

КАЗАНСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

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Культовый роман: читаем вместе!

Учебно-методическое пособие по роману

Джорджа Оруэлла «1984»

(“Nineteen eighty-four” by George Orwell)

для студентов 4 и 5 курсов факультета иностранных языков,
обучающихся по направлению «Педагогическое образование»,
«Лингвистика»

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Д... Культовый роман: читаем вместе: учебно-методическое пособие для студентов 4 и 5 курсов факультета иностранных языков, обучающихся по направлению «Педагогическое образование», «Лингвистика» / И.Ю. Дулалаева, М.С. Ильина, 2019. – 63 с.

Цель учебно-методического пособия – способствовать развитию навыков устной речи. Материалы пособия могут быть использованы на занятиях по домашнему чтению при изучении дисциплин «Практика устной и письменной речи», «Практикум по культуре речевого общения». Пособие представляет собой систему разработанных упражнений, направленных на обогащение и расширение словарного запаса обучающихся, развитие их коммуникативных навыков, диалогической и монологической речи, как подготовленного, так и неподготовленного (спонтанного) вида. В пособии также представлены задания на интерпретацию с учетом стилистических особенностей и толкования авторских идей и замысла. Подобный вид работы способствует осуществлению междисциплинарных связей и рекапитулирует знания по таким вузовским предметам, как лексикология, стилистика, интерпретация текста, филологический и лингвистический анализ текста.

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Foreword

The name of George Orwell (Eric Arthur Blair, 1903 –1950) is widely known to the readers due to his famous dystopian novel “1984” published in 1949. His works are marked by lucid prose, awareness of social injustice, opposition to totalitarianism, and outspoken support of democratic values. The novel “1984” became an ideological sequel of the “Barnyard”; here Orwell portrays a possible future of the world as a totalitarian hierarchical structure based on sophisticated physical and spiritual enslavement, permeated by universal fear, hatred and reporting at everyone who seems to be violating conventional norms or law. In this book, for the first time, the well-known expression “Big Brother is watching you” that later proved to be a catch phrase appeared as well as the terms “doublethink”, “thought-crime”, “Newspeak”, “Orthodoxy”, “Thought Police”, “Hate week”, “Room 101”, “memory hole”, “proles”, “unperson”, and etc.. Being neologisms in the middle of the twentieth century, the terms found their firm place in present day political language. Likewise Orwell’s dystopian ideas turn to be relevant now.

In our opinion, it is a sound idea to read the cult novel together with the students, for it would encourage them to develop their reading and speaking skills, improve and enlarge their vocabulary and scope. The proposed manual contains various exercises: word usage and vocabulary expansion, comprehensive reading, commenting on the stylistic devices, discussion and free talk. Questions given after every chapter promote discussions of events and debates on their interpretation thus developing cognitive abilities, stimulating interest and motivating for further improvement of all language skills. Written assignments give topics for written essays, which is useful for developing writing skills.

Task 1

Study George Orwell’s biography, creative work and worldview. Prepare a brief report on the issue.

Part I

Chapter 1

I. Read the chapter, paraphrase the following word-combinations and illustrate their usage:

- to do smth in an effort to escape
- be plastered
- be like a bluebottle
- to babble away
- to squeeze smth (smb) out
- to be responsible for
- gulp down
- to get hold of
- to be about to do
- intend to do smth
- dry up
- noser-out

II. Find the Russian and learn the following words:

the over-fulfillment of the Plan

junk-shop

overwhelming

a slummy quarter of the town

the bigoted adherents

a forced-labour camp

unorthodoxy

III. Points for discussion:

1. What did Winston buy in the junk-shop? Why was it illegal? What was he going to write about in his diary?

2. Winston's first impression of O'Brien.
3. What did Emmanuel Goldstein do? Why is he the Enemy of the People?

IV. **Interpret the given passage as to its content, idea and style:**

“For some time he sat gazing stupidly at the paper. The telescreen had changed over to strident military music. It was curious that he seemed not merely to have lost the power of expressing himself, but even to have forgotten what it was that he had originally intended to say. For weeks past he had been making ready for this moment, and it had never crossed his mind that anything would be needed except courage. The actual writing would be easy. All he had to do was to transfer to paper the interminable restless monologue that had been running inside his head, literally for years. At this moment, however, even the monologue had dried up. Moreover his varicose ulcer had begun itching unbearably. He dared not scratch it, because if he did so it always became inflamed. The seconds were ticking by. He was conscious of nothing except the blankness of the page in front of him, the itching of the skin above his ankle, the blaring of the music, and a slight booziness caused by the gin.”

Chapter 2

I. Read the chapter, paraphrase the following word-combinations and illustrate their usage:

- be turned inside out
- be liable to do smth
- look on
- wipe out of existence and out of memory
- put away

II. Find the Russian and learn the following words:

a crushed-looking woman

spanner

a tough-looking boy

traitor

a half-apprehensive glance

III. Points for discussion:

1. Why were children disappointed? What did they want to do?
2. Why are the most parents frightened of their own children? What is the reason?
3. What did Winston see in his dream? What did he think about it?
4. How could Winston understand that smb touched his book?

IV. Interpret the given passage as to its content, idea and style:

“Now he had recognized himself as a dead man it became important to stay alive as long as possible. Two fingers of his right hand were inkstained. It was exactly the kind of detail that might betray you. Some nosing zealot in the Ministry (a woman, probably: someone like the little sandy-haired woman or the dark-haired girl from the Fiction Department) might start wondering why he had been writing during the lunch interval, why he had used an old-fashioned pen, *what* he had been writing — and then drop a hint in the appropriate quarter. He went to the bathroom and carefully scrubbed the ink away with the gritty dark-brown soap

which rasped your skin like sandpaper and was therefore well adapted for this purpose.

He put the diary away in the drawer. It was quite useless to think of hiding it, but he could at least make sure whether or not its existence had been discovered. A hair laid across the page-ends was too obvious. With the tip of his finger he picked up an identifiable grain of whitish dust and deposited it on the corner of the cover, where it was bound to be shaken off if the book was moved.”

Chapter 3

I. Read the chapter, paraphrase the following word-combinations and illustrate their usage:

- Statuesque
- subterranean place
- unalterable
- to annihilate
- vividly

II. Find the Russian and learn the following words:

To be sinking down

To be sucked down to death

To be sacrificed to

To tear at one's heart

To spring to attention

To be at war

To be remedied

To be under control

To be annihilated

Slid away into

III. Points for discussion:

1. How does the author describe Winston's family?
2. What is Winston dreaming about?
3. How does Winston wake up?
4. What does Winston remember about the first attack?
5. What does it mean "doublethink"?

IV. Read and translate the following passage. Outline its contents, idea and the stylistic devices employed by the author.

“He could not remember what had happened, but he knew in his dream that in some way the lives of his mother and his sister had been sacrificed to his own. It was one of those dreams which, while retaining the characteristic dream scenery, are a continuation of one's intellectual life, and in which one becomes aware of facts and ideas which still seem new and valuable after one is awake. The thing that now suddenly struck Winston was that his mother's death, nearly thirty years ago, had been tragic and sorrowful in a way that was no longer possible. Tragedy, he perceived, belonged to the ancient time, to a time when there was still privacy, love, and friendship, and when the members of a family stood by one another without needing to know the reason. His mother's memory tore at his heart because she had died loving him, when he was too young and selfish to love her in return, and because somehow, he did not remember how, she had sacrificed herself to a conception of loyalty that was private and unalterable. Such things, he saw, could not happen today. Today there were fear, hatred, and pain, but no dignity of emotion, no deep or complex sorrows. All this he seemed to see in the large eyes of his mother and his sister, looking up at him through the green water, hundreds of fathoms down and still sinking.”

Chapter 4

I. Read the chapter, paraphrase the following word-combinations and illustrate their usage:

- Orifices
- slit
- furnace
- abbreviated jargon
- to alter (to rectify)
- to contradict
- forgery
- connection
- cubicles
- heretical tendencies
- denunciation

II. Find the Russian and learn the following word combinations, illustrate their usage:

To flop out of smth.

To be dealt with

To call for

To be devoured by the flame

To be brought up to

To get rid of

To make smth up out of one's head

III. Points for discussion:

1. Describe Winston's cubicle.
2. Why did Winston dial "back numbers"?
3. What happens with messages in the memory hole?

4. What was the work of the Ministry of Plenty?
5. What did you learn about the Ministry of Truth?
6. How did Winston rectify his main job?

IV. Interpret the following passage as to its main ideas and style. Read aloud and give its literary translation.

“Winston dialled ‘back numbers’ on the telescreen and called for the appropriate issues of the *Times*, which slid out of the pneumatic tube after only a few minutes” delay. The messages he had received referred to articles or news items which for one reason or another it was thought necessary to alter, or, as the official phrase had it, to rectify. For example, it appeared from the *Times* of the seventeenth of March that Big Brother, in his speech of the previous day, had predicted that the South Indian front would remain quiet but that a Eurasian offensive would shortly be launched in North Africa. As it happened, the Eurasian Higher Command had launched its offensive in South India and left North Africa alone. It was therefore necessary to rewrite a paragraph of Big Brother's speech, in such a way as to make him predict the thing that had actually happened. Or again, the *Times* of the nineteenth of December had published the official forecasts of the output of various classes of consumption goods in the fourth quarter of 1983, which was also the sixth quarter of the Ninth Three-Year Plan. Today's issue contained a statement of the actual output, from which it appeared that the forecasts were in every instance grossly wrong. Winston's job was to rectify the original figures by making them agree with the later ones. As for the third message, it referred to a very simple error which could be set right in a couple of minutes. As short a time ago as February, the Ministry of Plenty had issued a promise (a ‘categorical pledge’ were the official words) that there would be no reduction of the chocolate ration during 1984. Actually, as Winston was aware, the chocolate ration was to be reduced from thirty grammes to twenty at the end of the present week. All that was needed was to substitute for the original promise a warning that it would probably be necessary to reduce the ration at some time in April.”

Chapter 5

I. **Read the chapter, paraphrase the following word-combinations and illustrate their usage:**

- Protuberant
- mournful
- famine
- larynx
- mischievous
- amateur

II. **Find the Russian and learn the following words:**

- To wink the tears out of one's eyes
- To brighten up at the mention of smth
- To cut smth down to the bone
- To flit across one's face
- To trust oneself to do smth
- To be on the tip of one's tongue to say smth
- To be somehow ill-omened
- To give smb a good dressing-down for smth
- To afford to take chances
- To be keen as mustard

III. **Points for discussion:**

1. Describe Winston's comrades Syme and Parsons. Why would Syme be vaporized and Parsons would survive?

2. What did Syme say about the Newspeak and what is the whole aim of it?

3. What was said from the telescreen in the canteen and what was the reason of Winston's indignation?

4. Describe the physical type of people set up by the Party as an ideal and the appearance of the majority of real people lived in Oceania.

5. What was called a *Face crime*?

IV. Interpret the contents of the following passage? Outlining its main points, ideas and style:

“Unquestionably Syme will be vaporized, Winston thought again. He thought it with a kind of sadness, although well knowing that Syme despised him and slightly disliked him, and was fully capable of denouncing him as a thought-criminal if he saw any reason for doing so. There was something subtly wrong with Syme. There was something that he lacked: discretion, aloofness, a sort of saving stupidity. You could not say that he was unorthodox. He believed in the principles of Ingsoc, he venerated Big Brother, he rejoiced over victories, he hated heretics, not merely with sincerity but with a sort of restless zeal, an up-to-dateness of information, which the ordinary Party member did not approach. Yet a faint air of disreputability always clung to him. He said things that would have been better unsaid, he had read too many books, he frequented the Chestnut Tree Café, haunt of painters and musicians. There was no law, not even an unwritten law, against frequenting the Chestnut Tree Café, yet the place was somehow ill-omened. The old, discredited leaders of the Party had been used to gather there before they were finally purged. Goldstein himself, it was said, had sometimes been seen there, years and decades ago. Syme's fate was not difficult to foresee. And yet it was a fact that if Syme grasped, even for three seconds, the nature of his, Winston's, secret opinions, he would betray him instantly to the Thought police. So would anybody else, for that matter: but Syme more than most. Zeal was not enough. Orthodoxy was unconsciousness.”

Chapter 6

I. Read the chapter, paraphrase the following word-combinations and illustrate their usage:

- Twitch
- quiver
- celibacy,
- seduction,
- preliminary

II. Find the Russian and learn the following words:

- To squeeze out smth
- To black out the memory
- To nerve oneself to break rules
- To drive a feeling out of smb

III. Points for discussion:

1. What was Winston writing in his diary?
2. Describe his meeting with the prole woman. What was the difference between that woman and Party women?
3. Why did he become angry while writing?
4. Describe Winston's marriage, his wife. Why did they part?

IV. Analyze the given extract as to its content, main idea and the author's style:

“The aim of the Party was not merely to prevent men and women from forming loyalties which it might not be able to control. Its real, undeclared purpose was to remove all pleasure from the sexual act. Not love so much as eroticism was the enemy, inside marriage as well as outside it. All marriages between Party members had to be approved by a committee appointed for the purpose, and — though the principle was never clearly stated — permission was always refused if the couple concerned gave the impression of being physically attracted to one another. The only recognized purpose of marriage was to beget children for the

service of the Party. Sexual intercourse was to be looked on as a slightly disgusting minor operation, like having an enema. This again was never put into plain words, but in an indirect way it was rubbed into every Party member from childhood onwards. There were even organizations such as the Junior Anti-Sex League, which advocated complete celibacy for both sexes. All children were to be begotten by artificial insemination (*artsem*, it was called in Newspeak) and brought up in public institutions. This, Winston was aware, was not meant altogether seriously, but somehow it fitted in with the general ideology of the Party. The Party was trying to kill the sex instinct, or, if it could not be killed, then to distort it and dirty it. He did not know why this was so, but it seemed natural that it should be so. And as far as the women were concerned, the Party's efforts were largely successful.”

Chapter 7

I. Read the chapter, paraphrase the following word-combinations and illustrate their usage:

- give out
- make off
- the principles of double think
- the cat-o'-nine tails
- jusprimae noctis
- once and for all
- (watch sb) out of the corner of one's eye
- of its own accord

II. Points for discussion:

1. Why did the Party make no attempt to indoctrinate the Proles?
2. Can you prove that life before the Revolution was better?
3. What influence had a photograph of Jones, Aaronson, and Rutherford produce on Winston?
4. Why was Winston sure he was right and the Party was wrong?
5. Can you call Winston a wise, and clever man?
6. Winston considers *Freedom is the freedom to say that two plus two make four*; what do you think freedom is?

III. Analyze the given extract as to its content, main idea and the author's style:

“How could you tell how much of it was lies? It *might* be true that the average human being was better off now than he had been before the Revolution. The only evidence to the contrary was the mute protest in your own bones, the instinctive feeling that the conditions you lived in were intolerable and that at some other time they must have been different. It struck him that the truly characteristic

thing about modern life was not its cruelty and insecurity, but simply its bareness, its dinginess, its listlessness. Life, if you looked about you, bore no resemblance not only to the lies that streamed out of the telescreens, but even to the ideals that the Party was trying to achieve. Great areas of it, even for a Party member, were neutral and non-political, a matter of slogging through dreary jobs, fighting for a place on the Tube, darning a worn-out sock, cadging a saccharine tablet, saving a cigarette end. The ideal set up by the Party was something huge, terrible, and glittering — a world of steel and concrete, of monstrous machines and terrifying weapons — a nation of warriors and fanatics, marching forward in perfect unity, all thinking the same thoughts and shouting the same slogans, perpetually working, fighting, triumphing, persecuting — three hundred million people all with the same face. The reality was decaying, dingy cities where underfed people shuffled to and fro in leaky shoes, in patched-up nineteenth-century houses that smelt always of cabbage and bad lavatories. He seemed to see a vision of London, vast and ruinous, city of a million dustbins, and mixed up with it was a picture of Mrs. Parsons, a woman with lined face and wispy hair, fiddling helplessly with a blocked waste-pipe.”

Chapter 8

I. Read the chapter, paraphrase the following word-combinations and illustrate their usage:

- Own life
- On either side
- In full bloom
- “Steamer”
- fling oneself on his/her face
- in black and white
- pack in
- the Ministry of Plenty
- to be in full swing donkey's years
- to talk at cross-purposes
- to get to the point

II. Points for discussion:

1. Why was Winston walking through the vague, though he knew it was dangerous?
2. Why couldn't the old man give a definite answer to Winston's questions concerning to life before the Revolution?
3. According to you, whose life is better: the life of proles or the life of members of the Party?
4. For what reason did Winston buy all that stuff in Mr. Charrington's junk-shop?
5. Can you comment on the following lines of the rhyme, which Mr. Charrington said to Winston: “Here comes a candle to light you to bed, Here comes a chopper to chop off your head.”?

6. What facts confirm that the girl from the Fiction Department, the girl with dark hair, was spying on him?

III. Read and translate the following extract into Russian? Analyze its stylistic value and ideas:

“‘Steamer’ was a nickname which, for some reason, the proles applied to rocket bombs. Winston promptly flung himself on his face. The proles were nearly always right when they gave you a warning of this kind. They seemed to possess some kind of instinct which told them several seconds in advance when a rocket was coming, although the rockets supposedly travelled faster than sound. Winston clasped his forearms above his head. There was a roar that seemed to make the pavement heave; a shower of light objects pattered on to his back. When he stood up he found that he was covered with fragments of glass from the nearest window.

He walked on. The bomb had demolished a group of houses 200 metres up the street. A black plume of smoke hung in the sky, and below it a cloud of plaster dust in which a crowd was already forming around the ruins. There was a little pile of plaster lying on the pavement ahead of him, and in the middle of it he could see a bright red streak. When he got up to it he saw that it was a human hand severed at the wrist. Apart from the bloody stump, the hand was so completely whitened as to resemble a plaster cast.”

Chapter 9

I. Read the chapter, paraphrase the following word-combinations and illustrate their usage:

- to regain some of one's colour
- to conceal one's agitation
- to cast discredit on smb
- to be under a cloud
- pretext for doing smth
- to contrive
- to loiter about
- to be afflicted with an unbearable sensitivity
- to have absolutely no clue
- to be vaporized
- to have a hallucination of oneself
- to sprawl on all fours
- malignant glance
- to trip smb up
- to flinch altogether from speaking
- vanquish
- to nip nimbly round smth
- to squirm
- shabby
- to take charge of the situation
- boos and hisses
- to give a fleeting squeeze
- callouses

II. Points for discussion:

1. What thoughts did Winston have after getting a note?
2. Why were not Winston's expectations about the note satisfied?
3. Describe what Winston decided to do after reading the note.
4. How did Winston and the dark-haired girl make an agreement about the meeting?

III. Read and translate the following extract into Russian? Analyze its stylistic value and ideas:

“It was at night that they came for you, always at night. The proper thing was to kill yourself before they got you. Undoubtedly some people did so. Many of the disappearances were actually suicides. But it needed desperate courage to kill yourself in a world where firearms, or any quick and certain poison, were completely unprocurable. He thought with a kind of astonishment of the biological uselessness of pain and fear, the treachery of the human body which always freezes into inertia at exactly the moment when a special effort is needed. He might have silenced the dark-haired girl if only he had acted quickly enough: but precisely because of the extremity of his danger he had lost the power to act. It struck him that in moments of crisis one is never fighting against an external enemy, but always against one's own body. Even now, in spite of the gin, the dull ache in his belly made consecutive thought impossible. And it is the same, he perceived, in all seemingly heroic or tragic situations. On the battlefield, in the torture chamber, on a sinking ship, the issues that you are fighting for are always forgotten, because the body swells up until it fills the universe, and even when you are not paralysed by fright or screaming with pain, life is a moment-to-moment struggle against hunger or cold or sleeplessness, against a sour stomach or an aching tooth.”

Chapter 10

I. Read the chapter, paraphrase the following word-combinations and illustrate their usage:

- a vague idea
- dodged the boggy bits
- grassy knoll
- community hike
- to take smth as a tribute
- scarlet sash
- coarseness
- to walk two abreast
- obeisance to smth
- to be annihilated
- to get half a chance
- to be corrupt to the bones

II. Points for discussion:

1. How did Winston get to the place of destination?
2. What was Winston doing when waiting for Julia?
3. What did Winston learn about Julia's eyes?
4. What did the place of their meeting look like? Why did Julia choose this one?
5. What information about herself did Julia tell Winston?

PART II

Chapter 1

I. Read the chapter, find new words, write them down into your notebooks and illustrate their usage.

II. Write some ten – twelve questions on the contents of the chapter.

III. Interpret the following extract as to its content, ideas and stylistic devices:

“It was a physical problem that had to be solved: how to get in touch with the girl and arrange a meeting. He did not consider any longer the possibility that she might be laying some kind of trap for him. He knew that it was not so, because of her unmistakable agitation when she handed him the note. Obviously she had been frightened out of her wits, as well she might be. Nor did the idea of refusing her advances even cross his mind. Only five nights ago he had contemplated smashing her skull in with a cobblestone, but that was of no importance. He thought of her naked, youthful body, as he had seen it in his dream. He had imagined her a fool like all the rest of them, her head stuffed with lies and hatred, her belly full of ice. A kind of fever seized him at the thought that he might lose her, the white youthful body might slip away from him! What he feared more than anything else was that she would simply change her mind if he did not get in touch with her quickly. But the physical difficulty of meeting was enormous. It was like trying to make a move at chess when you were already mated. Whichever way you turned, the telescreen faced you. Actually, all the possible ways of communicating with her had occurred to him within five minutes of reading the note; but now, with time to think, he went over them one by one, as though laying out a row of instruments on a table.”

IV. Arrange a discussion based on the content of the chapter.

Chapter 2

I. Read the chapter, find new words, write them down into your notebooks and illustrate their usage.

II. Write some ten – twelve questions on the contents of the chapter.

III. Interpret the following extract as to its content, ideas and stylistic devices:

“Them, it appeared, meant the Party, and above all the Inner Party, about whom she talked with an open jeering hatred which made Winston feel uneasy, although he knew that they were safe here if they could be safe anywhere. A thing that astonished him about her was the coarseness of her language. Party members were supposed not to swear, and Winston himself very seldom did swear, aloud, at any rate. Julia, however, seemed unable to mention the Party, and especially the Inner Party, without using the kind of words that you saw chalked up in dripping alley-ways. He did not dislike it. It was merely one symptom of her revolt against the Party and all its ways, and somehow it seemed natural and healthy, like the sneeze of a horse that smells bad hay. They had left the clearing and were wandering again through the chequered shade, with their arms round each other's waists whenever it was wide enough to walk two abreast. He noticed how much softer her waist seemed to feel now that the sash was gone. They did not speak above a whisper. Outside the clearing, Julia said, it was better to go quietly. Presently they had reached the edge of the little wood. She stopped him.”

IV. Arrange a discussion based on the content of the chapter.

Chapter 3

I. Read the chapter, learn the new words and illustrate their usage:

- demeanour
- alert
- sash
- cunning
- shoe laces
- belfry
- rendezvous
- zealous
- goodthinkful
- chastity
- fretfully
- commodity

II. Paraphrase the following word-combinations and illustrate their usage:

1. to hang about
2. to master smb's instructions
3. to give smb a brush-down
4. to carry on an intermittent conversation
5. talking by instalments
6. to mortgage of smth by doing smth
7. arms are clasped round smb
8. to rub smth into smb for years
9. to enlarge upon the subject
10. the lunatic credulity

III. Points for discussion:

1. What kind of conversation do they have on the streets and why?

2. Why does Julia seldom have an evening completely free?
 3. What did Winston get to know about Julia during their appointment in the church?
 4. What did Winston tell about his wife?
 5. Which connection was between chastity and political orthodoxy?
- IV. **Interpret the following extract as to its content, ideas and stylistic devices:**

“Julia was twenty-six years old. She lived in a hostel with thirty other girls (‘Always in the stink of women! How I hate women!’ she said parenthetically), and she worked, as he had guessed, on the novel-writing machines in the Fiction Department. She enjoyed her work, which consisted chiefly in running and servicing a powerful but tricky electric motor. She was ‘not clever’, but was fond of using her hands and felt at home with machinery. She could describe the whole process of composing a novel, from the general directive issued by the Planning Committee down to the final touching-up by the Rewrite Squad. But she was not interested in the finished product. She ‘didn't much care for reading,’ she said. Books were just a commodity that had to be produced, like jam or bootlaces.

She had no memories of anything before the early 'sixties and the only person she had ever known who talked frequently of the days before the Revolution was a grandfather who had disappeared when she was eight. At school she had been captain of the hockey team and had won the gymnastics trophy two years running. She had been a troop-leader in the Spies and a branch secretary in the Youth League before joining the Junior Anti-Sex League. She had always borne an excellent character. She had even (an infallible mark of good reputation) been picked out to work in Pornosec, the sub-section of the Fiction Department which turned out cheap pornography for distribution among the proles. It was nicknamed Muck House by the people who worked in it, she remarked. There she had remained for a year, helping to produce booklets in sealed packets with titles like *Spanking Stories* or *One Night in a Girls' School*, to be bought furtively by

proletarian youths who were under the impression that they were buying something illegal.”

Chapter 4

I. Read the chapter, learn the new words and illustrate their usage:

- shabby
- bolster
- the gateleg table
- oilstove
- paperweight
- diapers
- inconceivable
- an act of the will
- lunacy
- predestined
- cavernous
- mahogany
- meagre
- wainscoting

II. Paraphrase the following word-combinations and illustrate their usage:

1. to float into smb's head
2. to foresee
3. to speak in generalities
4. to be common courtesy in
5. to be solid as a Norman pillar
6. to be corked with smth
7. to shorten smth
8. to disengage oneself
9. to pinch smth
10. to tore open smth

11. to be reddened

III. Points for discussion:

1. What does their room look like?
2. How did Winston begin to treat Julia?
3. What did the red-armed woman sing about?
4. What do you think about the message from a hundred years ago in their room? Which sense does it bring?
5. Which true calling had their new house?

IV. Interpret the following passage as its content, ideas and style:

“For a moment he was violently angry. During the month that he had known her the nature of his desire for her had changed. At the beginning there had been little true sensuality in it. Their first love-making had been simply an act of the will. But after the second time it was different. The smell of her hair, the taste of her mouth, the feeling of her skin seemed to have got inside him, or into the air all round him. She had become a physical necessity, something that he not only wanted but felt that he had a right to. When she said that she could not come, he had the feeling that she was cheating him. But just at this moment the crowd pressed them together and their hands accidentally met. She gave the tips of his fingers a quick squeeze that seemed to invite not desire but affection. It struck him that when one lived with a woman this particular disappointment must be a normal, recurring event; and a deep tenderness, such as he had not felt for her before, suddenly took hold of him. He wished that they were a married couple of ten years” standing. He wished that he were walking through the streets with her just as they were doing now but openly and without fear, talking of trivialities and buying odds and ends for the household. He wished above all that they had some place where they could be alone together without feeling the obligation to make love every time they met. It was not actually at that moment, but at some time on the following day, that the idea of renting Mr. Charrington's room had occurred to him. When he suggested it to Julia she had agreed with unexpected readiness. Both

of them knew that it was lunacy. It was as though they were intentionally stepping nearer to their graves. As he sat waiting on the edge of the bed he thought again of the cellars of the Ministry of Love. It was curious how that predestined horror moved in and out of one's consciousness. There it lay, fixed in future times, preceding death as surely as 99 precedes 100. One could not avoid it, but one could perhaps postpone it: and yet instead, every now and again, by a conscious, wilful act, one chose to shorten the interval before it happened.”

Chapters 5-6

1. Read the chapters, memorize the following word combinations and illustrate their usage:

- miss from work
- cease to exist
- baking hot
- be in full swing
- as happy as a lark
- burned in effigy
- make faces
- have the air of somebody
- impending death
- gaze into the heart of something
- times beyond numbers
- outside one's imagination
- know somebody by sight
- from the waist downwards
- take a scholarly interest in something
- turn into accomplices
- reached the outer edges of something
- obey summons

III. Questions to be answered and discussed :

1. What prevented Julia and Winston from meeting more frequently?
2. What happens to Syme?
3. What is Winston's greatest fear?
4. What does Julia think of the Brotherhood?

5. What does O'Brien invite Winston to his house for?
6. What finally convinces Winston that O'Brien is a member of the Brotherhood?
7. What does Winston realize about love and loyalty as a result of his dream?
8. What is the difference between confession and betrayal?

IV. Interpret the given extract:

“Both of them knew — in a way, it was never out of their minds that what was now happening could not last long. There were times when the fact of impending death seemed as palpable as the bed they lay on, and they would cling together with a sort of despairing sensuality, like a damned soul grasping at his last morsel of pleasure when the clock is within five minutes of striking. But there were also times when they had the illusion not only of safety but of permanence. So long as they were actually in this room, they both felt, no harm could come to them. Getting there was difficult and dangerous, but the room itself was sanctuary. It was as when Winston had gazed into the heart of the paperweight, with the feeling that it would be possible to get inside that glassy world, and that once inside it time could be arrested. Often they gave themselves up to daydreams of escape. Their luck would hold indefinitely, and they would carry on their intrigue, just like this, for the remainder of their natural lives. Or Katharine would die, and by subtle manoeuvrings Winston and Julia would succeed in getting married. Or they would commit suicide together. Or they would disappear, alter themselves out of recognition, learn to speak with proletarian accents, get jobs in a factory and live out their lives undetected in a back-street. It was all nonsense, as they both knew. In reality there was no escape. Even the one plan that was practicable, suicide, they had no intention of carrying out. To hang on from day to day and from week to week, spinning out a present that had no future, seemed an unconquerable instinct, just as one's lungs will always draw the next breath so long as there is air available.”

Chapter 7

I. Read the chapter. Paraphrase the following word-combinations and illustrate their usage.

- To put into words
- Last glimpse of smb
- close-smelling room
- to attempt a sniveling note of pathos
- to cry out with rage
- to set up a feeble wail
- to send to a forced-labour camp
- clean out of the stream of history
- don't be too downhearted
- to torture smb
- to spy upon smb
- to be kept hidden
- to squeeze out of smb by torture

V. Give the Russian and learn the following words:

- paperweight
- interminable
- rackety
- air-raids
- unintelligible
- intermittent
- mantelpiece
- superfluous
- earthenware

- statuesque
- prematurely
- beseech
- clamorous
- pilfering
- morsel
- bargaining
- inert
- utmost

III. Points for discussion:

1. Winston's dream. Describe Winston's family. What type of woman was his mother?
2. Winston's behavior in childhood. What was the time and circumstances at that date? Does he feel ashamed of it after all?
3. What was the case with chocolate-ration? How was it connected with mother's disappearance?
4. Julia's attitude to Winston's story.
5. "The proles are human beings". What did Winston mean by that phrase? How did he understand to stay human?
6. How does this episode characterize him as a thought criminal?

V. Analyze the following extract as to its contents, ideas and style:

"He remembered the room where they lived, a dark, close-smelling room that seemed half filled by a bed with a white counterpane. There was a gas ring in the fender, and a shelf where food was kept, and on the landing outside there was a brown earthenware sink, common to several rooms. He remembered his mother's statuesque body bending over the gas ring to stir at something in a saucepan. Above all he remembered his continuous hunger, and the fierce sordid battles at

mealtimes. He would ask his mother naggingly, over and over again, why there was not more food, he would shout and storm at her (he even remembered the tones of his voice, which was beginning to break prematurely and sometimes boomed in a peculiar way), or he would attempt a snivelling note of pathos in his efforts to get more than his share. His mother was quite ready to give him more than his share. She took it for granted that he, 'the boy', should have the biggest portion; but however much she gave him he invariably demanded more. At every meal she would beseech him not to be selfish and to remember that his little sister was sick and also needed food, but it was no use. He would cry out with rage when she stopped ladling, he would try to wrench the saucepan and spoon out of her hands, he would grab bits from his sister's plate. He knew that he was starving the other two, but he could not help it; he even felt that he had a right to do it. The clamorous hunger in his belly seemed to justify him. Between meals, if his mother did not stand guard, he was constantly pilfering at the wretched store of food on the shelf."

Chapter 8

I. Read the chapter. Paraphrase the following word-combinations and illustrate their usage.

- to need an effort of the nerve (пазг)
- To admit smb without demur
- an equivocal remark
- to utter a tiny sound
- to incriminate oneself
- to take up his glass with a certain eagerness
- to have about twenty minutes at our disposal
- to corrupt the minds of smb
- to disseminate venereal diseases
- to throw sulphuric acid in a child's face
- to deprive the power of speech
- to pace slowly to and fro
- eyes flicker over one's faces
- no trace of friendliness
- a faint air of persiflage
- to wip out
- to spread knowledge outwards from one to another

II. Give the Russian and learn the following words:

- sheer
- penetrate
- demur
- wainscoting
- midst
- pretentious

- hoarding
- decanter
- catechism
- disseminate
- sulphuric
- bulkiness

III. Points for discussion:

1. How Julia and Winston were met by O'Brien's servant? What was the whole atmosphere in the flat of Inner Party's member?
2. What privilege had O'Brien got? How did he behave (O'Brien's gesture and ways of speaking)?
3. Winston's confession. Why did Julia keep silent? Why do you think O'Brien gave no comments upon that speech?
4. The Brotherhood and its leader Emmanuel Goldstein. How did O'Brien describe that? How did it work?
5. Catechism. Why did O'Brien ignore Julia? Was Winston really prepared to everything that he agreed?
6. Winston's attitude to O'Brien. Why did he admire and worship him? Do you think O'Brien noticed that or not?
7. Why did Winston want to ask about St, Clement's song at the end of their conversation?

V. Analyze the given extract as to its contents, ideas and style:

'You will have heard rumours of the existence of the Brotherhood. No doubt you have formed your own picture of it. You have imagined, probably, a huge underworld of conspirators, meeting secretly in cellars, scribbling messages on walls, recognizing one another by codewords or by special movements of the hand. Nothing of the kind exists. The members of the Brotherhood have no way of recognizing one another, and it is impossible for any one member to be aware of the identity of more than a few others. Goldstein himself, if he fell into the hands

of the Thought Police, could not give them a complete list of members, or any information that would lead them to a complete list. No such list exists. The Brotherhood cannot be wiped out because it is not an organization in the ordinary sense. Nothing holds it together except an idea which is indestructible. You will never have anything to sustain you, except the idea. You will get no comradeship and no encouragement. When finally you are caught, you will get no help. We never help our members. At most, when it is absolutely necessary that someone should be silenced, we are occasionally able to smuggle a razor blade into a prisoner's cell. You will have to get used to living without results and without hope. You will work for a while, you will be caught, you will confess, and then you will die. Those are the only results that you will ever see. There is no possibility that any perceptible change will happen within our own lifetime. We are the dead. Our only true life is in the future. We shall take part in it as handfuls of dust and splinters of bone. But how far away that future may be, there is no knowing. It might be a thousand years. At present nothing is possible except to extend the area of sanity little by little. We cannot act collectively. We can only spread our knowledge outwards from individual to individual, generation after generation. In the face of the Thought Police there is no other way.'

Chapter 9

I. Read the chapter. Paraphrase the following word combinations and phrases and illustrate their usage:

to be gelatinous with fatigue

to contort with hatred

to claw at the air

to pass through many hands

insect voice of the clock

to be at war

to be a matter of life and death

to be cut off from contact with smth

to twist reality into smth

to set scattered thoughts in order

to be the product of a mind

to fling oneself into arms

to be hungrier for smth

to be infected by idea

to live under the eye

to live in a continuous frenzy

to fall from power

to tumble across smth

to cling to the truth

II. Learn the new words and illustrate their usage:

- Snowdrift
- Amateurishly
- Absorption
- Annihilating
- Chivalrous

- Looting
- the slaughter of children
- rubber
- irrevocable
- fraternity
- heir
- hostage
- avaricious
- omnipotent
- mutability
- espionage
- arrogant
- starvation
- paraphernalia
- sanity

III. Answer the following questions and arrange their discussion:

1. How did Winston get the Goldstein's book?
2. What is the Goldstein's book about?
3. Why were three super-states unable to destroy one another?
4. What was the primary aim of modern warfare?
5. When war becomes literally continuous, it also ceases to be dangerous. Comment this point.
6. What did Winston feel reading the book?
7. For what reasons was the past altered?
8. What does doublethink mean?
9. What did Winston realize after reading the book?

IV. Read and translate the following passage. Comment upon its main points with due attention the stylistic devices used by the author:

“There was, of course, no admission that any change had taken place. Merely it became known, with extreme suddenness and everywhere at once, that Eastasia and not Eurasia was the enemy. Winston was taking part in a demonstration in one of the central London squares at the moment when it happened. It was night, and the white faces and the scarlet banners were luridly floodlit. The square was packed with several thousand people, including a block of about a thousand schoolchildren in the uniform of the Spies. On a scarlet-draped platform an orator of the Inner Party, a small lean man with disproportionately long arms and a large bald skull over which a few lank locks straggled, was haranguing the crowd. A little Rumpelstiltskin figure, contorted with hatred, he gripped the neck of the microphone with one hand while the other, enormous at the end of a bony arm, clawed the air menacingly above his head. His voice, made metallic by the amplifiers, boomed forth an endless catalogue of atrocities, massacres, deportations, lootings, rapings, torture of prisoners, bombing of civilians, lying propaganda, unjust aggressions, broken treaties. It was almost impossible to listen to him without being first convinced and then maddened. At every few moments the fury of the crowd boiled over and the voice of the speaker was drowned by a wild beast-like roaring that rose uncontrollably from thousands of throats. The most savage yells of all came from the schoolchildren. The speech had been proceeding for perhaps twenty minutes when a messenger hurried on to the platform and a scrap of paper was slipped into the speaker's hand. He unrolled and read it without pausing in his speech. Nothing altered in his voice or manner, or in the content of what he was saying, but suddenly the names were different. Without words said, a wave of understanding rippled through the crowd. Oceania was at war with Eastasia! The next moment there was a tremendous commotion. The banners and posters with which the square was decorated were all wrong! Quite half of them had the wrong faces on them. It was sabotage! The agents of Goldstein had been at work! There was a riotous interlude while posters were ripped from the walls, banners torn to shreds and trampled underfoot. The Spies performed prodigies of activity in clambering over the rooftops and cutting the

streamers that fluttered from the chimneys. But within two or three minutes it was all over. The orator, still gripping the neck of the microphone, his shoulders hunched forward, his free hand clawing at the air, had gone straight on with his speech. One minute more, and the feral roars of rage were again bursting from the crowd. The Hate continued exactly as before, except that the target had been changed.”

Chapter 10

I. Read the chapter. Give the Russian or paraphrase the following word combinations and phrases and illustrate their usage:

to lie dozing for a while

to gaze down with a sort of fascination

to stay alive against all the odds

to spring apart

to be beyond control

to come within the angle of one's vision

to give a single sharp glance

II. Learn the new words and illustrate their usage:

- indefatigable
- dimensions
- turnip
- flank
- fertile
- chimney-pots
- vitality
- entrails
- abruptly
- stampede
- truncheons
- solar plexus
- demeanour

III. Answer the following questions and arrange their discussion:

1. Why did Winston believe that the future belonged to the proles?

2. How did the Party learn about Julia and Winston's conspiracy?
3. What changes did Winston notice in Mr. Charrington's appearance?

IV. Read and translate the following passages. Comment on their main points paying due attention to the stylistic devices employed by the author.

“The primary aim of modern warfare (in accordance with the principles of *doublethink*, this aim is simultaneously recognized and not recognized by the directing brains of the Inner Party) is to use up the products of the machine without raising the general standard of living. Ever since the end of the nineteenth century, the problem of what to do with the surplus of consumption goods has been latent in industrial society. At present, when few human beings even have enough to eat, this problem is obviously not urgent, and it might not have become so, even if no artificial processes of destruction had been at work. The world of today is a bare, hungry, dilapidated place compared with the world that existed before 1914, and still more so if compared with the imaginary future to which the people of that period looked forward. In the early twentieth century, the vision of a future society unbelievably rich, leisured, orderly, and efficient — a glittering antiseptic world of glass and steel and snow-white concrete — was part of the consciousness of nearly every literate person. Science and technology were developing at a prodigious speed, and it seemed natural to assume that they would go on developing. This failed to happen, partly because of the impoverishment caused by a long series of wars and revolutions, partly because scientific and technical progress depended on the empirical habit of thought, which could not survive in a strictly regimented society. As a whole the world is more primitive today than it was fifty years ago. Certain backward areas have advanced, and various devices, always in some way connected with warfare and police espionage, have been developed, but experiment and invention have largely stopped, and the ravages of the atomic war of the nineteen-fifties have never been fully repaired. Nevertheless the dangers inherent in the machine are still there. From the moment when the machine first made its appearance it was clear to all thinking people that the need for human

drudgery, and therefore to a great extent for human inequality, had disappeared. If the machine were used deliberately for that end, hunger, overwork, dirt, illiteracy, and disease could be eliminated within a few generations. And in fact, without being used for any such purpose, but by a sort of automatic process — by producing wealth which it was sometimes impossible not to distribute — the machine did raise the living standards of the average human being very greatly over a period of about fifty years at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century.”

“A man stooped to obey. The cockney accent had disappeared; Winston suddenly realized whose voice it was that he had heard a few moments ago on the telescreen. Mr. Charrington was still wearing his old velvet jacket, but his hair, which had been almost white, had turned black. Also he was not wearing his spectacles. He gave Winston a single sharp glance, as though verifying his identity, and then paid no more attention to him. He was still recognizable, but he was not the same person any longer. His body had straightened, and seemed to have grown bigger. His face had undergone only tiny changes that had nevertheless worked a complete transformation. The black eyebrows were less bushy, the wrinkles were gone, the whole lines of the face seemed to have altered; even the nose seemed shorter. It was the alert, cold face of a man of about five-and-thirty. It occurred to Winston that for the first time in his life he was looking, with knowledge, at a member of the Thought Police.”

Part 3

Chapter 1

I. Read the Chapter. Memorize the new words and illustrate their usage:

- To be in a high-ceilinged windowless cell
- Walls of glittering white porcelain
- Dull aching in his belly
- A gnawing, unwholesome kind of hunger
- Sizeable bit of crust
- bribery
- Favouritism
- Illicit alcohol
- To hoist yourself upright
- Desultorily
- To give a glance
- Contortions

II. Analyze the following extract as to its ideas and style:

“He sat still again, his hands crossed on his knee. Before being brought here he had been taken to another place which must have been an ordinary prison or a temporary lock-up used by the patrols. He did not know how long he had been there; some hours at any rate; with no clocks and no daylight it was hard to gauge the time. It was a noisy, evil-smelling place. They had put him into a cell similar to the one he was now in, but filthily dirty and at all times crowded by ten or fifteen people. The majority of them were common criminals, but there were a few political prisoners among them. He had sat silent against the wall, jostled by dirty bodies, too preoccupied by fear and the pain in his belly to take much interest in his surroundings, but still noticing the astonishing difference in demeanour

between the Party prisoners and the others. The Party prisoners were always silent and terrified, but the ordinary criminals seemed to care nothing for anybody. They yelled insults at the guards, fought back fiercely when their belongings were impounded, wrote obscene words on the floor, ate smuggled food which they produced from mysterious hiding-places in their clothes, and even shouted down the telescreen when it tried to restore order. On the other hand some of them seemed to be on good terms with the guards, called them by nicknames, and tried to wheedle cigarettes through the spyhole in the door. The guards, too, treated the common criminals with a certain forbearance, even when they had to handle them roughly. There was much talk about the forced-labour camps to which most of the prisoners expected to be sent. It was 'all right' in the camps, he gathered, so long as you had good contacts and knew the ropes. There was bribery, favouritism, and racketeering of every kind, there was homosexuality and prostitution, there was even illicit alcohol distilled from potatoes. The positions of trust were given only to the common criminals, especially the gangsters and the murderers, who formed a sort of aristocracy. All the dirty jobs were done by the politicals."

Chapter 2

I. Read the Chapter. Memorize the following words and phrases and illustrate their usage:

- to roll about the floor
- to dodge the kicks
- sniveling tears
- to lay flat on one's back
- to hold down
- to be wrenched out of shape
- torn apart
- a memory hole
- to gasp of pain
- martyrdoms

II. Questions to be answered after reading Chapters 1 and 2:

1. What important event happened in the middle of 20th century? How did the world's split affect the lives of people?
2. Where was Winston brought? What did room look like?
3. What place had Winston been brought to before being brought here? What did he remember about it?
4. Why was Ampleforth put to prison? Did he consider himself guilty?
5. How was Smith tortured? Why was Room 101 so terrible?
6. What did Winston think about during the torture?
7. What was the main purpose of the torture to Winston?
8. Did Winston adopt the government's ideology?

III. Analyze the following extract as to its ideas and style:

“He was starting up from the plank bed in the half-certainty that he had heard O'Brien's voice. All through his interrogation, although he had never seen him, he had had the feeling that O'Brien was at his elbow, just out of sight. It was O'Brien who was directing everything. It was he who set the guards on to Winston and who prevented them from killing him. It was he who decided when Winston should scream with pain, when he should have a respite, when he should be fed, when he should sleep, when the drugs should be pumped into his arm. It was he who asked the questions and suggested the answers. He was the tormentor, he was the protector, he was the inquisitor, he was the friend. And once — Winston could not remember whether it was in drugged sleep, or in normal sleep, or even in a moment of wakefulness — a voice murmured in his ear: ‘Don't worry, Winston; you are in my keeping. For seven years I have watched over you. Now the turning-point has come. I shall save you, I shall make you perfect.’ He was not sure whether it was O'Brien's voice; but it was the same voice that had said to him, ‘We shall meet in the place where there is no darkness,’ in that other dream, seven years ago.

He did not remember any ending to his interrogation. There was a period of blackness and then the cell, or room, in which he now was had gradually materialized round him. He was almost flat on his back, and unable to move. His body was held down at every essential point. Even the back of his head was gripped in some manner. O'Brien was looking down at him gravely and rather sadly. His face, seen from below, looked coarse and worn, with pouches under the eyes and tired lines from nose to chin. He was older than Winston had thought him; he was perhaps forty-eight or fifty. Under his hand there was a dial with a lever on top and figures running round the face.”

Chapter 3

I. Read the chapter. Give the Russian or paraphrase the following word-combinations and illustrate their usage:

To enter upon

to stretch out

to doubt one's own sanity

to set forth

to wrench one's body painfully

to blot out

to be eradicated

to spit upon

to batter into helplessness

to tear to pieces

to peel off

to pluck at

to whimper for mercy

to ooze out

to be cured

II. Learn the new words and illustrate their usage:

- quick-witted
- overthrow
- to revolt
- to maintain
- to endure
- torture
- vigour
- doublethink
- bludgeon

- jailbird
- twinge

III. Questions to be answered and discussed:

1. What stages are there in reintegration? What does each mean? Why is it time for Winston to enter upon the second stage?
2. Does the Party really control minds and all reality? What does the Party want?
3. What did Winston's faith in the Party's defeat lead him to?
4. Does Winston betray Julia? Does he give up hope? Is he afraid of dying?
5. What is the result of the torture?

IV. Analyze the following extract as to its ideas and style:

“He had stopped because he was frightened. A bowed, grey-coloured, skeleton-like thing was coming towards him. Its actual appearance was frightening, and not merely the fact that he knew it to be himself. He moved closer to the glass. The creature's face seemed to be protruded, because of its bent carriage. A forlorn, jailbird's face with a nobby forehead running back into a bald scalp, a crooked nose, and battered-looking cheekbones above which his eyes were fierce and watchful. The cheeks were seamed, the mouth had a drawn-in look. Certainly it was his own face, but it seemed to him that it had changed more than he had changed inside. The emotions it registered would be different from the ones he felt. He had gone partially bald. For the first moment he had thought that he had gone grey as well, but it was only the scalp that was grey. Except for his hands and a circle of his face, his body was grey all over with ancient, ingrained dirt. Here and there under the dirt there were the red scars of wounds, and near the ankle the varicose ulcer was an inflamed mass with flakes of skin peeling off it. But the truly frightening thing was the emaciation of his body. The barrel of the ribs was as narrow as that of a skeleton: the legs had shrunk so that the knees were thicker than the thighs. He saw now what O'Brien had meant about seeing the side view. The curvature of the spine was astonishing. The thin shoulders were hunched forward

so as to make a cavity of the chest, the scraggy neck seemed to be bending double under the weight of the skull. At a guess he would have said that it was the body of a man of sixty, suffering from some malignant disease.”

Chapter 4

I. Read the chapter. Give the Russian or paraphrase the following word-combinations and phrases and illustrate their usage:

to spun out

squat down on one's heels

to shy away from smth

to push under

to fall into a reverie

to break out

to run a hand over one's face

to keep one's hatred locked up inside

to plunge into the filthiest of filth

to be wrong with smb

II. Learn the new words and illustrate their usage:

- varicose ulcer
- dentures
- torpid
- coherent
- thigh
- magnifying glass
- hallucination
- Newspeak

III. Questions to be answered and discussed:

1. How does Winston's physical state change? Why is he fed and dressed?
2. Why does Winston dream a great deal? What does he dream of?

3. What do slogans “TWO AND TWO MAKE FIVE”, “FREEDOM IS SLAVERY” that he writes mean? Does the Party finally influence him?
4. What does Winston think about his death?
5. Why does Winston obey the Party, but still hates the Party?

IV. Analyze the following passage as to its content, main ideas and style:

“By degrees he came to spend less time in sleep, but he still felt no impulse to get off the bed. All he cared for was to lie quiet and feel the strength gathering in his body. He would finger himself here and there, trying to make sure that it was not an illusion that his muscles were growing rounder and his skin tauter. Finally it was established beyond a doubt that he was growing fatter; his thighs were now definitely thicker than his knees. After that, reluctantly at first, he began exercising himself regularly. In a little while he could walk three kilometres, measured by pacing the cell, and his bowed shoulders were growing straighter. He attempted more elaborate exercises, and was astonished and humiliated to find what things he could not do. He could not move out of a walk, he could not hold his stool out at arm's length, he could not stand on one leg without falling over. He squatted down on his heels, and found that with agonizing pains in thigh and calf he could just lift himself to a standing position. He lay flat on his belly and tried to lift his weight by his hands. It was hopeless, he could not raise himself a centimetre. But after a few more days — a few more mealtimes — even that feat was accomplished. A time came when he could do it six times running. He began to grow actually proud of his body, and to cherish an intermittent belief that his face also was growing back to normal. Only when he chanced to put his hand on his bald scalp did he remember the seamed, ruined face that had looked back at him out of the mirror.”

Chapter 5.

I. Read the chapter. Give the Russian for the following word combinations and phrases and illustrate their usage:

to force someone to do smth

to catch a glimpse of smth

to sink into

to drag smth out into the open

to be drenched with sunlight

an outburst of squeals

to leap through the air

to take hold of someone

II. Learn the new words and illustrate their usage:

- to interrogate
- pad
- oblong
- compartment
- tremor
- cowardice
- rodent
- carnivorous
- foul musty odour
- to strap

III. Questions to be answered and discussed:

1. What was there in Room 101?
2. What did the guards carry entering the Room 101?
3. Why did rats happen to be the worst thing for Winston?

4. How did Winston escape from the punishment?

IV. Analyze the following passage as to its content, main ideas and style:

“The cage was nearer; it was closing in. Winston heard a succession of shrill cries which appeared to be occurring in the air above his head. But he fought furiously against his panic. To think, to think, even with a split second left — to think was the only hope. Suddenly the foul musty odour of the brutes struck his nostrils. There was a violent convulsion of nausea inside him, and he almost lost consciousness. Everything had gone black. For an instant he was insane, a screaming animal. Yet he came out of the blackness clutching an idea. There was one and only one way to save himself. He must interpose another human being, the *body* of another human being, between himself and the rats.

The circle of the mask was large enough now to shut out the vision of anything else. The wire door was a couple of hand-spans from his face. The rats knew what was coming now. One of them was leaping up and down, the other, an old scaly grandfather of the sewers, stood up, with his pink hands against the bars, and fiercely sniffed the air. Winston could see the whiskers and the yellow teeth. Again the black panic took hold of him. He was blind, helpless, mindless.

‘It was a common punishment in Imperial China,’ said O’Brien as didactically as ever.

The mask was closing on his face. The wire brushed his cheek. And then — no, it was not relief, only hope, a tiny fragment of hope. Too late, perhaps too late. But he had suddenly understood that in the whole world there was just *one* person to whom he could transfer his punishment — *one* body that he could thrust between himself and the rats. And he was shouting frantically, over and over.

‘Do it to Julia! Do it to Julia! Not me! Julia! I don’t care what you do to her. Tear her face off, strip her to the bones. Not me! Julia! Not me!’”

Chapter 6.

I. Read the chapter. Give the Russian for the following word combinations and phrases and illustrate their usage:

on and off

to flare up

to fix one's mind on smth

to have smth to itself / yourself / himself

to bring into existence

to cauterize out

to get rid of smth / someone

to make no response

to give a damn about someone or something

longhoped-for

II. Learn the new words and illustrate their usage:

- a cork
- bulletin
- to shudder
- to retch
- to regain
- unbidden
- to undercharge
- a sinecure

- vilely
- twig
- to fret
- contempt
- semblance
- stupor
- to admonish
- to sprout
- wainscoting
- indispensable

III. Questions to be answered and discussed:

1. In what condition was Winston after Room 101?
2. What atmosphere was in The Chestnut Tree café?
3. What was Winston waiting for in The Chestnut Tree café?
4. What was their first meeting with Julia after the imprisonment like?
5. How did Winston change his mind about Big Brother in the end?

IV. Analyze the following passage as to its content, main ideas and style:

“He had seen her; he had even spoken to her. There was no danger in it. He knew as though instinctively that they now took almost no interest in his doings. He could have arranged to meet her a second time if either of them had wanted to. Actually it was by chance that they had met. It was in the Park, on a vile, biting day in March, when the earth was like iron and all the grass seemed dead and there was not a bud anywhere except a few crocuses which had pushed themselves up to be dismembered by the wind. He was hurrying along with frozen hands and watering eyes when he saw her not ten metres away from him. It struck him at once that she had changed in some ill-defined way. They almost passed one another without a sign, then he turned and followed her, not very eagerly. He knew

that there was no danger, nobody would take any interest in him. She did not speak. She walked obliquely away across the grass as though trying to get rid of him, then seemed to resign herself to having him at her side. Presently they were in among a clump of ragged leafless shrubs, useless either for concealment or as protection from the wind. They halted. It was vilely cold. The wind whistled through the twigs and fretted the occasional, dirty-looking crocuses. He put his arm round her waist.”

In Place of an Epilogue

Now that you have read and discussed the main points of George Orwell's "1984", write an Essay on one of the proposed topics:

1. Dictatorship in the dystopia novel by George Orwell.
2. Love lasts while faith lasts.
3. Love and betrayal in the novel.
4. Winston: hero or anti-hero?
5. George Orwell's creative work.
6. "1984" by George Orwell as a dystopia novel.
7. The author's standpoint in the novel "1984".
8. Are Winston and Julia a match?
9. The conditions that formed Winston's personality.
10. The problem of truth in the novel "1984" by George Orwell.
11. Counter arguments against tortures as a means to get at the truth.
12. Newspeak – a utopia or a reality?
13. Your attitude to the main characters of the novel "1984" by George Orwell.
14. My opinion of politics pursued by the Big brother.
15. George Orwell's ideas and style in the novel "1984".

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