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Кафедра второго иностранного языка  
и методики обучения иностранным языкам

Учебно-методическая разработка  
для самостоятельной работы  
студентов старших курсов  
факультета иностранных языков  
по книге С. Моэма «Разрисованный занавес»

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**Учебно-**методическая разработка для самостоятельной ра-  
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Содержит вокабуляр и упражнения для аудиторной (внеаудиторной) самостоятельной работы студентов. Цель разработки – помочь студентам понять произведение и обеспечить реализацию этого понимания в речевой деятельности.

Предназначена для студентов старших курсов очной формы обучения по направлению 050100 – Педагогическое образование, профиль: Английский язык.

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## **ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ**

Известно, что в последнее время значительно возрос уровень требований к профессиональной подготовке специалистов в разных сферах деятельности, что отражено в новых образовательных стандартах (стандарты третьего поколения), четко определяющих конкретные компетенции, которыми должен обладать выпускник высшего учебного заведения.

Сказанное выше определяет и возросший уровень требований к эффективности процесса обучения, его творческому характеру.

Данная учебно-методическая разработка предназначена для студентов старших курсов, изучающих английский язык в качестве второй специальности.

Назначение разработки – обеспечить планомерное руководство самостоятельной (внеаудиторной) и аудиторной деятельностью студентов, направленной на основательное изучение читаемого художественного произведения и его обсуждение.

Цель разработки – достижение глубокого понимания произведения и обеспечение реализации этого понимания в речевой деятельности качественно высокого уровня.

Выбор произведения обусловлен его художественными достоинствами, гуманистической направленностью, остротой проблематики.

Работа построена в строгой системе, каждый этап которой подготавливает последующий и планомерно расширяет речевые возможности студентов. Каждое задание состоит из трех частей: тщательно отобранного вокабуляра, предназначенного для активизации, упраж-

нений (языковых и речевых) и материала (вопросы и задания проблемного характера) для обсуждения в аудитории.

Предложенные упражнения имеют разную направленность: цель лексических упражнений – активизация вокабуляра и предупреждение ошибок в словообразовании и сочетаемости слов, правильном употреблении синонимов и антонимов. Речевые упражнения, представленные в третьей части каждого задания, направлены не только на проверку понимания прочитанного (вопросы), но и на глубокое проникновение в его смысловую ткань. Этой цели служат так называемые «темы для обсуждения», заставляющие читателя размышлять над прочитанным, дать свое толкование того или иного факта, события с помощью доказательств, выразить свое отношение к персонажам и их поступкам. Кроме того, назначение этих упражнений – направить внимание читателя на детали и факты, существенные для полного и глубокого понимания текста.

Предложенная система упражнений позволит, на наш взгляд, поднять уровень речевой компетенции студентов на более высокий.

## **The Painted Veil\* by William Somerset Maugham**

### **ASSIGNMENT 1**

**(Chapters I – V, p.p. 3 – 15)**

#### **I. Active vocabulary:**

in an emergency; to pull oneself together (to collect oneself); to make a row (a scandal); to kick up a row; irresistible (adj.); to count on smb.; complacent (adj.); eligible (adj.); prudent (adj.); to be in the habit of doing smth.; to hold smb. at a distance; common (adj.); to put on airs; to reconcile oneself to smth.; snobbish (adj.), to take risks.

#### **II. Exercises**

1. *Point out the contextual meaning of these lexical units relying on an English-English dictionary (irresistible, prudent, common, snobbish).*

2. *Read and translate the following groups of words and word combinations and say which of the characters they are related to. Summarize the material and arrange it so that to describe the person:*

a) to feel angry with; to whisper irritably; a flattered smile; a rich caressing voice; to grow impatient; not to resist the temptation to flirt; an irresistible sensual smile; a shapely mouth; a governmental official;

b) to be rather shy; to have enough sense; to ignore; to be awfully in love with;

c) ... face distraught with terror; pale cheeks; to adore; ... nerves were failing; to be as white as the sheet; trembling lips; to be terrified;

d) to hold smb. at a distance; to put on airs; to bore smb. to death; to have a pleasant voice; casual manners; to take little interest in; exasperating politeness.

3. a) *Give the synonym:* to tremble - , courage - , hardly - , dirty - , to worry - .

b) *Make up your own sentences based on the contents of the chapters using these synonyms.*

4. *Fill in the gaps choosing the appropriate word or word combination from the list below:* lose one's head; think out the situation; in an emergency; be in the habit of doing smth.; be unfaithful to smb.; common; catch sight of; pull oneself together; count on; stand by.

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\* Maugham W. The Painted Veil. Москва, Менеджер, 1997

1) She had never suspected her husband of ... to her. 2) And suddenly Mr. Brown ... of the letter, lying on the top of the book. 3) I could never expect you to ... , you must ... and ... again. 4) "I'm leaving very early tomorrow". – "Oh, I can see you off. I'm ... of getting up early". 5) She couldn't deny that at their first meeting she thought her sister-in law a little ... . 6) Stop screaming and arguing, you can gain nothing by ... . 7) I told her that ... she could always ... and I'd always ... her.

*5. Recount the episodes from the novel in which the active vocabulary is employed.*

### **III. Focus on Grammar. Read and translate the sentences:**

1) You'd better wait a little. 2) It can't be possibly Walter. 3) They saw the white china knob of the handle turn. 4) He never does come in the middle of the day. 5) She did feel more herself now. 6) It must have been one of the servants. 7) They waited in silence for the boy to answer.

### **IV. Practice in reading aloud and translating:**

1. Prepare the passage for a test reading: p. 9 from "She went out to be ..." down to "... she forgot everything" p. 10.

2. Translate the passage on p. 11 from "Of course no one could deny ..." down to "... there was no reason for her to put on airs".

### **V. Questions and topics for discussion:**

1) Who are the characters? What did you find out about them (their occupation, their appearances, their age, their careers)? What are the relations between the characters: Kitty – Townsend; Dorothy – Walter; Kitty – Mr. and Mrs. Garstin; Townsend – Dorothy; Kitty – Doris.

2) Where do the events take place (country, city)?

3) What scene does the novel begin with?

4) What makes the lovers feel terrified?

5) Describe the behaviour of each of the young lovers in the predicament.

6) Why did Townsend feel less nervous? How did he try to comfort Kitty?

7) Specify what Kitty found attractive in Townsend. Point out Townsend's utterances persuading Kitty to count on him in an emergency.

8) What did Kitty think of Dorothy? Do you think she was objective to Dorothy in her opinion of her?

9) What made Kitty realize that Walter had come home when she was with Townsend?

10) What did she do as soon as she got to know it? Why did Charlie neither talk with her on the phone nor receive her in his office?

## **VI. Retell the chapters.**

### **ASSIGNMENT 2** **(Chapters VI – XI, p.p. 15 – 33)**

#### **I. Active vocabulary:**

to be smb's fault; to take silk; facetious; to bring oneself to do smth.; to look upon smb.; to set one's hopes on smb.; to accord with; to miss one's market; to jump at a chance; to take (no) notice of; to know smb. from Adam; to get smb. off one's hands; to speak with one's tongue in one's cheek; to confide in smb. smth.; to take smth. for granted.

#### **II. Exercises:**

1. *Recount the episodes in which the active vocabulary is employed.*

2. *Study the use of the active vocabulary in the following sentences.*

1) I don't know this man from Adam. I've never met him before. 2) You shouldn't look upon your parents as a constant source of your well-being, try to earn your living yourself and do it as quickly as possible to be independent of your parents. 3) She was always very kind to her daughters, thought seriously of their future and never tried to get them off her hands making a suitable marriage for them. 4) I couldn't bring myself to tell him the truth about his parents who had vanished in the war. 5) Though she was 35 and still unmarried, she never thought of missing her market unlike other women of her age. 6) He was in the habit of speaking with his tongue in his cheek, as he didn't want anybody to know about his family's secret.

3. a) *Look up in a dictionary the following adjectives which characterize a person. Divide them into 3 groups according to the person they can refer to:*

thrifty, envious, selfish, ambitious, mediocre, painstaking, industrious, lacking initiative, ungrateful, ill-tongued, bossy, severe, lenient, cruel,

malicious, disrespectful, stupid, vain, cunning, light-minded, hard, managing, yielding, flattering, arrogant, afraid of taking risks, facetious.

Kitty: ... ..

Mr. Garstin: ... ..

Mrs. Garstin: ... ..

b) *Choose 3-4 adjectives from each group and explain your reason for characterizing the person like that (either facts from the text or your own suppositions).*

4. a) *Give antonyms to the following:*

tolerant - ; patient - ; respectful - ; easy to deal with - ; communicative - ; scrupulous - ; sociable - ; grateful - ; hospitable - ; considerate - ; merciful - ; severe - ; sincere - .

b) *From these pairs of words choose those which can be used when speaking about Kitty, Mr. Garstin, Mrs. Garstin.*

5. *Whom do these words belong to and what were the circumstances they were said?*

1) "I'm very awkward and clumsy. I always find it more difficult to say the things I mean than the things I don't".

2) "I think I like you very much. You must give me time to get used to you".

3) "Are you going to marry him by any chance?"

4) "Yes, I met him at the Baddeleys. He'd said he'd seen you at various dances".

### **III. Practice in reading aloud and translating:**

1. Read and translate the passage on p. 18 from "But he was still ..." down to "... was promptly awarded him." on p. 19.

2. Read the passage on p. 21 from "But Kitty was a beauty. ..." down to the end of the paragraph.

3. Translate the passage on p. 23 from "Kitty reached the age ..." down to the end of the page.

### **IV. Questions and topics for discussion:**

1) Whom did Kitty blame for her marriage? Do you think she had grounds for it?



2) What impression does Mrs. Garstin's appearance make on you? What is the most noticeable thing about her appearance?

3) Account for Mr. Garstin's character. Why do you think he was quite unhappy in his family? (Speak about the relationships between the members of the family.)

4) Give proofs that Mrs. Garstin was an obsequious person.

5) Why do you think Kitty couldn't make a suitable marriage?

6) What made Kitty take a shotgun decision?

7) How did Kitty and Walter's relationships develop?

8) What Kitty's words and remarks show that she neither loved nor respected Walter?

9) Account for the episode of Walter's making a proposal to Kitty.

**V. Retell the chapters.**

### **ASSIGNMENT 3** **(Chapters XII – XVII, p.p. 33 – 49)**

#### **I. Active vocabulary:**

to flatter; to be conscious; to be attentive; to do smb. a favour; to chance to meet; to feel at home; casual; to disconcert; ridiculous (adj.); to offend; to hurt one's feelings; to be self-conscious; to bore (boring - adj., a bore-n.); to exasperate; to be no great fry; to be (feel) ill at ease; to do smb. a good turn; to worship; repulsive (adj.); to please (pleased, pleasing); reserved.

#### **II. Exercises:**

1. *Add to the following a word or word combination which has the same (or nearly the same) meaning:*

be considerate - ; to flatter - ; to offend - ; to feel at home - .

2. *Give the corresponding nouns, translate them:*

to flatter - ; considerate - ; casual - ; self-conscious - ; to exasperate - ; reserved - ; repulsive - .

3. *Recall from the chapters under discussion the episodes in which you came across the following words or word combinations:*

to be considerate, to feel at home, casual, ridiculous, to hurt one's feeling, to be no great fry, to worship, to do smb. a good turn, reserved.

4. *Translate these sentences:*

- 1) At the party I found him considerate and his attention flattering.
- 2) He was very dull and boring, very often his remarks were so stupid and even exasperating that sometimes she felt she could leave to see him never again.
- 3) “Why are you looking so scared?” – “Look at this spider, it’s really repulsive.”
- 4) You may do me a good turn if you ask me no questions.
- 5) I liked reserved people.
- 6) “She worships her husband” – “Well, it couldn’t be in a different way, he’s so considerate and attentive to her.”
- 7) I don’t like to be spoken in a flattering manner.
- 8) The hostess welcomed me so warmly that I immediately felt at home.
- 9) “How did you get to know all the truth?” – “Well, I chanced to meet Paul and he told me the whole story.”

5. *Paraphrase the following:*

- 1) He (Walter) couldn’t bring himself to play the round games which Kitty with her high spirits found such a lark (p. 35).
- 2) It showed that he had not meant to be offensive (p. 35).
- 3) She (Kitty) remained very vague about his work (p. 36).
- 4) He (Townsend) was full of accomplishments (p. 45).

6. *Say whose utterances these are and under what circumstances they were made:*

- 1) “It’s very dull and technical,” he said on another occasion. “And it’s grossly underpaid”.
- 2) “I neither like him nor dislike him. He doesn’t very much interest me”.
- 3) “You’ll be adorable when you’re a hundred”.

**III. Questions and topics for discussion:**

- 1) Why did Kitty find Walter’s attitude to her pleasing but a trifle comic?
- 2) What was Kitty exasperated in him by?
- 3) How did Walter differ from other people Kitty knew in Hong-Kong? Was he popular there? Why not?
- 4) Why do you think Kitty had a very vague idea about Walter’s work?
- 5) Charles Townsend as Kitty saw him. Find proofs that Kitty constantly compared him with Walter.
- 6) How did Kitty try to calm herself down while she was waiting for Walter’s arrival?

#### **IV. Practice in reading aloud and translating:**

1. Read the passage on p. 37 from “She wondered ...” down to the end of the chapter.
2. Translate the passage on p. 43 from the beginning of chapter XVI down to “They managed their ...” on p. 44.

#### **V. Retell the chapters.**

### **ASSIGNMENT 4**

#### **(Chapters XVIII – XXI, p.p. 49 – 62)**

##### **I. Active vocabulary:**

conceited (adj.); to be deathly pale; to irritate; sullen (adj.); anxious (adj.); to wash dirty linen in public; as far as smb. (smth.) is concerned; to hold one’s tongue; to occur to smb.; to be certain; to humiliate; to let smb. down; to shrug one’s shoulders; impatient (adj.); to despise; to know which side one’s bread is buttered.

##### **II. Exercises:**

###### *1. Give the corresponding nouns, translate them:*

to irritate - ; to be anxious - ; to humiliate - ; to occur - ; impatience - .

###### *2. Give a synonym or an antonym:*

sullen – (s.), to be certain – (s.), impatient – (a.), to let smb. down – (a.), to despise – (a.), conceited – (s.).

###### *3. Find good English equivalent of the sayings:*

to wash one’s dirty linen in public, to know which side one’s bread is buttered.

*Make your own situations with them.*

###### *4. Translate these sentences:*

- 1) As far as I’m concerned, I’m quite certain that he’s the very man to trust; I’ve known him for many years and he never let anybody down.
- 2) Don’t pretend that you know nothing about that incident. You always prefer to hold your tongue and, of course, it’s not bad but now that’s not the case you should keep silent.
- 3) He was greatly surprised at her impatience. Never before had she shown that feature of her character. He sup-

posed that the reason for that was her son's having got into trouble. 4) At the party the host looked sullen and nobody knew the reason for that; anyhow almost all the guests could hardly feel at home and the hostess had to take great pains to entertain them.

5. *Recall the episodes from the chapters under discussion in which you came across the following words and expressions:*

to be deathly pale; to occur; to let smb. down; to shrug one's shoulders; to despise.

### **III. Questions and topics for discussion:**

1) Describe Kitty's emotional state while she was waiting for Walter's arrival.

2) How did Walter behave? Was he going to start the conversation Kitty had expected? Why?

3) Was there any change in Townsend's manner when Kitty and he had a talk? Why do you think he tried to smile and joke though it was hard for him to do it?

4) Discuss how Townsend regarded the situation and its possible outcome. Why did he think that Walter would kick up no row? Which utterances of Townsend's show that he was not much in love with Kitty?

### **IV. Practice in reading aloud and translating:**

1. Read the passage on p. 56 from "Heaven knows ..." down to the end of the page.

2. Translate the passage on p. 61 from "And there was another thing ..." down to the end of the page.

### **V. Give a brief summary of the chapters under discussion.**

## **ASSIGNMENT 5**

**(Chapters XXII – XXIV, p.p. 62 – 79)**

### **I. Active vocabulary:**

to irritate; to be (un)accustomed to smth. (doing smth.); to frighten (to be frightened out of one's wits); mockery; suicide; to do smth. of one's own free will; on account of; desperation; hatred; to blame smb. for; vindictive (adj.); to keep one's temper in cheek; to get into a mess; to make a clean breast of smth. to smb.; to excite.

## II. Exercises:

1. *Translate into Russian. Make up your own sentences with these word combinations:*

a) a second-rate film (novel); a commonplace joke; a vindictive creature;

b) to make a clean breast of the past; to be unaccustomed to be awoken at an early hour; to take decisions of one's own free will; to commit suicide on account of unreturned love; to find oneself in a desperate situation.

2. *Complete these sentences:*

1) I shall make a clean breast of everything if ... 2) You have no right to blame him for that because ... 3) I was frightened out of my wits when I found ... 4) If you get into another mess like that ... 5) It's useless to excite his sympathy because ... 6) You'd better keep your temper in check as ...

3. *Read and translate the derivatives. Make up your own sentences with any of them from each group:*

to irritate (irritation, irritating, irritably); desperate (desperation, desperately); to mock (mockery, mocking); to hate (hatred, hateful); a fright (to frighten, frightening, frightened); to excite (excited, excitement).

4. *Recall the episodes from the chapters under discussion in which the active vocabulary is employed.*

5. *Below you are given words and word combinations the author of the novel used to describe the changes in Walter's manner of speaking while his conversation with Kitty was developing. Recall and reproduce the flashes of the conversation when this or that change took place:*

not to look at, speak gravely, (eyes) wander restlessly, have difficulty in starting, (suddenly) look full at, flippantly, a gleam of mockery, a derisive grimace, a look of disdain.

6. *Say whose utterances these are and under what circumstances they were made:*

1) "It would be madness for me to go." 2) "I go of my own free will." 3) "I should be frightened out of my wits. It's just asking for trou-

ble.” 4) “I knew that your aims and ideals were vulgar and commonplace ... I knew that you were second-rate.” 5) “I say, my dear, you really mustn’t come here in working hours.” 6) ‘I don’t suppose you want to be divorced any more than I do.’”

### **III. Questions and topics for discussion:**

1) Why did Walter bring the subject of Mei-tan-fu before his mention of their divorce?

2) Had Walter any right to send his wife to certain death?

3) Why did Kitty insist on her bringing an action for divorce?

4) Had Walter any illusions about his wife? Was his love creative?

5) What shows that the mess Townsend got into was not the first in his life?

6) Recall the conversation between Kitty and Walter. Comment on the motives of Kitty’s refusal to go to Mei-tan-fu.

### **IV. Practice in reading aloud and translating:**

1. Read the passage on p.p. 64 – 65 from “He smiled. It was a ...” (p. 64) down to “Her breath began to ...” (p. 65).

2. Translate the passage on p. 69 from “I had no illusions ...” down to “Kitty, accustomed to flattery ...” on p. 70.

## **ASSIGNMENT 6**

**(Chapters XXV – XXII, p.p. 79 – 90)**

### **I. Active vocabulary:**

to do smb. good; to induce; to get on (very) well (with smb.); to care for; to be (very) keen on smth.; to hush smth. up; not to have a dog’s chance; not to have a leg to stand on; resentment; to get smb. out of harm’s way; to send smb. to certain death; to depend on.

### **II. Exercises:**

1. *Match the definitions (given below) and the words (or word combinations) from the list above:*

- to have no chance to be successful;
- a feeling of anger because smth. has happened you think is unfair;
- to look after someone who is not able to look after themselves;

- to make someone decide to do something especially something that seems unwise;
- to make smb. feel better, more cheerful;
- to prevent the public from knowing about something dishonest or immoral;
- to be in a situation where you cannot prove or legally support what you say;
- to have a friendly relationship;
- to make smb. feel happy or cheerful;
- to be very interested in smth. or to be eager to do it;
- to need the support, help, or existence of someone or something.

2. *Translate these sentences:*

1) In the XVII century a group of Puritans left England for Holland. On finding that the Dutch were keen on life's pleasures, they felt scandalized and fled to North America to get their children out of harm's way;

2) When he made a clean breast of everything to his father, the old man said: "You should judge the situation accurately. You will be better off if you hush up this row. People have to think twice before they bring an action for divorce. As to your taking offence ... vindictive people are second-rate. It is not for nothing that vindictiveness goes hand in hand with malice, callousness, and what not. My son should not be involved in this."

3. *Recall the situations in which the following words and phrases occur:*

to be very keen on; to bring an action for divorce; to judge smb. accurately; callous; self-seeking.

4. *Look through the passage on p. 88 (Chapter XXVI) from "Charlie looked ..." down to the end of the page and a) pick out all words and phrases Kitty used to expose Charlie; b) prepare the passage for a test reading.*

5. *Who do these words belong to and what were the circumstances they were said:*

- 1) "Try not to upset yourself, darling. We must keep our heads." (p. 79).
- 2) "But we've always been excellent friends." (p. 80).
- 3) "I'm very keen on my career." (p. 81).
- 4) "How little you know him!" (p. 83).
- 5) "Perhaps when you consent he won't insist."

### III. Questions:

- 1) What was Charlie determined to do if the worst came to the worst and Dorothy learned about the love affair?
- 2) How did Charlie try to protect his wife?
- 3) What Townsend's words made Kitty think of her mother?
- 4) What shows that Charlie proved to be cynical and double-faced?
- 5) How did Townsend explain Walter's decision to take Kitty with him to Mei-tan-fu? Why did he say it was generous of Walter? Was Charlie sincere when he said it?
- 6) Why do you think Walter was able to judge Townsend accurately?
- 7) Why did Kitty make the decision to go to Mei-tan-fu? Do you think there was another way out of that situation for her?

### IV. Topics for discussion:

1. Kitty comes to Townsend's office. Account for his reaction to her coming, his manner and all the changes of his mind.
2. Find proofs of Charlie's misjudging Walter.
3. Kitty comes to see her position in true light. Compare Townsend's reaction to Mei-tan-fu at the first mention and on second thought.
4. Discuss the drama Kitty had to live through within one day.

## ASSIGNMENT 7

(Chapters XXVIII – XXXIV, p.p. 91 – 106)

### I. Active vocabulary:

to turn smth. over (in one's head / mind); to be taken unawares; disdain (n.); to have (no) inkling of; to take precautions against smth.; to be panic-stricken; shrewd.

### II. Exercises:

1. *Recount the situations from the chapters under discussion in which the active vocabulary is employed.*
2. *Say under what circumstances and why this happened:*
  - 1) Kitty passed through the country with unseeing eyes. (p. 91).
  - 2) She had been taken unawares. (p. 91).
  - 3) Kitty did not understand; she was broken. (p. 92).
  - 4) ... I've ordered your dinner and I've invited myself. (p. 97).



5) ... Kitty found herself much alone. (p. 104).

6) It was out of the question. If she went, where could she go? (p. 105).

3. *Translate:*

a) a shrewd look (face, observer);

b) 1. In autumn and spring you should take precautions against catching a cold. In cold weather never go out bareheaded. 2. Being a shrewd man, the teacher saw at a glance that something had happened. 3. When I saw the fire, at first I was panic-stricken, then I pulled myself together and began thinking how to help the people who found themselves locked inside the house. 4. I turned that talk over and over again and came to the conclusion that I had been quite right to tell him the whole truth. 5. I had no inkling of what might have happened to her. 6. As she expected nobody at that hour and was completely absorbed in her thoughts, she was taken unawares when he suddenly appeared in the doorway. 7. He was a vain and self-assured man and maintained an obvious disdain for the customs of the local people.

### III. Questions:

1) What couldn't Kitty make out when she thought about Charlie?

2) What had Kitty hoped for before starting the journey to Mei-tan-fu?

3) Did Kitty believe that Walter might have fallen out of love with her?

4) What shocked Kitty in Mei-tan-fu and what were her first impressions of the place?

5) Waddington was the first to visit Kitty and Walter in Mei-tan-fu, wasn't he? What kind of man was he? What do you think of him?

### IV. Topics for discussion:

1. On the way to Mei-tan-fu Kitty asked herself questions. Look through the following sentences and say how you would answer;

a) ... she had never known that one could suffer so much; and she asked herself desperately what she had done to deserve it. (p. 92);

b) Did you cease to love a person because you had been treated cruelly? (p. 94).

c) Was it possible that his love had left him (Walter) entirely? Was it possible that he really designed her death? (p. 95).

2. Kitty's state of mind on the way to their destination.

3. Describe Mei-tan-fu as Kitty saw it on their arrival. Was it really a stricken and dangerous place?

**V. Practice in reading and translating:**

Prepare the passage for a test reading: p. 91 from the beginning of Chapter XXVIII down to the end of the page. Give a literally translation of it.

**ASSIGNMENT 8**

**(Chapters XXXV – XXXVIII, p.p. 106 – 119)**

**I. Active vocabulary:**

trait; to deserve; to be worth (doing); blunder; cunning (adj.); well-bred (adj.); to take a risk; to come to the conclusion; to cause; to hesitate; difference; to swear by.

**II. Exercises:**

1. *Match a word combination with its definition:*

a) do smb. a service; know all official ropes; give smb. credit; put on no frills; avenge oneself on smb.; get used to smth.; get rid (rid) of smth.

1) to have experienced smth., so that it no longer seems surprising, difficult, strange;

2) to do smth. to help someone;

3) to know how to deal with a system;

4) to do smth. to hurt or punish someone because they have harmed or offended you;

5) approval or praise that you give to someone for something they have done;

6) to remove something or someone that is bad or harmful from a place, organization, etc.;

7) to try to behave in a natural way, without showing your high position or high rank.

b) *Make up your own sentences with these word combinations.*

2. *Recall the episodes from the chapters under discussion in which the active vocabulary is employed.*

3. *Look through the pairs of synonyms and recall the episodes in which you came across them. Make up sentences with both synonyms:*

to be (become) silent	- to be taciturn
to go for a walk	- to go for a stroll
to ignore smb.	- to flout
to give a frightened cry	- to give a startled cry
to move	- to stir

### **III. Questions:**

- 1) Why do you think Kitty brought the conversation round to Charlie?
- 2) In what manner did she speak about Townsend?
- 3) What did Waddington think of Townsend as a person?
- 4) How did Waddington explain Charlie's popularity? Why was he sure that Townsend would get on?
- 5) Who did Charlie have to be grateful to for his steady position in the Colony?
- 6) What was the most unpleasant part of the conversation for Kitty? Why did she feel bitter?
- 7) What were the consequences of the conversation? (Chapter XXXVI).
- 8) What kind of person was Waddington? How did he look upon life? How did China affect him?

### **IV. Topics for discussion:**

1. Discuss the change in Kitty's attitude to Townsend.
2. Why do you think Walter had been unpopular in Hong-Kong and why it was different in Mei-tan-fu?
3. Do you regard Walter as a hero?

### **V. Practice in reading and translating:**

1. Read and translate the passage on p. 117 from "I respect him ... .." down to "You'd better ask him".

### **VI. Give a brief summary of the chapters under discussion.**

## **ASSIGNMENT 9**

### **(Chapters XXXIX – XLIII, p.p. 113 – 133)**

#### **I. Active vocabulary:**

indiscreet (adj.); to be aware of; grave (adj.); appraisal; to form an opinion of; to come to one's rescue; to obey (obedience); to be short of; to make room; austere (adj.); amiable (adj.).

## II. Exercises:

1. *Note the use of the active vocabulary in these word combinations and sentences, translate them into Russian:*

a) an indiscreet word (question, phrase, appraisal, act); a look of appraisal, a cold appraisal, a silent appraisal, a word of appraisal, appraising eyes (exclamation, words); to demand obedience, to command obedience, to show obedience, to enjoy obedience; to obey discipline, to obey in silence, to show disobedience, to resent disobedience; obedient servants, disobedient children (schoolboys, people); an austere face (man, life, manner, residence); an amiable glance (reception, smile, chap);

b) 1. The mountaineers were caught in a storm, and there was nobody to come to their rescue. 2. He was an amiable chap, quite unable to ask indiscreet questions. 3. The austere surroundings helped us to form an opinion of their earlier inhabitants. 4. A grave look of appraisal turned on the boy made him blush. 5. His face was grave as he told them about the accident. 6. She was a very obedient child and always did what she was told to. 7. Were you aware that your son had difficulties at school? 8. There's not enough room in the fridge for all that food. 9. I'm a little short of money at the moment, could I borrow from you some?

2. *Recount the episodes from the chapters under discussion in which the active vocabulary is employed.*

3. *Make up your own sentences with the following word combinations:*

to be aware of, to form an opinion of, to come to one's rescue, to be short of, to make room.

## III. Questions:

1) What did Waddington tell Kitty about the life of the nuns in the convent?

2) How did Waddington compare Protestants (the English) and Catholics (the French)?

3) Why was Kitty's going through Mei-tan-fu shocking?

4) What was Kitty touched by as soon as they found themselves in the convent and were met by a nun?

5) Why was the Mother Superior friendly to Waddington though she didn't approve of his excessive drinking?

6) What was the most impressive feature of the Mother Superior's appearance?

7) What were the traits of her character which Kitty was able to notice and guess?

8) What rooms of the convent were Kitty and Waddington shown, what impression of them did they get and what was going on in the rooms?

9) How could you compare the Mother Superior's attitude to the Chinese younger girls with that of Kitty's?

10) What impression did the chapel make on Kitty and why did she find it hideous and vulgar?

11) What did the Mother Superior think of Walter and his family life? How did he treat the Chinese babies?

12) What feeling did Kitty experience when she was leaving the convent?

#### **IV. Topics for discussion:**

1. Waddington speaks to Kitty about the convent. Why was he, not Walter, chosen the bearer of a message to her?

2. Speak about the people and things that struck Kitty at the convent. Dwell about the things Kitty learned about her husband.

#### **V. Practice in reading aloud and translating:**

1. Read and translate the passage on p. 121 from "When they leave France ..." down to the end of the paragraph.

2. Translate the passage on p.p. 122 – 123 from "The street was narrow and winding ..." down to the end of the paragraph.

### **ASSIGNMENT 10**

#### **(Chapters XLIV – XLVII, p.p. 133 – 143)**

##### **I. Active vocabulary:**

to set (put) smth. in order; to be willing (unwilling) to do smth.; to think well (highly) of smb.; immense (adj.); to be (feel) jealous of, (jealousy- n); to be (get) accustomed to; contempt; curious (adj.), curiosity (n); to be homesick (homesickness); to be (feel) ashamed; impertinent (adj.); to occur to; to despise; to blame smb. for.

## II. Exercises:

1. *Translate the following sentences with the active vocabulary into Russian:*

1) Uncle Bob put his business affair in order before he died. 2) I told them I was perfectly willing to help. 3) I had always known that he felt disrespect towards my cousin, so I was greatly surprised when he said he thought highly of him. 4) Why are you so jealous of his success? 5) I'm not accustomed to get up so early. 6) His contempt for his fellow students was quite obvious. 7) I'm curious about the book she is supposed to be writing. 8) Whenever she found herself a long way from her home, she began to feel homesick. 9) You ought to be ashamed of yourself - treating your mother like that. 10) The question about her age was quite impertinent. 11) The possibility that she might be wrong never occurred to her. 12) If he fails his exams, he'll only have himself to blame. 13) An immense amount of money and time has been put into finding a cure.

2. a) *Say which of the definitions is more suitable for the meaning of the word in the chapters under discussion:*

jealous: 1) feeling angry and unhappy because someone has something you would like to have; 2) feeling angry and unhappy because someone is showing interest in another person:

contempt: 1) a feeling that someone or something is not important and deserves no respect; 2) a complete lack of fear towards smth. difficult or dangerous;

curious: 1) wanting to know about smth.; 2) strange or unusual;

b) *Find the sentences with these words in the book; read and translate them;*

c) *Make up your own sentences with either of the meaning.*

3. *Recount the episodes in the chapters under discussion where the active vocabulary is employed.*

4. *Whom do these words belong to and what were the circumstances under which they were said:*

1) "It is not a sight that one would wish to see";

2) "Of course all business is at a standstill";

3) "It's very kind of her. I shouldn't have thought she was aware of my existence".

### **III. Questions:**

- 1) What feeling did the convent, its bare rooms and corridors excite in Kitty?
- 2) Why did Kitty find the nuns' work impressive?
- 3) Why do you think Kitty felt a little thrill of pride of Walter?
- 4) What feelings did Kitty experience when she thought of Walter's tenderness?
- 5) Did Kitty's thoughts of Walter change her opinion of Charlie? Did she stop loving him?
- 6) What were the relationships between Kitty and Walter at that period of their life in Mei-tan-fu?
- 7) What do you think made Kitty frank when talking to Walter?
- 8) How did Kitty explain to herself Walter's having forced her to go to Mei-tan-fu?
- 9) What did Kitty blame Walter for when she was thinking about his love?

### **IV. Topic for discussion:**

Kitty felt lonely and worthless though the nuns and the Mother Superior were friendly and even cordial to her. Why?

### **V. Passages for reading and translating:**

1. Read and translate the passage on p. 139 from "I don't know ..." down to the end of the page.
2. Translate the passage on p. 136 from "And the Mother Superior ..." down to "When she had looked ...".

## **ASSIGNMENT 11**

**(Chapters LVIII – LI, p.p. 143 – 158)**

### **I. Active vocabulary:**

reasonable (adj.); to prevent smb. from doing smth.; to restrain; sacrifice (v., n.); idle (adj.); to have (no) claim on; to put smb. in charge of; to make (much, little, no) difference; to be content; to do one's best; to keep an eye on; to bring oneself to do smth.; wicked (adj.).

## **II. Exercises:**

1. *Translate the following sentences into Russian:*

1) Be reasonable – you can't expect her to do all the work on her own. 2) He has a back injury, and I think it'll prevent him from playing in tomorrow's game. 3) I had to restrain her from running out, into the street after him. 4) It's not worth sacrificing your health for your career. 5) My parents were forever reminding me of the sacrifices they made to give me an education. 6) Surely they have a rightful claim on their father's land. 7) She is not considered to be idle, but she's been doing nothing since she returned. 8) I've been put in charge of this group of children. 9) Even if you'd tried to help, it wouldn't have made the slightest difference. 10) John is quite content to watch television for hours. 11) As long as you do your best we'll be happy. 12) Mary offered to keep an eye on the baby while we went out. 13) She couldn't bring herself to touch it as it looked disgusting.

2. *Recount the episodes from the chapters under discussion in which the active vocabulary is employed.*

3. *Use the suffix in brackets to form an antonym to the given adjective; translate the pairs of adjectives. Use them in sentences of your own:*  
credible (in), different (in), probable (im), decent (in), reasonable (un).

## **III. Questions:**

1) What impression did the Chinese and the city produce on Kitty on her way to the convent?

2) How could you describe Kitty's state when she was asked by a beggar for some cash?

3) Why did the Mother Superior look very upset that day? What was she very grateful to Sister Francis Xavier for?

4) What was the purpose of Kitty's coming to the convent? What kind of work was she put in charge of?

5) What made Kitty feel dissatisfied with her work at first?

6) What did Kitty learn about Mr. Waddington's private life?

## **IV. Practice in reading and translating:**

1. p. 150, from the beginning of chapter XLIX down to the words "Before there was one child that ..." p. 151.



## V. Give a brief summary of the chapters under discussion.

### ASSIGNMENT 12

(Chapters LII – LVII, p.p. 159 – 178)

#### I. Active vocabulary:

to distract one's mind; to love to distraction; to regain one's spirits; to abandon; to do smth. for smb's sake; to put up with; to be seized with horror (terror, panic, etc.); to be overwhelmed with joy; vindictive (adj.); morbid (adj.); consolation; to long for; to lie (lied, lied); to go through; to betray; petty; sensitive (adj.); to throw everything to the winds; to be a blow.

#### II. Exercises:

1. *Recount the episodes from the chapters under discussion in which the active vocabulary is employed.*

2. *Give definitions using an English-English dictionary:*

to regain one's spirits, to be overwhelmed with joy, petty, to distract one's mind.

3. *Translate into Russian:*

a) a sensitive child (girl, plant, flower, skin); sensitive to blame (beauty, charm, cold, the sun, gossip); a petty man (snob, trouble, offence); petty vindictiveness (snobbery, wickedness, feelings, regulations);

b) 1) Don't let any petty feelings come between us. 2) The rumour had it that I had been too sensitive to your criticism. Don't believe it, it was somebody's wicked tongue, no more. 3) When I read the story, I was seized with horror. 4) The story runs that a young girl loved a boy to distraction and when she was ready to throw everything to the winds for his sake, she encountered him with another girl in the street. It was a mortal blow to her vanity. To distract her mind, she married another man, old enough to be her father, to find out later that the girl was her boy's aunt. A charming story, isn't it? I could hardly regain my spirits for laughing my head, off after reading it. Love is blind. 5) Fearing further attacks, most of the population had abandoned the city. 6) I don't know how you put up with their constant quarrelling. 7) He was suddenly overwhelmed by a strong feeling of his insignificance. 8) After the divorce Joan's ex-husband

became increasingly vindictive. 9) He wanted to know all the morbid details of the accident. 10) It was some consolation for me to know that I had only failed by 2 %. 11) Patsy longed for some excitement, something new. 12) The tremor in his voice betrayed his nervousness.

4. *Paraphrase using the active vocabulary:*

- 1) When the youth became an officer, his joy knew no bounds.
- 2) The young mother loved her child madly. 3) None of the soldiers was panic-stricken at the sight of the approaching enemy. 4) Time is the best healer: in a month after the accident the girl became her former self again.
- 5) To prevent myself from thinking about my trouble, I went to the cinema.
- 6) This flower can't stand the sunshine, it is too tender.

5. *Say who made these utterances and under what circumstances.*

*Comment on the feelings that prompted the utterances:*

1. "One is not even grateful to the people who love one; if one doesn't love them, they only bore one."

"I have no experience of the plural," he replied. "Mine is only in the singular."

2. "Your husband is much too busy to be troubled. In five minutes you'll be perfectly well."

3. "Am I the father?"

... "I don't know", she said.

**III. Questions and topics for discussion:**

1) Compare what Sister St. Joseph told Kitty about Waddington's private life with what he told Kitty himself. What new light does it throw on Waddington's personality?

2) Kitty feels free from Townsend. Dwell on her reaction to the discovery. What do you think helped her to regain her heart?

3) Kitty learns that she is with child. Account for her reaction. Compare with what the nuns felt about it.

4) Kitty breaks the news to Walter. Dwell on her inner struggle before she told her husband all the truth. Point out the signs of Walter's changing somewhat to her after the talk.

## ASSIGNMENT 13

### (Chapter LVII – LX, p.p. 178 – 196)

#### I. Active vocabulary:

to feel (to be) at peace; to give smb. peace of mind; to be inclined to do smth.; to resume one's work; to attach much (little, no) importance (significance) to; on occasion of; profound (adj.); to condone; on a pretext; self-control.

#### II. Exercises:

1. *Note the use of the active vocabulary in these word combinations and sentences; translate them into Russian:*

a) a profound book (idea, knowledge, investigation); an admirable woman (pilot, cook, poet, piece of advice, collection of books, quality, trait); to keep (need, lose, exercise) self-control;

b) 1. The secretary said that Mr. Brown had recovered and would resume his work the next day. 2. None of us had an inkling of what was going on behind our backs. 3. She is inclined to tell lies. 4. I cannot condone the use of violence under any circumstances. 5. People attach too much importance to economic forecasts. 6. I saw my friend in that group of strangely-dressed young people on several occasions. 7. The newcomer excited interest, and his neighbours came to see him on any pretext. 8. The old man used to say that only a clear conscience could give one peace of mind. 9. If you lose self-control at a lesson, no good will come out of your work.

2. *Give definitions using an English-English dictionary:*

to resume, to have an inkling of, profound, pretext, admirable.

3. *Read and translate the sentence from the book paying attention to the underlined word-combination; read and translate the word-combinations given after the sentence:*

a) Oh, this British self-control! There he is delighted beyond measure and when you speak to him of it he becomes quite pale;

b) self-control, self-defence, self-examination, self-possession, self-respect, self-sacrifice, self-neglect, self-satisfaction.

4. *Whom do these utterances belong to and under what circumstances were they made?*

1) “A well-bred woman does nothing which shall make people talk of her.”;

2) “... men often have a deeper feeling for their daughters than they ever have for their sons.” №

3) “There is only one way to win hearts and that is to make oneself like unto those of whom one would be loved.”

*5. Recount the episodes from the chapters in which the following sentences are used:*

1) Her restlessness had induced her immediately to resume her work.

2) Now she seemed on a sudden to have an inkling of something remote and mysterious.

3) She was astounded at the interest the nuns took of her: the sister ... on a flimsy pretext came into the room.

4) Ah, I do not know what we should have done without that admirable man.

5) She wanted him to forgive her, not for her sake any more, but for his own, for she felt that this alone could give him peace of mind.

### **III. Questions and topics for discussion:**

1) What was Kitty’s reaction to Walter’s suggestion to leave Mei-tan-fu?

2) What did Walter have to admit?

3) What did Kitty think of her love of Townsend? What was she inclined to say to Walter?

4) What did Kitty feel towards Walter during their talk?

5) Why did Kitty refuse to leave Mei-tan-fu though in Walter’s opinion it was necessary for her to do it in her condition?

6) Kitty has a cup of tea with the Manchu. Dwell on the latter’s appearance. Why was Kitty so interested in meeting the woman? What was she looking for? Did the meeting help her to find it? Comment upon Waddington’s words on the way back.

### **IV. Practice in reading aloud and translating:**

1. Read the passage on p. 179 from “I’ve been thinking about what you told me...” down to the end of the page.

2. Translate the passage on p. 181 from “He stood very still ...” down to the sentence “And after all...”.

3. Translate the passage on p. 191 from “Kitty smiled and in her ...” down to the end of the chapter.

## ASSIGNMENT 14

(Chapters LXI – LXV, p.p. 196 – 213)

### I. Active vocabulary:

to detain (to be detained); singular (adj.); to think ill of smb.; a sin; to repent of; to make amends for; to make an effort; to make arrangements.

### II. Exercises:

1. *Look at the given definitions and say which lexical unit (Active vocabulary) each of them refers to:*

a) to try hard to do something, especially something you do not want to do; b) very unusual or strange; c) the things that you must organize so that an event, a meeting etc. can happen; d) to officially prevent someone from leaving a place; e) to be sorry for something and to wish you had not done it; f) disobedience to God, or an offence against God in religious laws; g) to say you are sorry for the harm you caused and try to make things better.

2. *Translate the following sentences into Russian:*

1) I want a quick word, but I won't detain you long. 2) The local newspaper made arrangements for an interview with a famous scientist. 3) Repent of your sins and you will be forgiven. 4) The Bible says adultery is a sin. 5) It was a singular novel of an eccentric writer. 6) “Sorry for keeping you waiting. I've been detained by my boss”, she said. 7) “I know you don't like her, but you could make an effort to be polite.”

3. *Discuss the episodes from the novel where the active vocabulary is employed.*

4. *Say who and under what circumstances made these utterances:*

1) “Will you get up at once? I have something to say to you.”

2) “Why wasn't I sent for at once?”

3) “This is a pretty kettle of fish.”

4) “I have nothing to do. I am entirely in your hands.”

### **III. Questions and topic for discussion:**

- 1) What was Kitty's mind absorbed in while she was waiting for Walter coming back home to dinner that evening?
- 2) What seemed to Kitty singular when she thought of her conversations with the nuns?
- 3) Why didn't Kitty dare to tell the Mother Superior of her unhappiness and its cause?
- 4) What did Kitty think of how the Mother Superior could have taken her connexion with Townsend? Did Kitty repent of it? Why did she not regard it as wicked?
- 5) Speak about the change in her attitude to Charles and Walter. Do you think it profound?
- 6) What could, in Kitty's opinion, have given Walter peace of mind and made amend for the anguish she had caused him?
- 7) What was Kitty's first thought when Waddington and some soldiers arrived suddenly at her house?
- 8) How did Waddington explain to Kitty why she hadn't been sent for as soon as Walter was taken ill?
- 9) Walter is taken ill. Kitty comes to see the last of him. Comment on Kitty's attempts to give him peace of mind and their effects.
- 10) Walter's burial. Speak about Kitty's state of mind.

### **IV. Passages for reading aloud and translating:**

1. Read the passage on p. 200 from "She rose ..." down to the end of the page.
2. Translate the passage on p. 198 from "And the future?" down to the end of the chapter.

## **ASSIGNMENT 15**

**(Chapters LXVI – LXVIII, p.p. 213 – 225)**

### **I. Active vocabulary:**

futile; to die a martyr to; to sympathize with; to reason with; to yield; to be reluctant to do smth.

### **II. Exercises:**

1. *Give the corresponding abstract nouns and translate them:*  
futile, reluctant, wicked, petty, grave.

2. *Translate into Russian. Make up your own sentences or situations:*  
a futile action (life, attempt, effort, remark); to die a martyr to science (duty, homeland, the right cause); to be reluctant to get into a mess (to send smb. to certain death, to make a risk, to resume one's work); to yield to a temptation (a demand, order, to yield in a dispute).

3. *Recount the episodes from the novel where the active vocabulary is employed.*

4. *Use the active vocabulary applying it to situations in the chapters previously read.*

5. *Say who and under what circumstances made these utterances. What feeling and motives were they prompted by?*

1) "Have you been to a symphony concert?"

2) "Walter died of a broken heart."

3) "I wish he could have minded his own business."

6. *Discuss why these things happened or did not happen:*

1) They gave up everything, their home, their country, love, children, freedom.

2) He was actually experimenting on himself.

3) She did not want the Mother Superior to see into her heart.

4) The convent door closed for the last time behind her.

### **III. Questions and topics for discussion:**

1) Kitty's state of mind after the burial. Does it strike you as unusual under the circumstances?

2) Kitty's talk with Waddington after the burial. How did Kitty treat the nuns, their work and the way of life? What weak point did she find in their outlook? Comment upon Waddington's words about the meaning of human life?

3) Waddington breaks the news of the cause of Walter's death. How did Kitty react to it? Compare Waddington's version of the cause with Kitty's. Which was closer to the truth?

4) The Mother Superior insists on Kitty's leaving Mei-tan-fu. Why could she not understand Kitty's reluctance to go? Point out facts confirming that she liked and respected Kitty.

#### **IV. Practice in reading aloud and translating:**

1. Read and translate the passage on p. 214 from “I can’t tell you how ...” down to the end of the paragraph.

### **ASSIGNMENT 16**

**(Chapters LXIX – LXXIV, p.p. 225 – 241)**

#### **I. Active vocabulary:**

to have one’s tongue in one’s cheek; despicable (adj.); to keep out of one’s way; to degrade; fast (adj.); to misjudge; to do the right thing; to make much of smb.; to pull smb’s leg.

#### **II. Exercises:**

1. *Translate the following sentences with the active vocabulary into Russian:*

a) - Don’t degrade yourself by telling me lies! Your father has been complaining that you are leading a fast life. Yesterday I saw you in a company of people whom it was impossible to misjudge.

b) - Have you noticed that he has his tongue in his cheek when he speaks about his family? - It’s all the fashion nowadays to be ironical about one’s near and dear. I find it despicable.

c) - My dear Mother, why can’t you see all the futility of your effort to make a decent man of me? Whom should I keep company with if I don’t like the people you make so much of? I do keep out of their way because they bore me to death.

d) - If you are really keen on doing the right thing, ask him to join your expedition. He may be reluctant, though, to go such a long way at his age.

2. *Recount the episodes in which the active vocabulary is employed.*

3. *Make up your own sentences with the active vocabulary (not on the subject-matter of the chapters).*

4. *The following sentences are taken from the chapters under discussion. Say why these things happened or did not happen:*

1) Of course, Walter’s death had been a shock to her.

2) They would never have been happy together and yet to part would have been terribly difficult.



3) She looked forward to arriving there (in Hong-Kong) with horror.  
4) She wished that Dorothy would not show such uncontrollable emotion.

5) But when he came into the drawing-room ... she discovered that her imagination had played an odd trick on her.

### **III. Questions and topics for discussion:**

1) What were Kitty's thoughts, feelings and plans on the way to Hong-Kong?

2) What kind of freedom did she acquire and what did she appreciate most of all in it? What did she find despicable?

3) What made Kitty feel greatly surprised as soon as she arrived in Hong-Kong? Why? Do you think Dorothy knew about her husband's love affair with Kitty?

4) Comment on Townsend's manner during Kitty's stay. Find proof that he did not quite share his wife's respect for Kitty.

### **IV. Practice in reading aloud and translating:**

1. Read and translate the passage on p. 238 from "But while she took her part in the conversation, ..." down to the end of the paragraph.

## **ASSIGNMENT 17**

**(Chapters LXXV – LXXVII, p.p. 241 – 254)**

### **I. Active vocabulary:**

by chance; to keep one's company; to be capable of; insolence, insolent (adj.); to disown; morbid; to heave a sigh of relief; broadminded (adj.).

### **II. Exercises:**

1. *Give definitions of these lexical units relying on an English-English dictionary:*

compunction; to disown; morbid; broadminded; insolence.

2. *Give antonyms to these words and word combinations:*

by chance; profound; broadminded; capable; reluctant; admirable.

3. *Translate the sentences with the active vocabulary into Russian:*

1) I had always known him as a decent man and I was greatly surprised to learn by chance that he had been keeping the company of mean and very dishonest fellows. 2) She told him those hurtful words without a

shadow of compunction. 3) The meeting appeared to be very interesting, as the scientist was not only a brilliant specialist in his field of knowledge, but also a broadminded person. 4) When Mrs. Gray got all her three daughters off her hands, she heaved a sigh of relief. 5) Frankly, I'm not surprised her family disowned her, she is so wicked and insolent. 6) I think him to be a very capable person and very responsible at that, so don't be afraid to put him in charge of that job, he'll manage it all right.

4. *Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations:*

by chance; to keep one's company; to be capable of; to heave a sigh of relief.

5. *Recount the episodes from the chapters under discussion where the active vocabulary is employed.*

6. *Say who and under what circumstances made these utterances:*

1) She is one in a thousand. I should never have a moment's peace if we'd bolted.

2) It was fair game.

3) He died because of you and me.

4) Am I by any chance the father?

### **III. Questions and topics for discussion:**

1) Townsend and Kitty have a talk by themselves. Why could Townsend not do without that talk? Describe his manner and speech throughout the conversation.

2) How did Kitty regard her fall? Did she feel any compunction? Whom did she blame for it? What do you think of that? Can you justify it psychologically?

3) Kitty makes arrangements before leaving Hong-Kong. Discuss her last talk with Townsend. Compare what she had told Walter about her child's father with what she told Townsend.

### **IV. Practice in translating:**

1. Translate the passage on p. 247 from "Then, letting her face on her arms ..." down to "She would not go to dinner" on p. 248.

## ASSIGNMENT 18

(Chapters LXXV – LXXX, p.p. 254 – 269)

### I. Active vocabulary:

to take smb./smth. for granted; to break with the past; to make claims on smb.; to make a better (good) job of smth.; to have smth. in store.

### II. Exercises:

1. a) *Make a list of the word combinations you have learned while reading the novel “The Painted Veil” with the verbs:*

to get, to take, to make, to put, to come, to do, to give;

b) *Make up your own sentences (not on the subject – matter of the novel) with each word combination.*

2. *Translate the sentences into Russian:*

1) Lena had prepared for her lesson very thoroughly to make in interesting and effective and she made a really good job of it. 2) He's a very funny lad with a good sense of humour and he's always got a lot of interesting and amusing stories in store to entertain his friends. 3) Of course, your information is important and we need it, and yet I can't take it for granted without making some necessary inquiries into its sources. 4) To break with the past completely, he decided to go abroad under an assumed name.

3. *Recount the episodes from the chapters under discussion in which the active vocabulary is employed.*

4. *Recall the situations from the chapters relying on the prompts:*

1) ... he had never counted in the house and had been taken for granted ...

2) ... I make no claims on you because I'm your daughter, you owe me nothing.

3) ... I want her to take life like a free man and make a better job of it than I have.

4) She could not know what the future had in store for her ...

### III. Questions and topics for discussion:

1) Speak about the changes in the Garstin family. Account for Kitty's reaction to her mother's death. What did Mrs. Garstin's death mean for the whole family?

2) Kitty discusses her future with her father. Comment on the change in her attitude to him?

3) Re-read the closing paragraph of the novel. Do you think it is optimistic? Do you find Kitty's ideas of the future convincing?

## **ASSIGNMENT 19**

### **I. Revise the active vocabulary.**

### **II. Answer the questions:**

1) Who is the protagonist of the novel? What is the character's background? What kind of person is the main character? Who are the other characters of the novel? Specify the dynamic and the static ones. Group them into the major characters and the minor personages. Point out those who may be considered the author's mouthpiece. What stages does Kitty's spiritual evolution pass? Why does it go hand in hand with her estimation of Townsend and adultery, and her self-estimation?

2) What time span does the novel cover? Where is the scene laid? Does the text make reference to time and duration?

3) Does the plot comprise a variety of events? Are the events arranged chronologically? Are there any flashbacks to past events?

4) What is the climax of the novel? What events serve to be the climax?

5) Is the turn of events unexpected in the novel?

6) What atmosphere is conveyed by the plot? Does the plot develop slowly or quickly?

7) What can you say about the language in which the plot is written (simple, emotional or unemotional, clear, picturesque)?

8) What is the main idea of the novel?

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