

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
"САМАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ"

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MAGIC OF READING

МАГИЯ ЧТЕНИЯ

Учебное пособие

Самара
Издательство
Самарского государственного экономического университета
2017

УДК 811.111 (075)
ББК Ш143.2я7
ПЗ0

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Издается по решению
редакционно-издательского совета университета

Петрова, Н.Э.

ПЗ0 Magic of Reading = Магия чтения [Электронный ресурс] : учеб. пособие / Н.Э. Петрова. - Электрон. дан. - Самара : Изд-во Самар. гос. экон. ун-та, 2017. - 1 электрон. опт. диск. - Систем. требования: процессор Intel с тактовой частотой 1,3 ГГц и выше ; 256 Мб ОЗУ и более ; MS Windows XP/Vista/7/10 ; Adobe Reader ; разрешение экрана 1024×768 ; привод CD-ROM. - Загл. с титул. экрана.
ISBN 978-5-94622-677-6

Учебное пособие служит материалом для домашнего чтения на занятиях по английскому языку. Основная цель пособия заключается в развитии навыков изучающего чтения, письма, подготовленной и спонтанной устной речи. Данное пособие направлено на обогащение и активизацию словарного запаса в рамках английского языка, а также на формирование умения интерпретировать и оценивать художественные произведения. Издание включает в себя большое количество материала, ориентированного на обогащение фоновых знаний.

Пособие содержит ключи к заданиям, а также дополнительные материалы для работы со студентами. Рекомендуемый уровень - Intermediate - Upper-intermediate.

Издание состоит из 14 разделов. Каждый раздел включает в себя введение и упражнения для работы с текстом произведения.

Представленный материал может быть полезен как для студентов всех специальностей и их преподавателей по английскому языку, так и для всех лиц, совершенствующих свои знания в данной сфере.

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ISBN 978-5-94622-677-6

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Introduction

"Magic of Reading" is a book for home reading practice with students at intermediate levels and above. The novel that became classic of modern English literature is offered for reading and analysis. The core of the book is formed by a number of teaching strategies that aim to promote language learning by focusing on personal engagement both intellectual and emotional.

Structure

Each unit is built around several chapters from the novel. The quantity of chapters depends on subject pauses in the novel, although the quantity of pages to read for every unit is approximately equal. Every unit contains the starting up and text activities. The choice of exercises is directed to diversify St-s' activity. Most interesting facts and explanations are placed in T's book as additional material, since the novel contains some allusions and references St-s might not know and they will need quick access to them. Many tasks contain numbers of the novels' pages that implies a complete accordance with the novels' edition. If there is no access to this edition, the exercises just go up to the higher level.

Starting up

The starting up contains a quotation related to the message of the chapters and several questions for discussion connected with it. This stage will work both as an individual / pair or groupwork.

Text activities

Text activities in general contain exercises aimed at *lexis* learning and usage. Vocabulary is selected to be generally useful and appropriate to the typical student, who is likely to be well-educated. The exercises encourage St-s to deal with lexis as part of a system, rather than as a list of words, through repetition of vocabulary in different exercises. The novel contains abundance of idiomatic expressions also reflected in the exercises. Additional idiom practice you can find in the end of the book.

Questions for discussion allow St-s not only to debate about information they got from the novels but also to attach their background knowledge and make them

think creatively. Although the main purpose of this task is to master the art of speech.

English-Russian / Russian-English translation exercises, being an integral part of language learning, train St-s to formulate their thoughts easier and develop fluency.

The book also contains *writing practice*, *T / F exercises* developing St-s reading techniques and attention and *summary practice* teaching them a lucid and concise statement of the read material.

The analyses stage promotes "noticing" of language features and develops the ability to pay attention to and comment on the author's style.

Visualization, imagery and imagination:

- heighten motivation, engagement and enjoyment of reading;
- enhance comprehension of both narrative and expository texts;
- stimulate prior knowledge;
- develop awareness of one's reading process (metacognition);
- increase St-s' ability to share, critique and revise;
- discover aesthetic appreciation of text.

Keys and References part contains information about every famous person or fact, mentioned in the Book and can be used to broaden St-s general knowledge. Generally, this part is designed to simplify the working process in the class (although it cannot provide answers for every task. Sometimes you have to think yourself if the task concerns translation or individual perception of written material).

William Somerset Maugham (1874-1965)

British novelist, playwright, short-story writer, highest paid author in the world in the 1930s. Maugham's skill in handling plot has been compared with the manner of Guy de Maupassant. His stories are told in clear, economical style with cynical or resigned undertone.

"I have never pretended to be anything but a story teller. It has amused me to tell stories and I have told a great many. It is a misfortune for me that the telling of a story just for the sake of the story is not an activity that is in favor with the intelligentsia. In endeavor to bear my misfortunes with fortitude."

William Somerset Maugham was born in Paris, the sixth and youngest son of the solicitor to the British embassy. Maugham learned French as his native tongue. At the age of 10, Maugham was orphaned and sent to England to live with his uncle, the Reverend Henry MacDonald Maugham. Educated at King's School, Canterbury, and Heidelberg University, Maugham then studied six years medicine in London. He qualified in 1897 as doctor from St. Thomas' medical school, but abandoned medicine after the success of his first novels and plays.

Maugham lived in Paris for ten years as a struggling young author. Four of his dramas ran simultaneously in London in 1904. Maugham's breakthrough novel was the semi-autobiographical OF HUMAN BONDAGE (1915), which is usually considered his outstanding achievement.

He writes THE MOON AND THE SIXPENCE (1919), TREMBLING OF A LEAF (1921), In 1928 Maugham settled in Cape Ferrat in France. His plays, including THE CIRCLE (1921), a satire of social life, OUR BETTERS (1923), about Americans in Europe, and THE CONSTANT WIFE (1927), about a wife who takes revenge on her unfaithful husband, were performed in Europe and in the United States.

Maugham believed that there is a true harmony in the contradictions of mankind and that the normal is in reality the abnormal. "The ordinary is the writer's richest field," he stated in THE SUMMING UP (1938), which also has been used as a guidebook for creative writing.

Maugham died in Nice on December 16, 1965. It is said that as he lay dying he asked Sir Alfred Ayer visit him and reassure him that there was no life after death.

A number of Maugham's short stories have been filmed, as well as his most famous novels THE TEATRE and THE PAINTED VEIL.

After the 1930s Maugham's reputation abroad was greater than in England. Maugham once said, ***"Most people cannot see anything, but I can see what is in front of my nose with extreme clearness; the greatest writers can see through a brick wall. My vision is not so penetrating."***

Activities

Unit 1

I. Starting up

Betrays in war are childlike compared with betrays during peace. New lovers are nervous and tender but smash everything. For their hearts are made of fire.

(from "The English Patient" by Anthony Minghella)

1. Comment on the statement from "The English Patient".
2. Do you think it is possible to forgive the person who betrayed you? Why yes / no?
3. Comment on the epigraph to "The Painted Veil". What would *you* call life?

II. Text activities (read pages 3-19)

A. Find the words and word-combinations in the text with the similar meaning.

to shiver

lunch

horror

disregard

servant

despite

to lose one's consciousness

underestimation

B. Find the English equivalents in the text. Translate the sentences with the following words and word-combinations.

собраться с мыслями (p. 5)

поражать, удивлять (p. 7)

послушай! (p. 5)

не выносить сцен (p. 7)

собраться с духом (p. 5)

провести кого-либо, обмануть (p. 7)

скользить (p. 6)

кивать в знак согласия (p. 8)

тешить себя (надеждой) (p. 9)

беспокоить (p. 15)

иметь голову на плечах (p. 9)
приводить в восторг (p. 9)
держат язык за зубами (p. 13)
раздражать, досаждают (p. 13)

обвинять (p. 15)
отрицать (p. 15)
лучше синица в руках, чем журавль
в небе (p. 19)

C. Comprehension check.

1. What was Kitty's attitude to Dorothy Townsend?
2. How old was Dorothy?
3. Why did Kitty call Charlie a gentleman?
4. What did Dorothy look like?
5. What kind of mother was she?
6. What particularly didn't Kitty like about her?
7. How many children did she have? What did they do?
8. Why did Kitty flush?
9. Why did Kitty think there was no reason for Dorothy to put on airs?
10. What position could Kitty's father reach one day?

D. Say true or false.

1. It was the ayah who came into the house after tiffin.
2. The characters lived in China.
3. Kitty loved the city.
4. Charlie used to talk about his wife.
5. Dorothy Townsend was a well-bred woman.
6. Kitty's father called Dorothy a gentlewoman.
7. Kitty's marriage was a mistake.
8. Mrs. Garstin was a generous woman.

E. Discuss the following.

1. Tell about the relations between Kitty's parents.
2. Tell about the relations between Mr. Garstin and his daughters. Why was it so? Give your reasons.

3. What conclusion can you make about the character of Mr. Garstin according to his family relations?

F. Comment on the quotation by Desmond Tutu.

You don't choose your family. They are God's gift to you, as you are to them.

G. Make a written translation of the passage (p. 4). From "They spoke in whispers..." to "...in his fingers".

H. Make a summary of these 7 parts (p. 3-19).

Unit 2

I. Starting up

Outside show is a poor substitute for inner worth.

(Aesop 620 BC-560BC)

1. Comment on the quotation by Aesop.
2. Does appearance play the same role for a woman now as it did a century ago?
3. Has the role of marriage changed since then?

II. Text activities (pages 20-33)

A. Find English equivalents in the text. Use these words and word-combinations in the sentences of your own.

крушение надежд (p. 20)	растеряться, опешить (p. 24)
болтовня, пересуды(p. 20)	не по себе (p. 25)
легкий разговор (p. 20)	говорить со скрытой иронией / на- смешкой (p. 29)
неловкое молчание (p. 20)	существо (p. 29)
возлагать надежды (p. 20)	пожимать плечами (p. 22)
ослепительный (p. 21)	ухватиться за возможность (p. 23)
делать предложение (p. 22)	внушать уверенность (p. 23)
странный (p. 29)	хмуриться (p. 30)
составить пару (p. 28)	колебаться (p. 23)
мимолетная мысль (p. 25)	вызвать сенсацию (p. 33)
быть помолвленным (p. 23)	

B. Pick out sentences with the following word-combinations from the text. Reproduce the situation.

to refuse smb. with tact but decision; (not) to take much notice of smb.; to irritate smb.; (not) to be at ease with smb.; the oddest proposal.

C. Match the words with their synonyms / definitions.

1 prodigy	a speak indistinctly
2 awkward	b anxiety
3 foreboding	c courtesy
4 eligible	d miracle
5 shrewd	e clumsy
6 mumble	f suitable
7 affability	g keen

D. Discuss the following.

1. Were there any traits of character in Mrs. Garstin one could admire?
2. What does the author say about Doris and Kitty's appearance?
3. Was Kitty a success during her first season?
4. What was Mrs. Garstin worried about?
5. Where did Kitty meet Walter?
6. What did Walter Fane do for his living?
7. In what way did Walter differ from other men who were in love with Kitty?
8. Why was not Kitty sure that Walter loved her?
9. Why did she agree to marry Walter?
10. How do Kitty's actions characterize her as a person?

E. Make a summary of the parts (20-33).

Unit 3

I. Starting up

Love is blind, but marriage restores its sight.

1. Comment on the quotation.
2. What traits of character would you like to see in your life partner?

II. Text activities (read pages 33-52)

A. Find English equivalents in the text. Translate the sentences with these words and word-combinations in written form.

деликатный, чуткий (p. 33)	презирать (p. 37)
утомительный (p. 34)	оставлять кого-либо равнодушным (p. 37)
чрезвычайно (p. 34)	предупреждать (p. 38)
заботливый (p. 34)	обожать (p. 43)
натянута / принужденная улыбка (p. 35)	боготворить (p. 44)
ухмылка (p. 35)	препятствие, барьер (p. 46)
болтать (p. 35)	развод (p. 47)
льет как из ведра (p. 35)*	быть сытым по горло (p. 49)
раздражать (p. 36)	сердце замерло (p. 49)
сдержанный (p. 37)	пристально смотреть (p. 52)
имеющий самообладание (p. 37)	

** Note: This expression is an archaism and is not used nowadays.*

B. Use words / word-combinations from the box in an appropriate form to fill each gap. Reproduce the situation and comment on it.

<i>to feel at home</i>	<i>wax,</i>	<i>red tape</i>	<i>to frame the words</i>
<i>to bear</i>	<i>neither nor</i>	<i>the use of speech</i>	<i>knock</i>

1. ...he never came into her bedroom or her boudoir without _____.
2. She would have _____ more _____ if he had been more casual.
3. But if nobody spoke unless he had something to say, Kitty reflected, with a smile, the human race would very soon lose the _____.
4. He was like _____ in her hands.
5. I _____ like him _____ dislike him.
6. He never let _____ interfere with him.
7. Her happiness, sometimes almost more than she could _____, renewed her beauty.
8. Her lips trembled so that she could hardly _____.

C. Discuss the following.

1. How did Walter treat Kitty after two years of their marriage? Why did it seem unusual to Kitty? Does it seem unusual to you?
2. What epithets does the author use to describe Walter and his attitude to Kitty?
3. Why didn't she feel at home with Walter?
4. What was the main problem in their relations?
5. How did Kitty meet Charles?
6. What was the difference between Walter and Charles?
7. Why did Kitty fall in love with Charles?
8. Walter obviously learned about his wife's affair. Why didn't he make a scene that day as Kitty expected?

D. Translate the following using new vocabulary.

1. Японцы очень деликатные и сдержанные люди, и ни при каких обстоятельствах не теряют самообладания.
2. Она чувствовала себя не в своей тарелке, глядя, как он встречает гостей с натянутой улыбкой.
3. При заключении международного договора компании столкнулись с различными культурными барьерами, а также с огромным количеством бюрократии.

4. Дождь лил как из ведра, и мы весь день сидели дома и болтали о всякой ерунде.

5. Отец никогда не входил в их комнату без стука.

6. Концерт был скучным и чрезвычайно утомительным.

E. Write an essay "Ideal Life Partner".

F. Make a summary of the parts (33-52).

Unit 4

I. Starting up

The hardest part of dreaming about someone you love is having to wake up.

1. Comment on the quotation.
2. Which of the situations would you find the most stressful?

Moving a house

Moving to a foreign country

Divorce

Breaking up with the friend

Losing a job

II. Text activities (read pages 52-73)

A. Find English equivalents in the text. Translate the sentences with these words and word-combinations.

раздражение (p. 53)

угрюмый (p. 54)

беспокойство (p. 54)

отблеск (p. 55)

унизительное положение (p. 56)

сверкать (p. 56)

добраться до сути дела

клясться (p. 58)

пытка (p. 58)

пережить, выжить (p. 59)

утомленный вид (p. 60)

вмешиваться (p. 61)

тщеславный (p. 61)

монастырь (p. 63)

монахиня (p. 63)

ослышаться (p. 65)

быть напуганным до смерти

издеваться, насмеяться (p. 66)

презрение (p. 71)

поклон (p. 73)

B. Use words / word-combinations from the box in an appropriate form to fill each gap. Translate the sentences in written form.

now and then	anxious	astonishment	malice
to save smb's face	commonplace	to keep temper in check	to weep

1. Kitty sat very still on the sandalwood box and looked with _____ attention at Townsend.
2. There's only one way in which a man can _____ when he's in that sort of position and that is to pretend he knows nothing.
3. The tears flowed from her eyes...: to _____ gave her a little time to collect herself.
4. Walter did not as usual when they were dining out give her a smiling glance _____.
5. ... her beautiful eyes were black with _____ but she _____.
6. To her _____ he burst suddenly into a shout of laughter.
7. I knew that your aims and ideas were vulgar and _____.

C. Discuss the following.

1. How did Charles explain Walter's behavior? Was he right in a way?
2. Why was he sure that Walter wouldn't make a scandal?
3. What was Walter's behavior and mood that day?
4. What was Kitty's guess about her husband's behavior?
5. What was Kitty's first idea about Walter's decision to go to Mei-tan-fu?
6. What was her reaction when she learnt that Walter was going to take her there?
7. What do you think he was doing it for? Comment on his deed.
8. Do you think she will go with him?
9. Make a prediction about the talk between Kitty and Charles.

D. Translate the following using new vocabulary.

1. Я не ослышался? Вы клянетесь, что не видели его там?

2. Утомленный вид отца обеспокоил ее.
3. Снег на солнце сверкал как бриллиантовая пыль.
4. Такое унижение трудно пережить. Надо попытаться это скрыть, чтобы избежать позора.
5. Несмотря на раздражение, ему пришлось сдержаться.
6. Она то и дело вмешивается в их дела.
7. Тщеславие никому еще не принесло пользы.

E. Make a written translation of the passage. From "...Do you know why I married you?..." to "...Evidently." (pages 69-70).

F. Make a summary of the parts (52-73).

Unit 5

I. Starting up

Nothing hurts more than realizing that the person meant everything to you, but you meant nothing for him.

1. Comment on the quotation.

II. Text activities (read pages 73-91)

A. Find English equivalents in the text. Use them in the situations of your own.

сплетня (p. 73)	доводы не выдерживают критики
умышленный (p. 74)	(informal) (p. 81)
намерение (p. 74)	откровенно (p. 81)
доказательство (p. 75)	страдать (p. 82)
попасть в беду (p. 75)	жертвовать (p. 83)
иметь отношение, касаться (p. 76)	вдохновлять (p. 89)
попасть в переделку (p. 77)	храбрость (p. 89)
подозрение (p. 77)	изощренный ум (p. 90)
выход (из положения) (p. 78)	избавление (p. 90)
ладить с кем-либо (p. 80)	бледный (p. 91)
чистосердечно признаться в чем-либо (p. 80)	

B. Match the words and word-combinations with their definitions.

1 urgent	a clearly understand smth.
2 to deceive	b fact or condition that influences a situation
3 to intimidate	c expressing of feeling of wanting smth.
4 resentment	immediately
5 circumstance	d to tell lie
6 exasperation	e light-mindedness; thoughtlessness
7 to make a head or tail of smth.	f feeling of being annoyed
8 flippancy	g to make smb. feel frightened
	h indignation, offence

C. *Say true or false. Find proof in the text.*

1. Charles wanted to see Kitty.
2. Kitty came to talk to Charles about her divorce with Walter.
3. Kitty acknowledged that she had an affair.
4. Charles was glad to hear Kitty was free again.
5. Charles loved his wife.
6. He assumed Dorothy was a good wife.
7. In the end of the talk Kitty realized she didn't love Charles anymore.

D. *Discuss the following.*

1. What was surprising for Kitty in Charles's reaction?
2. Comment on the phrase: "*Every man has his price.*" What situation (in the novel) does it refer to? How did Kitty react to this phrase?
3. What was Charles's attitude to his wife?
4. Find a proverb on page 85 and comment on it.
5. Comment on the phrase: "*Women always are unfair and they generally manage to put a man in the wrong.*" What life stand is reflected in it?
6. Why did Kitty say she needed only a few summer things to take to Mei-tan-fu?
7. How would you explain her flippancy?

E. *Make a written translation of the passage. From "She was silent..." to "...all my heat." (pages 87-88).*

F. *Make a summary of the chapters (p. 73-91).*

Unit 6

I. Starting up

Sometime in your life you will go on a journey. It will be the longest journey you will have ever taken. It's the journey to find yourself.

1. Comment on the quotation.
2. Discuss the following. Do you agree with the statement?

The opposite of love is not hate, it's indifference.

The opposite of art is not ugliness, it's indifference.

The opposite of faith is not heresy, it's indifference.

And the opposite of life is not death, it's indifference.

(Elie Wiesel 1986)

II. Text activities (read pages 91-110)

A. Find English equivalents in the text. Translate the sentences with these words and word-combinations.

вспоминать (p. 91)

усмешка (p. 98)

страх, тревога (p. 91)

трезвый (p. 98)

судьба (p. 91)

делать прививку (p. 98)

стараться, пытаться (p. 92)

пастух (p. 100)

ждать благоприятного случая
(p. 94)

беспечность (p. 104)

смутный (p. 95)

гостиница, постоялый двор (p. 94)

допускать (p. 105)

крестьянин (p. 96)

угрюмый (p. 106)

гроб (p. 96)

искренний (p. 107)

быть утомленным (p. 97)

лесть (p. 109)

угощать (за столом) (p. 98)

B. Pick out sentences with the following expressions from the text. Reproduce the situation.

look of physical distaste (p. 94)

three solitary creatures (p. 101)

to be sane (p. 95)

to get to the top of the tree (p. 108)

to die like flies (p. 98)

C. Make a written translation of the passage. From "The bungalow stood..." to "...fabric of a dream." (pages 102-103). Why does the author represent this beautiful passage?

D. Discuss the following.

1. How did Kitty feel during the trip? What was she thinking about?
2. What were her feelings toward Charles at that moment?
3. What made her change her opinion about Walter's intentions?
4. Who lived in their bungalow before?
5. Why didn't Waddington leave Mei-tan-fu?
6. What did Waddington look like? Can appearance reveal our personality?

What did his appearance tell about?

7. What was Kitty's impression of the sight from the window? Why did it affect her so much?
8. How did Kitty feel about the things happening in the town?
9. How did the conversation about Charles affect Kitty?
10. Comment on Waddington's personality according to his actions, speech, ideas.

E. Make a summary of the chapters (pages 91-110).

Unit 7

I. Starting up

Death is nothing to us, since when we are, death hasn't come, and when death has come, we are not.

1. Comment on the quotation. Find out who the author of the quote is.

II. Text activities (read pages 110-127)

A. Find English equivalents in the text. Translate the sentences with these words and word-combinations.

прогуливаться (p. 110)	отвращение (p. 118)
проницательный (p. 110)	благоговение (p. 120)
странный, эксцентричный (p. 111)	мерцать, сверкать (p. 120)
глупость, прихоть (p. 111)	мусор (2) (p. 122)
шумный, веселый (p. 112)	поддерживать (p. 123)
прийти на ум (p. 115)	намек (p. 124)
хрупкий (p. 115)	сирота (p. 125)
печаль (p. 116)	привязанность (p. 121)

B. Discuss the following.

1. *Death is more universal than life: everyone dies but not everyone lives.*

Do you agree with the statement? Which of the characters "does not really live"?

2. Why was Waddington interested in Kitty?
3. Why did Kitty like him?
4. What was his attitude to life?
5. What was his background?
6. How did Kitty's attitude to Chinese culture change? Why?
7. Comment on the episode with salad (p. 112-113).
8. What were Waddington and Kitty talking about during the stroll? Comment on her behavior during the conversation.
9. What was Waddington's attitude to religion? Why was it so?

10. What was Kitty's impression from the talk with the Mother Superior?

C. Comment on the phrases.

1. "You see... - in darkness." (p. 110).

2. "It (death) makes everything else seem so trivial." (p. 119).

D. Find and translate the idiom on page 121.

E. Make a summary of the read chapters.

F. Read the last passage of the extract. How would you call the Mother's quality that held Kitty at the distance?

Unit 8

I. Starting up

The pain of having a broken heart is not so much as to kill you, yet not so little as to let you live.

1. Comment on the quotation above.

2. *The greatest mistake in the treatment of disease is that there are physicians for the body and physicians for the soul, although the two cannot be separated (Plato).*

What qualities should a doctor possess?

3. *"It's not easy to be a nun... It's a life against nature..." (Anonymous).* Do you agree with this statement? What makes a life of a nun so difficult?

II. Text activities (read pages 127-143)

A. Find English equivalents in the text. Translate the sentences with these words and word-combinations.

чопорность (p. 127)

вид, порода (p. 131)

проказливый, жуликоватый (p. 127)

отчужденность (2) (p. 132, 137)

осуждающий (p. 127)

вера (p. 133)

предоставить в распоряжение
(p. 128)

скромный (p. 133)

раздражать (p. 134)

вышивка (p. 128)

презрение (p. 135)

отталкивающий (p. 128)

недоумение (p. 135)

стон (p. 129)

упрекать в чем-либо (p. 142)

молитва (p. 129)

утвердительный (p. 131)

распятие (p. 130)

чудо (p. 130)

B. Match the words or word-combinations with their corresponding definitions or synonyms. Reproduce the situations with the words from the first column.

1 enchanting

a showing no emotion

2 hideous

b charming

3 to kneel down

c value, virtue

4 matter of fact	d to put knees on the ground
5 merit	e showing no respect
6 homesick	f very unpleasant, ugly
7 impertinent	g feeling sad about the place you left

C. Discuss the following.

1. What was Kitty's attitude to Chinese children?
2. Why did she find the Mother Superior terrifying?
3. How did Walter treat babies?
4. Why was Kitty crying when she left the convent?
5. What did she go there for?
6. What did Kitty feel when the nuns praised Walter's job and himself?
7. Did Walter possess the qualities you listed in I.2?
8. What significant change happened in Kitty? Why?
9. How would you answer Kitty's rhetorical question (page 135)?
10. What was different in men's and women's attitude to Walter and why?
11. Why did Kitty say he was strange?

D. Translate the following sentences using vocabulary from exercises A and B.

1. Он недоумевал - в чем его упрекают?
2. Покидая надолго родину, человек не может не чувствовать отчужденность и тоску по дому.
3. Компания обязана предоставить оборудование в наше распоряжение до конца недели.
4. Многие считают, что молитва творит чудеса.
5. Сухой, сдержанный стиль определенно является достоинством этого выступления.

E. Make a written translation of the passage. From "His voice..." to "...suffered from?" (pages 142-143).

F. Make a summary of the read chapters.

Unit 9

I. Starting up

The life of a man consists not in seeing visions and dreaming dreams, but in active charity and in willing service.

(Henry Watswarth Longfellow)

1. Define the word "charity".
2. Comment on the quotation. Do you agree with the statement?
3. Who do *you* take care of?

II. Text activities (read pages 143-161)

A. Find English equivalents in the text. Use these words and word-combinations in the sentences of your own.

сопротивляемость (организма)	посвящать (p. 153)
(p. 146)	непослушный (p. 154)
надоедать кому-либо (p. 147)	предки (p. 156)
проницательный взгляд (p. 150)	холостяк (p. 157)
наводнять (p. 150)	смущение (p. 159)
утешать (p. 151)	снисходительный (p. 160)
уверенность (p. 151)	сдерживать кого-либо (p. 160)
приманивать (p. 152)	драгоценный (p. 161)

B. Translate the passage on pages 143-144 orally. From "It was a barely day..." to "...a few cash." Find as many comparisons there as it is possible. Why does the author represent the description of the beggar?

C. Match the words or word-combinations with their corresponding definitions. Use the words and word-combinations from the first column in the sentences of your own.

1 scrutiny	a to play tricks
2 to make a nuisance of oneself	b to be annoying
3 arduous	c to stand smth.
4 to vow	d to come to see smb.

5 to play pranks

e penetrating look

6 to massacre

f difficult

7 to peep in

g to kill

8 innuendoes

h to swear

9 to endure

i indirect hint

D. Use words / word-combinations from the box in an appropriate form to fill each gap.

resistance	to make nuisance of	lure	precious
naughty	to flood	confusion	arduous

1. It's difficult not to show _____ standing in front of the big audience.
2. You must take vitamins to increase _____ to illnesses.
3. After the constant rains the river _____ the city.
4. Everybody was tired of the _____ child who was constantly _____ of himself.
5. Extraction of _____ stones is a / an _____ task.
6. Hunters usually place a fake mallard to _____ other ducks.

E. Discuss the following.

1. Why did Kitty decide to work in the convent?
2. Comment on the last phrase of the Mother Superior in the end of chapter XLVIII. Why was Kitty startled?
3. How did her attitude towards Chinese children change?
4. Comment on the episode with the disabled child (p. 152).
5. What was the story of Waddington?
6. Why was the work at the convent able to cure Kitty?

F. Make a summary of the read chapters.

Unit 10

I. Starting up

Life is a flame that is always burning itself out, but it catches fire again every time a child is born.

(George Bernard Shaw)

1. Comment on the quotation.
2. Do you consider a childbirth to be a miracle or just a natural thing necessary for human race persistence?

II. Text activities (read pages 161-178)

A. Find English equivalents in the text. Translate the sentences with these words and word-combinations.

находиться взаперти (p. 162)

преувеличение (p. 166)

медленно, вяло (p. 163)

жаждать чего-либо (p. 166)

обращать (в другую веру) (p. 164)

ощепенение (p. 168)

тщеславие (p. 164)

настаивать (p. 171)

взглянуть (p. 165)

собраться с мыслями (p. 172)

рекламировать (p. 165)

мелочный человек (p. 175)

B. Pick out sentences with the following word-combinations from the text. Reproduce the situation.

to be cooped up in...; to be inscrutable; to fill smb. with elation; to beckon to smb; to alarm oneself about; to be overwhelmed with joy; to evoke an exclamation.

C. Translate the passage in written form. From "They came to the monastery..." to "...spirits of darkness." (p. 162).

D. Say true or false. Find proof in the text.

1. Kitty often met with Waddington while working in the convent.

2. There was a good prognosis about the epidemic.
3. Waddington was pleased when Kitty began to talk about his mistress.
4. "Imperial Princess" left everything to stay with him.
5. She belonged to a noble family.
6. Waddington decided to spent all his life in China.
7. Kitty thought she had cholera.
8. Sister St. Joseph was the first to notice Kitty's pregnancy.
9. Kitty did not hesitate to say truth to Walter.

E. Discuss the following.

1. Find a comparison Kitty uses on page 163 and comment on it. What would *you* compare human race with?
2. Why does she compare herself and Walter with the drops of water? Do find her comparison exact? Why yes / no?
3. Why did Kitty say there was a wall between the nuns and the others? Would you agree with her?
4. Waddington called the feeling of knowing that someone is ready to die for you "curious". How can you call it? Would you be proud, happy, frustrated, wouldn't like any sacrifice?
5. Bottom of page 166. What is reflected in Kitty's thoughts about life?
6. Why did Kitty get so interested in Waddington's "Princess"?
7. Why couldn't she lie and say to Walter he was the father of her child?

F. Make a summary of the read passage.

Unit 11

I. Starting up

Asia is not going to be civilized after the methods of the West. There is too much Asia and she is too old.

(Rudyard Kipling)

1. What methods was Kipling talking about?
2. Do you agree with the quotation above?

I am not afraid of tomorrow for I have seen yesterday and I love today. (William Allen White)

1. Can you say the same about yourself?
2. Why is it in the nature of people to be afraid of the future?

II. Text activities (read pages 178-199)

A. Find English equivalents in the text. Translate the sentences with these words and word-combinations.

душный, знойный (день) (p. 178)

цвет слоновой кости (p. 185)

быть сдержанным, спокойным
(p. 178)

утонченный, изысканный (p. 185)

щебетание птиц (p. 185)

зловещий (p. 179)

бездонный (взгляд) (p. 186)

быть расположенным сделать

настороженный (p. 186)

что-либо (p. 181)

чувствовать себя неуклюжим (p. 186)

произведение потомства (p. 181)

древний (p. 186)

наломать дров (p. 183)

непостижимый (p. 186)

смертельная усталость (p. 183)

суставы пальцев (костяшки) (p. 187)

чопорность (p. 184)

уязвимый (p. 198)

раскосые глаза (p. 184)

B. Pick out sentences with the following word-combinations from the text. Translate these sentences and reproduce the situation.

to seem inept; to sulk with each other; to make preposterous claims; to put oneself out for smth.; to care a row of pins; flimsy pretext; uprush of emotion; to make a blunder.

C. Translate the passage in written form. From "There was in the room..." to "...undivined." (p. 186).

D. Discuss the following.

1. What was the difference between Walter and Kitty's attitude to the fact of her infidelity?
2. Where do you stand on this issue? Whose part would you take playing the role of the arbitrator?
3. Comment on the following: *"Surely what troubled him most was the wound to his vanity: she vaguely realized that this is the hardest of all wounds to heal"*.
4. What was Kitty's idea about procreation? Do you agree with her?
5. Why did she feel sorry for Walter?
6. What impression did the Manchu make on Kitty? Why?
7. Comment on the episode with the bracelet and the slippers.
8. Why did Kitty want to meet Waddington's mistress?
9. What is Tao? Comment on Waddington's statement about it.
10. How and why did the nun's attitude to Kitty change when they learnt about her pregnancy?
11. What did it cost the Mother Superior to become a nun?
12. What was Kitty's attitude to religion?
13. Do you believe faith helps in difficult situations? If yes, in what way?
14. Walter and Kitty didn't want to think about tomorrow. Can you make any predictions about their future?

E. Translate the following using vocabulary from exercises A and B.

1. Под настороженным взглядом ее раскосых глаз он чувствовал себя неловко.
2. Он абсолютно не был расположен растрачивать себя на этой работе.
3. День был душный, и к вечеру на небе появились первые зловещие признаки надвигающейся бури.

4. Мне не кажется уместным говорить об этом в таком изысканном обществе.

5. Давай не будем дуться друг на друга! Мы и так уже дров наломали.

6. Во время переговоров наша сторона находилась в довольно уязвимом положении.

7. Можно совершить грубую ошибку, если позволить эмоциям взять верх.

F. Make a summary of the read passage.

G. Write an essay (250w) about Asian countries or people. Do you find them exotic, mysterious... etc? As the basis, use books you read, films you watched, personal experience or your imagination.

Unit 12

I. Starting up

Good people all, of every sort,
Give ear unto my song;
And if you find it wondrous short,
It cannot hold you long.
In Islington there was a man,
Of whom the world might say
That still a godly race he ran,
Whene'er he went to pray.
A kind and gentle heart he had,
To comfort friends and foes;
The naked every day he clad,
When he put on his clothes.
And in that town a dog was found,
As many dogs there be,
Both mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound,
And curs of low degree.
This dog and man at first were friends;
But when a pique began,
The dog, to gain some private ends,
Went mad and bit the man.
Around from all the neighbouring streets
The wondering neighbours ran,
And swore the dog had lost his wits,
To bite so good a man.
The wound it seemed both sore and sad
To every Christian eye;
And while they swore the dog was mad,
They swore the man would die.
But soon a wonder came to light,
That showed the rogues they lied:
The man recovered of the bite,
The dog it was that died.

1. Read the poem. What is the idea of it?

II. Text activities (read pages 199-217)

A. Find English equivalents in the text. Translate the sentences with these words and word-combinations.

стараться изо всех сил (p. 199)

сознание (p. 208)

взъерошенные волосы (p. 200)

неловкий, неуклюжий (p. 201)

приглушенный голос (p. 202)

восклицание (p. 203)

извилистый (p. 203)

лабиринт (p. 203)

закутанный (p. 204)

измученный (p. 205)

хирург (p. 206)

крепкий (о телосложении) (p. 206)

тусклый свет (p. 207)

суесться (p. 207)

злоба (p. 208)

бред (p. 209)

рассветать (p. 210)

прохладно, зябко (p. 211)

привычный (p. 212)

смущение (p. 212)

медленно прогуливаться (p. 213)

беспольный, тщетный (p. 214)

ссылка, изгнание (p. 214)

жертва обмана (p. 215)

осторожно (p. 216)

мученик (p. 217)

B. Use words / word-combinations from the box in an appropriate form to fill each gap.

<i>fuss</i>	<i>embarrassment</i>	<i>clumsy</i>	<i>dupe</i>	<i>delirium</i>
<i>stockily built</i>	<i>take pains</i>	<i>consciousness</i>	<i>tousle</i>	<i>dawn</i>

1. After an hour of _____ she finally lost _____.
2. While dealing with this man you have to _____ not to become a _____. Hi is a great cheat!
3. He was a tall, _____ man with a little bit _____ step.
4. During the presentation she was full of _____ and was constantly making a _____. It completely spoiled her speech.
5. The _____ was hardly breaking but he, with his hair _____, had already been sitting at the table writing something.

C. Discuss the following.

1. Did you guess what was wrong when Kitty heard the knock at the door at night? Why didn't she think that something was wrong with Walter at first?
2. What did she feel when she learnt about his illness?

3. Why does the author introduce the description of the night town?
4. What methods does he use to achieve this tension effect?
5. Why didn't Walter look human to Kitty?
6. Do you believe Walter forgave her?
7. Did his last phrase make any sense?
8. Why didn't Waddington firstly tell Kitty it was a quotation from Goldsmith's Elogy and why did he do it later?
9. Were you surprised / disappointed etc. about the author's decision "to kill" Walter? (Recall your predictions).

D. Compare and analyze the following thoughts about life and death. Whose part would you take?

Kitty

Do you remember that beggar that we saw the first time you took me for a walk? I was frightened not because he was dead, but because he looked as though he'd never been a human being. He was just a dead animal. And now again, with Walter, it looked so like a machine that has run down. That's what is so frightening. And if it is only a machine how futile is all this suffering and the heart pains and the misery.

Waddington

I wonder if it matters that what they (nuns) have aimed at is illusion. Their lives are in themselves beautiful. I have an idea that the only thing which makes it possible to regard this world we live in without disgust is the beauty which now and then men create out of the chaos. The pictures they paint, the music they compose, the books they write, and the lives they lead. Of all these the richest in beauty is the beautiful life. That is the perfect work of art.

Do you think Walter had a beautiful life (in the way Waddington understood it / in the way you understand the beauty of life)?

E. Write an essay. Topic "Life is...".

F. Make a summary of the read chapters

Unit 13

I. Starting up

We must embrace pain and burn it as fuel for our journey.

(Kenji Miyazawa)

1. Comment on the quotation.
2. What kind of pain did Kitty feel? Was it pain of a loss?

II. Text activities (read pages 218-241)

A. Find English equivalents in the text. Translate the sentences with these words and word-combinations.

мудрость (p. 218)	комок в горле (p. 232)
опустить глаза (p. 218)	отдернуть руку (p. 232)
сочувствовать кому-либо (p. 218)	раздосадованный (p. 233)
сжать губы (p. 220)	резко ответить (p. 233)
уступать, соглашаться (p. 221)	иметь зуб на кого-либо (p. 234)
острый, пронизательный (p. 221)	искренность (p. 236)
относиться безразлично к чему-либо (p. 221)	висок (p. 236)
мастерство (p. 224)	седой, седеющий (p. 238)
ковылять (p. 226)	опрятный, аккуратный (2) (p. 239)
утомлять, раздражать (p. 230)	морочить голову, дурачить (p. 241)

B. Match the words and word-combinations with their definitions or synonyms.

1 brooding	a command admitting no refusal
2 peremptoriness	b praise deserving
3 porcelain	c to give wrong opinion
4 placid	d meditation

5 to be reluctant	e to do smth. unwillingly
6 wraith	f sentimentality
7 meritorious	g calm, peaceful
8 valiant	h brave
9 effusiveness	i ghost
10 fragile	j courtesy
11 to misjudge	k china
12 amenity	l easy to break

C. Discuss the following.

1. Why didn't the Mother Superior let Kitty stay?
2. Do you think she could stay in Mei-tan-fu and live and work there till the end of her life? Reason your answer.
3. Do you believe that Kitty really had nobody in the world that cared if she was alive or dead?
4. Translate the Superior's phrase and comment on it: *"Remember that it is nothing to do your duty, that is demanded of you and is no more meritorious than to wash your hands when they are dirty; the only thing that counts is the love of duty; when love and duty are one, than grace is in you and you will enjoy a happiness which passes all understanding"*.
5. Translate the passage from: "The vivid scenes..." to "...no clue." (p. 227). Can you find a clue?
6. What did Kitty call "strange and unreal dance"? (p. 227).
7. How can you comment on Kitty's strange feelings about the events and people in Mei-tan-fu? Why did she forget it all so quickly?
8. Can you call her "heartless and cruel" for she didn't feel sorry enough for Walter?
9. Why was there such a contrast between what Kitty imagined about Charles's appearance and what he really looked like?
10. Make predictions about Kitty's life in the Townsends' house.

D. Translate the following using vocabulary from exercises A and B.

1. В комнату вошел высокий, опрятно одетый пожилой господин. Волосы его начинали седеть, но глаза смотрели остро, пронизательно.

2. Она настолько худая и хрупкая, что скоро будет похожа на привидение!

3. Не стоило так резко отвечать. Думаю, ты составил неправильное представление об этом человеке.

4. Он обладает настоящим мастерством морочить людям голову.

5. Ей пришлось опустить глаза, чтобы не показать, насколько ей все это безразлично.

6. Такая мудрость заслуживает награды!

7. Его безапелляционный тон раздражает.

E. Make a summary of the read chapters.

Unit 14

I. Starting up

*No man is an island,
Entire of itself.
Each is a piece of the continent,
A part of the main.
If a clod be washed away by the sea,
Europe is the less.
As well as if a promontory were.
As well as if a manner of thine own
Or of thine friend's were.
Each man's death diminishes me,
For I am involved in mankind.
Therefore, send not to know
For whom the bell tolls,
It tolls for thee.*

(John Donne)

1. Read and translate the poem by J. Donne.
2. What connection with the plot of the novel do you see here?

II. Text activities (read to the end of the book)

A. Find English equivalents in the text. Use them in the sentences of your own.

быть помехой для кого-либо (p. 243)	сделать запрос (p. 249)
всякая всячина (p. 250)	ликующий (p. 250)
влюбиться по уши (p. 243)	воспоминания (p. 250)
угрызения совести (p. 244)	задерживать кого-либо (p. 252)
тяжелая утрата (p. 244)	моряк (p. 255)
сутулиться (p. 247)	ловушка, западня (p. 256)
пить маленькими глотками (p. 247)	любить до безумия (p. 257)
просторный (p. 248)	льнуть к кому-либо (p. 257)
сердце сжалось (p. 266)	кормилец (p. 264)
позабавиться (p. 268)	падать духом (p. 269)

B. Scan the text to find the words with the same meaning. Reproduce the situation.

to be calm (p. 242)

humorous (p. 244)

to be disgusted, feel sick (p. 253)

to be strict with smb. (p. 253)

prayer (p. 255)

point of view (p. 255)

to prosper at another expense (p. 267)

hard-hearted (p. 269)

C. Find a proverb on page 244 and comment on it. Find Russian equivalent.

D. Find a famous quotation on page 269. Whom does it belong to? What does it mean?

E. Use words / word-combinations from the box in an appropriate form to fill each gap.

<i>head over ears</i>	<i>odds and ends</i>	<i>pitfall</i>	<i>bread-winner</i>	<i>have a lark</i>
<i>recollection</i>	<i>take advantage of</i>	<i>cling to</i>	<i>batten on</i>	<i>be down-hearted</i>

1. When the 2nd amendment to the act of arm selling was introduced, a lot of businessmen _____ the situation and set up companies selling guns to the individuals.

2. At first I couldn't remember even the name of that man but suddenly a dim _____ came to me.

3. Doing business across cultures involves a lot of _____ connected with the lack of cultural awareness.

4. He doesn't have a job and always _____ his brother, whereas his brother has his own family and is the only _____ for them.

5. Don't be _____! Let's go to Las Vegas and _____ there!

6. Kitty thought it was the father's duty to provide them with clothes, holidays and money for _____.

7. They always _____ one another, so it's obvious that they are _____ in love with each other.

F. Discuss the following.

1. How could Kitty make the same mistake again or you wouldn't regard it as a mistake?

2. How did her attitude to religion change?

3. What kind of attitude to Kitty does her mother's letter reflect?

4. Do you agree with Kitty's thoughts about the relation between parents and children?

5. Why didn't Mrs. Garstin's family feel grief after her death?

6. What new traits of Kitty's character does the talk with her father reveal?

G. Make a written translation of the passage. From "The past was finished." to the end.

H. Write a summary of the novel.

Idiom practice

Match idioms with the corresponding cartoons and pictures.

<p>1</p>  <p>i</p>	<p>A to save sb's face</p>
<p>2</p>  <p>ii</p>	<p>B it's raining cats and dogs</p>
<p>3</p>  <p>iii</p>	<p>C not have a leg to stand on</p>



4

iv

D to speak with the
tongue in a cheek



5

v

E to get at the top of the
tree



6

vi

F to be all thumbs



7

vii

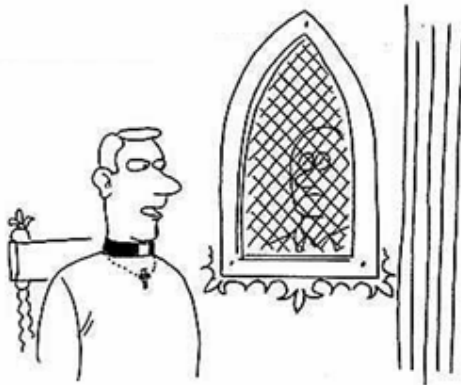
G to have a lump in a throat



8

viii

H to make a clean breast of... to...



9

*"Don't you have anything more recent?
I've already read what you just confessed
on your blog."*

ix

I to pull sb's legs



10

x

J odds & ends



11

xi

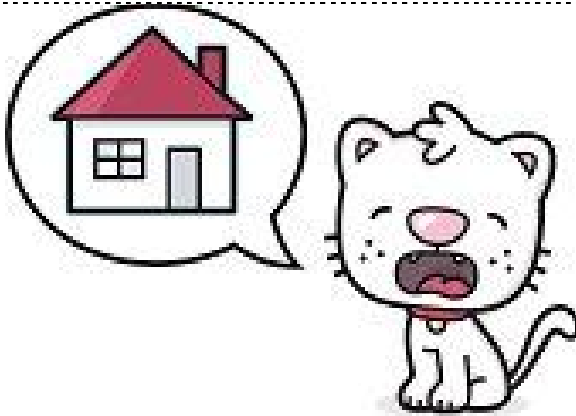
K red tape



12

xii

L to jump at the chance



13

xiii

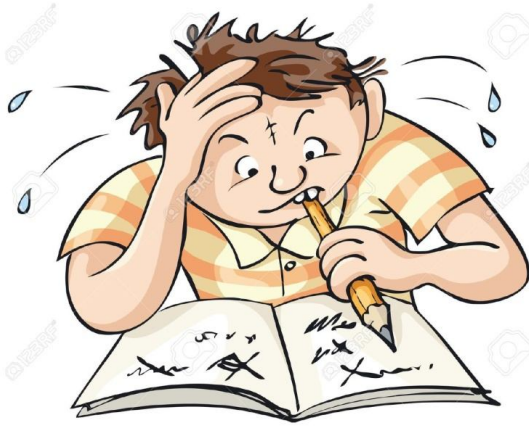
M to make head or tail of



14

xiv

N someone is walking
over my grave



15

xv

O to be down-hearted



16

xvi

P to keep temper in check



17

xvii

Q to bear a grudge



18

xviii

R fall head over ears in
love



19

xix

S to be homesick



20

xx

T to get into a mess



21

xxi

DR. FRANKENSTEIN DISCOVERED THAT IN HIS BOX HE WAS OUT OF ENDS

U to take pains



22

xxii

V to get into a scrape

Keys and References

The Painted Veil is a 1925 novel by W. Somerset Maugham. The title is taken from Percy Bysshe Shelley's sonnet which begins "Lift not the painted veil which those who live / Call Life".

Biographer Richard Cordell notes that the book was influenced by Maugham's study of science and his work as a houseman at St Thomas' Hospital. In the Preface to his book, Maugham tells how originally the main characters were called Lane not Fane but a couple of that name in Hong Kong successfully sued the magazine publishers of the initial serialised version for libel and won £250. To avoid similar problems after A. G. M. Fletcher, the then Assistant Colonial Secretary in Hong Kong, also threatened legal action, the name of the colony was changed to Tching-Yen. Later editions reverted to Hong Kong but the name Fane was kept for all editions.

Plot summary

Shallow and lost, Kitty marries the intellectual and passionate Walter Fane, a bacteriologist on leave from the Far East, who is madly in love with her. She does this purely so that she can be married before her younger sister, Doris, and to get away from her mother. They move to Hong Kong where, bored by the stifling climate and social mores, Kitty quickly starts an affair with the "perfect" Charles Townsend, the handsome assistant colonial secretary.

When Walter finds out about their affair, he gives Kitty an ultimatum. She must either accompany him to the Chinese interior to deal with a cholera epidemic, risking death, or he will divorce her, causing a scandal, unless Townsend will agree to marry her.

Kitty goes to see Townsend who betrays her badly, after previous declarations of love, by refusing to divorce his wife to marry her. Their conversation, when she realizes he doesn't really love her, takes up several chapters as Townsend's true nature is slowly revealed to Kitty. She is surprised to find when she returns home that Walter has already had her clothes packed - he knew Townsend would let her down. Heartbroken and disillusioned, Kitty decides she has no option but to accompany Walter to the cholera-infested mainland of China.

At first resentful and bitter, Kitty softens as she meets Waddington, a cynical British man living locally with a Chinese mistress and some French nuns who are nursing the sick in the cholera epidemic. Seeing the respect with which Walter is held she also begins to understand what a good man he is. She begins to help the nuns with their nursing and is humbled by the experience and their unshakeable faith. Kitty discovers she is pregnant but does not know whether her husband or Charles Townsend is the father. She cannot bring herself to deceive her husband about the paternity despite knowing it might let him forgive her.

Soon after this Walter dies in the epidemic and Kitty returns to Hong Kong where she is met by Mrs. Townsend, Charles' wife who convinces Kitty to come to stay with them - as Kitty is now mistakenly regarded as a heroine who voluntarily and faithfully followed her husband into great danger. At the Townsend house, much against her intentions, she is seduced by Charles and makes love with him one more time despite realising he is vain and shallow, much as she once was. She is disgusted with herself and tells him what she thinks of him. She returns to the UK, en route finding her rather domineering mother has died. Her father, a rather unsuccessful barrister, is appointed Chief Justice of a minor British colony in the Caribbean and she persuades her father to allow her to accompany him there where she intends to dedicate her life to her father and to ensuring her child is brought up to avoid the mistakes she had made.

Unit 1

I. Starting up

"The English Patient" is a film by Anthony Minghella, based on the novel by Michael Ondaatje.

The title is taken from Percy Bysshe Shelley's sonnet:

Lift not the painted veil which those who live
Call Life: though unreal shapes be pictured there,
And it but mimic all we would believe
With colours idly spread,-behind, lurk Fear
And Hope, twin Destinies; who ever weave

Their shadows, o'er the chasm, sightless and drear.
 I knew one who had lifted it-he sought,
 For his lost heart was tender, things to love,
 But found them not, alas! nor was there aught
 The world contains, the which he could approve.
 Through the unheeding many he did move,
 A splendour among shadows, a bright blot
 Upon this gloomy scene, a Spirit that strove
 For truth, and like the Preacher found it not.

II. Text activities

A.

to shiver - to quake

servant - amah

lunch - tiffin

despite - notwithstanding

horror - terror

to lose consciousness - to faint

disregard - neglect

underestimation - disparagement

B.

to pull together

Look here!

to have a pluck

to slip

to flatter oneself

to have a head screwed on one's
shoulders

to give smb. a thrill

to hold a tongue

to put up someone's back

to struck

not to bear scenes

to get around smb.

to nod

to disturb

to accuse

to deny

a bird in a hand is worth two in

the bush

D.

1 - F

2 - T

3 - F

4 - F

5 - T

6 - T

7 - T

8 - F

F.

Desmond Tutu (born 7 October 1931) is a South African activist and former cleric who rose to worldwide fame during the 1980s as an opponent of apartheid. In 1984, Tutu became the second South African to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Tutu was the first black South African Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, South Africa, and primate of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa (now the Anglican Church of Southern Africa). Tutu is vocal in his defense of human rights and uses his high profile to campaign for the oppressed. Tutu also campaigns to fight AIDS, tuberculosis, homophobia, poverty and racism. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1984, the Albert Schweitzer Prize for Humanitarianism in 1986, the Gandhi Peace Prize in 2005 and the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2009. Tutu has also compiled several books of his speeches and sayings.

C. This task can probably be considered as not quite tactful, if you think it can make St-t have their doubts about their own families. In this case it can be omitted.

Unit 2

I. Starting up

Aesop (from the Greek 620-564 BC), known for the genre of fables ascribed to him, was by tradition born a slave and was a contemporary of Croesus and Solon in the mid-sixth century BC in ancient Greece.

II. Text activities

A.

frustration of hopes

chit-chat

small talk

awkward silence

to set hopes on

dazzling

to propose

odd

to make a match

passing thought

to be engaged to

to be taken aback

ill at ease

to speak with the tongue in

a cheek

creature

to shrug shoulders

to jump at the chance

to inspire with confidence

to frown

to hesitate

to make a splash

B. P. 22 (end of the first passage); p. 24 (beginning of the first passage);
p. 27 (last passage); p. 28 (top of the page); p. 32 (top of the page).

C.

1 - d

2 - e

3 - b

4 - f

5 - g

6 - a

7 - c

Unit 3

II. Text activities

A.

considerate

tiresome

to despise

to leave smb. indifferent

exceedingly

solicitous

forced smile

smirk

to chatter

it's raining cats and dogs

to annoy

restrained

self-possessed

to warn

to adore

to worship

obstacle

divorce

to be fed up with

hear sank

to gaze

B.

1 - knocking

2 - felt at home

3 - use of speech

4 - wax

5 - neither...nor

6 - red tape

7 - bear

8 - frame the words

Unit 4

II. Text activities

A.

irritation

sullen

anxiety

gleam

humiliating position

to sparkle

to come down to brass tacks

swear

torture

survive

washed out look

interfere with

vain

convent

nun

to hear amiss

to be frightened out of so's wits

to mock

disdain

bow

B.

- 1 - anxious
- 2 - save his face
- 3 - weep
- 4 - now and then
- 5 - malice; kept temper in her cheek
- 6 - astonishment
- 7 - commonplace

Unit 5

II Text activities

A.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| gossip | not to have a leg to stand on |
| deliberate | frankly |
| intention | to suffer |
| proof | sacrifice |
| to get into a mess | to inspire |
| concern | courage |
| to get into a scrape | twisted mind |
| suspicion | release |
| a way out | pale |
| to get on well with | |
| to make a clean breast of smth. | |

B.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1 - c | 5 - b |
| 2 - d | 6 - f |
| 3 - g | 7 - a |
| 4 - h | 8 - e |

Unit 6

I. Starting up

Eliezer "Elie" Wiesel (born September 30, 1928) is a writer, professor at Boston University, political activist, Nobel Laureate and Holocaust survivor. He is the author of 57 books, the best known of which is *Night*, a work based on his experiences as a prisoner in the Auschwitz and Buchenwald concentration camps. His diverse range of other writings offer powerful and poetic contributions to literature, theology, and his own articulation of Jewish spirituality today.

II. Text activities

A.

to recall	chuckle
dismay	sober
fate	to be inoculated
to endeavor	shepherd
to bide time	nonchalance
inn	vague
peasant	to admit
coffin	sullen
to be overwrought, fagged	sincere
to help oneself	flattery

Unit 7

I. Starting up

Epicurus; from Diogenes Laertius, *Lives of Eminent Philosophers*, Greek philosopher (341 BC - 270 BC).

II. Text activities

A.

to stroll	repulsion
shrewd	awe

bizarre	twinkle
folly	litter, garbage
hilarious	to maintain
to occur	hint
frail	orphan
sorrow	attachment

D. Russian equivalent - "Дрожь пробирает".

Someone is walking over my grave.

Meaning

A response to a sudden unexplained shudder or shivering.

Origin

'Someone is walking over my grave' seems a rather odd thing for a living person to say when experiencing a sudden shudder, so why is it said?

The 18th saying derives from an earlier folk legend that a sudden cold sensation was caused by someone walking over the place that one's grave was eventually going to be. This belief is in line with the workings of people's minds in England in the Middle Ages, in which the distinction between life and death was much less clear than we see it now. There was then an unambiguous belief in the everyday communication between the afterlife in heaven or hell and the physical world of the living. When someone dies in our day and age we are likely to hold a commemorative gathering where we talk about the deceased person. Mediaeval mourners would hold wakes, in which they spoke *to* the deceased, in the belief that their words were being heard and understood. A person's final resting place would also have been understood to be predetermined and 'someone has walked over my grave' would have been said in the belief that a real person had actually walked over the ground where the speaker would be interred.

The expression is sometimes found in the form of 'a goose (or occasionally, a rabbit) walked over my grave'. These are later and chiefly American variants and

the 'goose' version at least appears to be a back-formation, derived from 'goose bumps / goose pimples' which are associated with a sudden feeling of chilliness.

Unit 8

I. Starting up

2. *Plato* (428/427 BC - 348/347 BC), was a Classical Greek philosopher, mathematician, writer of philosophical dialogues, and founder of the Academy in Athens, the first institution of higher learning in the Western world. Along with his mentor, Socrates, and his student, Aristotle, Plato helped to lay the foundations of Western philosophy and science. Plato was originally a student of Socrates, and was as much influenced by his thinking as by his apparently unjust execution.

Plato's sophistication as a writer is evident in his Socratic dialogues; thirty-six dialogues and thirteen letters have been ascribed to him. Plato's writings have been published in several fashions; this has led to several conventions regarding the naming and referencing of Plato's texts.

Plato's dialogues have been used to teach a range of subjects, including philosophy, logic, rhetoric and mathematics.

II. Text activities

A.

primness	species
roguish	detachment, aloofness
deprecating	faith
to put at the disposal	humble
embroidery	exasperate
repulsive	contempt
groan	perplexity
prayer	to reproach
crucifixion	affirmative
miracle	

B.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 - b (p. 128 - mid of the last passage) | 4 - a (p. 134 - top of the page) |
| 2 - f (p. 130 - end of the first passage
in chapter XLIII) | 5 - c (p. 135 - last passage) |
| 3 - d (p. 130) | 6 - g (p. 136 - top of the page) |
| | 7 - e (p. 136 - mid of the page) |

Unit 9

I. Starting up

Henry Watswarth Longfellow (February 27, 1807 - March 24, 1882) was an American poet and educator and whose works include "Paul Revere's Ride", The Song of Hiawatha, and "Evangeline". He was also the first American to translate Dante Alighieri's *The Divine Comedy* and was one of the five Fireside Poets.

Longfellow predominantly wrote lyric poems which are known for their musicality and which often presented stories of mythology and legend.

1. *Charity* - benevolent actions of any sort for the needy with no expectation of material reward.

II. Text activities

A.

resistance	to devote
to make a nuisance of oneself	naughty ancestors
sagacious look	bachelor
to flood	confusion
to console	indulgent
confidence	to restrain
to lure	precious

C.

- 1 - e
- 2 - b

3 - f

4 - h

5 - a

6 - g

7 - d

8 - i

9 - c

D.

1 - confusion

2 - resistance

3 - flooded

4 - naughty, making nuisance

5 - precious

6 - lure

Unit 10

I. Starting up

George Bernard Shaw (26 July 1856 - 2 November 1950) was an Irish playwright. Although his first profitable writing was music and literary criticism, in which capacity he wrote many highly articulate pieces of journalism, his main talent was for drama, and he wrote more than 60 plays. Nearly all his writings deal sternly with prevailing social problems, but have a vein of comedy to make their stark themes more palatable. Shaw examined education, marriage, religion, government, health care and class privilege.

He is the only person to have been awarded both a Nobel Prize for Literature (1925) and an Oscar (1938), for his contributions to literature and for his work on the film *Pygmalion* (adaption of his play of the same name), respectively.

II. Text activities

A.

to be cooped in	exaggeration
sluggish	to hanker
to convert	consternation
vanity	to insist
to glance	to collect one's thoughts
to advertise	petty

B. P. 162; p. 164 (top of the page); p. 166 (bottom of the page); p. 167 (end of LIV); p. 169; p. 171; p. 173 (bottom of the page).

D.

- 1 F (p. 161 beginning of chapter LIII)
- 2 T (p. 163 - bottom of the page)
- 3 F (p. 165 "It's not a thing to advertise...")
- 4 T (p. 165 "She's abandoned everything for my sake...")
- 5 T (p. 166 "She belongs to one of the great families...")
- 6 F (p. 166 "When I retire I shall take a little Chinese house in Peking and spend the rest of my days there...")
- 7 T (p. 168 - bottom of the page)
- 8 T (p. 170)
- 9 F (p. 174-175)

Unit 11

I. Starting up

Rudyard Kipling (30 December 1865 - 18 January 1936) was a British author and poet. Born in Bombay, in British India, he is best known for his works of fiction *The Jungle Book* (1894) (a collection of stories which includes *Rikki-Tikki-Tavi*), *Kim* (1901) (a tale of adventure), many short stories, including *The Man Who Would Be King* (1888); and his poems, including *Mandalay* (1890), *Gunga Din* (1890). He is regarded as a major "innovator in the art of the short story"; his

children's books are enduring classics of children's literature; and his best works speak to a versatile and luminous narrative gift.

William Allen White (February 10, 1868 - January 29, 1944) was a renowned American newspaper editor, politician, author, and leader of the Progressive movement. Between 1896 and his death White became the iconic spokesman for middle America.

II. Text activities

A.

sultry	ivory
to be composed	exquisite
sinister	twittering of birds
to be inclined to do smth	fugitive glimpse
procreation	wary
to make a hash of things	to feel all thumbs
weariness of death	immemorial
prim	inscrutable
slanting eyes	knuckles
	vulnerable

B. P. 180; p. 181 (top of the page); p. 182 (top of the page); p. 182 (bottom of the page); p. 183; p. 189 (top of the page); p. 191 (bottom of the page); p. 197 (the last line).

Unit 12

I. Starting up

Не будь, читатель, слишком хмур,
Пусть песня слух лелеет,
А будет краткой чересчур -
Наскучить не успеет!

О муже некой песнь поем -
Весь Излингтон божится,
Что шел он праведным путем,

Когда ходил молиться.

Он был добряк и сердобол,
В друзей вселял надежду,
И как сокол бывал он гол -
Пред тем как влезть в одежду.

И в том же городе жила
Собака как собака,
Как все дворняжки, весела,
Отнюдь не забияка.

Собака и природы царь
Дружили поначалу,
Но вот беда: взбесилась тварь
И друга покусала.

И прорекли соседей рты:
"Лишь потеряв рассудок,
Мог воплощенью доброты
Нанести урон ублюдок!"
Над раной лили реки слез,
Сердца терзала драма.
И ясно всем: взбесился пес,
Погибнет сын Адама.
Но опровергла бред ослов
Чудесная картина:
Наш добротворец жив-здоров,
А околела псина.

Translated by Alexei Parin

Analysis on Elegy

What this poem seems to be getting at is, using irony and satire, may be closer to the idea that we often project false virtues on people we deem to be "righteous" without actually knowing at all, or perhaps the hypocritical nature of people of esteem. The statement that the dog went mad and bit the man is in the tone of the ironic (or misled, depending how you read it) narrator - therefore, you can assume that the dog didn't go "mad" - but perhaps that the bite was justly deserved. And

when the DOG dies at the end, it may very likely be implying that it was the man who was diseased/poisonous, and the act of biting such a man killed the poor dog.

II. Text activities

A.

to take pains	consciousness
tousled hair	rancor
clumsy	delirium
choking voice	dawn is breaking
interjection	chilly
tortuous	accustomed
maze	embarrassment
wrapped	to saunter
haggard	futile
surgeon	exile
stockily built	dupe
dimness	warily
to fuss	martyr

B.

- 1 delirium, consciousness
- 2 take pains, dupe
- 3 stockily built, clumsy
- 4 embarrassment, fuss
- 5 dawn, tousled

Unit 13

I. Starting up

Kenji Miyazawa (27 August 1896 - 21 September 1933) was a Japanese poet and author of children's literature in the early Shōwa period of Japan. He was also known as a devout Buddhist, vegetarian and social activist.

II. Text activities

A.

wisdom	a lump in a throat
to cast down eyes	to snatch a hand
to sympathize with	vexed
to tighten lips	to utter a blunt
to yield	to bear smb. a grudge
acute	sincerity
not to care two straws	temple
workmanship	grizzled
to totter	neat, trim
to irk	to pull smb's legs

B.

1 - d	7 - b
2 - a	8 - h
3 - k	9 - f
4 - g	10 - l
5 - e	11 - c
6 - i	12 - j

Unit 14

I. Starting up

John Donne (21 January 1572 - 31 March 1631) was an English poet, preacher and a major representative of the metaphysical poets of the period. His works are notable for their realistic and sensual style and include sonnets, love poetry, religious poems, Latin translations, epigrams, elegies, songs, satires and sermons. His poetry is noted for its vibrancy of language and inventiveness of metaphor, especially as compared to those of his contemporaries.

Despite his great education and poetic talents, he lived in poverty for several years, relying heavily on wealthy friends. In 1615 he became an Anglican priest and, in 1621, was appointed the Dean of St Paul's Cathedral in London.

Нет человека, который был бы как Остров,

сам по себе, каждый человек есть часть Материка, часть Суши;
и если Волной снесет в море береговой Утес,
меньше станет Европа,
и также если смочит край Мыса и разрушит
Замок твой и Друга твоего;
смерть каждого Человека умаляет и меня,
ибо я един со всем Человечеством,
а потому не спрашивай никогда, по ком звонит Колокол;
он звонит по Тебе.

(The following is for those interested in stylistic analysis)

There is no rhyme scheme or standard meter. The passage is from John Donne's Meditation XVII and was not initially a poem in and of itself.

John Donne in "For Whom the Bell Tolls" demonstrates the connection all humans have with one another. Lines 1-4 contain a metaphor comparing all living people to a continent. Lines 5-9 contains a simile explaining that when one piece of the continent washes away, regardless of size, then the entire continent is affected. Line one emphasizes this interconnectedness with the claim that "No man is an island." Donne draws further attention to the theme with sound devices: (1) the alliteration of "death diminishes" in line 10 draws the reader's attention to the notion that death diminishes all; (2) the juxtaposition of Anglo-Saxon and Latin-sounding words bring added emphasis to *thee* in the last line, jolting the reader into reality and answering the question "For whom the bell tolls?"

II. Text activities

A.

to be a handicap	elated
odds and ends	recollections
to fall head over ears in love	to detain
compunction	mariner
bereavement	pitfall
to hunch up	to dote on
to sip	to cling to smb.
spacious	bread-winner

to make an enquiry

to wring heart

to have a lark

to be downhearted

B.

to be calm - to be unruffled

to be strict to - to be hard on someone

point of view - standpoint

humorous - facetious

to be disgusted - gorge rises

prayer - supplication

to prosper at another expense - to batten on smb

hard-hearted - callous

C. *The proof of the pudding is in the eating.* Russian equivalent - Не попробуешь - не узнаешь.

D. *Let the dead bury their dead.* A reply of Jesus when a new disciple of his asked time to bury his father, Jesus said, "*Follow me, and let the dead bury their dead.*" The expression often connotes impatience to move ahead, without pausing.

E.

1 - took advantage of

2 - recollection

3 - pitfalls

4 - battens on, bread-winner

5 - downhearted, have a lark

6 - odds and ends

7 - cling to, head over ears

Idiom Practice

1 - L	9 - H	17 - N
2 - D	10 - C	18 - Q
3 - K	11 - M	19 - I
4 - B	12 - E	20 - R
5 - P	13 - S	21 - J
6 - A	14 - F	22 - O
7 - T	15 - U	
8 - V	16 - G	

Additional Material

More idiom practice

Copy and cut up the parts. Mix them and ask students to match idioms with their definitions. Could be done as a group or pair work.

to jump at the chance	to immediately accept an offer
to speak with the tongue in a cheek	in an ironic manner, not meant to be taken seriously
red tape	excessive bureaucracy or formalities
it's raining cats and dogs	raining heavily
to come down to brass tacks	to come into the heart of the matter

to keep temper in check	to control oneself
to save sb's face	to protect reputation
to get into a mess	a difficult situation with a lot of problems, especially because people have made mistakes
to get into a scrape	a difficult situation that sb. causes by being careless
to make a clean breast of... to	to make a full disclosure; to confess
not have a leg to stand on	to have no support for your position
to make head or tail of...	clearly understand or realize something
to get at the top of the tree	to occupy a favorable position
to be homesick	feeling sad about the place you left
to be all thumbs	to be clumsy; awkward
to take pains	to try hard

to have a lump in a throat	a feeling of constriction in the throat caused by emotion
sb. is walking over my grave	a response to a sudden unexplained shivering
to bear a grudge	to maintain resentment or anger against smb. for a past offence
to pull sb's legs	to fool or trick smb.
to fall head over ears in love	to be madly in love with smb.
odds & ends	small things that are all different and not important
to be down-hearted	to be frustrated

Role-plays

I

Student A

You are a girl of 21 who has recently graduated from the University and has got an offer of a perspective job in a multinational company. Quite unexpectedly you get another proposal from your boyfriend you've been going out with for a couple of years. This proposal does not coincide with your plans of getting at the top of the tree in a company because you think that family life will disturb your carrier development. You have regular disputes with your mother who disagrees with you.

Student B

You are a mother of a daughter dreaming about a good job in a big company. You have quite conventional ideas about a role of a woman. You've learnt that your daughter's boyfriend proposed her but the girl is going to reject an offer. You are horrified because you think that carrier is not so important as marriage and family life. Try to convince your daughter to forget about the job and get married.

Student C

You are a father of the girl. You understand that your daughter is facing a dilemma and you realize that one thing cannot be more important than another. Try to negotiate the problem and find the way out.

II

Student A

You play a role of Kitty. (Don't forget about her ideas about life and her problems in the beginning of the novel.) You meet your close friend you haven't seen for a long time and tell about yourself.

Student B

You are Kitty's friend who stayed abroad for a long time (*imaginary character not mentioned in the novel*). Having come back you realize that your friend is stuck with serious problems. You see Kitty is making one mistake after another. Try to clarify what kind of people Charles and Walter really are.

III

Role play any talk between Kitty and Weddington.

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¹ https://yandex.ru/images/search?img_url=http%3A%2F%2Frosebank.hispeoplejoburg.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2Fsites%2F3%2F2014%2F01%2Fcompressed.jpg&text=to%20jump%20at%20the%20chance%20cartoon&noreask=1&pos=10&lr=51&rpt=simage

2

https://yandex.ru/images/search?p=3&text=to%20speak%20with%20the%20tongue%20in%20a%20cheek%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fjoeforamerica.com%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2015%2F05%2Fobamaweird.jpg&pos=92&rpt=simage&_=1455120124402

iii

https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=red%20tape%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Ftoonclips.com%2F600%2Fcartoon-business-man-tied-up-in-red-tape-by-ron-leishman-4756.jpg&pos=13&rpt=simage&_=1455120124505

iv

https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=raining%20cats%20and%20dogs%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fcollege-essay-samples.com%2Fuploads%2Fposts%2F2015-03%2Fthumbs%2F63211-ideas-for-higher-english-discursive-the-english.jpg&pos=4&rpt=simage&_=1455120124539

v

https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=to%20keep%20temper%20in%20cheek%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.eagleonline.com%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2Fangry-boss1.jpg&pos=5&rpt=simage&_=1455120124611

vi

https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=protect%20reputation%20cartoon&img_url=https%3A%2F%2Forlando.espinosa.files.wordpress.com%2F2014%2F03%2Fstay-optimistic-orlando-espinosa.jpg&pos=6&rpt=simage&_=1455120124805

vii

https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=get%20into%20a%20mess%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fstecks.com%2Fsoslarger.gif&pos=1&rpt=simage&_=1455120124846

https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%BF%D0%B0%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D0%B2%20%D0%B1%D0%B5%D0%B4%D1%83%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fbelylesok-school.pruzhany.by%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2013%2F12%2F%25D0%25A0%25D0%25B8%25D1%2581%25D1%2583%25D0%25BD%25D0%25BE%25D0%25BA2.png&pos=14&rpt=simage&_=1455120124935

ix

https://yandex.ru/images/search?p=2&text=to%20confess%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fblog.toughtpick.com%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2009%2F06%2Fsean80l.jpg&pos=81&rpt=simage&_=1455120124964

x

https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=leg%20to%20stand%20on%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fimage.shutterstock.com%2Fdisplay_pic_with_logo%2F515401%2F515401%2C1321333878%2C1%2Fstock-vector-vector-cartoon-of-skier-with-leg-in-cast-88817728.jpg&pos=9&rpt=simage&_=1455120125130

xi

https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=make%20head%20or%20tail%20%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fshortscore.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F1987%2F01%2Fnord-and-bert-couldnt-make-head-or-tail-of-it.jpg&pos=6&rpt=simage&_=1455120125167

xii

https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=to%20get%20at%20the%20top%20of%20the%20tree%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fszabosellsbroadviewheights.com%2Fimage_store%2Fuploads%2F9%2F3%2F0%2F9%2F2%2Far126036669029039.jpg&pos=5&rpt=simage&_=1455120125200

xiii

https://yandex.ru/images/search?p=1&text=miss%20home%20%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.thegrotonline.com%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2014%2F09%2FLostCat.jpg&pos=37&rpt=simage&_=1455120125262

xiv

https://yandex.ru/images/search?p=1&text=be%20clumsy%20%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fthumbs.dreamstime.com%2Fz%2Fcartoon-waiter-to-spill-20849856.jpg&pos=55&rpt=simage&_=1455120125326

xv

https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=try%20hard%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fthumbs.dreamstime.com%2Fz%2Fdifficult-task-22136114.jpg&pos=0&rpt=simage&_=1455120125366

xvi

https://yandex.ru/images/search?p=2&text=bear%20lump%20in%20a%20throat%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fimages.easyfreeclipart.com%2F52%2Fsore-throat-52400.jpg&pos=64&rpt=simage&_=1456209943642

https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=walking%20over%20a%20grave%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fmedia.cagle.com%2F12%2F2012%2F08%2F29%2F117809_600.jpg&pos=3&rpt=simage&_=1455120125567

https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=%D0%B7%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%B8%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%B8%D0%B4%D1%83%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fkotomatrix.ru%2Fimages%2F1olz%2F2011%2F12%2F16%2F1063336.jpg&pos=15&rpt=simage&_=1455120125667

^{xix} [https://yandex.ru/images/search?p=2&text=to%20trick%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fmedia-cache-](https://yandex.ru/images/search?p=2&text=to%20trick%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fmedia-cache-ec0.pinimg.com%2F736x%2F55%2Fbd%2Fc0%2F55bdc0ffeaecfaa483d14468d5d9dd28.jpg&pos=84&rpt=simage&_=1455120125720)

[ec0.pinimg.com%2F736x%2F55%2Fbd%2Fc0%2F55bdc0ffeaecfaa483d14468d5d9dd28.jpg&pos=84&rpt=simage&_=1455120125720](https://yandex.ru/images/search?p=2&text=to%20trick%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fmedia-cache-ec0.pinimg.com%2F736x%2F55%2Fbd%2Fc0%2F55bdc0ffeaecfaa483d14468d5d9dd28.jpg&pos=84&rpt=simage&_=1455120125720)

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https://yandex.ru/images/search?p=1&text=%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%81%D1%81%D1%82%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B5%D0%BD%20cartoon&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.gagsgallery.com%2Fuploads%2Fmy_worst_nightmare_1307411231.jpg&pos=43&rpt=simage&_=1455129766710

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Учебное издание

Петрова Наталья Эрнстовна

MAGIC OF READING

МАГИЯ ЧТЕНИЯ

Учебное пособие

Руководитель издательской группы О.В. Егорова
Редактор И.А. Барханская
Компьютерная верстка - Е.А. Мещерякова

Подписано к изданию 12.01.2017. Печ. л. 9.5.
Самарский государственный экономический университет.
443090, Самара, ул. Советской Армии, 141.