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РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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М.П. Козьма

SHORT STORIES BY MODERN ENGLISH
AND AMERICAN WRITERS

Учебное пособие по домашнему чтению
для студентов II, III курсов очной и заочной форм
обучения факультетов иностранных языков

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ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

| | |
|--|----|
| ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ | 4 |
| THE LANDLADY by Roald Dahl..... | 5 |
| THE WAY UP TO HEAVEN by Roald Dahl..... | 10 |
| MRS BIXBY AND THE COLONEL'S COAT by Roald Dahl | 15 |
| PARSON'S PLEASURE by Roald Dahl..... | 21 |
| THE CASE OF THE DISCONTENTED HUSBAND by Agatha Christie | 27 |
| INSPIRATION OF MR. BUDD by Dorothy L. Sayers | 34 |
| TOMORROW, TOMORROW AND SO FORTH by John Updike..... | 38 |
| THE DARING YOUNG MAN ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE by William Saroyan | 41 |
| LITERARY AID | 45 |

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее пособие ставит целью ознакомить студентов с некоторыми рассказами английских и американских писателей и дать материал для чтения и обсуждения на занятиях по домашнему чтению. Оно включает серию упражнений к восьми неадаптированным рассказам английских и американских писателей XX века. Рассказы интересны с познавательной точки зрения, отличаются оригинальностью и нетривиальностью сюжетных линий и охватывают широкий спектр актуальных проблем. Предполагается, что рассказ должен быть прочитан полностью, прежде чем приступить к выполнению упражнений.

Первым этапом работы является выполнение упражнений, предворяющих рассказ. В этих упражнениях вводится и первоначально закрепляется некоторый лексический минимум, который может помочь при чтении рассказа.

В книге даны упражнения на проверку понимания прочитанного, а также упражнения лексического характера, целью которых, с одной стороны, является расширение словарного запаса студентов, а с другой — выполнение этих упражнений заставляет студентов неоднократно обращаться к тексту рассказа, что способствует лучшему пониманию и закреплению прочитанного.

Пособие рассчитано на студентов 2—3 курсов факультетов иностранных языков и всех лиц, находящихся на продвинутом этапе изучения английского языка.

THE LANDLADY by Roald Dahl

Task I. Find in the text, translate and remember the following vocabulary. Be ready to reproduce the episodes from the story where these words or word combinations are used:

to take sb in
to pick up
briskly; briskness
to peel (from)
swanky
dachshund ['dæksənd], ['dɑ:kʃ,hʌnd]
decent
on the other hand
congenial
rapacious
kippers
to dither about
to make up one's mind
queer
a jack-in-the-box
to make sb do sth
compulsion
desire
to charge
to reduce (the charge) just a tiny bit
to take off one's hat
to step over the threshold
dotty
to be swamped with sb/sth
to be inclined to do sth
choosey
on the off-chance
bedspread
to pop into
to break a law

to appear/seem
to be (slightly) off one's rocker
generous
to get over
to trot downstairs
it rings a bell
to glance down at the book
as a matter of fact
a frisky horse
to heave a sigh
to be positive
to sip
a whiff
to give up
to emanate
pickled walnuts
to puzzle one's head
a blemish
to stare straight ahead
to stuff a pet
to pass away
to care for

Task II. Explain the following sentences: 1. But the air was deadly cold and the wind was like a flat blade of ice on his cheeks. 2. The handsome white facades were cracked and blotchy from neglect. 3. A pretty little dachshund was curled up asleep with its nose tucked into its belly. 4. He spotted a large parrot in a cage. 5. The name itself conjured up images of watery cabbage. 6. Each word was like a large black eye staring at him through the glass. 7. The door swung open and a woman was standing there. 8. But this dame was like a jack-in-the-box. 8. Now, the fact that his landlady appeared to be slightly off her rocker didn't worry Billy in the least. 9. In one ear and out the other, that's me, Mr Weaver. 10. There is nothing more tantalizing than a thing like this which lingers just outside the

borders of one's memory. 11. She seemed to have lapsed into another of her silences.

Task III. *Translate into Russian, transcribe and pronounce the following words, use them in the sentences of your own.*

Dachshund; swanky; congenial; rapacious; queer; to emanate; conjured up images; tantalizing; extraordinarily handsome; trilby; identical; facade; pussy-willows; congenial; almonds; fascinating; a ginger biscuit; undergraduate.

Task IV. *Give the literary translation of the extract:*

From "There were no shops in this wide street..." to "Certainly it would be more comfortable than The Bell and Dragon".

Task V. *Answer the following questions.*

1. What was the weather like in Bath?
 2. Billy had been to Bath for several times, hadn't he?
 3. What did Billy look like?
 4. What was the main characteristic of successful businessmen in Billy's opinion?
 5. What was the advantage of staying at the Bell and Dragon?
 6. Why was Billy a bit frightened of the boarding houses?
 7. Which queer thing happened to Billy when he was in the act of stepping back and turning away from the window?
 8. Why did the landlady seem to be terribly nice to Billy?
 9. Why did the landlady ask Billy to pop into the sitting-room?
 10. Were the names in the guest-book familiar to him?
 11. What kind of smell did he catch?
 12. Did Billy stay at the boardinghouse in your opinion?
- Make a possible end of the story.

Task VI. Discuss the following:

1. Do you often change your mind suddenly? Do you do it by intuition?
2. Would you feel suspicious if you were Billy? Why?
3. What do you feel if people are terribly nice?

Task VII. Translate into English:

1. Ледяной ветер обжигал щеки. Воздух был страшно холодный.
2. Как только устроишься, дай о себе знать заведующему филиалом.
3. На ковре перед камином, свернувшись калачиком, спала такса.
4. У этой прижимистой хозяйки всегда пахнет селедкой в гостинной.
5. В ту же самую минуту, он не успел даже оторвать палец от звонка, как дверь распахнулась, а за нею стояла женщина... Она была похожа на фигурку, выскочившую из коробочки.
6. Мне кажется, что у них отбоя нет от постояльцев.
7. Джону показалось, что хозяйка пансиона была с приветом, но это его ничуть не встревожило. Главным было то, что она добрая и благородная душа. Она, наверняка, потеряла сына в войну и так и не смогла пережить горе.
9. Поднос, который она держала высоко перед собой, напоминал поводья, с помощью которых она управляла резвой лошастью.
10. Джек, будь внимателен. У тебя в одно ухо влетает, из другого вылетает.
11. Роберт ужасно мучился от того, что пытался извлечь из памяти нечто такое, что, кажется, уже вспомнилось. Тем не менее, он не собирался сдаваться.
12. Время от времени он ощущал какой-то странный запах, исходивший от нее. Запах не был неприятным, а напоминал ему... Хм, трудно сказать, что он ему напоминал.

Может, так пахнут соленые каштаны? Или новая кожа? Или это запах больничных коридоров?

13. Я из всех своих любимцев делаю чучела после того, как они умирают.

14. В новом темно-синем пальто, новой коричневой фетровой шляпе, новом коричневом костюме, он чувствовал себя отлично и быстро шагал по улице.

15. Вечером там можно выпить пива, сыграть в дартс и поболтать найдется с кем, да к тому же, наверное, и дешевле. Он уже раза два останавливался в гостинице, и ему там понравилось.

Task VIII. *Make up a situation using the following words and word combinations:*

to be (slightly) off one's rocker

to break a law

on the off-chance

to be inclined to do sth

to stuff a pet

to puzzle one's head

to give up

to be positive

to heave a sigh

queer

to make up one's mind

rapacious

swanky

to charge

to make sb do sth

compulsion

to reduce (the charge) just a tiny bit

Task IX. *Retell the story in details.*

THE WAY UP TO HEAVEN by Roald Dahl

Task I. Find in the text, translate and remember the following vocabulary. Be ready to reproduce the episodes from the story where these words or word combinations are used:

in other respects
to twitch
annoying / to annoy
apprehension
to grow into a serious obsession
to flutter and fidget about
to emerge
to increase sb's misery (by keeping waiting unnecessarily)
to inflict a nasty little torture
to drive sb into hysterics
to intensify sb's suffering
foible
to serve sb loyally
to be aware of sth
to torment consciously
bustling
to supervise (these operations)
to keep telling
to persuade sb to do sth
to insist on doing sth
a great yearning / to yearn to do sth
to dote on sb
to be disloyal to sb
to consent
diminutive
dapper
to bear an astonishing resemblance (to)
to watch smb closely.
to cancel the flight
pick up the mail

to thicken (about fog)
to be in a rage
to peer through the window
to make out sth
to crawl on and on
to be stuck
disconsolate (passengers)
to push one's way through
to postpone temporarily
to clear (about weather)
nightmare
be terrified
to prevent smb from doing sth
in the end
to be on the point of doing sth
to leave for (the club)
at one's disposal
to make a fuss
to have an anxious day
to approach sth/sb
confound it
to spot
a paper-wrapped box
can't help (noticing)
rebellious (Irish mouth)
to slide the key into the keyhole
to spring to life again
to withdraw the key from the door
to alter
to carry a note of authority
to be a trifle breathless (with sth)
to settle upon sb (about calmness, depression etc.)
in the flesh
to overstay one's time
to overtip a porter/a waiter
to make sure

oppressive (about atmosphere)
odour
to investigate a rumour
to confirm a suspicion.
to dial a number

Task II. *Translate into Russian, transcribe and pronounce the following words, use them in the sentences of your own.*

Torment, bustling, supervise, persuade, yearning, consent, diminutive, cancel, disconsolate, postpone, disposal, anxious, paper-wrapped, rebellious, alter, odour, rumour, suspicion

Task III. *Give the literary translation of the extract:* from “ALL her life, Mrs Foster had had an almost pathological fear of missing a train...” to “...if her husband didn’t come out of his study soon and get ready”.

Task IV. *Answer the following questions:*

1. Where is Mrs Foster going when the story starts?
2. Why is she nervous and anxious?
3. Why is she upset with her husband?
4. Why was the flight postponed?
5. Why did she return home?
6. How did her husband make her anxious the following morning?
7. What crucial decision did she finally make?
8. How did she feel about being in Paris and why?
9. What does the following phrase tell us: “...there was a faint and curious odour in the air that she had never smelled before”? What happened to Mr Foster?
10. What were Mrs Foster’s feelings at the end of the story?

Task V. *Discuss the following:*

1. Was Mrs Foster right to want to live in Paris? Should husbands and wives always go away together?

2. Do you think Mr Foster was right to say to his wife: “Everything you do you seem to want to make a fuss about it?” Why do you think he said it?

3. Do you sympathize or not with Mrs Foster? Do you think she should go to prison? Do you understand why she let her husband die?

4. What do you think Mrs Foster hears as she stands at the front door just before leaving for the airport the second time?

4. What do you think Mrs Foster will do now?

5. One of the characters in this story is always very worried about being late. How is your sense of time? When do/don't you worry about being late?

6. Look up the word **butler** in your dictionary. What are a butler's main duties?

Task VI. List five ways in which Mr Foster delays his wife on her two journeys to the airport.

Task VII. Compare the behaviour of Mr and Mrs Foster when they are leaving for the airport for the first time.

Task VIII. Who is being described in questions (a) and (b) and who is speaking to whom in questions (c) – (g)

(a) She began walking up and down the hall and whenever the butler came by, she asked him the time.

(b) He walked down the stairs slowly, pausing halfway to look at the sky.

(c) ‘I warned Mr Foster that you must leave at 9.15.’

(d) ‘I’m just going to wash my hands.’

(e) ‘Well ... how was Paris?’

(f) ‘I must have left it in my bedroom.’

(g) ‘Isn’t your husband travelling with you?’

Task VIII. In your own words, say what you think has happened to Mr Foster.

Task IX. Translate into English:

1. Удивительно, как у некоторых людей обыкновенная вещь, вроде боязни опоздать на поезд, перерастает в навязчивую идею.

2. Более тридцати лет она служила мужу преданно и верно.

3. Француз не очень-то интересовал миссис Фостер, а вот дочь она обожала и, кроме того, истосковалась по трем своим внукам.

4. Чем дальше они ехали, тем больше туман сгущался, и теперь она видела только край дороги и полоску травы, тянувшейся вдоль нее.

5. — Да, — сказал он. — Ваш рейс временно отложен. Но, пожалуйста, не уходите. Мы ожидаем, что погода в субботу минуту улучшится.

6. Однако по дороге ты могла бы забросить меня в клуб.

7. Однако, будучи преданной женой, она не задержалась дольше положенного времени. Ровно через шесть недель она отослала телеграмму мужу и села в самолет на Нью-Йорк.

8. Однако она была необычайно спокойна и не переборщила с чаевыми носильщику, который помог ей отнести багаж к такси.

9. Атмосфера царила гнетущая, и в воздухе чувствовался какой-то слабый странный запах, прежде неизвестный.

10. Всю свою жизнь миссис Фостер почти патологически боялась опоздать на поезд, самолет, пароход и даже в театр.

11. Она увидела своих внуков, и в реальности они оказались еще более красивыми, чем на фотографиях.

12. — У тебя усталый вид, — сказал мистер Фостер. — Ты, должно быть, переволновалась сегодня.

13. — Это просто глупо, — сказал он. — В твоём распоряжении огромный дом.

14. Она боялась, что тем или иным способом он пометает ей отправиться во Францию.

15. Муж как раз собирался в клуб. Трубку он снял сам. Она сообщила ему новости и спросила, есть ли дома еще кто-нибудь.

Task X. Give synonyms or paraphrase the following words and word combinations:

In reality; a piece of information that may or may not be true; a feeling that something awful might happen; move lightly and quickly; make constant, small movements in an annoying way; a state of extreme panic, anger or excitement; to cause extreme pain or unhappiness; a strong desire; love very much; very small; move one's head at an angle; look like; unhappy, disappointed; able to be used at any time for any purpose; nervous, worried; find out about something

Task XI. Retell the story in details.

MRS BIXBY AND THE COLONEL'S COAT by Roald Dahl

Irish Sweep* (*also Irish Sweepstake*) — a sweepstake on the results of certain major horse races, authorized since 1930 by the government of the Republic of Ireland in order to benefit Irish hospitals. It is the largest international lottery.

Task I. Find in the text, translate and remember the following vocabulary. Be ready to reproduce the episodes from the story where these words or word combinations are used:

lucrative (process)

to bring satisfactory rewards

to rely upon sb
not to be deterred in the slightest by smth
to be eager to do smth
to take to (huddling)
a sense of disillusionment
to comfort sb
deceitful
lecherous
jiggery-pokery
to be a cuckold
to turn the tables
be flabbergasted
stupefied
humiliated
defeated
to take a little comfort from smth
fatuous
to be in search of solace
to make an average income
vigorous
to accepted the arrangement good-naturedly
so far so good
in the background
on the outskirts of town
to encumber
to console oneself by doing sth
without a hitch
to grow bored with sth/sb
to look ravishing
beyond measure
to succeed in doing sth
to burrow underneath the tissue paper
to take one's breath away
mink
to be just too wonderful for words
right out of the blue
miss smb enormously.

What you lose on the swings you get back on the roundabouts
to fold the letter
to overlook sth
a pawnbroker
to pawn sth
to redeem
to be broke
bristly
to smell of horseradish
to be too ridiculous for words
prognathous jaw
to catch a glimpse of sth
fatuous self-fertilizing flowers
dandelion
to do the donkey work
to burn oneself out
a pawn ticket
to be worth claiming
to be liable to get cheated
to get so worked up about sth
to occur to smb
to swoon
to keep smb in suspense
mangy looking skins

Task II. *Translate into Russian, transcribe and pronounce the following words, use them in the sentences of your own:*

Lucrative, reward, disillusionment, deceitful, lecherous, jiggery-pokery, cuckold, flabbergasted, stupefied, humiliated, fatuous, solace, vigorous, outskirts, encumber, ravishing, burrow, horseradish, prognathous, self-fertilizing, dandelion, suspense, mangy, tranquillizers, manoeuvre, Colonel, alliance

Task III. *Give the literary translation of the extract: from*
“As it turned out, however, the aunt was little more than...” to

“...to suffer the finicky precise ministrations of those clean pink hands”.

Task IV. Answer the following questions:

1. Why has divorce become a lucrative process in America?
2. Who is called the dirty dog in the story? Why?
3. What was Nits Bixby’s attitude to her husband? What did she compare him with?
4. Mrs Bixby says that she feels “a sort of eternal patient, someone who dwelt in the waiting room”. What does this tell us about their married life?
4. Did Nits Bixby love the Colonel?
5. The coat didn’t suit Nits Bixby, did it?
6. What did she finally decide to do with it? Why?
7. Why didn’t she go to the pawnbroker with her husband?
8. Nits Bixby liked the neckpiece even more than the coat, didn’t she?
9. Why was Nits Bixby going to kill the pawnbroker at first?
10. Does it depend on whether you are male or female when it comes to taking sides with either Mr or Mrs Bixby? Which side would you take?
11. Do you think that Mr Bixby knew about his wife’s affair with the Colonel?
12. What do you think is the relationship between Mr Bixby and Miss Pulteney?
13. After Mrs Bixby reads the Colonel’s note, she experiences a variety of feelings that the author captures in single words and short sentences. Is this style of writing effective? Make a list of her changing emotions.

Task V. Find words in the story to show that these statements are false:

- (a) Mrs Bixby goes to see the Colonel twice a month.
- (b) Mrs Bixby is disappointed by the Colonel’s letter.
- (c) Aunt Maude is very rich.

- (d) Pawnbrokers never give people the full value of the goods they exchange.
- (e) Mrs Bixby likes the way her husband dresses.
- (f) Mr Bixby does not think his wife will be pleased with the present from the pawnbroker's.

Task VI. Write questions for these answers.

- (a) To visit a gentleman known as the Colonel.
- (b) A mink coat.
- (c) Fifty dollars.
- (d) On the seat of her taxi.
- (e) Because she doesn't want him to recognise her.
- (f) A mink neckpiece.
- (g) To Miss Pulteney.

Task VII. Match the following words (A) with their definitions (B):

| A | B |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. lucrative | a) (of a jaw or chin) projecting |
| 2. deceitful | b) having or showing excessive |
| 3. lecherous | or offensive sexual desire |
| 4. jiggery-pokery | c) achieve the desired aim or result |
| 5. flabbergasted | d) feel ashamed and foolish by |
| 6. stupefied | injuring their dignity and pride |
| 7. humiliated | e) faint, especially from extreme emotion |
| 8. defeated | f) very beautiful |
| 9. fatuous | g) in poor condition; shabby |
| 10. ravishing | h) extremely silly, showing a lack |
| 11. prognathous | of intelligence or thought |
| 12. alliance | i) deceitful or dishonest behavior |
| 13. mangy | j) behaving in a dishonest way by making other |
| 14. to succeed | people believe something that is not true |
| in doing sth | k) extremely surprised |
| 15. to swoon | l) having been beaten in a battle or other contest |
| | m) unable to think or feel properly |
| | n) producing a great deal of profit |
| | o) a union or association formed for mutual benefit, |
| | especially between countries or organizations |

Task VIII. Translate into English:

1. Меня очень сильно поразило то, что такая богатая семья живет на окраине города.

2. Церемония вручения Оскара прошла без сучка, без задоринки. Все знаменитости были одеты с иголки и выглядели прекрасно.

3. Полковник был необычайно богат, к тому же он не был обременен ни женой, ни детьми.

4. Полковник тешит себя тем, что ездит на лошадях и охотится на лис.

5. Выиграешь в одном, в другом потеряешь.

6. В лесу мы встретили огромного, щетинистого охотника, от которого исходил слабый запах хрена.

7. Муж Джейн был маленьким, опрятным, костлявым мужчиной, от которого пахло мятными леденцами, которые он сосал ради пациентов, чтобы освежить дыхание.

8. Я не разорилась, если вас это волнует. Я просто потеряла кошелек.

9. У меня перехватило дыхание от великолепного вида на город с высоты птичьего полета.

10. Зачем держать народ в напряженном ожидании? Стоит объявить имя президента немедленно.

11. Не нужно так волноваться из-за пустяков!

12. Мне и голову никогда не приходило заложить это кольцо.

13. От такой печальной новости королева упала в обморок.

14. Я увидел ее лишь на мгновение. Меня сразу поразила красота ее голубых глаз.

15. Я не хочу, чтобы ты себя так истязал работой. Ты испортишь себе здоровье.

16. Самоопыляющийся цветок вроде одуванчика является источником аллергии.

17. Известие о поражении шведов в матче за кубок мира было для нас как гром среди ясного неба.

18. Джон чувствовал, что все больше разочаровывается в работе.

19. Он все замечает и ничего не пропускает.

Task IX. *With another student, act out a conversation between Mr and Mrs Bixby the evening the story ends.*

Task X. *Write a character sketch of both husband and wife emphasizing their differences.*

Task XI. Would can replace used to when we are describing a past routine (e.g. On Sundays he *used to/would* get up early and go fishing. He *used to/would* spend the whole day by the river and in the evening *used to/would* come home with marvellous stories of the fish he had nearly caught) Find the examples of would in this story.

Task XII. *Retell the story using the vocabulary from task I.*

PARSON'S PLEASURE by Roald Dahl

Task I. *Find in the text, translate and remember the following vocabulary. Be ready to reproduce the episodes from the story where these words or word combinations are used:*

- to be on the outskirts of the village
- to draw a rough sketch
- to look dilapidated
- to release the handbrake
- to be disguised in the uniform of a clergyman
- to be struck by the idea
- to comb the countryside
- to interfere with one's work
- the impoverished rich

to gain admittance
to travel around on a labour of love
to compile an inventory of the treasures
to kick smb. out
to happen to spot something
a full sit-down Sunday dinner
lucrative business
station-wagon
to examine the property closely from the outside
to stride (strode, stridden) up the drive
fat-legged man with a belly
gentle imbecility
dog-collar — *a stiff, round, white collar that fastens at the
back and that is worn by Christian priests and ministers*
to lend smb. a rather rustic easy-going air
to smell the powerful odour
to whinny
to make a little bow
to be a sitting duck
to deliver an impassioned eulogy
to denounce the Socialists
to peer in the windows
to be in bad repair
to have two large black greyhounds on leashes
to be stumpy
a narrow corrugated brow
to have a government permit to do
to poke one's nose into smb's business
to pry into smb's cupboards or larder
to take a great fancy to smth
to strip off the paint
in a flash
a fatuous leer (on smb's) face
to compose oneself thoroughly
to peek through a little crack
coveted examples of eighteenth-century English furniture

at the most exalted period in one's career
luscious offers
to make a stir
to examine the exquisite craftsmanship
on second thoughts
to be in a long sloping copperplate hand
to make smb dizzy
to fake the fine furniture
to brush smth down with pumice-stone and oil
to bees-wax
to contemplate such knavery
to come in handy
to pushed out one's lips
to shrug one's shoulders
to haggle about a price
in a jiffy
to giggle quite uncontrollably
to save smb the trouble of doing sth

Task II. Translate into Russian, transcribe and pronounce the following words: hawthorn, cigarette, binoculars, clergyman, disguised, sinister, antique furniture, premises, obsequious, mischievous, the applause of the audience, genuine, inexhaustible, spindle, parson; inventory, imbecility, horse manure, abolition, a great guffaw of laughter, half-timbered, cowshed, alcove, honeysuckle, paterae (patera), exquisite, gauge, infinitesimal, contemptuous, undaunted, commode, template; serpentine, festoon, in no way offensive, rococo, topaz, salt ammoniac, lustre, carcass, bovine face

Task III. Give the literary translation of the extracts:
1) From "And now it was another Sunday and Mr Boggis was operating..." to "Even through the smoke of her cigarette he could smell the powerful odour of stables and horse manure that clung about her". 2) From "Mr Boggis walked out into the yard and through the gate..." to "Oh, lovely sunny summer day! Oh, glory be!"

Task IV. Write out the words connected with the furniture which are used in the story.

Task V. Find the words in the story which mean the same as:

- a) the main body of the piece of furniture
- b) people who make things look valuable in order to cheat others
- c) a chemical substance
- d) a very neat and regular style of handwriting
- e) to argue about the price of smth
- d) in a moment
- e) a more modern copy of an old work of art
- d) something which is very much wanted or desired
- e) a detailed list
- f) a speech of praise
- g) a type of dark reddish brown wood use for making furniture
- h) a title used before the name of a priest
- i) search the area thoroughly
- j) a Christian priest
- k) too willing to obey or serve
- l) the buildings where Boggis did his business
- m) unmarried woman
- n) showing strong dislike or a lack of respect
- o) a sale where people offer higher and higher prices for something until it is sold.
- p) extremely small
- q) a chain or garland of flowers, leaves, or ribbons, hung in a curve as a decoration
- r) producing a great deal of profit

Task VI. Answer the following questions:

1. Why did Mr. Boggis disguise himself in the uniform of a clergyman? Prove that people treated him in a friendly way.
2. Why didn't he visit people who were very prosperous?

3. Why did people always let Mr. Boggis into their homes?
4. Look at Mr. Boggis's visiting card. Why is it so effective?
5. Why didn't Mr. Boggis park his car near the houses?
What did Mr Boggis look like?
6. How did Mr. Boggis get into the woman's house? Why was it so easy for him?
7. What kinds of houses was he looking for?
8. Did he spot anything interesting in the next house? Did he get into it?
9. Was the next farm gorgeous?
10. Were the three farmers friendly? Describe them.
11. Why did Mr Boggis tell Rummins about a chair worth four hundred pounds?
12. Mr Boggis had a heart attack, didn't he?
13. Why was the "Chippendale" chest of draws a dealer's dream to Mr Boggis?
14. What did the Commode look like?
15. Why did Mr Boggis say he was only interested in the legs?
16. For what reasons did Mr Boggis say that the chest of drawers is a fake?
17. Why did Mr Boggis chip off the white paint from a small area on the top of the commode?
18. Why did Boggis always carry a screwdriver in his jacket pocket?
19. Was Mr Boggis in a state of euphoria when he was walking towards his car?
20. Why did Claud, Bert and Rummins saw off the legs of the chest of draws?

Task VII. Say whether the following statements are true or false. Explain why.

1. Boggis hit on the idea of how to obtain rare antique furniture purely by chance.
2. The woman of the house finally agreed to sell the chairs because she hadn't realized how valuable they were.

3. Boggis always parked some way from the houses he was going to visit in order to give himself time to consider the likelihood of finding valuable antiques in them.

4. He never visited prosperous-looking houses and farms.

5. Boggis was so excited when he saw the commode that he almost had a heart attack.

6. Boggis told Rummins that he wanted the commode for himself to keep his Bible and sermon notes on.

7. Rummins was easily convinced that the commode was only a victorian reproduction.

8. Boggis's big mistake was not to tell them that he had a station-wagon.

Task VIII. Discuss the following:

1. Do you think most antique dealers are honest? Do they make too much money? Have you ever bought anything for a lot of money? What was it? Why did you buy it?

2. What's this story about? Greed? Stupid people? May be it is about something else? What

3. Do you think this story is funny or tragic? Why?

4. What is the moral of the story?

5. Should the story have given us Mr Boggis's reaction when he returned to collect the chest-of-drawers or is it better for the reader to be left to imagine it?

6. Do you think Boggis will continue his scheme

Task IX. Make up a conversation between Mr Boggis and Rummins when he returns to find that the legs have been sawn off.

Task X. Translate into English:

1. На окраине деревни было много ветхих домов.

2. Неожиданно Джону пришла в голову мысль, что этот толстоногий коротышка с круглым животом будет изображен на обложке его журнала. Он тут же сделал предварительный набросок.

3. Этот старинный дом в неисправном состоянии. Боюсь, что нам потребуется разрешение правительства.
4. Джек решил не заглядывать в окна дома, так как на цепи были две серые охотничьи борзые.
5. Хорошенько подумав, он сказал, что подделывать старинную мебель будет прибыльным делом.
6. Больше всего на свете он желал заполучить образцы английской мебели XVIII века.
7. Майк соскреб со стула краску и тут же понял, что не зря прочесывал местность.
8. Вы случайно не заметили автомобиль универсал, когда ехали сюда? — Знаю лишь, что ни один водитель не получил разрешения на въезд.
9. Передевшись в костюм священника, он разъезжал по своим бескорыстным делам.
10. Не вмешивайтесь в мою работу, а то я вышвырну вас из этого дома!
11. Думаю, что эти богачи, доведенные до нищеты, не будут вам кланяться.
12. Одним из достоинств безупречной репутации является то, что никогда не знаешь, в какой момент она может сослужить тебе службу.
13. Глупо ухмыляясь, Ричард продолжал составлять список драгоценностей.

Task XI. Retell the story using the vocabulary from task I.

THE CASE OF THE DISCONTENTED HUSBAND by Agatha Christie

Task I. Find in the text, translate and remember the following vocabulary. Be ready to reproduce the episodes from the story where these words or word combinations are used:

- a well-tanned complexion
- to hit sth absolutely

to see eye to eye with sb
to adore/worship sb
to give sb a hint
to get (be) fed up with sth
to condole with sb (on)
in bewilderment
to adopt new tactics
to get rid of sb
understand feminine human nature
looking forward to regaining one's freedom
to win sb back
to be temperamentally unsuited
to do the trick
to be overwhelmingly in love with sb
to be afflicted with sb
to be very vague about sth
to have sb down
opulent
to fling oneself into a chair
to take sth up
to be jealous of sb
cut one's loss
a detestable creature
not to care a pin
to fling one's arms round sb
uphillwork
to be obsessed by sb
to dance attendance on smb

Task II. *Translate into Russian, transcribe and pronounce the following words, use them in the sentences of your own:* paralysis, inarticulate, explicit, prowess, beret, highbrow, consciousness, perturbed, hysterics, alternately

Task III. *Check up your comprehension of the story choosing the right variant:*

1. Mr Wade came to see Parker Pyne because
 - a) of his ill health
 - b) his wife wanted to divorce him
 - c) he felt bored and wanted to change his life

2. Mr. Wade was
 - a) ready to give divorce to his wife
 - b) very fond of his wife and unwilling to divorce her
 - c) in love with another woman

3. Mr. Wade was
 - a) good at music and art
 - b) fond of golf and tennis
 - c) interested in the opera and concerts

4. His wife was
 - a) fed up with her husband because he was a bore
 - b) madly in love with her husband
 - c) always quarrelling with him

5. Parker Pyne suggested that
 - a) Mr. Wade should start a light flirtation with another woman
 - b) Mr. Wade should give divorce to his wife
 - c) Mr. Wade should go to another country

6. Parker Pyne was sure that when Mr. Wade started a flirtation with another woman his wife
 - a) be pleased
 - b) pay no attention to it
 - c) try to win her husband back

7. Parker Pyne asked for a fee of
 - a) three hundred pounds
 - b) two hundred guineas
 - c) one hundred dollars

8. Iris Wade looked
- a) much younger than her thirty-five years
 - b) her age
 - c) a bit older than her thirty-five years

9. Sandra said that when her husband invited Miss de Sara down for the weekend she was
- a) amused
 - b) jealous
 - c) annoyed

10. Miss de Sandra found Mr. Wade
- a) very attractive to women
 - b) very boring
 - c) very good at singing

11. Miss de Sara's idea of a happy marriage was that
- a) people should share tastes and ideas with each other
 - b) husbands should stick to their wives even if they are dull
 - c) wives shouldn't mind if husbands found young and bright girls to talk to

12. Mrs. Massington was sure that
- a) the girl was in love with Reggie
 - b) the girl was trying to make Iris jealous
 - c) the girl was just amusing herself

13. Mrs. Wade was in an awful state because
- a) she saw her husband kissing Miss de Sara
 - b) she felt guilty
 - c) the man she cared for had left her

13. Mrs. Wade was in an awful state because
- a) she saw her husband kissing Miss de Sara
 - b) she felt guilty
 - c) the man she cared for had left her

14. Miss de Sara advised that
- Mr. Wade should pack and leave for London
 - he shouldn't pay any attention to his wife's behavior
 - he should keep his head
15. Mrs. Wade was furious because
- both her men were dancing attendance on Miss de Sara
 - Miss de Sara was making fun of Mr. Wade
 - her husband had left for London
16. In Parker Pyne's office Mr. Wade confessed that
- he adored Miss de Sara and wanted to marry her
 - he had greatly enjoyed acting his part
 - he felt ashamed of playing such a trick on his wife
17. Mrs. Wade said that
- she wanted to start divorce proceedings at once
 - she was grateful to Miss de Sara for making her husband happy
 - she loved only her husband and wanted him to come back to her
18. Parker Pyne admitted that
- the case was a great success
 - Miss de Sara had failed to play her part
 - the case was a failure owing to natural causes

Task IV. Give the literary translation of the extract: From "The grounds of Lorrimer Court were lovely in the afternoon sunshine..." to "She was undeniably beautiful".

Task V. Answer the following questions:

- What was one of Mr. Parker Pyne's greatest assets?
- What was his opinion of the client? Describe Mr. Wade's appearance.
- Why did Mr. Wade decide to consult Mr. Parker Pyne?

4. How did Parker Pyne classify human troubles?
5. Did Mr. Wade's wife share his interests? What was she fond of?
6. Why did she want to divorce her husband?
7. What plan did Parker Pyne suggest? Why was Parker Pyne sure that his plan would succeed?
8. How did Mrs. Wade react when her husband invited Miss de Sara to their place for the weekend? What remarks did she exchange with her friend Mrs Massington when they saw Miss de Sara?
9. Did Miss de Sara humiliate Mrs. Wade?
10. Which words of praise and flattery did she say to Mr. Wade?
11. What were Miss de Sara's ideas of marriage and divorce?
12. What conclusion did Mrs. Massington make after the girl had said a lot of flattering words to Mr. Wade?
13. What was the next step taken by Miss de Sara to show her warm feelings to Mr. Wade?
14. What was Mrs. Wade's reaction to the performance in the garden?
15. Who did she invite to Lorrimer Court? What came out of it?
16. How did Miss de Sara describe the scene that had happened on the night of her departure? Was it really the end of the case?
17. Why did Mr. Wade follow Miss de Sara to Parker Pyrie's office?
18. What scene did Mrs. Wade make in the office?
19. What did Parker Pyne write on Mr. Wade's file?

Task VI. Fill in the gaps with prepositions. Make up sentences with the expressions: be acquainted ... smb.; cut smth. ... pieces; laugh ... a manner; agree ... smth; be ... the same mind; be good ... smth.; be bored ... smth. (smb.); be fed up ... smb. (smth.); condole ... smb.; get rid ... smb.; ... the feminine point ... view; be driven ... smth.; ... one's favour; pay ...

advance; be afflicted ... smb.; care ... smb.; feel ... things;
... a lower voice; attend ... smb.; think things ...; expose smb.
... sth.; recover ... smth.; steal smth. ... smb.; be sorry ... smb.;
give smth. ...

Task VII. Render in English:

1. Роберт был высок и ладно скроен. У него был мягкий взгляд выразительных голубых глаз и загорелая кожа.

2. Вы знаете, ведь не такой уж я и интеллектуал. Я люблю поиграть в гольф или теннис. Меня не привлекают ни музыка, ни искусство; моя жена — полная мне противоположность. Она обожает живопись, оперу, концерты. Вот почему ей со мной скучно.

3. Никакая жена не перенесет самоунижение мужа. Для семьи это катастрофа. Ничего удивительного нет в том, что ваша жена хочет с вами развестись.

4. Вы превратитесь из мужа-бедолаги в настоящего соблазнителя. А ведь это совсем другое дело, согласитесь!

5. На Мэри был надет костюм пастельно-сиреневого цвета. Она казалась намного моложе своих тридцати пяти лет благодаря умело наложенному макияжу.

6. Он смущенно попросил меня пригласить Сару на уик-энд. Я не могла удержаться от смеха!

7. Женщины обычно не доверяют приятельницам своих мужей. А вы не считаете, что просто смешно ревновать мужа?

8. Джейн обняла сына и поцеловала его.

9. Я собираюсь применить новую тактику в воспитании подрастающего поколения. Вы попали в самую точку.

10. Я думаю, если я встречу с адвокатом один на один, то все получится.

11. Джек ведь обожал свою жену! Вы уверены, что он хотел избавиться от нее?

12. Я намекнул ей, что сыт по горло разговорами об ее родственниках. Ведь они отвратительные создания!

13. Священник навестил Роджеров, чтобы выразить им свои соболезнования в связи с потерей сына.

14. Я была в полном недоумении, когда узнала о свадьбе Мэри и Джека. Они совершенно не подходят друг другу по характеру. Единственное, что их объединяет, так это то, что они постоянно испытывают ревность.

15. Чтобы жить со своей женой в мире и согласии, мужу необходимо узнать и понять женскую натуру.

16. Я десять лет страдала от мужа, который говорил только о работе. Я с нетерпением жду развода и свободы.

17. Я видела, как Джейн бросилась в кресло, так как боялась упасть.

18. Она не сказала ничего конкретного о своих планах.

19. Подростки часто безумно влюблены в известных людей.

20. Кейт погостит у нас пару недель. Ты не против?

21. Писателя постоянно преследовали мысли о смерти.

22. Два молодых человека увивались за красивой и богато одетой женщиной. Она же их игнорировала.

23. Я сделаю все возможное, чтобы вернуть мужа.

Task VIII. Retell the story using the vocabulary from task I.

INSPIRATION OF MR. BUDD

by Dorothy L. Sayers

Notes:

1. 6 ft 1 or 2 — six feet one or two inches (1 foot = 12 inches=30.48 cm; 1 inch = 2.54 cm)

2. inst. — this month (a short form of ‘instant’, used only in official or business letters)

3. well on in his middle forties — between 46 and 48 years old

4. Grosvenor Place [‘grəʊvnə] — a street in London near Victoria Station

5. Whitehall — the street in London, which is near Scotland Yard, where the police headquarters stood when this story was

written. In 1967 the police headquarters were moved to new offices in Victoria Street on the Thames Embankment and the famous C.I.D. (Criminal Investigation Department) is there

6. Ostend — a seaport in Belgium

7. Old Man — a captain

8. Bond Street — a street in the fashionable West End of London

Task I. Find in the text, translate and remember the following vocabulary. Be ready to reproduce the episodes from the story where these words or word combinations are used:

to offer a reward

to be wanted by the police

dark complexion

silver-grey and abundant hair

decisive manner

to commit sth to memory

was be fascinated by sth

to catch sight of sth/smb.

to catch a brutal murderer singlehanded

to be well on in the middle forties

be fearful of losing ninepence

paunch

to be a match for smb.

to run into smb.

to dye brown (do dyeing)

a stroke of luck

to throw smb. off one's professional balance

to have a fancy for

to keep smb. overtime

to put two and two together

to be buried in the towel

to put lather in smb's eyes

to apply the dark-brown tint

professional betrayal

to hold one's tongue
to pace up and down
to tip-toe down the stairs
Strike me pink!
overpopulated world
to do smb. a favour

Task II. Translate into Russian, transcribe and pronounce the following words, use them in the sentences of your own:

Moustache, beard, fiancée, thumbnail, authoritative, limousine, lather, premature, undoubtedly, unsuccessful, abruptly, approvingly, feminine, prematurely, undoubtedly, betrayal, parlours

Task III. Give the literary translation of the extract: from "The following is the official description of William Strickland..." to "...that for a moment it quite threw him off his professional balance".

Task IV. Answer the following questions:

1. What did Mr. Budd read in the newspaper?
2. Why did Mr. Budd commit the description of the criminal to his memory?
3. What did Mr. Budd look like? Was he a match for W. Strickland?
4. Why do you think Mr. Budd's saloon
4. What did the customer say entering the saloon? What did Mr. Budd suppose? What did the customer really mean?
5. What made Mr. Budd suspect the customer? What confirmed his suspicion?
6. What was Mr. Budd's first impulse?
7. What was Mr. Budd's great inspiration?
8. How did the police catch the criminal?
9. Was Mr. Budd rewarded for his ingenious idea?
10. Why did the Duchess of Winchester want to have her hair dyed green?
11. Can Mr. Budd be considered a brave man?

Task V: Translate into English:

1. Хотя мистер Бадд очень внимательно изучил и запомнил описание, он не считал себя способным противостоять этому жестокому убийце и поймать его в одиночку.
2. Клиент хотел сбрить свои рыжие усы и бороду и покрасить в коричневый цвет преждевременно поседевшие волосы.
3. Любой человек, предоставивший сведения, которые помогут арестовать преступника, получит вознаграждение £500.
4. В магазине я натолкнулся на Брэда Питта и взял у него автограф. Это было настоящей удачей!
5. Будучи сообразительным, Мистер Бадд быстро сопоставил факты и решил, что его клиент был тем самым убийцей, которого разыскивала полиция.
6. Мистер Бадд, вы рассматриваете свой поступок как профессиональную измену? Вы жалеете об этом?
7. Боже мой! Китай настолько перенаселен, что за второго ребенка надо платить большой налог.
8. Сделай мне одолжение. Спустись на цыпочках по лестнице и подслушай, о чем говорят полицейские.
9. Ты не любишь кататься на лошадях? Ты отрастил пузо, и катание пойдет тебе только на пользу.
10. Нанесите шампунь и взбейте его в густую пену.
11. Джейн вовсе не под стать такому красавцу, как Майкл с его решительными манерами и красивым смуглым лицом.
12. Не каждый решится на профессиональное предательство ради поимки преступника.
13. Я слышал, как он расхаживал по комнате взад и вперед.
14. Джон был очарован красотой ее васильковых глаз.
15. Держи язык за зубами! Если Джек узнает об этом, это выведет его из профессионального равновесия!
16. Боюсь потерять работу. Даже когда меня задерживают на работе, я не говорю ни слова.

Task VI: Make up a story of how things might have developed if Mr. Budd had rushed out into the street for help.

Task VII: *Write a story as it might have appeared in the newspapers.*

Task VIII. *Retell the story using the vocabulary from task I.*

**TOMORROW, TOMORROW AND
SO FORTH by John Updike**

Task I. *Prepare a brief (5 min) report about the author's biography and literary work.*

Task II. *Find in the text, translate and remember the following words. Be ready to reproduce the episodes from the story where they are used:*

To stab
To linger
Face-open
Fraud
Premonition
Flaw
Diffident
To sense
To doodle
Rear
Candid
To subside
To relent
To despise
To slip
Crisp
To coin
To cradle

Remember the following expressions and reproduce the episodes with them from the story:

At a students' expense
A breach of discipline

At one's elbow
A knot of smth
Under one's nose
To undo a mistake
To force one's impression on smb
To laugh smb out
To deliver recitations
To be reduced to
To show off
To cage smth in one's hand
To put words down on paper
To crack one's knuckles

Task III. *Transcribe the following words and practice their pronunciation:*

Barometric; saucily; compromise; serene; adolescent; soliloquy; realm; aisle; chivalrous; arithmetic; recitation; trio; psychiatrist; melancholy

Task IV. *Study the following synonymic words; put them into the row beginning with the synonymic dominant. Comment on how they are used in the story:*

Giggle; laugh; titter; gasp; squeal; smile; grin; snicker; smirk

Task V. *Comment on the following phrases and sentences:*

- ...From the quality of the class's excitement Mark Prosser guessed it would rain.
- ...they were such sensitive animals. They reacted so infallibly to merely barometric pressure.
 - ...some vile secret that had to be tasted and retasted
 - ...an electricity was expressed which simple weather couldn't generate.
 - "It makes me think of cloud shadows".
 - ...pregnant with gossip.

Task VI. Discuss the story:

1. Speak on Mark Prosser: character, teaching skills, his attitude to the students.
2. Describe the atmosphere in class: students' behaviour and the teacher's ability to deal with it.
3. Compare the attitude of the students and the teacher to the lesson and the topic discussed at it.
4. Speak on the idea of 'rain' throughout the story.
5. What do you think of Mark Prosser's idea of 'love'? Did he treat Gloria's note seriously?
6. Why do you think Gloria did it with the notes to different men? Was it her own decision? Did she really love anybody?

Task VII. Render in English:

1. Подобно чутким зверушкам, они реагировали на малейшее колебание барометра.
2. Большинство повинвалось, только Питер Форрестер, торчавший в середине группы, окружавшей Глорию, остановился с ней у дверей. Он очень хотел не то рассмешить, не то поразить ее.
3. Марк не любил рыжих мужчин с белесыми ресницами, заносчивыми лицами, выгнутыми глазами и самоуверенными ртами. Сам он был шатен.
4. В этом возрасте у них ума, что у мухи.
5. Та же девица с задней парты взвизгнула от восторга. Глория положила перед собой открытую книгу так, чтобы было видно Питеру.
6. Марк и вправду на какое-то мгновение почувствовал удовлетворение. Потом до него дошло, что он работает на публику за счет ученика.
7. Марк поспешил исправить ошибку.
8. Он взглянул на Джеффри. С безразличным видом мальчик рисовал в своем блокноте какие-то каракули.
9. В его вопросе Марк прочел то, что волновало его самого в юности: предчувствие страшной истины.
10. Девица, что сидела на последней парте, красила губы.

11. И, кроме того, одно нарушение дисциплины повлекло бы за собой другое. Он медленно подошел к парте, где сидел Сежак, и потрепал его по плечу. Мальчик проснулся.

12. Столь странная просьба и простодушное признание потрясли класс.

13. Поэзия — это вам не арифметика. В ней не существует однозначных ответов. Я не желаю вам навязывать свое мнение, я здесь не для этого.

14. Поверили они ему или нет, было неясно, но так или иначе немного успокоились.

15. Марк сжался под пронзительными взглядами учеников. Казалось, что они видели его насквозь. Взглянув на себя их глазами, он вдруг понял, как нелепо он выглядел. На нем были надеты старомодные очки, руки в мелу, волосы разлохмачены. Только сейчас он неожиданно оценил их потрясающие терпение и доверчивость. Было великодушно с их стороны, что они не подняли его на смех.

16. Возможно, эта традиция и была жестокой, но так уж повелось в школе: читать выученные на память отрывки надо было у доски.

17. Алиса, как только подошла ее очередь, была совершенно парализована первой же смешной рожей, которую скорчил ей Питер Форрестер.

18. Джеффри Лангер, как обычно, выпендривался, прерывая собственное чтение заумными вопросами.

Task VIII. Comment on the title of the story.

Task IX. Retell the story.

THE DARING YOUNG MAN ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE by William Saroyan

Task I. Find in the text, translate and remember the following vocabulary. Be ready to reproduce the episodes from the story where these words or word combinations are used:

to roll sleeves
to grin at smb.
to have but smth.
with all one's might
to prove to be
to be (half) starved
at the thought of doing smth
to do some work for money
to add, to subtract, multiply, divide
to worship
to satisfy one's hunger
to gain admittance
to venture upon smth.
to pray for smb./smth. to do smth.
to be disappointed with smth.
a trifle (infirm)
this will never do
to rise in an elevator to (the seventh floor)
to be interviewed
be embarrassed
to get in touch with
conceited
humiliation; to humiliate
to be (not) available
to feel displeased at (with) smth.
owing to
to feel oneself refreshed (to refresh oneself)
to deceive
to persist in doing smth
to feel ashamed for doing smth
a miser
to become drowsy
to have a feeling of nausea
to be bewildered
there is nothing to do but (sleep)

Task II. Explain the following sentences: 1. It is only in sleep that we may know we live. 2. It was really a splendid morning: gray, cold, and cheerless, a morning for inward vigor; ah, Edgar Guest, he said, how I long for your music. 3. There was almost nothing a man could do with a penny. 4. I will purchase a motor-car, he thought. I will dress myself in the fashion of a fop, visit the hotel strumpets, drink and dine, and then return to the quiet. Or I will drop the coin into a slot and weigh myself.

Task III. Translate into Russian, transcribe and pronounce the following words, use them in the sentences of your own: trapeze; profile; spinach; unostentatiously; an employment agency; scatter-brained; pathetically; conceited; pomposity; imprecision; boulevard; bread crumbs; lithe; bewildered

Task IV. Give the literary translation of the extract: from “From a hill he saw the city standing majestically in the east...” to “...and was questioned by a thin, scatter-brained miss of fifty”.

Task V. Answer the following questions:

1. What idea flashed across the character’s mind one morning?
2. What did he find in the gutter? How could he spend the money?
3. What could the young man do if he had a job and money?
4. Did he find a job at the agency?
5. What did he feel impelled to ask the old man for?
6. Was there anything else to sell?
7. Did he admire the coin? Why? Was he going to spend it?
8. What happened to the young man?
9. What do you know about Great Depression in the USA? How is it shown in this story? What’s the message of the story?

Task VI. Paraphrase: 1. Tom is over-high opinion of himself, besides he is in the habit of causing us feel ashamed

(2). 2. As Harry's parents were very stingy, he *had to* steal money to buy the toy he wanted (2). 3. I have only one dress to suit me. But it is a bit long (2). 4. He took the risk of inviting her to the party. 5. The applicant had a meeting with the employer for formal examination. 6. She felt sleepy and sick. 7. We ask you as a favour to let the prisoner set free. 8. I feel admiration and respect for this painter. 9. Don't cause him believe that he can pass the exams without working hard. 10. Our wood supplies were found to be insufficient in the end.

Task VII. Translate into English:

1. Так не пойдет. Вы не похудеете, если каждый раз будете подниматься в лифте на второй этаж.

2. Она упорно продолжает носить эту старомодную шляпу.

3. Вопрос профессора поставил ее в тупик.

4. Она зашла подкрепиться в местное кафе. Молодой человек, сидящий за соседним столиком, смотрел на нее так, что она засмушалась.

5. Вследствие того, что Джон не мог найти оплачиваемую работу и его дети голодали, он решил просить милостыню.

6. После увольнения двери учреждения были для него закрыты.

7. Я разочаровался в Майкле. Он оказался тщеславным и скупым.

8. Красноочанная капуста доступна в любое время года.

9. На уроках математики дети делают упражнения на сложение, вычитание, умножение и деление.

10. Свяжитесь с ним немедленно и спросите, продолжает ли он настойчиво их обманывать.

11. Поскольку Джон голодал в последнее время, он мог съесть что угодно, чтобы удовлетворить голод.

12. Джон закатал рукава и со всей силой стукнул по стене.

13. Он не был доволен морским путешествием, так как на борту корабля у него была морская болезнь.

14. Чтобы получить сюда доступ, вам необходимо работать в этом учреждении.

15. Так не пойдет. Если ты еще раз унизишь этого мальчика, мне придется связаться с твоими родителями.

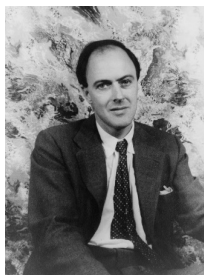
16. Ничего не оставалось делать, как отважиться на встречу с преступником, убивающим ради денег.

Task VIII. Fill in the gaps using the expressions under study: 1. He dressed and shaved, (participle I) himself in the mirror. 2. He seemed not at all as strong as he felt; he seemed a ... infirm in every part of his body. 3. In the office of the employment agency he stood waiting for his turn to (passive voice). 4. ... to the bad air in the place and to hunger, he became faint. 5. He drank almost a quart of water and felt himself ...6. He felt ill and ... for having parted with his books. 7. His mind, as if it were a separate entity, ... in articulating impertinent pleasantries about his very real physical suffering. 8. He was definitely certain that somehow he ... upon the wrong earth. 9. He saw his reflection in plate-glass windows of stores and was ... with his appearance. 10. In the gutter he saw a coin which ... to be a penny dated 1923.

Task IX. Comment on the title of the story.

Task X. Retell the story.

LITERARY AID



Roald Dahl (13 September 1916 — 23 November 1990) was a British novelist, short story writer, poet, screenwriter, and fighter pilot. His books have sold over 200 million copies worldwide.

Born in Wales to Norwegian parents, Dahl served in the Royal Air Force during the Second World War, in which he became a flying ace and intelligence officer, rising to the rank of acting wing commander. He rose to prominence in the 1940s with works for both children and adults and he became one of the world's best-selling authors. He has been referred to as "one of the greatest storytellers for children of the 20th century" His awards for

contribution to literature include the 1983 World Fantasy Award for Life Achievement, and the British Book Awards' Children's Author of the Year in 1990. In 2008, *The Times* placed Dahl 16th on its list of "The 50 greatest British writers since 1945".

Dahl's short stories are known for their unexpected endings and his children's books for their unsentimental, macabre, often darkly comic mood, featuring villainous adult enemies of the child characters. His books champion the kind-hearted, and feature an underlying warm sentiment. Dahl's works for children include *James and the Giant Peach*, *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, *Matilda*, *The Witches*, *Fantastic Mr Fox*, *The BFG*, *The Twits* and *George's Marvellous Medicine*. His adult works include *Tales of the Unexpected*.

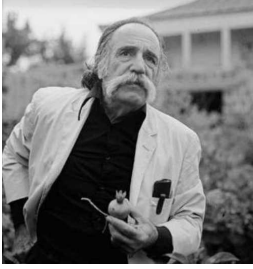


Dame Agatha Mary Clarissa Christie, Lady Mallowan (15 September 1890 — 12 January 1976) was an English crime novelist, short story writer and playwright. She is best known for the 66 detective novels and 14 short story collections, most of which revolve around

the investigative work of such characters as Hercule Poirot, Jane Marple, Parker Pyne, Ariadne Oliver, Harley Quin and Tommy and Tuppence Beresford. She wrote the world's longest-running play, a murder mystery, *The Mousetrap*. In 1971 she was made a Dame for her contribution to literature.

The *Guinness Book of World Records* lists Christie as the best-selling novelist of all time. According to Index Translation, she remains the most-translated individual author — having been translated into at least 103 languages. *And Then There Were None* is Christie's best-selling novel, with 100 million sales to date, making it the world's best-selling mystery ever, and one of the best-selling books of all time.

Most of her books and short stories have been adapted for television, radio, video games and comics, and more than thirty feature films have been based on her work.



William Saroyan (/səˈrɔɪ.ən/; August 31, 1908 — May 18, 1981) was an American dramatist and author. He was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Drama in 1940, and in 1943 won the Academy Award for Best Story for the film adaptation of his novel *The Human Comedy*.

An Armenian American, Saroyan wrote extensively about the Armenian immigrant life in California. Many of his stories and plays are set in his native Fresno. Some of his best-known works are *The Time of Your Life*, *My Name Is Aram* and *My Heart's in the Highlands*.

He is recognized as “one of the most prominent literary figures of the mid-20th century.” Stephen Fry describes Saroyan as “one of the most underrated writers of the [20th] century.” Fry suggests that “he takes his place naturally alongside Hemingway, Steinbeck and Faulkner.”



Dorothy Leigh Sayers (13 June 1893 — 17 December 1957) was a renowned English crime writer, poet, playwright, essayist, translator, and Christian humanist. She was also a student of classical and modern languages.

She is best known for her mysteries, a series of novels and short stories set between the First and Second World Wars that feature English aristocrat and amateur sleuth Lord Peter Wimsey, which remain popular to this day. However, Sayers herself considered her translation of Dante’s *Divine Comedy* to be her best work. She is also known for her plays, literary criticism, and essays.

John Hoyer Updike (March 18, 1932 — January 27, 2009) was an American novelist, poet, short story writer, art and literary critic.

Updike’s most famous work is his “**Rabbit**” series, which were recognized with the Pulitzer Prize. Updike is one of only



three authors to win the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction more than once. He published more than twenty novels and more than a dozen short story collections, as well as poetry, art criticism, literary criticism and children's books. Updike was well recognized for his careful craftsmanship, his unique prose style, and his prolificacy. He wrote on average a book a year. His fiction is distinguished by its attention to the concerns, passions, and suffering of average Americans; its emphasis on Christian theology; and its preoccupation with sexuality and sensual detail. His work has attracted a significant amount of critical attention and praise, and he is widely considered to be one of the great American writers of his time.

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