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Учебно-методическое пособие включает основной и дополнительные тексты, лексико-грамматические и речевые упражнения, список ключевых слов, словосочетаний и фразеологизмов. Оно знакомит с некоторыми оригинальными образцами английской и американской художественной литературы, а также с жизнедеятельностью известных филологов и литературоведов. Предназначено для студентов РАУ и для тех, кто стремится совершенствовать свои знания по английскому языку, а также адресовано широкому кругу читателей.

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СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОГО ПОСОБИЯ

Данное учебно-методическое пособие разработано в помощь студентам филологического факультета Российско-Армянского университета. Оно предусмотрено для практического курса английского языка на средних этапах его обучения и для самостоятельной работы. Учебно-методическое пособие состоит из 8 независимых уроков, которые включают учебный словарь, тексты, лексико-грамматические и речевые упражнения. Статьи учебного словаря дают необходимые сведения о словах: значение, сочетаемость, употребление, типичные предложные сочетания, идиомы. Лексические упражнения направлены на закрепление активной лексики урока. Тексты учебно-методического пособия знакомят студентов с образцами англо-американской литературы. Они многофункциональны, и могут быть использованы для решения одновременно нескольких задач в процессе обучения. Несмотря на богатый лексический материал, тексты легко усваиваются, кроме того, к ним прилагаются упражнения на проверку понимания изложенного материала.

Упражнения, включенные в данное пособие, предполагают, что представленные в нем грамматические нормы должны быть уже известны обучающимся, и поэтому рассчитаны на повторение и дальнейшее углубление знаний и навыков языка в незнакомом лексическом окружении и новых коммуникативных ситуациях. Упражнения на развитие навыков речи предусматривают стимулирование не только навыков говорения, но и составление рассказов для развития устной и письменной речи, а также развития творческого мышления студентов.

Разнообразные упражнения, предназначенные для дискуссий на соответствующие темы, позволяют не только активизировать лексические знания, но и выражать собственное мнение или отношение студентов к предмету беседы. К каждой теме прилагаются соответствующие пояснения, позволяющие освоить материал и выделить конкретные понятия, а также активизировать общепринятые лексические выражения. Желательно сохранять последовательность упражнений, предложенных в учебно-методическом пособии.

Упражнения, как и тексты, можно использовать для разработки диалогов, ролевых игр и дискуссий, что поможет способствовать синтезу всего пройденного материала. Включены также соответствующие упражнения для формирования навыков написания эссе и проведения реферирования текстов. Значительное внимание уделено на перевод пройденного материала.

Раздел о биографии и творчестве известных филологов охватывает информационный материал, который носит образовательно-развивающий характер и дает полезные сведения в профессиональной сфере, что может способствовать развитию общей эрудиции и пополнению знаний студентов.

Предлагаемые авторами рассказы для внеклассного чтения с объяснительным словарем и с упражнениями, безусловно, обогатят словарный запас студентов и обеспечат новые темы для дальнейших дискуссий.

Учебно-методическое пособие может быть использовано как для самостоятельного обучения, так и специалистами английского языка.

Авторы выражают глубокую благодарность рецензентам и будут признательны всем за критические замечания и пожелания.

От авторов

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WHAT IS PHILOLOGY

The term *philology* is derived from the Greek φιλολογία (*philologia*), from the terms φίλος (*philos*), meaning “love, affection, loved, beloved, dear, friend” and λόγος (*logos*), meaning “word, articulation, reason”, describing a love of learning, of literature as well as of argument and reasoning, reflecting the range of activities included under the notion of λόγος. The term changed little with the Latin *philologia*, and later entered the English language in the 16th century, from the Middle French *philologie*, in the sense of “love of literature”.

One branch of philology is historical linguistics. Similarities between Sanskrit and European languages were first noted in the early 18th century and led to the discovery of Proto-Indo-European languages. Philology's interest in ancient languages led to the study of what were in the 19th century “exotic” languages for the light they could cast on problems in understanding and deciphering the origins of older texts.

Philology also includes textual criticism, which tries to reconstruct an ancient author's original text based on manuscript copies. Higher criticism is the study of the authorship, date, and provenance of texts.

Classical philology is the philology of Greek and Classical Latin. Classical philology is historically primary, originating in European Renaissance Humanism, but was soon joined by philologists of other languages both European (Germanic, Celtic, Slavistics, etc.) and non-European (Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Chinese, etc.). Indo-European studies involve the comparative philology of all Indo-European languages.

Any classical language can be studied philologically, and indeed describing a language as “classical” is to imply the existence of a philological tradition associated with it.

Because of its focus on historical development (diachronic analysis), philology came to be used as a term contrasting with linguistics. This is due to a 20th-century development triggered by Ferdinand de Saussure's insistence on the importance of synchronic analysis, and the later emergence of structuralism and Chomskyan linguistics with its emphasis on syntax.

UNIT I

LUCK

KEY VOCABULARY

acquaint [ə'kwent], (acquaint with) – знакомиться (кем-л.); to get / become acquainted with smb. – познакомиться с кем-л.; Syn: familiarize

snatch [snætf] – хватание, схватывание; хватка; Syn: grasp

polite [pə'laɪt] – вежливый, любезный, учтивый, благовоспитанный; Syn: considerate, affable, civil, courteous, courtly, mannerly, well-behaved, well-mannered; Ant: gauche, rude

sign [saɪn] – подписывать (документ), to sign an agreement / a cheque / a contract – подписать соглашение / чек / контракт; to sign a bill into law – подписать законопроект и тем самым придать ему силу закона

mean [mi:n], (meant) – намереваться, иметь в виду; to mean business – быть готовым серьезно, а не на словах взяться за дело; to mean well – иметь добрые намерения; to mean mischief – иметь дурные намерения; Syn: intend

pass [pɑ:s] – 1. идти; проходить, проезжать; to pass unheeded / unnoticed – проходить незамеченным; to pass a mile – пройти милю; Syn: go by, go on, go past, go ahead; 2. идти, проходить, тянуться (о дороге)

refuse [rɪ'fju:z] – отвергать, отклонять; to refuse completely / outright / point-blank – решительно отказать, to refuse flatly – наотрез отказать; to refuse credence – отказать в доверии; to refuse a manuscript – отвергнуть рукопись; Syn: reject, turndown

behave [br'herv] – 1. вести себя, поступать, держаться – behave like a charlatan = behave outrageously; Syn: acquit, bear,

conduct; behave oneself – вести себя хорошо; 2. работать без перебоев (о машине)

mad [mæd] – 1. сумасшедший, ненормальный; бешеный, безумный; to fall / go / run mad – сойти с ума, обезуметь; to send / drive smb. mad – свести с ума кого-л.; Syn: insane, lunatic, maniacal, frenzied; 2. бешеный (о животном); Syn: rabid

Ex. I. Read and translate the following text paying attention to the highlighted words:

Letters in the Mail

E. Caldwell

“Love can be expressed in a myriad of different methods, but the most timeless and most treasured will always remain the classic love letter.”

Auliq Ice

Almost everybody likes to receive letters. And perhaps nobody in Stillwater liked to get letters more than Ray Buffin. But unfortunately Ray received fewer letters in his box at the post-office than anybody else.

Guy Hodge and Ralph Barnhill were two young men in town who liked to play jokes on people. But they never meant anything bad. One afternoon they decided to play a joke on Ray Buffin. Their plan was to ask a girl in town to send Ray a love letter without **signing** it, and then tell everybody in the post-office to watch Ray read the letter; then somebody was to ask Ray if he had received a love letter from a girl. After that somebody was **to snatch** the letter out of his hand and read it aloud.

They bought blue writing paper and went round the corner to the office of the telephone company where Grace Brooks worked as a night telephone operator. Grace was pretty though

not very young. She had begun working for the company many years ago, after she had finished school. She had remained unmarried all those years, and because she worked at night and slept in the daytime it was very difficult for her to find a husband.

At first, after Guy and Ralf had explained to her what they wanted to do and had asked her to write the letter to Ray, Grace **refused** to do it.

“Now, be a good girl, Grace, do us a favor and write the letter.” Suddenly she turned away. She didn’t want the young men to see her crying. She remembered the time she had got **acquainted** with Ray. Ray wanted to marry her. But she had just finished school then and had started to work for the telephone company; she was very young then and did not want to marry anybody. Time passed. During all those years she had seen him a few times but only a **polite** word had **passed** between them, and each time he looked sadder and sadder.

Finally she agreed to write the letter for Guy and Ralph and said that she would send it in the morning.

After they left the telephone office Grace thought about Ray and cried. Late at night she wrote the letter.

The next day Guy and Ralph were in the post-office at 4 o’clock. By that time there was a large crowd in the post-office. When Ray came in and saw a letter in his box he looked at it in surprise. He couldn’t believe his eyes. He opened the box, took out the blue envelope and went to the corner of the room to read it. When he finished he **behaved** like **mad**. He smiled happily and ran out of the room before Guy and Ralph had time to say anything to stop him. Ray hurried round the corner to the telephone office.

When Guy and Ralph ran into the room where Grace worked they saw Ray Buffin standing near the girl with the widest and happiest smile they had ever seen on his face. It was clear they had not spoken a word yet. They just stood in silence, too happy to worry about Guy and Ralph watching them.

Ex. II. Agree or disagree with the information given in the text:

1. Ray Buffin liked to get letters more than others in Stillwater.
2. Guy and Ralph were fond of playing jokes on people.
3. Grace Brooks was a manager of a company.
4. Grace refused to accept the boys' suggestion.
5. Ray and Grace were married long ago.
6. Grace had seen Ray many times during the years.
7. Grace was fond of writing letters at night.
8. Ray and Grace started dating after the event.
9. Guy and Ralph made a bad joke.

Ex. III. Find in the text and key vocabulary the English equivalents for the following:

Вежливый, схватка, проход, отвергать, обезуметь, вести себя хорошо, подписать соглашение, познакомиться с кем-л., наотрез отказать, быть готовым серьезно, бешеный (о животном), отклонить предложение, отказать в доверии, тянуться (о дороге), иметь добрые намерения, иметь дурные намерения, подписать законопроект и тем самым придать ему силу закона, свести с ума кого-л., проходить, решительно отказать.

Ex. IV. Match the following definitions with the words:

1. polite	a) write one's name on (a letter, card, document, etc.) to identify oneself as the writer or sender
2. snatch	b) having or showing behavior that is respectful and considerate of other people
3 acquainted	c) intend to convey or refer to (a particular thing); signify

4. behave	d) conduct oneself in a particular way
5. mean	e) to be familiar with smth or smb.
6. refuse	f) quickly seize (something) in a rude or eager way
7. mad	g) indicate or show that one is not willing to do something
8. remain	h) continue to exist, especially after other people or things have ceased to do so
9. sign	i) mentally ill; insane
10. accept	j) receive or take (something offered)

Ex. V. Insert the missing prepositions:

Lost in the Post

Part I

A. Philips

Ainsley, a post-office sorter turned the envelope 1..... and in his hands. The letter was addressed 2 his wife and had an Australian stamp.

Ainsley knew that the sender was Dicky Soames, his wife's cousin. It was the second letter Ainsley received 3 Dicky's departure. The first letter had come six months 4....., he did not read it and threw it 5..... the fire. No man ever had less reason 6..... jealousy than Ainsley. His wife was frank as the day, a splendid housekeeper, a very good mother 7..... their two children. He knew that Dicky Soames had been fond 8..... Adela and the fact that Dicky Soames had years back gone 8..... 9..... join his and Adela's uncle made no difference to him. He was afraid that someday Dicky would return and take Adela 10..... him.

Ainsley did not take the letter when he was 11..... work as his fellow-workers could see him do it. So when the working hours were 12..... he went 13..... 14..... the post-office together 15..... his fellow workers, then he returned to take

the letter addressed 16..... his wife. As the door 17..... the post-office was locked, he had to get 18..... 19..... a window. When he was getting 20..... the window the post-master saw him. He got angry and dismissed Ainsley. So another man was hired and Ainsley became unemployed.

Their life became hard; they had to borrow money from their friends.

Part II

Several months had passed. One afternoon when Ainsley came home he saw the familiar face 21..... Dicky Soames. "So he had turned 22.....," Ainsley thought 23..... himself. Dicky Soames said he was delighted to see Ainsley.

"I have missed all 24..... you so much," he added 25..... a friendly smile.

Ainsley looked 26..... his wife. "Uncle Tom has died," she explained "and Dicky has come 27..... his money".

"Congratulation," said Ainsley, "you are lucky." Adela turned 28..... Dicky. "Tell Arthur there's," she said quietly. "Well, you see," said Dicky, Uncle Tom had something over sixty thousand and he wished Adela to have half. But he got angry 29..... you because Adela never answered the two letters I wrote 30..... her 31..... him. Then he changed his will and left her money to hospitals. I asked him not to do it, but he wouldn't listen 32..... me!"

Ainsley turned pale. "So those two letters were worth reading after all," he thought 33..... himself.

34..... sometime, everybody kept silence. Then Dicky Soames broke the silence, "It's strange about those two letters. I've often wondered why you didn't answer them?" Adela got 35....., came up to her husband and said, taking him 36... the hand. "The letters were evidently lost."

37..... that moment, Ainsley realized that she knew everything.

Ex. VI. Find synonyms for the following words:

Familiarize, rabid, snatch, turn down, intend, reject, insane, acquit, affable, watch, return, receive, splendid, suddenly, turn away, unfortunate, agree, pass, polite, receive, bear, refuse, grasp, go by.

Ex. VII. Discuss and speak on the following topics and write an essay with one of them:

1. The importance of being honest.
2. The character sketch of each person in the text.
3. Opportunity seldom knocks twice.

Ex. VIII. Match the two parts of the sentences below:

1. "I do A in case B happens" usually means	a) to the fact that she had just lost her husband.
2. He worries more	b) twelve feet square, the total area is 144 square feet.
3. She gets her meat	c) I do A first because B might happen later.
4. The fact that she was foreign	d) that he had had on the day before.
5. The judge paid no attention	e) than is good for him.
6. He was wearing the same shirt	f) made it difficult for her to get a job.
7. I'd rather she had asked me	g) from the same butcher as I go to.
8. A room twelve feet by twelve feet can be called	h) before borrowing the car.

Ex. IX. Translate the following into English using the active vocabulary of the text:

1. Адвокат ознакомился с фактами по этому делу.
2. При более близком знакомстве он оказался приятным человеком.
3. Он обменялся несколькими словами с хозяином – своим старым знакомым.
4. Он немного знает статистику.
5. Они очень мало знакомы с китайской философией и историей.
6. Математика – одна из наиболее полезных ветвей классического образования.
7. Вор вырвал у женщины сумочку в тот момент, когда она собиралась сесть в свою машину.
8. Она собирается выиграть.
9. Проходите мимо, пожалуйста!
10. Я никогда не проходил мимо этого места, не вспомнив о ней.
11. Владельцы кинотеатров имеют право не пустить в зал любого человека младше 18 лет.
12. Он им ни в чем не отказывал.
13. Он раздражен из-за задержки.
14. Не злись ты так, я все улажу.
15. Я на тебя рассердился не за то, что ты мне сломал нос – я рассердился потому, что ты не извинился.
16. Полиция поставила знак, говорящий о том, что проезд закрыт.
17. Не было никаких признаков того, что вулкан начнет извержение.
18. Они не подавали признаков жизни.

Ex. X. Explain the following proverbs and set expressions:

1. Keep your eyes wide open before marriage and half-shut afterwards.
2. If it were not for hope, the heart would break.
3. Love lives in cottages as well as in courts.
4. Life is a stage, so learn to play your part.
5. If God didn't exist it would be necessary to invent him.
6. You cannot sell the cow and drink the milk.
7. Beauty lies in lover's eyes.

Ex. XI. Render the following into English. Use the words and phrases given below:**КАК Я БЫЛ ПИСАТЕЛЕМ**

Я написал свой первый рассказ и отнес в самый популярный литературный журнал. Когда я вышел из редакции в скверик, душа моя была полна радости.

Как и всякий в подобном состоянии, я мечтал о славе.

– Писатель! – раздалось за спиной.

– Писатель... – послышалось у самого уха. Кто-то тронул меня за рукав.

Невысокий лысоватый незнакомец в лоснящемся костюме ласково заглянул мне в лицо бледно-голубыми глазами.

– Все вы одинаковы, – вздохнул он. – Погружены в себя, в таинственные глубины подсознательного... Благородная профессия.

– Но я ...

– Уверяю вас – благороднейшая профессия на земле, – убежденно повторил он. – Я преклоняюсь.

Я стоял ошеломленный. Он, конечно, заметил смущенно-розовую признательность на моем лице, дружески взял под руку:

Кто такой писатель? Вся история мировой и отечественной литературы говорит, что самые прогрессивные писатели были подлинными гуманистами. Не так ли?

Щеки мои пылали, но все же я открыл было рот, чтобы возразить, что Почитатель меня явно переоценивает: написан только один рассказ...

Но он опередил меня:

– Зеленой вам улицы! – воскликнул Почитатель. – Только обещайте, как писатель всегда говорить людям правду. Правду, одну только правду, и ничего кроме правды.

– Обещаю, – ответил я. – Как писатель.

Мы обменялись понимающими взглядами, Почитатель собрался, видно, исчезнуть, но вдруг спохватился:

И еще помните: писатель должен иметь щедрое сердце. Кстати... – Он опустил глаза. – Я испытываю некоторые материальные затруднения... Вы не могли бы... На кружку пива.

How I was a writer; a popular literary magazine; an editorial office; my heart was full of joy; like anyone in this position; to dream of fame; to catch smb. by the sleeve; a shabby stranger with thinning hair; to be immersed in oneself; in the unfathomable depths of the subconscious; to be struck dumb; to take the words out of smb.'s mouth; success attend you; to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; to be in straitened circumstances; to ask smb. for the price of a beer.

Ex. XII. Do some independent essay writing on one of the following topics:

1. People attend the university for different reasons.
2. Parents are the best teachers.
3. You are given some money to either support the arts or protect the environment. Which do you think you should choose?

UNIT II THE RICH

KEY VOCABULARY

particular [pə'tɪkjələ], [pə'tɪkjulə] – редкий, особенный, специфический

genuine ['dʒenjʊn] – истинный, подлинный, неподдельный; реальный; genuine signature – настоящая подпись; Syn: veritable, actual, authentic, real, true; Ant: artificial, fake, imaginary, spurious, forged

accomplished [ə'kɒmplɪʃt] – 1. завершенный, совершенный; accomplished fact – совершившийся факт; 2. законченный, полный, совершенный; Syn: finished, complete

rendezvous ['rɒndɪvu] – свидание, встреча; to have a rendezvous with smb. – встречаться с кем-л.; to make a rendezvous with smb. – назначать свидание с кем-л.; Syn: meeting, appointment, tryst

privileged ['prɪv(ə)lɪdʒ] – 1. привилегированный, least privileged – самый обездоленный; privileged debt – первоочередной долг; 2. связанный с депутатской или дипломатической неприкосновенностью; privileged from answering questions – имеющий право не отвечать на вопросы; 3. конфиденциальный разговор – privileged communication

concession [kən'seɪʃ(ə)n] – 1. уступка; territorial concessions – территориальные уступки; tariff concessions – тарифные уступки, tax concessions – налоговые льготы; concession to public opinion – уступка общественному мнению; 2. признание (какого-л. факта); допущение, допуск; Syn: admission

exquisite [ɪk'skwɪzɪt], [ek'skwɪzɪt] – изысканный, изящный, тонкий; exquisite taste – тонкий вкус; exquisite manners – утонченные манеры; Syn: fine, graceful, polished,

refined, elegant; Ant: clumsy, coarse, common, gauche, rough, untutored, vulgar

exceptional [ɪk'sepʃ(ə)n(ə)l] – необычный, необыкновенный, исключительный, особый, редкий; exceptional circumstance – необычные обстоятельства; documents of exceptional value – документы особой ценности; Syn: unusual, special

dazzle ['dæzl] – 1. слепление, ослепительный блеск, сверкание (вызывающие потерю или притупление зрения); 2. блеск, яркость, великолепие; the dazzle of graduate brochures – глянец брошюр для выпускников; 3. слепить, ослеплять (ярким светом); 4. ослеплять блеском, великолепием; поражать, изумлять

proprietor [prə'praɪətə] – собственник, владелец; хозяин; copyright proprietor – субъект авторского права; landed proprietor – землевладелец; registered proprietor – зарегистрированный в поземельной книге собственник недвижимости; subsequent proprietor – последующий собственник, правопреемник; Syn: owner, possessor

fabulous ['fæbjələs], ['fæbjʊləs] – 1. сказочный, мифический; известный из сказок, легенд; fabulous monsters – мифические чудовища; Syn: mythical; 2. поразительный, неслыханный; fabulous rent – заоблачная квартирная плата; to earn fabulous sums of money for one's work – получать баснословные гонорары; Syn: incredible, unbelievable, astonishing

gracefully ['greɪsfəli] – грациозно, изящно, элегантно

nod [nɒd] – кивнуть головой

exclamation [ɪksklə'meɪʃ(ə)n] – 1. восклицание; exclamation point, exclamation mark – восклицательный знак; Syn: ejaculation; 2. крик, вопль

delight [dɪ'lart] – удовольствие, наслаждение, развлечение; great delight – большое удовольствие; sheer / pure delight – сплошное удовольствие; to feel delight – наслаждаться; to squeal with / in delight – визжать от восторга; to

take (a) delight in (doing) smth. – получать удовольствие от чего-л., наслаждаться чем-л.; to smb.'s delight – к чьему-л. удовольствию; Syn: enjoyment, pleasure, joy, gratification

admiration [ˌædmə'reɪʃ(ə)n] – восторг, изумление, восхищение; to arouse / win / command admiration – вызывать восторг, вызывать восхищение; to express / feel admiration – выражать восторг, высказывать восхищение; blind admiration – слепое обожание; deep / great / sincere / strong admiration – искреннее восхищение; mutual admiration – взаимное признание; to look at smb. with admiration – смотреть на кого-л. с восхищением; Syn: delight, rapture

valued ['vælju:d] – ценный; высоко оцененный; valued friend – ценный друг

dreadful ['dredf(ə)l] – страшный, ужасный, грозный, чудовищный; dreadful news – ужасные известия; Syn: terrible, horrible, formidable, awful

empress ['emprɪs] – императрица

bow [bau] – 1. гнуть, сгибать; наклонять; Syn: bend; 2. гнуться, сгибаться; наклоняться; Syn: bend, stoop; 3. Кланяться; bow one's thanks – поклониться в знак благодарности

embarrassment [ɪm'bærəsmənt], [em'bærəsmənt] – 1. затруднение; помеха, преграда, препятствие, трудность; Syn: difficulty, trouble, impediment, obstruction, encumbrance; 2. замешательство, смущение; to cause embarrassment – смущать, вызывать замешательство; to feel embarrassment – смущаться, чувствовать себя неудобно; Syn: discomposure, humiliation, mortification, shame, confusion; Ant: composure, confidence, contentment, exaltation

excitement [ɪk'saɪtmənt] – возбуждение, волнение; to arouse / create / stir up excitement – возбуждать волнение; to feel excitement about / at / over smth. – волноваться по поводу чего-л.; considerable / great / intense excitement – сильное волнение; mounting excitement – возрастающее волне-

ние; excitement builds to a climax – возбуждение достигает кульминации

insistent [ɪn'sɪst(ə)nt] – 1. настойчивый; требующий внимания или реакции; insistent demand – настоятельная просьба; 2. непрерывный, непрекращающийся; child's insistent cry – непрерывный плач ребенка

cherished – заветный; желанный

amends [ə'mendz] – возмещение, компенсация, компенсирование; to make amends to smb. for smth. – предоставить кому-л. компенсацию за что-л.; возмещать кому-л. убытки

comparatively [kəm'pærətɪvli] – сравнительно; относительно; Syn: relatively

Ex. I. Read and translate the following text paying attention to the highlighted words:

The Dinner Party

N. Monsarrat

The great advantage of speaking the truth is that you don't have to remember what you said.

Anonymous

There are still some rich people in the world. Many of them lead lives of **particular** pleasure. But rich people do have their problems. They are seldom problems of finance, since most rich people have enough sense to hire other people to take care of their worries. But there are other, more **genuine** problems. They are the problems of behaviour.

Let me tell you a story which happened to my uncle Octavian a full thirty years ago. At that time I myself was fifteen. My uncle Octavian was then a rich man. He was a charming and **accomplished** host whose villa was an accepted **rendez-**

vous of the great. He was a hospitable and most amiable man – until January 3, 1925.

There was nothing special about that day in the life of my uncle Octavian, except that it was his fifty-fifth birthday. As usual on such a day he was giving a party, a party for twelve people. All of them were old friends.

I, myself, aged fifteen, was deeply **privileged**. I was staying with my uncle at his exquisite villa, on holiday from school, and as a special **concession** on this happy day, I was allowed to come down to dinner. It was exciting for me to be admitted to such company, which included a newspaper **proprietor** of exceptional intelligence and his **fabulous** American wife, a recent prime-minister of France and a distinguished German prince and princess.

At that age, you will guess, I was dazzled. Even today, 30 years later, one may fairly admit that the company was distinguished. However, I should also stress that they were all old and intimate friends of my uncle Octavian.

Towards the end of a wonderful dinner, when dessert had been brought in and the servants had left, my uncle leant forward to admire a magnificent diamond ring on the princess's hand. She was a handsome woman. She turned her hand gracefully towards my uncle. Across the table, the newspaper **proprietor** leant across and said: "May I also have a look?" She smiled and **nodded**. Then she took off the ring and held it out to him. "It was my grandmother's – the old **empress**," she said. "I have not worn it for many years. It is said to have once belonged to Genghis Khan."

There were **exclamations** of delight and admiration. The ring **was passed** from hand to hand. For a moment it rested on my own palm, gleaming splendidly. Then I passed it on to my neighbour. As I turned away again, I saw her pass it on.

It was some 20 minutes later when the princess stood up and said: "Before we leave you, may I have my ring back?"

There was a pause, while each of us looked expectantly at his neighbour. Then there was silence.

The princess was still smiling, though less easily. She was unused to asking for things twice. The silence continued, I still thought that it could only be a practical joke, and that one of us – probably the prince himself – would produce the ring with a laugh. But when nothing happened at all, I knew that the rest of the night would be dreadful.

I am sure that you can guess the sort of scene that followed. There was the **embarrassment** of the guests – all of them old and **valued** friends. There was a nervous search of the whole room. But it did not bring the princess's ring back again. It had vanished – an **irreplaceable** thing, worth possibly two hundred thousand pounds – in a roomful of twelve people, all known to each other.

No servants had entered the room. No one had left it for a moment. The thief (for now it could only be theft) was one of us, one of my Uncle Octavian's cherished friends.

I remember it was the French cabinet minister who was most insistent on being searched, indeed, in his **excitement** he had already started to turn out his pockets, before my uncle held up his hand and stopped him. "There will be no search in my house," he **commanded**. "You are all my friends. The ring can only be lost. If it is not found" – he bowed towards the princess – "I will naturally make **amends** myself."

The ring was never found, it never appeared, either then or later.

To our family's surprise, Uncle Octavian was a **comparatively** poor man, when he died (which happened, in fact, a few weeks ago). And I should say that he died with the special sadness of a hospitable host who never gave a single lunch or dinner party for the last thirty years of his life.

Ex. II. Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true or false:

1. Nobody visited uncle Octavian.
2. Uncle Octavian was a friendly person.
3. Very ordinary people were celebrating Uncle Octavian's birthday party.
4. The guests didn't have any financial problems.
5. Uncle Octavian invited more than a dozen people.
6. The empress did not want anyone to see her ring.
7. The ring belonged to Mrs. Williams.
8. French cabinet minister refused to be searched.
9. The guests were deeply privileged people of fabulous wealth.

Ex. III. Find in the text and key vocabulary the English equivalents for the following:

Настоящая подпись, завершённый, специфический, самый обездоленный, незаменимый, обыскать, восклицания, деловая шутка, связанный с депутатской или дипломатической неприкосновенностью, территориальные уступки, утонченные манеры, документы особой ценности, ослепительный блеск, правопреемник, гостеприимный, мифические чудовища, кивнуть головой, восклицание, сплошное удовольствие, слепое обожание, взаимное признание, приказать, ценный друг, сравнительно, внушающий ужас, сгибать, замешательство, возбуждение, настоятельная просьба, желанный, предоставить кому-л. компенсацию за что-л., великолепный.

Ex. IV. Match the following definitions with the given words:

1. amends	a) a meeting at an agreed time and place
2. comparatively	b) having special rights, advantages, or immunities.
3. cherished	c) protect and care for (someone) lovingly; hold (something) dear
4. insistent	d) cause (someone) to feel very enthusiastic and eager
5. excite	e) compensate or make up for a wrongdoing
6. dreadful	f) causing or involving great suffering, fear, or unhappiness; extremely bad or serious
7. bow	g) a female emperor, the wife or widow of an emperor
8. empress	h) to a moderate degree as compared to something else; relatively
9. value	i) the regard that something is held to deserve; the importance, worth, or usefulness of something (your support is of great value)
10. rendezvous	j) bend the head or upper part of the body as a sign of respect, greeting, or shame
11. privileged	k) insisting on or demanding something; not allowing refusal

Ex. V. Find synonyms for the following words:

Authentic, complete, vulgar, tryst, admiration, exquisite, graceful, special, possessor, incredible, gratification, rapture, formidable, discomposure, relatively, mythical, value, relatively, artificial, admission, having special rights, untutored, bend.

Ex. VI. Fill in the gaps with the missing prepositions and retell the text:**Latin chess poem**

Sir William Jones was an Anglo-Welsh philologist and scholar 1..... ancient India, particularly known 2..... his proposition 3..... the existence 4..... a relationship 5..... Indo-European languages. 6..... 1763, 7..... the age of 17, Jones wrote the poem *Caissa* 8..... Latin hexameters, based 9..... a 658-line poem called “Scacchia, Ludus” published 10..... 1527 11..... Marco Girolamo Vida, giving a mythical origin 12..... chess that has become well known 13..... the chess world. He also published an English language version 14..... the poem. 15..... the poem the nymph *Caissa* initially repels the advances 16..... Mars, the god 17..... war. Spurned, Mars seeks the aid 18..... the god 19..... sport, who creates the game 20chess as a gift 21..... Mars to win *Caissa*'s favour. Mars wins her 22..... 23..... the game. *Caissa* has been since been characterized as the “goddess” 24..... chess, her name being used 25..... several contexts 26..... modern chess playing.

Ex. VII. Study the idioms below and comment on them:

1. You can judge a man by a company he keeps.
2. You may hide the fire but not smoke.
3. Never fry a fish till it's caught.

4. Nothing succeeds like success.
5. One body is nobody.

Ex. VIII. Match the two parts of the sentences below (mind the prepositions and conjunctions):

1. If you were in Boston, ...	a) till you get to the cross-roads.
2. Ask John ...	b) it's not surprising you feel ill.
3. Just keep on ...	c) we'll all meet again here at six.
4. If your mother fills in this form, ...	d) why didn't you come and see us?
5. If you get drunk every night...	e) view that the earth went round the sun.
6. Would it be all right ...	f) if he is staying tonight.
7. He disagreed with Copernicus' ...	g) I'll have her luggage taken up to her room.
8. Assuming nobody gets lost,...	h) if I came round about seven tomorrow?

Ex. IX. Translate the following into English using the active vocabulary of the text:

A.

1. Мы живем в тот век, когда зло стало обыденностью, а добродетель чем-то редким, особенным.
2. Он незауряден во многих отношениях и совершенно искренен, но, как и у всякого человека, у него есть свои особенности.
3. Она настоящий художник и автор множества детских книг.

4. Делегаты освобождены от арестов или промежуточных судебных приказов.
5. Основатели этих колледжей были людьми незаурядными.
6. Она подарила мне ослепительную улыбку.
7. Свет фар на мгновение ослепил его.
8. Обед был выше всяких похвал.
9. На ней было потрясающее платье.
10. Посмотри, как грациозно она поднимает свою величавую голову!
11. «Ты в порядке?» – спросил я. Она кивнула и улыбнулась.
12. «Работает?» – спросил он, кивнув на фортепиано.
13. Она кивком головы указала на гостиную: «Он – там».
14. Все девушки кивнули в знак приветствия и сказали: «Привет!»

В.

1. Я головой указал ему на дверь.
2. Они кивком головы попрощались с охранником.
3. К моему большому удовольствию, наши гости прибыли вовремя.
4. Он искренне восхищался ими.
5. Они возместили ему стоимость его пропавшего имущества.
6. В жизни каждого человека есть опасность возгордиться в связи с тем, что он делает.
7. Завтра я собираюсь тронуться в путь и переправиться через эти грозные Альпы.
8. Выбери дерево и согни его.
9. Годы согнули его.
10. Сосны низко склонились от ветра.
11. Все придворные поклонились королю, когда он вошел.
12. Нам было неловко за то, что это обнаружилось.
13. Я очень забочусь о своих детях, но при этом не лишаю их независимости.

14. Наши убеждения и взгляды, мы лелеяли в нашем кругу.

Ex. X. Discuss the following topics:

1. What is Human Dignity?
2. Why rich people have the passion to have more?
3. The thieves sometimes are our friends.
4. The price for trust.
5. Worth of friendship versus worth of fortune.
6. Poor people take care of the rich.

Ex. XI. Render the following into English. Use the words and phrases given below:

УЗНАЛИ...

Рассказывает Михаил Яншин, Народный артист РФ.

Однажды во время гастролей в Днепропетровске после спектакля мы с актером Колчицким зашли поужинать. Мест свободных почти не было, и нам пришлось сесть в самом центре зала. Сидим на виду у всех, как на сцене. Официантка приняла заказ и удалилась. Ждем 5 минут, 10, 15... Наконец я не выдерживаю, поворачиваюсь в сторону бархатного занавеса, куда скрылась официантка, и встречаюсь взглядом с мужчиной, сидящим за соседним столиком и очень похожим на Тараса Бульбу. Вижу, Бульба внимательно разглядывает нас, улыбается. Я поспешно отворачиваюсь и, уставившись на Колчицкого, замираю.

– Узнал тебя, – шепчет Колчицкий. – Не будь зазнайкой, улыбнись зрителю. Ведь ради них живешь и работаешь.

Я поворачиваюсь и, встретившись глазами с Бульбой, улыбаюсь ему: мол, понял, что вы узнали меня, очень рад, польщен.

Бульба поднялся и, держа в руках бокал, до краев наполненный искристым напитком, подошел к нам.

– Я вас сразу узнал, как только вы появились.

Не дожидаясь ответа и повернувшись в сторону оркестра, он громко крикнул:

– Землячки!

Мелодия оборвалась. А Бульба, глядя на нас влюбленными глазами, добавил торжественно:

– К нам пожаловали популярные московские артисты – Шуров и Рыкунин...

Mistaken identity; People's Artist of the RF; on tour; a vacant seat; to be in the limelight; to get impatient; a velvet curtain; to meet smb.'s eye; to regard closely; to become motionless; don't put on airs; to be flattered; a wineglass full to the brim; Fellow boys! Here with us are...

Ex. XII. Do some independent essay writing on one of the following topics:

1. Television and computer destroyed communication among friends and family.
2. Is it better to enjoy your money when you earn it or is it better to save for some time in the future?
3. Teenagers shouldn't have work while they are still students.

UNIT III PUBLIC IN DIFFERENCE

KEY VOCABULARY

filipino [fɪlɪ'pi:nəʊ] – 1. филиппинец, филиппинка; 2. филиппинский язык

commotion [kəməʊʃən] – гражданские волнения, беспорядки; the open commotion of workers – открытое неповиновение, протест рабочих; Syn: insurrection, unrest, tumult

rescue ['reskjʊ:] – спасать; to rescue the situation – спасти положение; Syn: salvage, save

squeezing ['skwi:zɪŋ] – сжатие; сдавливание

decent ['di:sənt] – 1. подходящий, пристойный; Syn: appropriate, apt, moral; 2. приличный, порядочный; благопристойный, скромный; сдержанный; to do the decent thing – проявить порядочность; Syn: modest, frugal

hidden ['hɪdən] – 1. скрытый, спрятанный; 2. невидимый

lavatory ['lævətəri] – 1. туалет, уборная; 2. прачечная; 3. сосуд для омовений

pounding ['paʊndɪŋ] – 1. дробление, измельчение, разбиение; 2. что-л. измельченное или раздробленное

rage [reɪdʒ] – ярость, гнев, бешенство; приступ сильного гнева; in a rage – в гневе; to express / feel rage – сердиться, гневаться; to provoke / stir up smb.'s rage – вызывать чей-л. гнев; blind rage – слепой гнев; towering / ungovernable / violent rage – дикий гнев; fit / outburst of rage – вспышка гнева; jealous rage – дикая ревность; sudden rage – внезапный приступ гнева; Syn: anger, fury

ribbon ['rɪbən] – лента, тесьма; ribbon in smb.'s hair – лента в волосах; narrow ribbon of road – узкая полоска дороги; **to ribbon** – разрывать на полоски

rush (along) [rʌʃ] – 1. бросаться, мчаться, нестись, устремляться; 2. (rush in) – врываться

chase [tʃeɪs] – гнаться, преследовать; догонять; Syn: pursue

frighten ['fraɪt(ə)n] – 1. пугать; 2. (frighten away / off) – спугнуть

thrust [θrʌst] – 1. укол, колющий удар; 2. резкое выступление (против кого-л.), выпад, колкость; 3. удар, атака, наступление; 4. толчок; Syn: push

drunkard ['drʌŋkəd] – алкоголик, пьяница; *anhabitual drunkard* – пропойца; Syn: alcoholic

scream [skri:m] – 1. пронзительно кричать, вопить, визжать; *to scream one's head off* – неистово вопить; *безостановочно кричать* (от боли, гнева и т.п.); *to scream for help* – звать на помощь; Syn: cry

scrape [skreɪp] – 1. *scrape away / off* скоблить, скрести, чистить *to scrape one's chin with a razor* – бриться; 2. обдирать, царапать; 3. (*scrape against / along*) – задевать; касаться, соприкасаться (чего-л.)

rip [rɪp] – 1. пороться, рваться; 2. *rip up* – разрезать, распарывать, рвать (одним быстрым движением); Syn: rend, tear

choke [tʃəuk] – душить, сдавливать горло; *to choke the life out of smb.* – задушить кого-л.; Syn: strangle

seek [si:k] – (*sought*), (*seek for / after*) – искать, разыскивать; пытаться найти; Syn: look for, hunt

Ex I. Read the text, translate it paying attention to the highlighted words:

The Filipino and the Drunkard

W. Saroyan

“Our true nationality is mankind.”

H.G. Wells

This loud-mouthed guy in the brown coat was not really mean, he was drunk. He took a sudden dislike to the small well-dressed Filipino and began to order him around the waiting-room, telling him to get back, not to crowd among the white people. They were waiting to get on the boat and cross the bay to Oakland. He was making a **commotion** in the waiting-room, and while everyone seemed to be in sympathy with the Filipino, no one seemed to want to come to his **rescue**, and the poor boy became very **frightened**.

He stood among the people, and this **drunkard** kept pushing up against him and saying: "I told you to get back. Now get back. I fought twenty-four months in France. I'm a real American. I don't want you standing up here among white people."

The boy kept **squeezing** politely out of the drunkard's way, hurrying through the crowd, not saying anything and trying his best to be as **decent** as possible. But the drunkard didn't leave him alone. He didn't like the fact that the Filipino was wearing good clothes.

When the big door opened to let everybody to the boat, the young Filipino moved quickly among the people, running from the drunkard. He sat down in a corner, but soon got up and began to look for a more **hidden** place. At the other end of the boat was the drunkard. He could hear the man swearing. The boy looked for a place to hide, and rushed into the lavatory. He went into one of the open compartments and bolted the door. The drunkard entered the **lavatory** and began asking others in the room if they had seen the boy. Finally he found the compartment where the boy was standing, and he began **swearing** and **demanding** that the boy comes out.

"Go away," – the boy said.

The drunkard began **pounding** on the door. "You got to come out some time," – he said. "I'll wait here till.

"Go away," – said the boy. "I've done you nothing."

Behind the door, the boy's bitterness grew to rage.

He began to tremble, not fearing the man but fearing **the rage** growing in himself. He brought the knife from his pocket.

“Go away,” – he said again. “I have a knife. I don't want any trouble.”

The drunkard said he was a real American, wounded twice. He wouldn't go away. He was afraid of no dirty little yellow-faced Filipino with a knife.

“I will kill you,” – said the boy. “I don't want any trouble. Go away. Please, don't make any trouble,” – he said earnestly.

He threw the door open and tried to rush beyond the man, the knife in his fist, but the drunkard caught him by the sleeve and drew him back. The sleeve of the boy's coat **ripped**, and the boy turned and **thrust** the knife into the side of the drunkard, feeling it **scrape** against the **ribbon**. The drunkard shouted and **screamed** at once, then caught the boy by the throat, and the boy began to thrust the knife into the side of the man many times. When the drunkard could hold him no more and fell to the floor, the boy **rushed** from the room, the knife still in his hand.

Everyone knew what he had done, yet no one moved. The boy ran to the front of the boat, **seeking** some place to go, but there was no place to go, and before the officers of the boat arrived he stopped suddenly and began to **shout** at the people.

“I didn't want to hurt him, why didn't you stop him? Is it right **to chase** a man like a rat? You knew he was drunk. I didn't want to hurt him, but he wouldn't let me go. He tore my coat and tried to **choke** me. I told him I would kill him if he wouldn't go away. It is not my fault. I must go to Oakland to see my brother. He is sick. Do you think I'm looking for **trouble** when my brother is sick. Why didn't you stop him?”

Ex. II. Read the text and decide whether the following statements are true or false:

1. There were many cozy places in the boat.
2. The little boy was looking for a place to enjoy himself.
3. The drunkard asked the boy politely to leave the boat.
4. The drunkard was a Frenchman.
5. The society was careless and didn't follow the situation.
6. The drunkard wanted Phillipino to get away from the white people.
7. The drunkard was afraid of Phillipino.
8. Phillipino couldn't find any place to hide from the drunkard.
9. The drunkard was American.
10. Phillipino and the drunkard reached California.

Ex. III. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following:

Открытое неповиновение, спасти положение, сжатие, приличный, проблема, невидимый, дробление, в гневе, лента в волосах, толпа, преследовать, резкое выступление (против кого-л.), пропойца, скоблить, рвать, разыскивать, гоняться, преследовать, скрыться, задушить кого-л., кричать, царапать, визжать, спугнуть, вонзить нож, колющий удар, пропойца, преследовать, мчаться, сдавливание, сражаться, спрятанный, гнев, беспорядки.

Ex. IV. Match the following definitions with the given words:

1. thrust	a) (of a person or animal) have severe difficulty in breathing because of a constricted or obstructed throat or a lack of air
2. scrape	b) a forceful attack or effort

3.choke	c) repeated and heavy striking or hitting of someone or something
4. pounding	d) extract (liquid or a soft substance) from something by compressing or twisting it firmly:
5. chase	e) drag or pull a hard or sharp implement across (a surface or object) so as to remove dirt or other matter
6. rage	f) conforming with generally accepted standards of respectable or moral behavior
7. decent	g) give a long, loud, piercing cry or cries expressing extreme emotion or pain
8. scream	h) a state of confused and noisy disturbance
9. commotion	i) violent uncontrollable anger
10. squeeze	j) pursue in order to catch or catch up with
11. burst	k) to give way from an excess of emotion

Ex. V. Write synonyms for the following words:

Insurrection, save, modest, fury, scrape, pursue, thrust, alcoholic, scream, rend, choke, hunt, place, bitterness, look for, tear, hunt, pursue, appropriate, apt, moral, frugal, look for, hunt, unrest, anger, push.

Ex. VI. Fill in the blanks with prepositions and retell the text:

Philology is the study of language 1..... written historical sources; it is a combination 2..... literary studies, history and linguistics.

Classical philology is the philology 3..... Greek and Classical Latin. Classical philology is historically primary, originating 4..... Pergamum and Alexandria 5..... the 4th century B.C. continued 6..... Greeks and Romans 7..... the Roman and Byzantine Empires, and eventually taken 8.....
..... European scholars 9..... the Renaissance, where it was soon joined 10..... philologist 11..... other languages both European (Germanic, Celtic, Slavistics, etc.) and non-European (Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Chinese, etc.). Indo-European studies involves the comparative philology 12..... all Indo-European languages.

Because 13..... its focus on historical development (diachronic analysis), philology came to be used as a term contrasting 14..... linguistics. This is due 15..... a 20th-century development triggered 16..... Ferdinand de Saussure's insistence 17..... the importance 18..... synchronic analysis, and the later emergence 19..... structuralism and Chomskyan linguistics 20..... its emphasis 21..... syntax.

Ex. VII. Insert the words given below into the passage:

The little 1..... town of Rio Cristalino was alive with 2..... Ravi Kirjani had been promised the hand of Sunita Moorpalani. Like the Kirjanis, the Moorpalanis were an 3..... Indian family, one of the wealthiest in the Caribbean. But while the Kirjanis were 4....., the Moorpalanis were a 5..... family. They had made their fortune in 6..... long before the collapse in 7..... prices had emptied their customers' 8..... ; and now Moorpalani stores were scattered throughout Trinidad and some of the 9..... islands. Prudently, they had 10..... into banking and insurance and as a result their influence was felt at the highest level. It was a 11..... influence, of course, never 12....., for people always said the Moorpalanis were a 13.....

family, and well above 14..... They had houses in Port-of-Spain, Tobago and Barbados, as well as in England and 15....., but their main 16..... was a magnificent, sprawling, colonial-style mansion just to the north of Rio Cristalino. The 17..... marriage would be the social in 18..... of the following year.

(Diversified, reproach, retailing, oil, benevolent, pockets, established, commercial, diplomats, respectable, gossip, other, residence, arranged, India, abused, market)

Ex. VIII. Translate the following into English using the active vocabulary of the text:

A.

1. Снова он был вовлечен в происходящие политические беспорядки.
2. Моя жизнь была спасена благодаря хорошему уходу.
3. Наши архивы спасли из огня.
4. Она была хорошо воспитана.
5. Бессмысленно злиться на несправедливое законодательство.
6. Он яростно накинулся на нас за то, что мы забыли заказать замену.
7. Город охватила эпидемия гриппа.
8. Страсть к игре захватила его безмерно.
9. Эти северные нации активизировались во всех этих частях света.
10. Ну мы сегодня и погуляем!
11. В прошлые выходные Фрэд и Мэри кайфовали у него дома.
12. Такая толпа людей устремились к автобусу, что люди едва смогли выйти из него.
13. Зачем ты ворвался, когда я разговаривал с женой? Ты мог бы сначала постучать.

14. Я гонюсь за плотью или за тенью?
15. Догони Энн и скажи ей, чтобы заодно купила яиц, раз уж она пошла в магазин.

B.

1. Сиди тихо, а то спугнешь кролика.
2. Не задирай так высоко цены, отпугнешь всех покупателей.
3. Как вы можете не обращать внимание на животное, которое воет от боли?
4. Она охрипла от крика.
5. Я соскоблил лишайник с могильной плиты.
6. Соберите сухие листья в одну кучу.
7. Машина задела бордюр.
8. Джон оторвал от книжки обложку.
9. Ветер порвал паруса в клочья.
10. Афиши с портретом непопулярного лидера были сорваны.
11. Преступники оборвали телефонные провода.
12. Собака опять изодрала утреннюю газету.
13. Человек схватил эмира за горло и задушил его.
14. В течение ста лет люди искали золото в этих горах.
15. Она видела цель; средства предстояло найти.

Ex. IX. Match the two parts of the sentences below:

1. The customer became increasingly impatient...	a) what makes up a modern life.
2. The angry father explained...	b) they didn't convert in to a more conventional style of doing business.
3. We'll be able to discuss the situation...	c) all the medicines has to be taken on schedule

4. For her health to improve...	d) allocated for speeches was actually devoted to discussion.
5. Susan won the prize last year...	e) took note of the recurring patterns of movements in the sky.
6. Even though they became extremely successful...	f) the one who tends to be the eternal baby of the family and thus often exhibits a strong sense of security.
7. At the conference most of the time ...	g) as she stood in an unmov- ing line.
8. The last-born child is....	h) thoroughly after you've submitted your report.
9. There is universal agree- ment as to exactly...	i) explicitly why his son's be- havior was unacceptable.
10. Prehistoric people most certainly...	j) and will do so again this year

Ex X. Make discussions on the topics:

1. Tolerance is a great quality.
2. The impact of public indifference.

Ex. XI. Comment on the following proverbs and sayings:

1. Patience is a flower that grows not in every garden.
2. He who would search for pearls must dive below.
3. Don't keep a dog and bark yourself.
4. A beggar's purse is bottomless.
5. Much will have more.
6. Never fry a fish until it is caught.

Ex. XII. Render the following into English. Use the words and phrases given below:

«ОТКРОЙТЕ ВАШ ЧЕМОДАН»

На мою просьбу рассказать о делах таможи последних месяцев начальник таможи столичного аэропорта Шереметьево предложил мне стать на дежурство к досмотровому окну. Так я оказался в зале прилета, на границе Советского Союза, которая проходит в трех десятках километров от центра Москвы. Пограничники проверяют документы пассажиров и, если все в порядке, разрешают им «войти» в нашу страну.

Правда, сразу в Москву не отправишься – нужно выполнить таможенные формальности, обязательные во всех странах мира. Прибывшему к нам пассажиру нужно заполнить декларацию, ответив на несколько вопросов: не ввозятся ли золото, драгоценности, валюта, оружие и т.д. Аэропорт связан со всеми континентами мира. Сотни самолетов, тысячи пассажиров и бесчисленное множество чемоданов, саквояжей, портфелей, сумок. Через залы Шереметьевской таможи проходят деловые люди, артисты, спортсмены, туристы... Среди этого огромного потока людей провозящих контрабанду – единицы.

Старший инспектор встречает пассажиров, прилетевших кабульским рейсом. Мне, не посвященному в тонкости таможенного контроля, кажется, что он недостаточно внимателен.

Но вдруг я слышу в его голосе иные нотки:

– Откройте Ваш чемодан!

Старший инспектор шепнул мне: «Убежден, что провозится контрабанда», – и предложил прибывшему пройти в соседнюю комнату.

Через минуту туда пригласили меня. Из-под портовой подкладки пиджака на стол с мелодичным звоном посыпались золотые монеты с изображением короля Георга V.

– Меня ... просили ... передать ... одному человеку, – невнятно пробормотал пассажир.

Я спросил у инспектора, почему из сотен пассажиров он обратил внимание именно на этого.

Опыт подсказал: определенная выработалась интуиция.

Your luggage, please; the Customs; the Soviet Port of Entry; an inspection table; frontier-guard; to check the documents; to fulfill certain formalities; to clear the customs; to fill in a customs declaration form; gold; jewelry; currency; firearms; a smuggler; a Customs officer; uninitiated in the subtleties of the trade; from under the lining; to spill on the table; coins with the image of King George V; a matter of experience; to develop intuition.

Ex. XIII. Do some independent essay writing on one of the following topics:

1. To what extent is the use of animals in scientific research acceptable?
2. What age is appropriate for dating?
3. Pretend you woke up one day and there were no rules. People could suddenly do whatever they wanted! Explain what the world would be like. Use your imagination!

UNIT IV LOOKING AHEAD

KEY VOCABULARY

verger ['vɜ:ɔʒə] – 1. жезлоносец (вцерковных, университетских процессиях); 2. церковный служитель

appoint [ə'pɔɪnt] – назначать, определять (время, место); назначать (на должность); договариваться; to appoint a day for the meeting (for the trial) – назначить день собрания (суда)

gown [gaʊn] – платье (женское); evening gown – вечернее платье; formal gown – официальная одежда; hospitalgown – больничный халат; wedding gown – свадебное платье

resignation [rezi'neɪʃ(ə)n] – 1. отказ от должности; уход с должности; 2. отставка; уход в отставку или на пенсию; to hand in / offer / submit / tender one's resignation – подать в отставку; to reject smb.'s resignation – отказать кому-л. в отставке; 4. покорность, смирение; уступка, согласие; Syn: patience, acquiescence, submission

vicar ['vɪk ə] – 1. приходский священник; викарий; 2. наместник; Syn: suffragan

foreman ['fɔ:mən] – мастер; бригадир; начальник цеха; working foreman – рабочий или сотрудник, выполняющий помимо своей основной работы руководящие обязанности

acquire [ə'kwɪə] – 1. обзаводиться, приобретать, покупать; Syn: get; 2. получать, приобретать; 3. овладевать; to acquire friends – приобрести друзей; to acquire distinction – приобрести известность

fulfil [ful'fɪl] – 1. выполнять; делать, исполнять, осуществлять, совершать; to fulfil the quota – выполнять норму; to fulfil a promise – выполнять обещание; Syn: perform, implement, carry out; 2. завершать, заканчивать, оканчивать; 3. удовлетворять (требованиям, условиям); To fulfil

oneself – достичь совершенства (в пределах своих возможностей)

strike [straɪk] – (struck, struck, stricken) – ударять, наносить удар, to strike smb. A blow – нанести кому-л. удар; to struck a gun from someone's hand – выбить пистолет из чьей-л. руки; to strike the gate aside – распахнуть (ударом) ворота

remark [rɪ'mɑ:k] – замечать, обнаруживать, отмечать

rough [rʌf] – 1. грубый; rough food – грубая пища; Syn: coarse; 2. неровный; Syn: bumpy, jagged, rugged, uneven; Ant: even, fine, smooth, straight; 3. дикий, необитаемый; rough-woods – дикие леса; Syn: wild. roughs seas – бурные моря; 4. суровый (о климате, погоде); Syn: turbulent; 5. неотделанный, необработанный; Syn: indelicate, uncouth, crude, unfinished; 6. черновой, в виде наброска; rough copy – черновик; rough-draft – эскиз; rough estimate – приблизительная оценка – rough and ready сделанный кое-как, на скорую руку, наспех

trouble ['trʌbl] – 1. беспокойство, волнение, тревога; to put to / give trouble – причинять беспокойство; Syn: worry; affliction, grief, perplexity, distress; 2. беда, злоключение, неприятность, горе; Syn: misfortune, calamity

invest [ɪn'vest] – инвестировать; вкладывать деньги, капитал; to invest heavily – делать крупный вклад; to invest surplus funds in stocks – инвестировать резервные фонды в государственные ценные бумаги

occur [ə'kɜ:] – происходить, встречаться, иметь место, случаться, являться, попадаться, бывать

Ex. I. Read the text, translate it paying attention to the highlighted words:

The Verger

W. S. Maugham

The most terrifying words in the English language are:

“I'm from the government and I'm here to help”.

Ronald Reagan

There had been a wedding that afternoon at St. Peter's Church, and Edward Foreman still wore his **verger's gown**. He had been verger for 16 years and liked his job. The verger was waiting for the vicar. The **vicar** had just been **appointed**. He was a red-faced energetic man and the verger disliked him. Soon the vicar came in and said: "**Foreman**, I've got something unpleasant to say to you. You have been here a great many years and I think you've **fulfilled** your duties quite satisfactorily here; but I found out a most **striking** thing the other day. I discovered to my **astonishment** that you could neither read nor write. I think you must learn, Foreman."

"I'm afraid I can't now, sir. I'm too old a dog to learn new tricks."

"In that case, Foreman, I'm afraid you must go."

"Yes, sir, I quite understand. I shall be happy to hand in my **resignation** as soon as you have found somebody to take my place."

Up to now Edward's face hadn't shown any signs of emotion. But when he had closed the door of the church behind him his lips **trembled**. He walked slowly with a heavy heart. He didn't know what to do with himself. True, he had saved a small sum of money but it was not enough to live on without doing something, and life cost more and more every year.

It **occurred** to him now that a cigarette would comfort him and since he was not a smoker and never had any in his pockets he looked for a shop where he could buy a packet of good cigarettes. It was a long street with all sorts of shops in it but there was not a single one where you could buy cigarettes.

"That's strange," – said Edward. "I can't be the only man who walks along the street and wants to have a smoke," he thought. An idea **struck** him. Why shouldn't he open a little shop there? "Tobacco and Sweets". "That's an idea," he said. "It is strange how things come to you when you least **expect** it."

He turned, walked home and had his tea.

“You are very silent this afternoon, Edward,” his wife **remarked**.

“I’m thinking,” – he said. He thought the matter over from every point of view and the next day he went to look for a suitable shop. And within a week the shop was opened and Edward was behind the counter selling cigarettes.

Edward Foreman did very well. Soon he decided that he might open another shop and employ a manager. He looked for another long street that didn’t have a tobacconist’s in it and opened another shop. This was a success too. In the course of ten years he **acquired** no less than ten shops and was making a lot of money. Every Monday he went to all his shops, collected the week’s takings and took them to the bank.

One morning the bank manager said that he wanted to talk to him.

“Mr. Foreman, do you know how much money you have got in the bank?”

“Well, I have a **rough** idea.”

“You have 30 thousand dollars and it’s a large sum. You should invest it.” We shall make you out a list of **securities**’ which will bring you a better rate of interest’ than the bank can give you.”

There was a troubled look on Mr. Foreman’s face. “And what will I have to do?”

“Oh, you needn’t worry,” the banker smiled. “All you have to do is to read and to sign the papers.”

“That’s the **trouble**, sir. I can sign my name but I can’t read.” The manager was so surprised that he jumped up from his seat. He couldn’t believe his ears.

“Good God, man, what would you be if you had been able to read?!”

“I can tell you that, sir,” – said Mr. Foreman. “I would be verger of St. Peter’s church.”

Ex. II. Read the text and decide whether the following statements are true or false:

1. The verger was an illiterate man.
2. In the course of ten years, the verger became a businessperson.
3. To run a shop was a terrible experience for the verger.
4. The verger was a well-educated person.
5. On Edward Foreman's resignation, the vicar became a verger.
6. The bank manager was well aware that Mr. Foreman could not read or write.
7. Within ten years, the vicar opened more than ten shops.
8. The verger loved his vicar and wanted to promote him.
9. The verger's wife helped him with the business.
10. Edward didn't know exactly how much money he had in the bank.
11. The vicar wanted the verger to learn to read and write.
12. The bank manager wasn't surprised at all to hear that the verger couldn't read.

Ex. III. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following:

Отмечать, наносить удар, исполнять, мастер, приходский священник, заявление об отставке, приобретать, неровный, причинять беспокойство, выполнять обещание, викарий, вкладывать деньги, неприятный (о звуке), обнаруживать, тревога, достичь совершенства, приобрести известность, выполнять обещание, нанести удар, черновик, грубая пища, выполнять норму, подать прошение об отставке, наместник, уступка, случаться, свадебное платье, назначить день собрания.

E. IV. Match the following definitions with the terms:

1. rough	a) decided on beforehand; designated
2. occur	b) an official in a church who acts as a caretaker and attendant
3. verger	c) exist or be found to be present in a place or under a particular set of conditions
4. vicar	d) attracting attention by reason of being unusual, extreme, or prominent
5. astonishment	e) (in the Roman Catholic Church) a representative or deputy of a bishop
6. resignation	f) having an uneven or irregular surface; not smooth or level
7. trembled	g) regard (something) as likely to happen
8. trouble	h) great surprise
9. acquire	i) buy or obtain (an asset or object) for oneself
10. expect	j) difficulty or problems
11. striking	k) an act of resigning from a job or office
12. appointed	l) shake involuntarily, typically as a result of anxiety, excitement, or frailty

Ex. V. Choose the correct option to fill in the gaps:

1. The winner of the competition was ___ the drawing room.

- a. on
- b. in
- c. at

2. Everybody sat ___ the floor, but Mr. Spencer sat ___ a chair ___ the corner.

- a. over – in – on

b. about – on – at

c. on – on – in

3. The cop poured champagne ____ the glass.

a. into

b. on

c. inside

4. The elderly lady was always ____ home ____ night.

a. at – at

b. in – at

c. into-inside

5. Adriana used to swim ____ the sea and sunbathe ____ the sand.

a. on – at

b. on – in

c. in – on

6. During the week, I get up early ____ the morning and go to bed late ____ night. But normally ____ weekends I sleep until midday.

a. on – at – at

b. in – at – on

c. in – in – at

7. Peter lives ____ Green Avenue, now, but he lived ____ 109, Smith street ____ 1980.

a. on – at – in

b. in – at – on

c. on – at – on

8. He was born ____ 8:15 ____ the morning ____ June, 18th, 1928.

a. in – on – at

b. at – in – on

c. on – on – in

9. The hanging light is ____ the table.

a. in

b. over

- c. at
10. "I'm staying ___ the Ritz Hotel. It's ___ Rene Levesque. ___ MTL".
- a. at – in – on
b. in – on – at
c. at – on – in
11. Thomas was born ___ January 9th ___ Vancouver.
- a. in – on
b. on – in
c. at – on
12. He's arriving from Europe ___ Wednesday.
- a. at
b. on
c. of
13. She doesn't work ___ night.
- a. in
b. on
c. at

Ex. VI. Find synonyms for the following words:

Perform, appoint, implement, fulfill, carry out, expect, rough, security, trouble, remark, patience, acquiescence, rough, submission, get, perform, indelicate, worry, uncouth, turbulent, tempestuous implement, misfortune, calamity, carry out, bumpy, jagged, rugged, serrated, uneven, wild, crude, unfinished.

Ex. VII. Explain the following proverbs and set expressions:

1. Those who dine on lies choke on truth.
2. Little drops of water, little grains of sand, make the mighty ocean and the pleasant land.

3. He who gives fair words feeds you with an empty spoon.
4. Give him an inch and he will take a mile.
5. My son is my son till he gets him a wife, my daughter is my daughter all her life.
6. One thing at a time.
7. Much will have more.
8. Muffed cat catch no mice.
9. He has got the fiddle but not the stick.
10. Do as I say not as I do.

Ex. VIII. Insert the following words into the passage below:

She blushed more 1..... at the 2..... to Father Olivier. She did not know how to 3..... . It was 4..... that she liked the young French priest, with his funny 5..... and blue eyes, but she had been going to the Catholic 6..... for months before he 7..... . She loved its cheerful hymns, and its simple 8..... of one god – so different from those 9..... Hindu gods who 10..... with each other like her 11..... at home. But, added to that, the 12..... of Ravi's remark 13..... her because his family was known for their 14..... . People always said that Ravi would be a man of 15..... , like his 16..... .

Ravi looked suddenly 17..... . His dark 18..... seemed even 19..... . It may be that he 20..... his words. Possibly, he saw the 21..... in Ginnie's wide 22..... eyes. In 23..... case, he did not wait for an 24..... .

(bewildered, creed, arrived, breeding, deeply, true, darker, grave, reference, brown, accent, regretted, vulgarity,

squabbled, confusion, reply, miserable, honour, father, chapel, any, sisters, skin, answer).

Ex. IX. Read the text and retell it:

Philology is the study of language in written historical sources; it is a combination of literary studies, history and linguistics.

Classical philology is the philology of Greek and Classical Latin. Classical philology is historically primary, originating in Pergamum and Alexandria around the 4th century B.C., continued by Greeks and Romans throughout the Roman and Byzantine Empires, and eventually taken up by European scholars of the Renaissance, where it was soon joined by the philologists of other languages both European (Germanic, Celtic, Slavistics, etc.) and non-European (Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Chinese, etc.). Indo-European studies involve the comparative philology of all Indo-European languages.

Any classical language can be studied philologically, and indeed describing a language as “classical” is to imply the existence of a philological tradition associated with it.

Because of its focus on historical development (diachronic analysis), philology came to be used as a term contrasting with linguistics. This is due to a 20th-century development triggered by Ferdinand de Saussure's insistence on the importance of synchronic analysis, and the later emergence of structuralism and Chomskyan linguistics with its emphasis on syntax.

Ex. X. Translate the following into English using the active vocabulary of the text:

1. Вчера утром из здания Международного аэропорта г. Филадельфия были эвакуированы все пассажиры после того, как сотрудник службы безопасности аэропорта

заметил подозрительный пакет. Пассажиры провели на улице около часа.

2. Вы не могли бы подождать минуту, пока я приведу себя в порядок?

3. Папа считается наместником Иисуса Христа на Земле.

4. Он отбросил меня ударом кулака.

5. Он ударил меня в подбородок.

6. Он сильно ударил по стене.

7. Он ударил рукой по колену.

8. Он схватил палку и ударил меня.

9. Он стукнул рукой по столу.

10. Я резко ударил по стеклу.

11. В дом ударила молния.

12. Она проявляла полную покорность своей судьбе.

13. Она заметила, что давать интервью утомительно.

14. Приезжие замечали отличное состояние улиц.

15. Джон заметил, что стало темнеть.

16. Многие люди считают самыми безопасными вложения в недвижимость.

17. Он не упускал возможности оскорбить его своими ответами.

18. Она ни с кем не делилась своими тревогами.

19. Вы причинили нам много неприятностей.

20. Ваша беда в том, что вы не можете смириться с отказом.

Ex. XI. Render the following into English using the words given below:

ЛЕГЕНДА, ДЛИНОЮ В 595 ДНЕЙ

К многим томам клинических исследований больных, перенесших операцию пересадки сердца, добавилось

несколько страничек, написанных человеком, далеким от медицины, вдовой доктора Филиппа Блайберга. Того, кто в течение 595 дней был символом веры энтузиастов пересадки.

– Все это время мой муж вел мучительную двойную жизнь, – рассказывает Эйлин Блайберг. – Он сознательно обманывал мир. Это была его месть за страдание.

На людях Блайберг выглядел бодрым, плавал, играл в регби, пил с журналистами, посещал ночные клубы. Но, говорит вдова Блайберга, каждый такой рекламный жест стоил ему невыносимого напряжения и многих последующих недель агонии в постели. После знаменитого матча регби в мае 1968 года он пролежал в больнице почти четыре месяца. Блайберг был вынужден поглощать огромное количество лекарств: от 32 до 100 таблеток ежедневно. Эти лекарства не могли не разрушать его организм. Миссис Блайберг вспоминает, что во время вскрытия врачи были поражены тем, что ее муж вообще мог самостоятельно передвигаться – до такой степени были разрушены мышечные и костные ткани.

– Мой муж охотно раздавал платные интервью и старательно улыбался в объектив фоторепортеров, потому что предчувствовал близкую смерть и хотел, пока не поздно, обеспечить свою семью.

Филипп Блайберг успел написать книгу о своем возрождении к жизни. Он писал о себе как об абсолютно здоровом человеке, возвращенном ко всем радостям бытия. Он стал легендарным при жизни и делал все, чтобы эта легенда казалась правдой. Легенда о Блайберге была одной из самых радостных сказок XX века.

The legend that lasted 595 days; clinical research; to undergo a transplantation of the heart; far from medicine; Dr Philip Blaiberg; to be a symbol for; to lead a double life full of suffering; deliberately; to be one's revenge for suffering; to the world; to look healthy, cheerful; a publicity stunt; to mean suffering; a rugby match; to take enormous doses of medicine; couldn't but destroy; an autopsy; muscular and bone tissue; to give paid interviews; to smile into the camera's eye; to know that one's days are counted; to provide for one's family; return to life; the joys of living; to do one's best to live up to the legend; a fairy tale.

Ex. XII. Do some independent essay writing on one of the following topics

1. Why do you think some people are attracted to dangerous sports or other dangerous activity?
2. Choose one of the following transportation vehicles and explain why you think it has changed people's life.
3. Games are as important for adults as for children.

UNIT V HUMAN NATURE

KEY VOCABULARY

ant [ænt] – муравей; муравьи (formicidae)

grasshopper ['grɑ:s, hɔ:pə] – 1. насекомое семейства прямокрылых; 2. кузнечик; саранча; grasshoppers jump / leap – кузнечики прыгают; grasshoppers chirp – кузнечики трещат

gloom [glu:m] – 1. мрак; темнота; сумрак; Syn: dark, dusk; 2. темное, неосвещенное место; 3. депрессия, мрачность; уныние; подавленный взгляд

suspect ['sʌspekt] – подозреваемый или подозрительный человек; crime suspect – лицо, подозреваемое в совершении преступления; fleeing suspect – подозреваемый, скрывшийся с места преступления; political suspect – политически неблагонадежный человек

cause [kɔ:z] – 1. послужить причиной, поводом (для чего-л.); мотивировать (что-л.); Syn: bring about, produce; 2. induce, make

respectable [rɪ'spektəbl] – почтенный; уважаемый; приличный; respectable suit – приличный костюм; respectable profession – уважаемая профессия

suppose [sə'pəuz] – полагать, думать; Syn: think, believe, assume, conjecture, guess, imagine, postulate, surmise; Ant: actualize, execute, finalize, know, prove, validate

borrow ['bɔ:rəu] – 1. занимать, брать на время; 2. заимствовать, перенимать, усваивать

considerable [kən'sɪd(ə)rəbl] – значительный; важный, заслуживающий внимания; существенный; to a considerable extent – в значительной мере; considerable move-

ment in the market – значительное оживление на рынке;
Syn: important

blackmail ['blækmeɪl] – 1. шантаж; вымогательство, шантажирование; to commit / practice lack mail – применять шантаж; Syn: extortion; 2. шантажировать; вымогать деньги

incredible [m'kredɪbl] – 1. маловероятный, невероятный, немыслимый, неправдоподобный; Syn: improbable, unlikely; 2. неслыханный, невообразимый, потрясающий; Syn: inconceivable

industrious [m'dʌstriəs] – 1. прилежный, старательный, трудолюбивый, усердный; Syn: inconceivable, diligent, hard-working; 2. искусный; Syn: skillful

blameless ['bleɪmləs] – безукоризненный, безупречный, совершенный; Syn: innocent

engaged [m'geɪdʒd], [en'geɪdʒd] – 1. занятый; Syn: busy, hired 2. заинтересованный, поглощенный (чем-л.)

yacht [jɔt] – 1. яхта; on a yacht – на яхте; to sail a yacht – ходить под парусом, плавать на яхте; 2. плавать, ходить на яхте

burst [bɜ:st] – взрыв, разрыв, вспышка, ворваться, разрываться; to burst bubbles – лопать пузыри; to burst into tears / laughter – разразиться слезами, смехом; to burst smb.'s bubble – разрушить чьи-л. иллюзии; burst of applause – взрыв аплодисментов; burst of laughter – взрыв смеха

Ex. I. Read the text below, translate it paying attention to the highlighted words:

The Ant and the Grasshopper

W.S. Maugham

*“Progress isn't made by early risers.
It's made by lazy men trying
to find easier ways to do something.”*

Robert A. Heinlein

“Inspiration is a guest that does not willingly visit the lazy.”

Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky

When I was a small boy I was made to learn by heart some fables of La Fontaine and the moral of each was carefully explained to me. Among them was – The Ant and the Grasshopper. In spite of the moral of this fable my sympathies were with the grasshopper and for some time I never saw an ant without putting my foot on it.

I couldn't help thinking of this fable when the other day I saw George Ramsay lunching in a restaurant. I never saw an expression of such deep **gloom**. He was staring into space. I was sorry for him: I **suspected** at once that his unfortunate brother had been **causing** trouble again.

I went up to him. – How are you? – I asked. – Is it Tom again? – He sighed. – Yes, it's Tom again.

I suppose every family has a black sheep. In this family, it had been Tom. He had begun life decently enough: he went into business, married and had two children. The Ramsays were **respectable** people and everybody **supposed** that Tom would have a good career. But one day he **announced** that he didn't like work and that he wasn't **suited** for marriage. He wanted to enjoy himself.

He left his wife and his office. He spent two happy years in the various capitals of Europe. His relations were shocked and he wondered what would happen when his money was spent. They soon found out: he **borrowed**. He was so charming that nobody could refuse him. Very often he turned to George. Once or twice he gave Tom **considerable** sums so that he could make a fresh start. On these Tom bought a motor-car and some jewelry. But when George washed his hands of him, Tom began to **blackmail** him. It was not nice for a **respectable** lawyer to find his brother shaking cocktails behind

the bar of his favourite restaurant or driving a taxi. So George paid again.

For twenty years Tom gambled, danced, ate in the most expensive restaurants and dressed beautifully. Though he was forty-six he looked not more than thirty-five. He had high spirits and **incredible** charm. Tom Ramsay knew everyone and everyone knew him. You couldn't help liking him.

Poor George, only a year older than his brother, looked sixty. He had never taken more than a fortnight's holiday in the year. He was in his office every morning at nine-thirty and never left it till six. He was honest and **industrious**. He had a good wife and four daughters to whom he was the best of fathers. His plan was to retire at fifty-five to a little house in the country. His life was **blameless**. He was glad that he was growing old because Tom was growing old, too. He used to say: "It was all well when Tom was young and good-looking. In four years he'll be fifty. He won't find life so easy then. I shall have thirty thousand pounds by the time I'm fifty. We shall see what is really best to work or to be idle."

Poor George! I sympathized with him. I wondered now what else Tom had done. George was very much upset. I was prepared for the worst. George could hardly speak. – A few weeks ago, – he said, – Tom became **engaged** to a woman old enough to be his mother. And now she has died and left him everything she had: half a million pounds, a **yacht**, a house in London and a house in the country. It is not fair, I tell you, it isn't fair!

I couldn't help it. I **burst** into laughter as I looked at George's face; I nearly fell on the floor. George never forgave me. But Tom often asks me to dinners in his charming house and if he sometimes **borrow**s money from me, it is simply from force of habit.

Ex. II. Read the text above to decide if the following statements are true or false:

1. Tom was ignored in the family.
2. George wasn't an appropriate father to his daughter.
3. Tom left his family and job to enjoy himself.
4. George began to blackmail Tom when the latter started to give him the money.
5. Tom was engaged to an old woman who left all her fortune to him after her death.
6. George was the black sheep in the family.
7. Tom always put his feet on every ant he saw.
8. George looked much younger of his age.
9. For many years, Tom lived like a millionaire.
10. Tom was fond of borrowing money from George.

Ex. III. Find in the text and the key vocabulary the English equivalents for the following:

Занятый, безупречный, искусный, неправдоподобный, старательный, шантажировать, поглощенный (чем-л.), политически неблагонадежный человек, плавать на яхте, тьма, заимствовать, поглощенный (чем-л.), усердный, лицо подозреваемое в совершении преступления, муравьи, кузнечики прыгают, безукоризненный, взрыв аплодисментов, полагать, заимствовать, лицо, разрушить чьи-л. иллюзии, безукоризненный, значительное оживление на рынке.

Ex. IV. Match the following definitions with the words:

1. considerable	a) impossible to believe
2. industrious	b) a set of rooms designated for one person's or family's use or for a particular purpose

3. blackmail	c) a medium-sized sailing boat equipped for cruising or racing
4. jealousy	d) think or assume that something is true or probable but lack proof or certain knowledge
5. incredible	e) diligent and hard-working
6. gloom	f) have an idea or impression of the existence, presence, or truth of (something) without certain proof
7. suite	g) the feeling of anger or bitterness which someone has when they think that another person is trying to take a lover or friend, or a possession, away from them.
8. Suspect	h) partial or total darkness
9. yacht	i) notably large in size, amount, or extent
10. retire	j) demand money from someone in return for not revealing compromising information which one has about them
11. suppose	k) leave one's job and cease to work, typically k) on reaching the normal age for leaving service

Ex. V. Fill in the gaps with the missing prepositions and retell the text:

From Trinidad to London

1.....Trinidad during the days 2..... slavery, black slaves were forbidden to play musical instruments and wear costumes except 3..... the occasion 4..... the traditional imported European carnival that took place six weeks 5.....

Easter. Slaves were also forbidden to be 6..... the streets 7..... dark, unless they were accompanying their master.

When slavery was abolished in British colonies 8..... 1833, slaves were taken 9..... the streets 10 song and dance to celebrate their new-found freedom, they dressed 11.....12..... fancy and colourful clothes and powdered their faces white, to mimic their former masters and show that they could be masters too. 13..... the years that followed, as slavery eventually disappeared 14..... other parts 15..... the new World, carnivals developed 16..... great moments 17..... celebration 18..... the former slaves throughout a large part 19..... the region; 20..... Rio 21..... New Orleans, 22..... way 23..... the Caribbean, people vied 24..... each other to produce the most exotic and exciting carnival costumes. Even 25..... 19th century Trinidad, it was amazing what some people managed to produce using the very limited resources available 26..... them.

Today the situation is quite different; and although many Carnival costumes are now made 27..... 28..... left-overs and snippets, others are carefully made 29..... material bought specially 30..... the purpose. Yet regardless 31..... how the costumes are made, the result is spectacular; a flamboyant display 32..... colour and originality that has earned itself a highly deserved place as the most important annual street festival 33..... Britain.

Ex. VI. Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence using *so as/ in order* where necessary:

1. He tied a knot in his handkerchief. He hoped that this would remind him to meet the train.
2. He opened the lion's cage. He intended to feed the lions.
3. He left his rifle outside. He did not want to frighten his wife.

4. We had no cups but he gave us coconut shells. He said we could drink out of them.
5. He read only for short periods each day. He didn't want to strain his eyes.
6. Before the carpenter came, she covered the floor with polythene sheeting. She wanted to protect the carpet.
7. The police have barricaded the main streets. They want to prevent the demonstrators from marching through the town.
8. They evacuated everybody from the danger zone. They wanted to reduce the risk.
9. The town council has forbidden coal fires. They are trying to keep the air.
10. He invented a wife and six children. By this trick, he hoped to avoid paying income tax.

Ex. VII. Read the text, speak on the etymology of the term “philology”: (supplementary reading)

The term *philology* is derived from the Greek φιλολογία (*philologia*), from the terms φίλος (*philos*) – love, affection, loved, beloved, dear, friend – and λόγος (*logos*) – word, articulation, reason-, describing a love of learning, of literature as well as of argument and reasoning, reflecting the range of activities included under the notion of λόγος. The term changed little with the Latin *philologia*, and later entered the English language in the 16th century, from the Middle French *philologie*, in the sense of love of literature.

The adjective φιλόλογος (*philologos*) meant fond of discussion or argument, talkative, in Hellenistic Greek also implying an excessive (sophistic) preference of argument over the love of true wisdom, φιλόσοφος (*philosophos*).

As an allegory of literary erudition, *Philologia* appears in 5th-century post-classical literature (Martianus Capella, *De*

nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii), an idea revived in Late Medieval literature (Chaucer, Lydgate).

The meaning of love of learning and literature was narrowed to -the study of the historical development of languages (historical linguistics) in the 19th-century usage of the term. Due to the rapid progress made in understanding sound laws and language change, the golden age of philology lasted throughout the 19th century, or from Giacomo Leopardi and Friedrich Schlegel to Nietzsche. In the Anglo-Saxon world, the term philology to describe work on languages and literatures, which had become synonymous with the practices of German scholars, was abandoned as a consequence of anti-German feeling following World War II.

Most continental European countries still maintain the term to designate departments, colleges, position titles, and journals. J. R. R. Tolkien opposed the nationalist reaction against philological practices, claiming, "The philological instinct was universal as is the use of language". In British English usage, and in British academia, "philology" remains largely synonymous with "historical linguistics", while in US English, and US academia, the wider meaning of "study of a language's grammar, history and literary tradition" remains more widespread based on the harsh critique of Friedrich Nietzsche. Since the 1980s, US scholars have viewed philology as responsible for a narrowly scientific study of language and literature.

Ex. VIII. Translate the following into English using the active vocabulary of the text:

1. Они слышат непрерывное стрекотание кузнечика. Они ненавидят этот звук.
2. Крушение империи было вызвано потерей свободы и усилением деспотической власти.

3. Этот район города стал вполне респектабельным в последние десять лет.
4. Вы не могли бы подождать минуту, пока я приведу себя в порядок?
5. Мы полагаем, что ситуация улучшится.
6. Я думал, что он за границей.
7. Ты можешь занять денег у дяди, и ему не надо платить проценты.
8. Могу я взять у тебя немного сахара? Я завтра куплю и отдам.
9. Наш сосед взял у меня газонокосилку на время.
10. Они все время берут у нас деньги взаймы.
11. Были изгнаны некоторые наиболее уважаемые граждане.
12. Она была готова взорваться от гнева.
13. Плотины прорвались.
14. Дверь распахнулась.
15. Машину охватило пламя.
16. Мы разразились смехом.
17. Он ворвался в комнату.
18. Мне не терпится сообщить вам эту добрую весть.
19. Немыслимо, что никто не обратил внимания на новое изобретение.
20. Я занят, не беспокойте меня.
21. Завтра я занята, но могу поужинать с тобой в понедельник.
22. Ее привлекли для работы в отделе по связям с общественностью.
23. Они провели лето, путешествуя на яхте.

Ex. IX. Explain the following proverbs and set expressions:

1. Soon learnt soon forgotten.
2. Speak well of your friend, of your enemy nothing.
3. When fortune knocks, open the door.

4. Out and away.
5. Zeal without knowledge is a fire without light.
6. He that goes barefoot must not plant thorns.
7. Once is no rule.

Ex. X. Render the text into English using the words given below:

ПОХИЩЕНИЕ МОНЫ ЛИЗЫ

Тогда, в 1911 году, новость произвела впечатление разорвавшейся бомбы, и газеты сообщили о ней на первых полосах. Полиция перекрыла дороги, ведущие из Парижа, все гавани и железнодорожные станции. Газеты, не надеясь на полицию, сулили огромные награды нашедшему картину, обещая не выдавать его. Но таинственный похититель молчал.

Через два года после случившегося крупный флорентийский антиквар и торговец Альфред Гери получил письмо от некоего Винченцо Леонарди из Парижа, предлагавшего ему купить шедевр Леонардо да Винчи. Гери принял письмо за розыгрыш и лишь в декабре решил подержать шутку и ответить тезке знаменитого художника.

Каково же было удивление Гери, когда 10 декабря к нему в контору явился одетый во все черное щуплый человек лет тридцати, который назвал себя тем самым – Леонарди и предложил сделку.

В тот же вечер Леонарди был арестован. При аресте он вел себя спокойно и после некоторых колебаний сообщил, что его настоящее имя Винченцо Перуджа, по профессии он маляр и шесть лет назад приехал в Париж на заработки.

Перуджа сразу признался в воровстве и рассказал, как все было. Одно время он с артелью маляричал в Лув-

ре и в свободные часы подолгу простаивал перед шедевром Леонардо. В памятный понедельник он вместе с другими рабочими вошел в музей, проник в пустой зал и беспрепятственно вынес картину на черную лестницу. Там он ее освободил от рамы и, зажав подмышкой, прошмыгнул мимо ворот.

Самыми удивительными были мотивы, которыми Перуджа объяснял свой поступок.

– Простаивая часами перед картиной, – рассказывал он, – я все больше возмущался Наполеоном, который украл этот шедевр в Италии, и, наконец, во мне укрепилось решение вернуть родине наше национальное достояние. И хотя довод был нелепый, суд приговорил вора к смехотворно малому сроку, который Перуджа отбыл уже во время следствия.

Так закончился один из эпизодов полной приключений жизни знаменитого портрета, чья судьба способна вызывать интерес, достойный загадочной улыбки героини великого художника.

the abduction of Mona Lisa; to have the effect of a bomb shell; to be a front-page sensation; to close the roads; to promise a reward; not to betray; mysterious; a Florentine art dealer; Alfred Geri; Vincenzo Leonardi; with an offer; Leonardo da Vinci; a masterpiece; to take smth. for a joke; a namesake; to strike a bargain; to give one's real name; a house-painter; to plead guilty to theft; the Louvre; a memorable Monday; unhindered; backstairs; to slip through the gates; to become indignant; to become firm in one's decision; national property; incongruous; to sentence to a term of imprisonment; to expire; investigation; to arouse interest; enigmatic smile

Ex. XI. Do some independent essay writing on one of the following topics:

1. Some people believe that success in life comes from taking risks or chances.
2. If you travel back in time to meet a famous person from history, whom would you like to meet?
3. What is the most important characteristic that a person can have to be successful in life?

UNIT VI WISE & OTHERWISE

KEY VOCABULARY

agreeable [ə'grɪəbl̩] – 1. приятный; милый; to make oneself agreeable – стараться понравиться, угодить; Syn: adorable, appealing, attractive, bewitching, captivating, charming, enchanting, fascinating, ravishing; 2. выражающий согласие, охотно готовый (сделать что-л.); Syn: compliant; 3. соответствующий; 4. допустимый, приемлемый

likable ['laɪkəbl̩] – приятный; привлекательный; милый; Syn: pleasant, pleasing (esp. of a person); pleasant, friendly and easy

inspection [ɪn'spekʃ(ə)n] – 1. (о)смотр; освидетельствование; обследование; close / thorough inspection – тщательный осмотр; to carry out, conduct, make an inspection – осматривать, проводить осмотр; Syn: examination; 2. официальное расследование; экспертиза

undoubtedly [ʌn'daʊtɪdl̩] – несомненно, явно, бесспорно; Syn: decidedly, doubtless, evidently, surely

sensible ['sen(t)sɪbl̩] – 1. благоразумный, здравомыслящий; здравый; Syn: judicious, reasonable, sane; Ant: unreasonable; 2. практичный, удобный; целесообразный; sensible clothes – практичная одежда; Syn: rational; Ant: impractical; 3. в здравом уме; 4. (sensible of) осознающий, ясно представляющий себе (что-л.); 5. чувствительный, восприимчивый; 6. видимый, осязаемый; sensible error – заметная оплошность; Syn: noticeable

absent-mindedly [ˌæbs(ə)nt'maɪndɪdl̩] – рассеянно; Syn: absently

explode [ɪk'spləʊd], [ek'spləʊd] – 1. взрываться, взрывать; to explode a bomb – взорвать бомбу; Syn: burst,

bust, erupt; Ant: implode; 2. разразиться (смехом, плачем); 3. уничтожить что-л., опровергать, подрывать; to explode a theory – опровергнуть теорию

figures ['fɪɡəz] – 1. цифровые данные, количественные данные; approximate / round figures – приблизительные результаты; available figures – доступная информация, статистика; reliable figures – надежные данные; Syn: sum, calculation, computation; 2. цена; to sell at a low figure – продавать по дешевой цене; Syn: price, amount, rate, cost, quotation

contracting [kən'træktɪŋ] – подрядный, контрактный (о способе выполнения работ на основе заключаемого контракта); to work on a contracting basis – работать на контрактной основе; contracting parties – договаривающиеся стороны; See: contracting officer, contracting party, contracting state

bluff [blʌf] – 1. крутой; обрывистый; Syn: plumb, sheer, bold, perpendicular; 2. широколицый, широколобый; Syn: brusque, blunt; 3. отвесная скала, крутой обрыв, утес; Syn: cliff; 4. блеф, ложь, неправда, обман; 5. обманщик; Syn: cheat, deceiver

grin [ɡrɪn] – 1. скалить зубы; ухмыляться; to grin and bear it – скрывать под улыбкой свои переживания; broad grin – глупая ухмылка; contagious grin – заразительный смех; Syn: smile

fire ['faɪə] – 1. стрелять, вести огонь, палить; to fire-point-blank – стрелять в упор; 2. fire out – увольнять; Syn: dismiss, discharge; 3. раздражаться, свирепеть; 4. fire at – обращать (речь) к (кому-л.), засыпать (вопросами, комплиментами); 5. черт! дьявол!

appear [ə'pi(ə)r] – 1. производить впечатление; казаться; 2. выглядеть, иметь вид; appear ill – выглядеть больным

chap [tʃæp] – 1. парень; old chap – старина, приятель, старик; merry chap – весельчак; nice chap – славный мальчик; Syn: lad, guy; 2. дитя, ребенок; Syn: baby, child

excuse [ɪk'skju:s] – 1. повод, предлог, отговорка; glib excuse – благовидный предлог; ready-made excuse – готовая отговорка; unacceptable excuse – неприемлемая отговорка; feeble / flimsy / lame / poor / weak excuse – плохая отговорка; to find excuse – искать отговорку; Syn: pretext; 2. причина, оправдание, объяснение; acceptable / good excuse – уважительная причина; convincing excuse – убедительная причина; plausible excuse – правдоподобная причина; valid excuse – веская причина; Syn: justification, reason

manage ['mænɪdʒ] –1. руководить, управлять, заведовать; стоять во главе; managed economy – регулируемая экономика; Syn: control; 2. справляться, обходиться; 3. ухитриться, суметь сделать (что-л.); Syn: contrive

Ex. I. Read and translate the following text paying attention to the highlighted words:

Success Story

J.G. Cozzens

“Build your own dreams, or someone else will hire you to build theirs.”

Farrak Gray

I met Richards ten or more years ago when I first went down to Cuba. He was a short, sharp-faced, **agreeable** chap, then about 22. He introduced himself to me on the boat and I was surprised to find that Panamerica Steel was sending us both to the same place

Richards was from some not very good state university engineering school. Being the same age myself, and just out of technical college I saw at once that his knowledge was rather poor. In fact, I couldn't imagine how he had **managed** to get this job.

Richards was naturally **likable**, and I liked him a lot. The firm had a contract for the construction of a private railroad. For Richards and me it was mostly an easy job of **inspections** and routine paper work. At least it was easy for me. It was harder for Richards, because he didn't **appear** to have mastered the use of a slide rule. When he asked me to check his figures, I found his calculations awful. "Boy," I was at last obliged to say. "You are **undoubtedly** the silliest white man in this province. Look, stupid, didn't you ever take arithmetic. How much are seven times thirteen?" "Work that out," Richards said, "and let me have a report tomorrow."

So, when I had time I checked his figures for him and the inspector only caught him in a bad mistake about twice. In January several directors of the United Sugar Company came down to us on business, but mostly pleasure; a good **excuse** to get south on a vacation. Richards and I were to accompany them around the place. One of the directors, Mr. Prosser was asking a number of questions. I knew the job well enough to answer every **sensible** question – the sort of question that a trained engineer would be likely to ask. As it was Mr. Prosser was not an engineer and some of his questions put me at a loss. For the third time I was obliged to say, "I'm afraid I don't know, sir."

We haven't any calculations on that".

When suddenly Richards spoke up.

"I think, about nine million cubic feet, sir", he said. "I just happened to be working this out last night. Just for my own interest".

"Oh," said Mr. Prosser, turning in his seat and giving him a sharp look. "That's very interesting, Mr.-er – Richards, isn't it? Well, now, maybe you could tell me about".

Richards could. Richards knew everything. All the way up Mr. Prosser fired questions on him and he fired answers right back. When we reached the head of the rail, a motor was

waiting for Mr. Proset. He nodded **absent-mindedly** to me, shook hands with Richards. “Very interesting, indeed,” – he said. “Good-bye, Mr. Richards, and thank you.”

“Not, at all, sir,” – Richards said. “Glad if I could be of service to you.”

As soon as the car moved off, I **exploded**. “A little honest **bluff** doesn't hurt; but some of your figures...!”

“I like to please,” – said Richards **grinning**. “If a man like Proset wants to know something, who am I to hold out on him?”

“What's he going to think when he looks up the **figures** or asks somebody who does know?”

“Listen, my son,” – said Richards kindly. “He wasn't asking for any information he was going to use. He doesn't want to know these figures. He won't remember them. I don't even remember them myself. What he is going to remember is you and me. “Yes,” said Richards firmly. “He is going to remember that Panamerica Steel has a bright young man named Richards who could tell him everything, he wanted, – just the sort of **chap** he can use; not like that other fellow who took no interest in his work, couldn't answer the simplest question and who is going to be doing small-time **contracting** all his life.”

It is true. I am still working for the Company, still doing a little work for the construction line. And Richards? I happened to read in a newspaper a few weeks ago that Richards had been made a vice-resident and director of Panamerica Steel when the Proset group bought the old firm.

Ex. II. Read the text and find if the following statements are true or false:

1. Richards was from a well-known engineering school.
2. The silliest black man in the province was Richards.
3. Mr. Proset's questions were too difficult to be answered.
4. Richards and his friend were skilled engineers.

5. Mr Prossset was eager to ask tricky questions.
6. Richards' colleague succeeded in carrying on the job, as he believed in what he said.
7. The job was well managed as the two friends were very industrious.
8. Richards was very clever to answer the questions.
9. The truth was never revealed.
10. Richards became the president of the company due to his hard work and stubbornness.
11. Mr. Prossset was the director of a sugar company.
12. It was not surprising to send two friends to Pan American Steel.
13. Mr Prossset was far from being a curious man.

Ex. III. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following:

Привлекательный, стараться понравиться, неприемлемая отговорка, скалить зубы, убедительная причина, тщательный осмотр, веская причина, бесспорно, благоразумный, уважительная причина, приятель, рассеянно, взорвать бомбу, опровергнуть теорию, скрывать под улыбкой свои переживания, благовидный предлог, официальные данные, статистика, продавать по дешевой цене, глупая ухмылка, выглядеть больным, стрелять в упор, обманщик, ухмыляться, весельчак, управлять, славный малый, правдоподобная причина, плохая отговорка, надежные данные, засыпать вопросами, увольнять.

Ex. IV. Match the following definitions with the terms:

1. concession	a) extremely beautiful and delicate
2. exquisite	b) a thing that is granted, especially in response to demands

3. valued	c) a feeling of great enthusiasm and eagerness
4. excitement	d) 1) the owner of a business, or a holder of property
5. proprietor	e) the regard that something is held to deserve; the importance, worth, or usefulness of something
6. command	f) give an authoritative or peremptory order
7. embarrassment	g) come into sight; become visible or noticeable, typically without visible agent or apparent cause
8. fabulous	h) truly what something is said to be; authentic
9. amends	i) compensate or make up for a wrongdoing
10. genuine	j) extraordinary, especially extraordinarily large
11. appear	k) a feeling of self-consciousness, shame, or awkwardness

Ex. V. Fill in the gaps with the words given below:

People have different 1..... of experiencing stress. Some of them can be work related stresses. For example, lack of 2....., which 3..... both employers and employees. I would like to explain one of the reasons, which are 4..... for big companies with 5..... of different 6..... and 7.....

Modern technology is developing rapidly 8..... . Very often people can't go 9..... by side with it and they miss the 10..... of it. So a good employee should regularly 11..... technical 12..... of the factory and train the 13..... to be able to 14..... the new tech-

nological 15..... to have good 16..... This will bring to more 17..... and some possibilities to be 18.....in the world market, which will reduce the amount of stress among both the 19.....and employees and push the 20..... of productivity of the factory.

The other reason of having work 21..... stress concerns the staff itself. This 22..... when the manager cannot 23..... conflicts in time and 24.....good working atmosphere in the company. This will lead to 25..... and misunderstandings, poor work of the employees. Trainings concerning 26.....management should be organized 27..... to avoid 28..... in the company. Days off, rewards and other 29 should be applied to the 30..... employees to motivate the others. Working 31..... are very important for the whole productivity and good 32..... management in the company.

33..... I would like to say that a trained staff and new technology are the basis of good productivity and 34..... atmosphere in the company.

Productivity (2), knowledge, equipment, novelties, devices, related, encouragements, concerns, typical, concluding, tension, side, experience, conflict, happens, solve, staff, distinguished, happens, competitive, level, reasons, income, stress, provide, nowadays, update, implement, employer, destructions, regularly, conditions, healthy, employees.

Ex. VI. Find synonyms for the following words:

Delightful, tempting, adorable, alluring, appealing, bewitching, captivating, enchanting, charming, delightful, entrancing, lovely, pleasing, ravishing, winning, winsome, attractive, fascinating, pleasant, taking, engaging, delicious, to carry out, decidedly, doubtless, price, amount, absently, rate, exami-

nation, cost, quotation, without doubt, smile, seem, prove, control, inflame, heat, animate, without question, surely conduct, evidently, burst, sum, calculation, computation bust, erupt, plumb, sheer, lad, justification, reason, guy, bold.

Ex. VII. Read the text and retell it.

Lost in the Post

A. Philips

Ainsley, a post-office sorter, turned the envelope repeatedly in his hands.

The letter was addressed to his wife and had an Australian stamp. Ainsley knew that the sender was Dicky Soames, his wife's cousin. It was the second letter Ainsley received after Dicky's departure. The first letter had come six months before; he did not read it and threw it into the fire. No man ever had less reason for jealousy than Ainsley. His wife was frank as the day, a splendid housekeeper, a very good mother to their two children. He knew that Dicky Soames had been fond of Adela and the fact that Dicky Soames had years back gone away to join his and Adela's uncle made no difference to him. He was afraid that someday Dicky would return and take Adela from him.

Ainsley did not take the letter when he was at work as his fellow-workers could see him do it. So when the working hours were over he went out of the post-office together with his fellow workers, then he returned to take the letter addressed to his wife. As the door of the post-office was locked, he had to get in through a window. When he was getting out of the window, the postmaster saw him. He got angry and dismissed Ainsley. So another man was hired and Ainsley became unemployed.

Ex. VIII. Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct tense-forms:

1. If you (find) a skeleton in the cellar, do not mention it to anyone.
2. If you pass your examination, we (have) a celebration.
3. What (happen) if I press this button?
4. I should have voted for her if I (have) a vote then.
5. If you go to Paris, where you (stay)?
6. If someone offered to buy you one of those rings, which you (choose).
7. The flight may be canceled if the fog (get) thick.
8. If the milkman (come), tell him to leave to pints.
9. Someone (sit) on your glasses if you leave them here.
10. You would play better bridge if you (not talk) so much.
11. What I (do) if I hear the burglar alarm?
12. If you (read) the instructions carefully, you would not have answered the wrong question.
13. I could repair the roof myself if I (have) a long ladder.
14. Unless they turn that radio off, I (go) mad.

Ex. IX. Translate the following into English using the active vocabulary of the text:

1. Они охотно согласились на наше предложение.
2. Явился граф, повинуюсь воле принца.
3. При ближайшем рассмотрении деньги оказались фальшивыми.
4. Было разумно с ее стороны отложить поездку.
5. Они сознавали опасность, которой подвергались.
6. Они всегда очень восприимчивы к доброму и сочувственному отношению.
7. Она вдруг разразилась слезами (разревелась).
8. Они сознавали опасность, которой подвергались.

9. Они всегда очень восприимчивы к доброму и сочувственному отношению.
10. Он назвал цену, которая оказалась намного больше, чем мы могли заплатить.
11. Она одобрительно улыбнулась.
12. Именно он отвечает за прием на работу и увольнение.
13. Выступающий призвал толпу идти со своими требованиями к парламенту.
14. Венеция, край, созданный словно специально для того, чтобы воспламенять вдохновение поэта.
15. При этой новости священник рассвирепел.
16. Собравшиеся более часа забрасывали докладчика вопросами.
17. Черт возьми, хозяин! Что мы такого сделали, что Вы с нами так разговариваете?!
18. Мне кажется, что они не придут. – Кажется, он был прав.
19. Ему удалось сбежать из тюрьмы.
20. Каждый раз, когда он достигал дипломатического успеха, он умудрялся свести его на нет каким-нибудь безрассудным поступком.
21. Он поджег свой лагерь.
22. Было разумно с ее стороны отложить поездку.
23. Это Вам подходит?

Ex. X. Explain the following proverbs and set expressions:

1. Better an egg today than a hen tomorrow.
2. If you cannot have the best, make the best of what you have.
3. If you dance, you must pay the fiddler.
4. When guns speak, it is late to argue.
5. The tongue breaks bone though it has none.

Ex. XI Render the text into English using the words given below:

БУМЕРАНГ СЛАВЫ

Мастер Джо Тимбери – популярная личность в Австралии: он – 15-кратный чемпион по бросанию бумеранга. Слава – тяжкий груз. Тимбери вознамерился продемонстрировать свое искусство в центре Парижа, на Эйфелевой башне. Бумеранг, брошенный мастерской рукой Тимбери, должен был, по его замыслу, облететь вокруг первого этажа башни и вернуться в его руки.

Однако бумеранг отказался повиноваться: после первого броска, благополучно облетев башню, он попал в голову зазевавшегося американского туриста. Во второй раз бумеранг сбил шляпу с англичанки, а в третий – прошелся по головам трех немцев и последним ударом попал в полицейского.

Толпа решительно воспротивилась новой попытке Тимбери доказать свое «мастерство».

Boomerang effect; Mr Joe Timbery; Australia; the Eiffel Tower; a champion in throwing the boomerang; to demonstrate one's skill; his idea was that; to go round; to refuse to obey; the first attempt; a gaping tourist; to knock a hat off smb.'s head; to hit on the head.

Ex. XII. Do some independent essay writing on one of the following topics:

1. When people move to another country, some of them decide to follow the customs of the new country.

2. There is nothing that the young people can teach the old people.
3. Films can tell us much on the country they were made in.

UNIT VII HAPPINESS

KEY VOCABULARY

self-confidence ['self'kɒnfɪd(ə)n(t)s] – 1. уверенность в себе; to restore smb.'s self-confidence – восстановить чью-л. уверенность в себе; to undermine smb.'s self-confidence – подрывать чью-л. уверенность в себе; to instill self-confidence – внушать уверенность к себе; to acquire / gain self-confidence – обретать уверенность в себе; 2. самоуверенность, самонадеянность; Syn: self-assurance

modest ['mɒdɪst] – 1. скромный, сдержанный; modest behaviour – скромное поведение; Syn: humble, shy, unassuming, unpretentious, inexpensive; Ant: conceited, overbearing, pretentious, showy; 2. умеренный, ограниченный; to be in modest circumstances – быть в стесненных обстоятельствах; Syn: decent

trifle ['traɪfl] – 1. мелочь, пустяк; 2. бессмысленный человек; 3. небольшое количество, небольшая сумма

embarrassed [ɪm'bærəst], [em'bærəst] – 1. затрудненный (о движениях); 2. стесненный (о материальном положении); 3. смущенный; сконфуженный; Syn: confused, constrained; 4. сбитый с толку, растерянный; Syn: perplexed, entangled

stroke [strəʊk] – 1. удар; stroke at the head – удар по голове; stroke of lightning – удар молнии; within one's stroke – на расстоянии удара; without stroke – без борьбы; Syn: blow; 2. легкое прикосновение, поглаживание

apologetic [ə'pɒlə'dʒetɪk] – 1. извиняющийся; manner of apologetic messages – стиль писем с извинениями; 2. примирительный; he spoke in an apologetic tone – он говорил примирительным тоном; Syn: conciliatory, arbitration

infirmary [ɪn'fɜ:m(ə)rɪ] – изолятор, лазарет; Syn: field, hospital, sick quarters, a hospital

bulge [bʌldʒ] – 1. выдаваться, выпячиваться, раздуваться; 2. быть наполненным до отказа; деформироваться, лопаться, bulge at the seams – трещать по швам; Syn: swell, bulgein

lumber ['lʌmbə] – 1. хлам; 2. лишний жир; plenty of muscle and no lumber – много мускулов и ни капли жира

indisposition [ɪndɪspə'zɪʃ(ə)n] – 1. легкое недомогание, нездоровье; 2. нежелание; нерасположенность (делать что-л.); отвращение (к чему-л.); Syn: reluctance, unwillingness, disinclination

gaily ['geɪli] – 1. весело; радостно; Syn: cheerfully, festively, airily, joyously; 2. ярко (об одежде); Syn: brightly, smartly, showily, splendidly

twinkle ['twɪŋkl] – 1. мигание; Syn: wink, blink; 2. судорога, подергивание, дрожание; Syn: twitch, flicker, quiver; 3. мерцание; сверкание, блеск; Syn: sparkle, scintillation, gleam, flashing, glimpses; 4. мгновение, момент; in a twinkle – мгновенно; in the twinkle of an eye – в мгновение ока; Syn: moment, instant; 5. блеснуть; Syn: shimmer, glimmer

fleshy ['fleʃi] – 1. состоящий из мякоти; мягкий, без костей; fleshy parts of the cod – мясо трески; 2. мясистый, сочный; fleshy texture of a melon – сочная мякоть дыни; thick fleshy leaves – толстые мясистые листья; Syn: succulent, pulpy, meaty; 3. толстый, полный, тучный; Syn: fat, corpulent, plump; 4. похожий на мясо; fleshy colour – цвет сырого мяса

murmur ['mɜ:mə] – 1. шепот; 2. слабый неясный шум; журчание; шорох; 3. ворчание; невнятно выраженное недовольство; without a murmur – безропотно; Syn: grumble; 4. производить легкий шум; журчать; шелестеть; Syn: babble; 5. шептать; Syn: whisper

shabby ['ʃæbi] – 1. поношенный, потрепанный; 2. ветхий; 3. убогий, низкий; 4. скупой, мелочный

keep body and soul together – с трудом поддерживать существование, еле сводить концы с концами.

Ex. I. Read and translate the following text paying attention to the highlighted words:

The Happy Man

W.S. Maugham

*“Happiness in intelligent people is the rarest thing I know.”
Ernest Hemingway, The Garden of Eden*

*“Happiness is when what you think, what you say,
and what you do are in harmony.”*

Mahatma Gandhi

Part I

It is a dangerous thing to order the lives of others and I have often wondered at the **self-confidence** of politicians, reformers and such like who are prepared to force upon their fellows measures that must alter their manners, habits and points of view. I have always hesitated to give advice, for how can one advise another how to act unless one knows that other as well as one knows oneself? Heaven knows, I know little enough of myself: I know nothing of others. We can only guess at the thoughts and emotions of our neighbours. And life, unfortunately, is something that you can lead but once; and who am I that I should tell this one and that how he should lead it?

But once I knew that I advised well.

I was a young man and I lived in a **modest** apartment in London near Victoria Station. Late one afternoon, when I was beginning to think that I had worked enough for that day, I heard a ring at the bell. I opened the door to a total stranger. He asked me my name; I told him. He asked if he might come in.

“Certainly”.

I led him into my sitting-room and begged to sit down. He seemed a **trifle embarrassed**. I offered him a cigarette and he had some difficulty in lighting it.

“I hope you don't mind my coming to see you like this”, he said, “My name is Stephens and I am a doctor. You're in the medical, I believe?”

“Yes, but I don't practise”.

“No, I know. I've just read a book of yours about Spain and I wanted to ask you about it”.

“It's not a very good book, I'm afraid”.

“The fact remains that you know something about Spain and there's no one else I know who does. And I thought perhaps you wouldn't mind giving me some information”.

“I shall be very glad”.

He was silent for a moment. He reached out for his hat and holding it in one hand absent-mindedly **stroked** it with the other.

“I hope you won't think it very odd for a perfect stranger to talk to you like this”. He gave an **apologetic** laugh. “I'm not going to tell you the story of my life”.

When people say this to me I always know that it is precisely what they are going to do. I do not mind. In fact I rather like it.

“I was brought up by two old aunts. I've never been anywhere. I've never done anything. I've been married for six years. I have no children. I'm a medical officer at the Camberwell **Infirmary**. I can't bear it anymore”.

There was something very striking in the short, sharp sentences he used. I looked at him with curiosity. He was a little man, thickset and stout, of thirty perhaps, with a round red face from which shone small, dark and very bright eyes. His black hair was **cropped** close to a bullet-shaped head. He was dressed in a blue suit a good deal the worse for wear. It was baggy at the knees and the pockets **bulged** untidily.

“You know what the duties are of a medical officer in an infirmary. One day is pretty much like another. And that's all I've got to look forward to for the rest of my life. Do you think it's worth it?”

“It's a means of livelihood”, – I answered.

“Yes, I know. The money's pretty good”.

“I don't exactly know why you've come to me”.

“Well, I wanted to know whether you thought there would be any chance for an English doctor in Spain.”

“Why Spain?”

“I don't know, I just have a fancy for it”.

“It's not like Carmen, you know”, – I smiled.

“But there's sunshine there, and there's good wine, and there's colour, and there's air you can breathe. Let me say what I have to say straight out. I heard by accident that there was no English doctor in Seville. Do you think I could earn a living there? Is it madness to give up a good safe job for an uncertainty?”

“What does your wife think about it?”

“She's willing”.

“It's a great risk”.

“I know. But if you say take it, I will: if you say stay where you are, I'll stay”.

He was looking at me with those bright dark eyes of his and I knew that he meant what he said. I reflected for a moment.

“Your whole future is concerned: you must decide for yourself. But this I can tell you: if you don't want money but are content to earn just enough to keep body and soul together, then go. For you will lead a wonderful life”.

He left me, I thought about him for a day or two, and then forgot. The episode passed completely from my memory.

Part II

Many years later, fifteen at least, I happened to be in Seville and having some trifling **indisposition** asked the hotel porter whether there was an English doctor in the town. He said there was and gave me the address. I took a cab and as I drove up to the house a little fat man came out of it. He hesitated, when he caught sight of me.

“Have you come to see me?” he said. “I’m the English doctor”.

I explained my matter and he asked me to come in. He lived in an ordinary Spanish house, and his consulting room was littered with papers, books, medical appliances and **lumber**. We did our business and then I asked the doctor what his fee was. He shook his head and smiled.

“There’s no fee”.

“Why on earth not?”

“Don’t you remember me? Why, I’m here because of something you said to me. You changed my whole life for me. I’m Stephens”.

I had not the least notion what he was talking about. He reminded me of our interview, he repeated to me what we had said, and gradually, out of the night, a dim recollection of the incident came back to me.

“I was wondering if I’d ever see you again”, – he said, “I was wondering if ever I’d have a chance of thanking you for all you’ve done for me”.

“It’s been a success then?”

I looked at him. He was very fat now and bald, but his eyes **twinkled gaily** and his **fleshy**, red face bore an expression of perfect good humour. The clothes he wore, terribly **shabby** they were, had been made obviously by a Spanish tailor and his hat was the wide brimmed sombrero of the Spaniard. He looked to me as though he knew a good bottle of wine when he saw it. He had an entirely sympathetic appearance. “You might **have hesi-**

tated to let him remove your appendix”, but you could not have imagined a more delightful creature to drink a glass of wine with.

“Surely you were married?” – I said.

“Yes. My wife didn't like Spain, she went back to Camberwell, and she was more at home there”.

“Oh, I'm sorry for that”.

His black eyes flashed a smile.

“Life is full of compensations”, – he **murmured**.

The words were hardly out of his mouth when a Spanish woman, no longer in her first youth, but still beautiful, appeared at the door. She spoke to him in Spanish, and I could not fail to feel that she was the mistress of the house.

As he stood at the door to let me out he said to me:

“You told me when last I saw you that if I came here I should earn just enough money **to keep body and soul together**, but that I should lead a wonderful life. Well, I want to tell you that you were right. Poor I have been and poor I shall always be, but by heaven, I've enjoyed myself. I wouldn't exchange the life I've had with that of any king in the world”.

Ex. II Find in the text if the following statements are true or false:

1. Mr. Stephen used to live in a modest compartment in London.
2. The stranger looked very confident.
3. Stephen had been all over the world.
4. The happy man had been married for 20 years.
5. Stephen's long shiny hair embarrassed everyone.
6. The happy man wanted to have as much as to keep his mind and soul together.
7. Two aunts brought up Mr. Stephen.
8. The doctor had a postgraduate degree.

Ex. III. Find in the text and key vocabulary the English equivalents for the following:

Уверенность в себе, скромное поведение, бессмысленный человек, лазарет, шорох, быть в стесненных обстоятельствах, удар по голове, легкое недомогание, стиль писем с извинениями, выпячиваться, хлам, потрепанный, отвлечение (к чему-л.), шепот, колебаться, внешность, мгновенно, мерцание, без костей, растерянный, удар молнии, радостно, шелест, жить впроголодь, создание.

Ex. IV. Match the following definitions with the words:

1. keep body and soul together	a) except if (used to introduce the case in which a statement being made is not true or valid)
2. murmur	b) a place in a large institution for the care of those who are ill
3. mistress	c) stay alive, especially in difficult circumstances
4. heaven	d) a woman in a position of authority or control
5. twinkle	e) (of a star or light, or a shiny object) shine with a gleam that changes constantly from bright to faint
6. fleshy	f) done or chosen in accordance with wisdom or prudence; likely to be of benefit
7. stroke	g) a way in which a thing is done or happens
8. sensible	h) a feeling of trust in one's abilities, qualities, and judgment

9. self-confidence	i) an act of hitting or striking someone or something; a blow
10. unless	j) (of a person or part of the body) having a substantial amount of flesh; plump
11. manner	k) a place regarded in various religions as the abode of God (or the gods) and the angels, and of the good after death, often traditionally depicted as being above the sky
12. infirmary	l) a low continuous background noise

Ex. V. Fill in the gaps with the missing prepositions:

1. You can expand your portfolio 1..... investing 2..... a wide range 3..... stocks and bonds.
2. Stockbrokers buy and sell stocks and bonds 4..... their clients.
3. If the market is strong, expect a good return 5..... your investment.
4. Mutual funds are managed 6..... a group 7..... fund managers who add all the investor's money together to invest 8..... a variety of things.
5. If inflation remains low, he will make a huge return 9..... his investment.
6. An investment bank is a firm that controls the issue 10..... new securities.
7. Speculation 11..... derivative instruments such futures, options and swaps has been criticized 12..... its effects 13..... the stock markets.
8. Portfolio is a selection 14..... investments held 15..... an individual or organization.

9. Securities issued 16..... behalf 17..... the British Government are called gilts or gilt-edged securities.
10. Unlike a stock, a bond is evidence not 18..... ownership, but 19..... a loan 20..... a company or 21..... a government.

Ex. VI. Find synonyms for the following words:

Frugal, moderate, conceited, reluctance, cheerfully, festively, airily, jauntily, joyously, unwillingness, disinclination, overbearing, decent, pretentious, showy, grumble, humble, lowly, meek, retiring, succulent, pulpy, brightly, smartly, showily, splendidly, swell, confused, constrained, conciliatory, arbitration, perplexed, entangled, meaty, shy, unassuming, corpulent, plump, flashing, glimpses, unpretentious, inexpensive, sparkle, scintillation, gleam, glimmer, perplexed, entangled.

Ex. VII. Insert *a, an, the* if necessary:

1. There was 1 knock on 2..... door. I opened it and found 3..... small dark man in 4..... blue overcoat and 5 woolen cap.
2. He said he was 6..... employee of 7..... gas company and had come to read 8..... meter.
3. But I had 9..... suspicion that he wasn't speaking 10..... truth because 11 meter readers usually wear peaked caps.
4. However, I took him to 12..... meter, which is in 13..... dark corner under 14..... stairs (15..... meters are usually dark corners under 16..... stairs).
5. I asked if he had 17 torch; he said he disliked 18 torches and always read 19..... meters by 20..... light of 21..... match.
6. I remarked that if there was 22..... leak in 23..... gas pipe there might be 24..... explosion in 25..... last house.

7. He said, "As 26..... matter of fact, there was 27..... explosion in 28..... last house I visited

Ex. VIII. Insert the following words in the sentences below:

(festival (2), birth, hard, rhythmic, enjoy, following, popular, racial, encourage, attracted, dance, part, people, success, organizers, carnival, decided, breaking, band, big, suggested, music, sight, experience, steel)

Notting Hill Carnival-Europe's biggest

Part I

When, in 1964, members of a Trinidadian 1..... were invited to take 2..... in a street 3..... festival in Notting Hill, none of them realized that they were going to give 4..... to Europe's greatest street 5..... .

There had been 6..... tension in the late 1950's, and the Black people who had come over from the West Indies to work in London found it 7..... to mix with Londoners. As a way of 8..... *the ice*, the idea of a street festival was 9.....; street festivals being 10 events on the Caribbean islands, the original 11..... suggested that the 12..... and sound of a Trinidadian steel 13..... playing on the streets of Notting Hill would 14..... local residents, both black and white, to come out on the street and 15..... themselves for an afternoon.

The first 16..... was an immediate 17.....; once the black 18..... of Nothing Hill heard the 19..... of the steel band, they came out into the street to 20..... and enjoy themselves as they might have done back home in the West Indies; 21..... by the unusual and 22..... sound of the steel band, others too came along to share in the 23..... In short, the first festival was such a

24..... success that the organizers 25..... to organize another one the 26..... year.

Ex. IX. Explain the following proverbs and set expressions:

1. When angry count a hundred.
2. When in doubt do nothing.
3. When I lent I was friend, when I asked I was unkind.
4. Speak of the devil and it will appear.
5. Some are wise some are otherwise.
6. Shot at a pigeon and kill a crow.
7. Every shoe fits not every foot.
8. Every nation has the government it deserves.
9. Habit is the second nature.
10. First, deserve then desire.

Ex. X. Match the two parts of the sentences below:

1. When a person gets married	a) that asked me for money yesterday
2. Some people in our village still go to church, ...	b) four for Joe and the rest are mine.
3. That's the same man ...	c) you could give me a light, could you?
4. There are four chocolates for Penny, ...	d) they have to start thinking about their responsibilities.
5. There were remains of the ...	e) meal all over the floor.
6. I spent ages looking for ...	f) her before I found her.
7. I don't suppose ...	g) but less/fewer than 20 years ago.

Ex. XI. Read the text and retell it:**Cognitive philology**

One of the branches of philology, cognitive philology, studies written and oral texts, considering them as results of human mental processes. This science compares the results of textual science with the results of experimental research of both psychology and artificial intelligence production systems.

Decipherment

In the case of Bronze Age literature, philology includes the prior decipherment of the language under study.

This has notably been the case with the Egyptian, Sumerian, Assyrian, Hittite, Ugaritic and Luwian languages. Beginning with the famous decipherment and translation of the Rosetta Stone by Jean-François Champollion in 1822, a number of individuals attempted to decipher the writing systems of the Ancient Near East and Aegean. In the case of Old Persian and Mycenaean Greek, decipherment yielded older records of languages already known from slightly more recent traditions (Middle Persian and Alphabetic Greek).

Work on the ancient languages of the Near East progressed rapidly. In the mid-19th century, Henry Rawlinson and others deciphered the Behistun Inscription, which records the same text in Old Persian, Elamite, and Akkadian, using a variation of cuneiform for each language. The elucidation of cuneiform led to the decipherment of Sumerian. Hittite was deciphered in 1915 by Bedřich Hrozný.

Linear B, a script used in the ancient Aegean, was deciphered in 1952 by Michael Ventris, who demonstrated that it recorded an early form of Greek, now known as Mycenaean Greek. Linear A, the writing system that records the still-unknown language of the Minoans, resists deciphering, despite many attempts.

Work continues on scripts such as the Maya, with great progress since the initial breakthroughs of the phonetic approach championed by Yuri Knorozov and others in the 1950s. Since the late 20th century, the Maya code has been almost completely deciphered, and the Mayan languages are among the most documented and studied in Mesoamerica. The code is described as a logosyllabic style of writing, which could be used to fully express any spoken thought.

Ex. XII. Translate the following into English using the active vocabulary of the text:

1. У нее недостаточно уверенности в себе, чтобы выстав-
лять свою кандидатуру на государственную должность.
2. Ему только семнадцать лет, и – такое самомнение!
3. Это стоило недорого.
4. Он отвесил ему звонкую пощечину.
5. Одним ударом своей сабли он отрубил пирату голову.
6. Удар его молотка разбил чашу.
7. Она небрежно провела расческой по волосам.
8. Он очень сильно извинялся.
9. Он был вынужден говорить приглушенным, извиняю-
щимся тоном.
10. На Марсе, как и на Земле, имеется утолщение в районе
экватора.
11. Мальчик столько всего затолкал в свой карман, что он
оттопыривался.
12. Япростоживаябуза.
13. В его глазах мелькал шаловливый огонек.
14. Клинок блестит на солнце. Его глаза весело поблески-
вали.
15. Я люблю смотреть, как колышутся веера, мелькают ло-
дыжки и развеваются букеты.
16. Ни у каких видов пресмыкающихся нет мягких губ.

17. Ветер шелестел в соснах.
18. Тренч воскликнул: «Вы нажили состояние тем, что вымогали последние гроши у несчастных бедняков, живущих впроголодь».
19. Ты думаешь, можно поддерживать существование, продавая кокосы?

Ex. XIII. Render the text into English using the words given below:

ОДИН ДЕНЬ ИЗ ЖИЗНИ АМЕРИКАНЦА

Боб Джонс проснулся, как обычно, в семь, сразу же после того, как его начал будить автоматически включившийся телевизор. Он пошарил рукой на стене, чтобы найти выключатель, и по ошибке задел кнопку тревоги (установка которой стоила 700 долларов), связанную с ближайшим постом полиции.

Все еще под влиянием сна он побрился и оделся. В дверь позвонили полицейские, предупрежденные кнопкой тревоги. Пытаясь открыть три замка двери, Боб уронил себе на ногу стальную задвижку (вес – четыре килограмма, цена – 14 долларов 50 центов).

Объяснив полицейским, что он потревожил их по ошибке, Боб надел плащ, проверил, в кармане ли распылитель слезоточивого газа, закрыл дверь и, выйдя на улицу, поднял руку.

Как только он сел в такси, шофер, отделенный от пассажиров пуленепробиваемым стеклом, нажал кнопку блокирования дверей машины, чтобы помешать клиенту уйти, не заплатив.

Добравшись до работы, Боб Джонс облегченно вздохнул. Когда рабочий день кончился, он зашел в ближайший универмаг, чтобы купить подарок, давно обещан-

ный невесте: сирену тревоги на батарейках для дамской сумки (1 доллар 49 центов).

Пока он ходил между прилавками, за ним следил с помощью телекамеры специальный наблюдатель. Если бы покупатель расплатился чеком, его бы сфотографировали, но Джонс заплатил наличными. Рассеянная продавщица, заворачивая покупку, забыла снять приклеенную к ней специальную этикетку. Наличие этикетки на товаре автоматически привело в действие звонок у выхода из магазина. Джонса моментально окружила группа полицейских и шпиков в штатском. Прошло немало времени, пока они разобрались и отпустили незадачливого покупателя.

Возвращался Боб Джонс пешком, пугливо поглядывая по сторонам. В дом вошел на цыпочках. Вытер со лба холодный пот. Слава богу, кажется, сегодня день прошел благополучно!

A day in the life of Bob Jones; a self-switching TV; to grope for; to push the alarm button by mistake; to have smth. installed; a police patrol post; to let fall on one's foot; a steel door bolt; a teargas spray; bulletproof glass; to block the door; to prevent the passenger leaving the car; to sigh with relief; a ladies' battery alarm signal; to be followed about by a tele-eye; to pay by check; to pay in cash; an absent-minded salesgirl; to forget to remove the bug; to set off the bell; to be surrounded by, plain clothes men, an unfortunate customer, to look about fearfully; to enter on tiptoe; to wipe the brow; cold sweat; thank heavens; all is well that ends well.

Ex. XIV. Do some independent essay writing on one of the following topics:

1. A foreign visitor has only one day to spend in your country.
Where would you take him?
2. Dancing plays an important role in a culture.
3. The family has the most important influence on an adult.

UNIT VIII

ART for ART

KEY VOCABULARY

persuade [pə'sweɪd] – 1. убеждать (в чем-л.); Syn: convince, expostulate; 2. склонить (к чему-л.), уговорить (на что-л.); Syn: induce; 3. понуждать, подстрекать (к чему-л.); Syn: urge 4. persuade from, persuade out of – отговорить от (чего-л.)

calm [kɑ:m] – 1. спокойный, мирный, невозмутимый; Syn: quiet; 2. безветренный; тихий; Syn: windless; 3. спокойный (о море); calm sea – штиль; зеркальное море; Syn: tranquil

transaction [træn'zækʃ(ə)n], [træn'sækʃ(ə)n] – 1. дело; сделка, соглашение; to conduct transactions – заключать сделки, вести переговоры; delicate transaction – щекотливое дело; temporary transactions – временные сделки; Syn: bargain, deal

suspicion [sə'spɪʃ(ə)n] – 1. подозрение; suspicion about / concerning / as to smth. – подозрения относительно чего-л.; mutual suspicion – взаимное подозрение; to be above / beyond suspicion – быть вне подозрений; to be under suspicion – быть под подозрением; to fall under suspicion – попасть под подозрение; to allay / dispel suspicion – рассеять подозрения; Syn: doubt

respectfully [rɪ'spektf(ə)li], [rɪ'spektfʊli] – почтительно; вежливо; yours respectfully – с уважением (в письмах перед подписью)

obediently [ə'bi:diəntli] – послушно, покорно; Syn: submissively, dutifully

step [step] – шаг; to retrace one's steps – вернуться обратно тем же путем; in step – в ногу; to be in step – соответствовать; out of step – не в ногу; to be but a few steps – быть

рядом, в двух шагах; to follow smb.'s steps, to tread in the steps of smb. – идти по чьим-л. стопам; Syn: footprint; bold step – смелый шаг, поступок; careful / prudent step – осторожный, осмотрительный шаг; Syn: pace

frequent ['fri:kwənt] – частый; часто встречающийся, повторяющийся; обычный

astonishment [ə'stɔ:nɪʃmənt] – изумление, удивление; to express astonishment – выразить удивление, изумление; Syn: surprise, wonder

blush [blʌʃ] – 1. румянец; краска стыда, смущения; to put to the blush – заставить покраснеть; to spare smb.'s blushes – щадить чью-л. скромность, стыдливость; 2. краснеть, заливаться румянцем от смущения, стыда; to blush like a rose – зардеться как маков цвет; to blush like a black / blue dog – отличаться бесстыдством; Syn: colour, flush, red-den; Ant: blanch, pale, whiten

award [ə'wɔ:d] – 1. присуждать, назначать (награду, премию, наказание); Syn: give; 2. присужденная награда, премия или наказание; 3. award of pension – назначение пенсии; physician's recognition award – сертификат, выдаваемый врачам, прошедшим курсы повышения квалификации; 4. решение (судьи, арбитра)

deception [di'sepʃ(ə)n] – обман, жульничество; ложь; хитрость; to practise deception – обманывать; deliberate deception – преднамеренный обман; Syn: chicanery, deceit, equivocation, fraud, trickery; Ant: honesty, sincerity, veracity

Ex. I. Read the text paying attention to the highlighted words:

Art for Heart's Sake

R. Goldberg

“Art washes away from the soul the dust of everyday life.”

Pablo Picasso

“Here, take your juice”, said Koppel, Mr. Ellsworth's servant and nurse.

“No”, said Collis P. Ellsworth.

“But it's good for you, sir!”

“The doctor insists on it.”

Koppel heard the front door bell and was glad to leave the room. He found Doctor Caswell in the hall downstairs.

“I can't do a thing with him,” he told the doctor. “He doesn't want to take his juice. I can't **persuade** him to take his medicine. He doesn't want me to read to him. He hates TV. He doesn't like anything!”

Doctor Caswell took the information with his usual professional **calm**. This was not an ordinary case. The old gentleman was in pretty good health for a man of seventy. But it was necessary to keep him from buying things. His financial **transactions** always ended in failure, which was bad for his health.

“How are you this morning? Feeling better?” – asked the doctor. “I hear you haven't been obeying my orders”. The doctor drew up a chair and sat down close to the old man. He had to do his duty. “I'd like to make a suggestion”, he said quietly. He didn't want to argue with the old man.

Old Ellsworth looked at him over his glasses. The way Doctor Caswell said it made him suspicious. “What is it, more medicine, more automobile rides to keep me away from the office?” the old man asked with **suspicion**. “Not at all”, said the doctor. “I've been thinking of something different. As a matter of fact I'd like to suggest that you should take up art. I don't mean seriously of course”, – said the doctor, “just try. You'll like it”.

Much to his surprise the old man agreed. He only asked who was going to teach him drawing. “I've thought of that too,” said the doctor. “I know a student from an art school who can come round once a week. If you don't like it, after a little

while you can throw him out”. The person he had in mind and promised to bring over was a certain Frank Swain, eighteen years old and a capable student. Like most students, he needed money. Doctor Caswell kept his promise.

He got in touch with Frank Swain and the lessons began. The old man liked it so much that when at the end of the first lesson Koppel came in and **apologized** to him for **interrupting** the lesson, as the old man needed a rest, Ellsworth looked **disappointed**.

When the art student came the following week, he saw a drawing on the table. It was a vase. But something was definitely wrong with it.

“Well, what do you think of it?” – asked the old man **stepping** aside.

“I don't mean to hurt you, sir...”, – began Swain.

“I see”, the old man interrupted, “the halves don't match. I can't say I am good at drawing. Listen, young man”, he whispered. “I want to ask you something before Old Juice comes again. I don't want to speak in his presence”.

“Yes, sir”, – said Swain with respect.

“I've been thinking... Could you come twice a week or perhaps three times? “

“Sure, Mr. Ellsworth”, – the student said **respectfully**.

“When shall I come?”

They arranged to meet on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

As the weeks went by, Swain's visits grew more **frequent**. The old man drank his juice **obediently**. Doctor Caswell hoped that business had been forgotten forever.

When spring came, Ellsworth painted a picture, which he called “Trees Dressed in White”. The picture was awful. The trees in it looked like salad thrown up against the wall. Then he **announced** that he was going to display it at the

Summer Show at the Lathrop Gallery. Doctor Caswell and Swain didn't believe it. They thought the old man was joking.

The summer show at the Lathrop Gallery was the biggest exhibition of the year. All outstanding artists in the United States dreamt of winning a Lathrop prize.

To the **astonishment** of all "Trees Dressed in White" was accepted for the Show.

Young Swain went to the exhibition one afternoon and **blushed** when he saw "Trees Dressed in White".

gi l 'B0 ii di of the strange picture, Swain rushed out. He was ashamed that a picture like that had been accepted for the show.

However, Swain did not give up teaching the old man. Every time Koppel entered the room, he found the old man painting something. Koppel even thought of hiding the brush from him. The old man seldom mentioned his picture and was usually **cheerful**.

Two days before the close of the exhibition, Ellsworth received a letter. Koppel brought it when Swain and the doctor were in the room. "Read it to me," asked the old man putting aside the brush he was holding in his hand. "My eyes are tired from painting".

The letter said: "It gives the Lathrop Gallery pleasure to announce that Collis P. Ellsworth has been **awarded** the First Landscape Prize of ten thousand dollars for his painting "Trees Dressed in White".

Swain became dumb with astonishment. Koppel dropped the glass with juice he was about to give Ellsworth. Doctor Caswell managed to keep calm. "Congratulations, Mr. Ellsworth", – said the doctor. "Fine, fine... Frankly, I didn't expect that your picture would win the prize. Anyway I've proved to you that art is more satisfying than business".

"Art is nothing. I bought the Lathrop Gallery", – said the old man highly pleased with the effect of his **deception**.

Ex. II. Read the text and decide whether the following statements are true or false:

1. Collis P. Ellsworth did all he was ordered by doctor Caswell.
2. The doctor advised old Ellsworth to take up music.
3. The old man was very interested in art lessons and liked them so much.
4. Swain and the old man arranged to meet twice a week.
5. Doctor Caswell didn't think that the old man had forgotten the business.
6. The picture "Three Dressed in White" was terrible.

Ex. III. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following:

Обманывать, назначение пенсии, заставить покраснеть, в ногу, выразить удивление, соответствовать, покорно, вежливо, подозрения относительно чего-л., зеркальное море, соответствовать, убеждать (в чем-л.), склонить (к чему-л.), назначать (награду), идти не в ногу с чем-л., быть рядом в двух шагах, отличаться бесстыдством, повторяемый, идти по чьим-л. стопам, преднамеренный обман, назначение пенсии, осмотрительный шаг.

Ex. IV. Match the following definitions with the words:

1. obediently	a) put (things) in a neat, attractive, or required order
2. blush	b) sit on and control the movement of (an animal, typically a horse)
3. cheerful	c) great surprise
4. arrange	d) an exchange or interaction between people

5. apologize	e) occurring or done on many occasions, in many cases, or in quick succession
6. ride	f) the act of lying to or tricking someone
7. disappointed	g) lack of success
8. announce	h) make a formal public statement about a fact, occurrence, or intention: [with clause]
9. accept	i) complying or willing to comply with an order or request; submissive to another's authority
10. failure	j) noticeably happy and optimistic
11. astonishment	k) show shyness, embarrassment, or shame by becoming red in the face
12. transaction	l) express regret for something that one has done wrong
13. frequent	m) sad or displeased because someone or something has failed to fulfil one's hopes or expectations
14. deception	n) consent to receive or undertake (something offered)

Ex. V. Find synonyms for the following words:

Urge, doubt, tranquil, award, submissively, stride, give, flush, redden, stride, windless, tranquil, submissively, dutifully, chicanery, deceit, equivocation, fraud, trickery, underhand action, dishonest action.

Ex. VI. Insert the words given below into the passage:

A. She was walking lazily, for the 1..... April sun was directly overhead. Her umbrella blocked its 2..... but

nothing blocked the heat – the sort of raw, wild heat that
 3..... you with its energy. A few buffalo were
 4..... under coconuts, browsing the 5..... verges.
 Occasionally a car went 6....., leaving its
 7..... in the 8..... pitch like the wake of a
 9..... at sea. Otherwise it was quiet, and she
 10..... no-one.

(tethered, past, melting, saw, fierce, rays, parched, ship, crushes, treads)

B. In her long white Sunday dress you might have 1.....
 Ginnie Narine for fourteen or fifteen. In 2..... she was
 twelve, a happy, 3 child with a nature as open as
 the red hibiscus that 4..... her black, waist-length hair.
 5..... earlier her family had come to Trinidad from In-
 dia as 6..... on the sugar plantations. Her father had
 had some 7..... through buying and clearing land
 around Rio Cristalino and 8..... it with coffee.

*(fact, decorated, generations, taken, success, planting, uncom-
 plicated, overseers)*

C. On the 1 verge twenty yards ahead of Ginnie a car
 2..... up. She had noticed it cruise by once before but
 she did not 3..... it and could not make out the driver
 4..... its dark windows, themselves as black as its
 5..... paintwork. As she 6..... past it, the driv-
 er's glass 7..... to open.

(started, recognize, gleaming, through, dusty, pulled, walked)

Ex. VII. Insert the missing prepositions:

Notting Hill Carnival – Europe's biggest

Part II

Since then, the Notting Hill Carnival has evolved 1.....
 a huge multi-cultural arts festival, attended 2..... 3.....

4..... two million people; besides being the annual high point
 5..... London's Afro-Caribbean community, it now attracts
 hundreds 6..... thousands 7..... people from all 8..... Brit-
 ain and other countries, and has become the world's second
 biggest carnival, second only 9..... Rio.

10..... the years, the carnival has grown 11..... varie-
 ty, reflecting the multi-colored and cosmopolitan nature
 12..... modern London; recent carnivals have seen the partic-
 ipation 13..... groups 14..... Afghanistan, Kurdistan, Bang-
 ladesh, Bulgaria, Russia, and many other countries, as well as
 musicians and dancers 15..... other parts of Britain. 16.....
 addition 17..... the procession 18..... exotic costumes and
 steel bands, there are now almost fifty static stages 19.....
 bands playing different types 20..... West Indian music, but
 also jazz, soul, and other popular varieties.

With so many people in attendance during the two days
 21..... the festival – the last Sunday and Monday 22..... Au-
 gust – moments 23..... tension and the occasional scuffles
 24..... the police are inevitable; yet 25..... spite 26..... the
 crowds, serious problems are rare. The vast majorities 27.....
 those who come 28..... this festival come to have a good
 time, to finish 29..... the summer holiday period 30..... a
 day or two 31..... exoticism and color; they do not come
 looking 32..... trouble.

**Ex. VIII. Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct
 tense-forms:**

1. If you were made redundant what you (do)?
2. We'll have a long way walk if we (run) out of petrol here.
3. If you shake that bottle of port it (not be) fit to drink
4. I'll probably get lost unless he (come) whit me
5. You (not have) so many accidents if you drove more slowly.

6. If you (wear) a false beard nobody would have recognized you.
7. If she (leave) the fish there the cur will get it.
8. Unless they leave a lamp beside that hole in the road somebody, (fall) into it.
9. You will get pneumonia if you (not change) your wet clothes.
10. If I had known that you couldn't eat octopus I (not buy) it.
11. If they (hang) the picture lower people would be able to see it.
12. She (be able) to walk faster if her shoes hadn't such high heels.
13. I (bring) you some beer if I had known that you were thirsty
14. If you had touched that electric cable you (be) electrocuted.
15. If the store hadn't been true the newspaper (not print it).
16. If (not buy) things on the instalment system if I were you.
17. Dial 999 if you (want) Police, ambulance, or Fire Brigade.
18. You (not be) any use to me unless you learn to type.
19. If anyone attacked me, my dog (jump) at his throat.
20. If he were in he (answer) the phone.
21. The ship would have run aground if the pilot (make) one mistake.
22. I shouldn't have taken your umbrella if I (know) that it was the only one you had.

Ex. IX. Translate the following into English using the active vocabulary of the text:

1. Ему не удалось меня убедить.
2. Ее легко убедить.
3. Попытайся уговорить его прийти.
4. Можешь уговорить отца дать нам машину?

5. Море гораздо спокойнее на глубине, чем в поверхностных слоях.
6. Он был арестован по подозрению в убийстве.
7. Мои худшие подозрения подтвердились.
8. С серьезностью и изяществом он делал па в менюэте.
9. Я не переношу толкотни.
10. Мне нужно бежать, уже поздно.
11. Они убирают в домах, которые находятся практически в состоянии осады.
12. Вы можете сразу переключить лазер с одной частоты на другую, но невозможно настраивать его постепенно.
13. Очень трудно не задеть ее чувствительную натуру.
14. Я очень сильно рассержусь на нее, если она снова прервет меня.
15. Он не мог скрыть своего удивления, увидев их вместе.
16. Они удивились, что я победил на выборах.
17. Они изумленно разинули рот.
18. К нашему удивлению, они приехали вовремя.
19. Румянец – это не язык, а лишь весьма неоднозначный сигнал, который можно интерпретировать или так, или эдак.
20. Я сгораю со стыда, как вспомню, как я обращался с тобой.
21. Судья присудил жертвам взрыва возмещение нанесенного вреда.
22. Он дал в награду епископу Вены четыре соседних города.
23. В третий раз с тех пор, как существуют Нобелевские премии в области физики и химии, обе награды были присуждены британским ученым.
24. Я очень сильно рассержусь на нее, если она снова прервет меня.
25. Живей! Поторапливайся, поворачивайся!

Ex. X. Explain the following proverbs and set expressions:

1. Money makes the mare go.
2. Money is often lost for want of money.
3. Man, woman and devil are three degrees of comparison.
4. Nobody pays him that serves everybody.
5. Man to a man is wolf.
6. Ask no questions and you will be told no lies.

Ex. XI. Render the texts into English using the words given below:**НЕБРИТЫЙ ... МАНЕКЕН**

Когда в один из брюссельских универмагов прибыла полиция, чтобы отыскать взломщика, последний как в воду канул. Тем не менее, все говорило за то, что преступник находится в помещении универмага. Детективы отчаялись уже обнаружить непрошенного гостя, когда один из них замер перед витриной и стал разглядывать один из манекенов. Манекен был ... небрит.

Dummy grows beard; Brussels; a department shop; a burglar; to vanish into thin air; to be on the premises; to lose all hope; to stop dead in one's tracks; to have a 5 o'clock shadow.

ВНИМАНИЕ

Лондонская газета «Таймс» поместила на днях такое объявление: «Мистер Гью Белла ми позволяет себе обратиться внимание своих несколько удивленных друзей на то, что, если он не узнает их на улице и не поклонится, то

произойдет это отнюдь не из-за его высокомерия, самомнения или нетрезвого состояния, а лишь вследствие его близорукости».

Caution!; the Times; to carry a notice; Mr Hugh, Bellamy; to wish to draw smb.'s attention
to smth.; to fail to recognize; to greet; arrogance; conceit; drunken state; faulty eyesight.

СЕКРЕТ ОСТРОУМИЯ

Когда однажды известного американского комика Граучо Маркса спросили, какие из его острот пользуются наибольшим успехом у публики, он дал такой ответ: «Иногда я, вместо того чтобы что-то придумывать, начинаю пересказывать некоторые правительственные постановления и другие официальные документы, цитировать выступления должностных лиц. Я излагаю факты, но публика принимает их за самые удачные из моих острот и в таких случаях особенно щедро награждает меня аплодисментами».

Ready; wit; a comedian; Groucho Marx; a witticism; a joke; to be a success with the public; to invent; to relate the contents of; to quote; to get a big hand.

НИ О ЧЕМ, КРОМЕ БИЗНЕСА

Жители Нью-Йорка, поглощенные своими заботами о бизнесе, очень торопливы и невнимательны на улицах, — заявил на конгрессе американских психологов доктор Джим Келли. В доказательство своей речи он провел не-

обычный эксперимент: уселся на углу одной из самых оживленных улиц, положил возле себя шляпу, как это делают нищие, и через полчаса в шляпе набралось несколько долларов медяками.

Это, конечно, редкий случай: доктору Келли повезло. Но особенно удивительно не то, что ему подавали, а совсем другое. Ведь доктор, сидя на тротуаре рядом со своей шляпой, держал в руках табличку с надписью: «Я – обеспеченный человек. Имею текущий счет в банке, а кто не обратит на это внимания, тот абсолютный болван!»

Company has announced; blind to everything but business; Dr Jim Kelly; to hold an unusual experiment; to park oneself at a busy street corner; in the manner of a beggar; a rare case; to be in luck; a notice which read ...; well-to-do.

Ex. XII. Do some independent essay writing on one of the following topics:

1. Person's childhood years are the most important of a person's life.
2. If you could invent something new, what product would you invent?
3. Some students prefer to study alone; some prefer to study in a group. What is your preference?
4. A company has announced that it wishes to build a large factory near your community. Would you support or oppose to this?
5. "Never, never give up!" Do you agree or disagree with this statement?
6. Businesses should do anything to make a profit. Do you agree or disagree?

Ex. XIII. Read the text and retell it:**Philologist Day**

Of course, nobody can do a single day without speech. It is also necessary during communication with others and alone while reading a favorite book or simply for the formation of thoughts. Beautiful, literate speech, knowledge of established rules and the understanding of the mechanisms of language development, creation and interpretation of various texts – here is unlimited space activities of a philologist. It is the people of this extraordinary profession dedicated day May 25 – professional philologist Day.

Philology is translated as “love of the word” from the Greek. Really, who else is so kind to our dictionary wealth than philologists? People in this profession have a wide range of academic and personal interests and Hobbies: literature, linguistics, folklore, literary criticism, cultural studies and so on.

The first attempts at theoretical language originated in Ancient India and the ancient world, when the first philologists created before (III Millennium BC) unprecedented genre interpretations of texts. In Ancient Greece and Rome high skill attained another offshoot of the ancient Philology – rhetoric, i.e. the art of beautiful build of speech that was used for public performances. Philology in particular manifestation is always included in the system of compulsory acquisition of knowledge, while in Europe, a New era, it has emerged into a vast science that combines the characteristics of linguistics, history, literature, philosophy.

Philologist – not just the Humanities. Rather, it is a universal soldier literature, which will find application in almost every field of employment: journalism in traditional media and New media, advertising agencies, publishing houses, the correct business correspondence in the largest companies, educational institutions, research institutes, and libraries.

Philologist day is a celebration not only of scholars who graduated from the philological faculties, but all people who love and know their language, reading literary works of world classics and believe the word wealth!

Ex. XIV. Read the poem and learn it by heart:

Rudyard Kipling

“IF”

If	О, если...
<p>If you can keep your head when all about you Are losing theirs and blaming it on you; If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you, But make allowance for their doubting too: If you can wait and not be tired by waiting, Or, being lied about, don't deal in lies, Or being hated don't give way to hating, And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise; If you can dream – and not make dreams your master; If you can think – and not make thoughts your aim, If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster And treat those two impostors just the same:</p>	<p>О, если ты спокоен, не рас- терян, Когда теряют головы во- круг, И если ты себе остался ве- рен, Когда в тебя не верит луч- ший друг. И если ждать умеешь без волнения, Не станешь ложью отвечать на ложь, Не будешь злобен, став для всех мишенью, Но и святым тебя не назо- вешь. И если ты своей владеешь страстью, А не тобою властвует она, И будешь тверд в удаче и несчастье, Которым, в сущности, одна цена. И если ты готов к тому, что</p>

If you can bear to hear the
 truth you've spoken
 Twisted by knaves to make a
 trap for fools,
 Or watch the things you gave
 your life to, broken,
 And stoop and build 'em up
 with worn-out tools;
 If you can make one heap of
 all your winnings
 And risk it on one turn of
 pitch-and-toss,
 And lose, and start again at
 your beginnings,
 And never breathe a word
 about your loss:
 If you can force your heart
 and nerve and sinew
 To serve your turn long after
 they are gone,
 And so hold on when there is
 nothing in you
 Except the Will which says to
 them: "Hold on!"
 If you can talk with crowds
 and keep your virtue,
 Or walk with Kings – nor lose
 the common touch,
 If neither foes nor loving
 friends can hurt you,
 If all men count with you, but
 none too much:
 If you can fill the unforgiving
 minute

слово
 Твое в ловушку превращает
 плут,
 И, потерпев крушение, мо-
 жешь снова,
 Без прежних сил, возобно-
 вить свой труд.
 И если можешь все, что
 стало
 Тебе привычным, выложить
 на стол,
 Все проиграть и вновь на-
 чать сначала,
 Не пожалев того, что при-
 обрел.
 И если можешь сердце,
 нервы, жилы
 Так завести, чтобы вперед
 нестись,
 Когда с годами изменяют
 силы
 И только воля говорит:
 «Держись!»
 И если можешь быть в тол-
 пе собою,
 При короле с народом связь
 хранить,
 И, уважая мнение любое,
 Главы перед молвою не
 клонить.
 И если будешь мерить рас-
 стоянье
 Секундами, пускаясь в
 дальний бег,

With sixty seconds' worth of
distance run,
Yours is the Earth and every-
thing that's in it,
And – which is more – you'll
be a Man, my son!

Тогда Земля
– твое, мой
мальчик, достоянье.
И более того, ты – Человек!
Перевод С. Маршака

FAMOUS PHILOLOGISTS

Famous philologists, with photos, bios, and other information are presented in the chapter. They are ordered by the level of their prominence, and can be sorted for various bits of information, such as where these historic philologists were born and what their nationality is. Being from different countries, what they all have in common is that they are all renowned philologists, the best professionals in the philologist field.

Most of them were members of the **Royal Society of Literature (RSL)** a learned society and the “senior literary organization in Britain“. It was founded in 1820 by King George IV, in order to “reward literary merit and excite literary talent”.

The society's first President was Dr Thomas Burgess, Bishop of St David's (who was later translated as Bishop of Salisbury). The society maintains its current level of about 450 ***Fellows of the Royal Society of Literature***: generally 14 new Fellows are elected annually, who are accorded the privilege of using the post-nominal letters **FRSL**.

Past Fellows include Samuel Taylor Coleridge, J. R. R. Tolkien, W. B. Yeats, Rudyard Kipling, Thomas Hardy, George Bernard Shaw, Arthur Koestler and Chinua Achebe. Present Fellows include Antonia Fraser, Athol Fugard, Doris Lessing, V. S. Naipaul, Peter Dickinson, Tom Stoppard, Helen Dunmore and J. K. Rowling. A newly created Fellow inscribes his or her name on the society's official roll using either Byron's pen or Dickens's quill.

The society publishes an annual magazine, *The Royal Society of Literature Review*, and administers a number of literary prizes and awards, including the Ondaatje Prize, the Jerwood Awards and the V. S. Pritchett Memorial Prize. From

time to time it confers the honour and title of *Companion of Literature* to writers of particular note. Additionally the RSL can bestow its award of the Benson Medal for lifetime service in the field of literature.

The RSL also runs a membership scheme (**RSLM**) and offers a varied programme of monthly lectures to members and their guests.

The Society is a cultural tenant at London's palatial Somerset House.



J.R.R. Tolkien
CBE FRSL

(3 January 1892 – 2 September 1973)

John Ronald Reuel Tolkien, CBE, FRSL (Competence Based Education, Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature) (/ˈtɒlkiːn/, known by his pen name **J.R.R. Tolkien**), was an English writer, poet, philologist, and university professor who is best known as the author of the classic high-fantasy works *The Hobbit*, *The Lord of the Rings*, and *The Silmarillion*.

He served as the Rawlinson and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon and Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, from 1925 to 1945 and Merton Professor of English Language and Literature and Fellow of Merton College, Oxford from 1945 to 1959. He was at one time a close friend of C.S. Lewis – they were both members of the informal literary discussion group known as the Inklings. Tolkien was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth II on 28 March 1972.

After Tolkien's death, his son Christopher published a series of works based on his father's extensive notes and unpublished manuscripts, including *The Silmarillion*. These, together with *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings* form a connected body of tales, poems, fictional histories, invented languages, and literary essays about a fantasy world called Arda, and Middle-earth within it. Between 1951 and 1955, Tolkien applied the term *legendarium* to the larger part of these writings.

While many other authors had published works of fantasy before Tolkien, the great success of *The Hobbit* and *The*

Lord of the Rings led directly to a popular resurgence of the genre. This has caused Tolkien to be popularly identified as the “father” of modern fantasy literature—or, more precisely, of high fantasy. In 2008, *The Times* ranked him sixth on a list of “The 50 greatest British writers since 1945”. *Forbes* ranked him the 5th top-earning “dead celebrity” in 2009.



Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche
(15 October 1844 – 25 August 1900)

Friedrich Nietzsche

Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (/ˈniːtʃə/ German: [ˈfʁiːdʁɪç ˈvɪlhɛlm ˈniːtʃə]); was a German philosopher, cultural critic, poet, philologist, and Latin and Greek scholar whose work has exerted a profound influence on Western philosophy and modern intellectual history. He began his career as a classical philologist before turning to philosophy. He became the youngest ever to hold the Chair of Classical Philology at the University of Basel in 1869, at the age of 24. Nietzsche resigned in 1879 due to health problems that plagued him most of his life, and he completed much of his core writing in the following decade. In 1889, at age 44, he suffered a collapse and a complete loss of his mental faculties. He lived his remaining years in the care of his mother (until her death in 1897), and then with his sister Elisabeth Förster-Nietzsche, and died in 1900.

Nietzsche's body of work touched widely on art, philology, history, religion, tragedy, culture, and science, and drew early inspiration from figures such as Schopenhauer, Wagner,

and Goethe. His writing spans philosophical polemics, poetry, cultural criticism, and fiction while displaying a fondness for aphorism and irony. Some prominent elements of his philosophy include his radical critique of truth in favor of perspectivism; his genealogical critique of religion and Christian morality, and his related theory of master – slave morality; his aesthetic affirmation of existence in response to the “death of God” and the profound crisis of nihilism; his notion of the Apollonian and Dionysian; and his characterization of the human subject as the expression of competing wills, collectively understood as the will to power. In his later work, he developed influential concepts such as the *Übermensch* and the doctrine of eternal return, and became increasingly preoccupied with the creative powers of the individual to overcome social, cultural, and moral contexts in pursuit of new values and aesthetic health.

After his death, Elisabeth Förster-Nietzsche became the curator and editor of her brother's manuscripts, reworking Nietzsche's unpublished writings to fit her own German nationalist ideology while often contradicting or obfuscating his stated opinions, which were explicitly opposed to antisemitism and nationalism. Through her published editions, Nietzsche's work became associated with fascism and Nazism; 20th-century scholars contested this interpretation of his work and corrected editions of his writings were soon made available. His thought enjoyed renewed popularity in the 1960s, and his ideas have since had a profound impact on 20th and early 21st century thinkers across philosophy – especially in schools of continental philosophy such as existentialism, postmodernism, and post-structuralism – as well as art, literature, psychology, politics, and popular culture.



Joseph Wright

(31 October 1855 – 27 February 1930)

Joseph Wright FBA was an English philologist who rose from humble origins to become Professor of Comparative Philology at Oxford University.

Wright was born in Idle, near Bradford in Yorkshire, the second son of Dufton Wright, a woolen cloth weaver and quarryman, and his wife Sarah Ann (née Atkinson). He started work as a “donkey-boy” in a quarry at the age of six, leading a donkey-drawn cart full of tools to the smithy to be sharpened. He later became a bobbin doffer – responsible for removing and replacing full bobbins – in a Yorkshire mill in Sir Titus Salt’s model village. Although he learnt his letters and numbers at the Salt’s Factory School, he was unable to read a newspaper until he was 15. He later said of this time, “Reading and writing, for me, were as remote as any of the sciences”.

By now a wool-sorter earning £1 a week, Wright became increasingly fascinated with languages and began attending night-school to learn French, German and Latin, as well as maths and shorthand. At the age of 18 he even started his own night-school, charging his colleagues twopence a week.

By 1876 he had saved £40 and could afford a term’s study at the University of Heidelberg, although he walked from Antwerp to save money.

Returning to Yorkshire, Wright continued his studies at the Yorkshire College of Science (later the University of Leeds) while working as a schoolmaster. A former pupil of

Wright's recalls that, "with a piece of chalk he would draw illustrative diagrams at the same time with each hand, and talk while he was doing it".

He later returned to Heidelberg and in 1885 completed a PhD. on *Qualitative and Quantitative Changes of the Indo-Germanic Vowel System in Greek*.



Elise Richter

(2 March 1865 – 23 June 1943)

Elise Richter was a philologist. Born in Vienna to a middle-class Jewish family, the daughter of Dr. Maximilian (died 1891) and Emelie Richter (d. 1889), sister of Helene Richter who wrote on and translated English literature and drama, she studied Philosophy at the University of Vienna and received a Doctorate in 1901.

In 1905 she was the first woman to receive the Habilitation for her work on Romance languages. She became the first female Dozent (or assistant professor) in 1907, and was appointed an "Extra-Ordinary Professor" in 1921, although she never received an Ordinary Professorship. From 1920 she chaired the Association of Austrian Academic Women (*Verband der Akademikerinnen Österreichs*).

After the Anschluss, and the introduction of Nazi anti-semitic policies in Austria, which excluded people of Jewish origin from public life, Richter was dismissed from her post. Along with her sister Helene, who lived with her, she was de-

ported to the Theresienstadt concentration camp on 9 October 1942. She died there on 23 June 1943.

The Elise Richter Program of the Austrian Science Fund (FWF), (Fonds Zur Förderung der Wissenschaftlichen Forschung) which provides support for women studying towards a career as a professor, is named in her honour.



Jean-François Champollion
(23 December 1790 – 4 March 1832)

Jean-François Champollion (*Champollion le jeune*) was a French scholar, philologist and orientalist, known primarily as the decipherer of Egyptian hieroglyphs and a founding figure in the field of Egyptology. A child prodigy in philology, he gave his first public paper on the decipherment of Demotic in 1806, and already as a young man held many posts of honor in scientific circles, and spoke Coptic and Arabic fluently. During the early 19th-century French culture experienced a period of “Egyptomania”, brought on by Napoleon's discoveries in Egypt during his campaign there (1797–1801) which also brought to light the trilingual Rosetta Stone. Scholars debated the age of Egyptian civilization and the function and nature of hieroglyphic script, which language if any it recorded, and the degree to which the signs were phonetic (representing speech sounds) or ideographic (recording semantic concepts directly). Many thought that the script was only used for sacred and ritual functions, and that as such it was unlikely to be decipherable since it was tied to esoteric and philosophi-

cal ideas, and did not record historical information. The significance of Champollion's decipherment was that he showed these assumptions to be wrong, and made it possible to begin to retrieve many kinds of information recorded by the ancient Egyptians.

Champollion, a liberal and progressive minded man, lived in a period of political turmoil in France that continuously threatened to disrupt his research in various ways. During the Napoleonic wars, he was able to avoid conscription, but his Napoleonic allegiances meant that he was considered suspect by the subsequent Royalist regime. His own actions, sometimes brash and reckless, did not help his case. His relations with important political and scientific figures of the time, such as Joseph Fourier and Silvestre de Sacy helped him, although in some periods he lived exiled from the scientific community.

In 1820, Champollion embarked in earnest on the project of decipherment of hieroglyphic script, soon overshadowing the achievements of British polymath Thomas Young who had made the first advances in decipherment before 1819. In 1822, Champollion published his first breakthrough in the decipherment of the Rosetta hieroglyphs, showing that the Egyptian writing system was a combination of phonetic and ideographic signs – the first such script discovered. In 1824, he published a *Précis* in which he detailed a decipherment of the hieroglyphic script demonstrating the values of its phonetic and ideographic signs. In 1829 he traveled to Egypt where he was able to read many hieroglyphic texts that had never before been studied, and brought home a large body of new drawings of hieroglyphic inscriptions. Home again he was given a professorship in egyptology, but only lectured a few times before his health, ruined by the hardships of the Egyptian journey, forced him to give up teaching. He died in Paris in 1832, 41 years old. His grammar of Ancient Egyptian was published posthumously.

During his life as well as long after his death intense discussions over the merits of his decipherment were carried out among Egyptologists. Some faulted him for not having given sufficient credit to the early discoveries of Young, accusing him of plagiarism, and others long disputed the accuracy of his decipherments. But subsequent findings and confirmations of his readings by scholars building on his results gradually led to general acceptance of his work. Although some still argue that he should have acknowledged the contributions of Young, his decipherment is now universally accepted, and has been the basis for all further developments in the field. Consequently, he is regarded as the “Founder and Father of Egyptology”.



Ivar Aasen

(5 August 1813 – 23 September 1896)

Ivar Andreas Aasen (Norwegian pronunciation: [ˈiːvar ˈɑːsən]) was a Norwegian philologist, lexicographer, playwright, and poet. He is best known for having assembled from dialects one of the two official written versions of the Norwegian language, Nynorsk.

Aasen was born at Åsen in Ørsta (then Ørsten), in the district of Sunnmøre, on the west coast of Norway. His father, a peasant with a small farm, Ivar Jonsson, died in 1826. The younger Ivar was brought up to farmwork, but he assiduously cultivated all his leisure in reading. An early interest of his was botany. When he was eighteen, he opened an elementary school in his native parish. In 1833 he entered the household of H. C.

Thoresen, the husband of the eminent writer Magdalene Thoresen, in Herøy (then Herø), and there he picked up the elements of Latin. Gradually, and by dint of infinite patience and concentration, the young peasant mastered many languages, and began the scientific study of their structure. Ivar single-handedly created a new language for Norway to become the “literary” language.

About 1841 he had freed himself from all the burden of manual labour, and could occupy his thoughts with the dialect of his native district, Sunnmøre; his first publication was a small collection of folk songs in the Sunnmøre dialect (1843). His remarkable abilities now attracted general attention, and he was helped to continue his studies undisturbed. His *Grammar of the Norwegian Dialects* (Danish: *Det Norske Folkesprogs Grammatik*, 1848) was the result of much labour, and of journeys taken to every part of the country. Aasen's famous *Dictionary of the Norwegian Dialects* (Danish: *Ordbog over det Norske Folkesprog*) appeared in its original form in 1850, and from this publication dates all the wide cultivation of the popular language in Norwegian, since Aasen really did no less than construct, out of the different materials at his disposal, a popular language or definite *folke-maal* (people's language) for Norway. By 1853, he had created the norm for utilizing his new language, which he called Landsmaal, meaning country language. With certain modifications, the most important of which were introduced later by Aasen himself, but also through a latter policy aiming to merge this Norwegian language with Dano-Norwegian, this language has become *Nynorsk* (“New Norwegian”), the second of Norway's two official languages (the other being *Bokmål*, the Dano-Norwegian descendant of the Danish language used in Norway in Aasen's time). An unofficial variety of Norwegian more close to Aasen's language is still found in Høgnorsk (“High Norwegian”).

Aasen composed poems and plays in the composite dialect to show how it should be used; one of these dramas, *The Heir* (1855), was frequently acted, and may be considered as the pioneer of all the abundant dialect-literature of the last half-century of the 1800s, from Vinje to Garborg. In 1856, he published *Norske Ordsprog*, a treatise on Norwegian proverbs. Aasen continuously enlarged and improved his grammars and his dictionary. He lived very quietly in lodgings in Oslo (then Christiania), surrounded by his books and shrinking from publicity, but his name grew into wide political favour as his ideas about the language of the peasants became more and more the watch-word of the popular party. In 1864, he published his definitive grammar of Nynorsk and in 1873 he published the definitive dictionary.

Quite early in his career, in 1842, he had begun to receive a grant to enable him to give his entire attention to his philological investigations; and the Storting (Norwegian parliament), conscious of the national importance of his work, treated him in this respect with more and more generosity as he advanced in years. He continued his investigations to the last, but it may be said that, after the 1873 edition of his *Dictionary* (with a new title: Danish: *Norsk Ordbog*), he added but little to his stores. Aasen holds perhaps an isolated place in literary history as the one man who has invented, or at least selected and constructed, a language which has pleased so many thousands of his countrymen that they have accepted it for their schools, their sermons and their songs. He died in Christiania on 23 September 1896, and was buried with public honours.



Mikhail Leonovich Gasparov
(13 April 1935, Moscow – 7 November
2005, Moscow)

Mikhail Leonovich Gasparov (Russian: Михаи́л Лео́нович Гаспа́ров), was a Russian philologist and translator, renowned for his studies in classical philology and the history of versification, and a member of the informal Tartu-Moscow Semiotic School. He graduated from Moscow State University in 1957 and worked at the Institute of World Literature, the Russian State University for the Humanities and the Russian Language Institute in Moscow. In 1992 Gasparov was elected a full member of the Russian Academy of Science.

In 1995 Mikhail Gasparov was awarded the State Prize of the Russian Federation.

In 1997 he shared the Little Booker Prize with Aleksandr Goldstein for their publications analysing Russian literature from a historical-philosophical point of view.

In 1999 Gasparov was awarded the Andrei Bely Prize for his essay collection *Notes and Excerpts* (Russian: Записи и выписки). Gasparov was also a poet. He published translations of classical and modern European poetry, yet only one of his own poems was published during his lifetime. Gasparov was a member of the editorial board of *Literary Monuments* (Russian: Литературные памятники) book series, journals *Journal of Ancient History* (Russian: Вестник древней истории), *Literary Research* (Russian: Литературоведение), *Elementa* (United States), *Rossica Romana* (Italy).

Mikhail Gasparov published about 300 articles, translations and other works, including the monographs *Fable in Antiquity* (Russian: Античная литературная басня, 1971), *Modern Russian Versification* (Russian: Современный русский стих. Метрика и ритмика, 1974), *Overview of the History of Russian Versification* (Russian: Очерк истории русского стиха: Метрика, ритмика, рифма, строфика, 1984), *Overview of the History of European Versification* (Russian: Очерк истории европейского стиха, 1989).

During his last years, Gasparov was actively engaged in publishing the collected works of the Russian poet Osip Mandelstam.

Commemorating Mikhail Gasparov, the Russian State University for the Humanities organises annual conferences dedicated to the main fields of Gasparov's academic research – classical philology and Russian literature of the 19th and early 20th centuries.



Dmitry Sergeevich Likhachov

(28 November 1906 – 30 September 1999)

Dmitry Sergeevich Likhachov was an outstanding Russian medievalist, linguist, and concentration camp survivor. During his lifetime, Likhachov was considered the world's foremost scholar of the Old Russian language and its literature. He was revered as “the last of old St Petersburgers”, and as “a guardian of national culture”. Due to his high profile as a So-

viet dissident during his later life, Likhachov was often referred to as “Russia's conscience”.

Dmitry Likhachov was born in Saint Petersburg. From his early childhood he had a passion for literature, even though his parents did not approve of this interest.

Old Russian literature, which at that time did not receive much academic attention, became the main scientific interest of Dmitry Likhachyov who, by the beginning of the 1940s, was one of the most renowned specialists in this sphere.

Likhachov graduated in 1928 from Leningrad University. In the same year, he was arrested for his speech deploring the “Bolshevik” reform of Russian orthography. Deported to the Solovki Special Purpose Camp, he spent 5 years studying “criminal folklore” (as he termed it). Likhachyov returned to Leningrad unbroken, and started his spectacular scholarly career in the Pushkin House (as the Russian Literature Institute is known), which spanned more than 60 years and saw the publication of more than 500 scholarly works. Likhachov didn't stop his work even during the Siege of Leningrad. He believed that Russia was an integral and indivisible part of European civilization, contrary to “Euroasiatic” views of Russia popular with Lev Gumilev, Boris Rybakov, and many other contemporaries. In 1947, Dmitry Likhachov received his Doctorate in Philology, having presented his thesis “Essays on the History of Annalistic Literary Forms of the 11th-16th Centuries”. Three years later, he became a professor at Leningrad State University. From 1953 he was a corresponding member – and from 1970 a member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Dmitry Likhachyov's conquest of the scientific world was definitely a triumphant one.

Dmitry Likhachov gained worldwide recognition as a theorist of culture and as a publicist. In the 1980s he developed a concept that considered the problems of humanization and the reorientation of educational goals and ideas. The scientist

viewed culture as a historical memory, as a process of accumulation, rather than consecutive changes. This was also the theoretical basis for Likhachov's attention to ancient monuments, especially in architecture. Inspired by the works of Vladimir Vernadsky, Dmitry Likhachov suggested the idea of a "homosphere" – a human sphere of the Earth. His original contribution to general science was also the development of a new discipline called the ecology of culture, which was defined as an essential sphere of human life.

One of the ideas of Likhachov's concept was the correlation between culture and nature. In his book *Poetics of the Gardens* (1982), park and garden art was for the first time considered as a semiotic reflection of major cultural and artistic styles and their corresponding ideologies.

In Moscow and St. Petersburg, in 1986 he created the International Association of intellectuals with the writer Nicolai Sanvelian, the Italian economist and writer Giancarlo Pallavicini and other leading writers, artists and scientists, he was inspiring and President for many years.

Likhachov thought about his life journey as a vertical movement, towards the heavenly home. The reflections of his experience as a person are written in the book "Reminiscences" (1995).

In 1953 Likhachov was admitted into the Soviet Academy of Sciences as a Corresponding Member. He defended Andrei Sakharov, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn and other dissidents during their persecution by Soviet authorities. In 1986 he was elected the first President of the Russian Cultural Fund. In his 1980s and 1990s, he became more of a public figure, serving as an informal advisor to St. Petersburg Mayor Anatoly Sobchak and Russian President Boris Yeltsin. In October 1993 he signed the Letter of Forty-Two. In the same year, he became the first person to be named an Honorary Citizen of St Petersburg. He also presided over the commission set up to

prepare for Alexander Pushkin's bicentenary. A year before his death, Likhachov became the very first recipient of the reinstated Order of St. Andrew. In 2001 Likhachyov's daughter and George Soros established the Likhachov Philanthropic Fund.

As a great scientist, Likhachov was a foreign member of the Academies of Sciences of Bulgaria, Hungary and Serbia and a corresponding member of the Austrian, American, British, Italian and Göttingen Academies. In 1984 the minor planet 2877 was named after Likhachyov.



Avram Noam Chomsky
(7 December 1928 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.)

Avram Noam Chomsky (US: /æv'ra:m 'noom 'tʃɒmski/ is an American linguist, philosopher, cognitive scientist, historian, social critic, and political activist. Sometimes described as “the father of modern linguistics”, Chomsky is also a major figure in analytic philosophy and one of the founders of the field of cognitive science. He is the author of over 100 books on topics such as linguistics, war, politics, and mass media. Ideologically, he aligns with anarcho-syndicalism and libertarian socialism. He holds a joint appointment as Institute Professor Emeritus at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and laureate professor at the University of Arizona.

Born to middle-class Ashkenazi Jewish immigrants in Philadelphia, Chomsky developed an early interest in anar-

chism from alternative bookstores in New York City. At the age of 16, he began studies at the University of Pennsylvania, taking courses in linguistics, mathematics, and philosophy. From 1951 to 1955, he was appointed to Harvard University's Society of Fellows, where he developed the theory of transformational grammar for which he was awarded his doctorate in 1955. That year he began teaching at MIT, in 1957 emerging as a significant figure in the field of linguistics for his landmark work *Syntactic Structures*, which remodeled the scientific study of language, while from 1958 to 1959 he was a National Science Foundation fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study. He is credited as the creator or co-creator of the universal grammar theory, the generative grammar theory, the Chomsky hierarchy, and the minimalist program. Chomsky also played a pivotal role in the decline of behaviorism, being particularly critical of the work of B. F. Skinner.

An outspoken opponent of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War, which he saw as an act of American imperialism, in 1967 Chomsky attracted widespread public attention for his anti-war essay "The Responsibility of Intellectuals". Associated with the New Left, he was arrested multiple times for his activism and placed on President Richard Nixon's Enemies List. While expanding his work in linguistics over subsequent decades, he also became involved in the Linguistics Wars. In collaboration with Edward S. Herman, Chomsky later co-wrote an analysis articulating the propaganda model of media criticism, and worked to expose the Indonesian occupation of East Timor. Additionally, his defense of unconditional freedom of speech – including for Holocaust deniers – generated significant controversy in the Faurisson affair of the early 1980s. Following his retirement from active teaching, he has continued his vocal political activism, including opposing the War on Terror and supporting the Occupy movement.

One of the most cited scholars in history, Chomsky has influenced a broad array of academic fields. He is widely recognized as a paradigm shifter who helped spark a major revolution in the human sciences, contributing to the development of a new cognitivist framework for the study of language and the mind. In addition to his continued scholarly research, he remains a leading critic of U.S. foreign policy, neoliberalism and contemporary state capitalism, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and mainstream news media. His ideas have proved highly significant within the anti-capitalist and anti-imperialist movements, but have also drawn criticism, with some accusing Chomsky of anti-Americanism.



Hrachia Adjarian

(8 March 1876 – 16 April 1953)

Hrachia Adjarian (Armenian: Հրաչեայ Աճառեան (classical) *Hrač'ey Ačarean*; Հրաչյա Աճառյան (reformed) *Hrač'ya Ačaryan*; was an Armenian linguist, lexicographer, etymologist, philologist, polyglot and academic professor at the Armenian Academy of Sciences. He was a member of the French Linguistic Association and the Czechoslovakian Institute of Oriental Studies.

Adjarian studied at the Sorbonne with Antoine Meillet and at the University of Strasbourg. He worked as a teacher at the Ejmiatsin Gevorkian seminary in Shusha and Tehran. A survivor of the Armenian Genocide, he came to Yerevan in 1923. There,

he taught foreign languages, comparative grammar, and the history of the Armenian language at Yerevan State University.

Adjarian was born on 8 March 1876 in the Samatya neighborhood of Constantinople, the capital of the Ottoman Empire. His father was a shoemaker.

When Adjarian was less than a year old, he was involved in an accident which resulted in the complete loss of sight in his left eye. His mother allegedly took him to a park on a particularly sunny day and he suddenly burst into tears while staring into the sun. His mother took him home immediately, however he was in tears for the rest of the night. The next morning he could not open his eyes. Doctors made great efforts to cure him, but he never recovered the eyesight in his left eye.

However, that did not prevent him from becoming a renowned scholar and the author of dozens of multi-volume studies.

Adjarian was just under seven years old when his father took him to the Armenian School, where he revealed his linguistic ability. While there, he studied Armenian, French, and Turkish and completed his studies in only two years. Then, at nine years old, he attended the Sahakian School and after four years, he graduated with honours. After the Sahakian School, he attended the Getronagan School, followed by years of study at the Sorbonne and the University of Strasbourg, where he studied modern languages and also became known for his exceptional research in the field of Armenian studies.

After many years of education, Adjarian worked as a teacher in Ejmiatsin and later in Shusha, where he met his future wife, a woman named Arusyak. In 1923, as an outstanding educator and scientist, Adjarian received an invitation from the authorities of Soviet Armenia to move with his wife to reside in Yerevan, where he would teach at the State University. For the next 30 years, the university was his home.

Hrachia met his love and future wife while he was working as a teacher in Shusha. World War I, the Armenian Genocide and the years of wandering were unable to separate them. Together with 600 Armenians, they miraculously survived the Massacre of Shemakha, and Arusyak moved to Tabriz.

In one of his surviving letters, written in 1924 to one of his wife's Persian relatives, Adjarian wrote that he was happy with his life. In 1925, in a letter to that relative, Adjarian reports the death of his first wife. After Arusyak's death, his friends felt that he changed dramatically and advised him to remarry. At first, the 60-year-old Adjarian did not want to even hear about it. However, after some time, he married one of his students, Sophiko. They did not have any children but adopted a daughter, Knarik. Together, the Adjarians endured many hardships.

According to his daughter, her father was a deeply religious man. It is known that he prayed four times a day, knotting a handkerchief during prayers, following Armenian tradition.

In 1937, during the Great Purge, many prominent intellectuals across the Soviet Union were declared “nationalists”, “enemies of the people” and “spies”. They were arrested, shot or exiled. Adjarian was arrested, the decision made by a junior lieutenant of the NKVD, the secret police, on 18 September 1937.

On 29 September 1937, he was arrested and accused of being an English resident in Soviet Azerbaijan and a spy operating at the university in a counter-revolutionary group of professors. Three times, he was taken for interrogation and was beaten. The police assured him that if he admitted his “guilt” and signed a trumped-up confession, in a few days, he would be released.

Driven to despair, and broken by torture, the scientist, under the dictation of the investigator, wrote a statement addressed to the head of NKVD admitting to all charges against him. His typewriter and manuscripts were confiscated, and the

doors of the rooms in his apartment were sealed. Adjarian, Sophiko and their housekeeper, Palina, were allowed to live in the kitchen. Adjarian's manuscript, which would be seized if found, remained in the living room.

Sophiko and Palina considered the works of Adjarian priceless and wished to save the manuscript. They decided to take it out a tiny window from the kitchen into the living room. Sophiko managed to squeeze through the window and rescue part of the materials. However, they had to be hidden in a safe place. Sophiko's brother put the precious manuscripts into an iron box and buried them under a tree in the garden in Nor Butaniya. For two years (1937–39), he did not water the tree for fear of ruining the papers.

Later, one of Adjarian's cellmates, Rooks, explained how the investigator, Kirakosov, elicited Adjarian's false testimony. When one of the interrogators accused Adjarian of being a German, French, English, Japanese, and Turkish spy, Adjarian replied:

If there are such stupid people who would believe that a scientist, an Armenian linguist, is a spy, and if such a lie can help your career, go ahead and write whatever you want – I'll sign it. But that I, an Armenian scholar Adjarian – is a Turkish spy – this is complete nonsense, unprecedented outrageous insult, and even if I were cut to pieces, I still would not recognize that libel and I am sure that any Armenian who had not lost his dignity will tell you the same thing!

The investigator struck the weak and helpless old man in the face. Adjarian looked him back in the face and disdainfully added: “Yes, this is great heroism for a young, strong guy to hit the sick old man!” During the subsequent interrogation, the investigator, having failed to wrest a confession from Adjarian, put out a burning cigarette on his forehead. Then, he brutally beat the old man so that he could not walk and had to be pulled by guards. It was then that the totally broken and de-

pressed scholar incriminated himself, “confessing” that in August and September 1915, he had served as a counter-revolutionary agent of the Intelligence Service and during interviews at the university he had expressed nationalist and Anglophile sentiments. However, despite the promises, even after his “voluntary recognition” of the charges, Adjarian's case was not reviewed for several months. The court sentenced him to six years' imprisonment. Deceived and disappointed, Acharyan asked the question, “Is this your justice?”

Due to a combination of circumstances, he was held in prison for the whole two years, and on 19 December 1939, he was released “for lack of corpus delicti”. He regained his position and rights and returned to the university.

Until his death on 16 April 1953, Adjarian taught at the university. On 16 April, as usual, Adjarian lectured, held a training session for the Persian language, went home, shaved, ate dinner and told his wife, “Sophiko, I'm happy. Thank God, my wife is healthy, my daughter is well, today I also was able to go to university, and classes were a success. The main thing is, I have completed my work, lived 77 years – two magic numbers in a row, I have seen all, seen the days we dreamt about. And now for me it's all over”.

These were the last moments of life for the great scientist. That day, he bought his wife and daughter tickets to the opera *Almast*. Seeing them in the theatre, he kissed them and pressed them to his chest. Returning home, they found him sprawled in his chair. His eyes were closed, his left hand under his head and a handkerchief tied with three knots in his right hand.

Adjaryan was a polyglot fluent in at least 12 languages of which at least 4 languages at a level of academic tutorship. He taught foreign languages, comparative grammar, and the history of the Armenian language at Yerevan State University. He is the author of more than 200 scientific publications on

Armenology, Armenian language, and Oriental Languages. He was one of the pioneers of oriental studies in Soviet Armenia and lectured Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit at Yerevan State University. Along with those he was fluent in French, Modern Greek, Italian, Biblical Hebrew, Ottoman Turkish, German, English, his native Armenian, and was able to read Latin texts as well.

There is a street named after him in the Avan district of Yerevan, Armenia.

The Armenian State Institute of Linguistics is named after him.

Here is a list of his achievements and service to the national science:

- Թուրքերէնի փոխառեալ բառերը Պօլսի հայ ժողովրդական լեզու ինմէջ համեմատութեամբ Վանի, Ղարաբաղի եւ Նոր-Նախիջեւանի բարբառներուն (*The Loan Words from Turkish in the Colloquial Armenian Language of Constantinople as Compared to the Dialects of Van, Ghara-bagh, and Nor-Nakhichevan*), Moscow-Vagharshapat, 1902.

- *Homshetsi Dialect*, 1907.

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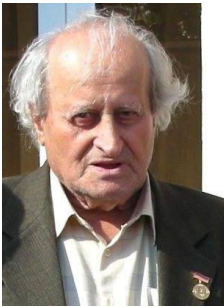
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Sergey Sarinyan

(November 17, 1924, Lernayin
Gharabagh (Artsakh) – June 8, 2017, Yerevan, Armenia)

Sergey Sarinyan was an Armenian literary historian, theorist and literary critic, the founder and an outstanding representative of the Academic School in literary criticism, Doctor of Philological Sciences (1967), Professor (1970), Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Armenia (NAS RA) (1990), Academician of the NAS RA (1996).

Sergey Sarinyan was born in the village of Seytishen (now Khachen) in the region of Askeran in Lernayin Ghara-bagh (now Artsakh) on November 17, 1924.

In 1942–1943 he participated in World War II. After being wounded on the front, he was demobilized in 1943. He was awarded an Order of the Great Patriotic War, 2nd class.

From 1944 to 1949 he studied at Armenian Philology Department at Yerevan State University.

In 1952 he entered the Institute of Literature named after Manuk Abeghyan of the NAS RA. From 1960 to 2016 he was Head of the New Armenian Literature Department at the same Institute.

In 1953 Sergey Sarinyan defended a thesis on the topic of “The Formation of Realism in Armenian Literature” and received a degree of Candidate of Philological Sciences.

In 1967 he received a Doctorate Degree of Philological Sciences for the fundamental work “Armenian Romanticism”.

From 2000 to 2017 (except for small intervals) he was the Chairman of 003 Specialized Board granting scientific titles.

From 1994 to 2011 he taught Armenian Literature at Hrachia Acharyan University and was Head of the Armenian Literature Department. He also taught at Armenian State Pedagogical University named after Khachatur Abovyan and Grigor Narekatsi University in Artsakh.

From 1957 to 2017 he was a member of the Writers’ Union of Armenia.

Sergey Sarinyan's works are dedicated to the history of New Armenian Literature, literary trends, to the problems of methodology and theory of literary criticism. In his studies, he gave the periodization of the history of the Armenian literature of the 19th and early 20th centuries, the principles of the scientific interpretation of literary schools and works of Armenian literary classics. He was the academic supervisor, general editor and the author of all the introductions and many chapters of

the five-volume edition of “The History of New Armenian Literature”, a great achievement of the Armenian literary thought that examines the 19th century Armenian literature through a new scientific perspective and a new methodological approach. For its exceptional scientific value, the academic staff of the five – volume edition were awarded the ASSR State Prize in 1980.

Under Sarinyan’s editorship were also published such fundamental works as “The History of Armenian Literary Criticism” (two volumes) (1985, 1998), “The History of the Armenian Novel” (one volume) (2005) and “The History of Armenian Literature”, Volume 3 (2015).

Sergey Sarinyan became known for his major research “Armenian Romanticism” (1966) where he investigated the history and evolution of the Armenian Romanticism. The Bulgarian and Russian press, the Institute of World Literature after M. Gorky estimated the book as a great achievement, and the Bulgarian literary critic Christo Genov confessed that this work helped him to more fully cover the origin and patterns of the development of Bulgarian Romanticism.

Sergey Sarinyan was an author of pioneering monographs about outstanding Armenian writers: “Raffi: the System of Ideas and Characters”(1957,1985, 2010), “Muratsan: Typology, Ethics, the Philosophy of History” (1976, 2004), “Atom Yarchanyan”(Siamanto), “Srbuhi Tussab”,” Perch Proshyan”, “VahanTeryan”, “Levon Shant”(1991),”Paruir Sevak: the Science of Poetry”(2005), “A Continuing Legend”(2008),”Repentance and Forgiveness”(2010)(the last two monographs are dedicated to the study of Zori Balayan’s works). He drafted his monographs on certain aesthetic, ethical and ideological concepts and viewed the authors and their works within the paradigm of those conceptual domains.

Of great scientific and literary importance is the seven-volume edition of his scholarly articles and observations titled

“Two Centuries of the Armenian Literature” (1988, 1989, 2002, 2004, 2009, 2015, 2018), where problems related to the history and theory of literature and literary criticism are discussed and highlighted. In 2005, Sergey Sarinyan received RA Presidential Award for the 4th volume.

He was a co-author of a high school textbook “Armenian Literature” and also authored many more collections of articles, and a book of memoirs “In spite of...The Legend of the Land of Reminiscences”.

Sergey Sarinyan was the founder of the Academic School in Armenian Literary Criticism and also the founder and proponent of philosophical literary criticism. As a theorist and critic of literature, he established his reputation for developing a new methodology in literary criticism, and his scientific works are directed at proving that literary criticism is a science and has its own methods of study. In many of his scholarly studies, Sergey Sarinyan outlined the methodological principles of philosophical literary criticism.

In 1998 he embarked on writing his fundamental work “The Armenian National Ideology”, which embraces history, literature, literary criticism and philosophy. In this unique study, Sarinyan viewed the dialectical unity of literature and national ideology. He also observed the formation of the Armenian ideology throughout history, showing that it was a result of historical development.

He attached great importance to the preservation of the Armenian culture and national ethnic identity and postulated that only with national culture and ideology can we have our place among the advanced nations. In his last interview, touching upon the problem of culture’s role in retaining a nation’s identity and longevity, he stated that “in his perpetual quest the Armenian nation will pursue the path of creating a spiritual Armenia” (2017).

Sarinyan was an active participant of the modern literary process and wrote critical reviews on contemporary Armenian poets and prose writers. It is difficult to overestimate his role in the history of the Armenian literary thought. He related literary criticism to philosophy, and his works are marked by rigorous methodology, in-depth philosophical, aesthetic and theoretical embrace.

The Library of Grigor Narekatsi University in Arstakh is named after Sergey Sarinyan.

In 2018 a museum was opened in the school of his native village as a tribute to his contribution to the Armenian literary thought.

Here is a list of medals and awards he received in his lifetime for his scholarly achievements and service to the national science:

1. State Award of the ArmSSR (1980) (for the five-volume fundamental study “The History of New Armenian Literature).
2. Honored Scientist (1985).
3. Mikael Nalbandyan Prize-winner (1986).
4. St. Mesrop Mashtots Order (2004).
5. RA Presidential Award (for the 4th volume of the book “Two Centuries of the Armenian Literature”) (2005).
6. Movses Khorenatsi Medal (2009).
7. Vachagan Barepasht Medal (RNK) (2011).
8. RA Presidential Second Degree Medal for Services to Homeland (2011).

(Sarinyan Mane`)

STORIES FOR REMEDIAL HOME READING

The Chapel

A short story by Josef Essberger



She was walking lazily, for the fierce April sun was directly overhead. Her umbrella blocked its rays but nothing blocked the heat – the sort of raw, wild heat that crushes you with its energy. A few buffalo were tethered under coconuts, browsing the parched verges. Occasionally a car went past, leaving its treads in the melting pitch like the wake of a ship at sea. Otherwise it was quiet, and she saw no-one.

In her long white Sunday dress you might have taken Ginnie Narine for fourteen or fifteen. In fact she was twelve, a happy, uncomplicated child with a nature as open as the red hibiscus that decorated her black, waist-length hair. Generations earlier her family had come to Trinidad from India as overseers on the sugar plantations. Her father had had some success through buying and clearing land around Rio Cristalino and planting it with coffee.

On the dusty verge twenty yards ahead of Ginnie a car pulled up. She had noticed it cruise by once before but she did not recognize it and could not make out the driver through its dark windows, themselves as black as its gleaming paintwork. As she walked past it, the driver's glass started to open.

“Hello, Ginnie,” she heard behind her.

She paused and turned. A slight colour rose beneath her dusky skin. Ravi Kirjani was tall and lean, and always well-dressed. His black eyes and large white teeth flashed in the sunlight as he spoke. Everyone in Rio Cristalino knew Ravi.

Ginnie often heard her unmarried sisters talk ruefully of him, of how, if only their father were alive and they still had land, one of them might marry him. And then they would squabble over who it might be and laugh at Ginnie because she was too simple for any man to want.

“How do you know my name, Ravi?” she asked with a thrill.

“How do you know mine?”

“Everyone knows your name. You're Mr Kirjani's son.”

“Right. And where're you going Ginnie?”

She hesitated and looked down at the ground again.

“To chapel,” she said with a faint smile.

“But Ginnie, good Hindus go to the temple.” His rich, cultured voice was gently mocking as he added with a laugh: “Or maybe the temple pundits aren't your taste in colour.”

She blushed more deeply at the reference to Father Olivier. She did not know how to reply. It was true that she liked the young French priest, with his funny accent and blue eyes, but she had been going to the Catholic chapel for months before he arrived. She loved its cheerful hymns, and its simple creed of one god – so different from those miserable Hindu gods who squabbled with each other like her sisters at home. But, added to that, the vulgarity of Ravi's remark bewildered her because his family were known for their breeding. People always said that Ravi would be a man of honour, like his father.

Ravi looked suddenly grave. His dark skin seemed even darker. It may be that he regretted his words. Possibly he saw the confusion in Ginnie's wide brown eyes. In any case, he did not wait for an answer.

“Can I offer you a lift to chapel – in my twenty-first birthday present?” he asked, putting his sunglasses back on. She noticed how thick their frames were. Real gold, she thought, like the big, fat watch on his wrist.

“It's a Mercedes, from Papa. Do you like it?” – he added nonchalantly.

From the shade of her umbrella Ginnie peered up at a small lone cloud that hung motionless above them. The sun was beating down mercilessly and there was an urge in the air and an overpowering sense of growth. With a handkerchief she wiped the sweat from her forehead. Ravi gave a tug at his collar.

“It's air-conditioned, Ginnie. And you won't be late for chapel,” – he continued, reading her mind.

But chapel must have been the last thing on Ravi's mind when Ginnie, after a moment's hesitation, accepted his offer. For he drove her instead to a quiet sugar field outside town and there, with the Mercedes concealed among the sugar canes, he introduced himself into her. Ginnie was in a daze. Young as she was, she barely understood what was happening to her. The beat of calypso filled her ears and the sugar canes towered over her as the cold draught from the air-conditioner played against her knees. Afterwards, clutching the ragged flower that had been torn from her hair, she lay among the tall, sweet-smelling canes and sobbed until the brief tropical twilight turned to starry night.

But she told no-one, not even Father Olivier.

Two weeks later the little market town of Rio Cristalino was alive with gossip. Ravi Kirjani had been promised the hand of Sunita Moorpalani. Like the Kirjanis, the Moorpalanis were an established Indian family, one of the wealthiest in the Caribbean. But while the Kirjanis were diplomats, the Moorpalanis were a commercial family. They had made their fortune in retailing long before the collapse in oil prices had emptied their customers' pockets; and now Moorpalani stores were scattered throughout Trinidad and some of the other islands. Prudently, they had diversified into banking and insurance, and as a result their influence was felt at the highest level. It was a benevolent influence, of course, never abused, for

people always said the Moorpalanis were a respectable family, and well above reproach. They had houses in Port-of-Spain, Tobago and Barbados, as well as in England and India, but their main residence was a magnificent, sprawling, colonial-style mansion just to the north of Rio Cristalino. The arranged marriage would be the social event of the following year.

When Ginnie heard of Ravi's engagement the loathing she had conceived for him grew into a sort of numb hatred. She was soon haunted by a longing to repay that heartless, arrogant brute. She would give anything to humiliate him, to see that leering, conceited grin wiped from his face. But outwardly she was unmoved. On weekdays she went to school and on Sundays she went still to Father Olivier's afternoon service.

"Girl, you sure does have a lot to confess to that whittie," her mother would say to her each time she came home late from chapel.

"He's not a whittie, he's a man of God."

"That's as may be, child, but don't forget he does be a man first."

The months passed and she did not see Ravi again.

And then it rained. All through August the rain hardly stopped. It rattled persistently on the galvanized roofs until you thought you would go mad with the noise. And if it stopped the air was as sticky as treacle and you prayed for it to rain again.

Then one day in October, towards the end of the wet season, when Ginnie's family were celebrating her only brother's eighteenth birthday, something happened that she had been dreading for weeks. She was lying in the hammock on the balcony, playing with her six-year-old nephew Pinni.

Suddenly, Pinni cried out: "Ginnie, why are you so fat?"

Throughout the little frame house all celebration stopped. On the balcony curious eyes were turned upon Ginnie. And you could see what the boy meant.

“Gods have mercy on you, Virginia! Watch the shape of your belly,” – cried Mrs Narine, exploding with indignation and pulling her daughter indoors, away from the prying neighbours' ears. Her voice was loud and hard and there was a blackness in her eyes like the blackness of the skies before thunder. How could she have been so blind? She cursed herself for it and harsh questions burst from her lips.

“How does you bring such shame upon us, girl? What worthless layabouts does you throw yourself upon? What man'll have you now? No decent man, that does be sure. And why does you blacken your father's name like this, at your age? The man as didn't even live to see you born. Thank the gods he didn't have to know of this. You sure got some explaining to your precious man of God, child.”

At last her words were exhausted and she sat down heavily, her weak heart pounding dangerously and her chest heaving from the exertion of her outburst.

Then Ginnie told her mother of the afternoon that Ravi Kirjani had raped her. There was a long silence after that and all you could hear was Mrs Narine wheezing. When at last she spoke, her words were heavy and disjointed.

“If anybody have to get damnation that Kirjani boy'll get it,” – she said.

Ginnie's sisters were awestruck.

“Shall we take her over to the health centre, Ma?” – asked Indra. “The midwife comes today.”

“Is you crazy, girl? You all does know how that woman does run she mouth like a duck's bottom. You all leave this to me.”

That night Mrs Narine took her young daughter to see Doctor Khan, an old friend of her husband whose discretion she could count on.

There was no doubt about it. The child was pregnant.

“And what can us do, Dr Khan?” – asked Mrs Narine.

“Marry her off, quick as you can,” the lean old doctor replied bluntly.

Mrs Narine scoffed.

“Who would take her now, Doctor? I does beg you. There's nothing? Nothing you can do for us?”

A welcome breeze came through the slats of the surgery windows. Outside you could hear the shrill, persistent sound of cicadas, while mosquitoes crowded at the screens, attracted by the bare bulb over the simple desk. Dr Khan sighed and peered over the frames of his glasses. Then he lowered his voice and spoke wearily, like a man who has said the same thing many times.

“I might arrange something for the baby once it's born. But it must be born, my dear. Your daughter is slimly built. She's young, a child herself. To you she looks barely three months pregnant. Don't fool yourself, if the dates she's given us are correct, in three months she'll be full term. Anything now would be too, too messy.”

“And if it's born,” asked Mrs Narine falteringly, “if it's born, what does happen then?”

“No, Ma, I want it anyway, I want to keep it,” – said Ginnie quietly.

“Don't be a fool, child.”

“It's my baby. Ma. I want to have it. I want to keep it.”

“And who's to look after you, and pay for the baby? Even if that Kirjani does agrees to pay, who does you hope to marry?”

“I'll marry, don't worry.”

“You'll marry! You does be a fool. Who will you marry?”

“Kirjani, Ma. I's going to marry Ravi Kirjani.”

Doctor Khan gave a chuckle.

“So, your daughter is not such a fool as you think,” he said. “I told you to marry her off. And the Kirjani boy's worth a try. What does she have to lose? She's too, too clever!”

So Ravi Kirjani was confronted with the pregnant Ginnie and reminded of that Sunday afternoon in the dry season when the canes were ready for harvesting. To the surprise of the Narines he did not argue at all. He offered at once to marry Ginnie. It may be that for him it was a welcome opportunity to escape a connubial arrangement for which he had little appetite. Though Sunita Moorpalani indisputably had background, nobody ever pretended that she had looks. Or possibly he foresaw awkward police questions that might have been difficult to answer once the fruit of his desire saw the light of day. Mrs Narine was staggered. Even Ginnie was surprised at how little resistance he put up.

“Perhaps,” she thought with a wry smile, “he's not really so bad.”

Whatever his reasons, you had to admit Ravi acted honourably. And so did the jilted Moorpalani family. If privately they felt their humiliation keenly, publicly they bore it with composure, and people were amazed that they remained on speaking terms with the man who had insulted one of their women and broken her heart.

Sunita's five brothers even invited Ravi to spend a day with them at their seaside villa in Mayaro. And as Ravi had been a friend of the family all his life he saw no reason to refuse.

The Moorpalani brothers chose a Tuesday for the outing – there was little point, they said, in going at the weekend when the working people littered the beach – and one of their Land Rovers for the twenty mile drive from Rio Cristalino. They were in high spirits and joked with Ravi while their servants stowed cold chicken and salad beneath the rear bench seats and packed the iceboxes with beer and puncheon rum. Then they scanned the sky for clouds and congratulated themselves on choosing such a fine day. Suraj, the eldest brother, looked at his watch and his feet shifted uneasily as he said:

“It's time to hit the road.”

His brothers gave a laugh and clambered on board. It was an odd, sardonic laugh.

The hardtop Land Rover cruised through Rio Cristalino to the crossroads at the town centre. Already the market traders were pitching their roadside stalls and erecting great canvas umbrellas to shield them from sun or rain. The promise of commerce was in the air and the traders looked about expectantly as they loaded their stalls with fresh mangos or put the finishing touches to displays of giant melons whose fleshy pink innards glistened succulently under cellophane.

The Land Rover turned east towards Mayaro and moments later was passing the cemetery on the edge of town. The road to the coast was busy with traffic in both directions still carrying produce to market, and the frequent bends and potholes made the journey slow. At last, on an uphill straight about six miles from Mayaro, the Land Rover was able to pick up speed. Its ribbed tyres beat on the reflector studs like a drumroll and the early morning sun flashed through the coconut palms. Suddenly a terrible thing happened. The rear door of the Land Rover swung open and Ravi Kirjani tumbled out, falling helplessly beneath the wheels of a heavily laden truck.

At the inquest the coroner acknowledged that the nature and extent of Ravi's injuries made it impossible to determine whether he was killed instantly by the fall or subsequently by the truck. But it was clear at least, he felt, that Ravi had been alive when he fell from the Land Rover. The verdict was death due to misadventure.

Three days later Ravi's remains were cremated according to Hindu rights. As usual, a crush of people from all over Trinidad – distant relatives, old classmates, anyone claiming even the most tenuous connection with the dead man – came to mourn at the riverside pyre outside Mayaro. Some of them were convinced that they could see in Ravi's death the hands

of the gods – and they pointed for evidence to the grey sky and the unseasonal rain. But the flames defied the rain and the stench of burning flesh filled the air. A few spoke darkly of murder. Did not the Moorpalanis have a compelling motive? And not by chance did they have the opportunity, and the means. But mostly they agreed that it was a tragic accident. It made little difference that it was a Moorpalani truck that had finished Ravi off. Moorpalani trucks were everywhere.

Then they watched as the ashes were thrown into the muddy Otoire River, soon to be lost in the warm waters of the Atlantic.

“Anyway,” – said one old mourner with a shrug, “who are we to ask questions? The police closed their files on the case before the boy was cold.” And he shook the last of the rain from his umbrella and slapped impatiently at a mosquito.

You might have thought that the shock of Ravi's death would have induced in Ginnie a premature delivery. But quite the reverse. She attended the inquest and she mourned at the funeral. The expected date came and went. Six more weeks elapsed before Ginnie, by now thirteen, gave birth to a son at the public maternity hospital in San Fernando. When they saw the baby, the nurses glanced anxiously at each other. Then they took him away without letting Ginnie see him.

Eventually they returned with one of the doctors, a big Creole, who assumed his most unruffled bedside manner to reassure Ginnie that the baby was well.

“It's true he's a little pasty, my dear,” he said as a nurse placed the baby in Ginnie's arms, “but, you see, that'll be the late delivery. And don't forget, you're very young ... and you've both had a rough time. Wait a day ... three days ... his eyes'll turn, he'll soon have a healthy colour.”

Ginnie looked into her son's blue eyes and kissed them, and in doing so a tremendous feeling of tiredness suddenly came over her. They were so very, very blue, so like Father

Olivier's. She sighed at the irony of it all, the waste of it all. Was the Creole doctor really so stupid? Surely he knew as well as she did that the pallid looks could never go.

The Chapel – Vocabulary

NB: the meaning given for each word is **contextual meaning**, that is to say it is the specific meaning of the word within the context of the story. Some of these words have other meanings not shown here.

For each word, an example sentence is shown in *italics*.

arrogant (adj) thinking highly of oneself

Rick was arrogant to think any girl would go out with him.

bedside manner (n) behaviour by a medical professional towards an ill patient

At the new hospital the nurses were all friendly and had a great bedside manner.

benevolent (adj) kind

The benevolent woman made dresses for the poor girls.

bewilder (v) surprise; confuse

John's new purple hair colour bewildered his classmates.

blush (v) become red in the face out of embarrassment

Lisa blushed when her father mentioned Chad's name.

breeding (n) production of offspring

Breeding golden retrievers is a profitable profession.

brute (n) a strong, violent person or animal

The brute beat up three kids on his way home from school.

cellophane (n) clear wrapping material – usually for covering flowers or gift baskets

The florist wrapped the flowers in cellophane to protect them from the rain.

clamber (v) climb clumsily or with much effort

John clambered through the junkyard looking for a used steering wheel.

clutch (v) holding very tightly

The bride was clutching the groom's hand so tightly his fingers turned purple.

collapse (v) fall to the ground

The building will collapse as soon as the dynamite explodes.

compelling (adj) strong and believable

The pregnant woman's husband had a compelling reason for speeding.

composure (n) a relaxed appearance

She held her composure until after her husband's funeral.

conceal (v) hide

The results of the vote were concealed in the envelope.

conceited (adj) thinking highly of oneself

Jane is so conceited she voted herself for Prom Queen.

connubial (adj) relating to marriage (outdated, formal)

The relatives were excited about Mark and Sally's upcoming connubial festivities.

creed (n) a religious statement or belief

When we recite the creed everyone gets on their knees.

cremate (v) burned a dead body to ashes

After they cremated my grandfather we had a service for his soul at the church.

discretion (n) the keeping quiet of a secret or personal information

The receptionist must exhibit discretion when handling medical records.

diversify (v) put money/effort into different things

The business college diversified into other programs including art and science.

dread (v) fearing, not wanting to do or happen

I am dreading moving day because there is so much to do.

dusky (adj) darkish in colour

The sky turned a dusky blue before the storm hit.

established (adj) recognized or known for a long time

The 50-year-old barbershop is a well established business in our community.

exertion (n) use of a lot of energy

The marathon runner fainted out of exertion.

full term (n) phrase 40 weeks pregnant, ready to deliver a baby

My sister was supposed to be born premature but surprisingly my mother made it to full term.

galvanized (adj) protected metal

We need some galvanized nails for building the basement.

gleaming (adj) shiny, bright

The toothpaste promises a gleaming smile.

glisten (v) shone in the sun

The freshly washed car glistened in the driveway.

hammock (n) a bed that swings between posts

I napped outside on the hammock.

harsh (adj) difficult, cruel

The child was given a harsh punishment for stealing the chocolate bar.

humiliate (v) embarrass someone terribly

My father humiliates me when he tells the story about how I crashed the car.

indignation (n) anger because of unfairness or a wrongdoing

I was full of indignation after getting a parking ticket in my own street.

indisputable (adj) unable to be challenged

It was indisputable that it was my turn to do the dishes.

inquest (n) research into a serious matter

The police began an inquest into why the murder may have occurred.

irony (n) an opposite or very different result than expected

The irony of the marriage was that the couple used to hate each other.

jilt (v) cheated, treated unfairly

The jilted athletes were angry when they discovered that the winner had bribed the judges.

laden (adj) loaded

The woman was laden with three children and two dogs.

layabouts (n) (informal) lazy people

The layabouts were always skipping school and hanging out at the beach.

leering (adj) looking at in a sexual way

The leering men distracted the cheerleaders on the field.

loathing (n) severe hatred

My loathing for mathematics only increased after I failed the final exam.

mercilessly (adv) showing no kindness or forgiveness

The bullies picked on Jordan mercilessly for the entire first year of high school.

misadventure (n) an unexpected or unwanted happening

The hikers didn't foresee the misadventure of the avalanche.

mock (v) tease, make fun of

When I was growing up my brother was always mocking my singing voice.

motive (n) reason for doing something

The motive for the murder was jealousy.

mourn (v) express sadness over a loss

We mourned for her death at the funeral.

nonchalantly (adv) casually

The man who got hit was walking nonchalantly across traffic.

numb (adj) frozen, having no feeling

After skiing all day our toes were numb.

pallid (adj) pale

When her fever disappeared she was pallid as a ghost.

parched (adj) dry from the heat

The grass was parched after the long dry winter.

pasty (adj) pale in colour

My skin always looks pasty when I don't go to the tanning salon.

persistently (adv) without giving up

Fiona persistently asked for a raise in her salary until her boss agreed.

pitch (n) dark black substance used for waterproofing or making roads

We used the pitch on the roof to keep it from leaking.

pitch (v) set something up

We were pitching our tent when it started to rain.

plantation (n) an area of land dedicated to a specific crop

The workers spent the whole day getting beans from the coffee plantation.

potholes (n) holes in the road caused by overuse or weather

The potholes in my town are going to ruin my tyres.

prudently (adv) without taking risks

My grandmother prudently keeps to the slow lanes on the highway.

prying (adj) inquisitive

The prying neighbours asked if the pregnant couple was going to get married.

pundits (n) Hindu scholars

The pundits went from door to door speaking about religion.

pyre (n) a pile of wood where a body is placed for burning

The pyre was arranged before the service.

reproach (n) criticism

There was little reproach over the lateness of the flight because of the bad weather.

ruefully (adv) regretfully

I ruefully apologized for forgetting my father's birthday.

sardonic (adj) disrespectful, cynical

The bartender threw out the man for making sardonic remarks to the waitress.

shrill (adj) high pitched (in sound)

The shrill notes of the flute hurt my ears.

shrug (n) gesture; lifting of the shoulders to show that you don't care or don't know an answer

The teacher asked another student after Mark answered the question with a shrug.

slats (n) thin, narrow pieces of wood or other material

The dog poked his nose between the slats of the fence.

sprawling (adj) spread widely

The sprawling ivy covers the front of the house.

squabble (v) argue

My parents always squabble about whose turn it is to pay.

stench (n) terrible smell

The stench in the kitchen reminded us that we forgot to dispose of the garbage.

stow (v) pack or store tidily in an appropriate place

I stowed my winter clothes in the attic.

succulently (adv) juicily

The watermelon was succulently ripe.

tenuous (adj) weak or slight

He gave a tenuous excuse for his absence.

tether (v) tie to a post

He tethered the dog so it could not leave the yard.

treacle (n) dark syrup

My sticky hands were covered in treacle from the tree.

treads (n) marks left by shoes, cars or bicycle tyres

I knew by the treads on the driveway that my parents had been home.

uncomplicated (adj) simple

She finished the uncomplicated puzzle in no time.

unruffled (adj) calm

Maria appeared unruffled even though she forgot part of her speech.

verdict (n) decision by a judge in court

The people in the courtroom waited for the judge to announce the verdict.

verge (n) piece of land alongside the road

I left the car on the road and walked along the verge to the closest gas station.

vulgarity (n) rudeness

The street person expressed words of vulgarity after we refused to give him money.

wake (of a ship) (n) disturbed water left by a ship

The surfers rode on the wake of the ship.

wheeze (v) have difficulty breathing

I was wheezing in the forest because of my allergies.

“The Chapel” Vocabulary Quiz

This quiz tests vocabulary used in “The Chapel“. Choose the best word to fill the blank in each sentence.

1. We need _____ politicians who help people instead of helping themselves.



arrogant



benevolent



conceited

2. Keep your _____ during the inquest and never shout out or cry.

- motive
- verdict
- composure

3. She escaped the brute by _____ over a fence and running away.

- clambering
- squabbling
- leering

4. It's an _____ business with regular customers who've shopped there for years.

- established
- indisputable
- unruffled

5. Our _____ neighbour's always asking us personal questions.

- compelling
- leering
- prying

6. The judge's _____ was that there was no motive for the crime.

- exertion
- creed
- verdict

7. Paul _____ his investments by buying many new stocks and bonds.

- cremated
- diversified
- tethered

8. The boys were _____ their sister by copying the way she walked.

- prying
- mocking
- loathing

9. After having her pay cut, Maria displayed her _____ by quitting her job.

- indignation
- reproach
- vulgarity

10. Our _____ of foreign soldiers stems from the time they invaded our country.

- sprawling
- stowing
- loathing

“The Chapel” Comprehension Quiz

This quiz tests your understanding of “The Chapel”.

1. Where did Ginnie's ancestors originally come from?

- Trinidad
- Rio Cristalino
- India

2. What did Ravi get for his 21st birthday?

- sunglasses
- a gold watch
- a car

3. Where did Ravi take Ginnie against her will?

- the sugar fields
- the chapel
- a garden

4. Which of the following was NOT true about the Moorpalani family?

- they were rich
- they were oil traders
- they owned many houses

5. Why did Ginnie hate Ravi so much?

- he engaged her
- he haunted her
- he raped her

6. What was it about her daughter that upset Mrs Narine?

- she was fat
- she was pregnant
- she was blind

7. What did the doctor say Ginnie must do?

- have the baby
- have an abortion
- tell the police

8. Why did Sunita's brothers want to kill Ravi?

- he'd raped Ginnie
- he'd insulted Sunita
- he'd upset Ginnie's mother

9. What did the coroner claim as the official cause of Ravi's death?

- murder
- an accident
- suicide

10. Who was the real father of Ginnie's baby?

- Father Olivier
- Ravi Kirjani
- Suraj Moorpalani

The Metro

A short story by Josef Essberger



The discovery of a body in the Paris Metro early one morning was not particularly unusual. That it was headless sent a frisson through the sixth *arrondissement*, but the incident went unnoticed outside Paris.

Yet there was clearly something strange about the case. It was hardly as though the body had been decapitated to frustrate identification, for it was fully clothed and none of the owner's personal effects had been removed, save of course for his head. The Paris police soon tied up the contents of the dead man's wallet with forensic evidence from the body. Added to that, Madame Charente, the dead man's wife, could positively identify the body in the most intimate ways. (She had already reported her husband as missing.)

A few men were despatched to poke around in the warm, dark tunnels on either side of Odéon station, where the body had been found. Above ground another search was made, equally fruitlessly, and to Inspector Dutruelle it looked as though the case would linger on unsolved.

Two weeks later, four kilometres away in the west, a headless body was found at Courcelles station, again in the tunnel not far from the platform. As in the earlier case, the cause of death was apparently the severing of the head, which appeared to have been done with some precision. Again, the body was fully clothed and easily identified, and nothing but the head had apparently been removed.

“What can I tell these blessed reporters?” Inspector Dutruelle said as he handed his wife the two sticks of bread he usually bought on the way home. “They want answers for eve-

rything. And it's not just the papers now, the politicians are getting worried too. I'm reporting to the Préfet on this one."

"If there were instant answers for everything, *mon petit chou*, they'd have no need of you," said Madame Dutruelle. "And where would they be without you? Who cleared up that terrible Clichy case last year, and the acid bath at Reuilly Diderot?"

The little *inspecteur divisionnaire-chef* pulled in his stomach, puffed out his chest and rose to his full height. A smile spread across his round face. In his smart dark suit and gold-rimmed glasses you could have taken him for a provincial bank manager rather than one of Paris's most successful policemen.

"Just think," he said wryly, "they were actually about to close the file on Dr Gomes before I took charge of the investigation."

"They're fools, all of them."

"All the same, my dear, I don't know where to go on this one. There're no leads. There's no apparent motive. And it's a bizarre pattern. Assuming, of course, it is a pattern. We can't be sure of that until there's been another."

Inspector Dutruelle did not have long to wait for his pattern to emerge. A telephone call at half past five the next morning dragged him from his bed.

"It's another one, sir," said the voice at the other end.

"Another what?"

"It's identical. Another headless corpse, just like the others – male, middle-aged, white."

"Where?" – asked Inspector Dutruelle fumbling for a cigarette.

"Château Rouge."

"In the Metro?"

"Yes sir, just inside the tunnel. In the anti-suicide well between the tracks."

“Close the line – if you haven't already. I'll be with you soon. And don't move it, d'you hear?”

Inspector Dutruelle replaced the receiver with a sigh as his wife padded into the room.

“I hate these early morning cases,” he muttered. He lit his cigarette.

“Have a coffee before you go. Another dead body will keep.”

“But we've closed the line. And it's the other side of town, my dear. North Paris.”

“All the same.”

He sat down heavily and watched his wife sullenly as she made the coffee. Madame Dutruelle was a simple woman of forty-six whose long, thin-lipped face was framed by stern grey hair. Her strong, practical hands were country hands, and she had never got used to city life. She lived for the day when she and her husband would retire to their home village in Les Pyrénées. Inspector Dutruelle sighed to himself again. Poor Agnes. She tried so hard to please him. How could she know that he longed to be free of her? How could she possibly know of Vololona, the young Malagasy he had met while on the Clichy case? For him it had been love at first sight.

“And for me too, my darling,” Vololona had been quick to agree, her large brown eyes welling with tears as they gazed at him through the smoke of the Chatte et Lapin where she worked, “a veritable *coup de foudre*.” She spoke French well, with a Malagasy accent and huskiness that left you with a sense of mystery and promise. Inspector Dutruelle was a happy man; but he was careful to tell no-one except Monsieur Chébaud, his closest friend, about the source of his happiness.

“I've never felt like this before, Pierre. I'm captivated by her,” he said one evening when he took Monsieur Chébaud to see Vololona dancing.

It was a rare experience, even for the jaded Monsieur Chébaud. In the frantic coloured spotlights of the *Chatte et Lapin* Vololona danced solo and in her vitality you sensed the wildness of Madagascar. Her black limbs lashed the air to the music, which was raw and sensual.

“You know, Pierre, in thirty years of marriage I was never unfaithful. Well, you know that already. There was always my work, and the children, and I was happy enough at home. It never occurred to me to look at another woman. But something happened when I met Vololona. She showed me how to live. She showed me what real ecstasy is. Look at her, Pierre. Isn't she the most exquisite thing you ever saw? And she adores me. She's crazy about me. But why, I ask you? What can she see in me – three times her age, pot-bellied, bald ... married?”

Inspector Dutruelle leaned back in his chair and swung around to look at the other customers applauding Vololona from the shadows. He smiled proudly to himself. He knew exactly what was on their minds. Life was strange, he thought, and you could never tell. Some of them were young men, tall and handsome and virile, yet none of them knew Vololona as he knew her.

Monsieur Chébaud finished his whisky.

“I can see,” he said, “that a man in your position might have certain attractions for an immigrant without papers working in one of the more dangerous quarters of Paris.” Monsieur Chébaud was a lawyer.

“You're a cynic, Pierre.”

“And after thirty years in the force you're not?”

“Personally, I believe her when she says she loves me. I just don't know why. Another whisky?”

“Well, one thing's for sure, Régis, it can't go on like that. One way or another things'll come to a head. But I must agree, she's exquisite all right. Like an exquisite Venus flytrap. And

at the germane moment, you know, those soft, succulent petals will close around you like a vice.”

The normally placid Inspector was piqued by his friend's unreasonable attitude.

“How can you say that?” – he snapped. “When you haven't even spoken to her.”

“But all women are the same, Régis. Don't you know that? You should be a lawyer, then you'd know it. They can't help it, they're built that way. Believe me, it can't go on without something happening.”

Inspector Dutruelle glowered at his old schoolfriend and said nothing. Monsieur Chébaut could see he had touched a raw nerve. He grinned amicably and leaned across to slap his friend playfully on the shoulder.

“Look Régis, all I'm saying is, be careful, you haven't got my experience.”

Of course, that was true. When it came to women few men had Monsieur Chébaut's experience. Or his luck, for that matter. He was one of those people who go through life insulated from difficulties. He crossed roads without looking. He did not hurry for trains. He never reconciled bank accounts. Tall, slim, with boyish good looks and thick, black, wavy hair, he was the antithesis of Inspector Dutruelle.

“Look, you've got two women involved, Régis,” Monsieur Chébaut continued, “and women aren't like us. Agnes isn't stupid. She must know something's going on.”

“She hasn't said anything,” – said the Inspector brusquely. He lit another Gauloise.

“Of course she hasn't. She's cleverer than you are. She intends to keep you.”

“Mind you,” – said Inspector Dutruelle grudgingly, “she has had some odd dreams recently – so she says. About me and another woman. But anyway, she just laughs and says she can't believe it.”

“But Régis, you must know that what we say and what we think are seldom the same.”

“Sometimes I wonder if I ought to tell her something, if only out of decency.”

Monsieur Chébaut nearly choked on the fresh whisky he had just put to his lips.

“No,” – he cried with a passion that surprised the Inspector, “never, you must never tell her. *Écoute* Régis, even if she did mention it, you must deny everything. Even if she caught the two of you in the act, you must deny it. You can only tell a woman there's another when you've definitively made up your mind to leave her, and even then it may not be safe.”

“So much for logic.”

“It's no use looking for logic in women, Régis. I told you, they're not like men. In fact, I've come to the conclusion that they're not even the same species as men. Men and women aren't like dog and bitch, they're more like dog and cat. *C'est bizarre, non?* In any case, I do know you can't keep two women on the go without something happening. I don't know what, but something.”

Now the European press had picked the story up and the little Inspector did not know how to deal with the international reporters who hung around like flies outside the old stone walls of the Préfecture de police. Their stories focussed on the bizarre nature of the killings, and the idea that there were three severed heads somewhere in Paris particularly excited them. They wanted constantly to know more. So of course did Inspector Dutruelle.

“I assure you, gentlemen,” – he told a press conference, “we are at least as anxious as you to recover the missing parts. We are doing everything possible. You can tell your readers that wherever they are, we'll find them.”

“Can we have photographs of the victims for our readers?” – asked one of the foreign reporters.

“So as we know which heads we're looking for,” added a journalist from London.

It was a joke that was not shared by the people of Paris. Suddenly the normally carnival atmosphere of the Metro had evaporated. Buskers no longer worked the coaches between stations. Puppeteers and jugglers no longer entertained passengers with impromptu performances. Even the beggars, who habitually hung around the crowded stations or made impassioned speeches in the carriages, had gone. And the few passengers who remained sat more long-faced than ever, or walked more hastily down the long corridors between platforms.

Inspector Dutruelle despaired of ever clearing the case up. His mind, already excited over Vololona, was now in a turmoil. Vololona had suddenly, and tearfully, announced that she was pregnant. Then, having accepted his financial assistance to terminate the pregnancy – but refusing his offer to take her to the clinic – she told him one day on the telephone: “I thought you were going to ask me to marry you.” Inspector Dutruelle was stunned.

“But you know I'm married, *ma chérie*,” – he said.

“I thought you'd leave Agnes,” she replied. “I wanted to be with you. I wanted to share everything with you ... my child ... my life ... my bed.” Inspector Dutruelle could hear her sobbing.

“But darling, we can still see each other.”

“No, it's too painful. I love you too much.”

Inspector Dutruelle could not concentrate on his work at all. Day and night his thoughts were on Vololona; he longed to be with her. If only Agnes would leave him. And if only Vololona would be satisfied with what he gave her already – the dinners, the presents, the apartment. Why did women have to possess you? It seemed that the more you gave them the more

they took, until there was nothing left to give but yourself. Perhaps Pierre was right after all, when you thought about it.

The investigation into the Metro murders was proceeding dismally. Inspector Dutruelle had no suspect, no leads, no motive. His superiors complained about his lack of progress and the press ridiculed him without pity. “It appears,” commented *France-Soir*, “that the only thing Inspector Dutruelle can tell us with certainty is that with each fresh atrocity the Metro station name grows longer.” The detectives under him could not understand what had happened to their normally astute Inspector, and they felt leaderless and demoralised. It was left to the security police of the Metro to point out one rather obvious fact: that the three stations where bodies had been found had one thing in common – their lines intersected at Metro Barbes Rochechouart, and it seemed that something might be learned by taking the Metro between them.

Inspector Dutruelle did not like public transport, and he especially did not like the Metro. It was cramped, smelly and claustrophobic at the best of times, and in the summer it was hot. You stood on the very edge of the platform just to feel the breeze as the blue and white trains pulled into the station. It was years since the Inspector had used the Metro.

“I can't take much more of this, Marc,” he said to the young Detective Constable who was travelling with him, “it's too hot. We'll get off at the next stop.”

“That's Barbes Rochechouart, sir. We can change there.”

“No, Marc. We can get out there. Someone else can take a sauna, I've had enough. Anyway, we need to have a look around.” Inspector Dutruelle wiped his brow. He sounded irritable. “God knows what it's like normally,” – he added.

When the train pulled in they took the exit for Boulevard de Rochechouart.

“At least we can get through now,” – said the Detective Constable as they walked up the passage towards the escalator.

“How d'you mean?” asked Inspector Dutruelle.

“Well, normally this station's packed – beggars, passengers, buskers, hawkers, plus all their tables and stalls. It's like a damn great fair and market rolled into one. You can get anything here, from Eiffel Towers to cabbages and potatoes – not to mention a spot of cannabis or heroin.”

“Oh, yes,” – said Inspector Dutruelle, vaguely. “I remember.” He passed a handkerchief across his brow again.

At the turnstiles a man was handing out publicity cards and he thrust one into Inspector Dutruelle's hand. Glancing down at it and squinting in the bright sunlight, the Inspector read aloud: “Professor Dhiakobli, *Grand Médium Voyant* can help you succeed rapidly in all areas of life ...”

He broke off in mid-sentence with a snort.

“What a lot of mumbo-jumbo! Headless chickens and voodoo magic.”

“It may be mumbo-jumbo to you, sir,” said the Detective Constable with a laugh, “but round here they take that sort of thing seriously. And not only round here – after all, we use some of these techniques in the police, don't we?”

“Oh really? Such as?”

“Well, graphology for a start – you can hardly call basing a murder case on the size of someone's handwriting scientific, can you sir? Or what about astrology – employing people on the basis of the stars? Or numerology.”

“Yes, Marc,” – said Inspector Dutruelle, pushing the card into his top pocket, “maybe you're right, and maybe when you're older you won't be so sure. Now get on the blower and call the car.”

The hot July turned to hotter and more humid August. No more bodies were found in the sweltering tunnels of the Metro, and the media, bored with the lack of developments, left Inspector Dutruelle to his original obscurity. Paris, deserted by its citizens in the yearly exodus to the coast, was tolerable only to the

tourists with backpacks who flocked to the cheap hotels and began again to crowd the Metro. Then, in September, the Parisiens came back and life returned to normal.

But Inspector Dutruelle's passion for Vololona did not cool with the season. Vololona had at last agreed to see him, occasionally; but she always managed (with tears in her eyes) to deflect his more amorous advances. For Inspector Dutruelle it was beneath him to observe that he continued to pay the rent on her apartment, but he was growing increasingly frustrated. The notion that she had another lover obsessed him, and in the evenings he took to prowling the broad Boulevard de Clichy between her apartment and the Chatte et Lapin. Sometimes he would stand for hours watching her door, as locals strolled past with their dogs or sat on the benches under the plane trees. Now, denied the one thing here he wanted, the scene filled him with dismay. Money and music were in the air. Lovers sipped coffee in the open and watched the whores in their doorways. Pigeons fluttered as girls in tight mini-skirts hurried to work. Tourists with their Deutschmarks arrived by the busload and the touts in dark glasses worked hard to coax them into the expensive sex shows and neon-lit video clubs. Somewhere deep below ran the Metro; but Inspector Dutruelle had no more interest in that. His superiors had given up hope of solving the Metro murders and had moved him on to other things. Sometimes he would stay all night, leaving to the tinkle of broken glass as workmen swept up after the night's revelries. Occasionally he would see Vololona leave her apartment to buy cigarettes, but he never once saw her on the arm of another man, or saw a male visitor take the lift to the seventh floor.

One night, late in October, he returned from the Boulevard de Clichy just after midnight. Madame Dutruelle, having been told that her husband was working on a case, and perhaps believing it, was already asleep. Had she been awake she would surely

have been surprised to see him throw his jacket over a chair, for Inspector Dutruelle had always been meticulous with his clothes, the sort of man who irons his shoelaces. But the jacket missed and dropped to the floor. Muttering to himself, the Inspector bent and picked it up, and as he did so something fell from the top pocket. He gazed at it blankly for a moment. Then he realised it was the card he had been given at the metro station, a little the worse for having been once or twice to the cleaners, but still legible. He picked it up and slowly started to read:

PROFESSOR DHIAKOBLI

Grand Médium Voyant can help you succeed rapidly in all areas of life: luck, love, marriage, attraction of clients, examinations, sexual potency. If you desire to make another love you or if your loved one has left with another, this is his domain, you will be loved and your partner will return. Prof. Dhiakobli will come behind you like a dog. He will create between you a perfect rapport on the basis of love. All problems resolved, even desperate cases. Every day from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Payment after results.

13b, rue Beldamme,
75018 Paris
staircase B, 6th floor, door on left
Metro: Barbes Rochechouart

Inspector Dutruelle stood in his socks and braces reading the card over and over again. "All problems resolved ..." It was preposterous. And yet, it was tempting. What harm could there be in a little hocus pocus when everything else had failed? After all, everyone knew that even the police used clairvoyants when they were really up against it.

Rue Beldamme was a backstreet of tenement buildings in Paris's eighteenth *arrondissement*, an area popular with immigrants from francophone Africa. It lay close to the busy crossroads straddled by Metro Barbes Rochechouart. Inspector Dutruelle parked in the next street and walked the rest of the way, cursing because he had not brought his umbrella. The door to number 13b was swinging in the wind, its dark paint peeling badly. He stepped through into a narrow courtyard and found his way to the sixth-floor door on which a brass plaque read: "Professor Dhiakobli *Spécialiste des travaux occultes* Please ring". He stood there, breathing heavily from the stairs, and before he could press the bell the door opened and a man appeared.

"Please enter, my dear sir," – said the man with an elegant wave of the hand and exaggerated courtesy. "I am Dhiakobli. And I have the honour to meet ... ?"

As Inspector Dutruelle had imagined, Professor Dhiakobli was black. He had a short yet commanding figure, and was dressed in a well-tailored grey suit. A large, silk handkerchief fell from his top pocket.

"For the moment," said Inspector Dutruelle, "my name is hardly important. I've only come in response to your advertisement."

"Monsieur has perhaps some small problem with which I can help? A minor indiscretion? Please be seated, sir, and let us talk about the matter."

Inspector Dutruelle handed his coat and gloves to the Professor and sat in the large, well upholstered chair to which he had been directed. Professor Dhiakobli himself settled behind a large mahogany desk, on top of which a chihuahua hardly bigger than a mouse was lounging, its wide, moist eyes gazing disdainfully at the newcomer.

"Ah, I see that Zeus approves of you," – said the Professor, stroking the tiny dog with the tips of his manicured fin-

gers, his own unblinking eyes also fixed on Inspector Dutruelle. “Poor Zeus, *mon petit papillon*, he is devoted to me, but he must remain here whenever I leave France. And you are fortunate, monsieur. It is only now that I return from Côte d’Ivoire. It is my country you know, I return there for a few months each summer. Paris in summer is so disagreeable, don’t you agree?”

Professor Dhiakobli glittered with success. The frames of his glasses, the heavy bracelet on his right wrist and the watch on his left, the gem-studded rings on his fingers – all were of gold. From his manner and cultured French accent it was evident that he was an educated man. Around him the large room was like a shrine. Heavy curtains excluded the daylight (the only illumination was a small brass desk lamp) and the dark, red walls were festooned with spears, costumes, photographs and other African memorabilia. There was a sweet smell in the air, and in one corner of the room the feathers of a ceremonial African headgear lay draped inappropriately over an enormous American refrigerator. You could not help being struck by the incongruity of this bizarre scene in the roughest quarter of Paris.

“As I say,” – began Inspector Dutruelle, ignoring the Professor’s question, “I saw your card and I wondered just how you work.”

“And may one enquire as to monsieur’s little difficulty?”

Inspector Dutruelle cleared his throat and tried to adopt as nonchalant an air as he could.

“Well,” – he coughed again – “first of all, I wondered what sort of things you can help people with.”

The Professor’s eyebrows rose.

“Anything,” – he said slowly, his smile revealing a set of large white teeth that shone brilliantly in the dimness against his black skin. “My dear sir, anything at all.”

“And then, I wondered, how do you operate? That's to say, what exactly do you do ... and how do you charge?”

“Ah monsieur, let us not talk of money. First I must learn just how I can help you. And for that a consultation is in order.”

Inspector Dutruelle shifted in his seat.

“And what would a consultation involve? What does it ... cost?”

Professor Dhiakobli wrung his hands and shrugged amiably.

“*Mon cher monsieur*, I do understand how distasteful it is to you to discuss so vulgar a matter as money. I too recoil at the mere thought of it. It has been my mission in life to help those who have suffered misfortune. And if some donate a small token of their gratitude, who am I to refuse their offering? They pay according to their means, to assist those who have little to offer. But for a preliminary consultation, monsieur, a nominal sum, as a mark of good faith, is usually in order. For a gentleman of your obvious standing, a trifle, a mere two hundred francs. And let me assure you, monsieur, of my absolute discretion. Nothing you may choose to tell me will go beyond these walls.” He paused. Then he threw out his hands and added with a grin: “They have the sanctity of the confessional.”

“I'm glad to hear it,” said the Inspector.

“But monsieur still has the advantage of me ...” continued Professor Dhiakobli.

Inspector Dutruelle decided that he had nothing to lose by talking. He adopted the name of Monsieur Mazodier, a Parisien wine merchant, and began to tell the Professor of the dilemma that was tearing at his soul. He told him of the young Malagasy girl he had met while entertaining clients; of their instant and passionate love for one another; of her sudden irrational refusal any longer to give herself to him; and of the wife

he now knew he should never have married but whom he had not the heart to leave. Monsieur Mazodier was at his wits' end and now even his business was suffering. He feared that if he did not find a resolution to his problem he might do something that he or others would regret. The Professor listened intently, asking appropriate questions at appropriate moments. Finally Inspector Dutruelle said: "Well, Professor Dhiakobli, I think that's all I can tell you. I don't think I can tell you any more. From what I have told you, do you believe you can help me?"

For a long time there was silence. The Professor appeared to be in another world. He stared at Inspector Dutruelle, but seemed to be looking through him.

"My dear Monsieur Mazodier," – he said at last, very slowly, almost mechanically, "the story you have told me is most poignant. Each of us has a hidden corner in his life, a *jardin secret*. Yet it is rare indeed for men to come to me with problems such as yours. Perhaps it is natural that most of my lovelorn clients should be women. At the mercy of their complex physical structure, is it any wonder that women are such emotional creatures? I help them find their lost ones, their partners of many years, to recreate again the rapport of their youth. You will understand that it is not easy. But this is my work. My domain."

"So you can't help me?" – said Inspector Dutruelle, adding despondently: "Perhaps what I really need is a head-shrink."

The Professor gave a start. Again, for a long time he did not answer. Then his teeth flashed in the dimness.

"*Écoutez* monsieur, this is my work, my domain," he repeated. "Certainly I can help you. But you must understand that it will not be easy. It calls for a special ceremony. In the first place, you are married, and I shall be required to work my influence on not one but two women. In the second, we are both men of the world, monsieur, and you will not be offended

if I remark upon the extreme disparity in your ages. And finally, it is clear to me that this young girl has chained your heart with her magic. You know, the magic of Madagascar is very strong. No, monsieur, it will not be easy. Enduring love cannot be bought with money alone. Sometimes ...” He hesitated and looked Inspector Dutruelle straight in the eye, his own eyes suddenly cold and vacant. “Sometimes,” – he said, “we must make sacrifices.”

“What sort of sacrifices?” – asked Inspector Dutruelle dully.

“Oh, my dear sir, you must leave that to me. But one cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs.” His cold eyes remained fixed on the Inspector and he spoke in a monotone without pausing for breath. “You must not concern yourself with technicalities, monsieur. Your mind must be fixed on the future, on the life you have dreamed of. You must envisage your wife – happy in the arms of another. You must picture the fragile young child you so yearn for ... secure in your arms ... sharing your life ... your days ... your nights. The perfect solution to all your problems. Is it not worth a considerable sum?”

“It certainly would be worth a lot ...” Inspector Dutruelle muttered as the Professor's words came to life in his mind.

“Shall we say thirty thousand francs?”

“I'm sorry?” – muttered the Inspector.

“Let's say fifteen thousand before and fifteen afterwards,” the Professor went on as though his visitor had not spoken. “Do you see, monsieur, how confident I am of success?”

Inspector Dutruelle did not reply. He was confused. He had not expected the Professor to be so blunt, or to propose quite so generous a token. But it did not seem to matter. After all, what was thirty thousand francs to achieve what he craved so desperately? And, in any case, at worst it was only fifteen thousand.

The Professor's eyes were still fixed on Inspector Dutruelle.

“Of course, monsieur, I have faith in your gratitude. I know that you will not forget, in your delight, that what I have done, I can undo. And now, monsieur, you must not allow me to detain you further. We have much work to do. In eight days you will return with photographs and details of Madame Mazodier and the Malagasy. And with some little articles of clothing, something close to their thoughts, say a scarf or a hat. You can arrange this?”

Inspector Dutruelle nodded blankly.

“Excellent, monsieur. I must know them in every detail – if I am to have a spiritual tête-à-tête with each of them. So, in fifteen days, you will return for the ceremony. It will take place beyond those curtains, in the space reserved for the ancestral spirits. Nobody but I and my assistants may enter there, but nevertheless it is imperative that you be present on the day. It must be at dawn, and you must come without fail – the ceremony cannot be deferred. Can you manage six in the morning, shall we say Monday the sixteenth?”

Inspector Dutruelle did not sleep well on the night of the fifteenth of December. At four o'clock in the morning he got out of bed. Though his wife stirred she did not wake. He showered and dressed. His nerves were on edge as he fiddled around in the kitchen, boiling water for his coffee. He drank two cups, strong and black, but he looked helplessly at the croissants he had spread clumsily with jam. He lit a Gauloise and paced the room. Then he pulled the windows open and leaned on the railing, finishing his cigarette. Below him the courtyard was dark and silent, and above him the sky was black. But away in the east, through the open end of the court, a violet hue was creeping over Paris. He glanced at his watch. It was a quarter past five and time to fetch the car. It would seem strange, leaving at that time of the morning without an official car and driver. He wondered what the concierge would make of it all – she was bound to be polish-

ing the brasses by the time he reached the ground floor. He gave a shiver and pushed the windows shut.

Then he put the keys of the Renault in his coat pocket and checked that he had everything. He looked into the bedroom. Gently, he drew the duvet back and looked at his wife as she slept, her arms clasped about her knees. He leaned over and touched his lips to her cheek. Then he closed the bedroom door silently behind him, switched the lights off in the living room and kitchen, and opened the front door. As he did so the telephone rang. It startled him and he cursed aloud. He closed the front door again and hurried to answer the phone so that his wife should not wake.

“Inspector Dutruelle?” said the voice at the other end.

“Yes, what is it?”

“Sorry to disturb you at this time of the morning, *Monsieur l'Inspecteur*. It's the Préfecture.”

“Never mind the time,” said Inspector Dutruelle with as much irritation as his whispering voice could convey. “I'm off duty today.”

“Well, that's the point, Inspector. The Préfet's ordered us to call you specially. He appreciates you're not on duty, but he wants you anyway.”

“It's quite impossible.”

“I'm afraid he insists, sir.”

“Why?”

“He insists you come on duty immediately, sir. We're sending a car round for you.”

“Yes, yes, I understand, but why?”

“It's the Metro again, sir.”

“The Metro?”

“Yes, sir. They've found another corpse on the line, decapitated again.”

Inspector Dutruelle did not reply. He was cursing to himself. He was cursing the Préfet, the police, this homicidal maniac, his wife. Why today? Why ever today?

“Sir? Hello sir? The car'll be with you in five minutes.”

“Yes, all right. I'll be ready in five minutes.”

The big black Citroen was soon speeding away from Rue Dauphine and heading north across Pont Neuf. Inspector Dutruelle looked at the winter mists rising from the Seine. His dreams, it seemed, were evaporating just as surely.

“You'd better brief me on this as quick as you can,” he said wearily to the Detective Sergeant he had found waiting for him in the car. “Where was the body found?”

“Barbes Rochechouart, sir.”

A cold shiver passed through the Inspector.

“I presume it's the same as the others?” – he asked.

“Well, in as much as there's nothing to go on, it's the same, sir. Otherwise it couldn't be more different. For a start, we've just heard they've found two of them now. And this time they're women. One white, in her forties, and one black. A young black girl – still in her teens, by the look of things.”

But Inspector Dutruelle was not listening. He was staring blankly through the glass to his right, and as they turned at Place du Châtelet the empty streets were no more than a cold, grey blur to him. The car swung onto the broad Boulevard de Sébastopol and accelerated northwards to cover the three kilometres to Metro Barbes Rochechouart. It was the route he should have been taking in his own car.

Outside the station, now closed to passengers, people were standing around under the street lights with their collars up. Inspector Dutruelle got out of the car. He hesitated. He glanced towards Rue Beldamme (just a stone's throw away across the bleak Boulevard de Rochechouart) where the Professor would be waiting for him. He shrugged and went down the station steps.

Underground, on the number four line, there was an air of gloom. Both bodies lay where they had been spotted by the first train drivers through that morning. Inspector Dutruelle looked impassively at the first one. It was the body of a middle-aged woman, quite unexceptional, coarse and wiry, like his wife.

“She's forty-seven, *Monsieur l'Inspecteur*,” – said somebody beside him. “French. Name of Madame Catherine Dubur. Not like the other one.”

“The other one?” – said the Inspector blankly.

“I told you in the car, sir,” – said the Detective Sergeant at his ear, “there's two of them.”

“You'd better show me.”

They strolled in their overcoats to the other end of the platform and went down the little steps that led to the track. A uniformed policeman pulled back the blanket that covered the second body, which lay on its back. Inspector Dutruelle stared dispassionately at the stiff, black limbs that stuck out awkwardly across the railway lines. Suddenly he shuddered in alarm. Even in the dim lights of the train that was pulled up beyond you could see the resemblance to Vololona.

“Identity?” he asked. He tried to control his voice.

“We don't know, sir – this is all we found,” – said a policeman, handing him a tattered greetings card. Inside, in large, green handwriting, were the words: “Happy Nineteenth Birthday, from Everyone in Antananarivo.”

“D'you think she's Malagasy, sir?” – asked the policeman. The Inspector shrugged his shoulders, then held out an open hand.

“Your torch, please,” – he said.

He played its beam over the body, up and down the long, slender legs, across the clothes. At least he did not recognise the clothes. Yet the body's size, its build, its colour, everything pointed to Vololona. He bent down and flashed the light onto

the fingers of the left hand and laughed weakly to himself as he saw the tawdry rings that glinted back at him. He stood up in relief. That was certainly not Vololona. Yet it was uncanny how this body reminded him of her – and the other of Agnes, for that matter. Even the ages were the same.

He smoked as he stood staring at the headless corpse. He could not understand. Was the magic of Madagascar really so strong that now he saw Vololona everywhere? And what of Agnes? How would Professor Dhiakobli explain that? How could he explain it, when you came to think of it? When you came to think of it, he had explained very little. He had been happy enough to take the money, and free enough with his words – all those grandiose notions of mission and sacrifice and spiritual tête-à-têtes ...

Inspector Dutruelle gasped.

“The devil,” – he muttered to himself. Suddenly he understood everything.

“The what, sir?” – said somebody beside him.

“Never mind,” he answered quietly, putting his hand to his breast pocket. His heart had started to pound with a sense of danger and his head suddenly ached with questions. He took out his cigarette case and lit another Gauloise. Through its curling blue smoke, back-lit by the lights of the train, the black limbs were splayed out in a grotesque dance, while beside him men's voices were thrumming in his ear. Why was there no time to think, to extricate himself from this nightmare? He cursed himself. How could he have been so stupid? He cursed his wife and Vololona. And Professor Dhiakobli. What madness had driven him to this? Then he cursed himself again, and turned abruptly to one of the men babbling at his side.

“What time is it?”

“Six-fifteen, sir.”

For a moment, he hesitated. Then he called for the Detective Sergeant who was with the photographer at the other body.

“*Écoute* Guy, when he's got his pictures they can move the bodies and fix things up,” – he said. “Now get me the *Préfet*.”

The *Préfet* was beside himself with rage at this further disturbance to his sleep, and he exploded with indignation when Inspector Dutruelle offered his resignation.

“Are you insane, man? You're in the middle of an investigation!”

“The investigation is over, *Monsieur le Préfet*.”

“So, you have the killer at last!”

“In fifteen minutes, monsieur, in fifteen minutes.”

“Then why in the name of God are you asking to be relieved from duty?”

“*Monsieur le Préfet*, my position is impossible. On this occasion it was I that paid the killer,” he answered calmly as he took another cigarette from his silver cigarette case.

By Josef Essberger

The Metro – Vocabulary

NB: the meaning given for each word is **contextual meaning**, that is to say it is the specific meaning of the word within the context of the story. Some of these words have other meanings not shown here.

For each word, an example sentence is shown in *italics*.

advances (n) approaches of a sexual nature

The waitress didn't appreciate the advances from the men in the bachelor party.

amicably (adv) in a friendly way

The taxi driver amicably offered the poor lady a free ride.

amorous (adj) full of passion

The couple that met on the beach had an amorous relationship for one week.

antithesis (n) the complete opposite

Even though they are identical twins, Joe and John are the antithesis of each other.

astute (adj) crafty, clever

The astute fisherman had the hole in the boat patched before it sank.

atrocious (n) very cruel happening or treatment

It was an atrocious when George's friends locked him outside in the snow with no shoes or socks.

bizarre (adj) very strange

It was so bizarre when the clown at the party knelt down and asked Judy to marry him.

bleak (adj) discouraging, unappealing

I couldn't believe that homeless people were living in that bleak alley.

blower (n) (slang) the telephone

Sandy got on the blower with her sister as soon as she heard the juicy gossip.

brief somebody (v) give somebody the background information/details they need

"Can you brief me on the condition of the patient?" the doctor asked the nurse.

brusquely (adv) quickly, abruptly

The woman brusquely pointed out the thief in the line up of criminals.

buskers (n) people who beg or entertain for money on the street

I gave the buskers a few dollars to play my favourite song.

cannabis (n) drug from a hemp plant

The police found cannabis in the house where the thieves were living.

captivated (past participle) unable to stop looking at something

The young children were captivated by the fireworks display.

caught in the act (idiom)

found in the middle of doing something (here, having sex)

I caught my aunt and uncle in the act in our basement when I was a child.

Chihuahua (n) tiny breed of Mexican dog

Chihuahuas have huge eyes for such little dogs.

clairvoyants (n) people who claim they are able to see the future

I asked Becky if she was a clairvoyant because she always knows when I am dating someone new.

claustrophobic (adj) not having enough space for people to feel comfortable

I tried to sleep in the tiny attic, but it was too claustrophobic.

coax (v) persuade gently

Can I coax you into buying some chocolates for charity?

come to a head (v) come to a point where you can't ignore something any more

The couple's financial problems came to a head when Nancy became pregnant.

concierge (n) resident caretaker for apartments or hotel

I asked the concierge to call a taxi for room 101.

consultation (n) a meeting to discuss possible future action or business

The bride often goes for a hair consultation before her big day in the salon.

corpse (n) dead body

The shipmates buried the corpse at sea.

cramped (adj) having no spare room

It was so cramped on the bus that we had to sit on our bags.

crave (v) want badly (often food)

My sister craved peaches through her whole pregnancy.

curse (v) use bad or rude language

My uncle was cursing as the Christmas lights fell off the roof.

cynic (n) a person who doesn't believe another is being sincere

I never vote because I'm a cynic when it comes to politicians.

decapitate (v) cut someone's head off

Long ago, prisoners were decapitated after committing serious crimes.

defer (v) put off until later

My holiday time was deferred because our company was so busy this summer.

deflect (v) turn away

I always deflect phone calls from people trying to sell me something.

demoralized (adj) having lost hope

The demoralized cyclist put his damaged bike on his shoulders and walked to the finish line.

despair (v) worry intently

Amanda despaired because her husband was more than three hours late from work.

despondently (adv) without hope

I despondently called for help but I knew there was nobody home.

Deutschmark (n) German currency (pre-Euro)

I transferred my American savings into Deutschmarks before I went to Germany.

disdainfully (adv) without respect, with dislike

My grandmother stared at my new boyfriend disdainfully because of his long hair.

dismally (adv) gloomily, without hope

The children stared dismally out the window until the sun finally came out.

dismay (n) consternation, distress

Rebecca was full of dismay when we jumped out from behind the couch.

disparity (n) big difference

There was quite a disparity between Anne and George's accounts of why their marriage failed.

dispatch (v) send to do something (often emergency services)

The police dog team was dispatched to an area in the woods where the criminal had been spotted.

domain (n) subject of interest or expertise

Since I was five years old dancing has been my domain.

duvet (n) heavy quilt filled with feathers

We don't use our duvet on the bed in the summer; we just use a sheet.

ecstasy (n) great pleasure (often sexual)

Eileen had never known true ecstasy before she started dating Charles.

emerge (v) come out from somewhere

The mouse finally emerged from under the fridge.

enduring (adj) lasting a long time

The minister wished the newlyweds enduring happiness and love.

envisage (v) imagine

I envisage my first home as an old farm in the country.

evaporate (v) disappear

All of the water in the frog's tank had evaporated by the time we got home from our weekend away.

exodus (n) mass departure

There was an exodus of young people on the Monday of spring break.

exquisite (v) very beautiful, wonderful

The queen looked exquisite in her royal gown.

extricate (v) free someone from a difficult situation

The car was badly smashed up but he managed to extricate himself.

festoon (v) decorate

The hotel was festooned with streamers and balloons to welcome the celebrities.

fetch (v) go and get

If you want the dog to fetch the bone you have to throw it into the ocean.

fiddle around (v) do casual work using one's hands

Ben fiddled around with the wires until he got the computer working again.

flock (v) go as a group

The children flocked to the ice cream truck.

forensic evidence (n) scientific proof at a crime scene

(for example: blood)

The forensic evidence proved that the murderer was male.

frantic (adj) wild and scared

The people grew frantic as the tornado got closer to the city.

frisson (n) shiver

When I watched the car accident on the news it sent a frisson up my back.

fruitlessly (adv) unsuccessfully

The baby fruitlessly pulled at the top of the jar of candy.

gaze (v) stare at with wide eyes

The children gazed at the field of sunflowers.

germane (adj) related to the situation

At the germane moment the father walked in and heard the baby saying "Dad" for the first time.

glower (v) stare angrily

I glowered at the bus driver who closed his doors just as I arrived at the stop.

grandiose (adj) large and impressive

The couple had grandiose dreams about winning the lottery.

graphology (n) the study of handwriting

Police use graphology to tell if a suspect is nervous.

gratitude (n) thankfulness

The students showed their gratitude by sending their retired teacher flowers.

grotesque (adj) disgusting, hard to look at

The horror movie was so grotesque I had to walk out of the theatre.

grudgingly (adv) without wanting to

The child grudgingly took the garbage out for his mom.

hastily (adv) quickly and with little thought

We packed so hastily that I forgot my bathing suit.

hawkers (n) people who sell goods on the street

I bought this necklace from some hawkers in Amsterdam.

headshrink (n) (slang) psychiatrist

Annie cries so much I think she might need a headshrink.

heroin (n) strong narcotic drug derived from morphine

People who use heroin often need help getting over their addiction.

hocus pocus (n) (slang) magic

It was like hocus pocus when the door shut by itself.

homicidal (adj) likely to kill someone

The police were extremely concerned, because the criminal that got away was homicidal.

hue (n) shades of colour

When painting, artists often blend many hues.

huskiness (n) rough and dry voice

Smokers often speak with a distinct huskiness.

imperative (adj) very important

It is imperative that you wear your seat belt during take-off.

impromptu (adj) without being planned

We took an impromptu vacation to Hawaii at Christmas.

incongruity (n) quality of being out of place

The only female felt the incongruity as the men stared at her during her workout.

indiscretion (n) something, especially a sexual relationship, that might be embarrassing or morally wrong

His indiscretion cost him his marriage.

insulate (v) protect

The front seat passengers were insulated by the car's air bags.

intently (adv) eagerly, with interest

We watched intently as Monica jumped from the airplane.

intersected (v) cross paths

The two highways intersected at the downtown core.

irritable (adj) grumpy

I'm always irritable when it's this hot outside.

jaded (adj) tired or lacking enthusiasm after having too much of something

The jaded playboy had completely lost interest in women.

lash (v) hit violently

Mark got stung after he lashed at the bee in his hair.

lead (n) clue to solving a crime

We don't have any leads except that the thief is driving a brown car.

legible (adj) readable

The photocopy of my driver's license is barely legible.

line (n) a route on a subway or metro

I took the wrong subway line so I was late for my date.

lovelorn (adj) sad because one is not loved back by another

The lovelorn man wrote 100 letters to his sweetheart but never got one in return.

mahogany (adj) reddish coloured wood

The mahogany bookshelf doesn't go with the maple furniture.

manicured (adj) well kept

My manicured nails would get ruined if we didn't have a dishwasher.

memorabilia (n) things you buy that remind you of somewhere (for example: hats, postcards, magnets)

They sell lots of 1950's memorabilia in the front lobby of the diner.

meticulous (adj) precise, perfect

My father is meticulous when it comes to balancing his finances.

monotone (n) sound with no change in pitch

My science teacher is so boring because he speaks in a monotone.

mumbo-jumbo (n) (slang) nonsense

Most parenting books tell you a bunch of mumbo-jumbo about how you should raise your kids.

nonchalant (adj) casual

The driver was pretty nonchalant about the accident even though his car was destroyed.

nominal (adj) (of money) small amount, a token

There is just a nominal fee to cover the cost of coffee and sandwiches.

papers (n) (informal) immigration forms that legalize a person to work or stay in another country

Miguel was living in America without his papers so he wasn't able to find legal work.

pique (v) irritate

The drivers were piqued by the way the cyclist slowed down the traffic.

placid (adj) calm

The placid woman sang a song in the elevator until the power was restored.

plaque (n) a flat ornament on which celebratory or memorializing words are written

Each member on the baseball team got a plaque for coming in second place.

poignant (adj) emotionally moving

The movie was so poignant I cried at the end.

precision (n) perfect accuracy

Janice paints her nails with such precision it looks like she gets them done professionally.

preposterous (adj) ridiculous, impossible to be true

It was preposterous that the fourteen year old needed a babysitter.

prowl (v) move about and search stealthily

The thief was prowling through our jewellery box when we got home.

publicity card (n) small piece of paper (business card) that advertises your career or title

My publicity card has my picture and my company's email address on it.

rapport (n) relationship

I have a good rapport with my boss, so I'm not afraid to ask for vacation time.

recoil (v) move back in fear

I can't help but recoil when they show operations on television.

reconcile (v) settle or reorganize (finances)

I reconciled my loans and savings accounts after getting my inheritance.

resignation (n) the giving up of a job

The president of the company offered his resignation after he found out his illness was very serious.

revelries (n) good times, festivities

Our New Year's Eve revelries kept the neighbours awake until 5:00 am.

ridicule (v) made fun of

Leslie ridiculed her brother for always wearing mismatching socks.

sanctity (n) holiness, purity

The sanctity of the church was questioned after the minister was arrested.

save for (prep) except for

All of the girls at the party were wearing dresses save for Andrea, who always wears jeans.

severing (n) the cutting off of

The severing of his own arm was what saved the climber's life.

shrine (n) a place dedicated to a religious or important figure

My aunt's bedroom is like an Elvis Presley shrine.

sob (v) cry loudly

We were all sobbing at Angelica's farewell party.

splay (v) spread wide apart

The woman's arms were splayed out as her husband stepped off the plane.

stern (adj) strict

My grandfather was so stern that we had to eat every crumb on our dinner plate before we got up from the table.

stir (v) move in one's sleep, wake slightly

The child stirred when the phone rang but thankfully went back to sleep.

straddle (v) stand on both sides

When I went travelling, I often straddled borders for photographs.

stun (v) surprise

I was stunned when my best friend told me she was moving to the other side of the world.

succulent (adj) thick/juicy

The succulent watermelon was exactly what we needed on such a hot summer day.

sullenly (adv) sulkily, unhappily

The dog stood sullenly beside our suitcases before we left for our vacation.

sweltering (adj) very hot and humid

The bus was sweltering because there was no air conditioning.

tawdry (adj) cheap, of fake appearance

The hostess was wearing a tawdry pearl necklace that looked like it came out of a cereal box.

tenement (adj) a house divided into separate residences

Our salon is in a tenement building until we can buy our own place.

terminate (v) put an end to

I tried to terminate my magazine subscription but they keep sending me new issues.

thrust (v) push or give forcibly

Eric thrust Mia into the pool because she was taking so long to go in.

tolerable (adj) just barely able to accept

I can't stand talking to the man next door, but his wife is tolerable.

tout (n) person who bothers you to buy something

The touts on the street pressured us to buy their perfumes and colognes.

trifle (n) a very small amount

This year's Christmas bonus was a trifle compared to last year's.

turmoil (n) great uncertainty and confusion

Everyone is quitting because there is so much turmoil with our new boss.

turnstile (n) entrance with revolving metal arms

You pay for the subway at the turnstiles.

uncanny (adj) difficult to explain

It was uncanny how much the child looked like his adopted mother.

unfaithful (adj) not keeping a promise to only have one sexual partner

Mrs. Jones divorced her husband when she learned that he was being unfaithful to her.

upholstered (adj) covered with thick material

My grandfather's upholstered chair needs to be vacuumed.

vaguely (adv) not clearly

I vaguely remember meeting you many years ago.

veritable (adj) rightly called

The papers said the parade was a veritable disaster because of the poor weather.

virile (adj) masculine, manly

There were many virile competitors in the body-building event.

vitality (n) energy, life

I was filled with a sense of vitality following the graduation ceremony.

voodoo (adj) a practice which involves sticking pins in dolls in order to cause pain to human beings

I was so mad when I saw my boyfriend with another woman that I actually thought about making a voodoo doll of her.

well (v) filling with liquid

The sink was welling with soap and about to overflow.

whore (n) prostitute; person who has sexual relations with strangers for money

The whores stand on the street and wait for men to pick them up.

wits' end (idiom) unable to find a solution; no longer able to tolerate

I am at my wits' end trying to keep these ants out of the house.

wring (v) clasp, squeeze tightly

The woman wrung her hands while the policeman wrote up her speeding ticket.

wryly (adv) using dry, mocking humour

"Adam got caught trying to steal another car", his ex-girlfriend said wryly.

yearnfor (v) want intensely

My parents tell everyone how much they yearn for grandchildren.

“The Metro” Vocabulary Quiz

This quiz tests vocabulary used in “The Metro”. Choose the best word to fill the blank in each sentence.

1. We have everything we need to make dinner tonight _____ the onions.

- deferred
- save for
- fetch

2. Frank was _____ to both of his wives before they divorced him.

- brusquely
- decapitated
- unfaithful

3. We finished our dinner _____ because the movie was about to start.

- amicably
- hastily
- vaguely

4. It was _____ when they tore the forest down to build a garbage dump.

- an atrocity
- a corpse
- amorous

-
5. The sun will _____ from behind the clouds after it rains.
- coax
 - emerge
 - astute
6. I got a _____ for being the best student in my graduating class.
- plaque
 - hue
 - cynic
7. The coach of the hockey team had a good _____ with her players.
- irritation
 - rapport
 - placid
8. The fact that the doctor's handwriting wasn't _____ made the pharmacist angry.
- legible
 - glowered
 - captivated
9. I am _____ so I always take stairs instead of lifts.

- irritable
- festooned
- claustrophobic

10. I heard my father _____ when he cut his finger with a knife.

- starting
- severing
- cursing

“The Metro” Comprehension Quiz

This quiz tests your understanding of “The Metro”.

1. What is strange about the corpses found at the Metro stations?
 - all are female
 - all are headless
 - all have the same age

2. What does the inspector's wife want to do in the future?
 - find a lover
 - be a policewoman
 - move back home

3. Who does Inspector Dutruelle confide in about his affair?
 - Vololona
 - a friend
 - his wife

4. According to Pierre, why is the young Malagasy interested in Dutruelle?
 - she wants to stay in France
 - she is pregnant
 - he is rich

5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as something Inspector Dutruelle has given to Vololona?

- money
- his hand in marriage
- gifts

6. What does the inspector often do secretly at night?

- watch sex shows
- spy on his wife
- follow his lover

7. What does Professor Dhiakobli promise the inspector that he will do?

- keep his secret
- kill his wife
- find Vololona's lover

8. What is different about the inspector compared to Professor Dhiakobli's regular clients?

- he is lovelorn
- he is French
- he is a man

9. What is the inspector worried about when the phone rings?

- the neighbours
- being late
- the cost

10. Who are the Metro killer's last two victims?

- Vololona + Agnes
- Madam Dubur + girl
- inspector + partner

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