

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное  
Учреждение высшего образования  
«Владимирский государственный университет имени Александра  
Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых»**

**Ионова Е.Н.**

**УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКАЯ РАЗРАБОТКА ПО КУРСУ  
«Практический курс иностранного языка (Домашнее чтение (Б. Шоу.  
Пигмалион))»**

**1-е издание**

Владимир  
Издательство ВлГУ  
2016

**УДК 43 (07)**  
**ББК 81.423.1-9**

Ионова Е.Н. Учебно-методическая разработка по курсу «Практический курс иностранного языка» (Домашнее чтение (Б. Шоу. Пигмалион) для студентов-бакалавров, обучающихся по направлению Педагогическое образование (44.03.05), профилю подготовки «История. Иностранный язык». – Владимир: ВлГУ, 2016-14 с.

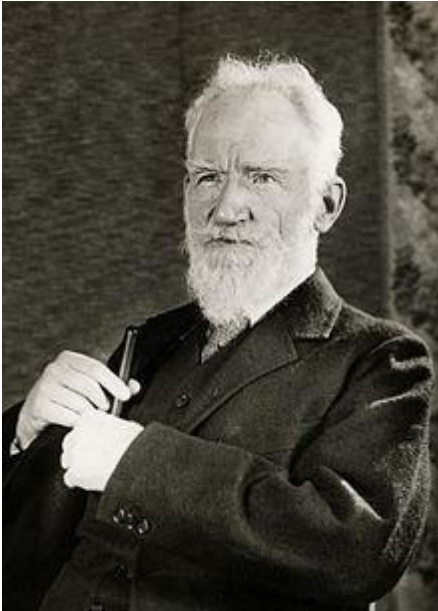
Учебно-методическая разработка по курсу «Практический курс иностранного языка» (Домашнее чтение (Б. Шоу. Пигмалион) состоит из вокабуляра, подлежащего активному употреблению в соответствии с программой, а также системы учебных заданий по книге.

Составитель: Ионова Е.Н. старший преподаватель кафедры второго иностранного языка и методики обучения иностранным языкам ПИ ВлГУ

Рецензент: Назарова А.О. к.ф.н., доцент кафедры английского языка ПИ ВлГУ

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**George Bernard Shaw** (26 July 1856 – 2 November 1950) was an Irish playwright and a co-founder of the London School of Economics. Although his first profitable writing was music and literary criticism, in which capacity he wrote many highly articulate pieces of journalism, his main talent was for drama, and he wrote more than 60 plays. He was also an essayist, novelist and short story writer. Nearly all his writings address prevailing social problems with a vein of comedy which makes their stark themes more palatable. Issues which engaged Shaw's

attention included education, marriage, religion, government, health care, and class privilege.

He was most angered by what he perceived as the exploitation of the working class. An ardent socialist, Shaw wrote many brochures and speeches for the Fabian Society. He became an accomplished orator in the furtherance of its causes, which included gaining equal rights for men and women, alleviating abuses of the working class, rescinding private ownership of productive land, and promoting healthy lifestyles. For a short time he was active in local politics, serving on the London County Council.

Shaw was noted for expressing his views in uncompromising language, whether on vegetarianism (branding his own pre-vegetarian self a "cannibal"), the development of the human race (his own brand of eugenics was driven by encouragement of miscegenation and marrying across class lines), or on political questions (in spite of his own generally liberal views he was not an uncritical supporter of democracy, and is even recorded as supporting, or at least condoning, the dictators of the 1930s).

In 1898, Shaw married Charlotte Payne-Townshend, a fellow Fabian, whom he survived. They settled in Ayot St Lawrence in a house now called Shaw's Corner. Shaw died there, aged 94, from chronic problems exacerbated by injuries he incurred by falling from a ladder.

He is the only person to have been awarded both a Nobel Prize in Literature (1925) and an Academy Award (1938), for his contributions to literature and for his work on the film *Pygmalion* (an adaptation of his play of the same name), respectively. Shaw turned down all other awards and honors,

including the offer of a knighthood. (Source:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_Bernard\\_Shaw](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Bernard_Shaw))

## ASSIGNMENT 1

**1. Find the meaning of the following words and word-combinations in the English-English dictionary, translate the words into Russian, and find the sentence in the text. Give your own examples.**

1. take liberties with somebody or something
2. to get chilled the bow
3. to be worse for wear
4. there is no one to be head for love or money
5. to pass somebody off as somebody
6. to come into collision with
7. to run for shelter
8. a busy body
9. to lay a charge for against somebody
10. to be nothing of the sort
11. What's the row?
12. to be tickled by something

### **2. Questions and tasks:**

1. Find the lines which show that:

- a) Elisa thinks she's in trouble.
- b) Higgins specializes in British dialects.
- c) Higgins deplors the speech of English.
- d) Higgins has great influence in the teaching abilities.
- e) A student of Indian dialects meets a student of British dialect.
- f) The chiming of the church clock serves as a reminder.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the time, place and setting of the play?
2. What is your first impression of Elisa, the flower girl?
3. What caused the row among the pedestrians taking shelter in the portico of St. Paul's Cathedral?
4. How does the note-taker win the rudeness of the by-standers?  
What declarations does the note-taker make concerning the flower girl? Do you think he is right? Why?
5. What common interests do the note-taker and the military gentleman have?

6. Why does Mr. Higgins throw a handful of change into the flower basket?

7. What sort of place is Elisa's home?

3. Translate the following sentences:

1. При переводе с одного языка на другой нельзя вольно обращаться с текстом.

2. Пошел дождь. Мы продрогли и промокли до костей, когда бежали в поисках укрытия.

3. На нем была видевшая виды шляпа, но он не расставался с нею.

4. В это время нельзя достать свежие помидоры ни за какие деньги.

5. В чем дело? Почему вы опять ссоритесь?

## ASSIGNMENT 2

**1. Find the meaning of the following words and word-combinations in the English-English dictionary, translate the words into Russian, and find the sentence in the text. Give your own examples.**

1. to keep somebody out of mischief
2. to have the face to do something
3. to bet
4. to have a good ear
5. to temp somebody
6. to take charge of somebody
7. to answer somebody back
8. a confirmed old bachelor
9. to take advantage of something
10. to be particular about something
11. to be slovenly, untidy
12. to rescue somebody from something
13. to be a credit to somebody
14. to touch somebody for some money

**2. Questions and problems to be discussed:**

1. Describe Higgins's laboratory. In what way does it reflect his tastes and occupation? How does the text characterize Professor Higgins (a few words on the appearance and manners).

2. Comment on Eliza's appearance and her way of life (...a hat with three ostrich feathers, orange, sky-blue, red, a nearly clean apron, the shoddy

coat), her dignity.

3. What is the way Eliza speaks? Correct her grammar mistakes. "Well, if you was a gentleman, you might ask me to sit down; I don't want no balmies teaching me. I've never took off all my clothes before. Now I know why ladies is so lean. One would think you was my father".

4. Eliza's speech is very vulgar. Find some examples of vulgarism low-colloquial words in her speech.

5. Compare Mr. Pickering's manners with Professor Higgins's behaviour and their attitude to Eliza.

6. Bernard Shaw is fond of paradoxes in his writings. A paradox is a statement that seems to say something opposite to common sense or the truth but which may contain a truth. Comment on the following paradoxes: "What is life but a series of inspired follies? (p.29). Time enough to think of the future when haven't any future to think of (p.33) ... do any of us understand what we are doing? (p.33). Have ever met a man of good character where women are concerned? (p. 37).

7. What were the conditions of the bet between Pr. Higgins and Colonel Pickering? (The expenses of the experiment and the lessons).

8. Say a few words about Mrs. Pearce? Is she a sensible woman? Her attitude to Eliza. Her criticism of Pr. Higgins's manners. What's a certain word Mrs. Pearce asks him not to use in Eliza's presence?

9. Your impression of the Mr. Doolittle, Eliza's father. His appearance, manner of speech. Why did he come to Wimpole Street? Comment on his phrase. "Well, what's a five-hound note to you? And what's Eliza to me?"

10. What is Mr. Doolittle's attitude to morals? Can he afford to have them? In Act 2 criticism of bourgeois morality is given; read it out and translate it.

11. Comment on the relations between father and daughter. (I never brought her up at all). (p.47).

### ASSIGNMENT 3

**1. Find the meaning of the following words and word-combinations in the English-English dictionary, translate the words into Russian, and find the sentence in the text. Give your own examples.**

1. at home day



2. to have small talk
3. to get on like a house on fire
4. to be eligible matrimonially
5. to be decent
6. to be up to date
7. to give oneself away
8. to get a bee in the bonnet
9. to get rid of somebody, something
10. to be indispensable
11. to make somebody pay through the nose
12. to be a fraud
13. to stick to one's opinion
14. to keep an eye on somebody

## **2. Questions and problems to be discussed:**

1. Describe Mrs. Higgins's drawing-room. Comment upon her social position. Her tastes, her age. What does the phrase mean: "she is long past the trouble to dress out of fashion"? (p. 52)
2. Has Eliza made any progress during the past months? Her pronunciation now is correct. What is the problem now?
3. Comment on Pr. Higgins's behavior and his manners during the conversation. Mrs. Higgins says: "I'm sorry to say that my celebrated son has no manners". Is she right?
4. What is the value of bourgeois culture? The relations of people in society. ("If people would only be frank and say what they really think) (p. 56).
5. Find the words in Eliza's speech that show her as the daughter of a dustman. What about her grammar? Comment on Mrs. Higgins's words: "She's a triumph of your art and of her dressmaker's .. but if you suppose for a moment that she doesn't give herself away in every sentence she utters, you must be perfectly cracked about her. (p.62)
6. What, to Mrs. Higgins's mind, is the problem connected with Eliza?" Why is it that she exclaims! "Oh, men! Men! Men!" (p.66)
7. Describe Eliza's appearance and her behavior at the ambassador's garden party. Why do you think their new personage, Mr. Nepommuck, is introduced into the play? What sort of danger is connected with

him?(p.67)

8. Has Eliza won or lost the bet?

9. Comment on the use of the modal verbs in the chapter:

- a) -I came on purpose - But you **mustn't** stay -I **must**.
- b) I **can't** get round your vowels.
- c) Oh! I **can't** be bothered with young women
- d) She **is to** keep to two subjects, the weather and everybody's health.
- e) You **couldn't** have come more fortunately
- f) Mrs. Higgins told me I **might** come.
- g) But it **can't** have been right for your father to pour spirits down her through at like that.
- h) Have I said anything I **oughtn't**?

Find some other examples and comment on the use of the modal verbs and their meanings.

#### ASSIGNMENT 4

**1. Find the meaning of the following words and word-combinations in the English-English dictionary, translate the words into Russian, and find the sentence in the text. Give your own examples.**

1. to be a bore
2. to do well
3. to drive somebody mad
4. Presumptuous
5. to be anxious about something
6. to lose one's temper
7. to become engaged
8. to be in a state
9. to do without somebody or something
10. to set the police after somebody
11. to have a share
12. to be intimidated
13. to chuck something
14. to have the nerve to do something
15. to provide for somebody

## **2. Questions and problems to be discussed:**

1. Why is it that Eliza's mood is almost tragic, she is brooding and silent after the party when she has just won Higgins's bet for him? Do both Higgins and Pickering pay any attention to her or her feelings after the reception? ("No more artificial duchess p. 73)
2. Comment on the attitude of both gentlemen to society, to fashionable women. What drives Mr. Higgins mad?
3. Eliza is anxious about her future, isn't she? What is the way Higgins speaks about it? (You might marry, you know, p.76). What do you think of Eliza's answer: "We were above that at the corner of Tottenham Court Road" (p.76).
4. What made Higgins lose his temper, a thing that had hardly ever happened to him before?
5. During the quarrel with Mr. Higgins Eliza is "drinking in his emotions like nectar", she is thrilling with sudden joy". When she looks in the glasses "She suddenly puts out her tongue at herself". Explain Eliza's feelings.
6. What made Eliza respond to Freddy's love? (... you don't think I'm heartless guttersnipe? P.74).
7. What do you think about Mrs. Higgins's behavior? (tell Miss Doolittle that Mr. Henry and Colonel Pickering are here. Ask her not to come down till I send for her., p.82)
8. Mr. Higgins is in a state. What facts prove it? Comment on the words he uses and his manners. Why is he helpless and can't do without Eliza?
9. Comment on Mr. Doolittle's appearance now when he is a bridegroom and is "delivered into the hands of middle class morality". What is it that he objects to? What had happened to him? What is middle class morality, according to Mr. Doolittle?
10. Read and translate Doolittle's monologues on middle class morality, (p.p. 85-86)

## **ASSIGNMENT 5**

**1. Find the meaning of the following words and word-combinations in the English-English dictionary, translate the words into Russian, and find the sentence in the text. Give your own examples.**

1. to tell stories to somebody
2. to treat somebody brutally
3. to take after one's mother or father
4. to become attached to somebody
5. to be inconsiderable
6. to let bygones be bygones
7. to make it up with somebody
8. to come into some money
9. to forgive somebody
10. to bear malice
11. to be passed over
12. to get round somebody
13. to be infatuated about somebody
14. to be dirt under one's feet

## **2. Questions and problems to be discussed:**

1. Both Mr. Higgins and Colonel Pickering sincerely believe that they hadn't treated Eliza badly or brutally. They hardly said a word to her after the ambassador's garden party. It was Eliza who threw the slippers in Mr. Higgins's face. Why then had Eliza run away from Wimpole Street?
2. Can you agree with Mrs. Higgins's explanation of Eliza's behavior? What is the way Mr. Higgins speaks to Eliza, comment upon his manners.
3. Do you like the way Eliza talks with Colonel Pickering? Comment on her vocabulary and grammar. Any changes? What are the things Eliza is thankful to Mr. Pickering for? (... the difference between a lady a flower girl is not how she behaves but she's treated).
4. Mr. Higgins is speaking of his manners ("The question is not whether I treat you rudely, but whether ever heard me treat anyone better"). Do you agree with his explanations?
5. What's that you think of Henry Higgins's words: "No use slaving for me and then saying you want to be cared for a slave? (p.96)
6. Comment on the following paradox: "Making life means making trouble. There's only one way to aping trouble; and that's killing things. Cowards, you notice, are always shrieking to have troublesome people killed" (p.97).
7. Could Eliza go back to her flower basket now, after the experiment? ("Why did you take my independence from me? (p.97.)

8. How does Mr. Higgins take the news of Freddy writing to Eliza twice or even three times a day? What is it that he thinks of Freddy. What, to Mr. Higgins's mind, is the life and love of people of the gutter? Read and translate Mr. Higgins's monologue at pages 98-99.
9. Mr. Higgins's attitude to the idea of Eliza marrying Freddy and supporting him and make something of it? To Eliza's becoming a teacher of phonetics, an assistance of that hairy-face Hungarian.
10. Comment on the phrases: "Five minutes ago you were like a millstone round my neck. Now you are tower of strength: a consort battleship" (p. 100)
11. What, to your mind, is the idea of the play "Pygmalion"? Your impressions of the play and its characters.

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