

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования

**«Нижегородский государственный
лингвистический университет
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HE-MAIL, SHE-MAIL and Other Stories

Домашнее чтение

**Учебно-методические материалы
для студентов начального этапа обучения
переводческого факультета,**

Издание 6-е, стереотипное

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Настоящие учебно-методические материалы предназначены для студентов начального этапа обучения переводческого факультета и представляют собой задания по домашнему чтению на основе рассказов, заимствованных из сборника “*The Love Letter*” и приложения к учебнику “*Wavelength*” *elementary*. Предлагаемые задания нацелены на формирование коммуникативных навыков и умений чтения, монологической и диалогической речи, а также на развитие грамматических и орфографических навыков.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Предлагаемые учебные материалы предназначены для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов начального этапа обучения над чтением как видом речевой деятельности.

Тексты настоящего пособия расположены по возрастанию степени сложности и отобраны из следующих источников:

1. *“The Love Letter”*. – Moscow, 1979 (© Collier Macmillan International);
2. Elaine O'Reilly *“On the Same Wavelength and other stories”* – reader to *“Wavelength” elementary*. – Longman, 2000.

В рассказах, заимствованных из сборника *“The Love Letter”*, американская орфография была намеренно изменена на британский вариант, так как дифференциация британской и американской орфографии не является задачей младшего этапа обучения.

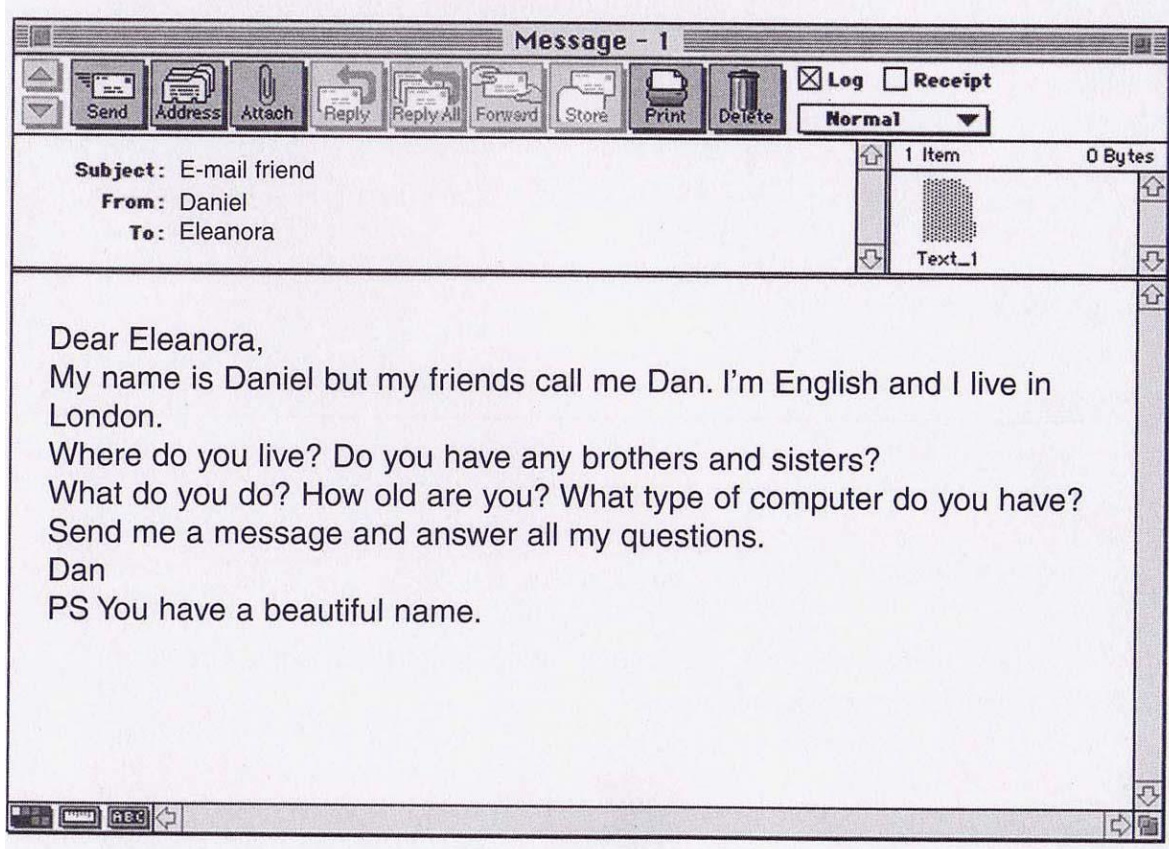
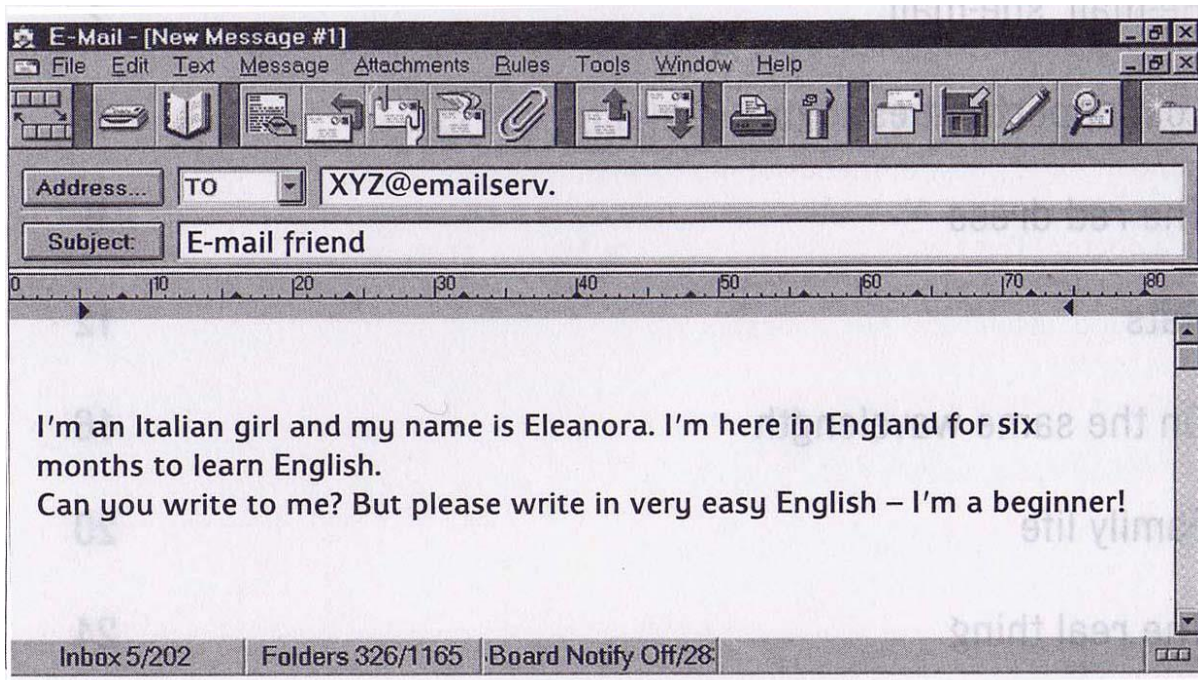
Каждый рассказ сопровождается комплексом языковых и речевых упражнений, направленных на закрепление лексического материала текста, а также на формирование и развитие коммуникативных навыков и умений чтения, монологической и диалогической речи. Ряд заданий предусматривает варианты, которые преподаватель может использовать для студентов, изучавших или не изучавших английский язык в школе.

Структура каждого комплекса заданий включает:

- работу над активным словарём и над произносительной стороной речи;
- вопросы, контролирующие понимание прочитанного текста;
- задания, направленные на формирование навыков и умений кратко передавать содержание и подробно пересказывать текст;
- вопросы, стимулирующие дискуссию;
- ситуации для монологов и/или диалогов;
- упражнения на употребление артиклей и предлогов;
- транскрипционные и орфографические упражнения.

Пособие также включает приложение, содержащее список разговорных формул (выражения мнения, согласия/несогласия), соотносящихся с коммуникативными заданиями из основного раздела.

HE-MAIL, SHE-MAIL



He-mail, she-mail

Address... TO Daniel

Subject: Answers

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

Dear Dan,
 Thank you for your message.
 I'm in London at the moment but I'm from Turin in the north of Italy. I don't have any brothers or sisters. My father and mother travel a lot. We have a flat in New York and a small house near a beautiful beach in Corsica. Here in London I'm a guest of friends of my family.
 I'm an art student. My mother and father want me to be a doctor. (My father is a doctor.) But I want to be an artist. I'm 19.
 I have a little laptop.
 Now you answer the same questions.
 Eleanora
 PS Your name is very nice too.

Inbox 5/202 Folders 326/1165 Board Notify Off/28

Subject: More answers
 From: Daniel
 To: Eleanora

1 Item 0 Bytes
 Text_1

Dear Eleanora,
 My family is from Scotland. My parents have a house there – it's very old and very cold! We go there for holidays but we live in London not Scotland. We're a big family – I have two sisters and two brothers. I'm the baby of the family – 21 years old next week! Party time!
 When is your birthday? What do you like doing? What sports do you like? I play tennis and golf and I have a polo pony. I also have a Ferrari – I love it! My mother and father want me to be a lawyer but I want to be a professional racing driver, so I know how you feel.
 I have a big Pentel – I don't like small computers.
 Write soon!
 Dan

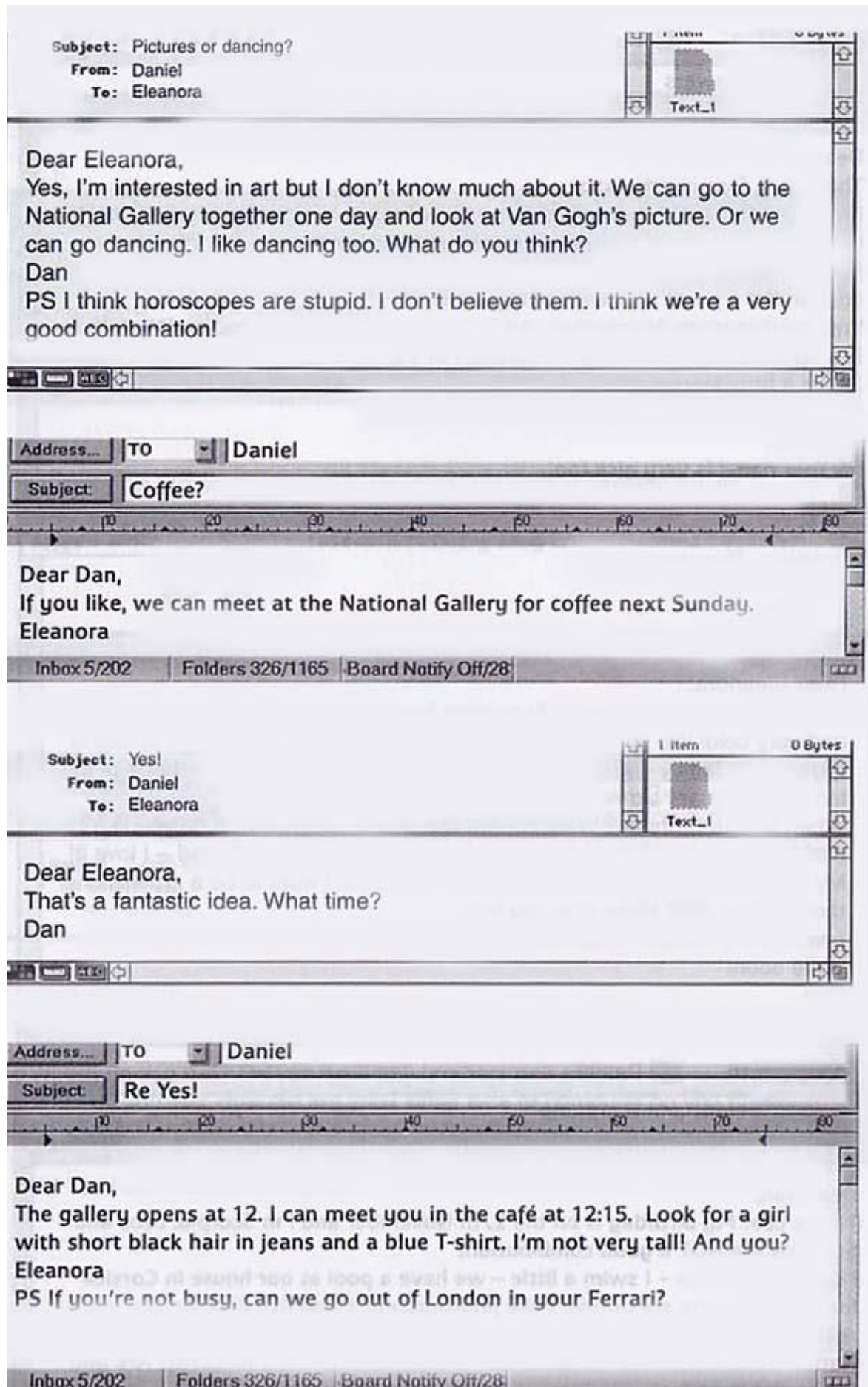
Address... TO Daniel

Subject: Lions and scorpions


0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

Dear Dan,
 You're Leo! My birthday is on the 27th November and I'm Scorpio. Leos and Scorpions are NOT a good combination!
 I don't like sports – I swim a little – we have a pool at our house in Corsica but I think sports are boring. I like photography. I also like dancing but my real love is art. My favourite artist is Vincent Van Gogh. I often go to the National Gallery to see his picture of the yellow chair. It's fantastic! Are you interested in art?
 Eleanora

Inbox 5/202 Folders 326/1165 Board Notify Off/28



Subject: Secrets and lies
From: Daniel
To: Eleanora

1 Item 0 Bytes

Text_1


Dear Eleanora,
I have something to tell you.
I'm really sorry but nothing in my messages is true. I don't have a Ferrari or a polo pony. I don't have a big family – in fact I don't have any brothers and sisters. My mother and father are divorced. I live on my own in a room in an awful part of London. I'm not a law student, I'm a taxi driver (and it's NOT my taxi). I don't even have a computer – I send my e-mail from an Internet café.
Do you still want to meet me?
Love,
Dan (Yes, my name really is Dan!)

Address... TO Daniel
Subject: More secrets and lies

Dear Dan,
I'm glad your messages aren't true. My messages are all lies, too. I'm not the daughter of a rich doctor. I'm one of five children and my father is a waiter in a pizza restaurant in Turin. My mother works in a supermarket. I love my family – I'm sorry that you don't have one. Big families are a lot of fun. I'm not a guest of the family I stay with. I'm the au pair – I look after two very nice children. (I use the family's computer for my e-mail.) And I'm not an art student. I'm here to learn English because I want to work as a secretary for an international company in Turin.
It's really stupid to tell lies. See you on Sunday?
Eleanora

Inbox 5/202 Folders 326/1165 Board Notify Off/28

Subject: My Ferrari T-shirt
From: Daniel
To: Eleanora

1 Item Bytes

Text_1

Dear Eleanora,
Yes, see you in the café at 12:15 on Sunday. Look for my Ferrari red T-shirt! And we CAN go out of London for the day in the taxi – my boss says I can have the car for the day. We can buy some sandwiches and have a picnic.
Love,
Dan

I. Vocabulary

(a) Recall the context in which the following words and expressions were used.

Use them in sentences of your own.

- *a message; to send sb a message / an e-mail*
- *a beginner*
- *boring*
- *to be interested in sth*
- *to meet for coffee / for lunch etc*
- *to look for sb / sth*
- *to look after sb*
- *to be divorced*
- *to be true*
- *to tell a lie / to tell lies*
- *to work as a secretary / driver etc.*
- *to work for an international company*

(b) Pay attention to the meaning and pronunciation of the following words:

- laptop ['læp,tɒp] – a small computer that you can hold on your knees for use;
- Pentel ['pentl] - kind of computer;
- Leo ['li:ou] – Лев (знак зодиака);
- Scorpio ['skɔ:piou] – Скорпион (знак зодиака);
- au pair [ou'pɛə] – a young foreign woman who lives with a family, usually in order to learn their language, in return for looking after the children.

(c) Pronounce correctly the proper names used in the text:

Eleanora [ˌeliə'nɔ:rə], Daniel ['dænjel], London ['lʌndən], New York ['nju:ˈjɔ:k],
Turin [tjuˈri:n], Italy ['itəli], Italian [i'tæliən], Corsica ['kɔ:sikə],
Scotland ['skɒtlənd], Vincent Van Gogh* ['vinsənt vən 'gɔh].

* Vincent Van Gogh (1853-1890), a Dutch painter of the Post-Impressionist school. His paintings are mainly in bright colours.

II. Comprehension questions

(a) What do you come to know about the young people from their first messages? Collect the information and fill in the table in your notebooks. While copying the table, write the questions in full:

1. What / their names?	<i>Daniel</i>	<i>Eleanora</i>
2. How old / they?		
3. Where / they / from?		
4. Where / they / live? (Where / they / stay/ now?)		
5. They / speak English well?		
6. What/ you come to know/ about their families?		
7. What / they / do?		
8. What / they / want to be? What / their parents / think about it?		
9. When / their birthdays?		
10.What / type of computer / they use?		
11.What / they / fond of? They / interested in sports? In art?		
12. What / they / think about horoscopes?		

(b) Is everything they say in their first messages true? Speak first about Dan, then about Eleanora.

MODEL: "In his/her first messages (e-mails) Dan/Eleanora says that s/he , but in fact"

(c) Are Dan and Eleonora going to meet? What are they going to do?

III. You are Dan/Eleanora. You are looking for a pen-friend and you are writing a letter to a popular radio programme. Speak about yourself, about your family, your hobbies and interests, plans for the future. (Use the information in the first six messages.)

IV. Choose either message 10 (“*Secrets and Lies*”) or 11 (“*More Secrets and Lies*”) and prepare it for expressive reading.

V. Discussion

1. Comment on the title of the story.
2. Why does Eleanora write her first message? Why do you think Dan decides to answer her e-mail?
3. Why do they tell lies about themselves? Speak in detail about each thing which is not true in their messages and try to explain it.
4. Say what people of the following professions do: a lawyer, a racing driver, a doctor, an artist, a taxi driver, a secretary, an au pair, a waiter, a shop-assistant. Which of these jobs are more difficult, better paid, more prestigious nowadays? Why do you think Eleanora and Dan tell lies about their present jobs?
5. Why do the young people finally decide to tell the truth about themselves? How do they feel about it?
6. Do you believe horoscopes? Do you think Dan and Eleanora are a good combination? Why?
7. Do you think they are going to like each other when they meet on Sunday or are they going to be disappointed? What makes you think so?
8. Why do you think people looking for friends on the Internet often tell lies about themselves? Do you know such people? Have you got e-mail friends? Have you got e-mail friends or pen-friends you don’t know personally? Do you ever tell them lies?

VI. Write an e-mail asking for an English e-mail friend. Introduce yourself, say why you are writing, speak about your hobbies, interests etc.

VII. It is Sunday evening. Dan and Eleanora say good-bye to each other and go home. But they want to speak to someone about their new friend. So Dan phones his mother (or father), and Eleanora phones her elder sister in Turin.

Act out a conversation (a) between Dan and his mother (or father);

(b) between Eleonora and her sister.

VIII. Spelling and reading rules

(a) Write in letters the following numerals: *19, 21, the 27th, 12, 12:15.*

Now try to recall how the given figures were used in the story.

(b) Classify the words into four columns according to the type of syllable they represent and read out the columns:

write, me, six, name, send, thank, boring, tell, fun, golf, type, girl, think, much, North, York, big, time, boss, polo, lie, art, birthday, here, sports, short, T-shirt, Dan, blue, true, still, baby.

(c) Transcribe the words and explain the rules of reading which they illustrate:

month, learn, write, please, easy, call, dear, where, what, answer, all, question, new, small, house, near, beach, want, too, there, old, cold, week, lawyer, soon, good, pool, dancing, love, picture, chair, tall, awful, e-mail, look.

IX. Self-check

(a) Fill in **articles** where necessary and explain their use.

1. I'm _ Italian girl and my name is Eleanora.
2. Please write in _ very easy English – I'm _ beginner!
3. I'm _ English and I live in _ London.
4. You have _ beautiful name.
5. We have _ small house near _ beautiful beach in _ Corsica.
6. Here in _ London I am _ guest of _ friends of my family.
7. Now you answer _ same questions.
8. I play _ tennis and _ golf and I have _ polo pony.
9. My birthday is on _ 27th of _ November.
10. _ Leos and _ Scorpions are not _ good combination.
11. That's _ fantastic idea!
12. I send my e-mails from _ Internet cafe.

(b) Fill in **prepositions**.

1. I'm here _ England _ six weeks to learn English.

2. What type _ computer have you got?
3. Thank you _ your message.
4. I am _ London _ the moment but I am _ Turin _ the north _ Italy.
5. My birthday is _ the 27th _ November.
6. I am interested _ art, but I don't know much _ it.
7. If you like, we can meet _ the National Gallery _ coffee _ next Sunday.
8. The gallery opens _ twelve.
9. Look _ a girl _ short black hair _ jeans and a blue T-shirt.
10. I live _ my own _ an awful part _ London.
11. I'm an au pair – I look _ two very nice children.
12. I want to work _ a secretary _ an international company _ Turin.
13. Can we go _ _ London _ your Ferrari?

THE LOVE LETTER

Once there was a boy who loved a girl very much. The girl's father, however, did not like the boy and did not want their love to grow. The boy wanted to write the girl a love letter, but he was sure that the girl's father would read it first. At last he wrote this letter to the girl.

*The great love I said I have for you
is gone, and I find my dislike for you
increases every day. When I see you,
I do not even like the way you look;
the one thing I want to do is to
look the other way. I never wanted to
marry you. Our last conversation
was very dull and in no way has
made me anxious to see you again.*

*You only think of yourself.
 If we were married, I know that I would find
 life very difficult, and I would have no
 pleasure in living with you. No one is more
 demanding or selfish than you, and less
 able to care for me and be of help to me.
 I sincerely want you to understand that
 I speak the truth. You will do me a favour
 if you consider this the end. Do not try
 to answer this. Your letters are full of
 things that do not interest me. You have no
 true concern for me. Good-bye! Believe me,
 I do not care for you. Please do not think
 I am still your loving friend.*

The girl's father read the letter. He was pleased, and then gave the letter to his daughter.

The girl read the letter and was very happy. The boy still loved her!

Do you know why she was pleased? The boy and she had a secret way of writing to each other. She read only the first line of the letter, and then the third line, and then the fifth line, and so on, to the end of the letter.

I. Vocabulary

Look up the meaning of the following words and expressions in your dictionary. Recall the context in which they were used in the story, use them in sentences of your own:

- *to grow (grew, grown)*
- *to increase*
- *to look the other way*
- *to marry sb*

- *dull (=boring)*
- *anxious*
- *to have no pleasure in doing smth*
- *demanding*
- *selfish (=egoistic)*
- *to care for sb*
- *to be of help to sb*
- *to tell/speak the truth vs. to tell a lie*
- *to do sb a favour*
- *to consider*
- *sincere (=frank)*
- *to have true concern for sb*

II. Comprehension questions

1. What is the story about?
2. What was the father's attitude to the girl's friend?
3. Why did the boy have to write such a strange letter?
4. What is said in the letter and what is really meant:
 - about the boy's love for the girl;
 - about the girl's appearance;
 - about the boy's attitude to marriage and about his idea of living with the girl;
 - about their last conversation;
 - about the girl's character;
 - about the girl's letters;
 - about the future of their relationship.
5. How did the father react to the letter?
6. How did the girl react and why?

III. Prepare the text of the letter for expressive reading.

IV. Summarize* the story in no more than five well-constructed sentences, in the Present Tense.

V. Discussion

1. Do you like writing letters? Do you like getting letters?
2. How often do you write / get letters? Who are your pen-friends / e-mail-friends?
3. Have you got any pen-friends / e-mail friends abroad? Would you like to have one? Why?
4. Have you ever invented a secret way of writing? What are the possible ways?
(Recall examples from fiction, films etc.)

VI. Imagine yourself in the boy's/ girl's place. Think over what you would do and present it in a short speech. Begin like this:

"I am... The problem is... So I am going to..."

VII. Act out a **dialogue** on the following situation.

You are the main characters of the story and you are having a date. Speak about your love and plans to marry. Speak about the girl's father and invent the secret way of writing.

VIII. Pay attention to the **spelling** of the following words and transcribe them. Consult your dictionary if necessary.

increase, anxious, pleasure, heart, sincerely, favour, truth, true, truly, consider, believe, laugh, high, height, selfish, boring, demanding, concern, thought.

Write out other words difficult for spelling. Dictate them to your partner.

IX. Self-check

(a) Fill in **articles** where necessary and explain their use.

1. Once there was _ boy who loved _ girl very much. _ girl's father, however, did not like _ boy.

* **Summary** – краткое, сжатое изложение содержания текста, содержащее лишь факты, которые составляют канву сюжета. Все описания, эмоции, диалоги остаются за рамками краткой передачи содержания, так же как и отношение говорящего к прочитанному. Каждое предложение формулируется так, чтобы максимально сконденсировать информацию.

2. I do not like _ way you look.
3. _ only thing I want to do is to look _ other way.
4. I promise to speak _ truth.
5. You will do me _ favour if you consider this _ end.
6. _ girl read only _ first line of _ letter, then _ third line, and so on to _ end of _ letter.

(b) Fill in **prepositions** where necessary.

1. You think only _ yourself.
2. No one is less able to care _ me and be _ help _ me.
3. Your letters are full _ things that I am not interested _ .
4. You have no true concern _ me.
5. Her father was pleased and gave the letter _ her.
6. Her father was pleased and gave _ her the letter.
7. _ the letter the boy told _ girl that he wanted to marry _ her.
8. I have never wanted to be married _ her.

JUDGING PEOPLE

“I know all about people,” the professor says. “I teach psychology and I have studied people for many years. This one is fat. He eats too much. This one is sick. I can tell by his face. I see boys and girls, men and women all day. I know about people.”

“I have lived on a farm all my life,” the farmer answers. “I have not had much education. Perhaps you can teach me something. Do you see those people over there? Can you tell me where they are going?”

“I think I can,” says the professor.

“That little old lady is going into the drugstore. She has a headache.

The strong young man is going into the sports shop. He is an athlete.

The man with long hair is going into the barber shop.

The fat woman is going to the candy store, of course.

The pretty young lady is going into the beauty shop.

There. Have you got any questions?"

"No," says the farmer, "but I think you are wrong."

"I am never wrong about people," smiles the professor.

"You are wrong this time," answers the farmer. "I think the little old lady is going into the sports shop. The fat woman will go into the barber shop. The man with long hair is going into the beauty shop. The strong young man is going to the drugstore. The pretty young lady will go into the candy store."

They watch the people walk into the shops.

"Well, well," says the professor. "You are right, and I am wrong. How did you guess so well? You have not had my experience with people."

"Perhaps not," smiles the farmer. Then he explains.

"The little old lady works in the sports shop.

The barber is the fat woman's husband.

The man with long hair owns the beauty shop.

The strong young man has a headache. He is going to buy some aspirin.

The pretty young woman is going to buy candy. Today is her son's birthday."

"Ah, this is unfair!" the professor says.

"Yes, a little," laughs the farmer.

"You cannot know the strong young man has a headache, and the pretty young lady has a son. Perhaps you are wrong about those two."

"No, I know," answers the farmer. "I am sure about it."

"You cannot know," says the professor. "I think you are guessing!"

"Oh, no, my friend. I am absolutely sure. The strong young man is my son. The pretty young lady is my daughter."

I. Vocabulary

Recall the context in which the following words and expressions were used in the story. Make up your own sentences with these words.

- *psychology*
- *education*
- *too much/big etc.*
- *over there*
- *to have a headache*
- *an athlete*
- *to be wrong about smth*
- *to guess*
- *to own*
- *fair vs. unfair*

II. Comprehension questions

1. Who are the main characters of the story?
2. How does the professor characterize himself?
3. What do you come to know about the farmer? What suggestion does he make and why?
4. What people are there in the street at that moment?
5. What does the professor say:
 - about the little old lady?
 - about the strong young man?
 - about the man with long hair?
 - about the fat woman?
 - about the pretty young lady?
6. How does the professor react when the farmer says he is wrong? How can it characterize him?
7. What does the farmer say about the passers-by?
8. What happens next?

9. How does the professor react?
10. What are the farmer's explanations?
11. What does the professor think about it? What surprises him most of all?
12. Why do you think the farmer asked the professor to guess about people? Was he serious or did he want to laugh at the professor?

III. Prepare the first eight lines of the story for expressive reading.

IV. Summarize the story in five to seven well-constructed sentences, in the Present Tense.

V. Retell the story: (a) in the Present; (b) in the Past Tense.

VI. Discussion

Do you think that education is always more valuable than experience?

VII. Spelling and reading rules

(a) Pay attention to the spelling of the following words and transcribe them. Consult your dictionary if necessary.

psychology, education, perhaps, headache, athlete, beauty, experience, guess, own, buy, birthday, unfair, laugh, judge, medicine, value, valuable.

Write out other words difficult for spelling. Dictate them to your partner.

(b) Transcribe the words and comment on the rules of reading:

teach, people, year, fat, too, much, sick, woman, women, farm, life, there, tell, little, strong, young, shop, athlete, long, hair, pretty, beauty, wrong, smiles, watch, fair, know, now.

(c) Write the verbs in the 3rd person singular and classify them into three groups according to the sound of the ending (-s/-z/-iz):

watch, know, study, eat, live, explain, guess, think, walk, own, say, teach, work.

VIII. Self-check

(a) Fill in **articles** where necessary and explain their use.

1. He teaches _ Chemistry.
2. I can't stay after _ classes today. I've got _ head-ache.
3. _ young man is _ athlete.

4. Don't you think it is _ little unfair?
5. Are you sure that _ pretty young woman has _ son?

(b) Fill in **prepositions** or adverbs where necessary.

1. He has studied psychology _ many years and knows a lot _ people.
2. Jack is awfully tired today. I can tell _ his face.
3. I have lived _ a farm _ all my life and haven't had much _ education.
4. Perhaps you can teach _ me something.
5. Can you tell _ me where these people are going?
6. The professor is sure that he is never wrong _ people, but still he is wrong _ this time.
7. Can you explain _ me how you guessed that?
8. The barber is married _ the fat woman.

THE DOCTOR

I have a very good doctor. He knows many other doctors who are specialists. He often sends me to see them.

For example, I telephone him for an appointment, and the nurse answers the phone.

"May I have an appointment with the doctor?" I ask.

"When do you want to come?" she asks.

"As soon as possible," I say.

"This afternoon?" she asks.

I look at the clock. It is a long time to wait.

"Well, all right," I say. "What time?"

"At two o'clock," she answers.

"That's fine," I say. "Thank you."

Then I go to the doctor's office. I plan carefully to be there on time.

“Doctor,” I say, “I have an earache. It hurt terribly all night.”

The doctor takes an instrument and looks into my ear with a little light.

Then he sits back in his chair and says, “Yes, I see. You must go to see Dr. White. He is an ear specialist.”

The next time I say, “Doctor, my foot is very sore. It hurts when I walk on it. Sometimes the pain is very severe.”

The doctor walks up and down the room.

At last he says, “You must go to see Dr. Brown. He is a very good foot doctor.”

Another time I call on the telephone. “Something is wrong with my eye. It hurts and it is almost shut. I can’t imagine what is wrong with it.”

My doctor doesn’t say anything for a minute.

Then he says, “I am going to send you to see Dr. Black. He is a very nice eye doctor.”

Many times in cold weather I have a very sore throat. Then my doctor sends me to see Dr. Green. He is a famous throat doctor.

Sometimes I think my doctor is strange. He never seems to do much for me. He always sends me to someone else.

There are certain times when not just one part, but my whole body aches, pains or hurts.

On these days I do not call my doctor. I do not go to talk with him. In fact, I do not even let him know that I am sick.

“What’s the matter with you?” he might ask if I went to see him.

“Oh, doctor, I feel terrible all over, not just one part of me,” I would say. “I just feel terrible.”

“Well, then,” he might say, “you must go to see Dr. E. He is a *terrible* doctor!”

I. Vocabulary

Recall the context in which the following words and expressions were used in the story. Make up your own sentences with these words.

- *an appointment, to appoint*
- *careful, carefully (=thoroughly)*
- *to be on time vs. to be in time*
- *sore (throat etc.)*
- *severe pain*
- *to imagine, imagination*
- *to let sb know (about sth / that...)*

II. Comprehension questions

1. What do we come to know about the author's doctor?
2. How does the author make an appointment with him?
3. What happens when the narrator has an ear-ache? When his foot hurts? When something is wrong with his eye? When the author has a sore throat? When his whole body hurts?

Why does the author avoid his doctor on such days?

III. Make up 10 **true/false statements** about the story.

Be ready to comment on your partner's statements, using formulas of agreement and disagreement on page 46.

IV. Prepare the end of the story for expressive reading (starting with the words '*There are certain times...*' up to the end).

V. **Summarize** the story in about five well-constructed sentences, in the Present Tense.

VI. **Retell the story:** (a) in the name of the narrator; (b) in the third person (Present Tense).

VII. Discussion

Collect the adjectives to characterize an ideal doctor. What do you think about this profession?

VIII. Pay attention to the **spelling** of the following words and transcribe them. Consult your dictionary if necessary.

appointment, elbow, shoulder, stomach, throat, thumb, toe, tongue, wrist, nurse, specialist, severe, sore, hurt, describe, carefully, fairly, terribly, following, continue, enough.

Write out other words difficult for spelling. Dictate them to your partner.

IX. Self-check

Fill in **prepositions** or adverbs where necessary.

1. I have an appointment _ the doctor _ 2 o'clock.
2. When I phone _ him _ an appointment, the nurse answers _ the phone.
3. When I go _ the doctor's office, I plan carefully to be there _ time.
4. I'd like to come _ this afternoon.
5. My foot hurts when I walk _ it.
6. The doctor walks _ and _ the room. _ last he tells _ me that I must see Dr X.
7. Something is wrong _ my eye.
8. _ winter I often have a sore throat.
9. What's the matter _ you today?
10. I looked _ the clock and saw that I had to wait _ the doctor _ a long time.
11. The doctor took _ an instrument and looked _ my ear _ a little light.

X. Just for fun 😊

Here is a **song** for you to enjoy (the melody is that of 'Cucaracha').

I've got a headache,

I've got a headache,

I don't want to go to bed.

I've got a fever,

I've got a fever,

I don't want to do my homework.

I've got a stomach-ache,

I've got a stomach-ache,

I don't want to eat my lunch.
I've got a blister,
I've got a blister,
I don't want to see my sister!
Every time I get a headache
Mama takes me to a doctor,
Every time I get a fever
Mama takes me to a nurse,
Every time I get a toothache
Mama takes me to a dentist,
Every time I see a dentist
I always come home feeling worse!

THE TWO MARRIAGES

I

Mr and Mrs Child just do not think alike.

"It's too hot in here," he says.

"No, it's too cold," she answers.

"We are going to the country tomorrow," Mrs Child says.

"No, we are not. We're staying right here in the city," Mr Child says.

The house is too small for her. It is too big for him. She wants to take a trip. He wants to spend the money on a new car. She wants to have a garden. He says a garden is too much work.

When his head hurts, her feet hurt. She wants to get to places early. He is always late.

They have yet to find two things they both like.

He loses everything. She finds it.

She begins to read the newspaper when he has finished with it.

He opens the window when he goes to bed. She closes the window when she gets up.

She says, "Oh, dear. This dress costs too much. I can't buy it."

He answers, "No, it doesn't. I'll give it to you for your birthday."

"Oh, I'm old and not pretty any more," she cries.

"No, you seem as young and pretty as ever to me," he says.

"John," she smiles. "You really do like me, don't you?"

"No," he laughs. "I love you."

II

A man and a woman were seated at a table in a crowded restaurant. The owner approached and inquired whether he might seat two men at their table.

"Of course," said the man. "We'd be delighted to have them sit here".

As the two men approached the table, the first stranger said, "Thank you. You are kind to let us sit here."

"Are you friends," asked the second stranger, "or have you just met?"

"We know each other very well," the man seated at the table answered. "This is my wife."

"Yes," she sighed. "We have been married so long that we think alike, we act alike, and we are even beginning to look alike."

"We never argue," remarked the husband.

"We never fight," said the wife.

"We always know how the other person feels," said the husband.

"Many times we do not even need words to know what the other is thinking," smiled the wife.

"We seldom have a difference of opinion about which books are good, which films are good, and even which people we like," she continued.

The two strangers looked at the man and the woman while they talked.

The first stranger's face was soft as he turned to the second stranger.

“Are you not impressed with such love and kindness? I am sure they must be very happy. Perhaps they are the last of the truly happy husbands and wives.”

The second stranger did not speak for a long time.

Then he said, “I am nothing if I am not an honest man! But I am not impressed with such harmony. Why have two? One of them is unnecessary!”

I. Vocabulary

Recall the context in which the following words and expressions were used in the story. Make up your own sentences with these words.

- *to be/look/think alike*
- *to spend money on smth*
- *a crowd; crowded; overcrowded*
- *to approach sb/sth*
- *to let sb do smth*
- *to sigh*
- *to be impressed with/by smth*
- *honest*
- *harmony*
- *unnecessary*

II. Comprehension questions

Part I

1. Who are the main characters of the first part of the story?
2. How does the author prove the fact that these two people are very different?
(What do they think about their house; about travelling and spending money; about having a garden, etc; are they both punctual?)
3. What are the good things about their being different?
4. What do they feel towards each other and what proves it?
5. Do you think they are happy?

Part II

1. When did the two strangers get acquainted with the second couple?
2. What did the married couple tell the two men about themselves?
3. What was the first stranger's impression of them?
4. What did the second man think about their marriage? What is your opinion about it?

III. Prepare the beginning of the story for expressive reading (up to the words "*He is always late*").

IV. Summarize the story in five to seven well-constructed sentences, in the Present Tense.

V. Retell the story: part I – in the Present; part II – in the Past Tense.

VI. Discussion

1. Which of the two kinds of marriage seems happier to you? Why?
2. Do you know people like Mr and Mrs Child? Speak about your impressions.
3. Would you like your future spouse to be quite different from you or do you want to be alike? Discuss the following sayings:

"Like should marry like" vs. *"Extremes meet"*.

VII. Make up and **act out a conversation** between Mr and Mrs Child to illustrate their manner of communication.

VIII. Pay attention to the **spelling** of the following words and transcribe them. Consult your dictionary if necessary.

honest, crowd, unnecessary, journey, kindness, marriage, opinion, restaurant, approach, argue, attempt, inquire, require, quit vs. quite vs. quiet, reply, sigh, delighted, dirty, essential, truly, ideal.

Write out other words difficult for spelling. Dictate them to your partner.

IX. Give the plural and classify the plural forms according to the rules:

wife, husband, trip, country, car, book, foot, head, dress, thing, newspaper, house, friend, restaurant, window, birthday, man, stranger, woman, person, opinion, city.

X. Classify the nouns into countable and uncountable, use the indefinite article where necessary:

trip, garden, country, love, newspaper, kindness, birthday, harmony, money, opinion, restaurant, happiness.

IX. Self-check

(a) Fill in **articles** where necessary:

1. Would you like to live in _ country or in _ town?
2. She wants to take _ trip to _ town.
3. He opens _ window when he goes to _ bed.
4. _ two people at the table were _ husband and _ wife.
5. "Many times we do not even need _ words to know what _ other is thinking," smiled _ wife.
6. _ first stranger's face was soft as he turned to _ second stranger.
7. "Aren't you impressed with such _ love and such _ kindness? Perhaps they are _ last of _ truly happy husbands and wives."
8. I am nothing if I am not _ honest man // I am nothing if I am not _ honest.
9. _ Mr. Child and _ Mrs. Child are very different, but _ Childs are _ happy family.
10. _ Child family is _ very happy.

(b) Fill in **prepositions** or adverbs where necessary.

1. Are we going _ the country tomorrow or staying _ the city?
2. I spent all the money _ a new car.
3. She always gets _ early and goes _ bed late.
4. I'll give _ you this jacket _ your birthday.
5. I'll give this jacket _ you _ your birthday.
6. They got acquainted _ a table _ a crowded restaurant.
7. He approached _ the table and asked if he could join _ us.
8. She has been married _ him _ a long time.
9. The two strangers looked _ the couple attentively.

THE FLOWER SHOP

Everyone who went by the flower shop stopped.

Some people said, “He is crying.”

Others said, “No, he is laughing.”

There he sat, Papa Dent, with tears running down his face.

Papa Dent loved flowers. He had owned the shop at the corner for many, many years. He worked very hard, but he had a good life. He even made enough money to send his son, John, to the university.

John was like his father. He wanted to go to the university, but then he wanted to come home and help Papa Dent to run the flower shop.

The shop was at the corner, and everyone knew that the best flowers in town were for sale there. There was no sign that said this. But everyone knew because Papa Dent had been there for many, many years.

When the shop first opened, there was a sign – a great big one. It said:

*NICE FRESH FLOWERS
FOR SALE HERE*

The first customer who came in the door said, “Papa Dent, I like your shop, but I don’t like your sign. The sign says, ‘Nice fresh flowers.’ Would you sell any other kind? Why don’t you take off the ‘Nice’ and the ‘Fresh’?”

Papa Dent agreed and the sign looked better.

FLOWERS FOR SALE HERE

The second day a man came into the shop. He thought it was a fine new shop, but he did not like the sign. He said, “Where else would you sell flowers if not here, Papa Dent? Take off the ‘here’ from your sign. It will be shorter and better.”

So Papa Dent changed the sign again. It read:

FLOWERS FOR SALE

The third day, Papa Dent’s uncle came to the shop.

“It’s a fine shop you have here,” he said. “But your sign says too much: ‘Flowers for sale.’ Of course they are for sale or you would not be here selling them. Why don’t you take off ‘for sale’ on your sign?”

So once again Papa Dent changed the sign. Finally it read:

FLOWERS

The very next day, one of the town’s officials came to visit Papa Dent.

“We are glad to have you here with us,” he said. “Your shop is neat and clean. You are a very clever man with flowers, and I am sure you will do well here at the corner. Your window is beautiful, but I want to make a suggestion about the sign. ‘Flowers’ it says, and it hides the beautiful flowers you have in the window. Surely you do not need it. If people see the flowers, they will know you have flowers for sale. Let your flowers speak for themselves.”

Papa Dent took the man’s advice. He took down the sign.

Everyone stopped to look at the fine flowers in the window. Finally Papa Dent’s flowers became famous, and no one ever went anywhere else to buy.

So the years passed.

Now Papa Dent’s son was coming home from the university. He had a degree in business, and he had done very well at the university. Papa Dent was very happy. He would have his son back home. He was glad the boy wanted to work in the shop with him. Papa was getting old. The shop needed some new ideas.

When John came home, he went straight from the train to the flower shop.

“I am home, Papa. And I am ready to go to work.”

When father and son had finished greeting each other, Papa Dent asked, “Now, John, what is the first thing we must do with the shop?”

“Well, Papa, we must advertise. It is necessary in business today.”

“And how shall we do this, John?” asked Papa.

“First, we must make a big sign in bright lights to go over the shop.”

“A sign, John?” asked Papa.

“Yes.”

“And what will the sign say, John?” asked Papa.

“Well, let me think,” John answered. “How about ‘*NICE FRESH FLOWERS FOR SALE HERE*’?”

It was then that the old man sat down making those funny noises. It was then that everyone who went by the shop stopped.

Some said, “He is crying.”

Others said, “No, he is laughing.”

I. Vocabulary

Recall the context in which the following words and expressions were used in the story. Make up your own sentences with these words.

- *a tear*
- *to own; owner*
- *at the corner (of)*
- *to sell*
- *a customer*
- *an official*
- *neat*
- *to hide*
- *to speak for itself*
- *to take sb's advice* (NB! _ *advice* vs. *a piece of advice, pieces of advice*)
- *a degree in smth*
- *to advertise; an advertisement*

II. Make up 10-15 **questions** about the story and be ready to answer them yourself. Formulate your questions in such a way that by answering them you could retell the story.

III. Choose a passage (about 10 lines) and prepare it for expressive reading.

IV. Summarize the story in five to seven well-constructed sentences, in the Present Tense.

V. Retell the story.

VI. Discussion

1. Why do people advertise? What kind of advertisements can we see or hear nowadays? Where can we see/hear them? Do you pay attention to new advertisements? What do most of them have in common?
2. Is it difficult to make a good advertisement? Which of the advertisements used in the story do you find the best? Why?

VII. Pay attention to the **spelling** of the following words and transcribe them. Consult your dictionary if necessary.

laugh, tears, enough, sign, famous, advice, to advise, official, customer, straight, business, advertise, advertisement.

Write out other words difficult for spelling. Dictate them to your partner.

VIII. Transcribe the following words and comment on the rules of reading:

went, flower, shop, people, crying, laughing, tear, down, own, corner, year, hard, good, many, enough, son, father, run, knew, sale, there, sign, first, great, door, poor, fresh, better, off, of, change, read, third, selling, came, here, neat, sure, speak, else, pass, back, straight, greet, train.

IX. Self-check

(a) Fill in **articles** where necessary.

1. _ Papa Dent loved _ flowers.
2. He worked very hard, but he had _ good life.
3. Growing _ flowers is _ hard work.
4. When _ shop first opened, there was _ sign on it. It was _ big sign.
5. _ first customer said, "Papa Dent, I like _ shop but I don't like _ sign."
6. _ second man thought it was _ fine new shop, but he didn't like _ sign, either.
7. On _ next day one of _ town's officials came to visit Papa Dent.
8. "I want to make _ suggestion about _ sign you have in _ window."

(b) Fill in **prepositions** or adverbs where necessary.

1. Tears were running _ his face.
2. The flower shop was _ the corner _ the street and everyone stopped to look _ the beautiful flowers.
3. He has owned the shop _ many years.
4. He made enough _ money to send his son _ the university. Now his son has a degree _ psychology.
5. John takes _ his father. – Sorry? – I mean, he is _ his father.
6. Is Tim _ home? – Not yet, but he is coming _ home soon.
7. I think the sign will look much better if we take these words _ .
8. Then another man entered _ the shop and made another suggestion _ the sign.
9. You are a very clever man _ flowers.
10. Let your flowers speak _ themselves.

THE LONG STRAW

Mr Mays reached for his wallet. It was gone. Quickly he looked through his other pockets, in his desk, in his coat. He went back to the front door of the building which he had entered half an hour before. Then he remembered. He knew he had the wallet when he came to work. He was in the office when he gave a dollar to his secretary toward a gift for one of the girls.

“The wallet must still be in my office,” he thought to himself.

He turned around and started back to his desk again. As he opened the door to his room, he took a short, quick breath. There on his desk was his wallet. He opened it to make sure everything was all right. The wallet was empty.

“So,” thought Mr Mays, “it has happened again. This time our office thief has got quite a bit of money. I can call the police, which I think I should do, or I can call an office meeting, which I think I will do,” he said to himself.

Mr Mays pushed the button that called his secretary. When she heard the sound, she came into his office immediately.

“Yes, Mr Mays?” she said.

“Gloria, tell all the employees that we are having a meeting in Room 3. There can be no excuse for not attending. While we are at the meeting, I want you to stay at your desk by the front door and answer all telephone calls.”

“Yes, Mr Mays,” answered Gloria.

She had been Mr Mays’ secretary for almost fifteen years, and nothing surprised her.

“Meanwhile, Gloria, I don’t want anyone to come in.”

Mr Mays walked up and down his office for about five minutes and then he went to the basement of the building. He returned almost immediately with a broom.

“May I help you, Mr Mays?” Gloria asked as he walked by her desk, broom in hand.

“No, thank you, Gloria,” he answered as he walked into his office and shut the door.

“Is Mr Mays cleaning his own office these days?” asked Joey.

“Apparently,” Gloria smiled back at him.

At eleven o’clock Mr Mays walked out of his office. He nodded to Gloria, saying, “Please, stay at your desk now.”

When Mr Mays arrived at Room 3, he glanced around quickly to see that all the employees except Gloria were present. When he noted that they were, he began speaking.

“It is difficult for me to inform you that my wallet was stolen this morning by one of my own employees.”

A murmur went through the small crowd in the room.

Mr Mays continued speaking quickly.

“I have thought about this problem and now I am sure I know who the thief is. I ask the thief to speak now. All he must do is return the money to me and explain why he took it.”

No one in the room moved. No one in the room turned. Everyone in the room stopped breathing.

But nothing happened.

“Very well,” said Mr Mays. “I will show you that I know who the thief is. I am now going to give each of you a straw – a straw from a broom. All the straws are the same length except one. That one is longer than the others. I will give the long straw to the thief.

“After I have given a straw to each person, I will leave the room. I want all of you to compare the straws so that you will all know who the thief is. Call me when you are through, and we will decide what to do with the thief.”

Mr Mays gave one straw to each employee as he spoke, making sure that each straw was not seen by another. Then he left.

The room was filled with excitement. Everyone was nervous as they compared the straws. Straw after straw was the same length. At last it was all over. Ruth called Mr Mays back into the room.

“Mr Mays, something is wrong. No one has the long straw. Henry has one that is a little shorter. Otherwise, they are all the same length. We’re happy to tell you that no one in this office is guilty.”

“But that’s wrong, Ruth. Someone is guilty. You told me that Henry had a straw that was a little shorter. So I say Henry is the thief!”

“How can you say that, Mr Mays?” Ruth asked.

“Because all the straws I gave out were the same length, Ruth. Henry knew he was guilty, and he thought I had given him the long straw. So he broke off a little bit of his straw to make it the same as the others. But in doing that, he made it shorter. So it is really the short straw that caught the thief.

“Now, Henry, tell me. How did you break the straw? Did you bite off a little bit of it, or did you break it off with your fingernail?” Then Mr Mays said, “It doesn’t matter. We must call the police.”

I. Vocabulary

Find in the text equivalents for the following:

- *a person who steals someone’s property;*
- *at once, right away;*
- *a person employed by a certain firm, organisation etc;*
- *a person who employs workers;*
- *evidently, probably;*
- *a person who is to blame.*

Use the words that you have found in the text in sentences of your own.

II. Comprehension questions

1. What was Mr Mays?
2. What happened to him that day? Where did he look for his wallet? When had he last seen his wallet?
3. What did he see on his desk when he entered the office?
4. Was it the first time his money had been stolen?
5. What did he decide to do?
6. What did he push the button for? What was Gloria supposed to do during the meeting? Was Gloria surprised by her boss’ order?
7. What did Mr Mays do then? Why did Gloria offer her help? What did the employees think about the situation?
8. How did Mr Mays open the meeting? How did the employees react?
9. What did Mr Mays ask? What effect did it produce on the people in the room?
10. What did Mr Mays do? How did he give the straws to each office worker?
11. What happened in the room after the boss had left?

12. What did Ruth tell Mr Mays after that? What was Mr Mays' reaction?

13. How did he know that Henry was the thief? What did he ask Henry? What did Mr Mays decide to do with the thief?

III. Make up 10 true/ false statements about the story.

Be ready to comment on your partner's story, using formulas of agreement and disagreement on page 46.

IV. Prepare the first paragraph of the story for expressive reading.

V. Summarize the story in five to seven well-constructed sentences, in the Present Tense.

VI. Retell the story.

VII. Act out a conversation on the following situation.

(a) Mr Mays comes home in the evening. He has dinner with his wife, who is interested to know everything about his working day.

(b) Ruth comes home in the evening and phones her best friend to tell her/him about the events of the day.

VIII. Pay attention to the spelling of the following words and transcribe them. Consult your dictionary if necessary.

breath, breathe, employer, employee, excitement, except, excuse, length, murmur, police, punishment, straw, thief, thieves, guilty, quite, nervous, compare, glance, apparently, immediately, meanwhile, otherwise, through.

Write out other words difficult for spelling. Dictate them to your partner.

IX. Self-check

(a) Fill in **articles** where necessary:

1. Mr Mays could call _ police or call _ office meeting.
2. Tell all _ employees that we are having _ meeting in _ Room 3.
3. "May I help you, Mr Mays?" _ secretary asked.
4. I am sure I know who _ thief is. All he must do now is return _ money to me and explain why he took it.
5. Everyone in _ room stopped breathing.

6. Mr Mays gave _ straw to _ each employee.
7. All _ straws are _ same length except one. _ Henry's straw is _ little shorter than _ rest.

(b) Fill in **prepositions** or adverbs where necessary:

1. Mr Mays had entered _ the building half an hour before.
2. He went back _ the front door _ the building.
3. He gave a dollar _ his secretary.
4. He gave _ his secretary a dollar.
5. Mr Mays pushed _ the button that called _ his secretary.
6. Gloria had been his secretary _ 15 years.
7. I want you to stay _ your desk _ the front door and answer _ telephone calls.
8. He walked _ and _ his office _ about five minutes and then he went _ the basement _ the building. He returned almost immediately _ a broom.
9. A murmur went _ the small crowd _ the room.
10. The employees compared _ their straws. They were all _ the same length.
11. Please explain _ me why you did it.
12. When he arrived _ Room 3, he glanced _ quickly to make sure that everyone was present.
13. _ last Ruth called Mr Mays back _ the room.

THE REAL THING

The two men stood on opposite sides of the large desk. The older man was tall and handsome. He had a fine head of silver hair and his eyes were blue but very cold.

The young man was also tall. His hair was long and blonde – he had the clear eyes and open face of a boy and his smile was shy. He had an old brown leather briefcase under his arm. He was very, very nervous.

The older man was the first to speak. “Sit down, Mr ... um ... ”

“Bromfield. Sebastian Bromfield. It’s very kind of you to see me, Mr Pickering.”

“I don’t have much time, Mr Bromfield. What can I do for you?”

“Mr Pickering, they say you are an expert on Leonardo da Vinci...”

The older man corrected Sebastian’s pronunciation of the great painter’s name. Sebastian blushed and continued.

“Sorry, yes, of course. Well, I have a drawing...and I think, that perhaps, I mean...maybe it’s by Leonardo da Vinci.” This time he said the name correctly.

“Really?” Pickering laughed coldly. “And where is this drawing?”

“I have it here. Just a minute...”

Sebastian opened the briefcase and took out a blue plastic bag. He opened the bag and took out a small drawing covered with fine white paper. He put it on the desk. Pickering didn’t move, so Sebastian took off the white paper and pushed the drawing across the desk. The old man’s face didn’t change, but he turned on the lamp on his desk. He put the drawing under the light and looked at it for a long time. It was a drawing of a woman’s face – a sweet, young face.

“Do you know anything at all about art?” Pickering asked, without looking at Sebastian.

“Nothing.”

“What makes you think that this drawing is a real Leonardo?”

“Well...it’s very old, isn’t it? And someone...a friend...suggested that it looked like a Leonardo. So I thought maybe...”

“Where did you get it?” Pickering looked up at Sebastian.

“My uncle...well, he wasn’t really my uncle...he was my stepmother’s brother...he died. And he left me his flat in Paris.”

“The drawing, Mr. Bromfield!”

“Oh, sorry. Well, in this flat there are a number of pictures – not very good ones, I’m afraid. One of them was in a nice gold frame and I thought I could sell

the frame – and so – to cut a long story short, I took the original picture out of the frame and I found this drawing.”

There was a moment's silence. The old man never took his cold blue eyes from Sebastian's face. Then he said, “It's a copy, of course. It's quite a good copy and the paper is very old. Perhaps it's a copy by a contemporary of Leonardo's...or by one of his students.”

Sebastian's face was pale. He looked at Pickering.

“May I ask you how you can be so sure?”

The old man smiled for the first time. “Because, young man, I have the original drawing!”

“Oh! Oh, ... I see.” Sebastian was obviously fighting to control his feelings. “Do you think I could see the original drawing?”

Pickering stood up and went to a dark corner of the room. He took down a small picture from the wall. Behind the picture there was a safe. He keyed in a number and the door of the safe opened.

“I keep all my valuable pictures in here,” he said.

He came back with a drawing in his hand. He put it on the desk next to Sebastian's drawing. “Look,” he said. “Compare the two.”

Sebastian looked at the drawings in silence.

“Compare the line of the mouth, here and here. See how fresh and loving it is in the original. Look at the eyes – such passion in Leonardo da Vinci's drawing, but – where is the passion in your drawing?”

“Yes,” said Sebastian. “Of course. There is no comparison.”

Sebastian said nothing. He couldn't take his eyes off the two drawings.

Pickering turned off the lamp.

“Don't be too unhappy, Bromfield,” he said. “You're not going to make a fortune, but that drawing is worth some money – two or three thousand pounds maybe.”

“Oh, dear! I hoped it was worth more,” said Sebastian sadly.

“I understand,” Pickering said, but there was no warmth in his voice, no understanding, only triumph. Sebastian stood up.

“I apologise for taking up your time, Mr Pickering...You’ve been very kind,” he said.

“Just a minute, Mr ... um ... Bromfield. I have five minutes. It’s only six o’clock. Would you like a drink before you go? A sherry, perhaps?”

“That’s very kind of you, but...”

Behind Pickering’s desk there was a table with bottles and glasses on it. He turned his chair round and very slowly and carefully poured a clear, pale liquid into two glasses. He turned back to the desk and gave a glass to Sebastian. Sebastian drank the sherry quickly. He put down the glass.

“Thank you, Mr Pickering. I must go. I’m catching a train at seven thirty.” He picked up one of the drawings and put it in the plastic bag.

“You’re going back to Paris?”

“Yes,” answered Sebastian, closing his briefcase. “I’m going back to my uncle’s flat.”

“Well, good luck and goodbye,” Pickering said.

Sebastian left the room.

Pickering smiled and then forgot all about Sebastian. He began to think of his evening - first the opera, then dinner in the company of rich men and pretty women. He poured more sherry into his glass.

* * *

Sebastian walked quickly along the street. There was a cold wind but he didn’t feel it. “Walk slowly,” he said to himself. “Keep calm. You have to keep very calm.”

At the first traffic lights, he stopped a taxi. “Heathrow Airport – Terminal 4,” he said to the driver. His voice was different – strong and decisive. “And hurry. I’m catching a plane to New York at 9:10.”

He sat back and looked out of the window at the London evening – at the lights of Piccadilly. “I did it! I did it!” he said again and again. And he laughed. He held the old leather briefcase close to him. In it was Pickering’s drawing. On Pickering’s desk was Sebastian’s drawing – a drawing by Sebastian.

“Perhaps it’s a copy by one of Leonardo’s students or a contemporary,” he said, in Pickering’s pompous voice. And he laughed again and again.

I. Pronounce correctly the following **proper names used in the story:**

Sebastian Bromfield [si'bæstiən 'brɒmfi:ld], *Pickering* ['pikəriŋ], *Leonardo da Vinci** [li:ə'na:dou də 'vintʃi], *Heathrow* ['hi:θrou], *Piccadilly* [ˌpikə'dili].

II. Vocabulary

(a) Recall the context in which the following words and expressions were used in the story. Make up your own sentences with these words.

- *shy*
- *to blush*
- *a drawing / painting / picture / copy etc. by sb*
- *a frame*
- *to cut a long story short*
- *obviously*
- *valuable*
- *pompous*
- *decisive*

(b) Find in the text equivalents for the following:

- *a person who lived at the same time with Leonardo da Vinci*
- *to try not to show one’s feelings*
- *to get a lot of money*
- *to say that you are sorry for sth*

* Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), a great Italian painter of the Renaissance. “Mona Lisa” is among his famous works. He is also famous for his cleverness and his strong interest in science.

- a woman who has married your father after your mother's death or divorce

III. Comprehension questions

1. Who are the main personages of the story? Where does the story take place?
2. What did the two men look like? What was so different about them?
3. Did the two men know each other well?
4. Was Mr Pickering happy to see the young man?
5. How did the young man feel? How can you prove it?
6. How did Sebastian explain why he wanted to talk to Mr Pickering?
7. What did Sebastian show Mr Pickering? Why did he think that the drawing he had was a drawing by Leonardo da Vinci? How had he found the drawing?
8. What was Pickering's manner like? What was his opinion about the drawing? Why was he so sure?
9. Why did he show Sebastian the original drawing? Where did he keep it?
10. What impression did the original drawing produce on Sebastian? Why did he become sad? What did Mr Pickering feel?
11. Did Sebastian go away at once? Why was he in a hurry?
12. Did Mr Pickering think much about his visitor?
13. Where did Sebastian go? How did he feel when he was walking along the street? How can you prove it?
14. What did Sebastian tell the taxi driver? What was different about his voice at that moment?
15. How did he behave in the taxi? Why did he laugh?

IV. Make up 15 true/false statements about the story.

Be ready to comment on your partner's statements, using formulas of agreement and disagreement on page 46.

V. Make up a summary of the story.

VI. Write out the words connected with the topic "Appearance". Transcribe them.

VII. Try to imagine the face of the woman in the drawing. Describe her face.

VIII. Retell the story (a) in the name of the narrator; (b) in the name of Mr Pickering; (c) in the name of Sebastian.

IX. Who do you think Sebastian was? What was the real story of the drawing he brought to Mr Pickering? What was the purpose of his visit? Think over the pre-history of the events described in the story and present your version in a well prepared **monologue**.

X. Are you fond of art? Which famous picture galleries have you visited? Prepare a description of a picture that impressed you. If you have a reproduction of this picture, bring it to show your groupmates.

a) Listen to your partner's description and ask him/her detailed questions (e.g. What is there in the background / on the right of the picture / in the top right-hand corner? What colour is...? etc.)

b) Describe your picture and answer your partner's questions.

XI. Transcribe the words and comment on the rules of reading:

stood, sides, large, older, head, silver, hair, young, clear, shy, leather, arm, first, kind, great, blush, drawing, glass, sherry, laugh, white, move, off, light, sweet, ask, fighting, feeling, corner, picture, down, cold, wind, pounds, warmth, worth, quickly, street, uncle.

XII. Self-check

(a) Fill in articles where necessary.

1. He had _ fine head of _ silver hair and _ blue eyes.
2. _ older man was _ first to speak.
3. Sebastian opened _ briefcase and took out _ blue plastic bag.
4. Do you know anything about _ art?
5. What makes you think that _ drawing is _ real Leonardo?
6. There were _ number of _ pictures in _ flat.
7. It's quite _ good copy and _ paper is very old.
8. It was Pickering who had _ original drawing.

9. He looked at _ drawings in _ silence.
10. Look at _ eyes. Such _ passion in _ Leonardo da Vinci's drawing, but where is _ passion in your drawing?
11. You are not going to make _ fortune.

(b) Fill in prepositions or adverbs where necessary.

1. The men stood _ opposite sides _ the large desk.
2. Sebastian opened the bag, took _ a drawing covered _ fine white paper and put it _ the desk.
3. Sebastian took _ the white paper and pushed the drawing _ the desk.
4. The old man turned _ the lamp, put the drawing _ the light and looked _ it _ a long time. It was a drawing _ a woman's face.
5. One _ the pictures was _ a nice gold frame. When Sebastian took the original picture _ _ the frame, he found that drawing.
6. Perhaps it's a copy _ a contemporary _ Leonardo's.
7. The old man smiled _ the first time.
8. Pickering stood _ and went _ a dark corner _ the room. He took _ a small picture _ the wall. _ the picture there was a safe.
9. That's very kind _ you.
10. I apologise _ taking _ your time.
11. _ Pickering's desk there was a table _ bottles and glasses _ it. He turned his chair _ and poured some sherry _ two glasses. He turned back _ the desk and gave a glass _ Sebastian.
12. He walked quickly _ the street. Then he stopped a taxi _ the first traffic lights.
13. I'm catching _ a plane _ New York _ 9:10.
14. He looked _ _ the window _ the London evening.

Agreement:	Disagreement:
<i>That's right / true.</i> <i>I believe</i> <i>I think you are right.</i> <i>I suppose</i> <i>You are quite / absolutely right.</i> <i>Exactly.</i> <i>I fully agree with you.</i>	<i>That's not quite right, (I am afraid).</i> <i>I am afraid you are mistaken.</i> <i>I am afraid you are not right here.</i> <i>This is not really so. In fact ...</i> <i>I don't agree with you.</i> <i>On the contrary, ...</i>

Expressing opinion:

I think...

I suppose...

I believe...

To my mind...

In my opinion...

It seems to me...

As far as I know...

As far as I remember...

As far as I can judge...

In fact...

You see...

The fact is, ...

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