.
8. The troops did everything *not to give the city ... riot and arson*.
9. Tourists should *be inoculated ... various diseases* before going to exotic countries and *take special precautions ...* being bitten by insects.
10. Will you *help yourself ... some more fruit*?

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. Anybody would be impressed by the pomposity and beauty of this *house of god*. (105)
2. I felt quite uncomfortable when I noticed that John *was watching me closely*. (103)
3. I have never seen Nick in such a *wrath* as when he learnt about his wife's unfaithfulness. (106)
4. I have no desire to *leave* my room today. (104)
5. In towns stricken with *epidemics* a lot of abandoned houses are *robbed*. (104), (98)
6. It's necessary *to make an injection* against measles to all family members if there is a sick person in the family. (98)
7. It's rather late, I have *to bade good-bye* now. (101)
8. Joy, as well as grief, can make people *cry*. (102)
9. Modern writers seem to publish new books *at the speed of* 3 a month. (105)
10. Not without difficulty Mary managed *to regain her normal condition after* the stress. (105) )
11. People *seized with panic* can by accident do harm to themselves and other people. (105)
12. Why are you ever trying to present yourself as *a person who has suffered much*? (98)
13. Will you *announce* the news to Mary or shall I do it myself? (97)
14. Having worked without a break for three days Kelly was *very tired*. (97)

**VI. Substitute the marked expressions with their antonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. All my problems *disappeared* when you came into my life! (103)
2. For all the time we have been acquainted I have seen him *drunk* two or three times. (98)
3. His *merciful* nature is well-known to all his subordinates. (100)
4. The car my grandmother has left me is *in perfect condition*. (104)
5. The *small* room was full of people and they all were smoking. (99)
6. There are a lot of long *straight* streets in the old part of the town. (100)
7. This *tiny* house in *modest* colours belongs to the richest family in the vicinity. (103), (104)
8. You look *full of energy* and strangely *talkative*, what has happened? (97), (103)

**VII. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) *безжалостная* месть; 2) в центре *эпидемии*; 3) внушать *благоговение*;
- 4) город, *охваченный паникой*; 5) *изможденный* вид; 6) *огромное* различие; 7) *обширная* территория; 8) *мародерствовать*; 9) *одинок* стоящий дом; 10) *онеметь* от изумления; 11) *оставить город на разграбление*; 12) *потрепанная* одежда; 13) припадок *ярости*;
- 14) *причудливый* рисунок; 15) *различить с трудом*; 16) *таинственное* место; 17) *угощаться* фруктами; 18) *хоронить* со всеми почестями

## **READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

**Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. What kind of dwelling was waiting for the Fanes in Mei-tan-fu?
2. Who was the first to meet them?

3. What arrangements had Waddington made waiting for the new doctor to come?
4. Who had been Waddington's only company since the Missionary's death? Why wasn't he fully satisfied with such contacts?
5. What did Waddington tell Dr Fane about the situation in the city?
6. What did they speak about at table?
7. What plans for the next day did Dr Fane and Waddington have?
8. How did Kitty spend her days?
9. Who brought her news from the city? What was the situation there like?

### **Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. Speak about Waddington. What can you say about his appearance, age, manner of speaking, self-conduct, habits? Why wasn't Kitty irritated with his nonchalance? How can we characterise him judging by the following facts: he had made the necessary arrangements for the new doctor to settle in comfortably; he hadn't left the epidemic-stricken city; he missed gramophone records; he knew much about London theatres.
2. What was Waddington's table-talk like? What his personal traits did it reveal? Why was Kitty "filled with awe" (p.101)?
3. Did Kitty like Waddington's company? How did Walter treat him? Why?
4. Speak about Kitty's dream (p. 102). What real facts did the details of the dream reflect? What Kitty's suppressed emotions were realised in her dream? What symbolic details can you point out? Can this dream be analysed as a premonition? What daydream did Kitty have when she awoke? Why do you think the author created two visions in such a close proximity? Do they correlate somehow? Comment on the final sentence of the chapter (p. 104): "She took it <Beauty> as the believer takes in his mouth the wafer which is God".
5. What was Kitty's state of mind during the following period? Why didn't she have any way out? What did she think of Charlie? Do you think the troubles Kitty had to suffer provoked her personal development?

6. Make a monologue about Kitty's first period in Mei-tan-fu. Pay attention to the situation in the city, her new acquaintance, her state of mind.

## PART 11

### (Chapters XXXV-XXXVII)

#### LEXICAL TASKS

**I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

- 1) amiable; 2) assume; 3) bizarre; 4) circumstances; 5) unconsciously; 6) curiosity; 7) disposed; 8) folly; 9) hilarious; 10) incisive; 11) infatuation; 12) ludicrous; 13) suicide; 14) taciturn.

**II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Begin, breed, deal, dream, grow, hold, learn, read, send, sleep, stream, swear, take.

**III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) amiable	a) a distinguishing quality (as of personal character);
2) bizarre	b) a gross error or mistake resulting usu. from stupidity, ignorance, or carelessness;
3) blunder	c) amusing or laughable through obvious absurdity, incongruity, exaggeration, or eccentricity;
4) commit suicide	d) an action that benefits someone; an effort made to help a person, society, etc.;
5) cunning	e) an unreasoning love or passion;
6) folly	f) being unfriendly, sociable and congenial;
7) hilarious	g) criminally or tragically foolish actions or conduct;
8) indignant	h) dexterous or crafty in the use of special resources (as skill or knowledge) or in attaining an end;
9) infatuation	
10) ludicrous	
11) ropes	
12) service	

13) sincere	i) filled with or marked by anger aroused by something
14) taciturn	unjust, unworthy, or mean;
15) tiresome	j) free of dissimulation;
16) trait	k) merry or gay usu. in a rather noisy way;
	l) odd, extravagant or eccentric in style or mode;
	m) put (oneself) to death;
	n) special or basic techniques or procedures;
	o) temperamentally disinclined to talk.

**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. Greg wouldn't miss a chance *to avenge himself ... his former friends* and *cause ... them* as much trouble as they had caused him.
2. Anybody would find it more pleasant *to deal ... people* who *put ... no frills*.
3. Children should be taught ... their early days *to treat ... other people ... respect*.
4. I wouldn't expect him *to be kindly disposed ... you* after you have insulted him ... *public*.
5. I cannot call your words very *flattering ... me* but I must *do ... you the credit ...* being frank.
6. Will you be so kind as *to do ... me a service*?
7. It took Doris some minutes to collect herself and *look Liam full ... the face*.
8. Don't believe a word of his: promising a lot and then doing nothing is his usual *stock ... trade*.
9. ... *the circumstances* I don't see any other way out but pretend we know nothing.

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. Anybody can have a *love affair* but why lose your head? (109)

2. I am afraid you ***made a mistake*** when you trusted Hugh all your money. (108)
3. Everybody knows that you ***are sensible*** and can give good advice. (108)
4. His ***desire to know everything about everybody*** is incurable. (110)
5. I am ready to wait all my life for the chance ***to take a revenge on*** you! (113)
6. I cannot give to what you have done another name but a ***pure act of stupidity***. (107), (111)
7. It's not a problem ***to do somebody a good turn*** if it doesn't bring you any trouble. (107)
8. Some ***qualities*** of your character seem ***ridiculous*** to me, and not only to me. (107), (111)
9. Waddington was ***very strange*** but it didn't annoy Kitty. (111)
10. We must ***be just*** and acknowledge his great role in the development of the company. (108)
11. ***Without realizing it***, Bella made the choice which was the only possible ***in the situation***. (111), (110)
12. You must be ***absolutely crazy*** if you keep company of such people as Tom! (111)
13. You seem to have a special ***talent*** of getting into trouble. (106)

**VI. Substitute the marked expressions with their antonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. Could he be ***honest*** when he swore he had nothing to do with the affair? (108)
2. I cannot believe he ***was sincere*** when he said he loved me. (106)
3. I don't mean to sound ***offensive*** but I do mean what I am saying. (109)
4. It's hard to deal with such ***talkative*** people as Pete. (112)
5. It's really ***boring*** to look at Fred and listen to him. (111)
6. The atmosphere in the room grew ***exciting*** with the appearance of the Browns. (107)

7. The room was furnished in a *quite usual* way. (111)
8. This is the most *hostile* reception I have ever had in my life! (110)
9. Your *cowardly* policy isn't going to do us any good. (112)
10. Your *sad* tone is quite unsuitable in this situation. (112)

**VII. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) *важничать*; 2) *доставить* кому-либо неприятности; 3) *ехидная* улыбка; 4) *забавный* рассказ; 5) искренне *дружелюбный*; 6) *лукавый* вид; 7) *обращаться с кем-либо* уважительно; 8) *обычная* уловка; 9) *покончить жизнь самоубийством*; 10) *полная* чепуха; 11) *принять* невинный вид; 12) *притвориться* спящим; 13) *причудливый* рисунок; 14) приятно *иметь дело*; 15) *смелое* выступление; 16) *совершить ошибку*; 17) *способность* к языкам; 18) *трезвый* рассудок; 19) *утомительная* речь; 20) *черта* характера.

**READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

**Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. What did Kitty and Waddington speak about when they first were alone?
2. What dream did Kitty have the night after the conversation with Waddington?
3. Did Kitty see much of Waddington afterwards?
4. What were Waddington's favourite topics of conversations?
5. What incident in the Fanes' house shocked Waddington deeply?

**Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. What did Waddington think about Charles Townsend, his personal qualities, work abilities, his attitude to his wife? What did Waddington think about

Dorothy Townsend? Was he a shrewd and fair judge? What can we say about him judging by the company he liked to keep?

2. Why did Kitty bring conversation round to Charlie though it was painful for her? Did she show her genuine interest in the subject openly to Waddington? What details betrayed her hidden emotions?
3. What did Kitty realise about herself listening to Waddington talk about Dorothy's attitude to Charlie's flirtations? Did the new information influence her self-esteem? What new traits can we notice in her love for Charlie analysing her dream (p. 110)? What changes does her personality undergo?
4. Summarize all you know about Waddington – his appearance, job, hobbies. What do you think about his evaluation of people (Charlie, Dorothy, Kitty, Walter, the nuns)? What was specific about his manner of speaking and regarding things? Did he mock at most tragic things just because he was light-minded or for some other reason? What did he think about China? Was it natural for a colonial official to take interest in the native culture? Why was he so much addicted to liquor?
5. Why did Waddington's attention seem to Kitty disconcerting? Why was it still pleasant for her to communicate with him? Did Waddington change Kitty's opinion about China?
6. Comment on the incident at table (p.112). Why was it dangerous to eat fresh salad? Why did Kitty eat it though she was terribly afraid of the disease? Why did Walter follow her example? Was Kitty right in her supposition that Walter had taken her to Mei-tan-fu for her to die? If yes, why did he warn her against the salad, if no, why didn't he try to reassure her?
7. Write out all direct characteristics given to Waddington in Chapters XXXI-XXXVII. Use your records to make a monologue about the character or hand them in as a written work.



**PART 12**  
**(Chapters XXXVIII-XL)**

**LEXICAL TASKS**

**I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

1) cherish; 2) console; 3) convent; 4) disposal; 5) facetious; 6) flamboyant; 7) frivolity; 8) halting; 9) incommode; 10) indiscreet; 11) urge; 12) repulsion; 13) seize; 14) surface.

**II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Bring, burn, fight, fly, grin, keep, occur, rid, seat, set, sow, step, tear, wear.

**III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) console	a) a great deal of;
2) expansive	b) a state characterized by absence of notion or of progress;
3) facetious	c) alleviate the grief, sense of loss, or trouble of;
4) flamboyant	d) be given inconvenience or distress;
5) frail	e) characterized by high spirits, generosity, or readiness to talk;
6) halting	f) characterized by ready or rapid speech;
7) incommode	g) characterized by waving curves suggesting flames;
8) jostle	h) examining closely and minutely;
9) listless	i) make one's way by pushing and shoving;
10) not a little	j) marked by a lack of sureness or effectiveness;
11) scatter	k) meant to be humorous or funny; not serious;
12) scrutinizing	l) physically weak;
13) single-handed	m) say plainly what one thinks;
14) speak one's mind	n) separate and go in various directions;
15) standstill	o) working alone or unassisted by others.
16) voluble	

**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. After Greg has saved the little girl from drowning her parents *swear ... him*.
2. At the sight of a familiar face Bella *beamed ... joy*.
3. Cannot you *put ... your flippant manner* and be serious for a moment?
4. During wars and other disasters business is ... *a standstill*.
5. I am afraid you are *unaware ... the changes* which have taken place in the company.
6. I can rely on him standing by me ... *all events*.
7. I couldn't *stay ...* when you were risking your life for my sake.
8. I'll *be ... your disposal* in a minute.
9. Kitty couldn't help feeling *repulsion ... the beggar* dressed in filthy rags.
10. Stop *grinning ... me* and tell me what is going on here!
11. The mother *put a stop ... the brothers' quarrel* by punishing them both.
12. People treated the unfortunate Mike with kindness *mingle ... pity*.

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. I cannot imagine what could *comfort* Vivien *in her grief*. (116)
2. I have never been to *the place where real nuns live*. (119)
3. It *makes my flesh creep* just to think about going to that place at night. (118)
4. Kitty was much *troubled* by the looks *the people who went past* gave her. (122), (122)
5. Patricia never hesitates *to express her opinion* to anyone. (116)
6. Being appointed head of the department Kate felt joy *mixed with* apprehension. (119) The mother was dead frightened when her son *came short of breath* in a fit of asthma. (119)
7. The numerous failures and other misfortunes couldn't but *influence negatively* Dan's character. (117)
8. The sense of deep shame made William *grow red*. (115)

9. Unable to keep her balance, the girl ***took a strong hold of*** the rail. (114)
10. What or who ***has made*** you decide on leaving the company? (122)
11. When you ***smile broadly*** like that I cannot help feeling you are mocking at me. (120)
12. You can rely on his help ***in any situation***. (118)
13. You cannot cope with such a huge task ***without assistance***. (117)

**VI. Substitute the marked expressions with their antonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. Cannot you choose something less ***modest*** to wear at the party? (119)
2. Everybody paid attention to the fact that his speech was unusually ***smooth***. (123)
3. I have never seen Ursula so ***taciturn*** as today. (117)
4. I wouldn't call this way of spending time a very ***tiring*** one. (115)
5. Rebecca has never been a ***strong*** girl but today I could hardly recognize her. (115)
6. Sometimes the truth is ***deep inside***. (114)
7. The investigation of the case is ***developing quickly***. (122)
8. There are a lot of commercials on TV that fill me with ***admiration***. (118)
9. Your ***gloomy*** remarks were completely out of place, don't you think so? (123)
10. Your interpretation of the role is wrong, I am afraid: the main character shouldn't be so ***lively***. (123)

**VII. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) ***безжизненное*** выражение лица; 2) ***быть в курсе*** событий; 3) ***в одиночку***; 4) ***высказать свою точку зрения***; 5) ***задохнуться*** от злости; 6) ***лелеять*** мечту; 7) ***молиться на кого-либо***; 8) ***нескромный*** вопрос; 9) опасное ***легкомыслие***; 10) ***отрицательно повлиять на кого-либо***;

11) *покраснеть* от стыда; 12) покрыться *гусиной кожей*; 13) *положить конец* разногласиям; 14) *просиять* от радости; 15) *пространное* выступление; 16) *спокойная* жизнь; 17) *хрупкое* телосложение.

## READING COMPREHENSION TASKS

### Recall the Contents of the Story.

1. What stroll did Waddington take Kitty for?
2. Whom did they see on their way to the hill?
3. Did they enjoy the view from the hill?
4. Why, as he himself explained, was Waddington astonished when he saw Kitty for the first time?
5. What possible reasons for Kitty's coming to Mei-tan-fu did Waddington imagine?
6. What did Waddington tell Kitty about her husband's work in the city?
7. What kind of help did Waddington offer Kitty?
8. What invitation did Kitty receive through Waddington a few days after their stroll?
9. How had the Mother Superior learnt about Kitty?
10. How did Waddington describe the nuns' life?
11. How did Kitty and Waddington get to the convent?
12. Who was the first to meet them in the convent? What impression did this person produce on Kitty?

### Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.

1. Why did the look of a dead body produce such hard impression on Kitty? Why still could she smile and make jokes when Waddington reminded her of the mortal danger she herself was exposed to? What do you think helped Waddington be self-possessed in such close proximity to death?
2. What was Waddington's evaluation of Kitty's present physical condition and state of mind? What was his opinion about her relations with Walter? What

characteristic did he give to Walter's way of thinking? Were his judgements accurate? Why do you think Kitty didn't confide her secrets in him? Why didn't Waddington insist on Kitty's being sincere with him? Why was Kitty "unable to resist the desire to hear him talk about herself" (p. 116), though she was afraid he could suspect the truth? Was it her vanity or something else?

3. Why couldn't Kitty conceal her emotions asking Waddington's opinion if her husband loved her (p. 118)? Why was it so important for her? Did Waddington's answer correspond somehow to her own thoughts? Why did Waddington's expression of kindness bring tears to Kitty's eyes?
4. Why did Kitty stop to look at the dead beggar once again?
5. Why was Waddington so much concerned with the life of French nuns though he was neither a Catholic, nor even a strong believer? What seemed to him the greatest sacrifice he had made?
6. Compare the description of Mei-tan-fu (p. 122) with the city from Kitty's dream (p. 102): what similarities can you observe? Does it give us the sensation of a dream coming true?
7. Retell Chapter XXXVIII in detail. In conclusion speak about the impact the events of the chapter made on Kitty.

## PART 13

### (Chapters XLI-XLIII)

#### LEXICAL TASKS.

**You will come across these words related to religion. Read now what they mean.**

**altar** ['o:ltə] – a table or raised level surface used in a religious ceremony;

**baptize** [bæp'taiz] – to perform a Christian religious ceremony in which a person is touched or covered with water to make him/her pure and show that he/she has been accepted as a member of the Church;

**Catholic** ['kæθəlik] – a member of the Roman Catholic Church;

**chapel** ['tʃæpəl] - a small house of worship usu. associated with a main church;

**heaven** ['hev(ə)n] – the place where God is supposed to live;

**image** – an icon;

**mission** – the sending out of religious teachers (called missionaries) to convert people by preaching, teaching, etc.;

**prayer** – an address (as a petition) to God or a god in word or thought;

**Protestant** ['prɒtəstənt] – a member of a part of the Christian church that separated from the Roman Catholic Church in the 16<sup>th</sup> century;

**service** – a form of worship, of prayer and praise to God, as the marriage (burial, communion) service;

**the Blessed (Holly) Sacrament**, Holy communion – when Catholics believe that bread and wine are changed into the Body and Blood of Christ;

**the Blessed Virgin** ['blesid 'və:dʒ(ə)n] – the mother of Christ;

**the Cross** – the upright post with a bar crossing it near the top, on which Christ was crucified;

**the Crucifixion** - putting to death by nailing or binding the wrists of hands and feet of Christ to a cross;

**the Mother Superior** – a title for the head of a religious group;

**the Stations of the Cross** – a series of usu. 14 images or pictures esp. in a church that represent the stages of Christ's passions and death.

**I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

1) allowances; 2) austere; 3) authority; 4) bow; 5) condescension; 6) deprecating; 7) falter; 8) hideous; 9) humility; 10) infirmary; 11) rescue; 12) roguish; 13) tiny; 14) surmise.

**II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Bow, cling, compel, draw, dwell, feed, hide, kneel, light, ring, sew, shrink, slip, speak, swing.

**III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) charity	a) child in the first period of life;
2) condescension	b) deception by artifice or stratagem in order to conceal, escape or evade;
3) estimate	c) generosity and helpfulness esp. toward the needy or suffering;
4) falter	d) make oneself feel better by using strong language, shedding tears, etc.;
5) hideous	e) not ashamed or discouraged esp. when smth unusual or embarrassing happens;
6) humility	f) offensive to the senses and esp. to sight: exceedingly ugly;
7) infant	g) opinion or judgement of the nature, character, or quality of a person or thing;
8) infirmary	h) place where the sick are lodged for care and treatment;
9) merit	i) playful, mischievous;
10) quaint	j) praiseworthy quality;
11) relieve smb's suffering	k) the quality or state of being humble;
12) roguish	l) thought or idea based on scanty evidence;
13) subterfuge	m) unusual or different in character or appearance;
14) surmise	n) voluntary descent from one's rank or dignity or state of being humble;
15) tolerance	o) willingness to allow others to hold opinions or follow customs different from one's own.
16) unabashed	

**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. Bob *held his hand* ... .. *the young man* but the latter *shrank* ... as if he had seen a snake.

2. For all his shortcomings, we must ***make allowances*** ... ***his*** always ***being*** absolutely ***reliable***.
3. I am afraid we ***are short*** ... ***money*** at the moment and cannot afford buying a new computer.
4. I just cannot ***put a name*** ... what you have done: it's absolutely despicable!
5. It's ***unjust*** ... ***you*** to blame me for your mistakes.
6. Sue ***fell a victim*** ... ***her own carelessness***.
7. The terrorists ***would have done*** ... ***the hostages*** if the police ***hadn't come*** ... ***their rescue*** in time.
8. Your ***air*** ... ***superiority*** gets on my nerves.

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. A ***hospital*** isn't a most pleasant place in the world, is it? (126)
2. I hate it when you go with ***an expression of*** complete innocence having spoilt everything! (126)
3. I have a ***suspicion*** that the situation is far worse than you are trying to present it. (127)
4. I think we should ***take into consideration*** Harry's illness which prevented him from winning the game. (125)
5. I'll never forget that you were the first person to ***help me*** in a ***difficult*** situation. (125), (125)
6. It's normal for little children to speak their mind ***without fear***. (127)
7. It's very embarrassing when you ***stretch out your hand*** for greeting but the other person ignores it. (124)
8. The cries of pain which were heard from the room were ***awful***.
9. The Mother Superior ***inclined her head*** as a sign of farewell and left the room. (124)
10. The Mother Superior told Kitty that Chinese parents ***killed*** the unwanted newly-born girls. (129)



11. The *sly* expression on your face makes me suspect that you are planning some trick. (127)
12. Your behaviour in this situation seems quite *strange* to me. How can you be so *calm* when your future is in danger? (131), (129)

**VI. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) *аскетический* образ жизни; 2) *без всякого смущения*; 3) *дать название чему-либо*; 4) *запинаться* в словах; 5) *испытывать нехватку* финансирования; 6) *крохотный* кусочек; 7) *лукавое* выражение глаз; 8) *необычная* манера говорить; 9) непреерекаемый *авторитет*; 10) *несправедливое* решение; 11) обращаться с кем-либо *снисходительно*; 12) *отшатнуться*; 13) *пасть жертвой* стечения обстоятельств; 14) *спокойный* характер; 15) трогательная *покорность*; 16) *утомительное* путешествие.

**READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

**Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. Who treated Waddington and Kitty to tea?
2. What did the Mother Superior tell Kitty about Waddington?
3. What special treat was prepared for the guests?
4. What kind of conversation did the guests and the nuns enjoy at tea?
5. What reforms had the nuns to make in the convent because of the epidemic?
6. How was the convent orphanage arranged?
7. Were all the girls living in the convent orphans? How did they get there?
8. Did Kitty visit the infirmary? Why?
9. What place was the Mother Superior's greatest pride?

### **Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. Speak about the Mother Superior. What had Kitty learnt about her before she actually saw her (p. 119)? Did her self-conduct reveal her background and personal qualities? Dwell upon her description given on p. 126. What features are emphasised in her appearance? Are there any significant details? What traits made this high-born gentlewoman be human and nice to communicate to? What can you say about the Mother Superior and Waddington's relations judging by the manner of speaking they adopted? Why do you think Kitty was so impressed by the Mother Superior?
2. What contrast did the parlour they were having tea in make to the surrounding world? What was it due to?
3. What feelings did Kitty experience in the orphanage? What was the Mother Superior's attitude to the Chinese girls? What comparison can be made between Kitty and the Mother Superior taking into consideration their different attitudes to the Chinese babies?
4. What did the chapel look like? Describe the room and the artefacts. How could the Mother Superior brought up in an aristocratic family and sure to have high aesthetic standards admire the chapel, the statue and the paintings sincerely? Why did she like to think the shipping of the statue unbroken to be a miracle?
5. What did Kitty feel looking at Chinese babies? What was Walter's attitude towards babies as the nun described it? What traits of his character revealed in his contacts with babies? Do they correspond well with his other personal features?
6. What impression did the nuns' adoration for her husband might produce on Kitty? What made her cry on her way home?
7. Make a monologue about Kitty's visit to the convent. In the conclusion give your own answer to question 6.

**PART 14**  
**(Chapters XLIV-XLVII)**

**LEXICAL TASKS**

**I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

1) adultery; 2) estimate; 3) humble; 4) impertinent; 5) malice; 6) ominous;  
7) permit; 8) perplexity; 9) privations; 10) reticent; 11) scrupulous;  
12) solicitude; 13) tedious; 14) weary.

**II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Admit, beat, beat, fit, forget, forgive, permit, pour, ring, set, shoot, shut, sleep,  
tear, wear, withdraw.

**III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) estimate	a) a calculation or judgment of the nature, value, size, amount, etc., of smth;
2) hanker after	b) a state of pretending;
3) humble	c) anxious, kind or eager care;
4) look to smb	d) comforting or calming;
5) make-believe	e) correct even in the smallest detail; exact;
6) malice	f) depend on for help, advice, etc.;
7) permit	g) have a strong wish for, usu. smth one cannot have;
8) perplexity	h) have the stated opinion about smth, judge about the value of smth;
9) privations	i) lack or loss of the necessary things or the main comforts of the life;
10) rate	j) lacking the necessary number of helpers or workers;
11) scrupulous	k) long, tiring and uninteresting;
12) shorthanded	
13) solicitude	
14) soothing	
15) tedious	

16) weary	l) of low rank or position; m) the state of being confused and worried because smth is difficult to understand or answer; n) the wish, desire, or intention to hurt or harm smb; o) very tired, esp. after long work or a long journey.
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**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

- 1) Berth's *capacity* ... *love* seemed unlimited.
- 2) Do you know what old Smith *died* ... ?
- 3) I am afraid I have *to insist* ... *your participating* in the meeting.
- 4) I am ready *to go* ... *whatever* is awaiting me in the future if only you are by my side.
- 5) I need some time to *set my things* ... *order*.
- 6) I would have joined your chorus with pleasure, but I *have no ear* ... *music*.
- 7) It would be rather hard *to get back* ... *him*: he has a broad back.
- 8) Kitty's soul *hankered* ... *something* which she couldn't put a name to.
- 9) People in love are usually *blind* ... their beloved's *drawbacks*.
- 10) When people find themselves *face* ... *face* ... *death*, a lot of things change for them.
- 11) You are being very *reticent* ... *anything* that concerns your business. I cannot get rid of the feeling that you *are holding something* ... .

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

- 1) All your *pretence* will lead to nothing: Gregory isn't so easy *to cheat*. (143), (139)
- 2) Are you sure you can *count on Polly for help*? (134)
- 3) Have you ever thought that your wife could *be unfaithful to you*? (143)

- 4) I am afraid we *do not have enough people* at the moment and cannot cope with this task. (140)
- 5) I cannot understand what you *long for* so desperately. (137)
- 6) I have never been good at *judging* people. (135)
- 7) I just cannot believe that you *fail to see* Frieda's vulgar avidity. (135)
- 8) If you continue being so *annoyingly insistent*, I will have to keep you out of my house. (136)
- 9) If you *persist in* my calling him right now, I'll do it. (141)
- 10) Kitty was *at a loss* trying to understand what was on Walter's mind. (135)
- 11) The tone of the nurse's voice was *comforting and calming*. (134)
- 12) The vase fell on the stone floor and *broke into pieces*. (143)
- 13) What she needs now is your love and *care*. (136)
- 14) When Dan becomes *thoroughly* polite, it's a very bad sign. (138)
- 15) You are unfair to me when you *think I have some qualities* which I actually lack and then *take a revenge on* me for your misjudging me. (142), (142), (141)

**VI. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) жить в *нужде*; 2) затаить *злобу* на кого-либо; 3) *ласковое* прикосновение; 4) лестная *оценка*; 5) *лицом к лицу* с опасностью; 6) правильно *оценивать* кого-либо; 7) *привести* мысли *в порядок*; 8) *приписывать кому-либо* массу недостатков; 9) *пройти испытание до конца*; 10) *разрешить* войти; 11) *разбиться вдребезги*; 12) работоспособность;) 13) *рассчитывать на* чью-либо помощь; 14) *скромное* жилище; 15) *умереть от* воспаления легких; 16) *усталый* вздох; 17) *утаивать что-либо*; 18) *утомительный* собеседник

## READING COMPREHENSION TASKS

### **Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. What was Kitty thinking about waiting for her husband on the day she visited the convent?
2. What kind of conversation did Kitty start when Walter came home?
3. What did Walter and Kitty normally do after dinner?
4. What question was Kitty eager to ask her husband?

### **Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. What impression did her visit to the convent make on Kitty? What had been her primary reason to go there? What did the tiny ugly chapel have in common with a great cathedral as Kitty saw it?
2. Why was the way the nuns spoke about Walter unexpected for Kitty? How did it change her own attitude to him? What episodes from her own experience did Kitty recall trying to adopt the nuns' way of thinking about Walter? How did her new attitude to Walter change her attitude to herself? Why still couldn't she love her husband? How did Kitty come to the conclusion that women liked Walter but men didn't? What in his personality provoked such attitudes?
3. What qualities impressed Kitty in the nuns? What polar qualities did the Mother Superior combine in her personality? What alienated her from the nuns?
4. Why couldn't Walter tell Kitty what he planned to do in case they survived the epidemic? Why didn't he answer her direct question if he had wanted her to die when he had brought her to Mei-tan-fu?
5. Why did Kitty try to make up with Walter? Did she need his love and affection, wanted to protect herself against his malice or had some other reason? Was she sincere accusing herself of all the trouble they had had to face? Did Walter accept Kitty's explanations and apologies? Why?

6. Why did Kitty decide to go and work in the convent? What did her husband think about her initiative?
7. How did Kitty explain to herself Walter's attitude to her? What did she feel thinking about it? Why was she so eager to hear from him about the intentions he had had bringing her to that dangerous place?
8. What did Walter mean saying he despised himself? How did Kitty try to justify herself? What did it mean for Kitty to realise that she was worthless? Was it the finale she came to or a starting point for development? Why did her husband's position seem absurd to her? What conclusion did she come to thinking about the reasons for her husband's disability to forgive her and himself? Was she right?
9. Retell Part 14. In the conclusion dwell upon the difference of Walter's and Kitty's attitudes to the situation they found themselves in.

## PART 15

### (Chapters XLVIII-L)

#### LEXICAL TASKS

**I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

1) alms; 2) wicked; 3) encourage; 4) entreaty; 5) idle; 6) importunate; 7) mischief; 8) lure; 9) loquacious; 10) orphan; 11) owe; 12) perversity; 13) scrutiny; 14) wayward.

**II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Arise, bide, bring, clothe, delve, fall, fell, flood, fly, grow, lade, lay, overcome, rub, scrub, seat, seek, sew, shed, spare, swell, teach, whip, wring, writhe.

**III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) delve	a) a close study or look; careful and thorough
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2) disclose	examination;
3) entreaty	b) a person, thing or situation that causes annoyance or inconvenience;
4) mischief	c) an act of begging very seriously or without pride;
5) idle	d) attract or tempt by seeming to promise pleasure, profit, etc.;
6) importunate	e) changeable and difficult to guide or advise;
7) loquacious	f) demanding things insistently and in an annoying way;
8) lure	g) extremely bad, morally wrong;
9) nuisance	h) gradually increase in fullness and roundness to beyond the usual or original size;
10) perversity	i) keep watch over a job or activity or the people, as the person in charge;
11) scrutiny	j) liking to talk a lot;
12) supervise	k) make known, esp. smth that has been kept secret;
13) swell	l) search deeply;
14) wayward	m) the quality of purposely continuing to do, believe in, etc. smth that one knows to be wrong, unreasonable or unacceptable;
15) well-being	n) wasting time, doing nothing.
16) wicked	

**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. A beggar, *clad ... rags*, was standing on the corner of the street *asking ... alms*.
2. After a short trial period Helen *was put ... charge ... a group* of young scientists.
3. After sharing the same room for two weeks, Mary and Kate *became ... terms ... intimate friendship*.
4. Are you sure you can *cope ... this task* singlehanded?



5. Beatrice's parents let her understand that her marriage to Bob was ... .. ***the question.***
6. Children easily ***get ... mischief*** if their parents become too permissive.
7. Don't ***delve*** too deeply ... ***this question***, it's not so important.
8. I don't know what to do with the children: they ***are getting ... .. hand.***
9. I would hate ***to make a nuisance ... myself*** but I beg you to listen to me.
10. The yard was full of people discussing something ... ***twos and threes.***
11. Unfortunately, I cannot help ***surrendering ... the circumstances.***
12. What you are saying ***convey no meaning ... me.***

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. A lot of people, ***dressed*** in their best, gathered in the church for the service. (144)
2. Children need somebody ***to control*** them, otherwise they ***grow disobedient.*** (148), (148)
3. ***Children who have no parents*** have to live in special homes. (147)
4. Do you have any idea who we can ***appoint responsible for*** PR? (148)
5. I tried hard but couldn't ***make myself*** be the first to start the conversation with Derek. (152)
6. I'm afraid, if I ***open*** the truth to him, our further friendship will be ***impossible.*** (150), (149)
7. It's important to have a person who can ***inspire you with courage*** to go further. (146)
8. Kitty felt ill at ease under the Mother Superior's ***attentive look.*** (147)
9. The children tried ***to attract*** the cat with fish but it wouldn't approach them. (152)
10. The little girl's ***begging*** look could have melted ice, to say nothing of my heart. (149)
11. The sore finger has ***grown larger in size.*** (145)
12. Who will care about my family's ***welfare*** if something happens to me? (153)

**VI. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) *умоляющий* тон; 2) *бездельничать*; 3) *вдохновлять* собственным примером; 4) *всматриваться в* даль; 5) *выйти из-под контроля*; 6) *завлекать* красивыми обещаниями; 7) из чувства *противоречия*; 8) *мольба* о помощи; 9) *назойливый* ухажер; 10) *передать* смысл; 11) *просить милостыню*; 12) *раскрыть* планы; 13) *распухнуть* от слез; 14) *своенравный* характер; 15) *словоохотливая* старушка; 16) способный на любые *проделки*; 17) *углубиться в* изучение вопроса; 18) это *нехорошо* с вашей стороны

**READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

**Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. Where did Kitty go on the second day after her crucial conversation with her husband?
2. What did the city look like at that time of the day?
3. What kind of person approached Kitty in the city?
4. Did Kitty have to wait for the Mother Superior for a long time? Why?
5. What had happened in the convent that made the Mother Superior cry?
6. Why were the nuns especially short-handed at that particular moment?
7. What kind of help did Kitty offer the Mother Superior? What work was she ready to do?
8. What job did the Mother Superior offer Kitty? What were Kitty's responsibilities?
9. Did she have any makings for the job she was entrusted?
10. Who was Kitty's closest companion in the convent? When and where did they communicate?

### **Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. Why did the Mother Superior think it was wicked of her to grieve for the dead sister? What two forces were struggling in this lady? Why was the dead nun especially dear to the Mother Superior?
2. Why was Kitty so eager to work in the convent? Why was the Mother Superior unwilling to take her at first? Why did Kitty volunteer to take part in nursing though she was awfully afraid of the disease and had no experience? Why did the Mother Superior call the most unpleasant and hard work the nuns' "business and privilege" (p. 149)?
3. Comment on the Mother Superior's saying: "one cannot find peace in work or in pleasure, in the world or in a convent, but only in one's soul" (p. 150). Why did she tell that Kitty? Was it an answer to some Kitty's questions she didn't dare to ask?
4. Why was work a refreshment for Kitty? Why did she still want to do something more arduous? What was the main challenge for Kitty in her work which wasn't physically difficult by itself? What qualities did Kitty develop thanks to her work with children?
5. Comment on the situation with the little idiot girl. Why couldn't Kitty bring herself to touch her? What made her overcome her distaste and change her attitude? Why do you think the girl lost interest in Kitty since that moment? What is the significance of this episode for Kitty's personal development? Can this particular situation be projected somehow onto Kitty's life?
6. Speak about Sister St Joseph. What position did she occupy in the convent? What can you say about her appearance, her background, her temper, her personal concerns? What were her favourite topics of conversation? What qualities of hers made people's hearts go out to her? Why did Kitty like her company?
7. Compare the Mother Superior and Sister St Joseph not as human beings but as two images of Church. What differs them, what do they have in common? Why isn't the Mother Superior given any earthly name while the Sister bears the name of St Joseph? What parallels can be drawn considering the Mother

Superior's royal roots and the Sister's originating from a farmer's family. (Recall also Sister St Francis Xavier and her originating from "fisher folk" (p. 146) and her role in the Mother Superior's life.) What lessons did Kitty learn from each of them? Which spiritual way was easier for her to follow, which was a more challenging one?

8. Retell Chapters XLVIII-L. Make a conclusion concerning Kitty's personal development inspired by her work in the convent.

## PART 16

### (Chapters LI-LIV)

#### LEXICAL TASKS

- I. **Transcribe, read and translate the following words and restore the context from the book.**

1) ingenuous; 2) precious; 3) reverence; 4) cease; 5) resign; 6) boisterousness  
7) exaggeration 8) worthy; 9) yearn; 10) undistinguishable.

- II. **Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Forbade, hang, flow, throw, feel, fill, build, buy, think, catch, hurt, lead, quit.

- III. **Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) abandon	a) bad for the body and likely to spoil smb's health;
2) alien	b) bear (pain, suffering, etc.) patiently or for a long time;
3) boisterousness	c) foreign, belonging to another country or race;
4) cease	d) control or prevent from doing smth, esp. by use of force;
5) dejection	e) disrespectful of serious subjects, esp. when trying to be amusing;
6) elation	f) lasting for ever; without beginning or end;
7) endure	
8) eternal	
9) flippant	

10) in straits	g) leave completely and for ever;
11) pat	h) noisily cheerful and rough behaviour;
12) restrain	i) great respect and admiration mixed with love;
13) reverence	j) slow-moving, not very active or quick;
14) sluggish	k) stop;
15) unwholesome	l) the state of being filled with excited pride and joy;
16) wistful	m) the state of being sad or disappointed;
	n) thoughtful and rather sad, esp. because of desires which may not be satisfied;
	o) touch or strike gently and repeatedly with a flat hand, often to show sympathy, friendliness, etc.

IV. **Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. Be aware: he always does or says something ... *purpose*.
2. He had *to resign himself* ... *the fact* that he would have to leave his post.
3. I think my soul *hankers* ... *the unknown*.
4. I'm afraid I have *to put* ... *sharing the room* with my brother: his room is being repaired now.
5. It was strange to look back and remember how passionately she *had yearned* ... *Charlie*.
6. Modern houses *clustered* ... *the historical centre* of the city.
7. Something unknown but irresistibly attracting seemed *to beckon* ... *her*.
8. Waddington was sure that his Manchu Princess would give up anything ... *his sake*.
9. You shouldn't *attach such great importance* ... *trifles* like that.

V. **Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. Having won the first prize they couldn't conceal their *pride and joy*. (166)

2. He is sure to be *intentionally* acting like a fool. (157)
3. Her *careless* tone couldn't disguise the excitement he felt. (166)
4. I *swear* to give up smoking if my problems sort out somehow. (157)
5. It was the peak of the season, so I had *to reconcile myself* to sharing the room with another person. (165)
6. Nowadays the majority of governments have started to *take seriously* the fact that the weather is changing worldwide. (163)
7. Only a very *naïve* person could take his repentance seriously. (156)
8. Some emigrants can never get used to the *foreign* culture and suffer from nostalgia. (166)
9. The bird rose in the sky and soon became a *slightly noticeable* spot on the blue. (164)
10. The guide *made a sign to* the tourists to follow her. (167)
11. The nuns supposed that nothing could be *more unhealthy* than morning air. (156)
12. The pain was awful but the child *stood* it with courage. (160)
13. The rain *had stopped* and we could continue our walk. (159)
14. The refugees had to escape in a hurry, *leaving behind* all their property. (165)

VI. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.

- 1) *выставить себя в глупом свете*; 2) *драгоценные* камни; 3) *жаждать* славы; 4) *извечная* проблема; 5) *мечтать о* путешествиях; 6) *нездоровая* пища; 7) *напряженный* взгляд; 8) *небрежное* замечание; 9) *потрепать* собаку по голове; 10) *прекратить* сопротивление; 11) *придавать большое значение*; 12) *примириться с* обстоятельствами; 13) смертный грех; 14) *сдерживать* эмоции; 15) *самозабвенно любить* кого-либо; 16) *удар по самолюбию*.

## **READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

### **Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. What was the nuns' life like when they had just come to China, according to Sister St Joseph's words?
2. What details of the Mother Superior's biography did Kitty learn from the Sister?
3. What "miracles" had helped the small convent to survive in hard times?
4. What did Kitty learn about Waddington's life and his mysterious mistress?
5. Did Kitty still find time to keep in touch with Waddington?
6. What trip did Kitty and Waddington make together?

### **Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. What gave Kitty the sensation that she was "growing"? What did the word imply? What changes occurred in her relations with the children, her attitude to the epidemic, her opinion about Charlie? What kind of freedom did she enjoy? What made her join the children's game? Can we regard this situation as symbolic? Why did she seem to the Mother Superior extremely beautiful at that moment?
2. Compare the Buddhist monastery Waddington and Kitty visited (p. 162) and the convent (p. 128-131). What relates these two sacred places? What is crucially different about them?
3. What metaphoric meaning did the river flowing to Mei-tan-fu get in Kitty's mind? How did Kitty extend the metaphor thinking about her relations with Walter? Why do you think the view of flowing water brought Kitty recollection of her home and parents?
4. Why did Kitty feel alienation from the nuns though she got on really well with them?
5. Why did Kitty bring her conversation with Waddington round to his Manchu woman? Why hadn't he mentioned his private life deliberately? How did

Waddington describe the Manchu lady's attitude to him? What did she mean for him?

6. Did Waddington agree with Kitty when she said that loving was the important thing, not being loved (p.165)? What opinion of his concerning this matter can you extract from his remarks?
7. Why was Kitty so eager to see the Manchu princess? Was it just out of curiosity? What experience different from that acquired from the nuns might Kitty hope to gain from contacts with the lady?
8. Retell Part 16. In the conclusion give your own answer to question 7.

## PART 17

### (Chapters LV-LVI)

#### LEXICAL TASKS

#### I. Transcribe, read and translate the following words and restore the context from the book.

- 1) abruptly; 2) overwhelm; 3) discern; 4) harassed; 5) seize; 6) intolerable;
- 7) inevitable; 8) nausea; 9) perturbation; 10) vindictive.

#### II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.

Foresee, burst, sink, spring, shake, stroke, strike, lie, light, draw, weep, bite.

#### III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!

1) apprehension	a) a shaking or trembling movement caused by fear, nervousness, illness, etc.;
2) beam	b) a very strong, almost uncontrollable desire;
3) be confined	c) anxiety about the future; expectation of something unpleasant;
4) betray	d) be a sign of something one would like to hide; show the real feelings or intentions;
5) compose	
6) consternation	
7) craving	



8) discern	e) be ready to give birth to a child;
9) evoke	f) feeling a wish to do something;
10) inclined	g) having or showing a mind that is limited or ungenerous;
11) long for	h) having or showing the desire to harm someone who has harmed you;
12) petty	i) make oneself calm, quiet, etc.;
13) self-restraint	j) pass the hand over somebody or something gently, esp. for caressing;
14) stroke	k) produce or call up a memory or feeling;
15) tremor	l) see, notice or understand with difficulty;
16) vindictive	m) smile brightly and happily;
	n) the quality of being calm and controlled in all situations;
	o) want something very much.

**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. Being *overwhelmed* ... *emotions* she could only *stare* ... *him* ... *mute astonishment*.
2. He *beamed* ... *recognition* when he saw a familiar face in the crowd of strangers.
3. He *had longed* ... *this trip* ... *so long* that when it at last became real he felt a little disappointed.
4. Her *craving* ... *love* was so great that she was ready *to forgive* ... *her unfaithful husband* all his past and future sins.
5. Now that the troubles are over, let's *give ourselves* ... ... *joy*!
6. She couldn't but *burst* ... *tears*.
7. The child seemed *to be seized* ... *terror*.
8. The familiar music ... *a sudden evoked* ... *me* all the *memories* ... *the past love*.

9. The mother *stroked the child ... the head*.

10. The sight of a crying baby *gave me a catch ... the heart*.

**V. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

1) *сиять* от радости; 2) *выиграть время*; 3) приступ *тошноты*; 4) *душная* атмосфера; 5) *испуганные* глаза; 6) *неизбежное* наказание; 7) *предаться* скорби; 8) *мелочный* человек; 9) *мстительная* натура; 10) *разразиться рыданиями*; 11) *жаждать* власти; 12) с трудом *различить*; 13) с трудом *выговорить* несколько слов; 14) *невыносимые* муки; 15) *пробудить* воспоминания; 16) *всплеснуть руками*.

## **READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

**Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. What incident happened to Kitty when she came to the convent a day or two after her trip to the Buddhist monastery?
2. What was the first explanation for her feeling unwell that Kitty imagined? What was the real reason revealed to her by the nuns?
3. What was Walter desperate to know when he learnt of Kitty's pregnancy?
4. What answer did she give him?

**Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. Why was Kitty so desperate to call Walter when she felt ill? Was it just because he was the only doctor at hand, in your opinion?
2. Why was Kitty shocked when she learnt she was with a baby? Why did she feel ashamed?
3. What made Walter come home early on that day though, as he said, he realised that Kitty's case wasn't serious? Was Kitty right thinking about him that his professional instincts were stronger than his personal?
4. Why didn't the nuns tell Walter what the matter was with Kitty? What reaction did they anticipate?

5. How did Walter accept the news of Kitty's being pregnant? Why did his first reaction seem devastating to her? What would it mean for him to know that he was the father? What reaction did Kitty expect from her husband in case she admitted that the baby was his? Why couldn't she say that though she terribly wanted his care and consolation?
6. What did Kitty notice and realise having given her answer? What were the reasons for Walter's exhaustion? Why didn't Kitty try to arouse his sympathy?
7. Retell Part 17 in Kitty's or Walter's name.

## PART 18

### (Chapters LVII-LVIII)

#### LEXICAL TASKS

#### I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.

- 1) contemptuous, 2) haphazard; 3) incalculable; 4) preposterous; 5) maternity; 6) liable; 7) magnanimous; 8) ivory; 9) resume; 10) thumb; 11) vitality; 12) wound.

#### II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.

Bear, dwell, find, hide, hold, hurt, lead, mean, rise, shake, thrive, wear.

#### III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!

1) abundant	a) a sign of displeasure or disapproval;
2) dwell	b) a slight idea or suggestion;
3) haphazard	c) an act of not being faithful;
4) inept	d) enjoy and do well as a result of something;
5) infidelity	e) foolishly unsuitable;

6) inkling	f) happening in an unplanned disorderly manner;
7) heal	g) intending or suggesting evil or unpleasantness;
8) restlessness	h) live in some place;
9) sinister	i) more than enough;
10) sternness	j) unreasonable pride in oneself or one's appearance, abilities, etc.;
11) thrive	
12) vanity	k) unwillingness or inability to stay still.

**IV. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate prepositions and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. ... **concern** Jenny watched the old letters burn in the fireplace.
2. All people **are liable ... mistakes**.
3. His failure in the competition was a serious **wound ... his vanity**.
4. I am really **anxious ... telling him the news** for he has a bad heart.
5. It took John some time **to summon ... his resolution** and break the news to Jane.
6. She seemed **to thrive ... the conditions** which for other people would be exhausting.
7. Kate was ready **to put herself ... to help** her friend.
8. Kitty was trying to get **the inkling ... something** which she couldn't give the name to.
9. **The sternness ... his face prevented her ... any further conversation**.
10. Watching the beauty and grandness of the surrounding scenery, Mary **felt ... peace**.

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. All what he said trying to convince his boss of his complete innocence **did not seem to have any importance**. (181)
2. Being a real star, she seems **to be absolutely indifferent to** fame and money. (183)

3. Her husband's *unfaithfulness* deeply hurt her. (183)
4. Her *spirit and cheerfulness* were catching and soon all the guests were taking part in the improvised concert. (181)
5. His behaviour under the circumstances is absolutely *unpredictable*. (187)
6. I am grateful to my parents that they *didn't let me make* a serious mistake. (181)
7. In his presence I always *feel awkward and clumsy*. (186)
8. In spite of all misfortunes she has suffered lately she seems *to be quite calm and unworried*. (178)
9. She never *takes trouble* to help people. (182)
10. The clouds took a *threatening* dark colour. (179)
11. The doctor promised that the wound would *be all right* in a few days. (181)
12. The house seemed to have a *plentiful* supply of various first-class wines. (186)
13. The perspective of *becoming a mother* filled her with elation. (182)
14. The prisoner at the bar *indifferently* waited for the sentence. (179)

**VI. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) *признать* поражение; 2) *возобновить* работу; 3) *собраться с духом*; 4) супружеская *неверность*; 5) *быть подверженным* простудам; 6) *ровным счетом ничего не значить*; 7) *великодушный* поступок; 8) уязвленное *самолюбие*; 9) неясный *намек*; 10) *непредсказуемое* поведение; 11) *зловещий* знак; 12) чувствовать себя *умиротворенным*; 13) *презрительное* выражение лица; 14) *неуместное* замечание

## **READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

**Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. What suggestion did Walter make Kitty on coming home that night?
2. Did Kitty accept the suggestion?

3. Where did Waddington take Kitty two or three days later?
4. Had Kitty been to his house before?
5. What part of the house did the Manchu lady occupy?
6. What did the Manchu lady treat Kitty to?
7. What did they speak about?
8. What was the only thing that made the Manchu laugh?
9. What present did the Manchu lady give Kitty?

### **Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. Why did Walter start to care about Kitty's well-being though her baby might be not his? Why did he admit that his primary intention was to kill Kitty by taking her to the midst of an epidemic though he had avoided speaking about it before?
2. Why was Kitty amused when Walter suggested her leaving Mei-tan-fu? Why didn't she accept the suggestion – had she overcome her fear of cholera? Why did Kitty cease to fear her husband? What gave her self-confidence? What did Walter mean by saying Kitty: "You've thrived on it" (p.181)? Was he right to say so?
3. How did Kitty regard her adultery having suffered as much as she did? Why did it seem insignificant to her? Why didn't she try to turn everything into a joke as she had wanted to? Was she right to think that her husband suffered from wounded vanity? Why did she regret now she had been unable to tell him that the child was his?
4. What emotions did Walter experience during the conversation, in your opinion? Had his way of thinking changed somehow after the recent events? What new traits might he have noticed in his wife? What did he mean by saying: "We have made a dreadful hush of things, haven't we?" (p. 183)?
5. Who was at an advantage in the situation they had finally come to? Why could Kitty feel pity for Walter now though she still was fully dependent on him? Why, in your opinion, was Kitty eager to speak about the future but Walter escaped talking about it?

6. What did Waddington's house look like? What was the difference between the first and the second floor? What did the rooms tell about their inhabitants?
7. Why did Waddington's Manchu mistress associate with mystery and romance in Kitty's mind?
8. Speak about the Manchu princess. What can you say about her appearance? What features are emphasised? What similes does the author use to characterise her general look (p. 200)? Was she interested to meet Kitty? Why? What was her lifestyle like? Did it reflect her personal laziness, her social status, her upbringing or something else?
9. What common features did the Manchu and the Mother Superior have as Kitty saw them? Did Kitty experience similar feelings in the presence of these two women? What made her feel that?
10. How did Kitty explain to Waddington her wish to get acquainted with his Manchu mistress? Who are the other people able, as Kitty thought, to solve the problem she was facing? What was Waddington's answer to her question?
11. Speak about Kitty's visit to Waddington's house. In the introduction explain why Kitty was looking forward to meeting the Manchu lady; in the conclusion give your opinion on the influence this meeting produced on Kitty.

## PART 19

### (Chapters LIX-LXI)

#### LEXICAL TASKS

**I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

- 1) appreciate; 2) conduct; 3) envisage; 4) exalted; 5) fatigue; 6) tedious;
- 7) invariably; 8) robust; 9) sanguine; 10) vague.

**II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Arouse, bide, choose, fall, feel, interweave, lay, leave, lie, lose, show, welcome.

**III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) at all costs	a) a reason given for an action in order to hide the real intention;
2) content	b) stupidity;
3) detain	c) comfort and make free from fear or worry;
4) discompose	d) with all possible strength;
5) envisage	e) easily harmed, hurt or wounded;
6) folly	f) farthest inside;
7) innermost	g) happy, satisfied;
8) make amends	h) long, tiring and uninteresting;
9) pretext	i) make someone lose control and become worried;
10) profound	j) pay for or show one is sorry for some harm, unkindness, etc.;
11) reassure	k) prevent a person from leaving or being in a certain place at a certain time;
12) repent	l) see in the mind as a future possibility;
13) singular	m) be sorry for and wish one had not done something bad;
14) tedious	n) very unusual, out of the ordinary;
15) vulnerable	o) deep, very strongly felt.
16) with all one's might	

**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. ... *first acquaintance* he didn't produce any impression on her.
2. A child should be explained that he can't open the door to strangers ... *any circumstances*.



3. ***But ... the bad weather*** the holiday might be called an ideal one.
4. Having lost their way in the forest the children ***cried ... all their might*** for help.
5. He refused to participate in the competition ... ***some weird pretext***.
6. Her love of solitude ***was interwoven ... her ardent desire*** of public's acknowledgment.
7. I just can't think of what we can do ***to make amends ... the insult*** we have caused her.
8. It seems wise ***to be content ... modest salary*** if the job promises good promotion opportunities.
9. John was determined to achieve his goal ... ***all costs***.
10. John's mother was strongly ***opposed ... his decision*** to be enlisted.
11. Kate seems to be ***devoted to her job ... measure***.
12. The sick pallor of her skin ***jumped ... the eye***.

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. His ***lively and optimistic*** nature helped him a lot to overcome the troubles and misfortunes of life. (198)
2. I cannot understand the ***behaviour*** of some people at the meeting: making up a scandal isn't the best way of solving problems. (194)
3. I guess you shouldn't ***be of low opinion of*** him: he didn't mean to deceive you. (197)
4. I really ***think very high of*** her talent to find common language with all sorts of people. (191)
5. It's not an easy matter to judge people adequately ***at first sight***. (192)
6. John was welcomed in any women's company, ***always*** smartly dressed and ready to entertain. (197)
7. Mary appeared to be the only person who managed to preserve ***the ability to judge things adequately***. (190)

8. People's views on life *are closely connected with* their upbringing. (193)
9. The feeling of *complete tiredness* seized her. (193)
10. The *healthy* rouge of her cheeks spoke of wholesome nourishment and plenty of fresh air. (190)
11. The majority of shareholders *were against* the merge. (193)
12. The perspectives of the future were *not clear*. (198)
13. The student's inability to answer a simplest question *was clearly noticeable*. (189)
14. You may trust him not to fail you *in any situation*. (198)

**VI. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words.**

- 1) *безутешно* горевать; 2) возмутительное *поведение*; 3) *думать плохо о ком-либо*; 4) *если бы* не плохая погода; 5) *задержаться* на работе;
- 6) *каяться* в грехах; 7) *обширные* знания; 8) *под предлогом* плохого самочувствия; 9) *смутное* предчувствие; 10) *сокровенные* мысли;
- 11) стараться *изо всех сил*; 12) *утомительное* задание.

## **READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

**Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. Did Kitty's physical condition prevent her from working in the convent?
2. What story of her past did the Mother Superior tell Kitty?
3. What did Kitty do later in the evening?

**Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. Why were the nuns so excited about Kitty's pregnancy? What are the natural and the spiritual reasons for their being so interested? What additional parallel with her own life did the Biblical story of Virgin Mary's pregnancy convey for Kitty? How did the Mother Superior's attitude to Kitty change? Why?

2. Why did Kitty want Walter to forgive her? Why was it difficult? How does this new stage of Kitty's attitude to her husband characterise her own development?
3. What extended metaphor does the author use to characterise the Mother Superior (pp. 207-208)? What differed this lady from the other nuns? What did she mean by saying that "a religious should be herself a prayer" (p. 208)? Why didn't the Mother Superior try to persuade Kitty to adhere to Catholicism? What details relating the Mother Superior to the Manchu lady does the author emphasize again? How would you explain the meaning of the word "impersonal" often used in the text to characterise the Mother Superior?
4. Think over the story of her past the Mother Superior told Kitty. Why did she decide to entrust it in Kitty? Why did she hesitate to become a nun for two years though she was sure of her vocation? What for did she make a vow that she would tell her mother about her wish to become a religious? Why still didn't she admit her intentions when her mother made the first hint at them ("I should not have the strength", p. 210)? What Biblical story did the situation remind of? Why didn't her mother try to prevent her from making such a fatal step in her life?
5. How did the nuns influence Kitty's views of life? Was she captured by religious ideas? Why? Why couldn't she bring herself to tell the Mother Superior the truth about her married life?
6. What was Kitty's opinion of her husband and of her former lover? How did she regard her love affair with Charles Townsend? What did Kitty expect from her future? Why didn't she try to form a more detailed picture of it?
7. Retell Chapter LX. In the introduction speak about the relations between Kitty and the Mother Superior. In the conclusion say what new aspects of the Mother Superior's personality are revealed in this chapter.

**PART 20**  
**(Chapters LXII-LXIII)**

**LEXICAL TASKS**

**I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

- 1) delirium; 2) beseech; 3) infinite; 4) ominous; 5) precede; 6) rancour; 7) riot;  
8) consciousness; 9) stumble; 10) vacantly.

**II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Beseech, fling, lean, lie, lay, rend, rent, upset, rise, raise, weep, whip, wipe, wind.

**III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) haggard	a) (moving) at a great speed usu. without great effort;
2) consciousness	b) a quick, angry, rude or amusing answer;
3) intense	c) a sudden appearance or beginning of smth bad;
4) lean	d) a sudden sharp feeling or pain;
5) outbreak	e) having lines on the face and hollow places around eyes and in the cheeks through tiredness, lack of sleep or anxiety;
6) pang	f) cry out with a long sound in grief or pain;
7) reparation	g) extremely unpleasant;
8) resistance	h) make an effort;
9) retort	i) produce words, esp. with difficulty;
10) revolting	j) repayment for loss or wrong;
11) set off	k) strong and great;
12) swift	l) the ability to remain unharmed by smth;
13) take pains to do	m) the condition of being awake and able to
14) utter	
15) vacantly	

16) wail	understand what is happening; n) start one's way; o) without interest or thought.
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**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. ... *a manner*, there is our fault in what has happened.
2. After a long illness the organism has weak *resistance* ... *infectious diseases*.
3. Her heart *was rent* ... *a pang* ... *repentance*.
4. Newcomers often *feel ill* ... *ease* in new surroundings.
5. She supposed her kindness to be a kind of *reparation* ... *the trouble* she had caused him.
6. The child *stumbled* ... *a stone* and badly hurt his leg.
7. The parents were astonished to hear their son *retorting* ... *their remark* in a very rude manner.
8. The soldiers *saluted* ... *the general*.
9. A long period of rehearsals *preceded* ... *the concert*.
10. The very sight of snakes was *revolting* ... *her*.
11. The witness had seen the suspect *walk* ... *a swift pace* from the house of the killed man.
12. You'd better go to bed right now: we *set* ... *at dawn*.

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. *Dry* the water off the floor, or somebody may slip over it. (204)
2. His mind *was torn* by hundreds of thoughts. (207)
3. It's no use nursing *menace* in your heart: it would turn against you. (208)
4. Quite without any reason I always feel *uncomfortable* in this man's presence. (206)
5. The poor woman *begged* the bailiffs not to confiscate the last money she had. (208)

6. The silence that settled in the room after his words was *promising nothing good*. (205)
7. The sudden increase in the price of bread led to *disorders* in the streets. (200)
8. The teacher *was walking at the head* of a group of children on excursion. (205)
9. The two old friends *greeted* each other cordially. (210)
10. The weather was wonderful and they spend the whole afternoon in the countryside, walking *slowly* and enjoying the scenery. (203)
11. *To some extent* there is a grain of truth in what you are saying. (209)
12. Your last report is a *really great* improvement on your previous work. (206)

**VI. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) *вытереть* пот со лба; 2) метаться в *бреду*; 3) *вспышка* эпидемии гриппа; 4) *угрызения* совести; 5) *вой* ветра; 6) *осунувшееся* лицо; 7) *глубокая* ненависть; 8) бросить *беглый* взгляд; 9) *бездумно* таращиться; 10) *Весёленькая история!*; 11) *приложить усилия*; 12) *вымолвить* слово.

## **READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

**Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. What awoke Kitty that night?
2. Did Waddington look his usual self?
3. What news of Kitty's husband did Waddington bring?
4. What was Kitty supposed to do?
5. Who arranged Waddington and Kitty's transportation?
6. In what condition did Kitty find Walter?
7. What had been done to save Walter's life?

### **Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. What was Kitty's first reaction when she thought that it was Walter returning from work who knocked at the gate at half past two? What does it tell us about her attitude to her husband?
2. Why doesn't the author let us know at once what had happened that made Waddington visit Kitty in such an improper hour? What effect does he achieve by postponing the main news and reporting every Kitty's thought and step?
3. What did Kitty feel when she learnt about her husband's illness? What betrayed her emotions? Why did Kitty and Waddington speak in whispers? What was Waddington's emotional state like?
4. Why was it especially striking for Kitty to learn that Walter had been infected with cholera? Why hadn't she been sent for at once when her husband was taken ill? Was there any other reason for it but the one Waddington gave Kitty? Why was she summoned to his bedside now? Why was Kitty irritated with Waddington's manner of speaking?
5. What episodes does the author bring on the reader's mind describing Kitty's going to her husband's deathbed through the epidemic-stricken city (cf. pp. 102, 122)? What comparisons can be made with those episodes?
6. What astonished Kitty in Walter's appearance? Why was his stillness terrifying to her? Why did she want to be let alone with him? Why did she want him so desperately to forgive her? Was it now for him as she had thought before or for her own sake?
7. What manner of speaking did Walter adopt on his deathbed? How does his speech reveal his state of mind? Did he try to sound ironic to console his wife or did he have some other reason?
8. What was Walter's reaction to Kitty's begging him to forgive her? What was his only answer? What was the message of his last words in your opinion? Was it forgiveness of something else?
9. Analyse a minor character. Recall all you know about Colonel Yu. What can you say about his personality? What can bring such a person to tears? What

can we say about Walter Fane judging by the fact that Colonel Yu couldn't help crying at his deathbed?

10. Retell Part 20. Start with the description of Kitty's state of mind by the night Waddington came to call her to her husband's deathbed. In the conclusion give your answer to question 8.

## PART 21

### (Chapters LXIV-LXVII)

#### LEXICAL TASKS

**I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

- 1) acute; 2) bury; 3) chaos; 4) conquer; 5) funeral; 6) futile; 7) industrious; 8) refuge; 9) saunter; 10) serene.

**II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Bear, break, cast, fall, lead, mean, set, shine, smell, spread, spring, strive, throw, withdraw.

**III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) accidentally	a) completely;
2) acute	b) deceive;
3) brood over smth	c) lasting for ever, without beginning or end;
4) cheat	d) lose power and stop working;
5) conform to smth	e) make a great effort to gain or achieve smth;
6) eternal	f) move without a fixed course, aim or purpose;
7) immortal	g) obey or be in accordance with established rules;
8) make out	h) by chance, not by plan or intention;
9) run down	i) that will never die;
10) saunter	j) think anxiously or sadly about smth;



11) strive after	k) understand with difficulty;
12) utterly	l) walk in an unhurried way.
13) wander	

**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. A big dog *sprang* ... *nowhere* and frightened the children.
2. A long evening gown and high-heeled shoes *will be* ... *place* at the get-together Mike is organizing tomorrow.
3. Everybody *sympathizes* ... *you* ... *your loss*.
4. For all time I have known her she has been *striving* ... *perfection*.
5. She was seized with a consuming *longing* ... *glory*.
6. If you go on listening to music day and night *your music centre will run* ... in no time!
7. It was evident that Mary *aimed* ... *getting the position* instead of Joe.
8. It would be rather difficult to find *a refuge* ... *a storm* if caught in the mountains.
9. Jenny spent a long time by the lake, looking at the stagnant water and *brooding* ... *something*.
10. Small children cannot *distinguish right* ... *wrong*.
11. The scientists seemed to be *concerned* ... *his investigation*.
12. Tom *fell a victim* ... *his own negligence* of the rules.
13. Uncle Peter's handwriting is awful: I cannot *make* ... *a word*!
14. You must either *conform* ... *the rules* or leave the company.

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. After Jane's getting ready for a party the room is always in *disorder*. (215)
2. All my attempts to unlock the door were *unsuccessful* because the key got stuck. (214)

3. Dogs have a *sharp* sense of smell. (216)
4. His *hard* work deserves respect. (214)
5. I can't help *feeling sorry for* her. (218)
6. It's impossible for non-professionals *to see the difference between* real and culture pearls. (211)
7. It's normal for children to believe that their parents *would never die*. (213)
8. Lilac curtains would look *inappropriate* in the room with green wallpaper. (212)
9. Mary *is worried* only about her own success. (215)
10. She *got over* her fear and stepped onto the stage. (216)
11. The children found a fox cub in the barn; it must have been looking for *a place to hide* from the dogs. (216)
12. The offence was so acute that she couldn't control tears *to appear on* her eyes. (216)
13. The *peaceful* atmosphere has been reigning in this house ever since its foundation. (213)
14. The programme is *intended for* inexperienced computer users. (215)

**VI. Substitute the marked expressions with their antonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. I am sure he did it *on purpose*. (217)
2. I cannot call him an *idle* person. (214)
3. I could see a group of young people *walking fast* down the path. (212)
4. My friend never *disobeys* his parent's demands. (216)
5. She cannot *mix* linen with cotton. (211)
6. The night appeared to be a *quite stormy* one. (213)
7. The things on John's table are always in *order* as well as his thoughts. (215)
8. Your remark was *just to the point*. (212)

**VII. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words.**

- 1) *бродить* по лесу; 2) *вечные* истины; 3) пышные *похороны*; 4) *жажда* власти; 5) *совершенно* неверный; 6) *часть жертвой* обстоятельств; 7) *острая* боль; 8) *бесплодная* попытка; 9) *завоевать* чьё-либо сердце; 10) *бессмертное* произведение.

**READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

**Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. When was Walter's burial to take place? Who made all the arrangements?
2. Who was present at the burial?
3. What did Kitty and Waddington do after the burial?
4. When did Kitty resume her work at the convent?
5. Did the Mother Superior approve of Kitty's decision to return to work that soon?

**Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. Why did it seem horrible to Kitty that Walter must be put into a Chinese coffin? Why did the cross sent by the nuns seem to be out of place on Walter's coffin? Can we derive some symbolic meaning from these details of the burial?
2. Why was it Waddington who read the burial service? Why did he look embarrassed?
3. What did Kitty feel during the burial? Why didn't she cry?
4. Where did Waddington and Kitty go after the funeral? When had the landmark they reached previously appeared in the book? Why did it bear "a note of sardonic irony" to Kitty?
5. What seemed to Kitty the most frightening thing about dying? Why was she suddenly interested in the immortality of soul? Had she been subject to such contemplations before? What new traits of character she had acquired inspired her interest?

6. What made Waddington think that the perspective of life everlasting wasn't all-important by itself?
7. Why did Kitty ask Waddington about Tao? Why did he answer by a chain of metaphors instead of trying to make some more or less logical explanation? To what extent, in your opinion, was he serious/ironic?
8. What did Waddington tell Kitty about the circumstances of Walter's getting infected? Why did he think it would be consoling for her to know it? What effect did that information actually produce on Kitty? Why did she say that her husband had died of a broken heart though there was no doubt he had died of cholera?
9. If we regard Walter's infecting himself as a deliberate suicide (as Kitty seemed to regard it) what can we say about the possible reasons for him to do it? Did he want to stop his sufferings/to destroy his life in order to make Kitty repent/to punish himself for the attempt to kill his wife or something else? Why did he choose this very way to put an end to his life?
10. Read the poem printed below. It is a piece of comic poetry the final line of which became Walter's last words before dying. What contemplations could bring this poem on Walter's mind? There can be two most obvious interpretations of the finale of the poem: 1) (a more straightforward one) an evil creature when it tries to attack a good one gets defeated despite all; 2) the person regarded as good in the poem is presented as such only ironically, in reality he proves to be more dangerous (even poisonous) than the mad dog. Did Walter using the quotation mean to say that he deserved his death as punishment for his attempt to kill his wife (ignoring the irony of the poem) or did he want to make his wife feel that she was guilty of his death? What's your opinion?
11. Retell chapters LXIV–LXVI. In the introduction mention briefly the circumstances of Walter's death. In the conclusion say whether Walter's death was deliberate or accidental in your opinion and tell about the effect the facts rendered by Waddington made on Kitty.

**An Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog** (by Oliver Goldsmith)

*Good people all, of every sort,  
Give ear into my song;  
And if you find in wond'rous short,  
It cannot hold you long.*

*In Isling town there was a man,  
Of whom the world might say,  
That still a godly race he ran,  
Whene'er he went to pray.*

*A kind and gentle heart he had,  
To comfort friends and foes;  
The naked every day he clad,  
When he put on his cloaths.*

*And in that town a dog was found,  
As many dogs there be,  
Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound,  
And curs of low degree.*

*This dog and man at first were friends;  
But when a pique began,  
The dog, to gain some private ends,  
Went mad and bit the man.*

*Around from all neighbouring streets,  
The wondering neighbours ran,  
And swore the dog had lost his wits,  
To bite so good a man.*

*The wound it seem'd both sore and sad,  
To every christian eye;  
And while they swore the dog was mad,  
They swore the man would die.*

*But soon a wonder came to light,  
That shew'd the rogues they lied,  
The man recovered of the bite,  
**The dog it was that dy'd.***

**PART 22**  
**(Chapters LXVIII-LXIX)**

**LEXICAL TASKS**

**I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

1) accomplishment; 2) emerge; 3) immune; 4) inquisitive; 5) malicious; 6) welfare; 7) pursue; 8) reluctant; 9) rueful; 10) serenity; 11) virtue.

**II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Awake, begin, bid, bind, come, cut, know, lend, meet, permit, send, sew, shrug, sink, step.

**III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) accomplishment	a) a feeling of complete calmness and peace;
2) background	b) a skill, smth that one is good at;
3) clue	c) causing a sudden surprise; giving an unexpected shock;
4) far-off	d) continue steadily;
5) immune to smth	e) feeling or showing that one is sorry about smth;
6) inquisitive	f) goodness, nobleness and worth of character as shown in right behaviour;
7) placid	g) health, comfort and happiness;
8) pursue	h) not easily made angry or excited;
9) reason with	i) smth that helps to find an answer to a question, difficulty or mystery;
10) reluctant	j) talk or argue with smb in order to persuade them to be more sensible;
11) rueful	k) the conditions that exist when smth happens and that help to explain it;
12) serenity	l) trying to find out too many details about things
13) startling	
14) virtue	
15) welfare	

	<p>and people;</p> <p>m) unable to be harmed because of special qualities in oneself;</p> <p>n) unwilling and therefore perhaps slow to act.</p>
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**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. After her husband's death, Nance *cut herself* ... *the rest of the world*.
2. Everything good that there is in me I *owe* ... *my parents*.
3. I am afraid I have *to take my leave* ... *you*.
4. I believe this matter *concerns* ... *only me*.
5. There is no point in *reasoning* ... *you* – you are incorrigible!
6. I hate it when people buy luxury things *just* ... *face's sake*.
7. In spite of being a usual boy, John seems *to be immune* ... *the negative influence* of the street.
8. Now, that our lesson *is coming... an end*, I am ready to answer your questions.
9. Problems always seem *to emerge* ... *nowhere*.
10. The feeling of deep offense served as *a background* ... *all Frieda's actions*.
11. The parents remained *insensible* ... *their son's entreaties* to buy a dog.
12. There is no point in *ascribing* ... *yourself qualities* that you don't really have.
13. You should have ... *least* asked for permission to use other people's things.

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. Could you give me a *hint* what is the best way for me to act? (227)
2. Few people nowadays manage to remain *resistant to* modern tendencies and views on life. (222)

3. Fred was deeply touched by the *sympathy* his colleagues showed after his wife's death. (223)
4. I *am absolutely indifferent* to whatever you say or do. (221)
5. I cannot understand what aim you are *trying to achieve* behaving like that. (221)
6. I would much appreciate it if you *didn't interfere in my affairs*! (220)
7. It's important *to say good-bye to* hosts before they start getting tired of you. (224)
8. Joanna felt very uncomfortable under *curious* looks everybody fired at her. (226)
9. John's *prosperity* didn't *appear* out of nowhere: he had worked hard to get it. (219), (222)
10. My friend *never gets seasick* however rough the sea is. (224)
11. The sight was so *astonishing* that Mini could hardly restrain a cry. (228)
12. Why *isolate yourself from* your fiends? Their company is sure *to take your attention from* your problems! (222), (219)
13. Why not take part in the discussion? This problem *is important for* all of us. (220)
14. With all your *skills* it won't be a problem for you to find a good job. (218)
15. He hates to go to *distant* places on holidays: he says he can never have a good rest there. (227)

**VI. Substitute the marked expressions with their antonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. I am sure you are *not in good enough health* to make such a difficult trip. (219)
2. I found the house reigned by the atmosphere of complete *disturbance*. (222)
3. John seems to be *attentive to* his parent's advice and *willing* to do what they ask him to. (220), (221)
4. Our teacher always gives us homework when the lesson *starts*. (219)



5. The *worried* expression on his face changed into a *buoyant* one. (220), (221)
6. This issue is too *simple* to choose it the topic of the seminar. (227)
7. It's not fair to ascribe all possible *vices* to one person! (221)

**VII. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) *быть в состоянии* выдержать испытание; 2) *задолжать* кому-либо 500 рублей; 3) *запутанное* дело; 4) *ключ* к решению загадки; 5) *настоять на своем*; 6) *не лезть в чужие дела*; 7) *нисколько не интересоваться*; 8) *отвлечь* от мрачных мыслей; 9) *отдаленные* перспективы; 10) *по меньшей мере*; 11) *поразительное* сходство; 12) *приписывать* кому-либо мнение; 13) *умиротворенное* выражение лица; 14) *ради приличия*; 15) *сочувствие* к страждущим; 16) *хорошо переносить качку*.

**READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

**Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. What did the Mother Superior suggest Kitty should do?
2. What arrangements were made for Kitty's travelling? Who made them?
3. What did the Mother Superior want Kitty to do for her?
4. What details of the Mother Superior's past did Kitty learn before leaving?
5. Where did Waddington see Kitty off?
6. Who accompanied Kitty on her way to Hong-Kong?

**Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. Why did the Mother Superior insist on Kitty's leaving Mei-tan-fu? Why was Kitty unwilling to go? Why did she accept the Mother Superior's decision? What did Kitty feel when she learnt that all the arrangements for her travelling had already been made?
2. Why did Kitty try to tempt the Mother Superior with the reminiscences of her abandoned country and family? What was the Mother Superior's reaction?

3. Why wasn't Kitty satisfied with the compassion Sister St Joseph had for her? Why didn't she try to express her real thoughts and feelings speaking to the nuns?
4. Why do you think the author describes in detail Kitty's farewell talk with the nuns but only mentions briefly the moment of Kitty's separation from Waddington who was much closer to her?
5. Why did Kitty feel "that she could reply to the enigmatic irony of its appearance with an equal irony of her own", looking at the memorial arch for the last time?
6. What differed Kitty's travelling impressions from those she had had during her journey *to* Mei-tan-fu? What feelings did she experience?
7. Why did the events of the past few weeks in Mei-tan-fu, the things she had seen there and the people she had met start to seem unreal to Kitty? What new perception of reality had she acquired? Did she become more involved in life, in experiencing the present moment rather than reflecting on the past or anticipating the future? What had influenced these changes in her way of thinking?
8. Retell Part 22. In the conclusion give your answer to question 7.

## PART 23

### (Chapters LXX-LXXII)

#### LEXICAL TASKS

**I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

1) audacity; 2) callous; 3) despicable; 4) disguise; 5) woe; 6) luxury; 7) mourning; 8) vivacious; 9) sincerity; 10) tremulous; 11) valiant.

**II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Arise, beat, hang, hear, let, lie (*лгать*), lie (*лежать*), pour, raise, sing, spend, stride, swing, take, teach, wear.

**III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) audacity	a) annoy, trouble;
2) callous	b) be willing to do smth;
3) cordial	c) daring bravery or rudeness;
4) despicable	d) deserving to be despised;
5) dim	e) full of life and high spirits;
6) feel up to doing	f) great sorrow;
7) insistently	g) honesty and lack of deceit or falseness;
8) irk	h) needing to be done, answered or dealt with;
9) make amends	i) not bright; not easy to see;
10) make much of	j) pay for or show one is sorry for some harm, unkindness, damage, etc. he has caused;
11) mourning	k) the clothes worn to show grief at the death of smb;
12) tremulous	l) think smth or smb is important and worth thinking of or paying attention to;
13) sincerity	m) unkind, without sympathy for the sufferings of other people;
14) valiant	n) very brave;
15) vivacious	o) warmly friendly.
16) woe	

**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

- Charlie admitted that, ... *some extent*, he was guilty, and he claimed he was eager *to make amends* ... *Kitty* ... *everything* he had ever done wrong.
- Could you *do* ... *me favour*? *Keep* ... *my way*!
- Discussing problems with my close people is a real *relief* ... *me*.
- Having a hot bath after a long day of work *brings me* ... *life*.
- Hugh *bore himself* ... *courage* admirable in his hopeless position.
- I *don't feel* ... *going* for a walk in such windy weather.

7. I hate *to be ... an obligation ... anybody*.
8. I hate *to put you ... trouble* but I have nobody else to ask for help.
9. I really *feel ... the children* who have to live in orphans' homes.
10. I cannot trust anybody in such serious a matter. I *will see ... everything* myself.
11. The dog *snatched ... a piece of meat* and rushed off in the bush.
12. There is no use *making pretences ... yourself*: the situation has gone out of our control!
13. What can we do *to make ... the sufferings* she has gone through?
14. Your *unconcern ... your future* is surprising.

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. After a long working day Careen *didn't want to do the cleaning*. (234)
2. Ben's *warm* desire to comfort her in her *grief* after her parents' death *helped* Cathy *to revive*. (236), (231), (229)
3. Dan's ability to *demonstrate* such a *heroic* resolution under the circumstances can't but arouse respect. (228), (230)
4. How are you going *to compensate* the deficit? (234)
5. How can you be so *heartless*? Your behaviour is simply *disgusting*! (228), (229)
6. I am afraid I have *to bother* you again *with* my presence in your house. (232)
7. I sincerely *sympathize with* you in your *sorrow*. (234), (231)
8. *In a manner* he is right. (229)
9. Jeremy didn't even try to *conceal* how much he was *annoyed* by Heather's company. (231), (203)
10. My parents *have always thought very high of Chris*, but in my opinion he is quite ordinary. (235)
11. Will you be so kind as *to take care of buying* the tickets? (231)
12. You can rely on him being always ready *to do you a service*. (232)

**VI. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) *безучастность* к происходящему; 2) умеренная *роскошь*; 3) *быть высокого мнения о ком-либо*; 4) *выхватить* из рук; 5) *держаться подальше*; 6) *дрожащий* голос; 7) *жизнерадостное* поведение; 8) *загладить вину перед кем-либо*; 9) *настойчиво* требовать; 10) *нетерпимый* к чужому мнению; 11) *неясные* перспективы; 12) *сердечный* приём; 13) *сочувствовать* чужому горю; 14) *тщательно скрывать*.

**READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

**Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. Did Kitty plan to stay in Hong-Kong for a long time? What did she need to do there?
2. What was the first thing Kitty felt she should see to having arrived in Hong-Kong?
3. Who met Kitty in Hong-Kong?
4. What suggestion did Dorothy Townsend make? Did Kitty accept it?
5. Did Kitty find the Townsends' house comfortable?
6. What did Kitty and Charlie talk about when they met?

**Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. Why did Kitty feel ashamed of not weeping when Walter died? What prevented her from weeping? What was the main lesson she learnt from the events of the past few weeks? What were her real feelings aroused by her husband's death? In what way did his death change her life? How had her attitude to her husband changed during their living in Mei-tan-fu – did she start to appreciate him / to like him?
2. Why did Kitty look forward to her arriving in Hong-Kong with horror?

3. What kind of freedom did Kitty seem to acquire? How did it change her perception of the world around and the future which was awaiting her?
4. Why did Kitty decide that she would need a mourning dress in Hong-Kong?
5. What did Kitty feel when she saw Dorothy Townsend meeting her? What traits of character, new for Kitty, did Dorothy show? Was she sincere in her compassion? Why did Kitty want Dorothy to go away though she was moved by the unexpected kindness?
6. Why did Dorothy insist that Kitty should stay in her house? What had been her initial opinion of Kitty? Why had she changed it? How does this change of opinion characterise Mrs. Townsend's personality?
7. Why was Kitty unwilling to accept Dorothy's invitation? Why couldn't she still refuse definitely? Why was it laughable for her that Mrs. Townsend wanted "to make amenities" to her? What provoked "a slight feeling of impatience" in her?
8. What, in Kitty's opinion, had made Charles Townsend support his wife's idea to invite Kitty to stay with them? What feelings did she think he would experience in her presence? What feelings did she have for him?
9. How did Charlie behave greeting Kitty in his house? Did he have a proper understanding of what Kitty's life had been like in Mei-tan-fu? Why his remarks about cocktails brought on her mind the vision of the dead beggar she had seen in Mei-tan-fu?
10. Retell Part 23. In the conclusion say what traits of character the three personages involved revealed in course of the events described in the chapters under consideration.

## PART 24

### (Chapters LXXIII-LXXV)

#### LEXICAL TASKS

- I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.

1) alert; 2) weary; 3) amiable; 4) approve; 5) balderdash; 6) bereavement; 7) discreet; 8) compunction; 9) fragile; 10) insolence; 11) luxurious; 12) prudence; 13) rapture; 14) superiority.

## **II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Bereave, burn, drink, drive, forgive, keep, seek, shoot, sob, spring, tear, think, win.

## **III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) alert	a) ability to think carefully before taking actions;
2) balderdash	b) additional, beyond what is usual or necessary;
3) be a brute to smb	c) as a result of purposeful planning;
4) bereavement	d) behave towards smb as a rough, cruel and insensitive person;
5) by design	e) change from one state into another;
6) extra	f) cheat, deceive;
7) insolence	g) disrespectful rudeness;
8) look upon smb	h) foolish talk or writing, nonsense;
9) loyalty	i) forgive each other after a quarrel or conflict; restore one's friendship;
10) make friends	j) great joy and delight;
11) prudence	k) have an opinion of smb;
12) rapture	l) in a state in which one is greatly troubled by anxieties and difficulties;
13) shift into	m) lively, energetic;
14) take smb in	n) occasion of losing one's close relative through death;
15) under a strain	o) very tired, esp. after a long journey or work.
16) weary	

**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. A woman in love is easy *to take* ... .
2. Charles skillfully *took charge* ... *the conversation* at table.
3. Charlie swore that he *had fallen head* ... *ears* ... *love* ... *Kitty*.
4. Chris *faces* ... *the privations* of life bravely.
5. Everybody tried *to cheer* ... *Kitty*.
6. How can you *be such a brute* ... *a person* whom you called your friend?
7. I will gladly *keep* ... *your company* till the other guests come.
8. Joanna's behaviour in this situation can *be* only *approved* ... .
9. Kitty's hurt feelings *played a bad trick* ... *her*.
10. Nobody would be able *to live* ... *so much strain*.
11. Pamela had never *looked* ... *Freddy* as a possible husband but some time later their friendship *shifted* ... *love*.
12. Their meeting had certainly been *arranged* ... *design*.
13. What *conclusion* have you *come* ... after studying the papers?
14. Why are you ever *getting* ... this or that sort of *scrape*?
15. Doris cut herself off the world ... *her bereavement*.

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. Clegg *has got into a trouble* again! (243)
2. I have always *considered* you to be my friend. (241)
3. I think we will need some *additional* chairs to seat all the invited. (240)
4. I *think your decision* to change the job *is right*. (238)
5. I would be very grateful to you if you *lead the conversation* at the meeting. (237)
6. I'm afraid we are going *to encounter* the problem of workforce pretty soon. (242)
7. I'm not going to listen to this *nonsense* another minute longer! (239)



8. In the course of the conversation Charlie grew more and more *lively*. (237)
9. Kitty was determined not to let Charles *cheat* her again but her attempts to resort to her *reason* failed. (239), (245).
10. After Walter's death Kitty was tortured with *pangs of conscience*. (244)
11. Pregnant women's mood easily *changes from* happiness *into* gloom. (245)
12. The hostess's *friendly* manner helped the guests feel comfortable. (241)
13. The *pleasure* of Charlie's lips on hers was almost unbearable. (246)
14. What can we do *to raise your mood*? (237)

**VI. Substitute the marked expressions with their antonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. Are you sure of your wife's *unfaithfulness*? (243)
2. Being always *unpleasant* with everybody won't do you any good. (240)
3. Her *energetic* speech didn't produce any impression on the audience. (240)
4. Hilda made an impression of a *strong* woman but appearances are deceitful. (240)
5. Maria's *inferiority* prevented her from efficient communication with people. (237)
6. The hotel struck me as the most *sordid* place I had ever been to. (240)
7. To tell the truth, I have never meant *to quarrel* with you. (244)
8. Your behaviour is too *imprudent* to let us win the competition. (240)

**VII. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) без *сожаления*; 2) *благоразумное* поведение; 3) *хрупкое* телосложение;
- 4) *дополнительная* плата; 5) жить *под гнетом* забот; 6) оказаться *по уши* в долгах; 7) оскорбительная *надменность*; 8) *составить кому-либо* компанию; 9) *помирился*; 10) *преданность* идеалам; 11) *прийти к выводу*; 12) *приятная* внешность; 13) *сыграть плохую шутку с кем-либо*.

## READING COMPREHENSION TASKS

### **Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. Who took charge of the conversation during Kitty's first luncheon at the Townsends'? What was the talk about?
2. What services was Charlie going to do for Kitty?
3. What kind of social life did Kitty participate in?
4. What was Kitty doing when Charlie came to speak to her in private?
5. How did it happen that they were alone?

### **Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. Did Kitty enjoy Charlie's table-talk? How did Dorothy participate in the conversation? Was Kitty absolutely at ease with them? Why?
2. What picture of Charlie had Kitty created in her mind living in Mei-tan-fu? Did it differ much from Charlie's actual image Kitty observed at table? What was the reason for Kitty to alter her lover's image thinking about him in Mei-tan-fu? What did she feel looking at him now?
3. What effect did the comforts of the Townsends' house produce on Kitty? How did the colonial society treat her? Why? Why did she miss Waddington's company?
4. Why did Charlie wait for a few days before making an attempt to speak to Kitty in private? Why didn't she try to avoid such a talk? Why did she feel "completely mistress of the situation"?
5. Was what Charlie said to justify himself reasonable? Was Kitty right pointing out his egotism as the genuine driving force of his actions? Why was Charlie so sure that he and Kitty could make up and "be friends"?
6. Why did Kitty start to cry when Charlie made a facetious remark about Walter's death though she hadn't cried before? Was Charlie sincere in his condolences? What made him follow Kitty in her room – did he really regret his hurting her feelings?

7. What made Kitty yield to Charles's caresses? When did she start to lose her self-control? What part of her personality did Charlie appeal to?
8. Make a monologue in the name of either Charlie or Kitty. Speak about the events of the past few days since Kitty's arrival in Hong-Kong, render the dialogue in Kitty's sitting-room giving reasons for the personage's behaving this or that way, reveal their emotional background. Finish with a general evaluation of the situation and prospects of the nearest future.

## PART 25

### (Chapters LXXIV-LXXVIII)

#### LEXICAL TASKS

#### **I. Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

- 1) vast; 2) courteous; 3) equanimity; 4) fatuous; 5) foul; 6) hostile; 7) imbecile; 8) incessant; 9) lust; 10) morbid; 11) perplexity; 12) resolute; 13) roguish; 14) soaring.

#### **II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Beg, beseech, cling, fling, fly, hang, hear, heave, kneel, make, meet, nod, offer, prefer, raise, regret, see, sip, swell, teach, write.

#### **III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) broadminded	a) compare to;
2) disown smb	b) continuous over a long period of time, never stopping;
3) dread smth	c) disagreeable or unfair; dishonest;
4) fatuous	d) feel great fear or anxiety about;
5) foul	e) get smth back;
6) incessant	f) great in amount or esp. in area;
7) liken oneself to	

8) lust	g) meet smb accidentally;
9) perplexity	h) of a very high level;
10) regain	i) refuse to accept as one's own; say that one has no connection with;
11) roguish	j) shameful and evil;
12) run across smb	k) slightly dishonest and fond of playing tricks or making troubles;
13) soaring	l) strong (sexual) desire; eagerness to possess smth;
14) take advantage of	m) the state of feeling confused or worried because of inability to understand or answer;
15) vast	n) very silly without seeming to know it;
16) vile	o) willing to respect the opinions and behaviour of other people, even if very different from one's own.

**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

- Don't forget to give my love to Henry if you happen *to run ... him* in London.
- His *lust ... money and power* was more like obsession.
- I am afraid we have *next ... nothing* to live on for the rest of the month.
- In the crowd of strangers Nick was glad *to catch sight ... a familiar face*.
- Kate never misses a chance *to take advantage ... the situation*.
- Kitty tried to justify herself *... least ... her own eyes*.
- Little children often *liken themselves ... fairy characters*.
- Little Jerry's parents *doted ... him*.
- My little brother is *the living image ... our mother*.
- Stop shouting right now! *What has come ... you?*
- Try to get him on the phone *... all costs*.
- Why *fly ... a passion* over such trifles?

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. At the platform Greg *noticed* some people watching him. (255)
2. Black *wrath came over* him. (255)
3. His *decisive* tone made everybody understand that they would have to obey. (258)
4. I do consider myself rather *tolerant* but this is too much even for me! (253)
5. I don't know what I can *compare* it *to*. (248)
6. I *met* Pat *quite by chance* walking in the park. (254)
7. In her *annoyance* Linda spoke without mincing her words. (255)
8. Last night the rain beat on the roof *continuously* and I couldn't sleep. (255)
9. Leon *becomes furious* at the mentioning of his treacherous wife's name. (258)
10. Stop behaving like *an idiot*! (247)
11. The boy *adored* his dog who was his only friend. (257)
12. The *cunning* smile on Tom's lips made Helen suspect that he was *insincere* with her. (254, 255)
13. The detective interviewed the suspect but the latter said *practically nothing*. (250)
14. The feeling of complete *loneliness seized* Mary. (248), (247)
15. This is the most *stupid* remark you could have made! (254)
16. Try to recover your *balance*: it's no time to go to pieces. (257)
17. We must *by all means* reach the destination before sunset. (249)
18. You'd better not let your *high* ideas delude you. (248)
19. Your anxiety over such unimportant matter is almost *unhealthy*. (253)

**VI. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) в полной *растерянности*; 2) в своих *собственных* глазах; 3) во что бы *то ни стало*; 4) воспользоваться *преимуществом*; 5) *восстановить*

*душевное равновесие*; 6) *враждебный* взгляд; 7) *души не чаять*; 8) *завладеть* чьим-либо умом; 9) затаить *обиду*; 10) *мерзкая* погода; 11) *нездоровое* любопытство; 12) *необъятные* просторы; 13) ослепленный *яростью*; 14) *отречься* от своих слов; 15) полное *одиночество*; 16) *страшиться* будущего; 17) *точная копия* своего отца.

## READING COMPREHENSION TASKS

### Recall the Contents of the Story:

1. What did Kitty do when Charlie left her alone?
2. What made Dorothy visit Kitty in the evening?
3. Where did Kitty go the next morning?
4. Was it difficult for her to get a ticket? How was the problem solved?
5. Whom did Kitty contact to announce her immediate return to England?
6. What business did she have to complete before leaving Hong-Kong?
7. Who visited her when she was collecting her personal items? What “official” and what private reasons did he bring to justify his visit?
8. What letter did Kitty receive from her mother on her way to England? What news did it bear?
9. What news did Mr. Garstin’s letter bring Kitty?
10. What did Kitty learn from her sister’s letter?
11. What did Mr. Garstin’s telegram announce?

### Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading:

1. Did their lovemaking change Kitty’s attitude to Charlie? Her judgement of herself? What situation from the beginning of the book (see ch. XV) is replicated when Kitty comes up to her dressing-table to watch herself in the mirror? What differs these two situations? What changes in Kitty’s personality do these differences reveal?

2. Why did Kitty repent this single lovemaking with Charlie so bitterly though she hadn't regretted her love affair with him before? Was she quite fair to herself? What effect did Dorothy's evening visit produce on Kitty?
3. Why was Kitty in such a hurry to leave Hong-Kong?
4. Why had Kitty hesitated to go to her house? Why did she decide to see to her and Walter's personal items kept in the house though she didn't really care for them? Why didn't she want Dorothy to go to her house with her?
5. In what condition did Kitty find her house? What impression did it make on her?
6. What did Kitty feel when Charlie visited her in her house? Why was it important for Charlie to know if it was their lovemaking that made Kitty hasten her departure? Why did he care about her attitude to him?
7. What did Kitty say to irritate Charlie? Why did she want to get him emotionally involved? What idea helped Charlie to regain his good humour? Why did this idea please him?
8. How did Kitty's inner state change during her journey to England?
9. What thoughts of parents-children relations were brought to Kitty by her mother's letter? What made her think about her death in childbirth as a solution of many difficulties?
10. Retell Chapters LXXVI-LXXVII. In the conclusion say how the events of these chapters told on Kitty's self-esteem and inspired a new stage of her development (for ideas see ch. LXXVIII).

## PART 26

### (Chapters LXIX-LXXX)

#### LEXICAL TASKS

- I. **Transcribe, read, translate the following words and restore the context from the chapters.**

1) acknowledge; 2) acquire; 3) anguish; 4) buoyant; 5) divine; 6) domineering; 7) endure; 8) feign; 9) intrigue; 10) vehement; 11) scheme; 12) proficiency; 13) reminiscence.

## **II. Give the three forms of the following verbs.**

Apply, burst, bury, dispel, learn, occur, pay, read, rob, sell, sleep, spread, stroke, suffer, utter, wind, wring,

## **III. Match the words with their definitions and restore the context from the book. ONE WORD IS EXTRA!**

1) anguish	a) cause to feel anxious and uncomfortable, esp. in a social situation;
2) consolation	b) exactness;
3) embarrass	c) having a low opinion of oneself and a high opinion of others;
4) feign	d) make clever dishonest plans;
5) frank	e) make sounds or produce words, sometimes with difficulty;
6) harsh	f) open and direct in speech and manner;
7) humbly	g) pretend to have or be; put on a false air of;
8) infinite	h) return to the usual state; become less;
9) meekness	i) send a telegram;
10) misery	j) showing cruelty and lack of sympathy; severe;
11) precision	k) smth/smb that gives comfort during a time of sadness or disappointment;
12) scheme	l) the quality of being ready to accept others' actions and opinions without argument;
13) subside	m) think smth normal and not possible to happen any other way;
14) take for granted	n) without limits or end.
15) utter	
16) wire	



**IV. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb and explain what the marked expressions mean.**

1. After many years of working as a nurse, Susan had acquired certain *proficiency ... guessing* her patients' needs.
2. Everything in his life is *arranged ... striking precision*.
3. Have you *made ... your mind* where to go on holidays?
4. I'll be *frank ... you*: we have no chances to win.
5. I'm afraid I have to decide your argument ... *favour ... none of you*.
6. If I were in your shoes I wouldn't *take his disposition ... you ... granted*.
7. It's no easy matter *to bring ... children* in modern conditions.
8. Kitty knew she had no rights *to make any claims ... her father's love and care*.
9. Nancy is used *to domineering ... other people*.
10. Nobody knows what *life has ... store ... them*.
11. The cat came up to Pat *to be stroked ... the head*.
12. The pet dog was the only *consolation ... the old woman* in her loneliness.
13. The struggle between his wishes and his duty was not long and he *surrendered ... the latter*.
14. Why are you ever *complaining ... your misfortunes*?
15. You can't be completely *independent ... public's opinion*.

**V. Substitute the marked expressions with their synonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. After the ovation *grew quieter* the winner addressed the public with a thank-you speech. (262)
2. Cockroaches' *place of living* covers the whole earth. (261)
3. Don't try to *imitate* indifference: your face is easy to read. (262)
4. Hardly anybody can *guess* what joys and sorrows the future *has prepared* for us. (260), (269)
5. He always checks everything himself with almost morbid *exactness*. (261)

6. He is easy to **confuse**. (267)
7. His astonishment was so great that he couldn't **pronounce** a word. (260)
8. How can you **have any claims** on his kind disposition after you have let him down so treacherously? (266)
9. I can't understand how you can **stand** such humiliation! (259)
10. It takes much training **to obtain** such a **skill in scheming** as Mrs. Garstin had had. (260), (260), (261)
11. It took Kitty only a few minutes to **decide** to accept Walter's proposal. (268)
12. The retired star spent her days writing down her **memories** of the past days of fame. (269)
13. The wounded man's face was distorted with **pain**. (269)
14. Unwillingly, he **submitted to** his wife's entreaties. (266)
15. When did you **telegraph** them the news? (259)
16. Your **superior** behaviour arouses people's annoyance. (261)

**VI. Substitute the marked expressions with their antonyms from the chapters (the number in brackets denotes the number of the page). Make all the necessary changes.**

1. He was quite **reserved** in expressing his opinion. (268)
2. His knowledge of the subject is quite **limited**. (260)
3. It's no use asserting your opinion so **superiorly**: people won't listen to you. (269)
4. Mary's **strong will** jumped to the eye. (261)
5. Mrs. Garstin was very **tender** with her younger daughter. (261)
6. Nothing seems to be able to change his **weary** expression. (269)
7. Such **heavenly** matters are of no interest for me. (262)
8. The boy's **sluggish** resistance made no effect on his parents. (267)
9. The dog looked at the master with an expression of complete **happiness** in the eyes. (266)
10. What made you **deny** your fault, I wonder? (264)

**VII. Translate the phrases into English, paying special attention to the marked words. Make your own sentences with these phrases.**

- 1) *признать* свои ошибки; 2) *жаловаться на* соседей; 3) *воспитывать* детей; 4) единственное *утешение*; 5) *главствующее* положение; 6) пригодный для *жилья*; 7) *резкие* слова; 8) отказаться *в чью-либо пользу*; 9) *независимый от* родителей; 10) *бесконечная* благодарность; 11) *земные* тревоги; 12) обманчивая *покорность*; 13) *погладить* по голове; 14) *радужное* настроение; 15) *терпеть* боль; 16) *яростно* сопротивляться.

**READING COMPREHENSION TASKS**

**Recall the Contents of the Story.**

1. Who was at home when Kitty arrived at Harrington Gardens? Where did she find him?
2. Where did Kitty go after a short talk to her father?
3. Who joined Kitty in her mother's bedroom?
4. What did Kitty and her father talk about at dinner?
5. What promotion had Mr. Garstin got?
6. How did Kitty decide to arrange the next part of her life?

**II. Questions and Tasks for Analytical Reading.**

1. How did Mrs. Garstin behave during the period of her last illness? What traits of character did she reveal? What Mrs. Garstin's personal features did her bedroom preserve?
2. What new outlook of her mother's personality did Kitty adopt looking at Mrs. Garstin on her deathbed? What did she feel? What differed her dead mother from the other dead persons Kitty had seen before?

3. How did Doris behave at her mother's deathbed? Did she feel a greater affection for their mother than Kitty? Why didn't Kitty cry? Why did she regret it? Why didn't Doris visit her father?
4. How did Mr. Garstin behave when Kitty came into his study? Why was he nervous? Why did he start to bring excuses for his reading a newspaper? Why didn't he dare to smoke in his daughter's presence? Why did he start to speak to Kitty about her troubles?
5. What feeling did Mr. Garstin experience after his wife's death? Why did he try to hide it from his daughter? Why was she able to guess what he felt? Was his inner state somehow corresponding to hers? What feelings did she have for her father? How did she estimate their relations – in the past and in the present?
6. What perspectives did the new position he had accepted and his wife's death open for Mr. Garstin? Why did he try to convince Kitty that she would be more comfortable living in London when she expressed her wish to join him? What feelings did he experience? Why did he agree to his daughter's joining him though he didn't really want her company?
7. Why did Kitty decide to join his father though she realised they were not close at all? Why was it so important for her that he should accept her willingly? What did she do to convince him that she wanted to stay with him not because she needed to be taken care of but because she felt attached to him? Did his attitude to her change somehow in course of their talk? Did she manage to convince him?
8. Why did Kitty want her future child to be a girl? How did Kitty's personal development tell on her idea how she should bring up her daughter?
9. What was Kitty's anticipation of the future? How do the philosophical ideas she had learnt from her friends in Mei-tan-fu reunite in her new perception of life?

10. Recall the epigraph to the book. The line is taken from Percy B. Shelly's poem, the whole text of which is as follows:

*Lift not **the painted veil which those who live**  
**Call life:** though unreal shapes be pictured there  
 And it but mimic all we would believe  
 With colours idly spread, - behind, lurk Fear  
 And Hope, twin Destinies; who ever weave  
 Their shadows, o'er the chasm, sightless and drear.*

The translation of this poem in interpretation of K. Chemen may help you to understand the original lines better:

*Не поднимайте расписных завес,  
 Носящих имя жизни, – с их цветными  
 Картинами несбыточных чудес;  
 Страх и Надежда прячутся за ними,  
 И лишь для нас имеют цвет и вес  
 Пустые тени, сотканные ими.*

Make the analysis of the epigraph in general and in connection with the book's events.

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**по роману С. Моэма «Разрисованный занавес»**  
**(S. W. Maugham «The Painted Veil»)**  
для студентов начального этапа обучения

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