

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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**ЧИТАЙТЕ С ПОЛЬЗОЙ И УДОВОЛЬСТВИЕМ
READ WITH PROFIT AND PLEASURE**

**Учебно-методические материалы
для студентов III курса факультета английского языка**

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От авторов

Настоящее пособие к книге С.Мозма “Луна и грош” предназначено для студентов старших курсов институтов и факультетов иностранных языков. Оно имеет целью развитие навыков и умений зрелого чтения, говорения и совершенствование лексической и грамматической сторон речи.

В пособии представлены задания для формирования различных видов чтения: просмотрового (skimming), поискового (scanning) и экстенсивного (extensive). Проверка понимания прочитанного осуществляется при помощи разнообразных заданий; согласиться или опровергнуть, вопросов, выбора правильного ответа из нескольких, завершения предложений, комментирования, перифраза и т.д.

Большое внимание уделяется развитию лексико-грамматических навыков – расширению активного и пассивного словаря для описания человека, чувств, состояний, взглядов, а также произведений живописи.

Упражнения на предлоги и артикли введены в пособие на том основании, что даже студенты старших курсов допускают большое количество ошибок в их употреблении. Делается также акцент на наблюдение в контексте и употребление сослагательного наклонения, представляющего серьезные трудности на любом этапе обучения.

Кроме того, многие задания направлены на развитие общеучебных, интеллектуальных и творческих способностей, требующих сравнения, анализа, аргументации, формирования умозаключений, а также умения работать в разных режимах – индивидуально, в парах и в группах.

В пособие также включены задания на перевод, что соответствует требованиям новой программы.

Чтобы создать условия для более эффективной работы, пособие построено по принципу рабочей тетради, поэтому студенты могут выполнять большинство заданий непосредственно на его страницах. Задания составлены таким образом, что они могут использоваться в качестве дотекстовых, послетекстовых, выполняться дома и на уроке.

WILLIAM SOMERSET MAUGHAM

Somerset Maugham was born in Paris in 1874. His parents died when he was very little that's why the boy was brought up by his uncle a clergyman.

Maugham's father was a solicitor to the British Embassy. He was a great traveller for those days. He had been to Turkey, Greece, Asia Minor and in Morocco. He had a considerable library of travel books. Evidently William took after his father. It was his cherished desire from childhood to see different continents, and as soon as he got the opportunity he set out to realize his dream.

At the age of ten the boy was sent to England to attend school. In 1890 he went abroad and studied at the University of Heidelberg (from which he returned in 1892). As his parents destined him for the medical profession, he became a student at St. Thomas's hospital, in London. This was a valuable experience to him and later he wrote that he didn't know a better training for a writer than to spend some years in the medical profession.

His experience in treating the sick in the slums of the working class areas gave Maugham material for his first work "Lisa of Lambeth" (1897), a realistic novel characterized by a powerful photographic portraiture of life, which shocked the conventional tastes of philistine bourgeois readers. After that, although he had taken his degree in medicine and become a fully qualified doctor, he decided to devote his life to literature.

Soon after the publication of his first novel Maugham went to Spain and then travelled to all parts of the world. He visited Russia, America, Africa, Asia and the Polynesian Islands, and wherever he was, he always sought material for his books. He was a keen observer of life and individuals.

Somerset Maugham wrote 24 plays, 19 novels and a large number of short stories, in addition to travel books and an autobiography.

Few of his plays have stood the test of time. He is primarily a short story writer and a novelist. The most mature period of his literary career began in 1895, when he published one of his most popular novels, "OF HUMAN BONDAGE". Thought a good deal of the book is clearly based upon and inspired by Maugham's personal experiences, the novel should not be regarded as autobiographical.

His other well-known novels are “THE MOON AND SIXPENCE”, “THE SUMMING UP”, “CAKES AND ALE” (1930), “THEATRE” (1937), “THE RAZOR’S EDGE” (1944).

Somerset Maugham triumphed not only as a novelist but as a short story writer as well. He produced some of the finest stories in modern English literature. They are usually very sincere, interesting, well constructed and logically developed. No matter how many times you read them, they always give you the same feeling of freshness and excitement, that you experienced on the first reading. Many of Maugham’s stories are set in foreign lands where the author was as at home as he was in his native England. They were inspired by his travels in China, Malaya, Borneo, Siam and many other countries. His rich experience of life and his acute insight into human nature gave Maugham an analytical and critical quality which found its expression in the vivid depiction of characters and situations.

Maugham believes that the charm of the story lies in its interesting plot and exciting situations, but we cannot share this opinion: his own stories, though they are indeed interesting and exciting, at the same time convey deep thought, keen observation, and sharpness of characterization.

Maugham was strongly influenced by De Maupassant and Chekhov in his story-writing. Like his great predecessors, he shows people of various occupations and belonging to different social groups. Moreover his sympathy invariably lies with the common people.

Though Maugham does not give a broad panorama of contemporary society, does not go deep into social problems and denounce the contemporary social order, he shows many different aspects of life. Every novelette of his is a piece of vivid realism, original, deep and exciting. He is equally at his best in his tragic stories and in his humorous ones. Maugham’s skeptical view enabled him to reveal many a bitter truth concerning things as they were. The object of the author’s scorn is the conventionality of modern man, his narrow-mindedness and hypocrisy, his religious fanaticism.

His most popular stories are “RAIN”, “THE UNCONQUERED”, “GIGOLO AND GIGOLETTE”, “THE MAN WITH THE SCAR”, “THE LUNHEON”.

Chapter 1

I. Read the chapter and say if the statements are true or false. Tick them off in the table on the right. Support your choice by quotations from the chapter.

	True	False
1. The narrator considered Ch. Strickland to be a genius.		
2. Ch. Strickland won unanimous admiration of art-lovers in his life-time.		
3. The first person who rescued Strickland from oblivion was his son.		
4. Maurice Huret's judgement of Strickland's art was wrong.		
5. Maurice Huret wrote about Strickland to establish himself as an art critic (promote his own career).		
6. Robert Strickland drew a true portrait of his father and aroused the interest of his father's admirers (whetted their appetite for his art).		
7. Dr. Weitbreeht-Rotholz, being an admirer of Strickland's art brought out the worst in the painter's biography and character.		

II. Match these words and phrases with their definitions. Recreate the situations in which they were used.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1) authentic | smth that cannot be disputed |
| 2) curious | to sharpen or excite |
| 3) to torment | not influenced by personal interest or feelings |
| 4) incontestable | genuine, known to be true |
| 5) disinterested | to meet and mix with people |
| 6) ignorant | to cause severe suffering |
| 7) to whet (appetite) | falsely making oneself appear to be virtuous |
| 8) to rub shoulders with | or good |
| 9) hypocrisy | eager to learn |
| | knowing little or nothing |

III. To whom do these phrases refer:

Ch. Strickland? (Ch.S) the narrator? (n) M. Huret? (MH) Robert Strickland?
(RS) Dr. Weitbrecht-Rotholz? (WR)

Mark them in the table with corresponding letters.

authentic genius	
blaze the trail	
extreme ignorance of painting	
an object of ridicule	
incontestable authority	
to whet the appetites	
in the highest degree original talent	
disinterested passion for art	
he made enemies rather than friends	
later judgements confirmed his estimate	
kindly temper	
industrious habits	
moral disposition	
strange tormented and complex personality	
to whitewash	
throw a chill on the admirers	

IV. Now say in short using these and other words from the chapter what each of the above characters wrote about Strickland.

V. Discuss in pairs:

- Why are the reminiscences about Ch. Strickland so contradictory?
- Why were art specialists greatly interested in Strickland's art?

VI. Choose a quotation that you find particularly interesting. Read and comment on it in class.

VII. Support or challenge the following statements and comment on them:

“... the most interesting thing in art is the personality of the artist.”

“... art is a manifestation of emotion and emotion speaks a language that all may understand.”

VIII. What is the message of this chapter?

Chapter 2

I. Read through the chapter fairly quickly and answer these questions:

1. Why did the narrator decide to write a book about Ch. Strickland?
2. In what should the writer seek his reward and what should he ignore? Why?
3. Why did the narrator keep writing his moral stories?
4. Do you believe him?

II. Read attentively paragraphs 4 and 5 and write in two or three sentences what they are about. Do you think it is still true nowadays?

III. What did the narrator dislike about the younger generation? Write down the phrases he used.

IV. Translate into Russian the following phrases (in writing): ... I saw him not infrequently...

... I find myself in a position to throw light on knew him in the flesh

... to find release from the burden of his thought as dead as mutton ...

V. Comment on these statements: “A painter’s monument is his work.”
 “The pendulum swings backwards and forwards. The circle is ever traveled anew.”

“But I should be thrice a fool if I did it for ought but my own entertainment.”

VI. Express the main idea of this chapter in short. (1-3 sentences).

Chapter 3

I. Look for the answers to these questions:

1. Under what circumstances did the narrator get into the world of letters?
2. How had the world of letters changed since that time?
3. What did the narrator feel when he joined the world of letters? Why?
4. What were the people like?
5. Did the narrator think highly of them?

II. Decide which of these qualities apply to the narrator: bold, shrewd, impudent, timid, observant, cynical, understanding, bashful, boring. Provide proof for your choice. Provide proof using: if he had been/hadn't been... he wouldn't have said/done smth.

III. Give synonyms from the chapter for these words and phrases:

timid	
anxious	
to pluck up courage	
to feel ill at ease	
to hide	
to stir the public	
to use in the best way	
to visit often	

Reproduce the situations in which those synonyms were used in the chapter.

IV. Write the English for the following:

искать знакомство с кем-либо	
безвкусно одетый	
принять кого-то за другого	
обсуждать достоинства	
отомстить кому-либо	
едкий юмор	

V. Draw an illustration for this chapter.

Chapter 4

I. Look at the three questions below and then read the chapter to find the answers:

1. Under what circumstances was the narrator introduced to Mrs. Strickland?
2. What was his, first impression of Mrs. Strickland?
3. What did the narrator get to know about Mr. Strickland?

II. Scan the chapter and comment on these sentences:

1. “She gives luncheon-parties.” Why such an answer?
2. “You’ve only got to roar a little, and she’ll ask you.” Why “roar”?
3. “She wants to be in the movement.”
4. “... he’s something in the City.” Why “something”?

III. Find the word or phrase in the text which means the same as:

to feel ill at ease	
stubbornness	
to consider smth to be	
to live not far from	
simple	
to be in high spirits	
very good advice	
to be curious about	

IV. Decide which of the following qualities apply to Rose Waterford and which refer to Mrs. Strickland: unaffected, malicious, intelligent, simple, perverse, cynical, friendly disposed to people, a lion-hunter, shrewd. Provide facts to prove your choice. Use the structure: “If she hadn't been malicious, she ...”

V. Speak about Mrs. Strickland using these phrases:

a lion-hunter rave about, feel friendly disposed, set a conversation going, to be in the movement, to have a passion for reading, to live a larger life.

Chapter 5

I. Skim the chapter, mark true (t) or false (f) statements and explain why.

1. During the summer the narrator and Mrs. Strickland saw much of one another.
2. Mrs. Strickland was an admirable house-keeper.
3. According to Mrs. Strickland, her husband was an immensely interesting man.
4. Rose Waterford admired Mrs. Strickland.

II. Find the nouns in the chapter which go with the following adjectives:

formidable _____

blistering _____

neat and cheerful _____

reflective _____

charming _____

admirable _____

candid _____

sedate _____

typical _____

III. Complete these sentences and build up situations around them:

1. Mrs. Strickland had the gift...
2. She managed her surroundings...
3. There were photographs in the drawing room...
4. He doesn't pretend to be...
5. If they hadn't taken a fancy to each other ...

IV. Sum up all the information about the Stricklands (return to chapters 2, 4).

Chapter 6

I. Scan the Mrs Strickland's note to the narrator.

Identify its style: formal, informal, miscellaneous. Why? Find the words and the structures to prove it. Why such a style? Rewrite the note changing its style to less formal.

II. Add several words from the chapter for the following chains of synonyms:

to omit, neglect, ...
to look unpleasant, hideous, ...
ordinary, usual, ...
substantial, heavy, ...
having merit, deserving respect, ...
boring, humdrum, ...
tiredness, exhaustion, ...

III. Complete these phrases:

to be bored _____

it was neighbourby _____

with an air of well-satisfied _____

he was scarcely a _____ to a woman who

he was probably a _____ member of society

IV. Recreate the situation in which the following phrases were used:

to stop the gap, to owe smth to smb, to meet with indifference, to part with relief, an air of prosperity.

V. Explain: a K.C. -...

the House -

VI. Answers these questions using the phrases from the above exercises:

1. How did the narrator find himself at Mrs. Strickland's party?

2. What were the people like?
3. What did they talk about?
4. What was Mr. Strickland like?
5. What words express the narrator's attitude to such parties?

VII. Complete these sentences in writing:

1. Mrs. Strickland wouldn't have invited the narrator if ...
2. The narrator wouldn't have accepted Mrs. Strickland's invitation if...
3. The narrator might have been better impressed with Mr. Strickland if...

Chapter 7

Get into groups of 3 and discuss these questions:

1. Why was Mrs. Strickland glad to show the narrator her children?
2. What did the narrator think of their family lifestyle?
3. Why did the narrator say there was something alarming in such easy delights?
4. How do you visualise the development of the plot in the next chapter?

Chapter 8

I. Skim the chapter and then entitle it.

II. Write out words and phrases describing feelings.

III. Now study the following questions and then read the text again to find the answers.

1. What did Rose Waterford look like when the narrator ran across her in Jermyn street?

a) terribly upset	c) overtired
b) unhappy	d) excited

Chapter 9

I. Read the chapter in order to find out:

- a) what evidence suggests that Mrs. Strickland had suspected nothing
- b) why, according to the narrator, Mrs. Strickland wasn't quite sincere
- c) what reason(s) there might be for Strickland's escape from London.

II. Match Russian words and phrases with their English equivalents.

супружество	tenancy
срок аренды	deserted partner
скрывать	catch sight of
поверхностные знания	catch smb up
покинутый партнер	sketchy knowledge
заметить	wedlock
догнать кого-л.	conceal
ладить	get on well

Recall the situations in which they are used in the chapter.

III. Summarise the chapter.

Chapter 10

I. Arrange the following sentences in logical order:

- I was taken aback.
- I promised to do all I could to bring him back.
- I found her alone.
- I was curious to see the letter, but had not ventured to ask for it.

II. Read the chapter again to find out the answers to these questions:

1. Why did Mrs. Strickland wish the narrator would come to her place?
2. How did he take her request?
3. Why was he taken aback?

4. Why didn't Mrs. Strickland wish Colonel MacAndrew would go to Paris?
5. How had Charles and Amy met?
6. Was Mr. Strickland planning to return to his family? Why not?
7. Why was Mrs. Strickland sure that her husband had been unfaithful to her?
8. Was she going to divorce Charles? Why not?
9. Was she ready to let bygones be bygones? Why?
10. What did she wish the narrator would do?
11. How did the narrator feel about it?

III. Scan Strickland's note on p. 50. Classify the style (formal / informal / miscellaneous). Why?

IV. Translate the following sentences:

1. I was taken aback.
2. Fred is set on going.
3. He'll only make things worse.
4. Fred would fly into a passion.
5. I don't want to pry into what doesn't concern me.
6. To what do I owe this honour?
7. I stole a glance at her.
8. She was immersed in thought.
9. We always got on very well together.
10. She went on talking somewhat at random.
11. It's all so incredible.
12. My decision is irrevocable.
13. ... he is not himself.
14. Mrs. Strickland's voice broke again.
15. ... we'll let bygones be bygones.
16. Tell him that our home cries out for him.

V. Reproduce the chapter. Use the underlined words and phrases in ex. IV.

VI. What do you predict might happen in Paris on the narrator's arrival?

REVISION AND EXTENSION

Chapters 1-10

I. Give English equivalents to or explain the following words and phrases:

authentic

incontestable

disinterested

hypocritical

to throw light on

to know smb in the flesh

to make the best of smth

to frequent

to feel ill at ease

to summon up courage

to live in the same neighbourhood

to be in a good humour

to give admirable advice

to consider smb to be

to have passion for

to have sketchy knowledge

to be set on doing smth

to let bygones be bygones

to be taken aback

to fly into a passion

II. Complete the sentences with the words and phrases above.

1. He is always in a good humour, he never ...
2. Though she was really taken aback by his actions she decided to ...
3. Even though they never got on well ...
4. Simon was shaking in his shoes but...
5. Though they live in the same neighbourhood as many Hollywood celebrities ...
6. Having only a sketchy knowledge of painting ...
7. In spite of his incontestable authority ...
8. If not for his disinterested passion for art ...
9. Had he not been so taken aback ...
10. Being hurt and embarrassed she ...

III. Use the words and phrases from exercise I either in your summary of several chapters of “The Moon and sixpence”, or your individual reading books or situations of your own (at least 10 of them).

IV. What is the Russian for:

irresistible passion for art, to whet the appetite, ignorant, to rub shoulders with, to torment, hypocrisy, to blaze the trail, an object of ridicule, kindly temper, industrious habits, moral disposition, complex personality, to seek refuge, to seek reward, to release from the burden, to be set on doing smth.

V. Complete the sentences using hypothetical clauses:

1. But for Strickland’s complex personality, ...
2. If not for Strickland’s irresistible passion for art, ...
3. Strickland blazed the trail to modern art otherwise ...
4. He didn’t possess a kindly temper or a highly moral disposition otherwise ...
5. Had Strickland sought his reward in fame ...
6. Strickland’s painting wouldn’t have been an object of ridicule, if ...

VI. What words collocate with:

admirable	to seek
worthy	to excite
formidable	to whet
genuine	to whitewash
incontestable	to rub
blistering	to conceal
incredible	to inspire
irrevocable	to be bored

VII. Speak about Strickland or any character of your choice using the words and phrases from exercises I, IV and VI.

VIII. Give the English for:

делать честь кому-либо, совать нос в чужие дела, взывать к сочувствию, быть тронутым, от чьего-либо имени, поверхностные знания, заметить кого-либо. / что-либо, простить, безвозвратный, невероятный, бессвязно говорить (идти наугад), погруженный в свои мысли, быть неприятно удивленным, скучный, усталость.

IX. Translate these sentences into English.

1. То, что вы суετε нос в чужие дела, не делает вам чести.
2. Собравшись с мужеством и преодолев усталость, он продолжил свой путь.
3. Он был тронут ее страстной любовью к искусству.
4. Она не искала награды и признания, потому что была искренне предана театру.
5. Ее первый успех разжег ее интерес к литературе.

X. Make up a story starting with “Once an incredible incident happened to me when ...”. Use the words and phrases from the exercises above.



Use the vacant space in the revision units to make your own notes.

Chapter 11

I. Read the chapter and entitle it.

II. Answer these questions:

1. Where did the narrator find Mr. Strickland when he arrived in Paris?
2. What was their meeting like?
3. How did the chapter end?

III. Read the dialogue between the narrator and Mr. Strickland (p. 55). Compare it with the imaginary dialogue on p. 49. How do they differ? Why?

IV. Choose the appropriate attributes for the following nouns:

place	trusted
building	shabby
house	wounded
quarter	ill-famed
vanity	sullen
look	sumptuous
friend	respectable

V. Fill in the gaps with prepositions:

to be puzzled __, to play a trick __ smb, to appeal __, __ comparison __,
to be overcrowded __, __ behalf of

VI. Rephrase the following sentences and comment on them:

1. During the journey I thought over my errand with misgiving.
2. ... she dreaded the tongue of scandal.
3. ... my spirits rose as I approached Paris.
4. It occurred to me that Strickland had concealed his address.
5. I went in only to be able to tell Mrs. Strickland that I had done my best.

6. There was no sign of the abandoned luxury that Colonel MacAndrew had so confidently described.

Chapter 12

I. Translate the words and phrases and reproduce the sentences in which they were used: to get over smth, to be nettled, affrontery, abominable, to keep smth to oneself, to start afresh, ingenious, sordid, callousness, vehement, cunning.

II. Match the following questions with the answers:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| - Has it <u>occurred</u> to you that your wife is frightfully unhappy? | - I preferred to <u>keep it to myself</u> . |
| - What makes you think you have any talent? | - I can learn quicker than I could when I was eighteen. |
| - Why didn't you tell her? | - She'll <u>get over</u> it. |
| - Do you think it's likely that a man will do any good when he starts at your age? | - I've got to paint, |

III. Recall the situations in which these sentences were used:

1. His cordial agreement... cut the ground from under my feet.
2. His brief answer was so scornful that it made my question ... seem absurd.
3. His answer was no answer.
4. The chances are a million to one against it.

IV. How does the conversation characterize Mr. Strickland? Look for the prompts in the chapter.

V. Discuss with your partner how Mrs. Strickland might take the news the narrator would bring her?

Chapter 13

I. Answer these short questions to this short chapter:

1. Where is the scene laid?
2. Does the scene add to Strickland's characteristics?

II. Match these English phrases with their Russian equivalents:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) to decline a proposal | разговорчивый собеседник |
| 2) to be flattered | отклонить предложение |
| 3) in pidgin French | быть польщенным |
| 4) hackneyed phrases | на ломаном французском |
| 5) a fluent talker | пробираться |
| 6) to make one's way | доложить о твердом отказе |
| 7) to report stout refusal | избитые фразы |

Use these phrases in sentences of your own.

III. Comment on the following sentences:

1. I dare say it would have been more seemly to decline this proposal.
2. Colonel MacAndrew at least would have thought well of me if I had been able to report my stout refusal to sit at the same table with a man of such character.
3. In his place I should have been more embarrassed and less calm.
4. I could have got all the women I wanted in London.

IV. Points to consider:

- a) Why didn't the narrator decline Strickland's proposal?
- b) Why did the narrator introduce the incident in the tavern?
- c) What traits of Strickland's character are revealed in chapters 12 and 13?

Chapter 14

I. Read out the statements in the chapter you strongly agree or disagree with.

II. Add nouns from the right column and translate them into Russian.

to set _____	conscience
to understand smb's _____	boredom
far-fetched _____	explanations
to be seized by _____	motives
to appeal to _____	in order

Recreate the situations in which they were used.

III. Add prepositions:

- to be dependent __ smb __ smth
- to be independent __ smb __ smth
- to be content __ smb
- to make nothing __ it
- to be justified

IV. Answer these questions:

1. Why wasn't the narrator content with himself?
2. Why did Strickland's behaviour disconcert the narrator?
3. Why did the narrator draw back in horror from Strickland?
4. Why did the narrator say that Mrs. Strickland was well rid of her husband?
5. With what does the author compare conscience and what is its role in society?
(Quote close to the text).

V. Sum up what you have learnt about Ch. Strickland's character. Do any of his traits appeal to you?

Chapter 15

I. Read the chapter and complete these sentences:

1. When I reached London I found waiting for me an urgent request that I...

2. Mrs. Strickland's sister ... had the efficient air, as though...
3. Mrs. Strickland frowned a little. She was searching ...
4. I hesitated a little. I knew that I had ...
5. Mrs. Strickland gave me a look in which I read no great friendliness, but did not answer. Perhaps, I...

II. Answer these questions:

When the narrator broke the news about Strickland's decision to stay in Paris, Mrs. MacAndrew said, "Things are not so bad as I thought." Mrs. Strickland said, "He'll never come back." Comment on their responses.

1. Which of them is right in your opinion?
2. Why didn't Mrs. Strickland want her husband back?
3. How does it characterize her?

III. Which of the qualities below can be referred to Mrs. MacAndrew, and Mrs. Strickland?

understanding	mild
supportive	vindictive
domineering	strong-willed
encouraging	malicious
efficient	charitable
brisk	selfish
conceited	bitter
cultured	unscrupulous
self-sacrificing	weak good-humoured

IV. Choose the appropriate attribute for the nouns given below:

disease	dowdy
air	squalid
manner	queer

creatures	efficient
women	brisk
gown	good-humoured
way	bitter
scene	unscrupulous
humiliation	effective
	loathsome

V. Match the beginnings of these similes with their endings.

Choose 2 or 3 and build up situations around them.

as mad	as a lord
as helpless	as a judge
as timid	as a hatter
as sober	as a rabbit
as drunk	as a fly in a spider's web

VI. Write Russian equivalents:

not to make head or tail of smth _____
 to get the better of (dismay) _____
 to turn smb's head _____
 to give the rope _____
 to be sick to death _____
 to take smb for granted _____

Use them in situations different from those in the chapter.

VII. Write out from the chapter the sentences with Oblique moods.

Chapter 16 (Version 1. To be done in class)

I. Look at these words and phrases and guess what this chapter is about: a woman of character to conceal one's anguish brave and cheerful to be penniless to earn one's living to profit by to provide for.

II. Now read the first sentences of all the paragraphs and see, if your guess was right.

III. Look through the chapter and find the answers to these questions:

- How did Mrs. Strickland behave?
- Did she believe the narrator that her husband hadn't eloped with a woman?
- What did she wish the narrator would say to people about her husband's departure?
- How did she earn her living?

IV. In groups of 3 or 4 discuss and report to the class:

- Why was Mrs. Strickland more anxious to listen to the troubles of others than discuss her own?
- Why did she speak of her husband with pity?
- Why did she insist that her husband had eloped with a woman?
- Why was it comparatively easy for Mrs. Strickland to earn her living?

Chapters 16, 17 (Version 2)

I. Say whether these statements are true or false:

1. Mrs. Strickland was often ready to pour her heart out to people.
2. She didn't believe that her husband had left England by himself.
3. She had to take care of her children by herself.
4. The MacAndrews lived in strained circumstances.
5. Mrs. Strickland started her business as an estate agent.
6. She had made a success of her business.
7. She was very proud of her success.

II. Comment on the sentences:

1. What followed proved that Mrs. Strickland was a woman of character.
2. Whenever she spoke of her husband it was with pity. Why?

III. Look for the synonyms for these words and phrases:

to hide one's anguish; get a reputation; significance; to provide for oneself;
to begin anew; to change; to lower (in the social scale); to become an actress /
actor; to agree to smth; revengeful; to make more noble.

IV. Look for the opposites for these words and phrases:

indifferent

to attach importance

in strained circumstances

to fail in smth

dignified to rise (in the social scale)

broad-minded

forgiving

V. Sum up what you have learnt about Mrs. Strickland's character.

(Use "if", "otherwise", "but for").

Chapter 18

I. Seek for the sentences that characterize Dirk Stroeve. Write them out and underline the key words and phrases.

II. What traits of Dirk Stroeve's character do the following sentences, parts of sentences speak for?

1. ... he earned a fair amount of money, and they (his fellow- painters) did not hesitate to make free use of his purse.
2. ... his feeling; so easily aroused...
3. ... he could not bear malice...
4. He writhed under the jokes, practical and otherwise, which were perpetually made at his expense...

III. Pick up sentences with these words and phrases from the chapter:

to make ... habitable

love of art

an object of ridicule

contempt for...

to arouse (about feelings)

at smb's expense

delicate

acute

to be quick to do

to discover talent

IV. Match these adjectives with the nouns:

old conversation

sincere master

acute English

true appreciation

generous enthusiasm

delicate praise

queer feeling

enthusiastic praise

gesticulating criticism

V. Find synonyms for:

clown, jester –

condition of being looked down upon –

to feel contempt –

impudence –

thankfulness –

active ill-will, desire to harm others –

VI. Sum up what you have read about Dirk Stroeve and characterize him as a person and a painter. Begin with: So far as I could make out; according to the narrator / chapter. Use also: firstly, secondly... lastly.

Chapter 19

I. Say whether these statements are true(t) or false(f):

	True	False
1. Dirk Stroeve was anxiously waiting for the narrator to come.		
2. Dirk worshipped his wife.		
3. His wife gave no sign of a deep feeling for her husband.		
4. Mrs. Stroeve had never met Mr. Strickland.		
5. Dirk Stroeve didn't think highly of Strickland as a painter.		
6. Dirk's new picture couldn't leave the narrator indifferent.		

II. Scan paragraph 4 starting with “He had the same ...”

Identify the type of this text. Copy out the adjectives from paragraph 4.

Which of them comes first if you start describing Stroeve’s appearance.

Draw a geometrical figure that might suit Dirk Stroeve best.

Do you find any harmony between his inner world and the surface?

Why? Give support from the book. Describe Dirk as close to the text as possible.

III. Turn to the paragraph starting with “She flushed ...”. Comment on these sentences:

1. It was a figure that might have appealed more to the sculptor than to the costumier.
2. But when Stroeve spoke of Chardin it was not without reason.

IV. Where does this chapter support the idea that Stroeve “was quick to discover talent?”

V. Provide synonymous words and expressions for the underlined parts of the sentences:

1. It was charming to be welcomed with so much eagerness.
2. He bombarded me with questions.
3. He was heart-broken because he had no whiskey, wanted to make coffee for me, racked his brain for something he could possibly do for me.
4. His face was perfectly round, and he had a very high colour...
5. She flushed a little, embarrassed by the passion in his tone.
6. ... Dirk Stroeve, eager for praise and naively self-satisfied, could never resist displaying his work.
7. He had already recovered his good-humour.

VI. Turn to paragraphs 2 and 5.

Paraphrase several of the sentences, thus expressing Stroeve's regrets.

Chapter 20

I. Answer these questions:

1. What did Mr. Strickland look like now that the narrator met him again? What did it speak for?
2. When Mr. Strickland said, "I've never seen him in my life," did he sound sincere? Why?

II. Extend these parts of sentences to situations:

1. ... it was torn and strained, threadbare, and it hung upon him loosely, as though it had been made for someone else.
2. ... without Stroeve's babble the conversation would have been difficult.
3. Not out of charity...

REVISION AND EXTENSION**Chapters 11-20**

I. Give English equivalents to or explain the following words and phrases:

ill-famed quarter

wounded vanity

trusted friend

sumptuous hotel

far-fetched explanations / plans

to be seized by desire / boredom

to appeal to smb's conscience / sympathy

unscrupulous

not to make head or tail of smth

to get the better of smb / smth

to give the rope

broad-minded

to set about smth / doing smth

to get over smth

to make no bones about smth

to be nettled

to work oneself up (into some state of mind)

to be tortured by remorse

whereabouts

obscure

II. Complete these sentences with the phrases from exercise I.

1. Mrs Brodie knew she was to blame for her children's misfortunes that's why she ...

2. Being unscrupulous he ...
3. He wished he knew ...
4. The information ... was very obscure.
5. It was useless to ...
6. Emily was unable to ...
7. Being nettled by this injustice ...
8. If Julia had known what to do, she ...
9. Had Margaret been wiser ...
10. If only Tom had been kinder to her ...

III. Fill in prepositions and translate the phrases into Russian:

to play a trick ___ smb; to appeal ___ smb; ___ behalf ___ smb; to be puzzled ___ smb / smth; to depend ___ smb ___ smth; to be independent ___ smb ___ smth; to be justified ___ smb / smth; to profit ___; to provide ___ smb; contempt, love ___ smb.

IV. What words collocate with the following (give as many as you can; if necessary look them up in the dictionary):

ill-famed

sumptuous

acute

generous

efficient

to acquire

to be seized with

deep-rooted

absurd

V. Write derivatives of these words:

to depend	acute
to deny	just
to bring up	generous
to persuade	sincere
to convince	obscure
to obsess	ignorant
	sense
	courage

VI. Give the Russian for:

человек с сильным характером, быть охваченным паникой, быть одержимым, выбить почву из-под ног, льстить, отклонить предложение, мстительный, готовый принести себя в жертву, милосердный, властный / деспотичный, злой, принимать как должное, вскружить голову, унижение, зарабатывать на жизнь, без копейки, скрывать душевную боль, стесненные обстоятельства, придавать значение, держать в секрете, начать с нуля, быть довольным, оправдывать, проявлять острый интерес к чему-либо.

VII. Translate these sentences into English.

1. Его злой, мстительный, деспотичный характер и отсутствие принципов разрушили жизнь его детей.
2. Его компания потерпела крах (обанкротилась), он остался без копейки и ему пришлось все начать с нуля.
3. Поль Гоген был так одержим живописью, что не придавал значения ни отсутствию денег, ни болезням.

4. Джейн была так эгоистична, что принимала самопожертвование своей матери как должное и ее никогда не мучили угрызения совести.
5. Его предложение льстило ей, но она его вежливо отклонила. У нее были более далеко идущие планы.



Use the vacant space in the revision units to make your own notes.

Chapter 21

I. Read the chapter briefly and complete these sentences:

1. We ate in silence. I felt him looking at me now and again, but I took no notice.
I meant...
2. I showed not the least interest in him, and at last... Strickland was distinguished from most Englishmen by...
3. Strickland looked upon privation as...
4. He (Strickland) kept his eyes fixed on mine (the narrator's) till I had finished, and then...

II. Write out sentences with hypothetical clauses (8-9).

III. Write the opposites:

reasonable	to take notice
frequently	to lose
similar	to hold smth dear
luxury	to feel ill at ease
highly-reputable	to approve of smb
rude	to start working
happiness	
measurable	

IV. Explain the difference between:

to be awarded	vs	to be rewarded
to cease	vs	to give up
to approve of smth	vs	to approve smth

V. Study these phrasal verbs in the context and use them in your own sentences.

to break into (a smile)

to give up (a comfortable house)

to make out (so far as I could make out, ...)

to go through

to set about (finding some way)

VI. Which of these words are related to Strickland:

passionate, indifferent, curious, delicate, insincere, frank, despicable, monosyllabic, contemptuous, gifted, sociable, easy-going, ambitious, malicious, sensual

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. How did the narrator force Strickland to conversation?
2. What did Strickland tell the narrator about his life in Paris?
3. How did Strickland paint?
4. Why didn't he want to sell or exhibit his pictures?

Write down key-words for every answer

Chapter 22

I. Read the chapter and extend these sentences to the size of situations:

1. The narrator led a very regular life in Paris.
2. He looked in often on the Stroeves.
3. The narrator and Stroeve went one day to a picture-dealer.

II. Explain the underlined phrases:

1. I read a page here and there, and made acquaintance with a great many authors whom I was content to know thus desultorily.
2. ... I saw her put out of countenance...
3. He gave me a look of appeal, so that I might put things right.
4. And how, then, will you recognize merit?

Use these phrases in sentences of your own.

III. Reproduce the conversation with the picture dealer. Do you think Strove was right about Strickland's pictures?

Chapter 23

I. Here is a sentence from this chapter:

“I do not know why Strickland put up with me.”

“Do you?”

What was peculiar to their relations?

II. Recall whose words are these:

1. Wouldn't it make you uncomfortable if I went and hanged myself because I'd been turned out of my room as I couldn't pay the rent?
2. I should have liked you better if you hadn't made that ingenuous appeal to my sympathies.
3. I should have despised you if you'd been moved by it.

Turn these sentences into indirect speech.

III. Suggest the English equivalents from the chapter for the following Russian words and phrases:

довольно часто	
примириться с ...	
не признавать обязательств	
быть в хорошем расположении духа	
искренность чувств	
вызвать симпатию	
застигнуть кого-л. врасплох	
беззащитный	
нуждаться в деньгах	
давать деньги в заем	
раскаяние	
обращать внимание	

Chapter 24

I. Answer these questions:

1. Why hadn't Stroeve and the narrator seen Strickland for 2 or 3 weeks?
2. Stroeve had made up his mind to have nothing more to do with Strickland, hadn't he? Then, why did he of a sudden decide to get in touch with him?
3. Was it easy to get in touch with Strickland?
4. How did they finally find Strickland?
5. Did Strickland welcome them?
6. What state was Strickland in?

II. Develop these sentences from the chapter into situations:

1. He had made up his mind to have nothing more to do with him.
2. He hated the thought of Strickland spending Christmas Day by himself.
3. Stroeve grew more and more distressed.
4. It struck me that one might find his address.
5. There were five in the immediate neighbourhood...
6. Luck favoured us.
7. I saw that he was panic-stricken.
8. Now, be reasonable. Let me make you comfortable.
9. He looked round the squalid attic in dismay.
10. He was a practical little fellow, and without delay set about making bread-and-milk.

Use the underlined phrases in sentences of your own.

III. Reproduce this chapter in the narrator's / Stroeve's name.

Chapter 25

I. Read the chapter and note which of the characters said the following.

Explain what they meant.

- “Do you think if you were ill he would stir a finger to help you?”

- “Tell her it’s a matter of life and death.”

- “You drive me to distraction.”

- “He must be treated with infinite tact.”

Use the underlined phrases in sentences of your own.

II. Scan the chapter and say which of the characters was

moved

impatient

on the verge of tears

astonished

perplexed

embarrassed

terrified

bewildered

agitated

shaken

puzzled

Explain why.

III. Pay attention to the sentences with Oblique moods (write out or mark them). Why are there so many of them?

IV. Suggest the English for the following:

грязный чердак

умолять кого-либо

печальный

необъяснимый ужас

домашние сцены

быть на грани слез

ужасная дыра

доводить до сумасшествия

измученные глаза

сбивать с толку

навредить

оказать хорошую услугу

V. Now answer these questions:

1. Why did Dirk wish the narrator would accompany him to his studio?
2. Why did Blanche refuse to take Strickland into the studio? Quote what she said. Say what she did.
3. When and why did she give in?

Chapter 26

I. Skim the chapter and divide it into parts. Write out the key-words for each part.

II. Develop these statements adding more details.

1. The narrator had never known a more difficult patient.
2. Dirk Stroeve nursed Strickland with tenderness and sympathy.
3. Blanche proved herself not only a capable, but a devoted nurse.
4. When Strickland began to get up, he was nothing but skin and bone.

III. Complete these sentences:

1. At one time it looked as though ...
2. I found him ...
3. Stroeve deliberately did absurd things ...
4. Blanche was quick to ...
5. It seemed as though ...
6. He was a little puzzled ...
7. It was surprising that ...
8. It was a good thing ... otherwise ...

IV. Translate the following phrases into Russian:

to offer effective resistance	
detestable / abominable	
to be put out	

to be out of season	
in a good humour	
to excite ridicule	
to forestall smb's wants	
to take turns with smb	

V. Fill the gaps with prepositions:

1. She insisted _ doing her share.
2. Stroeve was delighted _ her.
3. He was a little puzzled _ Blanche's behaviour.
4. He was possessed _ a devil.

VI. Sum up what you have learnt about each character.

Chapter 27

To be done in class.

I. Before reading the chapter look at the words below and guess who they might describe:

startled	to excite a smile
disconsolate	to cut an absurd figure
woebegone	distressed
harassed	ridiculous

II. Scan the chapter and explain what had happened.

III. Complete this sentence:

Nothing like that would have happened if...

IV. Discuss these questions:

Why did Stroeve refuse the narrator's help?

Begin with: It was strange / natural that...

What turn would the events have taken, if Stroeve had brought the narrator to his studio?

Chapter 28

I. Read the chapter and look for the answers to these questions:

1. What surprised the narrator when Stroeve came to him a week later?
2. What was the news that struck the narrator most?
3. How did the narrator take it?
4. How did he try to console Stroeve?
5. When did Stroeve guess that his wife was in love with Strickland?
6. Why did blind rage seize Stroeve?
7. How did he part with Blanche?
8. What turn might the events have taken
 - if the narrator had been in the studio?
 - if Dirk Stroeve had behaved differently?
 - if Strickland had refused to stay in the studio?

II. Complete these phrases:

1. I had been dining _____
2. It was not liquor that had driven him _____
3. He could hardly get _____
- 4.... she can't bear _____
5. ... she had taken pains _____
6. If you have made a fool of yourself you must _____
7. Your wife doesn't _____ me as the sort of woman
8. But he was in very _____
9. My heart was _____

10. Have _____ on her.
11. Blind rage _____
12. Strickland was taken _____
13. ... he abandoned

III. Build up situations round the following sentences:

1. ... he laughed not as though he were amused but as though you were a damned fool.
2. I wished I had never spoken.
3. He went on whistling as though it had nothing to do with him.
4. He gave her a long look as though to impress on his mind the picture of her.

IV. Act out the conversation between the narrator and Strickland using the phrases above.

V. Which of the following describe Strickland, Blanche and Dirk Stroeve: noble, ungrateful, callous, trustful, resolute, decisive, merciless, ridiculous, weak, indifferent, helpless, strong-willed, emotional.

Chapter 29

I. Find 3-4 key sentences in the chapter and explain why you consider them important.

II. Explain and comment on this sentence:

“He preferred the anguish of jealousy to the anguish of separation.”

III. In small groups discuss this quotation:

“... when vanity comes into love it can only be because really you love yourself best. “

Report the results of your discussions to your group.

IV. Fill in the gaps with the words from the chapter and explain them.

- I couldn't ___ his weakness.
- I shall never ___ her.
- I felt slightly ___ at his lack of spirit.
- I must be ___ when she wants me.

V. Translate these sentences into Russian:

- He seemed to bear no resentment.
- It eases me to talk.
- She couldn't bear the sight of him.
- He had not expected Strickland to take him up on the spot.
- I wanted to punish myself for suspicions which were unworthy of me.
- Oh, poor child, what have I driven her to?

VI. Complete these sentences using the context of the chapter. Pay attention to Oblique moods.

1. It would be dreadful, if she...
2. They would only laugh at me, if...
3. If I held my tongue and pretended not to see, everything ...
4. He wished with all his heart that he ...
5. If I had only waited, ...
6. ... it would only pain poor Dirk, if I...

VII. Sum up Dirk's condition and feelings and the narrator's attitude to him. Use the vocabulary of the previous exercises.

VIII. What is your attitude to Stroeve's behaviour. What advice would you have given him concerning Blanche and Strickland?

Chapter 30

I. Choose a quotation from the chapter that you find most interesting and comment on it.

II. The narrator wrote that Strickland was a man without any conception of gratitude. Turn to the chapter for facts and proofs.

III. Answer these questions:

1. Why did the narrator say that Strickland was too great and too small for love?
2. Why did Blanche fall for Strickland? Do you agree with the argument given in the chapter?
3. What is the narrator's conception of love?

Comment on the following:

“It (love) makes a man a little more than himself, and at the same time a little less. He ceases to be himself.”

IV. Translate these phrases into Russian:

- out of jealousy / curiosity
- to betray one's friend's confidence
- to gratify a whim
- to uproot
- at the cost of smb's misery.

Whom do they describe?

V. Match the phrases (words) meaning approximately the same:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| to be perplexed | disaster |
| to know beforehand | great anguish |
| great or sudden misfortune | compassion |
| to be of no importance | to account for |

to explain, give reasons for	to cause suffering
pity for the suffering of others	to be puzzled
heartrending pain	to foresee
to inflict fortune	lack of courage
want of spirit	of no account

VI. What qualities of Strickland's and Stroeve's personalities are revealed in this chapter?

REVISION AND EXTENSION

Chapters 21-30

I. Explain these phrases:

to force smb to conversation; now and again; now and then; disreputable; to see with one's wind's eye; to move smb to tears, horror, sympathy; in a good humour; to form a casual acquaintance; to go up and down; to be panic-stricken; to have a glimpse; to turn to smb for support, advice; not to stir a finger; to be on the verge of (tears); to do harm; to drive to distraction; to recognize merit; to eat a humble pie; to take pains to do smth; his face fell; to be at hand.

II. Give English equivalents for:

to cease	to be hard up
to abandon	not infrequently
not ineffective	squalid
to be perplexed	to know beforehand
to give reasons for	compassion

can't bear

desultory

to be surprised

not to stomach smth

III. Complete the sentences using the words and phrases from exercises I and II.

1. We were pressed for time. Therefore we ...
2. I wished I could ...
3. Being tortured by remorse ...
4. If she had had more self-control ...
5. They hardly know each other as ...
6. If Julia hadn't been so distressed ...
7. It was natural Kitty ...
8. It was time they ...
9. Kitty felt as if ...
10. It was surprising ...

IV. Use these key words in short situations or choose your own key words from exercises I and II:

- 1) to be panic-stricken, to turn to smb for support, disreputable, not to stir a finger, now and then.
- 2) to have a glimpse, to recognise merit, to move to (tears), to turn to smb for (advice)

V. Give opposites to:

measurable

probable

defensive

reasonable

tolerable

frequently

reputable

to feel ill at ease

well-planned

to approve of

to be extremely unhappy

VI. Fill in prepositions:

to live ___ a loaf of bread; to have mercy ___ smb; to be ___ distress; to insist ___ doing; to be delighted ___ smb / smth; to be puzzled ___ smb / smth; to be possessed ___ the / a devil; to do smth ___ oneself; to be taken ___ surprise; to be astonished ___ smth, to be shaken ___ great emotion.

VII. Look up these phrasal verbs and write their meaning in English:

to be up to smth

to put smb out

to set about

to put up with smb

to make out

to pull through

to care for

to turn out

to set up

to be worn out

to give up

Write questions with them to ask to your groupmates in class.

VIII. Write derivatives of the following words and translate them.

pity

vain

despair

credit

distress

to approve

mercy

to resent

IX. Translate into Russian:

to live a life of spirit; pangs of hunger; to be hard up; to recognize merit; to get a commission; to be taken unawares / by surprise; can't bear the sight of smb / smth; to do a good / bad turn; to bear no resentment; to be startled; disconsolate; woebegone; harassed; to live on air; to be worn out; to pull through; to give up; to put up with.

Speak about a painter or a musician using these words.

X. What is the English for:

примириться с чем-либо; застигнуть врасплох; беззащитный; угрызения совести; взывать к сочувствию; вызывать сочувствие; в душе; переполнять (о чувствах); поразить кого-либо; нам повезло; это вопрос жизни и смерти; необъяснимый ужас; навредить; доводить до сумасшествия; отвратительный; предупреждать желания; выглядеть смешным (нелепым); проявить милосердие; быть охваченным яростью (отчаянием); приносить облегчение; тяжело на сердце; поймать на слове; сильное волнение; сделать усилие.

XI. Use the words to speak about your individual reading book or write a story about your own dangerous experiences.



Use the vacant space in the revision units to make your own notes.

Chapter 31

I. Read the chapter and formulate the contents in one sentence.

II. Why does the narrator say the following:

- “He (Stroeve) bore himself most unbecomingly.”
- “He expected sympathy but only excited ridicule.”
- “His want of spirit was exasperating.”

III. In which case might Stroeve’s behaviour not have aroused Blanche’s disgust and contempt? (Use “if-structures” in your answers)

IV. Suggest the English for the following:

устоять перед искушением	
вызвать насмешку	
вести себя неподобающим образом	
умолять кого-нибудь сжалиться	
подстергать кого-либо	
терпимость	
несчастный	

V. Why did the narrator suggest that Stroeve should go home for a while?
What picture did he draw in his mind?

VI. Imagine you are the narrator. What could you tell a friend of yours about Stroeve’s unbecoming behaviour. Use the expressions given above and hypothetical clauses.

Chapter 32

I. Skim the chapter and say what it is about (1-3 sentences).

II. Scan the chapter and answer these questions:

1. Whom did the narrator run into in the avenue de Clichy?

2. What did Blanche look like?
3. How did they spend the evening?

III. Give a detailed description of the narrator's impression of Blanche's appearance and behaviour.

Use the following phrases from the chapter:

inscrutable face

to give a clue to smth

a hint of dismay or bitterness

her face was a mask

a woman of violent passions, complicated character

to betray temper and cruelty

eagerness for adventure

the hand-to-mouth (existence)

intrigued

IV. What did the narrator wish?

V. What other episodes from the book could you retell using these words?

Chapter 33

I. Read the chapter and write out words and phrases the narrator used to describe Stroeve's feelings.

II. Why did Stroeve ask the narrator to write a letter to Blanche?

- he hoped she would come back
- he wanted her to count on him if some catastrophe happened
- to make up for his unbecoming behaviour
- for some other reasons

III. How does this letter characterise Stroeve? What did he mean saying “if the worst comes to the worst”?

IV. Fill in prepositions in these phrases:

1. Dirk Stroeve called _ me.
2. “Oh, but couldn't you tell _ her face?”
- 3.... great sympathy _ her
4. ... it doesn't matter much _ you
5. That answer of his seemed _ me strangely humiliating
6. Would have not the slightest affect _ her
7. She can count _ me
8. ... of being of service _ you.

V. Why does the narrator say that the proverb “You must lie on the bed that you have made” is false?

Do you agree with the arguments he gives?

VI. Do these proverbs mean the same as the above one? “As you brew, so you must drink.” “As you sow, so you reap.” “As you sow, you shall mow”.

Chapter 34

I. Skim the chapter and say:

- in what condition Dirk Stroeve was when he came to the narrator;
- why he was struck dumb;
- where Blanche was;
- whether she wanted to see Stroeve.

II. Find phrases in the chapter meaning approximately the same. Reproduce the situations in which they were used:

- to become suddenly angry

- to take oneself in hand
- to affect strongly
- to be angry with smb
- to be filled with great terror
- having no patience
- can't stand it
- to cause pity

III. Using these and the other expressions from the chapter describe Stroeve's and the narrator's feelings.

IV. Be prepared to discuss the following questions:

1. Why did the narrator fly into a temper several times when talking with Stroeve?
2. Why did Blanche commit suicide?
3. Why did she refuse to see Dirk?
4. Why was there frigid contempt in the doctor's tone?

Chapters 35, 36, 37

I. Read chapter 35 and choose the key-words and phrases to support the opening sentence.

II. The narrator doesn't write definitely why Blanche "refused to have him (Strickland) sent for." What are your suggestions?

III. Remember the sentences with these phrases: to stare into space, to distract smb, to be filled with compassion, for hours at a time, to be curious that...

IV. Read the other two chapters and select the key-words and phrases to support the opening sentences.

V. Reproduce the sentences with the following phrases and words: to be pitiful to, to console smb, the question of a day or two, condolence, heartless, merciful, to be bored with, the immediate future, to come to smb's rescue, to slacken one's pace, to put smth out of one's mind.

VI. Translate these sentences:

1. The circumstances of Blanche Stroeve's death necessitated all manner of dreadful formalities.
2. I was beginning to be bored with a tragedy.
3. You must try and gather together the threads again.
4. I put Stroeve and his sorrows out of my mind.

Chapter 38

I. Read the chapter and entitle it.

II. Which of the personages do these words characterize?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------|
| a) orderliness | b) spare |
| clean brightness | gnarled |
| cleanliness | silent |
| trim and spruce | upright |
| not a speck of dust | |
| neat | |
| tidy | |

III. These are the key words of one of the paragraphs: humble, inconspicuously, silent, content, meek, gentle.

What's the message of the paragraph?

What is the wisdom of life according to Dirk Stroeve? What do you think it is?

Discuss it with your groupmates.

IV. Dirk's father wished his son to become a carpenter. Why didn't he?

V. Complete the following sentences:

1. Dirk's father wished that his son ...
2. If Dirk had married the daughter of the neighbouring harness-maker, ...
3. It happened that Dirk had a knack for ...
4. They sent Dirk to Amsterdam so that he ...
5. Dirk's father and mother pinched and saved so that he ...
6. According to Dirk, it would have been better for him, if...

Chapter 39

I. Read the chapter once quickly, and answer these questions:

1. Why did Dirk Stroeve decide to go to the studio?
2. What surprised Stroeve there?
3. Who surprised the narrator?

II. Now read the chapter again to complete these sentences:

1. The apartment Stroeve entered filled him with

a) delight	c) pain
b) sweet reminiscences	d) fright
2. In the apartment he was very much impressed by Blanche's

a) neatness	c) self-possession
b) delicate feeling for art	d) letter
3. When Dirk first saw the canvas in the studio he

a) flung it against the wall	c) was seized with awe
b) hacked it to pieces	d) came nearer
4. When Dirk Stroeve invited Strickland to Holland, the latter replied that

a) he was going fishing	c) he had other things to do
-------------------------	------------------------------

b) he was glad to accept his invitation d) he would come there by himself
soon

III. Look at paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 and write out the words and phrases which mean the same as:

- a) in great sadness
- b) to be very much afraid
- c) to try hard / to have enough courage
- d) to suddenly wish to do smth
- e) in its proper place
- f) a sudden pain
- g) a sudden strong feeling (here: of horror)

Run over paragraph 5 and find the English equivalents for the following:

- h) обратить внимание на что-либо
- i) одолеть, взять верх (о чувстве)
- j) на мольберте
- k) рассмотреть что-либо спокойно

Read the paragraph beginning with “He gave a gasp” and find the Russian equivalents for the following:

- l) his head swam
- m) grief and jealousy and rage seized him
- n) he was inarticulate
- o) he clenched his fists
- p) he screamed at the top of his voice
- q) he was beside himself
- r) to hack the picture to pieces
- s)... he sought a large scraper

IV. Comment on the statement: “It seems to me that when vanity comes into love it can only be because really you love yourself best.”

V. Reproduce the chapter as Stroeve, using the words from the exercises.

Chapter 40

I. Read the chapter to find support for this statement: It was characteristic of him to display geniality with anyone who showed a disinclination to meet him.

II. Provide synonyms from the chapter for the following:

- a feeling of dislike or distaste ...
- warmly and sincerely ...
- quality of being kindly, sympathetic ...
- to take oneself in hand ...
- hateful, deserving to be hated ...
- to be short of money ...

III. Which of these adjectives might characterize Strickland and the narrator?

humorous	strong-willed
sardonic	self-confident
unscrupulous	unpredictable
ruthless	dominant
adventurous	arrogant
sensitive	self-centred
brutal	

Support your choice by the facts from the chapter. Begin your sentences with:

If he hadn't been ..., he ...

IV. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions where necessary:

repulsion__	to burden oneself__
occupied__	to ask__ smth
to go__ some errand	to stop__ the kerb
to be characteristic__ smb	to seek__ smb's society
to leave smb__ doubt	to borrow money__ smb
to walk__ smb's side	to seek__ refuge

Make up questions with these phrases to ask your groupmates in class.

Chapter 41

I. Answer the following questions with at least 3 sentences:

1. How does the chapter open?
2. Did Strickland feel ill at ease as he entered the narrator's apartment on his heels?
3. What did Strickland think of the picture in which he had portrayed Blanche?
4. How did Strickland regard the tragedy he had caused in the lives of people who had used him with so much kindness?
5. What made Strickland of a sudden tell the narrator the family story of the Stroeves?
6. Did Strickland suffer from pangs of remorse when it came to Blanche's death? What did he say about Blanche?

II. Give the meaning of the following word-combinations and recall the situations in which they are used in the text:

to be at pains to do smth, to destroy some picture, to be inhuman, to be a mere matter of curiosity, twinge of remorse, to sacrifice one's time, comfort, money for smb, to go out of one's way to do smth, to be a discerning fellow, to turn smb out

neck and crop, profound cynicism, to make sacrifice on smb's account, to be sore with smb (with oneself)

III. Sum up what you've learnt about Blanche. Draw her character sketch.

REVISION AND EXTENSION

Chapters 31-41

I. Explain in English these words and phrases:

a hand-to-mouth existence; to betray one's feelings / temper / cruelty / contempt; inscrutable face; to strike smb dumb; to fly into a temper; to be cross with smb; to have a knack for; to have a clue to smth / smb; to be at pains; to do smth; to keep the house like a new pin; to pinch and save; to have other fish to fry; to laugh up one's sleeve; to go out of one's way.

II. Give English equivalents:

to be unhappy	disgusting
lack of courage	to be short of money
to take oneself in hand	corrupted
to cause pity	warmly
to keep the house neat	to rely on smb
to depress smb	to be dumbfounded
to reason with	pricks of conscience
to go up and down	to save from death

III. What words collocate with:

to betray

to excite

to seek

IV. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

to be of service ___ smb

to go ___ an errand

to count ___ smb

to be characteristic ___ smb

to matter ___ smb

to burden oneself ___ smth

to have effect ___ smth

to seek ___ smb's society

to seem ___ smb

to seek ___ refuge

to leave smb ___ doubt

to walk ___ smb's side

to sacrifice smth ___ smb's account

to aim ___ smth

V. Write derivatives of:

to resist

prison

to humiliate

mercy

to tolerate

soft

to forget

grateful

to conquer

VI. Complete the sentences with the words and phrases from exercises I-

IV.

1. The situation was so absurd that I ...
2. Liza was sick and tired of ...
3. His behaviour was so inexplicable that ...
4. Though they were hard up ...
5. Although his behaviour was loathsome ...

6. I was so cross with him that ...
7. I couldn't help ...
8. In spite of the fact that they had lived together for 10 years ...
9. Feeling pricks of conscience ...
10. He sought the society of rich and influential people ...

VII. Complete the sentences with hypothetical clauses and phrases from the exercises above.

1. But for his want of spirit ...
2. It was a good thing they had someone to rely on otherwise ...
3. It was time ...
4. She felt as if ...
5. It was ridiculous Clara ...
6. If Paul hadn't had a knack for music ...
7. Leading a hand-to-mouth existence Tom wished ...
8. If only I ...

VIII. What is the English for:

устоять перед искушением; подстергать; умолять сжалиться; выбросить из головы; покорный; довольный; быть вне себя (от горя); совершить самоубийство; потерять дар речи; идти по чьим-то стопам; сломить дух; разбить сердце; если случится худшее; выгнать в шею; предвидеть катастрофу; прийти на помощь; оставить все в прошлом; избавиться от кого-либо; быть обязанным кому-либо; вырвать из когтей смерти.

IX. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Если бы он предвидел эту ужасную катастрофу, он бы не пришел к ней на помощь раньше.
2. Она хотела пойти по стопам отца.

3. Если случится худшее, он будет вне себя от горя.
4. Когда Сэм услышал о ее самоубийстве, он потерял дар речи. Его сердце было разбито. Он был вне себя от горя.
5. Нищета и унижения не сломили его дух. Своим успехом он был обязан своей матери. Если бы она не поддержала его, он бы бросил музыку.

X. Use the words from the exercises above to speak about your home reading book or a film you have seen.



Use the vacant space in the revision units to make your own notes.

Chapter 42

I. Read the chapter through fairly quickly in order to decide whether the following statements are true or false:

1. When Strickland invited the narrator to his studio he was surprised.
2. The narrator didn't expect his visit to be interesting.
3. Strickland's pictures at once filled the narrator's heart with awe.
4. Strickland's technique didn't impress the narrator at all.
5. But the colours took the narrator's breath away.
6. All in all the visit didn't leave the narrator indifferent.

II. Summarize the chapter.

Chapter 43

I. Read the chapter through to find support for the narrator's statement which concludes the chapter: "Strickland was an odious man."

II. Rephrase and explain the sentences:

1. Strickland was not a conversationalist.
2. His humour was sardonic.
3. Life was a confusion of ridiculous, sordid happenings. What is your opinion of the last statement? What sort of person could say it? What is your view of life?

Chapter 44

Read the chapter through and answer this question: How did the narrator find Strickland's views on painting? Why?

Chapter 45

I. Read the first paragraph through. Return to chapter 2, p.26. Now explain, why the narrator started to write about Charles Strickland when so much had already been written about him.

These words and phrases may be useful: but for, hazards, to throw light on, obscure, to know smb in the flesh, to come across smb, to be familiar with smb, to be favourable to smb, to find oneself.

II. Complete these sentences:

1. The circumstances in Tahiti were f_____ to Strickland.
2. It would seem natural that the narrator's visit to that remote island showed immediately r_____ his interest in Strickland.
3. Wellington is trim and neat and E_____.
4. Tahiti is a l_____green island.
5. The schooners moored to the quay are trim and n_____ the little town along the bay is white and u_____.
6. It is very hot. The colour d_____ you.

III. Try to revive the narrator's memories of Tahiti. What were they like? Begin your description from: According to the narrator, ...

IV. Translate the following sentences from the chapter into Russian paying attention to the underlined parts:

1. But for the hazards of a journey to Tahiti I should doubtless never have written this book.
2. To use the hackneyed phrase, here he found himself.
3. Tahiti is a lofty green island, with deep folds of a darker green, in which you divine silent valleys.
4. Everything is done with a great deal of bustle.

Chapter 46

I. Read through the chapter to answer these questions:

1. Who is the chapter centred around?
2. Why did the narrator start writing about Captain Nichols?
3. How did Captain Nichols find himself in Tahiti?
4. Where was he from?
5. Under what circumstances did Captain Nichols meet Strickland?
6. According to the narrator, was he a happy man? Why?

II. Comment on this sentence:

There is no object more deserving of pity than the married bachelor.

III. The author vividly described Captain Nichols.

Match the following nouns and adjectives from the description:

Shifty	hair
cut short	moustache
(deeply) lined	height
broken and discoloured	face
average	man
stubby grey	teeth
lean	eyes

IV. Read the description of his wife (from: I met his wife...) to answer this question:

What is the key adjective chosen by the author to vividly describe and characterize Captain Nichols' wife? Draw the portraits of Captain Nichols and his wife on paper and then orally using the words from the chapter.

V. Use these words and phrases from the chapter in sentences or in a situation of your own:

to be all good-fellowship, to be all heartiness, to be easy of approach, to be affable, (not) to put on airs, to earn smb's confidence / respect, agreeable acquaintance, entertaining talker, fertile imagination, to know / have a way to smb's heart.

Chapter 47

I. Read through this chapter. Divide it into 3 parts. Entitle the parts.

II. Make up 3 questions for each of the parts and answer them.

III. Find words and phrases in the chapter which mean the same as the following: (The paragraphs are given in brackets)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1) to make both ends meet (1) | 11) coarse from hard work (2) |
| 2) considered it as (1) | 12) realize that (2) |
| 3) the shortage of (1) | 13) was indebted to as the source of (2) |
| 4) got into the habit of (1) | 14) to challenge (3) |
| 5) suddenly (1) | 15) to bear patiently (3) |
| 6) behaved (1) | 16) released (5) |
| 7) on condition that (2) | 17) occasional jobs (6) |
| 8) reliable (2) | 18) a stroke of luck (8) |
| 9) without (2) | 19) began a voyage (10) |
| 10) very lively (2) | |

Reproduce the situations in which these words and phrases are used in the chapter.

IV. Complete the sentences using Oblique Moods:

1. If Strickland hadn't come to the end of his resources ...
2. Hadn't Strickland been down and out ...
3. Strickland wished ...

4. But for Tough Bill's vindictiveness ...
5. It was a good thing Strickland set off for Australia, otherwise ...

V. Give a short account of the events of this chapter speaking as Captain Nichols. Use sentences from ex. III and IV.

Chapter 48

I. Read the chapter. Make some notes about these questions:

1. Where did Strickland spend the last year of his life?
2. What was the attitude of the inhabitants of the island to Strickland?
3. What did the Jewish trader called Cohen tell the narrator about Strickland?

II. Who did the following words belong to and what made the character use them?

“Who would have thought that the overseer of my plantation on the peninsula, to whom I lent two hundred francs, had genius? “

III. Find a word or phrase in the chapter that means: (The paragraphs are given in brackets)

- 1) to take oneself in hand (1)
- 2) to become confused or over-excited (1)
- 3) to be short of money (2)
- 4) not to be able to understand smth (3)

Chapter 49

I. These are the key words of one of the paragraphs: under some circumstances, imposing presence, enormous proportions, catching laughter, vivacious eyes, hospitality.

Which of the characters is described in the paragraph?

Describe this character in detail (appearance and personality)

II. What does the chapter tell us about Strickland's arrival at the island?

Chapter 50

I. Complete these sentences with the words from the chapter:

1. I have an idea that some men are born o____ their due places.
2. Here is the home he s____, and he will settle amid s_____ that he has never seen before...
3. So far as human things can be p_____ it was certain that he would rise to the greatest h_____ of his position.
4. It created profound a_____ and wild r_____ were current.
5. There was a man ready to step into Abraham's s_____.
6. I have s_____ by it.

II. Give nouns to go with the following adjectives. Recall how they are used in the chapter:

puzzled	shabby
wild	modest
remarkable	straitened
profound	eminent

III. Fill in appropriate prepositions:

To play a second fiddle ____; to be ____ peace with; to congratulate ____ knighthood; remark ____ the change; to be ____ the staff; to enter ____ new duties; to step ____ smb's shoes; to rise ____ the greatest hights; to have nostalgia ____ home; hit ____ a place.

IV. Discuss the following questions with your groupmates.

1. What did the narrator mean by saying that some men are born out of their due place?
2. Do you think Abraham had character?
3. What meaning did Abraham attach to life?
4. What was Alec Carmichael's attitude to life?
5. Did Abraham make a hash of life?
6. Whose attitude to life and happiness to you share?

Chapter 51

I. Read the chapter about Strickland's marriage. Write questions for these answers:

1. He would come to Papeete every two or three months, when he wanted paints or tobacco or money, and then he would wander about like a lost dog.
2. It's time she settled down too.
3. Ata is a sensible girl, she doesn't expect any ceremony before the Mayor.
4. You must have seen pictures of her. He painted her over and over again...
5. Take your time and think it over.
6. Tiare smiled indulgently as she remembered the gaiety of a time long passed.

Work with a partner. Check your partner's questions.

II. Provide synonyms from the chapter for the following:

- nourishing meal
- to long to do
- careful forethought
- to make up a quarrel
- to go from place to place without any special purpose or destination
- quality which makes learning or doing things easy or simple
- reasonable, practical
- to be disgusted with smb

REVISION AND EXTENSION**Chapters 42-51**

I. Explain in English the following phrases:

to through light on smth; to put on airs; to keep body and soul together; to rise superior to circumstances; to be easy of approach, to be all heartiness; odd jobs; to make a hash of life; to listen with all ears; acute observer; to be at pains to do smth; a man of consequence; to play a second fiddle to smb; without ado; to rise to the greatest heights of a profession; to step into smb's shoes.

II. Give English equivalents to:

occasional jobs

shortage of smth

on condition that

to be without

suddenly

careful forethought

a nourishing meal

to long for smth

to get experience

to buy cheaply

horrible (extremely unpleasant)

lively

to be proud of smth

friendly

to disappear

an unpleasant unexpected event or news.

III. Use the expressions from exercises I and II to complete the sentences.

1. If S. Maugham hadn't been an acute observer of people ...
2. It was time he ...
3. It was strange he ...
4. Hadn't he made a hash of his life ...
5. It was a bad thing Kitty was vain of her beauty, otherwise ...
6. He behaved as if ...
7. The writer wished ...
8. He was sick and tired of ... otherwise he wouldn't have thrown up his career.
9. Townsend was all heartiness, otherwise ...
10. Martin could hardly ..., otherwise he wouldn't have been starved.
11. He wished he could ...
12. Michael was a trustworthy witness, otherwise / because ...

IV. Speak about Beethoven, Mozart or any other composer using these phrases:

a remarkable gift; to keep body and soul together; to be at pains; to rise superior to circumstances; like a thunder-clap; a clue to understanding; to do smth out of compassion; triumph of spirit over matter; to rise to the greatest heights of one's profession.

V. Fill in prepositions:

to be ___ peace with oneself

to congratulate smb ___ smth

to remark ___ the change

to be ___ the staff

to be vain ___ smth

VI. Look up these phrasal verbs and make up sentences with them:

to come across

to take to

to set off

to care about

to turn up

VII. Give the Russian for:

an upstanding man; not to have the heart to do smth; can't make head of tail of smth, to lay one's hands on smth; catching laughter; to give board and lodging; a remarkable gift; a house physician (surgeon); unassuming; without ado; to put on airs.

VIII. What is the English for:

быть на пороге удивительного приключения; внимательный наблюдатель; целеустремленный; благоприятный; знать кого-либо лично; быть знакомым с кем-либо; завести приятное знакомство; едва сводить концы с концами; при условии; заслуживающий доверия; быть лишенным; нехватка (недостаток) чего-либо; быть выше обстоятельств; сделать что-либо из сострадания; быть несправедливым к кому-либо; ключ к пониманию; с незапамятных времен; непобедимый; победа духа над плотью; глубоко укоренившийся (custom, habit).

IX. Translate these sentences into English:

1. Когда читаешь его книгу, чувствуешь как будто стоишь на пороге удивительных открытий, потому что автор внимательный наблюдатель, тонкий психолог и занимательный собеседник.
2. Люди искали ключ к пониманию явлений природы (natural phenomena) с незапамятных времен.

3. Он был целеустремленным человеком и не хотел играть вторую скрипку в своей компании.
4. Семья едва сводила концы с концами. Иногда совсем не было денег и дети неделями не ели досыта. Они брались за любую случайную работу, которая подворачивалась. Соседи помогали им из сострадания, но они и сами были очень бедны.
5. Обладая выдающимися способностями, и благодаря своему упорству и трудолюбию Мартин поднялся на вершину своей профессии и стал непререкаемым авторитетом в своей области.
6. После смерти отца надо было зарабатывать на жизнь, поэтому Агата, будучи разумной и практичной девушкой, без промедления (without ado) заменила своего отца и продолжила его дело.
7. Джейн очень старалась угодить своей мачехе, которая была крайне неприятной женщиной.



Use the vacant space in the revision units to make your own notes.

Chapter 52

I. Read the chapter through to answer these question: Was the life on Tahiti to Strickland's liking?

II. Look through the chapter and find the words and expressions pertaining to

a) housing

b) vegetation life /flora/

c) animal life / fauna/

Chapter 53

I. Read the chapter to support the following sentences:

1. Captain Brunot knew Strickland well, he visited him in his house.
2. The captain was a young Englishman with a moustache.
3. The place where Strickland lived was not beautiful at all.
4. The house was dilapidated and none too clean.
5. Strickland was not pleased to see Captain Brunot.

II. Complete the following sentences and recall to whom these words belonged and what made the character use them:

1. I had bought a couple of his pictures out...
2. I shall never forget...
3. I asked Strickland if it did not irk him...
4. She leaves me ...

II. Suggest the English for the following:

буйство красок, рай, растянуться в полный рост, стать настоящим туземным жителем, быть несправедливым к к-л., выудить что-то из кармана

Chapter 54

I. Act as Captain Brunot. Tell us everything you got to know about Strickland's life on the island.

The questions which follow can be helpful:

1. How did the natives in Tahiti take Strickland?
2. What did Strickland get in Tahiti?
3. What did Captain Brunot and Strickland have in common though in other aspects they were quite dissimilar?
4. How did Captain Brunot explain the great passion that had seized Strickland?

II. Use these words and phrases from the chapter in sentences of your own: to take smb for granted, compassion, at all events, to seek one's fortune, to gain experience, to work strenuously, to be ignorant of smth, to be untroubled by ambition.

Chapter 55

I. Read the chapter and entitle it.

II. Which of the personages do these words and word-combinations characterize?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) to be of great stature and | b) a woebegone air |
| exceeding bulk | to be driven away |
| good natured | to be in tears |
| florid complexion | to come down from the hills |
| to attract immediate sympathy | |
| shrewd look | |
| resonant voice | |

III. Complete the following sentences.

1. ... after all perhaps it was the doctor's ...
2. But the doctor gave a gasp, he was rooted ...
3. Dr. Coutras protested that he needed no payment for his journey ... Strickland insisted ...
4. Ata flung herself on her knees ...

IV. Translate these sentences:

- For a moment Strickland's fortitude was shaken.
- Nothing of emotion could be seen on his face, disfigured already by the loathsome disease.
- She was no longer the meek, soft native girl, but a determined woman.
- ... I told him I would send some medicine that might be of service, but my hope was small that Strickland would consent to take it, and even smaller that, if he did, it would do him good.
- When Dr. Coutras arrived at the plantation he was seized with a feeling of uneasiness.
- The bush was encroaching, and it looked as though very soon the primeval forest would regain possession of that strip of land which had been snatched from it at the cost of so much labour.

V. It was said in the chapter that Dr. Coutras had never liked Strickland. Was his attitude to Strickland changing during that visit to Strickland's place? What did Dr. Coutras feel when he arrived at the plantation next time?

Chapter 56

I. Answer these questions:

1. Under what circumstances did Dr. Coutras find himself at Ata's again two years later?
2. What surprised Dr. Coutras when he entered the house?

II. Explain the underlined phrases and recreate the situations in which they were used.

1. The stench that assailed him turned him horribly sick.
2. He could not make out where he was.
3. It took his breath away.
4. She took no notice.
5. Dr. Coutras made an effort of will and bent over that battered horror.
6. “You nearly frightened me out of my wits.”
7. ... and then he started back in dismay.

III. Find words which mean the same as:

to ask earnestly –

violent, highly emotional –

unclean, wet, dirty –

unbearable, difficult to endure –

to be very old, ancient –

to be greatly surprised –

to be overwhelmed with emotions -

IV. Describe Strickland’s pictures close to the text.

Chapter 57

I. Comment on the following situations:

1. - Would you like to see it?
- Willingly.
2. - What was the subject? - I scarcely know.
3. - Destroyed?
- Mais oui; did you not know?

4. - Even after what you have just said?
 - Yes, for I knew that here was a work of genius
5. - It is a fruit-piece ... - A fruit-piece!

II. Comment on this sentences:

He remained the same to the end, then.

III. Find the synonymous words or phrases:

couldn't forget	_____
on the verge of	_____
make myself funny	_____
great surprise	_____
made me ill at ease	_____
wasn't at all sorry	_____
never lost the nerve	_____
remained calm	_____
it is morally disgusting,	_____
offensive	_____
when first seen	_____
in fear	_____

IV. Write out words and phrases describing Strickland's pictures and describe them. Speak about their subject-matter, colours and the emotions they aroused.

Chapter 58

I. Say whether these statements are true or false:

1. The narrator was in hilarious spirits when he was leaving Tahiti behind.
2. When he met Mrs. Strickland in London, she was still running her business and she was doing it quite well.

3. The walls of the drawing room were crowded with Strickland's pictures.
4. Mrs. Strickland was quite happy about her children.

II. Comment on the following sentences:

1. And when we steamed slowly out of the lagoon, ... a certain melancholy fell upon me.
2. I guessed that I had been asked to come at just that time not without intention.
3. Great art is always decorative.
4. I ran it more by way of a hobby than for any other reason.
5. I remembered my anticipation long ago that she would marry a soldier.
6. "He's dying to get back," said his mother.
7. A quotation from the Bible came to my lips, but I held my tongue.

Translate the underlined words and parts of sentences.

III. Who do these words and phrases characterize:

- ... bore her years well
- ... was breezy
- ... was civil and affable
- ... was quiet and exceedingly polite

REVISION AND EXTENSION

Chapters 52-58

I. Add words which are parts of these phrases and translate them (the phrases) into Russian:

to lie _____

to seek one's _____

to do smb an _____

to gain _____

stark _____

to be a work of _____

a woebegone _____

florid _____

his look was _____

to attract _____

a savoury _____

happy-go-lucky _____

his fortitude was _____

to be rooted _____

to be frightened _____

to be seized with _____

to feel an overwhelming _____

to do smth out of _____

to be deaf and _____ to smth

to turn smb _____

II. Explain the following words and phrases:

to work strenuously

a square peg in a round hole

to be shaken

a bystander

to be in dismay

to recover oneself

a disfigured face

to give a start

a determined woman

to be overwhelmed with

a meek woman

to take smb's breath away

intolerable

to fish out

promiscuity

to give a start / a gasp

without further / much ado

to be awed

none too clean

to fire imagination

III. Write derivatives of these words and be ready to translate them:

promiscuity

luxury

fragrant

shrewd

easy

human

to tolerate

to surround

to explain

to describe

to estimate

to end

IV. Complete the sentences using the words from the exercise above.

1. If she weren't a determined woman ...
2. Maggie was frightened out of her wits, otherwise ...
3. Looking at this masterpiece they ...
4. The inhabitants of the house pretended as if ...
5. The man's face was so disfigured that ...
6. The bystanders were staring with all eyes ...
7. She wouldn't have given a gasp if ...
8. It was time he ...
9. It was not strange they ...
10. But for her intolerable behaviour ...

V. Use the words from exercises I and II to describe an unpleasant incident or an accident.

VI. Give the English for:

рай; бесконечность времени и пространства; вставать на рассвете; крепко спать; как говорится; болезнь пройдет; заросшая тропинка; захватить дух; быть охваченным ужасом (восхищением); чувственный; ему стало не по себе; смутное воспоминание; грандиозный; гениальный художник;

гениальная картина; перепуганный до смерти; прийти в себя; буйство красок; поджечь; варварское деяние; умолять; лишить мир гениальных творений; уставиться (смотреть) во все глаза.

VII. What colours are used with these adjectives:

sombre –

raw –

shrill –

deep –

as fragrant as the spring –

VIII. Translate into English using the words from the exercises (in writing).

После долгого и трудного пути мы крепко спали всю ночь. Встали на рассвете, когда солнце еще только всходило, и, после легкого завтрака, снова отправились в путь по заросшим тропинкам. Вокруг была такая красота, что захватывало дух от буйства красок, величия природы и бесконечности времени и пространства. Время от времени мы стояли как вкопанные и смотрели во все глаза, будучи не в состоянии оторвать глаз от высоких гор и зеленых равнин, простиравшихся далеко внизу.

IX. Speak about masterpieces of world culture barbarously destroyed in the course of human history using the vocabulary of the unit.

X. Scan the booklet “Read with profit and pleasure” and write out English equivalents of the traits of character. Add corresponding nouns.

проницательный

корыстный

застенчивый

бессердечный

наблюдательный

холодный

с легким характером	льстивый
смелый	властный
жизнерадостный	высокомерный
искренний	мстительный
честный	вероломный
деликатный	лицемерный
умный	презрительный
щедрый	наглый
разумный	циничный
упрямый	злой
мягкий	неблагодарный
надежный	безжалостный
милосердный	эгоистичный
общительный	жестокий
бескорыстный	аморальный
целеустремленный	несправедливый
благородный	
решительный	
доверчивый	
беспомощный	
человек с сильным характером	
эмоциональный	
чувствительный	
покорный	
аккуратный	

нежный

мягкий

ласковый

уверенный

сердечный

скромный

Use these traits to describe the characters of this and other books.



Use the vacant space in the revision units to make your own notes.

Жизненный и творческий путь французского художника Поля Гогена связан настолько тесно, что невозможно говорить о его произведениях, не обращаясь одновременно к биографии живописца.

Гогена часто называют художником-самоучкой, который вдруг, неожиданно и для себя и для других, загорелся желанием стать живописцем, пожертвовав ради этого карьерой преуспевающего финансового дельца и своим семейным благополучием. В этом утверждении есть, конечно, доля истины, однако, действительность была гораздо сложнее.

Гоген родился в Париже в 1848 году, но детство его прошло в Перу, у испанских родственников матери. Яркие краски перуанской природы, своеобразные памятники и предметы народного искусства, простые и естественные человеческие отношения между людьми, отношения, может быть, больше существовавшие в воображении ребенка, чем в действительности, толкали его потом в дальние путешествия в поисках этой простой, как бы слитой с природой, жизни.

Будничная, серая обстановка провинциального Орлеана, куда Гоген приехал с матерью в 1855 году, только усилила еще неясную тоску ребенка по этому яркому миру. Семнадцатилетним юношей он самовольно отправляется в плавание к берегам Южной Америки. Но Франко-прусская война, перебросившая Гогена с юга на Балтийское море, и тяжелая матросская служба вскоре развеивают его романтические мечты. В 1871 году Гоген поселяется в Париже, работает биржевым маклером. обзаводится семьей, и, казалось бы, ведет размеренную жизнь благоденствующего буржуа.

Но уже с первых дней пребывания в Париже он начинает интересоваться искусством – и не официально признанным салонно-академическим, которое было в чести у французской буржуазии, а творчеством импрессионистов. Он не пропускает ни одной выставки импрессионистов, приобретает их работы, сближается с К. Писсарро; в свободное время берет уроки живописи. В 1883 году Гоген бросает биржу, и благополучие быстро сменяется нищетой и вечными скитаниями. Он едет на родину жены – в Копенгаген, а затем, после разрыва с семьей, в Бретань, Южную Америку и, наконец, в Океанию.

Увлечение импрессионизмом, характерное для начала творческой деятельности Гогена, когда он только познавал основы живописи, сменилось новыми поисками. Формирование самостоятельных творческих взглядов относится к пост-авенскому периоду – по имени маленького бретонского городка, где Гоген провел ряд лет до и после поездки в Панаму и на о. Мартинику.

Интересу импрессионистов к современности художник противопоставил поиски следов примитивной жизни у людей нетронутых цивилизацией. «Случайность» импрессионистических композиций,

подчеркивающая их связь с жизнью, сменяется символическими построениями, созданными воображением художника на основе обобщения отдельных наблюдений. Новые творческие задачи, желание вызвать ощущение чего-то лежащего за пределами видимого, порождают и иные технические приемы. Вместо импрессионистического вибрирующего мазка – гладкое наложение краски крупными плоскостями чистого цвета, вместо мягких, тонущих в свету очертаний форм, – ясная линия, четко прорисовывающая контур предмета и ограничивающая каждое цветовое пятно. Эта программа, детально продуманная Гогеном и подхваченная группой художников, получила название живописного символизма, или синтетизма.

Имеющиеся в собраниях Советского Союза работы художника «Фрукты и плоды» и «Кафе в Арле» (1888 г.) дают ясное представление об этом новом направлении творческих поисков художника.

Особенно видна разница между импрессионистами и Гогеном при взгляде на его «Автопортрет» (1890-1891 гг.). Темная обобщенная цветовая гамма портрета отнюдь не соответствует реальным краскам и тем не менее характер человека передан с поразительной жизненной убедительностью.

Но полностью талант художника и своеобразие его творчества раскрываются на далеких островах Океании, куда в 1891 году Гоген бежит из Европы, гонимый мечтой о земном рае, якобы существующем среди народов, не испорченных европейской цивилизацией.

В картинах этого периода Гоген пытается передать не только то, что он видит, но и то, что чувствует, живя среди сказочной природы, в поэтическом мире таитянской мифологии, сквозь призму которой смотрит на жизнь маорийцев. Пытаясь глубже проникнуть в образный мир таитян, постичь их психологию, Гоген обращается к истокам искусства народов Древнего Египта и Индии, изучает искусство инков, ацтеков, маорийцев. Он не увлекается этнографическими деталями и экзотикой, сюжеты его работ просты – они подсказаны реальной жизнью, но увиденны глазами мечтателя. В своих картинах Гоген пытается воссоздать гармоничный мир, где человек составляет единое целое с природой, где действуют только извечные и таинственные законы бытия. Ослепленный солнцем, пропитавшим жаром землю и небо, окрасившим в золото тела людей, художник сам охвачен радостью жизни. Все созданное Гогеном в Океании (за редким исключением) – гимн солнцу, природе и человеку. Стремление вызвать ощущение первозданного мира диктует отказ от всего того, что может быть подвержено воздействию времени. В его картинах все замерло в заколдованном сне. Женщина, держащая плод, стоит так спокойно, что, кажется, может простоять века. Таитяне, недвижимо сидящие перед раскрытыми дверями своих домов или раскинувшиеся на розовом песке, семья рыбака, в жаркой истоме застывшая на берегу моря, являются частью

столь же безмолвной природы. Неподвижны и ветви деревьев, скованные зноем, даже бег собаки, как бы застывшей в воздухе, — все вызывает ощущение чего-то извечно существовавшего. Изображение этого мира требует особых средств, отсюда необычные, сказочные краски, реально увиденные, но максимально усиленные, отсюда отказ от передачи трехмерного пространства, перспективы, теней, объемности. Разделением на цветовые зоны художник добивается создания особого декоративного эффекта, как, например, в «Женщине с цветами в руках» (1899 г.) или в «Таитянских пасторалях» (1893 г.)» сближающего эти вещи с восточным искусством. В «Женщинах на берегу моря» (1899 г.) смелая арабеска линейного узора объединяет тела женщин с пейзажем, властно диктуя их цветовые соотношения. Арсенал технических приемов Гогена очень широк. Не забывает художник и об импрессионистическом мазке, который вносит особое трепетное мерцание в «Натюрморт с попугаями» (1902 г.) или ощущение движения в картину «Брод» (1901 г.).

Однако колониальная действительность, которую художник не допускает в свои полотна, упорно вторгается в его жизнь. Гоген постоянно заступает за полинезийцев, и власти жестоко мстят ему за это. В 1903 году доведенный до отчаяния, почти слепой, он кончает жизнь в нищете и одиночестве. Но поэтический мир маорийских легенд, напоенная солнцем природа и гармоничные люди, населяющие острова Океании, продолжают жить в произведениях художника.

Монументально-декоративные искания Гогена, новое понимание цвета и линии, стремление к обобщению и лаконизму живописного языка, обогатили европейскую художественную традицию новыми достижениями, прочно вошедшими в искусство нашего времени.

А. Кантор-Гуковская

ЧИТАЙТЕ С ПОЛЬЗОЙ И УДОВОЛЬСТВИЕМ
READ WITH PROFIT AND PLEASURE

Учебно-методические материалы
для студентов III курса факультета английского языка

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