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LISTENING COMPREHENSION STEP BY STEP
(ГИД ПО АУДИРОВАНИЮ И ГОВОРЕНИЮ
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ-БАКАЛАВРОВ)

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Пособие содержит задания, направленные на формирование навыков аудирования, говорения и письма. Каждый из трех разделов пособия соответствует требованиям к знаниям, умениям и владениям студентов 1, 2 и 3 курсов. Отдельное внимание в пособии отведено развитию неподготовленной монологической речи.

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FORWARD

В учебно-методическом пособии «Listening Comprehension Step by Step (гид по аудированию и говорению для студентов-бакалавров)» представлены задания и упражнения к аудиотекстам на английском языке, размещенным в свободном доступе на сайтах <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/stories>, <https://ouenglish.ru/english-story-audio>, <http://do-you-speak.ru/texty>, <https://my.mail.ru/music/search/Beatrix%20Potter>.

Пособие предназначено для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов-бакалавров 1-3 курсов, обучающихся по следующим направлениям 44.03.05 Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки), профиль – Английский язык и немецкий язык, 45.03.02 Лингвистика, профиль – Перевод и переводоведение (английский и немецкий языки).

Цель пособия заключается в развитии навыков аудирования и говорения. Обязательными заданиями являются воспроизводство прослушанного текста в письменной форме (изложение либо творческое задание с элементами изложения), а также устное монологическое и диалогическое высказывание (спонтанная речь).

Тексты для аудирования соответствуют начальному, среднему и вышесреднего уровням владения английским языком, в соответствии с чем пособие разделено на три раздела. В первом разделе пособия представлены упражнения к текстам начального уровня. Лексика и грамматика текстов включает все основные темы, изучаемые студентами-бакалаврами на первом курсе в рамках дисциплины «Практический курс первого иностранного языка (английский язык)». Во второй раздел пособия включены задания к текстам среднего уровня. Вокабуляр и грамматическое оформление текстов соответствуют уровню студентов-бакалавров второго курса обучения и способствуют закреплению лексического и грамматического материала, изучаемого в рамках дисциплины «Практический курс первого иностранного языка (английский язык)». Тексты третьего раздела рассчитаны на уровень вышесреднего и могут использоваться на третьем году обучения в рамках дисциплины «Практический курс первого иностранного языка (английский язык)».

Все разделы включены упражнения, способствующие усвоению нового вокабуляра и изучаемого грамматического материала: в первом разделе это упражнения на употребление видовременных форм глагола, во втором и третьем разделах – грамматические упражнения на употребление сослагательного наклонения, герундия и инфинитива, инверсии и устойчивых конструкций с модальными глаголами.

Речевые упражнения, включенные в пособие, способствуют развитию навыков говорения на иностранном языке. В пособии также представлены задания, формирующие социокультурные компетенции обучающихся и расширяющие их фоновые знания.

PART 1

THE SKIER

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Complete the following sentences with the words given in the boxes:

skiing	ice-skating
athletics	bobsleigh

- 1) They always go ... in January.
- 2) Track-and-field ... are the oldest forms of organized sport, having developed out of the most basic human activities – running, walking, jumping.
- 3) ... is a small vehicle that runs over snow on metal blades, built for racing down an ice-covered track and having a movable front part to control direction.
- 4) The activity of ... has given rise to two distinctive sports: figure skating, which involves the performance of various jumps, spins, and dance movements; and speed skating and short-track speed skating, both of which are forms of racing on ice skates.

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| - быть влюбленным во что-л | - выяснить, разузнать |
| - думать о чем-л. | - сделать лыжи из деревяшек |
| - объяснять кому-л. что-л. | - сначала |
| - спутниковые каналы | - тренироваться |
| - передача началась | - это только начало |
| - защищающие от пыли (лыжные) | - (спортивная) команда |
| очки | - дорогостоящее снаряжение |
| - яркая одежда | - бегун |
| - лыжник | - песчаные дюны |
| - зимние олимпийские игры | - чемпион мира |
| - проводить каждые 4 года | |

2. Translate the following sentences into Russian, and make up three sentences using the patterns in bold type:

1) **to dream of doing smth**

He dreamed of being able to fly across the white fields of snow.

2) **to be good at sth**

Our country is very good at athletics.

3) **shall / will..., when smb do / does smth**

He dreams that the yellow sand and brown earth are as gold as the medal he will bring home with him, when he is the world champion.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) What did Afel love?
- 2) What sport did he fall in love with when he was 12? How did he learn about it?
- 3) How and when did the boy practice skiing?
- 4) Where did the boy want to go?
- 5) Do you think the boy will become a skiing world champion?

2. Prove from the story that Afel lived in the South.

3. Make up a dialogue between Afel's relatives discussing his aim of becoming a skiing world champion.

4. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

Is it possible to be in love with things or people you have never seen?

COMING BACK UP

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Study the spots below and decide which of them are extreme and which are not. Say why you think them extreme. Have you done any of them?

Basketball, baseball, tennis, football, snowboarding, bungee jumping, hang-gliding, skate-boarding, ice hockey, snorkelling, skate-boarding, diving.

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| - небрежно или неразборчиво | - выглядеть бодрым |
| написанные слова | - внутренние органы |
| - заниматься прыжками на канате с моста | - меры безопасности |
| - добиваться своего | - запутаться в веревке |
| - дорога сужается | - вывихнуть ногу |
| - приходить без приглашения | - синяк |
| - сухая дамба | - тормоз |

3. Translate the following sentences into Russian, and make up three sentences using the patterns in bold type:

1) **sound like**

They sound like they are having a good time.

2) **look exhilarating / nice / good**

As the guy comes to the top he looks exhilarating and shocked.

Questions and Tasks

1. *Answer the questions:*

- 1) Where did the narrator and his friend go?
- 2) Whom did they see on their way to destination?
- 3) What damages did the narrator think about before jumping?
- 4) What did the narrator think after the jumping?

2. *Prove from the story that the narrator was afraid of jumping.*

3. *Make up a dialogue between the narrator and his friend discussing what they think about bungee jumping.*

4. *Imagine that you are: a) the narrator; b) his friend. Write a letter about your / his / her bungee jumping during summer holidays.*

THE BIRTH OF A STAR

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. *Match the words with their definitions in the boxes:*

nebulae	data	whale	dense
astronomer	pushchair	ultrasound	nappy

1.	(n): (plural, uncountable) information or facts
2.	(n): (British English) a small seat on wheels, in which a young child sits and is pushed along
3.	(n): a mass of gas and dust among the stars, which often appears as a bright cloud in the sky at night
4.	(n): (British English) a piece of soft cloth or paper worn by a baby between its legs and fastened around its waist to hold its liquid and solid waste
5.	(n): a medical process using this type of sound, that produces an image of something inside your body
6.	(n): a very large animal that lives in the sea and looks like a fish, but is actually a mammal

7.	(n): a scientist who studies the stars and planets
8.	(adj): difficult to see through or breathe in

2. *Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| - Млечный Путь | - черты лица |
| - в частности | - живой человек |
| - плотное облако | - изнутри |
| - проводить время, делая что-л. | - звонить кому-л. десять раз в день на |
| - понять смысл, осмысливать | мобильный телефон |
| - основные данные | - беспокоиться, тревожиться, |
| - ультразвуковое исследование | волноваться о чем.-л. |
| - очертание головы | |

3. *Change the American English expressions into their British English equivalents:*

- 1) Theresa is wheeling a stroller and trying to cope with the twins.
- 2) They change diapers, feed babies under supervision and learn about sterilising and safety.
- 3) I'll need to check under the hood.
- 4) Two large cans of paint ought to be enough.
- 5) The mail here's really slow and unreliable.

4. *Translate the following sentences into Russian, and make up three sentences using the patterns in bold type:*

1) **to be used to doing smth**

Henry is used to seeing distant images of planets and stars and clouds, ...

2) **can't (couldn't) wait to do smth**

She can't wait to become a mother.

3) **to take as long as ten years to do smth (it takes 10 years / days / minutes to do smth)**

It can take as long as ten million years for a star to form.

Questions and Tasks

1. *Answer the questions:*

- 1) What was Henry? What did he try to do?
- 2) What did his wife Anne tell him some day? How did he take the news?
- 3) What did Anne and Henry feel waiting for the baby?
- 4) What did Anne look like before the birth of the baby?
- 5) Why did they call the baby Stella?

2. *Make up a dialogue between Henry and his colleague discussing the birth of his baby.*

3. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

Why do you think the birth of the star is compared with the birth of a baby?

ALBERTO'S NEW NEIGHBOURS

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. *What sounds do English domestic animals (cats, dogs, pigs, cats etc.) make?*

2. *Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:*

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| - мириться с кем-л./ чем-л. | - нежеланный сосед |
| - выйти на прогулку | - бросить косой взгляд |
| - поздороваться с кем-л. | - убедиться |
| - все изменилось | - это не помогло |
| - обслуживающий персонал | - оставить, уступить |
| - отделаться, избавиться от чего-л./ кого-л. | |

3. *The words 'owner', 'master'/'mistress' landlord/ landlady', 'housewife'/'househusband', 'host'/'hostess', 'housekeeper' are synonyms. Match them with their definitions in the box. Some words have more than one definition.*

owner	master	mistress	landlord
landlady	housewife	house husband	housekeeper

1.	a woman from whom you rent a room, a house, etc.
2.	a person who is able to control something
3.	(in the past) the female head of a house, especially one who employed servants
4.	the female owner of a dog or other animal
5.	(formal) a woman who is in a position of authority or control, or who is highly skilled in something
6.	a person or company from whom you rent a room, a house, an office, etc.
7.	the male owner of a dog
8.	a woman who introduces and talks to guests on a television or radio show
9.	a person who invites guests to a meal, a party, etc. or who has people staying at their house
10.	a man who stays at home to cook, clean, take care of the children, etc. while his wife or partner goes out to work

11.	a person who is skilled at something
12.	a woman who stays at home to cook, clean, take care of the children, etc. while her husband or partner goes out to work
13.	a person, usually a woman, whose job is to manage the shopping, cooking, cleaning, etc. in a house or an institution
14.	a person who introduces a television or radio show, and talks to guests
15.	a person who invites guests to a meal, a party, etc. or who has people staying at their house
16.	a woman who invites guests to a meal, a party, etc.; a woman who has people staying at her home
17.	a person who owns something

4. Translate the following sentences into Russian, and make up three sentences using the patterns in bold type:

1) **as ... as; as well**

..., as big and as noisy as their car, and smelly and stupid as well.

2) **to have to do smth**

We'll just have to ignore them.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

1) Who were Alberto and Mimi?

2) Who were their neighbours?

3) How did Alberto and Mimi treat their neighbours? What did they do to get rid of them?

4) What were Alberto and Mimi's rules to make their owners become their stuff?

3. Reproduce the story in writing as if you were dogs. Alberto and Mimi's neighbours.

Discussion

Do you agree with the statement that "dogs have owners, cats have staff"?

THE INTERESTING MOST BORING MAN IN THE WORLD

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Look up the meaning of the following words in the dictionary before listening to the story:

the BBC, the CNN, the Guinness Book of Records.

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| - в конце концов | - ценная марка |
| - ему было все равно | - местная газета |
| - бухгалтер | - позвонить |
| - электронная таблица | - взять интервью у кого-либо |
| - скучать | - официально стать самым скучным |
| - скучный | человеком в мире |
| - засыпать | - для него это не было проблемой |
| - быть знаменитым чем-л. | |
| - коллекция марок | |

3. Fill in the gaps with the words 'bore' (n, v), 'boring', 'bored', 'boredom':

- 1) He ... us all by talking for hours about his new car.
- 2) She's become an awful ... since she got married to him.
- 3) She made no attempt to conceal her boredom.
- 4) She's ... with her job.
- 5) I saw a ... expression on her face.
- 6) The lecture was deadly
- 7) Thierry was a very ... person who has a very ... job.

4. Translate the following sentences into Russian, and make up three sentences using the patterns in bold type:

1) **to make smb famous / happy / important**

He thought about his stamp collection, and decided that perhaps his stamp collection could make him famous.

2) **to be sad / glad / happy / disappointed to do smth**

Thierry was sad to learn this, ..

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) Why did people think that Thierry Boyle was a very boring man? Do you find him boring?
- 2) What did Thierry Boyle try to do to become famous?
- 3) Who has the biggest stamp collection in the world? How much does the most valuable stamp cost?
- 4) Why did newspapers get interested in Thierry?

2. Make up a dialogue between journalists discussing an interview with Thierry Boyle, the most boring man in the world.

3. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

- 1) What do you think makes people boring?
- 2) Why is it so important for some people to become famous?

THE THREE TREE THIEVES

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| - вид на озеро | - мои зубы выпали |
| - вот проблема | - выкапывать что-л. |
| - вид из окна | - сделать фотографию кого-л. / чего-л. |
| - лопата | - совершить ошибку |
| - лечь спать | - установить личность |
| - это не помогало | - невиновный |
| - вытащить из земли | |
| - быть довольным кем-л. / чем-л. | |
| - вставные зубы | |

2. Translate the following sentences into Russian, and make up three sentences using the patterns in bold type:

1) **to dig (speak / do) deep (long / well) enough to do smth**

They couldn't dig deep enough to steal the tree.

2) **if smb do / does smth, smb shall / will do smth**

If they find the tree thief's teeth, they'll know who the tree thief is...

Questions and Tasks

1. Some of the statements below are true and some are false. Choose the false statements and say why they are false.

- 1) Terry couldn't see the wonderful view from the window because of a very big tree.
- 2) Terry's neighbour let him cut down the tree.
- 3) Terry decided to become a tree thief.
- 4) Thomas was 18.
- 5) The three tree thieves dug out the tree and put it in Trevor's garage.
- 6) Thomas lost his false teeth.
- 7) The police arrested the tree thieves.
- 8) Thomas found his wife's false teeth in his pocket.
- 9) The police arrested Thomas's wife for stealing the tree.
- 10) The three tree thieves got a sentence.

2. *Answer the questions:*

- 1) Why couldn't Terry enjoy the wonderful view of the lake?
- 2) What did Terry decide to do with the tree?
- 3) Why did Trever bring Thomas?
- 4) When did the police arrest the men?
- 5) Whose teeth did Thomas lose in the garden?
- 6) Why did the police set the tree thieves free?

3. *Make up a dialogue between Thomas and his wife discussing his adventures with the tree.*

4. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

What did you make of Terry? What do you think of his plan to dig out the neighbours' tree?

THE DOLL

by the unknown author

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. *Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| - добираться на работу на автобусе | - сесть в автобус / выйти из автобуса |
| - одинокий человек | - закопать в землю |
| - ему часто было скучно | - смотреть телевизор |
| - взять домой | - развести огонь |
| - вытащить куклу из портфеля | - зажечь костер |
| - глупая старуха! | - тебе придет конец! |
| - он покраснел | |

2. *Translate the following sentences into Russian, and make up three sentences using the patterns in bold type:*

1) **to like doing smth**

Mr. Brown liked sitting there in the evenings and at the weekends.

2) **won't do smth**

You won't get out of there.

Questions and Tasks

1. *Some of the statements below are true and some are false. Choose the false statements and say why they are false.*

- 1) Mr. Brown lived on the outskirts of the town.
- 2) He had a big family.
- 3) Mr. Brown had a garden with red, blue and yellow flowers.
- 4) Mr. Brown bought an old doll in the shop.
- 5) The doll was cheap.
- 6) The doll was an old little man with white hair and black clothes.
- 7) The doll began to speak on the bus.
- 8) The doll read Mr. Brown's letters.
- 9) The doll went to Mr. Brown's office in his case.
- 10) Mr. Brown buried the doll in the garden.

2. *Answer the questions:*

- 1) Who was Mr. Brown? Where did he live?
- 2) Why did he buy the doll? What did the doll look like?
- 3) When did the doll begin to speak?
- 4) Why was the doll so angry?
- 5) What did Mr. Brown do to get read of the doll?
- 6) What happened to Mr. Brown?

3. *Make up a dialogue between Mr. Brown's neighbours discussing his disappearance.*

4. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

Do you believe that old things can bring good / bad luck to their owners?

A SERIOUS CASE

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. *Match the words with their definitions in the boxes:*

phobia	psychiatrist	irrational	scream
arachnophobia	hypnosis	budgie	beetle

1.	(n): an irrational fear of spiders
2.	(n): a kind of insect with hard wing covering
3.	(n): a short informal word for a caged bright-coloured bird
4.	(n): a doctor who is specialized in phobias
5.	(adj): not (done by) using reasons; against reasonable behaviour
6.	(n): a sleep-like state in which a person's mind and actions can be influenced by the person who produced the state
7.	(n): a strong, unnatural, and usually unreasonable fear and dislike
8.	(v): to cry out loudly on a high note, especially in fear, pain, great excitement, or anger, or sometimes laughter

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| - бояться кого-л. / чего-л. | - в конечном счете, со временем, в итоге |
| - избавляться от чего-л. | - дотронуться до кого-л. / чего-л. |
| - дрожать всем телом | - сначала |
| - страдать от чего-л. | - у нее был шок |
| - это распространенный случай | - на другой стороне комнаты |
| - вылечить, избавить от болезни | - крикнуть кому-л. |
| - подход (к лечению) | |
| - по крайней мере | |

3. Find in the story words and expressions, which prove that the woman suffered from arachnophobia.

4. Translate the following sentences into Russian, and make up three sentences using the patterns in bold type:

1) **to get rid of smb / smth**

Usually I'll use a brush to get rid of the spider.

2) **to like the idea of doing smth**

My friend didn't like the idea of being hypnotized.

Questions and Tasks

1. Some of the statements below are true and some are false. Choose the false statements and say why they are false.

- 1) Many people are afraid of spiders.
- 2) The narrator is afraid of spiders.
- 3) The narrator's friend was not afraid of spiders.
- 4) When the narrator's friend saw a spider, she called the police.
- 5) The woman went to see a dentist.
- 6) The woman suffered from arachnophobia.
- 7) The psychiatrist used the behavioural approach to cure her phobia.

- 8) The psychiatrist used a plastic spider.
- 9) The woman took the plastic spider to her bathroom.
- 10) The woman got a spider as a pet.
- 11) Another problem appears at the end of the story.

2. Answer the questions:

- 1) What did the woman do to get rid of spiders in her house?
- 2) What was wrong with the woman's friend?
- 3) What treatment did the psychiatrist suggest trying? What approach did the woman choose? Describe the stages of the treatment.
- 4) Did the psychiatrist manage to cure the woman? What do you think was wrong with her?

3. Make up a dialogue between the psychiatrist and his colleague discussing the woman's case.

4. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

- 1) Why are people so much afraid of spiders? How do people treat spiders in different cultures?
- 2) What other phobias do you know? Do you know somebody who suffers from a phobia?

PLAYING GOD

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Match the words with their definitions in the boxes:

breaking point	cell	complex	DNA	double helix
erase	identity card	jail sentence	manipulate	hostile

1.	(adj): difficult to understand, explain or deal with; not clear or simple
2.	(n): a very small part of living matter
3.	(n): the acid which contains genetic information in a cell
4.	(n): an official document with one's name, photograph and signature which proves you are exactly who you say you are
5.	(v): to control or influence for one's own purposes

6.	(n): the moment at which things become much worse
7.	(n): the unique shape of the DNA molecule – two spiral forms which come together
8.	(n): a punishment for a criminal declared to be guilty in court which sends him/her to prison
9.	(v): to rub out or to remove completely; to get rid of something
10.	(adj): showing extreme dislike or disapproval; unfriendly

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| - невероятно простой | - делать операции на людях |
| - с развитием технологий | - подозрение |
| - устойчивый к болезням | - обиденный |
| - возражать | - наполнить чувством могущества |
| -принять международный закон | - осознать |
| - через несколько десятилетий | - генетический код |
| - игнорировать последствия | - рисковать |
| прогресса | - отойти от наркоза |
| - незаконный | |

3. Choose the 'to' form or the '-ing' form of the verbs in brackets:

- 1) People changed their DNA (make) them stronger.
- 2) It was impossible (change) anything.
- 3) It was stupid (ignore) the effects of progress.
- 4) The Doctor was continuing (do) the work of science and progress.
- 5) People wanted (change) their DNA.
- 6) People still managed (find) the Doctor.
- 7) He wanted (change) it.
- 8) The Doctor knew exactly what (do).
- 9) He felt he was able (change) the world.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) What did the Doctor feel while looking at the DNA structure?
- 2) Why did people stop having their DNA molecules manipulated?
- 3) Did the Doctor approve of the law, which forbade the DNA modification?
- 4) Why did the patient come to the Doctor that day?
- 5) How did the operation finish?

2. Some of the statements below are true and some are false. Choose the false statements and tell the class why they are false:

- 1) The Doctor is doing an operation by looking at a video screen.
- 2) The Doctor is looking at a work of art.
- 3) The Doctor is an international criminal.

- 4) Everyone has their DNA printed on their hands.
- 5) Changing DNA caused a population explosion.
- 6) It is illegal to change DNA.
- 7) This is the first time the Doctor has done this kind of an operation.
- 8) The Doctor does something that his patient did not ask him to do.

3. *Make up a dialogue between the Doctor and the detective who investigates the case of changing the patient's identity.*

4. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

- 1) Do you agree that scientists can do anything in the name of science and progress, even at the cost of human life?
- 2) Would you like to have your DNA structure changed?

MR SMITH'S NEW NOSE

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. *The following words denote the objects and notions, which will exist in future. Try to describe these objects and notions:*

airbus, aircar, wristphone, generic engineering, reconditioned body.

2. *Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:*

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| - доступна большая коллекция | - в продаже |
| - быть в моде в этом сезоне | - возмещение убытков |
| - старомодный, вышедший из моды | - гарантии на нос не было |
| - пластическая хирургия | - поседеть |
| - поискать в интернет | - первоначальный |
| - сам, лично | - экологически безопасный |
| - квалифицированный | - переработанный, утилизированный |
| - безработица | - модифицированный, измененный |
| - специальное предложение (т. е. товар по сниженной цене) | |

3. *Fill in the gaps with the part of the body idioms from the boxes. Make up your own sentences with the idioms:*

let one's hair down	have an eye for smth	pull one's leg	give smb the elbow
------------------------	----------------------	----------------	-----------------------

my lips are sealed	pay through the nose	stick one's neck out	keep smb on one's toes
cost (smb) an arm and a leg	think on your feet	have a finger in every pie	rack your brain/brains

- 1) These opera tickets ...!
- 2) It's nice to ... once in a while and go a bit wild.
- 3) If you want a decent wine in a restaurant, you have to ... for it.
- 4) He for the unusual and exotic which made him a very good shopping companion.
- 5) I've been ... but I still can't remember who wrote that play.
- 6) Is he really angry with me or do you think he's just ...?
- 7) They went out together for a month and then she
- 8) 'I'd prefer you not to mention this to anyone else.' My'
- 9) He's never been afraid of
- 10) He gave me a couple of extra things to do just to
- 11) An ability to ... is a definite advantage when you're doing live comedy shows.
- 12) You can't make a decision on any kind of funding without consulting him – he

4. Translate the following sentences into Russian, and make up three sentences using the patterns in bold type:

1) **to be happy (unhappy) with smb / smth**

He was happy with his new nose.

2) **to go well with smth**

Short, blond hair goes well with a small nose.

3) **one's interest in smth starts to grow**

After this, his interest in his new body started to grow.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) What parts of the body did Mr Smith have changed? Why did he decide to change his body?
- 2) What did Mr Smith think about ways of changing body in the past and present?
- 3) What did go wrong with his new body parts?
- 4) How did he get his old body back?
- 5) Why was he happy to get his original body back?

2. Make up a dialogue between Mrs Smith and her friend discussing how her husband was having his body changed.

3. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

- 1) Why do you think some people are so willing to have their bodies changed?

2) What do you think about plastic surgery? Would you like to have some part of your body changed?

THE LEGEND OF THE CHINESE ZODIAC

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Choose the right word from the box to complete sentences from the story.

acorn	weeds	deed
mane	slither	sneak up

- 1) When you ... , you come near silently, keeping out of sight until the last moment.
- 2) The long hair on the back of a horse's neck is called
- 3) A snake was ... through the long grass.
- 4) An ... is a nut of the oak tree, which grows in a cuplike holder.
- 5) ... are any of several plants without flowers that grow in water and form a green floating mass.
- 6) ... are better than words when people need help.

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|--|---|
| - нефритовый император | - его прибило к берегу |
| - средство измерения времени | - хлопать крыльями |
| - организовать состязание в скорости | - цепляться за бревно |
| - принимать участие | - доброе дело |
| - постоянное место в зодиаке | - шипеть |
| - пересечь быструю реку | - лошадь испугалась и встала на дыбы |
| - достичь указанного места | - пока она не опомнилась |
| - плохое зрение | - сотрудничество |
| - ничего не подозревающий кот | - император выразил удивление |
| - неуклюже выбраться на берег | - что ее задержало |
| - преследовать по пятам | - ходить вперевалку |
| - она поклялась, что всегда будет врагом | - появиться |
| - запыхавшись | - не смогла противиться желанию остановиться и перекусить |
| - словно из ниоткуда появился кролик | - потребность прикорнуть |

3. Replace the attributes with their synonyms given in brackets (cheerful, diligent, fidgety, fragile, heavenly, keen, polite, powerful, prolific, reliable, tactful, tender):

The courteous pig was after the dog. The celestial dragon was immediately before the snake but after the commanding tiger. The merry monkey arrived two places ahead of

the dog. The restless rat was first. The productive horse arrived between the diplomatic snake and the gentle sheep. The enthusiastic rooster beat the dog, but came straight after the monkey. Apart from the rat, only the hard-working ox arrived before the tiger. The delicate rabbit got there between the tiger and the dragon. The loyal dog was second to last.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) Why did the Jade Emperor organize a race?
- 2) How did the log with the rabbit get washed to shore?
- 3) Why was the Emperor pleased with the sheep, monkey and rooster?
- 4) Why did the snake beat the horse?
- 5) Why do cats hate rats?

2. Make up a dialogue between the Jade Emperor and the cat discussing the race.

3. Find in the legend all linking words used to show chronological order. Reproduce the story in writing using them.

Discussion

- 1) Do you believe that stars affect your character and fate?
- 2) Put the animals in the Zodiac circle in the correct order. Which sign of the Chinese Zodiac were you born under?

CHRISTMAS LIGHTS

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| - зал аэропорта | - вот возьмите! |
| - рождественские украшения | - совершенно незнакомый человек |
| - время вылетов | - торчать в офисе |
| - были несчастны из-за его решения | - в полном одиночестве |
| - ему было все равно | - вытащить вилку из розетки |
| - проверить свечи на елке | - табло замигало и погасло |
| - выглянуть в окно | - окно выходило на взлетную полосу |
| - поймать такси | - объявление |
| - в канун Рождества | - отключение электричества |
| - ясная морозная ночь | - все вылеты отменяются |

- зажечь огонь
- напомнить кому-л. о детстве
- снаружи было также как внутри
- огни погасли
- смотреть в окна
- зажечь свечи
- бывшая жена
- посмотреть на ночное небо
- христианский квартал
- скучать по отцу
- вставить вилку обратно в розетку

- один за другим
- улыбнуться кому-л.
- мне есть куда идти
- думать про себя
- искать крошечный листок
- бумажник
- номер выцвел
- снять трубку телефона
- набрать номер

2. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:

1) **to look like**

It looks like we are not going anywhere tonight.

2) **to make smb do smth**

It was boredom that made him do the stupid thing he decided to do.

3) **to watch (see / notice) smb / smth do smth**

Rudolf Lenk watched the lights go out.

4) **to look forward to doing smth**

He was looking forward to being at home.

5) **it is difficult / important / impossible to do smth**

It was difficult to find anything in his pocket.

Questions and Tasks

1. Fill in the boxes and tell the class:

- 1) who the people in the story were;
- 2) where they were before the power cut;
- 3) how they felt and what they did before the power cut;
- 4) what they planned to do when the light was on again.

	Tom Jankowitz	Anja Kohonen	Guy Domville	Leila	Rudolf Lenk
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					

2. *Make up a dialogue between: a) one of the characters and his / her friends; b) between the characters discussing the events of the night.*

3. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

What is so special about the Christmas night? What books and films do you know about Christmas?

THE DINOSAUR IN JACK'S GARAGE

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. *Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| - отдых в туристическом лагере | - сначала (потом) |
| - проткнутый мяч | - сесть в автобус / выйти из автобуса |
| - собрать (шкаф) | - в определенный момент |
| - живой и сияющий | - контролер |
| - в то время, тогда | - извиниться за что-л. |
| - иметь богатое воображение | - вертолет |
| - попасть в беду | - снимать на пленку, снимать фильм |
| - держать секрет при себе | о ком-л. |
| - кормить (о животных) | - оставить кого-л. одного |
| - лаять на кого-л. (о собаке) | - махать кому-л. |
| - не мог сдерживать волнение | - быть в телевизионных новостях |
| - вывести на прогулку | - скучать по динозавру |
| - очень доволен собой | |

2. *Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:*

1) **to go back to doing smth**

Jack's dad went back to reading.

2) **(not) to want smb to do smth**

He didn't want anyone else to know about what he had found.

3) **as big (old / silly) as smb / smth**

It was already as big as a dog.

3. *Put the lines from the story into the correct category.*

- 1) Jack could see that it was getting bored.
- 2) One day his imagination is going to get him into trouble.
- 3) He was feeling very pleased with himself.

- 4) When everyone had gone to bed that night, he went out to the garage again.
- 5) Next year we're staying in a hotel like ordinary people!
- 6) Jack thought that it was perhaps another punctured football, one that had gone a strange shape because it hadn't been used for so long.

1.	An action happening now.
2.	An action happening at a certain moment in the past.
3.	Looking forward to an action taking place in the future.
4.	An action which is over before a certain moment in the past.
5.	Something which began in the past and continues up to the present.
6.	A prediction for the future.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) What did Jack find in the garage?
- 2) What did you learn about Jack's parents? Did Jack tell them about the dinosaur?
- 3) How did Jack's teacher take the news about the dinosaur in Jack's garage?
- 4) How did Jack get to school with his dinosaur?
- 5) What happened to Jack and his pet after their visit to Jack's school?
- 6) What did Jack feel after losing his dinosaur?

2. Make up a dialogue between: a) Jack's parents discussing Jack's visit to the school with the dinosaur; b) Jack's classmates discussing Jack's pet dinosaur.

3. Reproduce the story in writing and think up the end of the story.

Discussion

- 1) Why do you think it was Jack who found the dinosaur's egg?
- 2) Why do adults and children see the world differently?

THE KING OF THE PUMPKINS

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| - видеть из окна | - частично |
| - указать рукой в направлении леса | - говорить чепуху |
| - замолчать, умолкнуть | - река, которая течет через наш город |

- хобот
- выяснить, узнать что-л.
- он был обычным черным котом
- отправиться в путь
- хотя бы / даром что / даже если /
- даже несмотря на
- берегись волков
- обычный ребенок
- смотреть в зеркало

- решать, принимать (законы и правила)
- нарушать закон
- придумывать, измышлять
- прогалина, поляна
- чувствовать тоже самое, чувствовать также

2. *Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences using the patterns in bold type:*

1) **would not listen**

She wouldn't listen to me.

2) **it was (not) worth doing smth**

It wasn't worth arguing with my mother.

3) **used to do smth**

Some people used to call my mother a witch, ...

4) **to be (to look) more like smb than smb**

But you look more like an elf than a regular kid.

Questions and Tasks

1. *Answer the questions:*

- 1) Who was the boy from the story? Who was the boy's mother?
- 2) Why did the boy go to the forest?
- 3) What did the boy and his cat find in the forest? What did the King look like?

2. *Sum up the stories the boy's mother tell him.*

3. *Make up a dialogue between the boy's neighbours discussing the boy and his mother.*

4. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

- 1) What did the boy mean when he said, "Perhaps the stories aren't true, but what they mean is"?
- 2) Who do you think the boy and his mother were?

ON THE CATWALK

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| - ходить по подиуму | - представить кого-л. кому-л. |
| - преступник | - чувствовать волнение, возбуждение |
| - невиновный | - принимать наркотики |
| - кошмар | - следить за своей внешностью |
| - в тюрьме | - пульса не было |
| - начать с начала | - скорая помощь |
| - завидовать кому-л. | - арестовать за убийство |
| - быть близким (другом) кому-л. | - умереть от передозировки наркотиков |
| - поехать на каникулы | - ни при ней, ни в принадлежащих ей вещах |
| - фотографировать кого-л. | - раздевалка |
| - он был небритым | - объяснить кому-л. что-л. |
| - обычная одежда | - прибыть в полицейский участок |
| - ряд итальянских магазинов | - обвиняться в поставке наркотиков |
| - сделать серию снимков | - непреднамеренное убийство |
| - как целая жизнь | - отправиться в тюрьму |
| - вершина, кульминация | - тюремная камера |
| - брильянтовое кольцо | |
| - демонстрировать коллекцию одежды | |

2. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences using the patterns in bold type:

1) **to be jealous of smb**

They were jealous of me.

2) **used to do smth**

I used to lie on the beach.

3) **to see (feel / hear) smb / smth doing smth**

I saw him talking to mom; I feel everybody's eyes looking at me; I hear their voices talking about me.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) Who was Carrie Brown?
- 2) How did Carrie do at school? Who was her best friend?
- 3) Where did she meet Max for the first time? What did he look like?
- 4) How did Carrie's career begin? When did she become famous?
- 5) How did Carrie come to meet Helga Olin?

- 6) What did Carrie feel at catwalk shows?
- 7) Why do models take drugs?
- 8) What happened to Helga?
- 9) Why was Carrie accused of Helga's death?
- 10) Who was guilty of Helga Olin's death?

2. *Some of the statements below are true and some are false. Choose the false statements and say why they are false:*

- 1) Carrie speaks about her nightmare after which she usually wakes up and finds herself at home in her nice white bed.
- 2) Carrie was not stupid, she just was not interested in any of the subjects, and she did not like the teachers.
- 3) Her schoolmates were jealous of her beauty and dress-sense.
- 4) The only person who helped Carrie was her father.
- 5) Carrie used to spend summers in Cannes and Nice.
- 6) Max was thirty and had long worked in the fashion industry.
- 7) Max was wearing an open-necked shirt without a tie, and he had a shave.
- 8) A chain of Italian shops asked Carrie to do a 'show' for them.
- 9) Max suggested finding a good manager for Carry.
- 10) After Carrie had signed the contract, everything went badly for her.
- 11) Helga died of a heart attack.

3. *Make up a dialogue between: a) Carrie and her mother; b) Carrie and Max discussing Helga's death.*

4. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

- 1) What do you know about the world of fashion? Do you think that modelling is a wonderful job?
- 2) Why do some girls dream of becoming top-models?

THE FIX

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. *Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:*

- затруднительное положение,	- премия за прижизненные
дилемма	достижения

- телевизионное шоу начинается через 30 минут
- сойтись во мнениях, согласиться на что-л.
- музыкальный журнал
- голосовать, отдавать голос за кого-л.
- музыка в стиле панк
- осмысленные тексты песен
- признание для певца
- быть разочарованным
- выпускать записи
- приписывать себе заслуги
- присутствовать, быть в зале
- голос поколения
- генеральный секретарь
- выбор за вами
- огласить что-л.
- наступила очередь Дэна
- полная тишина
- уверенный
- радоваться и рукоплескать

2. Find in the story words and expressions used in music business. Use them in your own sentences.

3. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:

1) **if smb can't do, smb shall/will**

If they can't all agree, then the award will not be given – nobody will win.

2) **to feel scared / frightened / tired, etc.)**

Dan feels very scared.

3) **to be the first (the last) person to do smth**

He was the first person to write about them.

4. Put the lines from the story into the correct category:

- 1) The four judges have been sitting in a small room in the Milton Hotel in London for three hours now.
- 2) Excitement is growing; tension is rising.
- 3) He won a competition in the magazine to be one of the judges of the Global Music Awards.
- 4) We're finally making progress.
- 5) So when they become very famous, Froth will take the credit.
- 6) It's already sold a million copies, so she doesn't need an award!

1.	A past action.
2.	An action happening now.
3.	An action which is over at the moment of speaking.
4.	Looking forward to an action taking place in the future.
5.	Something which began in the past and continues up to the present.

Questions and Tasks

1. Fill in the boxes and tell the class: 1) who the characters in the story were;

- 2) what they thought about the participants;
- 3) who and what award they want to give or were going to give.

	David Froth	Betty Weill	Jack Dangerous	Dan Snaith
1.				
2.				
3.				

2. Make up a dialogue between: a) David Froth and his friend discussing the events of the Global Music Awards; b) between the critics discussing David's choice.

3. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

- 1) Why do you think Dan Snaith said that people who listened to music and played music were winners?
- 2) Do you agree with the statement that 'the music business is a fix'?

PART 2

A VISIT TO THE STAR

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Look up the meaning of the following nouns in the dictionary before listening to the story:

Gucci, Nigeria, Lagos, Serengeti, Chinua Achebe, Ben Okri, Wole Soyinka.

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| - обрызгать себя суперсильным репеллентом от комаров | - почувствовать, понять (Африку) |
| - первая полоса (в газете) | - голодающие люди |
| - останавливаться в отеле | - указать на что-л. |
| - местный колорит | - использовать влияние |
| - местная газета | - повседневность |
| - (газета) выходила каждый вечер | - голод |
| - текущие события | - это не продашь |
| - журналист-международник | - интеллектуал |
| - написать статью | - иметь значение |
| - связаться с кем-л. | - ноутбук |
| - международная сеть отелей | - преследовать, не отпускать |
| - кондиционер | - свежий выпуск (газеты) |
| - сменить тему разговора | |

3. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:

1) **characteristic to eat / drink / speak**

Let's go to somewhere really characteristic to eat.

2) **to use one's influence to do smth**

I think I can use my influence to change things.

3) **It was dark / light / hot / cold**

It was dark at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Questions and Tasks

1. Fill in the boxes what each character of the story thinks about Africa:

Anna Winter	Joseph Adoga

2. *Some of the statements below are true and some are false. Choose the false statements and say why they are false.*

- 1) Anna Winter thought her job was difficult.
- 2) Her plane landed in London airport.
- 3) The Star was a local paper in Lagos.
- 4) Joseph Adoga was a local journalist.
- 5) Anna Winter was pleased with the hotel.
- 6) Joseph liked the restaurant as well as Anna.
- 7) Anna wanted to write everyday life in Africa.
- 8) Joseph told Anna that Africa was all the same.
- 9) Joseph Adoga thought that European journalists were strange people
- 10) Anna's and Joseph's articles were alike.

3. *Make up a dialogue between: a) Anna Winter and her colleague discussing her visit to Lagos; b) Joseph Adoga and his colleague discussing his meeting Anna Winter.*

4. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

- 1) What stereotypes of Africa are mentioned in the story? Whose view on Africa do you share Winter's or Adoga's? What do you know about Africa?
- 2) Why do you think the European journalist wouldn't listen to Joseph Adoga?

THE HUNTING BIRD

by Chris Rose

1. *Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:*

- соседний город
- насест
- охотничьих птиц осталось очень мало
- перья начали выпадать
- за исключением этого
- нам дорого обходиться ее питание
- открытое пространство
- протянуть руку
- расправить крылья

- плыть по воздуху
- упасть как камень
- черная точка на фоне неба
- тратить попусту (время) на что-л.
- не важно, что случилось с птицей
- притухнуть от удивления
- колотить в дверь
- указывать на кого-л. (пальцем)

2. *Translate the following sentences into Russian, and make up three sentences using the patterns in bold type:*

1) **to see (watch) smb do smth**

People came from all over just to see this bird fly.

He watched the dot move until he was sure it was the bird ...

2) **to like the way smb does (did) smth**

... and he likes the way the bird had nothing to do with anyone else.

3) **there is no point in doing smth**

There's no point in keeping it anymore.

4) **if smb won't do smth**

If the bird won't hunt this time, then you can get rid of it.

3. *Some of the statements below are true and some are false. Choose the false statements and say why they are false.*

- 1) The hunting bird was very old.
- 2) Samir liked the bird's independence and its mystery.
- 3) Samir's uncle wanted to keep the bird as a pet.
- 4) Samir's grandfather took the bird to the open land to let it go.
- 5) The bird caught a rabbit.
- 6) Samir's uncle decided to let the hunting bird stay when he learned that it could hunt.
- 7) The Uncle sold the bird.
- 8) The two men came to the uncle's house to thank him for the bird.
- 9) The boy made the bird fly and the men took it away.

4. *Make up a dialogue between: a) Samir's grandfather and his neighbours discussing the bird's past; b) Samir and his uncle after the bird had flown away.*

5. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

- 1) The boy's uncle said that "Hunting is a thing of the past". Do you agree with him?
- 2) Why do you think the bird flew away?

ALI GOES TO UNIVERSITY

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Match the words with their definitions in the boxes:

studious	sigh	campus
arrogant	overseas	superficial

1.	(adj): unpleasantly proud, with an unreasonable strong belief in one's own importance, and a lack of respect for other people
2.	(n): the grounds and buildings of a university or collage
3.	(adj): foreign
4.	(n): an act or sound of sighing
5.	(adj): fond of studying
6.	(adj): not thorough or complete

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| - сдавать выпускные экзамены | - выполнять задания |
| - успешно сдать экзамен | - провалить первый курс |
| - сделать научную карьеру | - исполнить свою мечту |
| - стать взрослым | - выиграть грант |
| - его руки дрожали | - зевать |
| - недалеко от чего-л. | - основательный, глубокий |
| - общежитие | - быть тронутым |
| - до этого было еще далеко | - невежество |
| - стирать свои вещи самому | - изменить мир к лучшему |
| - глупо выглядеть | |

3. Translate the following sentences into Russian, and make up three sentences using the patterns in bold type:

1) **to complain about smb/smt**

Some students complained about the halls of residence.

2) **to make sure**

He made sure he washed his clothes regularly.

3) **why don't you do smth**

Why don't you come with me?

4. Choose the right word from the boxes to complete each of the sentences from the story.

bored	boring
disgusted	disgusting

dressed	dressing
embarrassed	embarrassing
surprised	surprising

- 1) Ali's home town was small and
- 2) Katia always ... in black.
- 3) When Ali cooked, the food was
- 4) At first, Ali felt ... in front of Katia.
- 5) Ali was ... by Katia.
- 6) Katia always looked
- 7) Katia thought everything was
- 8) When he spoke to Femi, Ali felt
- 9) Ali was ... about how little he missed Katia.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) Why was Ali so eager to go to university?
- 2) What was Ali's hometown like? Was Rumridge different from Ali's hometown?
- 3) How did Ali spend most of his time at college?
- 4) What household problems did Ali have?
- 5) When did Ali meet Katia first? Did she impress him?
- 6) How was Ali's life changed after he had met Katia?
- 7) What was Femi's story? Why did she tell Ali about her life?
- 8) Did Ali change his attitude to Katia after the talk with Femi?

2. Some of the statements below are true and some are false. Choose the false statements and say why they are false:

- 1) Ali was waiting for his exam results in July.
- 2) Ali wanted to change his life.
- 3) Ali lived in a big city.
- 4) He thought his life was boring.
- 5) Ali did very well in his school-leaving exams.
- 6) Ali didn't do well at the university.
- 7) Ali felt free and independent as a student.
- 8) Ali was fascinated by Katia.
- 9) Katia wasn't interested in Ali.
- 10) Femi changed the way Ali thought.
- 11) Finally, Ali felt disillusioned with Katia.

3. Make up a dialogue between: a) Ali and Femi discussing their home; b) Ali and his friend speaking about Ali's first year at college.

4. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

- 1) Why do some young people find everything and everybody boring?
- 2) Why did Ali try to study as little as possible? Why do some first-year students study in the same way as Ali did?

THE GOLDEN BOYS

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| - гладить по голове | - пикник имел успех |
| - шезлонг | - дыня |
| - заводить друзей | - приготовить салат |
| - организовывать игру в волейбол | - убедиться |
| - соревнования по плаванию на скорость | - организовать поиски |
| - устроить пикник с мясом, зажаренным на решетке | - искать что-л. / кого-л. |
| - самостоятельно | - сесть в машину |
| - золотое ожерелье | - претворяться |

2. Translate the following sentences into Russian, and make up three sentences using the patterns in bold type:

- 1) **to be much friendlier (happier / sadder) than smb**
to be more interesting / important than smb

They were much friendlier and more handsome than me.

- 2) **to explain to smb**

Everybody tried to explain to Mrs. Moffat that this couldn't be true.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) What did you learn about the boy and his family?
- 2) Who were Richard and Philip? Why did everybody like them?
- 3) Who was Mrs. Moffat?
- 4) What party did the boys organize? Who was present at the party? Did the guests like the barbecue?
- 5) What happened at the end of the party?
- 6) Who stole Mrs. Moffat's purse?

7) Why did the boy's parents never talk about Richard and Philip and never come to that town again?

2. *Some of the statements below are true and some are false. Choose the false statements and say why they are false:*

- 1) The boy liked the way his family spent their summer.
- 2) The boy had a green beach umbrella.
- 3) The boy took part in volleyball games and swimming races.
- 4) The boy was fifteen that summer.
- 5) Richard, Philip and the boy were the same age.
- 6) The Hamilton boys were friendly and plain-looking.
- 7) Everybody liked Richard and Philip but the boy's parents.
- 8) Richard and Philip didn't invite the boy to their barbecue.
- 9) Mrs. Moffat was a rich woman.
- 10) Somebody stole Mrs. Moffat's golden necklace.
- 11) Mrs. Moffat's purse was found under the red umbrella.
- 12) Richard and Philip were taken to the police station.
- 13) The boy and his family came to the town the next year.

3. *Prove from the text that the boy: a) didn't like the way his family had a rest; b) the boy hated Richard and Philip; c) the boy's parents liked the Hamilton boys more than him.*

4. *Make up a dialogue between: a) the boy's parents discussing the incident with Mrs. Moffat's bag; b) Mrs. Moffat and a police officer.*

5. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

- 1) Why was the boy so cruel to Richard and Philip?
- 2) How does it work when parents tell their children that they are worse than other children?

TWO PEAS IN A POD

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. *Match the words with their definitions in the boxes:*

swap	birthmark	naughty	trial
plead	fraud	alibi	convict

1.	(v): ask very strongly and seriously in a begging way
2.	(n): an argument or proof that a person who has been charged with a crime was in another place when the crime was done and that he/she therefore could not have done it
3.	(v): (infml) exchange usually so that each person gets what they want
4.	(n): a usually red or brown mark on the skin at birth.
5.	(n): (an act of) hearing and judging a person, case, or point of law in a court
6.	(adj): not obeying a parent, teacher, set of rules etc.
7.	(n): (an act of) deceitful behaviour for making money, which may be punished by law
8.	(v) prove or declare that someone is guilty of a crime after a trial in a court

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| - (как) две капли воды | - снять обвинения |
| - все покупать в двойном количестве | - прогуливать занятия |
| - разных цветов | - обвинить кого-л. в чем-л. |
| - отличить друг от друга | - вызывать по списку |
| - попасть в беду | - решить проблему |
| - делать домашнюю работу | - окончить школу |
| - хорошо сдавать экзамены и тесты | - получить повышение |
| - провалиться на экзаменах | - просить денег |
| - списывать домашнюю работу | - что касается полиции |
| - улыбаться кому-л. | - длинный список обвинений против кого-л. |
| - они не принимали нас всерьез | - контрабанда наркотиков |
| - исключить из школы | - суд длился несколько дней |
| - директор школы | |

3. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences using the patterns in bold type:

1) to be always doing
Evie was always getting into trouble.

2) **to get worse / older**
Then she got worse. But as we got older.

3) **there is no harm in doing smth.**
There was no harm in being a bit naughty.

4) **used to do smth**
Everyone used to laugh. She used to come and ask me for money.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) Who were Edie and Evie? What helped to tell them apart?
- 2) How did the girls do at school? Who was naughty?

- 3) Why did they want to expel Edie from school?
- 4) What did the girls do after leaving school?
- 5) Who was arrested? What was she accused of? What alibi did the other twin have?
- 6) Which of the girls was convicted?
- 7) Why did the other sister refuse to visit her twin sister in the prison?

2. *Make up a dialogue between: a) Edie and her lawyer after the trial; b) Evie and her mother.*

3. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

- 1) Why are some sisters and brothers unfriendly to each other?
- 2) What famous films, plays and stories about twins do you know?

A SMALL FAMILY BUSINESS

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. *Match the words with their definitions in the boxes:*

retire	arthritis	silencer
car park	corrupt	4x4

1.	(v): (cause to) stop working at one's job, profession etc, usually because of age
2.	(n): an apparatus for reducing noise, such as a part for fitting round the end of the barrel of a small gun
3.	(adj): practicing or marked by the dishonest and improper use of your power or position
4.	(n): a four wheel drive motor vehicle
5.	(n): a serious, often long-lasting, disease causing pain and swelling in the joints of the body
6.	(n): (BrE) an open space where cars and other vehicles may be parked, sometimes for small payment

2. *Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:*

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| - получать пенсию | - пренебрегать чем-л, не заботиться о |
| - последние научно-технические достижения | чем-л. / о ком-л. |
| | - отдаленное место |

- винтовка
- кобура
- зарядит оружие
- багажник автомобиля
- удостовериться
- деловое соглашение
- приблизительно
- шлагбаум
- переулок
- время от времени
- оставалось еще примерно полчаса
- защищать
- поставить палец на спусковой крючок
- мишень, цель

3. *Translate the following sentences into Russian. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences using the patterns in bold type:*

1) **to look forward to doing smth**

He was looking forward to spending his retirement there.

2) **(not) to expect smb to be smb**

Nobody expected a respectable 65 year-old man to be a killer.

4. *Put the lines from the story into the correct category from the table:*

1.	A prediction for the future.
2.	An action happening now.
3.	An action taking place around the time of speaking.
4.	Looking forward to an action taking place in the future.
5.	Something which began in the past and continues up to the present.

- 1) I'll finally retire.
- 2) He'd been doing this job for a long time now.
- 3) He was getting too old.
- 4) It'll be nice to have the grandchildren up at my big house.
- 5) I'll be able to spend lots of time with them when I retire.
- 6) He'll be driving a black Mercedes sports car.
- 7) What are you doing here?

Questions and Tasks

1. *Answer the questions:*

- 1) Why was Jack Robino going to retire?
- 2) How did Jack Robino plan to spend his time when retired?
- 3) What did you learn about Jack Robino's family?
- 4) How did Jack Robino feel about his job?
- 5) How did his last working day begin? Was it as usual as always?
- 6) What happened in the car park of the Seadale Building?
- 7) What do you think was Jack Robino Junior's occupation?

2. *Make up a dialogue between Jack Robino and Jack Robino Jr. discussing the incident in the car park.*

3. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

- 1) Is it good when children choose the same occupation as their parents?
- 2) Would you like to work in the same field as your parents?

BEGINNER'S LUCK

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Match the words with their definitions in the boxes:

headset	politician	accountant
apparently	entrepreneur	cauliflower

1.	(n): a garden vegetable with green leaves around a large firm white head of undeveloped flowers
2.	(n): a piece of equipment made to fit over the ears so that a person can receive radio messages, listen to recordings etc.
3.	(adv): it seems that
4.	(n): a person whose job is to control and examine the financial accounts of business or people
5.	(n): a person whose business is politics
6.	(n): a person who starts a company or arranges for a piece of work to be done, and takes business risks in the hope of making a profit

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| - новичкам везет | - обычный мальчик |
| - у него дрожали руки | - готовый отчет |
| - повернуться спиной к компьютеру | - получить диплом |
| - ресторан быстрого питания | - толкать, проталкивать |
| - картофель фри | - быть родом, происходить из |
| - тройной бургер с двойной порцией сыра | - обеспеченная семья |
| - клавиша | - возлагать надежды |
| - не иметь ключа к разгадке | - пойти в политику |
| - протянуть руку | - (рабочая) смена |
| - представиться | - личное состояние |
| | - акции и облигации |

- принять самостоятельное решение
- когда ему хотелось
- награда
- продолжал делать
- марочное шампанское
- приобретение контрольного пакета акций
- сохранять невозмутимый вид
- пролить что-л.
- сделать перерыв
- его не будет несколько дней
- в лучшей форме

3. *Translate the following sentences into Russian. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences using the patterns in bold type:*

1) **to laugh a big (happy, sad, etc.) laugh**

He laughed his big laugh again.

2) **not ... either**

At school he had never done very well, but he hadn't done very badly either.
... not a great university, but not a bad one either.

3) **to hate doing smth**

James hated working late at night or early in the mornings.

4) **to consist of doing smth**

Mostly work consisted of buying and selling things.

4. *Choose the right word from the boxes to complete sentences from the story:*

convincing	convinced
intelligent	intelligence
courageous	courage
economics	economy
financial	finance

- 1) The people around him were not all that ... or clever, he realized.
- 2) James hoped that he was a ... liar.
- 3) He had studied ... and commerce.
- 4) James began to get more courageous.
- 5) Next Monday James was sitting there in front of a computer, which he had no idea how to use, apparently controlling the ... fortunes of Western Europe.

Questions and Tasks

1. *Answer the questions:*

- 1) What was James's background?
- 2) How did he do at school and university? Why?
- 3) How did he get a job at the bank?
- 4) Why was he such a great success?
- 5) When did he take a break?
- 6) What did he do when he learned about the financial crises that he had caused?

2. Find in the story words and expressions, which are used in the financial world.
3. Make up a dialogue between James and his father discussing his escape to Thailand.
4. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

- 1) Do you think it is possible to work in any field without special skills?
- 2) Do you believe in the beginner's luck?

THE GIRL WITH GREEN EYES

by J. Basset

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|---|---|
| - потерпеть аварию | - рассказывать длинную историю |
| - пассажирский вагон | - отвести взгляд в сторону |
| - им было жарко и скучно | - смеяться над чем-то |
| - я хочу пить | - кондуктор на железной дороге |
| - интересоваться чем-л. | - испытывать голод |
| - садиться в вагон / выходить из вагона | - яблоки раскатились по всему вагону |
| - зарабатывать много денег | - ждать кого-л. |
| - уезжать куда-л. на каникулах, в отпуск | - произнести слово |
| - в третий раз | - хорошо провести время |
| - у него были очень дорогие японские часы | - мучить кого-л., издеваться над кем-л. |

2. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences using the patterns in bold type:

1) **like doing smth**

Bill liked talking and laughing with people.

2) **stop doing smth**

Bill never stop talking.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) Who were the people on the train?

- 2) Why did Bill and the man in the brown hat speak and laugh a lot?
- 3) How did Julie feel during the journey?
- 4) What was the tall dark man doing during the journey?
- 5) When did Julie get off the train?
- 6) Why did the man in the brown hat tell Bill at the end of the story?

2. *Fill in the boxes with the description of the characters:*

Looked bored, feel ill on trains, short brown hair, a happy smile, long red hair, green eyes, a big red face, a loud voice, liked to talk, laugh a lot, hot and bored, want to be nosy, a small woman with a tired face, be thirsty, be thirsty, read a newspaper, there was a smile in his eyes, have a sister, long, brown clean hands, wear an expensive Japanese watch.

	The man in the brown hat	Julie	Bill	The children	The children's mother
1.					
2.					
3.					

3. *Make up a dialogue between the man in the brown hat and the woman with children discussing Bill and Julie.*

4. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

TOMMASO ARGENTO IN LONDON (Part I)

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. *Look up a dictionary or encyclopedia to learn who Kit Marlowe and Giordano Bruno were.*

2. *Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - чувство меланхолии - вдали, на расстоянии - сесть на корабль - отправиться на корабле в Гаагу - путешествовать верхом - мрачный | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - познакомиться с полезными людьми - центр новой торговой империи - продуктивный - с другой стороны - швырять деньгами |
|--|--|

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| - по этой причине | - лабиринт узких улочек |
| - осознать | - они были опасными, ненадежными |
| - на борту одного из кораблей | - он собрался с духом |
| - дать согласие | - убил жену из ревности |
| - коммерция | - он не видел большого сходства |
| - говорить взволнованно | - насмехались над его |
| - его словно громом поразило | провинциальным акцентом |
| - о нем ходили слухи | - они выглядели как обычные воры |
| - радикальные идеи | - зловещий |
| - его обвиняли в ереси | - он был арестован по обвинению в |
| - он всегда шутил или говорил | ереси |
| неправду | - ему грозила смертная казнь |
| - доставить письмо | - во весь голос |

3. *Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:*

1) **one of his favourite places to come (books to read / films to watch)**

During his stay in London, this had been one of his favourite places to come when he wanted to be alone.

2) **it is not the long (difficult / tiresome) journey (task / problem) that worried him, it was the fact that**

It wasn't the long journey that worried him, it was simply the fact that he now had to leave London.

3) **there is something sinister (strange / unpleasant) about smb/smith**

Tommaso thought there was something sinister about these people.

Questions and Tasks

1. *Answer the questions:*

- 1) What made Tommaso Argento come to Britain? What was he supposed to study there?
- 2) Why did his father want him back?
- 3) Whom did Tommaso meet in Oxford? Why did he like the person?
- 4) How did the young Italian come to meet Kit Marlowe?
- 5) What was Marlowe's opinion of Tommaso's sonnets?
- 6) Why did people say that Tommaso and the playwright looked alike?
- 7) Why was Marlowe getting more desperate and drunk?

2. *Some of the statements below are true and some are false. Choose the false statements and say why they are false.*

- 1) Tommaso was looking forward to going back home.
- 2) Tommaso made many important acquaintances in London.
- 3) Bruno was not a friendly man and did not speak very much.
- 4) Kit was always telling jokes or telling lies.
- 5) Tommaso gave Kit the letter and went away.

- 6) Tommaso told the young playwright many stories about Venice.
- 7) Kit admired the young playwright's accent.
- 8) Marlowe's friends looked like common thieves and criminals.
- 9) Tommaso thought that a poet's life was dangerous.
- 10) Bruno was accused of murder.

3. *Describe London through Tommaso's eyes. What was the difference between London and Venice?*

4. *Make up a dialogue between: a) Tommaso and his father discussing his life in England; b) Tommaso and Kit Marlowe discussing Bruno's fate.*

Discussion

Do you think Tommaso should give up the idea of becoming a poet and come back home to help his father with the family business?

TOMMASO ARGENTO IN LONDON (Part II)

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. *Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:*

- | | |
|---|--|
| - он отправился прямо в «Русалку» | - он швырнул в него тарелку |
| - выглядеть озабоченным | - попытка остановить ссору |
| - обвинение в ереси | - остальные его совершенно игнорировали |
| - отрицать все | - он попытался ударить его кинжалом |
| - он плакал от ярости | - нам придется и от них избавиться |
| - выйти из тюрьмы под залог | - он не колебался |
| - предстать перед судом | - выпрыгнул из окна и побежал изо всех сил |
| - под арестом | - вдали от любой опасности |
| - ни один из планов не казался выполнимым | - решение |
| - это было неотвратимо | - исчезнуть без следа |
| - подняться на холм | |
| - попрощаться с другом | |

2. *Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:*

1) **apart from smb**

"The Mermaid" was empty apart from the barman and the young playwright who wanted to write about Venice and Verona.

2) **If I were you I'd do smth**

If I were you, my boy, I'd just go straight home!

3) the obvious thing to do was to do smth

The obvious thing to do was to leave as quickly as possible.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) What important news did Tommaso receive on May 20th?
- 2) What did they charge Marlowe with? What did Tommaso think about the true reasons of the arrest?
- 3) How did Tommaso feel about going back to Italy?
- 4) What happened at dinner in Depford?
- 5) How did Tommaso escape?
- 6) What solution did Tommaso finally come to at the port?

2. Make up a dialogue between: a) Tommaso and the barman at the “Mermaid” discussing Marlowe’s arrest; b) Tommaso and his friend discussing the reasons for taking on the identity of another playwright.

3. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

- 1) How do you find the end of the story? Do you believe that Shakespeare could be an Italian?
- 2) What do you know about William Shakespeare?

THE BROKEN MIRROR, THE BLACK CAT, AND LOTS OF GOOD LUCK

by Chris Rose

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Match the words with their definitions in the boxes:

jar		dice		draw	
superstition		taverna		pavement	
1.	(n): a small six-sided block of wood, plastic etc, with a different number of spots from 1 tj 6 on the various sides, used in games of chance				
2.	(n): a short-necked wide-mouthed pot or bottle of glass, stone, clay etc				
3.	(n): (BrE) a paved surface or path at the side of a street for people to walk on				
4.	(n): (old use) a pub				
5.	(n): (a) belief which is not based on reason or fact but on old ideas about luck, magic etc.				
6.	(n): the choosing of winning tickets in a lottery				

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| - обычный человек | - специально, намеренно |
| - идти по жизни | - смотреть в глаза |
| - просыпать соль | - тираж лотереи |
| - играть в кости или карты | - поднимать бокал в честь кого-л. |
| - играть за деньги | - вверх дном |
| - делать ставки | - разрушать предрассудки |
| - предсказать победителя | - следовать предрассудкам |
| - верить в удачу | - гонять черных котов |
| - разбиться на осколки | - проигрывать в карты |
| - солонка | - уверенность в себе |
| - приносить несчастье | |
| - по дороге домой | |

3. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:

1) **to be certain to do**

He thought that something bad was certain to happen to him today.

2) **the more ... the more**

The more things I do to break ridiculous superstitions, the more lucky I am!

3) **would have done... if had (not) done**

He always wondered what would have happened if he hadn't broken that mirror...

4) **to be so careful (unhappy / careful) to do smth**

You are so careful to break superstitions.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) What kind of person was Nickos?
- 2) How did he come to believe in superstitions?
- 3) What brought him luck?
- 4) What made him stop observing superstitions?

2. Make a list of all superstitions mentioned in the story. Have you heard about them before?

3. Make up a dialogue between Nickos and his friends discussing his sudden luck in games.

4. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

- 1) Why do people still believe in superstitions? What superstitions do you observe?
- 2) What do you think brought Nickos luck in games?

THE TALE OF PETER RABBIT

by Beatrix Potter

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|---|--|
| - под корнями большой ели | - погнаться за ним |
| - произошел несчастный случай | - перевернуть три цветочных горшка |
| - протиснуться в щель под калиткой | - представления не имел куда идти |
| - фасоль | - она покачала головой |
| - салат (растение) | - только еще больше запутался |
| - петрушка | - тарашиться на золотых рыбок |
| - стоять на четвереньках | - тихо сидеть |
| - высаживать капустную рассаду | - кончик хвоста двигался, как живой |
| - размахивать граблями | - мотыга |
| - зацепиться за сетку латунными пуговицами | - слез с тачки |
| - плакать горячими слезами | - кусты черной смородины |
| - делать усилия, стараться; лезть из кожи вон | - проскользнул под калиткой |
| - накрыть решетом | - огородное пугало |
| - сарай | - бежал без оглядки, не останавливаясь |
| - лейка | - отвар из ромашки |
| - чихнуть | - одна столовая ложка на ночь |

2. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:

1) **whom should smb meet (see / notice / find) but smb**

But round the end of the cucumber frame whom should he meet but Mr. McGregor.

2) **It would have been... if had (not) done**

It would have been a beautiful thing to hide in if it had not had so much water.

3) **might have done... if had (not) done.**

He might have gone the way all together if he had not unfortunately run into a gooseberry net.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) What have you learnt about Peter's family?
- 2) Why did their mother leave them alone?
- 3) What did the rabbits do when their mother was out?
- 4) How did Peter manage to get into the garden? What did he do there?
- 5) What tools did McGregor use to catch Peter?
- 6) What happened in the tool shed?

- 7) What animals did the rabbit see in the garden?
- 8) How did Peter manage to escape from the garden and get home?
- 9) How did the rabbits spend the evening? What did they have for supper?

2. *Some of the statements below are true and some are false. Choose the false statements and say why they are false:*

- 1) Peter's father got a piece of pie made by Mrs. McGregor.
- 2) Peter went to look for some parsley because he felt sick.
- 3) Mr. McGregor was planting out young cabbages when he saw Peter.
- 4) Peter got tired and fell asleep in the water can.
- 5) The old mouse refused to tell Peter the way to the gate.
- 6) A white cat was staring at some goldfish and sat very still.
- 7) Peter's cousin, Benjamin Bunny, praised cats very much.
- 8) Mr. McGregor hung up the little jacket and the shoes for a scarecrow to frighten the blackbirds.
- 9) Peter was quite well during the evening and boasted a lot about his adventure in the garden.
- 10) Peter's mother put him to bed, and made him some chamomile tea.

3. *Make up a dialogue between: a) Mr. McGregor and his wife; b) Peter Rabbit and one of his brothers discussing the events of the day.*

4. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

Do you like fairy-tales? Do you agree that fairy-tales are good only for children?

THE TALE OF JEMIMA PUDDLE-DUCK

by Beatrix Potter

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. *Match the words with their definitions in the boxes:*

alight	gobble	fox-gloves
faggot	fox-hound	snippet
bonnet	fowl	commence
turf	lard	quack

1.	(v): to make the sound that ducks make
2.	(n): a farmyard bird, especially a hen kept for its meat or eggs

3.	(v): to get off or down from something, especially at the end of a journey; come down from above
4.	(n): a tall straight poisonous plant that has pink or white bell-shaped flowers all the way up its stem
5.	(n): a round head-covering tied under the chin, and often with a brim that shades the face, worn by babies and, especially in former times, by women
6.	(v): <i>fm</i> or <i>pomp</i> to begin
7.	(n): <i>old use</i> a bunch of small sticks for burning
8.	(n): pig fat made pure by melting, used in cookery
9.	(n): <i>infml</i> a small bit of something
10.	(n): a surface made up of earth and a thick covering of grass
11.	(v): <i>infml</i> to eat very quickly, and sometimes noisily
12.	(n): a dog with a sharp sense of smell, trained to track down and kill foxes

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| - высиживать утят | - откладывать яйца |
| - доведенный до отчаяния | - переворачивать |
| - отправляться | - простудиться |
| - заросль, кустарник | - добросовестный |
| - представлять себе | - шалфей |
| - пень | - тимьян |
| - заблудиться | - мята |
| - свернуть газету | - простак, глупец |
| - жаловаться на кого-л. / что -л. | - откусывать, отгрызать |
| - вмешиваться не в свои дела | - фаршированная утка |
| - полный мешок перьев | - испытывать благоговейный трепет |
| - мешать, стоять на дороге | - щенок |
| - провести (в комнату) | - резкий, грубый |
| - душный | - хромать |
| - заботиться | |

3. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:

1) **I wish I could**

I wish I could meet with that fowl.

2) **used to do**

He used to turn them over and count them when Jemima was not there.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) Why did Jemima Puddle-Duck leave the farm on a fine afternoon?
- 2) How did the fox help the duck?
- 3) What did the fox suggest the duck doing before her eggs had been hatched?

- 4) What did the collie make of the story about the fox?
- 5) What do you think happened to the fox?

2. *Point out the words and phrases the fox used to sound polite. Use them in a dialogue of your own.*

3. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

Do animals in the story resemble people? If they were people, who would they be?

THE TALE OF MR. JEREMY FISHER

by Beatrice Potter

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. *Match the words with their definitions in the boxes:*

scold	pike	shove
water beetle	cork	flounder
stare	tweak	lady-bird
mackintosh	float	bounce

1.	(v): to look steadily for a long time
2.	(n): (especially BrE) a coat made to keep out the rain
3.	(v): to move about helplessly or with great difficulty, especially in water, mud, snow etc.
4.	(n): something that floats, especially a piece of wood or other light object used in a fishing line to support the edge of a fishing net
5.	(v): to spring back or up again after hitting a surface
6.	(v): (old-fash) to speak angrily and complainingly to (someone who has done something wrong)
7.	(n): a beetle adapted to living in water
8.	(n): a large fish-eating fish that lives in rivers and lakes
9.	(n): (BrE) a small round beetle (type of insect) that is usually red with black spots
10.	(v): to push, especially in a rough or careless way
11.	(v): <i>infrm</i> l to take hold of, pull, and twist with a sudden movement
12.	(n): a round piece of cork oak, or something of the same shape made of rubber or plastic, fixed into the neck of a bottle to close it tightly

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| - лютик | - клюнуло почти сразу |
| - черный ход | - (зоол.) колюшка (вид рыбы) |
| - промочить ноги | - шип |
| - мелкая рыбешка; (зоол.) гольян (вид рыбы) | - выдохнуться |
| - удочка | - косяк рыбы |
| - водяное растение | - больной палец |
| - тростниковый багор | - форель |
| - устроиться нога на ногу | - выплюнуть |
| - рыбацкие принадлежности | - пузырь |
| - леска | - изо всех сил |
| - вне досягаемости | - с трудом выбраться на берег |
| - что-то пошевелилось с шумом и плеском | - (изорван) в клочья |
| - забросить удочку | - авоська |
| | - кузнечик |

3. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:

1) **if do smth., shall / will.**

If I catch more than five fish, I will invite my friends Mr. Alderman Ptolemy Tortoise and Sir Isaac Newton.

2) **had better do smth**

I think I had better get away from here.

3) **A really frightful (happy / awful / nice) thing it would have been, if had (not) been doing smth**

A really frightful thing it would have been, if Mr. Jeremy had not been wearing a mackintosh!

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) Who was Mr. Jeremy Fisher?
- 2) Where did he live?
- 3) Where and why did he go on a rainy day?
- 4) What happened to the frog during the fishing?
- 5) How did the frog manage to stay alive?
- 6) What did the frog and his friends have for dinner?

2. Do you like fishing? If you do use the vocabulary from the fairy-tale to speak about your luckiest fishing day. If you don't like fishing, think up a fishing story.

3. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

- 1) Why do fishers like boasting of their catches?
- 2) Why is fishing so popular?

LUNCHEON

by William S. Maugham

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Match the words with their definitions in the boxes:

mean	chop	tip
flatter	stone	tickle

1.	(v): touch lightly with the fingers, a feather etc, to produce laughter or a feeling of the nervous excitement
2.	(n): a small piece of meat, especially lamb or pork, usually containing a bone
3.	(adj): (BrE) unwilling to give or share what one has; ungenerous
4.	(n): a small amount of money given as a gift, usually in addition to the official price, for a small service performed
5.	(v): praise (someone) too much or insincerely, especially in order to gain advantage
6.	(n) (BrE) a measure of weight

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| - увидеть кого-л. | - перегружать желудок |
| - кивок головы | - пищеварение |
| - антракт | - побледнеть |
| - обратиться к кому-л. | - спаржа |
| - мы не становимся моложе | - при виде их у меня потекли слюнки |
| - латинский квартал | - я совсем не голодна |
| - едва сводить концы с концами | - меня охватила паника |
| - вскоре | - не хватает 10 франков |
| - дорого, не по карману | - щекотать |
| - до конца месяца | - мне уже было все равно |
| - исключить, отказаться (от кофе) | - рассеяно |
| - ровные зубы | - следовать чьему-л. примеру |
| - болтливая | - на обед |
| - намереваться что-л. сделать | - отомстить |
| - я не имею ничего против икры | |

3. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:

1) **to be imposing rather than attractive**

She was imposing rather than attractive.

2) **have never thought of doing smth**

I had never even thought of going there.

3) **to let smb do smth**

My doctor wouldn't let me drink ...

4) **drink (eat / do) something but**

My doctor wouldn't let me drink anything but champagne.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

1) When did the narrator meet the woman for the first time?

2) What did she look like?

2) When did they have luncheon?

3) What did the narrator and the woman have for luncheon?

4) How did the woman explain her choice of dishes?

5) What was the narrator thinking about over luncheon?

6) How did the woman look when the narrator met her twenty years later? What was her weight in kilograms?

2. Make up a dialogue between: a) the woman and an acquaintance of hers; b) a waiter at the Foyot's and one of his colleagues discussing the narrator and the woman.

3. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

Why do you think the man from the story couldn't say 'no' to a woman? What would you do if you were in the man's place?

THE BLUE CROSS

by G.K. Chesterton

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- сойти (с лодки) на берег

- он любил пошутить

- ключ к разгадке, нить

- следовать своим чувствам, идти по
наитию

- солонка

- полусонный
- шутить с посетителями
- оплатить счет
- перевернуть, опрокинуть что-л.
- их дорога пролегла через темные, узкие улицы
- магазин сладостей

- если вы пришли по поводу посылки
- ценные голубые камни
- сохранять спокойствие
- проиграть
- быть знаменитым чем-л.
- снять шляпу перед кем-л.

2. *Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:*

1) **to explain to smb**

This one was explaining to everyone ...

2) **it was then that**

It was then that Valentin began to wonder if he was right.

3) **to be about to do smth**

Valentin was about to move away, but the words of the tall priest stopped him.

4) **to be sure to do smth**

If you listen to enough men telling you about their crimes, you are sure to learn something.

Questions and Tasks

1. *Answer the questions:*

- 1) Who was Valentine? Why did he come to London? Who else was to arrive there?
- 2) What was so special about Flambeau?
- 3) What did the little priest, called Father Brown, bring to London? Why did Valentine almost laugh when he saw Father Brown?
- 4) When did Valentine begin to follow the criminal? What attracted his attention?
- 5) What did the criminal want from Father Brown?
- 6) How did Father Brown outwit Flambeau?
- 7) Why did Valentine and Flambeau take their hats to Father Brown?

2. *Some of the statements below are true and some are false. Choose the false statements and say why they are false:*

- 1) Valentine came from Brussels to London to catch a famous criminal.
- 2) Flambeau was short and stupid.
- 3) One of the passengers from the train was a short priest who had several parcels which he found very difficult to keep together and a large umbrella.
- 4) The priest had a valuable cross in one of the parcels.
- 5) Father Brown was a country priest.
- 6) Valentine could not drink his coffee because it was salty.
- 7) One of the priests who Valentine followed knocked apples and changed the cards in the fruit shop.
- 8) The priests refused to pay their bill.
- 9) The woman in the sweet shop gave Valentine the parcel left by one of the priests.
- 10) Flambeau wanted Father Brown to give him the cross with valuable blue jewels.

- 11) Father Brown knew from the very beginning that he was followed by the police.
 - 12) Father Brown suspected that Flambeau was a criminal.
2. *Make up a dialogue between: a) Valentin and his colleague discussing the blue cross case; b) Father Brown and the church gardener discussing his trip to London.*
3. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

- 1) Why do you think Father Brown was shrewder than the criminal and the detective?
- 2) Why is it so important to listen to people and learn from them?

PART 3

THE ADVENTURE OF MY AUNT

by Washington Irving

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Match the words with their definitions in the boxes:

mourning dress	poker	horse pond
miniature	hiding-place	victim

1.	(n): a metal stick for moving or breaking up coal in a fire
2.	(n): clothes that people wear to show their sadness at somebody's death
3.	(n): a place where somebody/something can be hidden
4.	(n): a very small detailed painting, often of a person
5.	(n): a person who has been attacked, injured or killed as the result of a crime, a disease, an accident, etc.
6.	(n): a pond where horses drink or are washed

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| - здравый ум | - в обществе |
| - сильная воля | - убедиться |
| - безвольный | - подмигнуть кому-л. |
| - он ей был не пара | - действительно испугаться |
| - подорвать свое здоровье | - тихо, тихим голосом |
| - ему становилось все хуже | - фальшивить |
| - портрет в полный рост | - вооружиться |
| - хвалить поведение | - пробраться в комнату |
| - присматривать за; распорядиться | - обходиться без кого-л. |
| - заботиться о своей внешности | - взять правосудие в свои руки |
| - неожиданно, вдруг | - отдать руку кому-л. |
| - глубоко вздохнуть о ком-л. | |

3. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:

1) **smb seemed to be done**

My aunt herself seemed to be struck with the lonely appearance of her house.

2) **to go on doing smth**

She went on arranging her hair.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) What kind of woman was the narrator's aunt?
- 2) Why did her husband die?
- 3) Where did she go after her husband's death?
- 4) What happened one evening in the aunt's bedroom?
- 5) How did she cope with the situation? What did she do with the thief?
- 6) Why did the aunt marry her neighbour?

2. *Prove that the aunt was a woman with a strong will.*

3. *Make up a dialogue between: a) the aunt's servants discussing the events of the night; b) aunt and her neighbour, a rich gentleman.*

4. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

Should people with different characters and tastes marry?

THE RAILWAY CROSSING

by Freeman Wills Crofts

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. *Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| - железнодорожный переезд | - мне все равно |
| - транспорт | - времени оставалось мало |
| - шантаж | - успеть на поезд |
| - происходить из важной семьи | - товарный вагон |
| - бухгалтерские книги | - железнодорожные пути |
| - содержать любовницу | - (умышленное, преднамеренное) |
| - ему в голову пришла мысль | убийство |
| получше | - по дороге домой |
| - просить еще денег | - всякое бывает |
| - перевести стрелки на часах в | - карман пальто |
| кабинете на 10 минут вперед | - ответы на вопросы |
| - предоставить алиби | |

2. *Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:*

1) **be supposed to be / be thought to be**

... was supposed to be very rich.

Another man was thought to be the thief, ...

2) to find it difficult to do smth

Thwaite found it difficult to live on the money that he was left with.

3) why not do smth

Why not ask for the moon?

4) it was (is) then that

It was then that Thwait decided to murder the other man.

5) wish smb had (not) done

I wish he hadn't drunk so much of my whisky.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) Why did Dunstan Thwaite steal the money from his company? How did he do it?
- 2) Who found out that Thwaite was a thief? How long had the man been blackmailing Thwaite?
- 3) How did Dunstan Thwaite decide to stop the blackmail?
- 4) How did John Dunn die?

2. Read the newspaper article about John Dunn's murder and find what did not take place.

A cruel murder was committed at the railway crossing. The suspect is Dunstan Thwaite, an accountant in N company. The victim is John Dunn, a clerk in N company. The victim is said to have been blackmailing Dunstan Thwaite for five years.

Five years ago the suspect stole a decent sum of money to cover his wedding expenses but John Dunn found it out and began to blackmail Dunstan Thwaite asking for more money each year.

On the night of the murder the suspect invited John Dunn to his place to give the blackmailer all the money he had. Dunstan Thwaite made the victim drink whisky with sleeping powder. When John Dunn got sleepy Dunstan Thwaite offered to accompany him to the railway station. At the railway crossing Dunstan Thwaite hit the man with the hammer hidden in his overcoat pocket, then put the body on the railway line.

3. Make up a dialogue between two police officers discussing the murder.

4. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

Why did Dunstan Thwaite admit an offence? Why did he go to his death bravely?

BEYOND PANDORA

by Robert J. Martin

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| - таблица | - успевать за событиями |
| - усиленная иммунизация; повторная иммунизация | - принимать как должное |
| - со мною произошел несчастный случай | - врач общей практики |
| - непроизвольное движение; | - в конце концов, в конечном итоге |
| автоматическое движение | - вакцина |
| - заполнять документ (Брит. англ.) | - обыватель, человек с улицы |
| - процесс восстановления тканей | - помните, имейте в виду |
| | - с тех пор мы многому научились |

2. Explain or paraphrase the following:

- 1) Then, on second thought, he hesitated uneasily...
- 2) Reassured, the patient thawed and become confidential,...
- 3) ...it's just that I guess I'm old-fashioned.
- 4) While his patient scrambled to his feet,...
- 5) Barring a really major accident, ...
- 6) Returning the man's searching gaze, the doctor opened the door, ...

3. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:

1) **It takes 3 months (minutes /days) to do smth**

It took almost six months to grow back.

2) **to be due for smth**

I think you probably are due for another booster about now.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) What was wrong with the patient who came to see the doctor?
- 2) What treatment did the doctor prescribe?
- 3) What was the patient ill with?

2. Find in the text the verbs to prove that both the doctor and the patient were worried. What worried the patient and the doctor?

3. Prove that the patient was not well-educated.

4. Make up a dialogue between: a) the doctor and one of his colleague b) the patient and one of his friends discussing the illness and the treatment.

5. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

- 1) Do you think that it will be possible in future to have any tissue regenerated by means of a single shot?
- 2) Do you agree with the doctor who said 'This is a wonderful age we live in'?

THE BIRTHMARK

by Nathaniel Hawthorne

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. *Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| - квалифицированный ученый | - ухватиться за сердце |
| - предаться ученым занятиям | - чувствовать себя виновным |
| - ослаблять | - ради твоего спокойствия |
| - взволнованное выражение | - совершить открытия |
| - расплакаться | - эксперименты заканчивались |
| - пятно появлялось и исчезало | провалом |
| - пятно имело форму руки | - сажа |
| - другие думали иначе | - привлекать внимание |
| - вызывать боль | - делать заметки |
| - знак несовершенства | - издать последний вздох |
| - пятно выступало | - связь с жизнью |
| - освободиться | |

2. *Explain or paraphrase the following:*

- 1) He had so totally given himself to scientific studies that he could not be weakened by a second love.
- 2) His love for his young wife could only be stronger of the two if it link itself with his love of science.
- 3) Aylmer discovered that this was the case with himself.
- 4) ..., I have spent much thought on the subject, ...
- 5) Then let the attempt be made at any risk, ...

3. *Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:*

1) **many a man / a woman**

Many a gentleman would have risked his life for the honour of kissing that mysterious hand.

2) **had smb been..., smb might have done**

Had Georgiana been less beautiful, he might have felt his love increased ...

3) to be worth doing smth

Life is not worth living ...

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) Who was the woman the professor fell in love with?
- 2) What was on her cheek? What did people think of it?
- 3) Why did the professor want the birthmark to disappear?
- 4) Why do you think the woman agreed to have her birthmark removed?
- 5) Why did the woman die?

2. Make up a dialogue between: a) the woman and her friend discussing her husband's experiments; b) the professor and his friend after the death of his wife.

3. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

- 1) Why are some people ready to spend lots of money to look perfect?
- 2) Is there anything about you that you do not like? Would you agree to undergo a cosmetic operation if you had a chance?

AS THE INSPECTOR SAID

by Cyril Hare

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| - почти в два раза старше | - вооружённый бандит, преступник, |
| - появиться в жизни кого-л. | убийца |
| - муж ей наскучил | - скрывать свои чувства |
| - дать развод | - не спать, лежать без сна |
| - комфортная жизнь | - дверь с шумом распахнулась |
| - по странной случайности | |

2. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:

1) cannot be (could not) be long before smb / smth do (does / did) smth

It could not be long before Robert found out about them.

..., and it can't be long before we catch him, ...

2) to be worth enough money to do smth

.. Robert's silver alone was worth enough money to make life very comfortable for her and Charles.

3) **to have nothing (something / anything) worth doing**

He knows I've got nothing worth stealing.

4) **why not do smth**

Why not put your silver in the bank, ...

5) **..., until is done.**

Why not put your silver in the bank, until the burglar is caught?

6) **I wish had done**

I wish now I had listened to the inspector and sent it to the bank.

Questions and Tasks

1. *Answer the questions:*

- 1) Who were Charles Darrel, Sonia French and Robert?
- 2) Why was Sonia bored with her husband? Why couldn't she divorce him?
- 3) Why did the inspector come to Robert's house one evening?
- 4) Who was murdered in the night burglary?
- 5) How did Sonia take the news?
- 7) What did Robert do before he telephoned the police?

2. *Some of the statements below are true and some are false. Choose the false statements and say why they are false.*

- 1). Robert was the same age as Sonia.
- 2) Sonia and Charles were lovers for six months.
- 3) Sonia was bored with her husband.
- 4) Robert would never let Sonia divorce him.
- 5) The inspector advised Robert to put his silver in the bank.
- 6) Charles boasted that he would use his gun in case the burglar got into his house.
- 7) Sonia and Charles decided to put their murder plan in practice.
- 8) The burglar murdered Charles.
- 9) The burglar stole Robert's valuable silver.

3. *Make up a dialogue between: a) Robert and the police speaking about the night burglary; b) Sonia and Charles planning Robert's murder.*

4. *Reproduce the story in writing thinking up its continuation.*

Discussion

- 1) Who murdered Charles?
- 2) Why crime stories are often based on marital infidelity?

THE OPEN WINDOW

by Saki

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Match the words with their definitions in the boxes:

French window	endeavour	mope
moor	rectory	rural
treacherous	infirmity	snipe

1.	(v): (formal) an attempt to do something, especially something new or difficult
2.	(n): a glass door, usually one of a pair, that leads to a garden/yard or balcony
3.	(n): [countable, usually plural] a high open area of land that is not used for farming, especially an area covered with rough grass and heather
4.	(n): weakness or illness over a long period
5.	(n): a house where the rector of a church lives, or lived in the past
6.	(adj): dangerous, especially when seeming safe
7.	(adj): connected with or like the countryside
8.	(v): to spend your time doing nothing and feeling sorry for yourself

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|---|---|
| - владеющая собой леди | - чувство от которого мурашки бегают |
| - мириться с кем-л., терпеть кого-л. | - внезапно замолчать, прервать разговор |
| - проходить курс лечения от нервной болезни | - случайные знакомые |
| - живая душа | - все испортить, испачкать |
| - рекомендательное письмо | - досадное совпадение |
| - быть в статусе замужней женщины (вдовы) | - недомогание, простуда |
| - быть не к месту | - грязные по самые уши |
| - окно выходило на лужайку | - следом |
| - непромокаемый плащ | - бродячая собака |
| - дразнить кого-л. | - тотчас же; незамедлительно; по первому требованию |
| - действовать на нервы | |

3. Explain or paraphrase the following:

- 1) Framton wondered whether Mrs. Sappleton, the lady to whom he was presenting one of the letters of introduction, came into the nice division.
- 2) An undefinable something about the room seemed to suggest masculine habitation.

- 3) ...Framton, who labored under the tolerably wide-spread delusion that total strangers and chance acquaintances are hungry for the least detail of one's ailments and infirmities, their cause and cure.
- 4) Romance at short notice was her speciality.

4. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:

1) **to be supposed to do smth**

...which he was supposed to be undergoing.

2) **apology for doing smth**

...the aunt bustled into the room with a whirl of apologies for being late in making her appearance.

3) **should have done smth**

...that he should have paid his visit on this tragic anniversary.

4) **a Mr. Smith / a Miss Brown**

A most extraordinary man, a Mr. Nuttel.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) Why did Framton Nuttel come to Mrs. Sappleton's house? What was he ill with?
- 2) What story did Mrs. Sappleton's niece tell Framton Nuttel?
- 3) Who did Framton Nuttel see through the open window?
- 4) What did Mrs. Sappleton make of Framton Nuttel?
- 5) How did Mrs. Sappleton's niece explain Framton Nuttel's escape from their house?

2. Make up a dialogue between: a) Framton Nuttel and his doctor discussing his visit to the Sappletons' place; b) Framton Nuttel and his sister discussing his going to the countryside; c) Mrs. Sappleton and her husband discussing Framton Nuttel.

3. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

Mrs. Sappleton in the story said: ...”so they’ll make a fine mess over my poor carpets. So like you men-folk, isn’t it?” Do you agree with the stereotype that men usually make a mess in the house?

A MUNICIPAL REPORT

by O'Henry

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| - отправиться напрямик в отель | - встречи с ним невозможно было избежать |
| - представиться кому-л. | - от настаивал на том, чтобы он купил мне спиртное |
| - пушистые седые волосы | - с оторванным кончиком |
| - волосы, зачесанные назад | - упасть в обморок |
| - посещать школу | - безнадёжный пьяница |
| - частный учитель | - при нем не было денег |
| - грубый мужской голос | |

2. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:

1) **to get smb to do smth**

The publisher asked me to get her to sign an agreement.

2) **must have smth** (invitation)

You must have a cup of tea before you go.

3) **... until smb had done smth**

He took me to Miss Adair's house and agreed to wait there until we had finished our business.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) Why did the narrator come to Nashville, Tennessee?
- 2) Whom did he meet in the hotel lobby?
- 3) Who was Uncle Caesar?
- 4) What was Azalea Adair's background?
- 5) Why did the narrator fail to get any tea in Azalea Adair's house?
- 6) What happened to Azalea Adair when the narrator came to her place for the second time?
- 7) What happened to Wentworth Caswell when the narrator was leaving the town?
- 8) Who was the murderer? Why do you think the narrator threw away the evidence and did not tell anybody the murderer's name?

2. Fill in the boxes with the description of the characters:

a hungry dog looking for a bone; never travelled or attended school; was wearing the strangest coat; talked continually about himself; big, old black man with fuzzy gray hair, white hair pulled back; small, tired face, a rainbow of colours, a pale yellow dress, old, but very clean, yellow and as big as a fifty cent coin, bright eyes and pink cheeks.

	Major Wentworth Caswell	Uncle Caesar	Azalea Adair
1.			
2.			
3.			

3. The narrator thought at the beginning of the story: “A nice quite place. Just an ordinary, sleepy southern town.” Find in the text stereotypical traits of a southern American town.

4. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

Can you justify the narrator? Uncle Caesar? What would you do if you were in the narrator’s place?

A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS

by Kate Chopin

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. What are the British for the following American words:
elevator, store, on the street, cable car.

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|---|---|
| - неожиданный владелец | - не возражать против чего-л. |
| - лежать без сна | - иметь (в качестве предмета гардероба), быть оборудованным |
| - чинить одежду | - погрузиться в раздумье, забыть |
| - в кои-то веки | - дорогой журнал |
| - распродажа по сниженным ценам | - усаживаться |
| - продавать ниже цены | - принять заказ |
| - поношенная продуктовая сумка | - не иметь значения |
| - сменить старые хлопчатобумажные чулки на шелковые | - кланяться кому-л. |
| - освободить от ответственности | - хвастаться дорогой одеждой |
| - социальное происхождение | |

3. *Explain or paraphrase the following:*

- 1) What time that would save her in always repairing old stockings!
- 2) She herself never looked back to her younger days.
- 3) The needs of the present took all her energy.
- 4) She could push her way if need be.
- 5) When she had bought a pair they were always “bargains”, so cheap that it would have been unreasonable to have expected them to be fitted to her hand.
- 6) She gathered in everything – stage and players and people – in one wide sensation.

4. *Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:*

1) **find oneself**

Little Missus Sommers one day found herself the unexpected owner of fifteen dollars.

2) **to do smth if need be**

... she could push her way **if need be.**

3) **to feel like doing smth**

She felt like lying back in the soft chair and enjoying the richness of it.

4) **It was a long time since smb had been**

It was a long time since Missus Sommers had been fitted with gloves.

5) **as if she were**

He bowed to her as if she were a princess of royal blood.

Questions and Tasks

1. *Answer the questions:*

- 1) Who was Little Missus Sommers? Why do you think she was addressed in the story as “Missus”?
- 2) How did she plan to spend the unexpected fifteen dollars?
- 3) How did she spend the money?

2. *Make up a dialogue between Missus Sommers and her neighbour discussing the events of the day and her purchases.*

3. *Reproduce the story in writing and think up another end.*

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

by O’Henry

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. *Match the words with their definitions in the boxes.*

will	butler	offensive
------	--------	-----------

bacillus	fireworks	wax
itemize	amendment	bond

1.	(n): a solid substance that is made from beeswax or from various fats and oils and used for making candles, polish, models, etc. It becomes soft when it is heated
2.	(n): a type of bacteria
3.	(n): a legal document that says what is to happen to somebody's money and property after they die
4.	(n): the main male servant in a large house
5.	(adj): rude in a way that causes you to feel upset, insulted or annoyed
6.	(v): to produce a detailed list of things
7.	(n): a small change or improvement that is made to a law or a document; the process of changing a law or a document
8.	(n): a small device containing powder that burns or explodes and produces bright coloured lights and loud noises, used especially at celebrations
9.	(n): an agreement by a government or a company to pay you interest on the money you have lent; a document containing this agreement

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|---|---|
| - обращать внимание на детали | - кроме того, вдобавок |
| - напоминать кому-л. о чем-л. | - юридический термин |
| - усопший | - мысль, пришедшая и голову после размышления; дополнительное соображение |
| - шумно и глубоко вздохнуть | - побледнеть |
| - проявить слабый интерес | - сказать тихо |
| - вот, где шутка | - выполнять условия |
| - избавляться от чего-л. | - деньги, о которых идет речь |
| - нести ответственность за что-л. / кого-л. | - лицо, находящееся под опекой; подопечный |
| - сбыть с рук, избавиться | - без промедления, незамедлительно |
| - испытывать особое отвращение к чему-л. | - скачки |
| - финансировать, вкладывать деньги | |

3. Explain or paraphrase the following:

- 1) I thought the late Septimus Gillian was worth something like half a million.
- 2) Even fifty dollars would have been less trouble.
- 3) There are one or two small, unimportant gifts on the side.
- 3) I forgot to say that she was in on the ring and ten dollar joke, too.
- 4) Then Tolman became the spokesman.

4. Find in the story a) legal terms, b) economical terms.

5. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:

1) **to be unlucky (happy / clever) enough to do smth**

...who was unlucky enough to be his friend.

2) **I wish I had been**

I wish I had been.

3) **to say to smth**

What do you say to a little thing in the jewelry line?

4) **to mind doing smth**

Would you mind telling me what you would do if ...

5) **to hear smb doing smth**

They heard him whistling happily in the hallway as he waited for the elevator.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

1) What property did Gillian inherit after his uncle's death? What was he to do according to the will?

2) Who else was mentioned in the will? What did they get according to the will?

3) What did Gillian do to get the money off his hands?

4) What was the additional term for Gillian in his uncle's will?

2. Prove that the story is full of irony.

3. Make up a dialogue between: a) Miss Hayden and one of her acquaintances discussing the unexpected term of the will; b) lawyers discussing the whole case.

4. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

What did you make of Gillian and his decision?

THE EXACT SCIENCE OF MATRIMONY

by O'Henry

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Match the words with their definitions in the boxes.

bunch	fortune-seeker	homesick
judgment	worldly	fellow

1.	(n): a person who tries to become rich by marrying somebody with a lot of money
2.	(n): the ability to make sensible decisions after carefully considering the best thing to do
3.	(adj): sad because you are away from home and you miss your family and friends
4.	(n): (informal, especially North American English) a large amount of something; a large number of things or people
5.	(n): (informal, becoming old-fashioned) a way of referring to a man or boy
6.	(adj): having a lot of experience of life and therefore not easily shocked

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| - организовать брачное агентство | - тратить время напрасно на что-л. |
| - заработать быстрые и легкие деньги | - дать в замен |
| - в рекламном объявлении | - увидеть кого-л. лично |
| говорилося | - вызывать подозрение |
| - три тысячи долларов наличными | - по всей стране |
| - иметь собственность в сельской местности | - нарушать закон |
| - заботиться о чем-л. | - жалеть кого-л., испытывать жалость |
| - пока все хорошо | - разбить сердце кому-л. |
| - соблюдать закон по всем пунктам | - пойти на встречу кому-л. |
| - избегать неприятностей с полицией | - успеть на поезд |

3. Explain or paraphrase the following:

- 1) Is this an honest deal you are putting on, Mister Peters?
- 2) Jeff Peters and Andy Tucker were now ready to catch a few fish on the hook.
- 3) Or can I throw them out in bunches?
- 4) Some people were beginning to question their honesty.
- 5) You can't trust a woman to stick with you in any plan that involves her emotions.
- 6) She cried as hard for joy as she had done for sorrow.

4. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:

1) **to seem to have grown**

Trotter seemed to have grown tired of her job.

2) **how do you come to do smth**

How do you come to have it?

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) Who were Jeff Peters and Andy Tucker? What business did they decide to open for quick and easy money?

- 2) Whom did they invite to take part in their business? How did they explain the purpose of their business to the woman?
 - 3) Did they succeed in their business?
 - 4) What did the woman tell Jeff when he came to the hotel to wish her good-bye?
 - 5) How did Andy take the news that Zeke Trotter was in love and in need of the money on her back account?
 - 6) Who was the man Zeke Trotter was in love with?
3. *Prove from the text that Jeff Peters used to have problems with the law.*
4. *Make up a dialogue between Zeke Trotter and her neighbour discussing her love affair.*
5. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

What do you think about the stereotype that women are more emotionally involved in anything than men are?

THE ERRORS OF SANTA CLAUS

by Stephen Leacock

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. *Match the words with their definitions in the boxes.*

fetch	toot	quaint
ingenious	mauve	decanter
cute	appreciatively	Jew's harp

1.	(adj): (of an object, a plan, an idea, etc.) very suitable for a particular purpose and resulting from clever new ideas
2.	(v): (especially British English) to go to where somebody/something is and bring them/it back
3.	(v): (especially British English) when a car horn toots or you toot it, it makes a short high sound
4.	(n): a glass bottle, often decorated, that wine and other alcoholic drinks are poured into from an ordinary bottle before serving
5.	(adj): pretty and attractive
6.	(n): a pale purple colour
7.	(adv): in a way that shows that you are grateful for something or are enjoying something
8.	(adj): attractive in an unusual or old-fashioned way

9.	(n): a small musical instrument which is held between the teeth and played with a finger
----	--

2. *Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| - соседний, прилегающий дом | - быть погруженным в карточную игру |
| - закатать скатерть | - во всяком случае; при любых обстоятельствах |
| - проложить рельсы | - разыскать, раскопать |
| - скрепить (рельсы) на концах | - смотреть с любовью на что-л. |
| - я понял! | - с серебряной филигранью снаружи |
| - завести (пружину) | - никелированный |
| - прицепить вагон | - позже, позднее, потом, впоследствии |
| - сшивать | - глубокой ночью |
| - янтарный мундштук | - ситуация сама разрешилась |
| - ошибаться; поступать неправильно | |
| - замедлять рост | |
| - набор для игры в бридж | |

3. *Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:*

1) **to be busy doing smth**

... Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Brown were so busy stitching doll's clothes ...

2) **if it were not for smb**

In fact, I wouldn't buy them now if it weren't for Dad.

3) **to insist on doing smth**

But I shall tell her that Santa Claus insisted on putting in the little money boxes.

Questions and Tasks

1. *Answer the questions:*

- 1) What presents did the Browns and the Joneses prepare for the members of their family?
- 2) What did the children think about their parents?
- 3) Why did the characters in the story like the presents they got less than the presents they give?

2. *Prove that the children knew more about cigars and bridge than their parents did.*

3. *Make up a dialogue between: a) the children; b) the parents, c) Grandfather Jones and his neighbour discussing the Christmas presents.*

4. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

Why do you think some adults like children toys for presents?

THE ULTIMATE EXPERIMENT

by Thornton Deky

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Match the words with their definitions in the boxes:

noxious	accomplish	perish
vapour	endeavour	handiwork
cherish	specimen	pregnable

1.	(v): (of people or animals) to die, especially in a sudden violent way
2.	(adj): poisonous or harmful
3.	(n): work that you do, or something that you have made, especially using your artistic skill
4.	(n): a mass of very small drops of liquid in the air, for example steam
5.	(v): to love somebody/something very much and want to protect them or it
6.	(adj): vulnerable to capture
7.	(v): to succeed in doing or completing something
8.	(n): (formal) an attempt to do something, especially something new or difficult
9.	(n): a single example of something, especially an animal or a plant

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| - непрекращающиеся ветра | - принимать форму |
| - скончаться, умереть | - кропотливая тщательность |
| - умереть от старости | - сердится из-за неудачи |
| - полное вымирание | - его глаза загорелись ярче |
| - род, вид | - выключиться автоматически |
| - думать про себя | - приводить в движение |
| - высокий шпиль | - смотреть с небольшими опасениями |
| - воскрешать в памяти, напоминать | - поворот |
| - в назначенный час | - заселять город |
| - все работы останавливались | |

3. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:

1) **must have known**

..., the great loneliness that the last Master must have known.

2) **no longer needs (needed) it**

... for the Masters who no longer needed it, ...

3) **for** (conjunction)

But thinking, dreaming, reminiscing would not bring it all back for there was only one answer to still the longing: work.

4) **lest smb / smth do smth**

Everything must be just so lest his experiment not turn out perfectly.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

1) Who was Kiron and his kind? Where did they live?

2) What caused the death of humanity?

3) What experiment was Kiron carrying out?

4) What was the result of his experiment?

2. How did the author describe the distant future? Prove from the text that Kiron missed his masters.

3. Make up a dialogue between the last person on the planet and Kiron discussing the experiment.

4. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

Do you believe that humanity can become extinct in remote future?

THE STORY OF AN HOUR

by Kate Chopin

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Match the words with their definitions in the boxes.

intelligence	forestall	importunity
peddler	eaves	self-assertion
yonder	admission	piercing

1.	(n): information, news
2.	(v): (formal) to prevent something from happening or somebody from doing something by doing something first
3.	(n): (North AmE) a person who in the past travelled from place to place trying to sell small objects
4.	(adj): (old use) over there
5.	(n): the quality of being very confident and not afraid to express your opinions
6.	(n): the right to enter a place or to join an institution or organization
7.	(n): the lower edges of a roof that stick out over the walls
8.	(n): an importunate request or demand
9.	(adj): (of sounds) very high, loud and unpleasant

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| - страдать от болезни сердца | - иметь значение; уповать |
| - осторожно сообщить неприятную новость; смягчить дурные вести | - умолять, просить, молить |
| - завуалированный намёк | - она дала волю своему воображению |
| - убедиться в правдивости | - наконец, в конце концов |
| - когда приступ горя миновал | - умереть от сердечной болезни |
| - физическое истощение | |

3. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:

1) **it was smb who did smth**

It was her sister Josephine who told her ...

It was he who had been in the newspaper office...

2) **would not do smth**

She would have no one follow her.

3) **to be too subtle (clever / old) to do smth**

It was too subtle and elusive to name.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) What news did Richard bring to Mrs. Mallard?
- 2) Why was it important to tell her the news carefully?
- 3) How did she take the news at the beginning and then an hour later?
- 4) Who came home when Mrs. Mallard calmed down?
- 5) What caused her death?

2. Put the following expressions in the chronological order to describe what Mrs. Mallard felt after the news of her husband's death:

Wept at once in her sister's arms, there was a feverish triumph, in her eyes, she went away to her room, pressed down by a physical exhaustion, her bosom rose and fell tumultuously, carried herself unwittingly like a goddess of Victory, sat with her head thrown back upon the cushion of the chair, opened and spread her arms out to them in welcome.

3. Prove that Mrs. Mallard was unhappy in her marriage.

4. Make up a dialogue between Mrs. Mallard's sister and Richard, a friend of Mrs. Mallard's husband.

5. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

Comment on the statement "there would be no powerful will bending hers in that blind persistence with which men and women believe they have a right to impose a private will upon a fellow-creature."

Do you agree that people in marriage always subdue each other?

APRIL FOOL'S DAY

by Pete Humphreys

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Match the words with their definitions in the boxes.

sympathize	specification	amateurish
litter	achiever	content
squint	custard	route
daft	deadline	malfunction

1.	(adj); (inf) foolish
2.	(v): look with almost closed eyes
3.	(n): (BrE) a yellow liquid for pouring over sweet foods, made of sweetened milk thickened with eggs and flour
4.	(n): a chosen direction or line of travel between one place and another
5.	(v): feel or show sympathy or approval
6.	(n): (fml) a fault in operation
7.	(v): cover untidily with scattered litter or something similar
8.	(n): a detailed plan or set of descriptions or directions

9.	(n): someone who is successful, especially through skill and hard work
10.	(n): a date or time before which something must be done or completed
11.	(adj): lacking skill
12.	(adj): satisfied; happy; not wanting more than you have

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| - надменный | - чрезвычайной важности |
| - напоминать кому-л. о чем-л. | - продолжать что-л. делать |
| - заядлый скалолаз | - киберпространство |
| - картины, работы | - сразу, тотчас |
| - причинить вред, нанести урон | - распускать слух |
| - был конец марта | - хорошо-выглаженная рубашка |
| - спортивная форма | - я целюсь в крышу |
| - в сравнении | - громко, во весь голос |
| - нагнать | - давать дополнительное задание |
| - у меня занятие в технической лаборатории | - подмигнуть кому-л. |
| - расставаться | - стать злобным |
| - день подходил к концу | - поднять брови |
| - прикрывать глаза от солнца | - ты сочиняешь |
| - заместитель директора школы | - заразительная улыбка |
| - глубоко вздохнуть | - узнавать |
| | - повсюду |

3. Find in the story words used in the informal register. Who used them? Under what circumstances did they use them?

4. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:

1) **to be more than willing to do smth**

He was more than willing to be distracted.

2) **to be to do smth**

The internet was to be shut down from midnight on 31st of March until midday on the 1st of April.

3) **to be about to do smth**

Mr. Samson was walking towards him across the yard, and he suspected he was about to learn his excellent History grade.

4) **compared to doing smth**

It would be a simpler life down here, he thought, compared to dealing with those strange creatures up above.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

1) What was Danny Applewhite like? What did he think of his schoolmates?

- 2) Who was Rollo? Was he as good at school as Danny was?
- 2) What practical jokes did Applewhite plan for April 1st?
- 3) What practical jokes did the children and the deputy-headmaster play on Applewhite? How do you find the jokes?
- 4) How did Applewhite take the jokes?

2. *Some of the statements below are true and some are false. Choose the false statements and say why they are false.*

- 1) Danny Applewhite was developing into a thoughtful and kind young man.
- 2) Rollo was Danny's neighbour.
- 3) Mr. Samson liked modern technology and was good at it.
- 4) Applewhite promised to tell everyone to shut down the school computers to avoid a robot malfunction in the internet.
- 5) Last year all schoolchildren left their school uniform at home because Danny spread a rumour around that it was a non-uniform day.
- 6) Rollo told Danny not to kick the ball.
- 7) Mr. Samson told Applewhite that his History assignment was great.
- 8) Mr. Samson fell into the open drainage hole in the yard.
- 9) Applewhite was turned into a laughingstock of the whole school.
- 10) Applewhite began to hate Rollo.

3. *Make up a dialogue between: a) Applewhite's schoolmates discussing the events of the day; b) the teaches discussing the events of the day.*

4. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

- 1) How should teachers and classmates treat arrogant pupils?
- 2) What do you think of April Fool's Day? Do you celebrate it? If do, how?

THE STRANGER

by Ambrose Bierce

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. *Look up a dictionary to learn the definition of the following words before listening to the story:*

Arizona, Santa Catalina, Apaches.

2. *Match the words with their definitions in the boxes:*

rattlesnake	starvation	gulch	cavern
cougar	arroyo	chaparral	sortie

mesa	sentinel	aberration	insurgent
------	----------	------------	-----------

1.	(n): suffering or death caused by lack of food
2.	(n): a poisonous American snake that shakes its tail to make a noise when it is angry
3.	(n): a narrow channel with steep sides cut by a river in a desert region
4.	(n): a large brown wild cat from the mountains of western North America and South America
5.	(n): a large cave
6.	(n): (Am.E.) land on which small oak trees grow close together
7.	(n): (Am.E.) a narrow deep valley formed in the past by flowing water, but usually dry now
8.	(n): an attack in which an army leaves its position for a short time to attack the enemy
9.	(adj): one of a group of people fighting against the government of their own country, or against authority
10.	(n): a hill with a flat top and steep sides, in the southwestern US
11.	(n): (old-fashioned) a sentry
12.	(n): an action or event that is very different from what usually happens or what someone usually does

3. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| - бивачный костер | - измениться |
| - оспаривать утверждение | - сохранение жизни |
| - он сам был доказательством своей правдивости | - единственный проход |
| - не придать чему-л. внимания | - их было в десять раз больше нас |
| - поселение | - предосторожность, |
| - рельеф местности | предусмотрительность |
| - снаряжение, экипировка | - об этом не могло быть и речи |
| - безобидный сумасшедший | - соблюдение правил общения с людьми |
| - эксцентричность; странность, | - отступление |
| оригинальность, чудачество; | - волнение, беспокойство |
| экстравагантность | - изуродованный |
| - помрачение ума | - вход в пещеру |
| - сдаваться, отступить | - быть на страже |
| - помешанный | - действовать на нервы |
| - дичь | - вспыльчивый |

4. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:

1) **to be rather one than another**

His act was rather that of a harmless lunatic than an enemy.

2) **to be too good (nice / far) to do sth**

We had gone too far to go back, ...

3) **ought to have done smth**

I ought to have shot him.

Questions and Tasks

1. Answer the questions:

1) Where did the narrator and his companions see the stranger? What did they make of him?

2) What did the stranger tell them about his adventures?

3) Who were the people the sentinel saw not far from the camp?

2. Comment on the following:

1) "A man is like a tree: in a forest of his fellows he will grow as straight as his generic and individual nature permits; alone in the open, he yields to the deforming stresses and torsions that environ him".

2) "But the talent for description is a gift".

3. Make up a dialogue between: the narrator and one of his companions discussing the stranger.

4. Reproduce the story in writing.

Discussion

Who do you think was the stranger from the story? Do you believe in ghost stories?

TEMPTATION OF HARRINGAY

by H.G. Wells

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Look up a dictionary to learn the definition of the following words before listening to the story:

ochre, canvas, pigment, palette, mahlstick, dab of vermilion, enamel, bold stroke.

2. Match the words with their definitions in the boxes:

affair	organ-grinder	impedimenta	seedy
complexion	oblique	slaughterhouse	leer
perdition	boudoir	asseveration	sardonic

1.	(n): a person who plays a barrel organ (= a large musical instrument played by turning a handle)
2.	(n): an event that people are talking about or describing in a particular way
3.	(n): a woman's small private room or bedroom
4.	(n): the natural colour and condition of the skin on a person's face
5.	(n): the bags and other equipment that you take with you, especially when travelling, and that are difficult to carry
6.	(adj): dirty and unpleasant, possibly connected with immoral or illegal activities
7.	(adj): (of a line) sloping at an angle
8.	(n): an unpleasant look or smile that shows somebody is interested in a person in an evil or sexual way
9.	(adj): showing that you think that you are better than other people and do not take them seriously
10.	(n): punishment that lasts for ever after death
11.	(n): a building where animals are killed for food
12.	(n): the solemn or emphatic declaration or statement of something.

2. Listen to the story, find the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word collocations, and then use them in your own situations:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| - полагаться на что-л. | - придерживаться темы |
| - (голова) о которой идет речь | - быть хозяином положения; иметь |
| - вплоть до этого момента; до настоящего времени; до тех пор, пока | превосходство; одержать победу |
| - похоже на правду | - понять, разобраться |
| - зрачок | |
| - насмехаться, глумиться | |
| - не падать духом | |
| - чёрная магия, колдовство | |
| - изменять, переделывать, менять | |
| - мгновенно; в одно мгновение | |
| - корчить рожи | |
| - слабое предчувствие (обыкн. дурное) | |
| - рисовать картины без вдохновения | |
| - это тебе мешает | |
| - сущий вздор; чепуха; вздор | |
| - по профессии | |
| - сделать предложение | |
| - торговая сделка | |
| - бесспорный шедевр | |
| - запыхаться; задыхаться | |
| - в чью-л. пользу | |

3. *Explain or paraphrase the following:*

- 1) They were made of blue holland with the rollers at the bottom of the window ...
- 2) I'm hanged if the thing isn't sneering at me.
- 3) Further consideration ensured.
- 4) The face on the canvas seemed animated by a spirit of its own.
- 5) ... he struck the brush full of bright red athwart the picture.
- 6) The diabolified Italian before him shut both his eyes.
- 7) You potter.
- 8) Are you going to talk studio to me?
- 9) He filled his number twelve hoghair with red paint.
- 10) His blood was up. His danger only nerved him to action.

4. *Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up three sentences after the patterns in bold type:*

1) **if smb did, smb would do**

If you met it walking about the streets you would know it was only a studio production.

2) **lack smth**

You lack inspiration.

3) **save smth**

But at last nothing remained save a gleaming panel of drying enamel.

Questions and Tasks

1. *Answer the questions:*

- 1) What Harringay was going to paint?
- 2) Who do you think was the man in the picture? What did he promise the painter?
- 3) How did Harringay get rid of the man in the picture?
- 4) What was Harringay's punishment for destroying the picture?

2. *Comment on the following:*

"An artist who theorizes about his work is no longer artist but critic".

3. *Make up a dialogue between painters discussing Harringay's story.*

4. *Reproduce the story in writing.*

Discussion

- 1) Do you believe that such a story can take place?
- 2) What other stories about alive pictures do you know?

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