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**МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ДОМАШНЕГО ЧТЕНИЯ ПО
СБОРНИКУ «LOVE OF LIFE AND OTHER STORIES»**

Учебно-методическое пособие



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Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для практических занятий по домашнему чтению. Пособие содержит упражнения, направленные на более глубокое понимание текстов рассказов. Учебно-методическое пособие включает в себя несколько разделов, каждый из которых посвящен отдельному рассказу (А.Маршал, А.Кристи, С.Мозэм, О'Генри, Д.Лондон, Д. Сэлинджер и др.). Вопросы для обсуждения прочитанного сочетаются с упражнениями на расширение словарного запаса. Кроме того, пособие включает в себя задания творческого характера. Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для обучающихся по программам бакалавриата студентов.

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THE SAKE AND THE BELL

After Louis Becke

1. Read the information about the author. Speak about some facts of his life and his most famous works.

Biography.

George Lewis Becke (or Louis Becke; 18 June 1855 – 18 February 1913) was an Australian Pacific trader, short-story writer and novelist. Becke was born at Port Macquarie, New South Wales, son of Frederick Becke, Clerk of Petty Sessions and his wife Caroline Matilda, née Beilby. Both parents were born in England. Becke was the ninth of twelve children and had a tendency to wander; he has stated that before he was 10 he had twice run away from home. The family moved to Hunters Hill, Sydney in 1867 and Becke was educated at Fort Street High School.

In 1869, Becke travelled to San Francisco with his brother William Vernon and was away for nineteen months. At 16 years of age, Becke was a stowaway on a ship bound for Samoa. In Apia he took a job as a book-keeper in the store of Mrs Mary Mcfarlane which he held until some time after December 1872. Under orders of Mrs Mcfarlane, Becke sailed a ketch, the E.A. Williams to Mili Atoll to deliver it to William "Bully" Hayes, the notorious blackbirder. Beck arrived at Mili Atoll on 17 January 1874. Becke remained as a passenger on the Leonora, until the ship was wrecked on 15 March 1874 during a storm while in Lele harbour at Kosrae. It was seven months until HMS Rosario rescued Becke and the others. Becke was later arrested for piracy, but was acquitted in Brisbane at age 19. Then he tried his luck at the Palmer River goldrush, was employed at Ravenswood station and from 1878–79 worked as a bank clerk in Townsville, Queensland. The story *Nell of Mulliner's Camp* is set in a mining camp in North Queensland.

From about April 1880 Becke was in the Ellice Islands (now Tuvalu) working with the Liverpool firm of John S. de Wolf and Co. on Nanumanga until the trading-station was destroyed later that year in a cyclone. In February 1881 he opened his own store in Nukufetau, where

he married Nelea Tikenā. The stories that Louis Becke set in the Ellice Islands are: The Fisher Folk of Nukufetau that describes a fishing expedition, The Rangers of the Tia Kau that describes a shark attack at the Tia Kau reef between Nanumea and Nanumanga, and Kennedy the Boatsteere that describes an attempt by a trader on Niutao to escape with a woman betrothed to a Niutaon chief, which ends in tragedy.

Later in 1881 a shipwreck on Beru Island in the Gilbert Islands caused him to lose all he had; Becke then worked in New Britain and was in Majuro by November 1882. For the next ten years Becke moved about the Gilbert Islands, Ellice Islands, Caroline Islands and Marshall Islands acquiring a knowledge of the customs and beliefs of the islanders and meeting palagi traders and beachcombers that Becke later used his stories.

Becke wrote about Bully Hayes in *The Strange Adventures of James Shervinton* and other stories: *Captain "Bully" Hayes*; *Concerning "Bully" Hayes*; *The Wreck Of The Leonora: A Memory Of "Bully" Hayes*. However these stories must be read with caution as the line between fact and fiction-writing is unclear. Becke's experiences in the Pacific provided most of the material for Becke's stories.

Becke's earliest writing on Hayes was published, without attribution to Becke, in the novel *A Modern Buccaneer* (1894), which was published by Thomas Alexander Browne under the pseudonym "Rolf Boldrewood". Browne was the author of *Robbery Under Arms* and paid Becke for his recollections of "Bully" Hayes. Following publication of *A Modern Buccaneer*, Becke wrote to Browne protesting at the use of his manuscript without any significant change, and without attribution of Becke's contribution of the manuscript.

Becke returned to New South Wales late in 1885 and on 10 February 1886 married Mary Elizabeth (Bessie) Maunsell, the daughter of Colonel Maunsell, of Port Macquarie. On 9 November 1888 his daughter, Nora Lois, was born.

On 9 June 1896 he left Sydney for London with Nora Lois and Miss Fanny Sabrina Long. Becke and Fanny Long had 2 daughters, Alrema (born 30 October 1897) and Niya (born 27 September 1898). Bessie obtained a divorce on the grounds of desertion on 29 October 1903.

In 1908 he and his family went to Auckland, New Zealand, via Fiji; then in 1909 the family travelled to Sydney, Australia.

On 7 September 1910 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of New South Wales.

He died on 18 February 1913 at the Hotel York in Sydney and was buried in the Waverley Cemetery near to the graves of Henry Lawson and Henry Kendall.

In January 1892 Becke returned to Sydney and persuaded by Ernest Favenc and J. F. Archibald began to contribute stories to *The Bulletin*, the first of which was 'Tis in the Blood appearing in the edition of 6 May 1893. A collection of these stories, *By Reef and Palm*, was published in England in 1894; *His Native Wife*, a novelette, was published in Australia in 1895; followed by a further collection of stories, *The Ebbing of the Tide*, which was published in 1896.

Becke went to London about the beginning of 1896, helped by Archibald and William Macleod of *The Bulletin* who advanced him the sum of £200, and he remained in Europe for around 15 years, during which time a large number of collections of short stories and a few novels and stories for boys were published.

Becke was fairly paid by the magazines for his stories, but his books were always sold outright and never on a royalty basis, he was not a wealthy man.

His writings were of variable quality, but have been compared to Rudyard Kipling, Herman Melville, Joseph Conrad and Robert Louis Stevenson.

Becke was in Sydney again in the middle of 1909 and died of cancer there on 18 February 1913, working up until his death. About 30 of Becke's books are listed in E. Morris Miller's *Australian Literature* with six

other volumes written in collaboration with Walter J. Jeffrey. He was survived by his wife and a daughter.

Becke had said that any literary success he had achieved was due entirely to the training received from the editor of *The Bulletin*, J. F. Archibald, "who taught me the secrets of condensation and simplicity of language". Once having learned this, Becke had a wealth of experience to draw upon and, though there was inevitably some monotony of theme, he wrote a very large number of stories that can still be read with interest, and show him to have been a writer of considerable ability.

By Reef and Palm and Ebbing of the Tide received both good reviews and strong sales; with *By Reef and Palm* going through seven reprints between 1894 and 1924. Almost all of Becke's works were published in America by J. B. Lippincott of Philadelphia. Becke was criticised by some reviewers for lapses in grammar and taste. His *Native Wife* was unfavourably received in America because of its subject matter; J. B. Lippincott also refused to publish *The Mutineer: A Romance of Pitcairn Island*.

2. Find in the text the following word-combinations. Translate them into Russian. Recall the situations they were used in.

To connect smth with smth (3)

By dusk (3)

At last (4)

Vigorously (4)

To pull smth inwards (4)

To take notice of smth/smb (4)

To get tired of smth/smb (4)

To play tricks upon smb (4)

To look at smb/smth (4)

At once (4)

To preserve silence (4)

On tiptoe (4)

To be angry with smb (4)

What's the matter? (5)
To gaze at smb in astonishment (5)
To find out (5)
To feel frightened (5)
To show courage (5)
As quickly as possible (5)
In front of smth (6)
To escape from smth (6)
To pull down (6)

To grasp the pendant handle (6)

To throw smth down (6)

To denude (6)

3. Act out a dialogue between Ted and Granny.

4. Retell the story using good vocabulary.

5. Prepare the passage for good reading and translation p.3 "When I was a child ... bell ring gently".

6. What do you think of the following character, their words and actions:

- Mother
- Ted
- Julia

7. Answer the following questions.

1) What's the matter?

2) Where did the incident happen?

3) When did the incident happen?

4) How old was the author of the story at that time?

5) What was peculiar about the house?

6) Where did the elder brothers study?

7) Was it a long way from the house?

8) What was the weather like that evening?

9) Who opened the door when they heard the bell for the first time?

10) Why was the boy's eldest sister angry?

- 11) What was the mother's plan?
- 12) What made her annoyed?
- 13) Did they find anything when they had examined the bell?
- 14) What assured everybody that the boys knew nothing about the bell-ringing?
- 15) What did Ted suggest they should do?
- 16) Were the children frightened?
- 17) What did Ted notice on the wall?
- 18) Was it the snake that had played the trick?
- 19) How did this story end?

8. Fill in the blanks with the following words and word combinations.

Attend school (a lecture), occurred in, take no notice of, be tired of, avoid doing smth, be alarmed, play a trick on smb, curious incident, houses were far apart, waiting for the arrival of, round over sides, on tiptoe, seizing the reptile by the tail, to denude of old skin, placid-tempered women, we don't deserve any supper, how silly of them, by dark, on tiptoe, said sharply

1. One cold and windy evening about eight o'clock, my mother, my sisters, and myself were sitting in the dining-room awaiting the arrival of my brothers from Sydney – they ... school there, and rowed or sailed the six miles to and fro every day, generally returning home by dusk.

2. When I was a child of eight years of age, a curious incident ... the house in which our family lived.

3. «Don't ... any ... them», said my mother.

4. «They will soon get ... playing such silly tricks, and be eager for their supper».

5. With shaking limbs and gasping breath we made our portion of the circuit, sticking close to each other, and carefully ... looking at anything.

6. Its head was downwards, and it did not seem at all ... at our presence, but went on wriggling and twisting.

7. «They will soon get tired of playing such silly ... , and be eager for their supper.»

8. When I was a child of eight years of age, a ... occurred in the house in which our family lived.

9. In those days the houses ... few and ..., and our own dwelling was surrounded on all sides by the usual Australian forest far back from the main road.

10. One cold and windy evening about eight o'clock, my mother, my sisters, and myself were sitting in the dining-room ... arrival of my brothers from Sydney – they attended school there, and rowed or sailed the six miles to and fro every day, generally returning home by dusk.

11. In those days the houses were few and far apart, and our own dwelling was ... on all sides by the usual Australian forest far back from the main road.

12. «Let us catch them», said my mother, rising, and holding her finger up to us to preserve silence, as she stepped softly along the hall, we following ...

13. Then the step-ladder was brought out, and Ted, ... the reptile ... , uncoiled it with some difficulty from the wire, and threw it down upon the veranda.

14. It was over nine feet in length, and very fat, and had caused all the disturbance by trying to ... by dragging its body between the bell-wire and the top of the wall.

15. «What have we been doing now, or what have we not done, that we don't ... any supper, after pulling for two hours from Circular Quay».

16. «What have we been doing now, or what have we not done, that we ... any supper, after pulling for two hours from Circular Quay».

17. «But ... to go to the front-door on such a windy night»!

18. They attended school there, and rowed or sailed the six miles to and fro every day, generally returning home by dusk

19. «Let us catch them», said my mother, rising, and holding her finger up to us to preserve silence, as she stepped softly along the hall, we following

20. My eldest sister threw down the book she was reading, and with an impatient exclamation herself went to the door, opened it quickly, and ... as she pulled it inwards.

9. According to the text, translate into English.

1. Когда я был ребенком восьми лет, любопытный случай произошел в доме, в котором жила наша семья.

2. Мы посмотрели друг на друга и улыбнулись.

3. Тед посмотрел на нас с презрением.

4. Место Мосман-Бей - один из многих живописных углубления от живописной гавани Сиднея.

5. И наше собственное жилье было окружено со всех сторон обычно лесом Австралии.

6. Там не было ни души!

7. Она пришла обратно в обеденный зал, когда колокольчик снова зазвонил.

8. В этот вечер, однако, они были поздно, по причине того, что ветер дул с северо-востока; но мы слышали звон колокола еле слышно.

9. «Вот они, наконец-то», сказала моя мать.

10. Джулия, служанка, со свечой в руке, прошла вдоль длинного коридора и открыла дверь.

11. Она вернулась в столовую, когда звонок снова зазвонил - на этот раз громче и настойчивее.

12. Ответа не было, и она вышла на веранду.

13. Она сердито закрыла дверь и вернулась на свое место, и снова колокольчик слабо зазвенел.

14. Вскоре колокольчик отчетливо прозвонил три раза.

15. Мягко повернув ручку, она внезапно широко распахнула дверь, так как колокольчик снова звенел.

16. Ни души не было видно!

17. Моя старшая сестра бросила книгу, которую читала, и с нетерпеливым возгласом подошла к двери и резко открыла ее.

18. Мы все вернулись в гостиную, и не прошло и пяти минут, как мы услышали, как трое братьев вошли, как обычно, через черный ход.

19. Моя мать сразу же убедилась, что Тед и другие братья действительно ничего не знают о таинственных звонках.

20. Принесли стремянку, и Тед, схватив рептилию за хвост, с трудом размотал ее и бросил на веранду.

N'GOOLA

After Katharine Susannah Prichard

1. Read the information about the author. Speak about some facts of his life and his most famous works.

Biography.

Katharine Susannah Prichard (4 December 1883 – 2 October 1969) was an Australian author and co-founding member of the Communist Party of Australia. Prichard was born in Levuka, Fiji in 1883, and spent her childhood in Launceston, Tasmania, before moving to Melbourne, where she won a scholarship to South Melbourne College. Her father, Tom Prichard, was editor of the Melbourne Sun newspaper. She worked as a governess and journalist in Victoria then travelled to England in 1908. Her first novel, *The Pioneers* (1915), won the Hodder & Stoughton All Empire Literature Prize. After her return to Australia, the romance *Windlestraws* and her first novel of a mining community, *Black Opal*, were published. Prichard moved with her husband, war hero Hugo "Jim" Throssell, VC, to Greenmount, Western Australia, in 1920 and lived at 11 Old York Road for much of the rest of her life. She wrote most of her novels and stories in a self-contained weatherboard workroom near the house. In her personal life she always referred to herself as Mrs Hugo Throssell. Her friends called her Kattie. They had one son, Ric Throssell, later a diplomat and writer.

Prichard was a founding member of the Communist Party of Australia in 1921 and remained a member for the rest of her life. She worked to organise unemployed workers and founded left-wing women's groups, and during the 1930s she campaigned in support of the Spanish Republic and other left-wing causes. Although she had frequent arguments with other Communist writers such as Frank Hardy and Judah Waten over the correct application of the doctrine of socialist realism to Australian fiction, she remained supportive of the Soviet Union and its cultural policies when many other intellectuals, such as Eric Lambert and Stephen Murray-Smith, left the party during the 1950s. Her public position as both a communist and a female writer saw her harassed by West Australian police and the federal government throughout her life. The official surveillance files which were opened on Prichard in 1919 were not closed until her death in 1969.

Prichard's commitment to her politics and her position as a woman in the public sphere also saw her socially isolated by the conservative social groups which dominated Perth in this period. She was the subject of constant rumors and frequent anonymous tip offs to Western Australian police of any communist activity. She was also part of a new community of free thinking public intellectuals who, amongst other things, challenged notions of acceptable sexuality. Her two major novels, which were to give her national and international prominence, were written in Western Australia in the early years of her marriage. The novels were *Working Bullocks* (1926) which dramatized the physical and emotional traumas of timber workers in the karri country of Australia's south-west, and *Coonardoo* (1929), a novel which became notorious for its candid portrayal of relationships between white men and black women in the north-west.

The far north-west of Australia provided inspiration and setting for her daring play *Brumby Innes*. Most of the short stories in the first of her four collections, *Kiss on the Lips* (1932), were also from the 1920s, her decade of creative activity. During this time she wrote her most

adventurous novels, stories and plays. While she was visiting the Soviet Union in 1933, her husband Jim Throssell committed suicide when his business failed during the Great Depression.

In 1934 her membership of the Communist Party of Australia and the Movement Against War and Fascism led her to lead the Egon Kisch welcome committee, which rapidly metamorphosed into the committee to defend Kisch from exclusion from Australia.

The novel *Intimate Strangers* (1937) was a turning point in her life. The 'fire of a regenerating idea' referred to in the novel's revised conclusion was reflected in the author's life; as pamphleteer and public speaker, Katharine Prichard fearlessly and emotionally promoted the cause of peace and social justice.

Her extended work *The Goldfields Trilogy*—*The Roaring Nineties* (1946), *Golden Miles* (1948), and *Winged Seeds* (1950) is a considerable reconstruction of social and personal histories in Western Australia's goldfields from the 1890s to 1946.

Her autobiography *Subtle Flame* published a few years before her death exhibited the complex legacy she left behind. Prichard died at her home in Greenmount in 1969. Her ashes were scattered on the surrounding hills. Like her husband, her son Ric Throssell committed suicide, when his wife Dodie died in 1999. He had fought for many years to clear his name after being accused of passing classified information to his mother, or actively spying for the Soviet Union. His 1989 book covering this was called *My Father's Son*. The centenary of her birth was celebrated by UWA academics in a collection of essays. The home has now become the Katharine Susannah Prichard Writers' Centre, a foundation promoting humanitarianism, the study of Katharine Susannah Prichard, and encouraging writing in Western Australia, where Prichard spent the majority of her life. The Shire of Mundaring public library branch in Greenmount is named after her as well. The 1996 Australian film *Shine* depicts the close correspondence between Prichard and Australian pianist David Helfgott. She was played by Googie Withers.

Prichard helped raise money for Helfgott, to enable him to go to London to study music.

A house at Abbotsleigh (a private school on Sydney's North Shore) has been named after her.

2. Find in the text the following word-combinations. Translate them into Russian. Recall the situations they were used in.

To call after smb (8)

To come a long way (8)

To be in a hurry (8)

A place of refuge (8)

To live on the outskirts of (8)

To be sharp with smb (10)

Because if smth (10)

To feel uneasy (10)

To give birth of a child (11)

To take notice of smth (12)

To quarrel about smb/smth (12)

To care for smth (12)

After a while (13)

To be proud of smb/smth (13)

To be no use (13)

To have courage (14)

To draw one's attention to smth (14)

To blame smb for smth (14)

To be black as the ace of spades (14)

To look after smb/smth (15)

To admit smth (15)

To be sorry for smb (15)

To get permission to do smth (15)

To be sure (15)

To look for smb/smth (16)

To be aware of smth (16)

3. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What did the old man tell Mary?
- 2) What did he ask her?
- 3) How did Mary look like?
- 4) What did Mary understand about a stranger?
- 5) Why did Mary`s husband sneer at her?
- 6) How did Mary`s home look like?
- 7) Why did Mary go to the door?
- 8) What did the old woman exclaim?
- 9) What was Mary pleased to say in the settlement?
- 10) What did the old man sing about?
- 11) Who was N`goola?
- 12) Why did not the wife of the old man want to take care of their daughter?

13) Why did Gwelnit call his daughter N`goola?

14) What is the name of the old man?

15) Where did Mitton take her daughter?

16) Why did children sneer at N1goola?

17) Who stole N`goola?

18) How long was Gwelnit looking for his daughter?

19) What did Mary know about Gwelnit`s desire?

20) What did Mary say to Gwelnit at the end?

4. Prepare the passage for good reading and translation p.10 “Her tidying done... on the hill top”.

5. What do you think of the following character, their words and actions:

- Mary
- The old man
- Gwelnit

6. Fill in the blanks with the following words and word combinations.

after, at, hurry, at, down, at, about, at, away, back, for, of, old, into, off, to, about, about, for, back, past, of.

1) The old man called ... her.

2) On the boat he talked ... one of the seamen.

3) N`goola was six years ... when a mounted trooper rode ... the camp and took her.

4) She knew he was aware ... her desire to leave him without a word which would unite her with him and his quest.

5) Her husband, a man of her own colour, often sneered ... her for trying to live like a white woman.

6) He was proud ... her: proud when she could run to him and call him mumae.

7) She stopped and looked ... him.

8) Gwelnit dashed ... through the scrub.

9) It was Saturday afternoon and she was in a ... to get home.

10) I stood looking ... the baby in the coolamon.

11) He carried her ... along the track, stopping again and again to listen ... the sound of her breathing.

12) The old man moved ... from the embers of his fire when he had no more to say.

13) No one would tell him anything ... her.

14) Mary sat ... on a box near the door, tired ... her day`s work.

15) For twenty - five years he had wandered, up and down, all over the country looking ... her, calling her name when he had no more to say.

16) Gwelnit saddled a horse in the Boss`s yards and rode ... to the police station in the Port.

17) His eyes went ... Mary, unwilling to meet hers.

18) Every morning and night he and Mitton quarreled ... the child.

19) She was sorry ... the old man.

20) Gwelnit looked ... the wurley.

7. According to the text, translate phrases into English.

1. Потом у неё родилась дочь.

2. Всех девушек теперь зовут Джей, Китти, и Дульси.
 3. Спотыкаясь и пошатываясь, старик брел по песчаной тропинке.
 4. Старики племени относились к белым враждебно.
 5. Их молчание было тяжелым и гнетущим.
 6. В горе и ярости Гвелнит стал проклинать белых
 7. Нгула - моя дочь и не моя дочь
 8. Старик окликнул ее.
 9. Она уже жалела, что была так резка с ним.
 10. Была суббота, и Мэри торопилась домой.
 11. Голос старика вернул Мэри к его рассказу.
 12. Ребенок не должен жить!
 13. Это была женщина лет сорока в хорошо сшитом платье из цветного ситца.
 14. Старуха что-то пробормотала о муравьях и о какой-то отметине на лбу.
 15. На борту он разговорился с матросом.
 16. Она отказывалась замечать ребенка.
 17. Теперь он стар, дальше идти он не может.
 18. Мэри жила на окраине поселка.
 19. Деревянное корытце было пусто.
 20. Ее дети выросли и разбрелись по свету.
8. Retell the story using good vocabulary.

HOW'S ANDY GOING?

After Alan Marshal

1. Read the information about the author. Speak about some facts of his life and his most famous works.

Biography.

Alan Marshall (2 May 1902 – 21 January 1984) was an Australian writer, story teller, humanist and social documenter. Marshall received the Australian Literature Society Short Story Award three times, the first in 1933. His best known book, *I Can Jump Puddles* (1955) is the first of a

three-part autobiography. The other two books are *This is the Grass* (1962) and *In Mine Own Heart* (1963). Marshall was born in Noorat, Victoria. At six years old he contracted polio, which left him with a physical disability that grew worse as he grew older. From an early age, he resolved to be a writer, and in *I Can Jump Puddles* he demonstrated an almost total recall of his childhood in Noorat. The characters and places of his book are thinly disguised from real life: Mount Turalla is Mount Noorat, Lake Turalla is Lake Keilambete, the Curruthers are the Blacks, Mrs. Conlon is Mary Conlon of Dixie, Terang, and his best friend, Joe from the books, is Leo Carmody. Australian poet and contemporary, Hal Porter wrote in 1965 that Marshall was:

... the warmest and most centralized human being ... To walk with ease and nonchalance the straight, straight line between appearing tragic and appearing willfully brave is a feat so complex I should not like to have to rake in the dark for the super-bravery to accomplish it.

Marshall wrote numerous short stories, mainly set in the bush. He also wrote newspaper columns and magazine articles. He traveled widely in Australia and overseas. He also collected and published Indigenous Australian stories and legends. His literary friends and associates included John Morrison and Clem Christesen. He married Olive Dulcie Dixon in May 1941 and they had 2 daughters, Katherine and Jennifer. The couple divorced in 1957.

Marshall died in 1984. His remains are interred at Nillumbik (Diamond Creek) Cemetery, Victoria, Australia. In 1981 the Australian Broadcasting Corporation produced a nine-part mini-series of Marshall's autobiographical stories. The actor, Adam Garnett, won the 1982 Logie Awards for Best Performance by a Juvenile, for his role as Alan Marshall in the series.

In 1985 the Shire of Eltham, where Marshall had lived for many years, established the annual Alan Marshall Short Story Competition for emergent writers. In 1937, he completed his first novel, *How Beautiful Are Thy Feet*, which remained unpublished until 1949.

Marshall was made a Member of the Order of Australia in the 1981 Australia Day Honours. He died in Melbourne. There is a bronze bust of him and a plaque in the Sandringham Municipal Library, Melbourne.

2. Find in the text the following word-combinations. Translate them into Russian. Recall the situations they were used in.

To be fond of smb/smth (16)

To force smb to do smth (17)

To adjust oneself to smth (17)

To belt hell out of smb (17)

To be full of smth (17)

To look after smb (18)

To be eager to do smth (18)

To sneak away (19)

To work out (20)

To get rid of smb/smth (20)

With great interest (20)

To wait for smb/smth (21)

Side by side (21)

To feel a great contempt for smb (22)

To suffer hell in smth (23)

Cripes (24)

To be proud of smb/smth (24)

3. Prepare the passage for good reading and translation p. 17 “On that day ... Joe was among them.”

4. Act out a dialogue between Joe, Andy and the author. p.22-23

5. Answer the following questions.

1) What did Joe prefer to do?

2) Why was Bill forced to walk on crutches?

3) What was held every year in the village of Turalla?

4) What did adults usually do during the holiday?

5) Who started to nose up?

6) Who felt insignificance?

- 7) Who came to the holiday?
- 8) How good was Joe running?
- 9) Why did Joe become angry?
- 10) Who was Andy?
- 11) Whom did Joe start arguing with?
- 12) What did the main character offer to arrange?
- 13) Where did the guys decide to hold the crawling world championship?
- 14) What did Andy do during the competition?
- 15) What did Andy feel?
- 16) How many miles did the guys need to crawl?
- 17) Who eventually became the crawling champ?
- 18) What was Joe throwing at Andy?
- 19) Why was Joe proud of his bother?

6. Fill in the blanks with the following words and word combinations.

To be fond of, to sit on the grass, look at, taking in terms of, the influence of, the reason for, take off, take your time, to look after, at last, to be pleasant to, sneak away, to wait for him, get on the mark, side by side, plenty of time, take your lap, stay at home, a period of silence, feel a great contempt for

1. We should have made him ... , I reckon.
2. There were times when Joe ... Andy.
3. Joe was not particularly ... running.
4. Joe ... everything.
5. He attributed his sudden interest in sport to ... his grandfather.
6. In the evenings he ... his boots, and jumped logs and ran in wide circles with his head tucked down.
7. I ... and watched him, sometimes yelling advice or shouting encouragement.
8. He had not started school and it was Joe ^s work ... him.

9. Those boys who had bicycles began ... racing and rode furiously to school.

10. Whatever ... Joe's transformation, it certainly keep him busy.

11. «They never have crawling-championships,» he said

12. ... and it ... to be able to patronize Andy.

13. ... «I will ... from Andy tomorrow.»

14. «... ten yards before he will be howling for us ...

15. «Now let is all...».

16. Joe and I knelt ... on the track and Andy knelt down just behind us.

17. It was a race with ... for conversation.

18. «... ,» yelled Joe, crawling ahead.

19. «... !» I ordered Joe.

20. «By hell, Andy must be suffering now!» said Joe impatiently after

7. Translate into English. Comment on the Verbals.

1) Джо не особенно любил бегать.

2) Джо разглядывал решительно всё.

3) Каждый год в поселке Туралла, расположенном в трех милях от нас, устраивались спортивные состязания.

4) В обеденное время люди сидели на траве и ели сэндвичи и пили чай.

5) Присутствовали на этом мероприятии все.

6) Каждый раз Джо оправдывал свой неожиданный интерес к спорту наследственностью.

7) Я сидел на траве и тоже давал советы.

8) Воодушевленный моей поддержкой, Джо начал наступать ещё решительней, высунув язык и закрыв глаза.

9) Энди был младшим братом Джо.

10) Он ещё не ходил в школу, и Джо должен был присматривать за ним.

11) Чемпионат мира по ползанию был назначен на следующий вечер.

12) Я подумал, что Джо говорит лишнее.

13) Энди висел у него на шее тяжким грузом.

14) Чемпионат мира по ползанию начинается!

15) Он обожал, когда Джо обращался к публике.

16) Энди отошел на безопасное расстояние.

17) Джо поднялся и взглянул на Энди.

18) Мы вспоминали различные случаи, когда были свидетелями его необыкновенной выносливости.

19) У Джо горели глаза.

6. Points for discussion:

The problem of the relationships between elder and younger children.

7. Retell the story using good vocabulary.

HOW MY FRIENDS KEEP ME GOING

After Alan Marshal

1. Find in the text the following word-combinations. Translate them into Russian. Recall the situations they were used in.

To be endorsed by smb (24)

To feel pretty bad (25)

To get strength (25)

To blame smb for smth (25)

Lamentable condition (25)

To be bald as an egg (26)

Ointment (26)

To be prohibited (27)

To be off to the bush (27)

2. Prepare the passage for good reading and translation p. 26 “George gave me ... and all that.”

3. Answer the following questions.

1) Who is the main character of the story?

2) What happened to him?

3) What did he drink at the beginning of the story?

4) In what way did he want to keep him going?

- 5) What did his grandmother give him?
- 6) Did he use it?
- 7) What did his friends recommend him?
- 8) Did he follow their advice?
- 9) What did Bill give the narrator?
- 10) What problems with stomach did the narrator get?
- 11) Why did the narrator get Indigestion?
- 12) What was the narrator's diet?
- 13) What kind of tablets did George give him?
- 14) Why could not the main character tell anyone about the tablets?
- 15) Did the tablets work?
- 16) What clothes did the narrator's friends wear anywhere?
- 17) How long did the narrator sleep?
- 18) How many times did the narrator take the tablets?
- 19) What kind of person was the narrator?
- 20) Could the narrator improve his health?

4. Fill in the blanks with the following words and word combinations.

Finnish up, feeling pretty bad, lie down, get strength, keep going, lamentable condition, bring on, felt better, went Away, full of smth, handed down, rub into, cut down, look at, get into, woke up, go through, going bald as an egg, can't beat smth, going on, out of the Bush, look at, full of.

1. It is 10 a.m. and I have just ... a cup of black coffee sweetened with glucose.

2. By this time I shall be ... and I shall have to lie down.

3. By this time I shall be ... and I shall have to

4. I shall have to ... to go through it all again at dinner-time.

5. It is all due to my desire to "...".

6. "You're going ...".

7. I shall have to get strength to ... it all again at dinner-time.

8. He went away and brought back a tobacco tin ... ointment.

9. "It has been ... for years".
10. "You ... it ... your head three times a day".
11. At a meeting of friends it was decided that I should ... my lunch
to nuts and raisins.

12. It's a natural food, "they said. ... the animals".

13. "Take one when you ... bed." he said.

14. When I ... the house was full of my friends.

15. "I'll never keep ... nuts and raisins," I said.

16. But there were no animals to

17. When I woke up the house was ... my friends.

18. It is all ... my desire to "keep going".

19. Tomorrow I am ... bush.

20. There was a doctor ... my bed and it was Tuesday afternoon.

5. According to the text, translate into English.

1. Должно быть, это так и есть.

2. Я это улажу.

3. У меня есть как раз то, что тебе нужно.

4. Ну и поспал же я!

5. Это передавалось по наследству в течение многих лет.

6. Восстановитель волос;

7. Массировать голову;

8. Чайная ложка порошка, стимулирующего пищеварение;

9. Делать эвкалиптовые ингаляции;

10. Плачевное состояние;

11. Свиные котлеты, салат из огурцов;

12. Из-за моего желания;

13. Принимать в таблетках;

14. В этом случае предписание врача;

15. Передавать по наследству;

16. Ты скоро станешь лысым как яйцо;

17. Не обращай внимания;

18. Втирать в голову рыбий жир;

19. Натуральная пища;

20. Следовать чьему-либо совету.

6. Retell the story using good vocabulary.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

After Lyndall Hadow

1. Find in the text the following word-combinations. Translate them into Russian. Recall the situations they were used in.

To be one's shepherd (28)

To be resentful (28)

To be sick and tired of smth/smb (28)

To leave the pitiful nest (29)

To look smb in the face (29)

To do one's best for smb (29)

To be humiliated (29)

To give in (30)

2. Prepare the passage for good reading and translation p. 28 "They were ten years old ... five days a week."

3. What do you think of the following character, their words and actions:

- The Youth
- Sally and Lally
- Their mother

4. Answer the following questions.

1. Where was the youth sitting?
2. What did the woman say to her Son every Sunday?
3. What were the names of his sisters?
4. Was the school near their farm?
5. What did the youth dream about?
6. Why did his mother refuse to buy him a bicycle?
7. Why was her son crying?
8. What did she promise him to do while he was crying?
9. What did she say about his father?

10. What did the mother say her daughters about their brother?
11. What did the girls think about their brother?
12. What did the youth say to his sisters going away?
13. What were his last words to Mom?
14. What did she tell him to bring?
15. Why couldn't he stay in that town anymore?

5. Fill in the blanks with words and word-combinations from the text.

1. The last two baby's had died, so having no one younger than themselves to mind Sally and Lady had known a ... carefree childhood than their brother.

2. The Twins went and returned ... each day while he worked with his father on the farm and they all knew that soon there would be another in the family.

3. Then he was their shepherd as they made the ... five day a week.

4. He grabbed their skinny shoulders with ... that hurt.

5. The declaration of his ... wants.

6. At the look of anguish in ... eyes, his own filled with foolish tears.

7. She ... crying softly now.

8. "Son, do not go ... like that. I'll ask your father if we can move down to the city"

9. They clung to him as though to hold him ..., and tried to make him accommodate his pace to theirs.

10. Now it was over year since he would ... school.

11. These were a new ..., and he started off scratch with his sister.

12. The youth jumped to his feet and rushed ... to fetch the girls. They ran shrieking and giggling.

13. He grabbed their skinny shoulders with ... that hurt.

14. Her monotone cracked up when he moved to the ..., and then rose, pleading.

15. Besides, he was tired of the ... cornsacks, half a dozen of them opened out and sewn together that had formed his bedclothes for a long ... now.

16. He took it and edged

17. I could see that it was the narrowest escape from not ... going that I've ever had.

18. Keeping going in the ... is too dangerous what with George and all that.

6. According to the text, translate into English.

1. Она говорила это каждое воскресенье, сколько он помнил себя.

2. Двое младших детей умерли, поэтому Салли и Лалли стали самыми младшими.

3. У Салли и Лалли было более беззаботное детство, чем у их брата.

4. Он защищал их от дождя и солнца, и от змей, делал куклы для них из колышков.

5. Прошло уже больше года с тех пор, как он окончил школу.

6. Девочки позволяли ему ловить себя - это была часть игры, с целью потравить брата.

7. Он засунул руки в карманы пальто, которое когда-то принадлежало его отцу.

8. Он не мог смотреть ей в глаза.

9. Она нашла его в ящике кухонного комода под кучей бумаг и писем.

10. Если бы он задержался и позволил себе заглянуть в ее глаза, он бы не смог уйти.

11. Они шли за ним, насколько могли, но его взгляд был устремлен вдаль к горизонту.

12. Его мать последовала за ним на кухню.

13. Молодой человек сидел на раскладушке под дверью кухни.

8. Points for discussion:

The problem of elder children in the family. Very often parents make them look after younger sisters and brothers and deprive them of childhood.

9. Retell the story using good vocabulary.

THE KNIFE

After Judah Leon Waten

1. Read the information about the author. Speak about some facts of his life and his most famous works.

Biography.

Judah Leon Waten (1911-1985), writer and political activist, was born on 29 July 1911 at Odessa, Russia (Ukraine), eldest of three children of Romanian-born Solomon Waten, merchant, and his Belarusian wife Nehemia ('Nehama'), née Press. Memorably re-created in Waten's story 'Mother', Nehama was a profound influence on her son. When Judah was an infant the Watens migrated via Palestine to Western Australia, arriving in February 1914. Solomon first had a drapery shop and later became a hawker and 'bottle-o'. Judah was educated at Midland Junction State School and Christian Brothers' College, Perth.

In 1925 the Watens moved to North Carlton, Melbourne, and Solomon became a travelling spectacle salesman. Judah attended (1926) University High School, where the school magazine described him as 'Judah the eloquent' and 'our red, roaring, radical revolutionary'. He joined the Communist Party of Australia while still at school. In 1927 he invited Arthur Calwell to address the Melbourne CPA on the question 'Can a Labour government abolish the capitalist system?' but Calwell declined. The following year Waten was arrested for distributing an inflammatory anti-war leaflet on Anzac Day.

Waten lived an unsettled life, pursuing politics and literature rather than regular employment. From February 1927 he was a student teacher but was dismissed after four months. He was a frequent speaker at Yarra Bank and at factory or unemployed meetings. Stowing away to New Zealand in 1929, he was briefly editor of the New Zealand Communist Party's journal the Red Worker. In October 1930, with other young radicals in Melbourne, he published a magazine, Strife, which proclaimed itself 'an organ of the new culture, destructive and constructive'. A

Commonwealth Investigation Branch official later noted his 'Bohemian appearance and tendencies'.

By early 1931 Waten had completed a novel called 'Hunger', written in the style of proletarian realism. In March he left Australia for Europe accompanied by Bertha Laidler, daughter of Percy Laidler. He published short pieces in avant-garde magazines in Paris. In London, having failed to find a publisher for his novel, he joined the National Unemployed Workers Movement and became co-editor of its newspaper, the Unemployed Special. He was arrested in November 1932 for a speech 'attempting to cause disaffection' among the police and was sentenced to three months in Wormwood Scrubs prison.

Waten returned to Australia in June 1933 and resumed political work but was expelled from the CPA in July 1935 for 'petty-bourgeois irresponsibilities'. He was a regular at the Swanston Family Hotel, a meeting place for young artists, journalists and radicals, including Brian Fitzpatrick, a lifelong friend. In 1935-36 he travelled with Noel Counihan through country Victoria and New South Wales to Brisbane, living off the proceeds of Counihan's portraits of local identities. Counihan, Waten and Bertha Laidler went to New Zealand in May 1939 and were active in the Peace and Anti-Conscription Council until Counihan was deported in June 1941. Waten rejoined the Communist Party in New Zealand with the approval of the CPA.

Back in Melbourne Waten met Hyrell McKinnon Ross, a Victorian-born schoolteacher and left-wing activist. He was again expelled from the CPA in 1942, with Hyrell, for advocating a government of national unity to defeat fascism. From 1941 he was employed at the General Post Office and then, despite being under security surveillance, in the Commonwealth Taxation Office (1942-45). On 19 September 1945 at the office of the government statist, Melbourne, he married Hyrell. The Watens lived at Box Hill, Victoria, from the early 1950s until Judah's death.

After World War II Waten became publicity officer, then secretary, of the Jewish Council to Combat Fascism and Anti-Semitism. He had

earlier met the painter Yosl Bergner and the Yiddish writers Pinchas Goldhar and Herz Bergner, both of whose works he translated and published through Dolphin Publications (1945-47), a small firm he established with the artist Vic O'Connor. Waten and O'Connor edited *Twenty Great Australian Stories* (1946). The Jewish Council became increasingly controversial because of its perceived communist sympathies and was disaffiliated by the Victorian Jewish Board of Deputies in 1952. Although he remained vocal on Jewish matters, Waten left the council after he was awarded a Commonwealth Literary Fund grant for 1952. His 'second literary career' had begun in the 1940s, when Goldhar encouraged him to write stories based on his own experience as an immigrant child. These stories were published as *Alien Son* (1952), his best-known and most critically celebrated work.

In August 1952 Stan Keon named Waten in the Federal parliament, charging that the CLF was being used to fund communist writers. Waten's award had earlier prompted Prime Minister (Sir) Robert Menzies to recommend that all names put forward to the CLF be investigated by security agencies, as the case was 'scandalous and embarrassing'. The novel Waten wrote on his CLF grant, *The Unbending* (1954), featured moving portraits of a Jewish immigrant family in Australia interleaved with a political story of the conscription debates and industrial disputes during World War I. It was published by the Australasian Book Society, a left-nationalist publishing venture co-founded by George Seelaf, as were Waten's next two novels, *Shares in Murder* (1957) and *Time of Conflict* (1961). In 1957-58 Waten was the ABS's Melbourne chairman.

At a point when many intellectuals were leaving the CPA following the Soviet intervention in Hungary, Waten rejoined in 1957 and began writing regularly in the communist press on cultural matters. While on good terms with mainstream literary figures such as Vance and Nettie Palmer, he came into conflict with others when communism or the Soviet Union became an issue. In 1958 he joined Manning Clark and James Devaney on a Fellowship of Australian Writers tour of the Soviet Union.

He criticised Clark's subsequent book *Meeting Soviet Man* (1960) for being too critical of the Soviet Union, but the two became close friends.

Waten returned to the theme of Jewish immigration with *Distant Land* (1964), published by both the ABS and the mainstream publisher F. W. Cheshire. *Season of Youth* (1966) was a portrait of the artist as a young man, while *So Far No Further* (1971) focused on second-generation migrant children of Jewish and Italian Catholic families. In 1965 Waten visited his birthplace, the journey inspiring *From Odessa to Odessa* (1969)—part autobiography, part travel book, part eyewitness account of the Soviet Union. Subsequent books included *The Depression Years* (1971), a photographic history; *Bottle-O!* (1973), a children's book; *Classic Australian Short Stories* (1974), edited with Stephen Murray-Smith; a collection of short stories and memoirs, *Love and Rebellion* (1978); and his final novel, *Scenes of Revolutionary Life* (1982).

As a critic Waten penned some of the earliest essays on migrant writing in Australia. From 1967 he reviewed widely for the *Melbourne Age* and the *Sydney Morning Herald*. He was awarded an Australia Council writer's fellowship (1975) and posthumously the Patrick White award (1985). He served (1973-74) on the Literature Board of the Australia Council and was appointed AM in 1979.

In his parallel political career, Waten was elected to the national committee of the CPA (1967-70) but developments following the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia affected both political engagements and personal friendships. Judah and Hyrell resigned from the CPA in 1972 and joined the pro-Soviet Socialist Party of Australia. From 1979 until Judah's death they wrote a column for the SPA's newspapers. In 2000 Manning Clark's son Andrew asked the question: 'How can a man who was so charming, intelligent, urbane, canny and capable, and a great writer, be a life-long communist when the scales were being pared back from communism's edifice, exposing the gulags, liquidations, and show trials?' Clark's explanation was Waten's 'fierce sense of political commitment' but

it would also be necessary to add his deep loyalty to the Soviet Union, something that went beyond politics alone.

Waten was an imposing physical presence; his tall and heavy build is captured in a portrait by Counihan. A great talker and storyteller, he was widely liked and respected even though his political positions were often divisive. His significance to Australian literature as a Jewish-Australian writer, a communist writer and a writer on the migrant experience remains considerable despite the limitations of his restrained realist style. Survived by his wife and their daughter, he died at Heidelberg on 29 July 1985 (his birthday) and was cremated. The Judah Waten National Story Writing Competition was established in his honour.

2. Find in the text the following word-combinations. Translate them into Russian. Recall the situations they were used in.

A symbol of poverty (32)

To be conscious of smth (32)

To take care of smb/smth (34)

The symbol of one's manliness (34)

To associate smth with smth (34)

To defend one's honour (34)

For a while (34)

To seem rosy to smb (35)

To make friends with smb (35)

To show resentment towards smb (35)

To suffer from smth (35)

To be cut adrift from everything (35)

To belong to another world (36)

To make a fuss of smb (36)

To grow accustomed to smth (36)

To be aware of smth (36)

To drop smb (37)

To look at smb with contempt (38)

To indifferent to smb/smth (38)

Humiliating experience (38)

To keep brooding (38)

To affront (39)

3. Prepare the passage for good reading and translation p. 33 “On the few holidays ... have taken him ten years.”

4. Complete the following sentences and translate from English into Russian:

- 1) A good looking young fellow
- 2) Most of the men had emigrated
- 3) For them he had worked hard
- 4) I the new land, lonely,
- 5) After that his mother Maddalena
- 6) Their most constant meal was
- 7) A year after his father's death
- 8) It was then a symbol of
- 9) Although Old Bellini would never have
- 10) Occasionally he used it to cut
- 11) He was one of the best dancers
- 12) Whenever Plinio walked across the village square
- 13) The knife was not something to be
- 14) The relative waited on tables
- 15) He would be able to send
- 16) So the day came when Plinio's mother
- 17) They were in a two-storied apartment house
- 18) Sometimes beyond the markets
- 19) Until Plinio had come on the scene
- 20) His manhood had been outranged

5. Answer the following questions:

1) What thoughts danced through Plinio's mind when he looked at his father's knife?

2) Why did many young men come to America and Australia?

3) What was the symbol of poverty for Plinio's father?

- 4) Why did Plinio feel an orphan in Australia?
- 5) What was the symbol of his manhood for Plinio?
- 6) How can you characterize Plinio?
- 7) Why was Plinio against his going to Australia?
- 8) Where did Plinio live in Australia?
- 9) Why was it difficult for Plinio to make friends with Australian people?
- 10) How did he feel in Australia?
- 11) What happened to him one night?
- 12) What was Tommy's attitude to Italian in general?
- 13) Why did young men begin to joke on Plinio?
- 14) How did Plinio decide to avoid their jokes?
- 15) What happened next Saturday?
- 16) What did Plinio feel after the incident?

6. According to the text, translate into English.

- 1) Нож отца вызывал у Плинио целую бурю эмоций.
- 2) Большинство мужчин эмигрировали в Америку и Австралию, а женщины вынуждены были воспитывать детей без отцов, исчезнувших в новых землях.
- 3) Старик Беллини и не думал бросать жену и детей, и не оставлял их больше, чем на неделю.
- 4) Здесь, в Мельбурне Плинио очень дорожил ножом отца, всегда носил его с собой.
- 5) Плинио помнил смерть отца, как будто это произошло вчера.
- 6) Мать много работала, но зарабатывала гроши, и они жили впроголодь.
- 7) Этим ножом отец Плинио вырезал деревянные стулья, на которых они сидели, деревянные вилки и тарелки, которым они пользовались.
- 8) У Плинио не было ни способностей, ни желания вырезать что-то из дерева.

9) Он использовал нож, чтобы резать колбасу и сыр, которые он изредка мог себе позволить теперь, когда работал сам.

10) Иногда Плинио ходил в таверну, чтобы попустить стаканчик-другой с другими работягами и поиграть в карты.

11) Однажды вернувшись с работы, его мать показала ему письмо от дальнего родственника, который жил в далекой Австралии.

12) Плинио стоял как громом пораженный.

13) Он жил в двухэтажном бараке в северном Мельбурне вместе с 20 итальянцами, ютившихся в 4 комнатах.

14) Было нелегко подружиться с австралийцами, враждебно настроенными против итальянцев

15) Его родственник хорошо относился к нему, но, прожив в Австралии более 5 лет, как будто был из другого мира.

16) Каждый вечер после работы Плинио шел пешком мимо кафе Милано, так как не мог позволить себе ездить на автобусе.

17) До появления Плинио Томми не считал Мэвис своей, с ней мог флиртовать кто угодно.

18) Плинио решил больше не ходить мимо лавки молочника.

19) Он выкрикнул что-то по-итальянски и выхватил из кармана нож.

20) Вдруг улица оживилась.

7. Points for discussion:

Your attitude to the problem of discrimination in our society

Is it possible to insult another person only because he has less money or belongs to another nationality and culture?

8. What do you think of the following character, their words and actions:

- Plinio
- Plinio's father
- Tommy
- Mavis

9. Retell the story using good vocabulary.

THE HOUSE AT SHIRAZ

After Agatha Christie

1. Read the information about the author. Speak about some facts of his life and his most famous works.

Biography.

Dame Agatha Mary Clarissa Christie, Lady Mallowan Dame Agatha Mary Clarissa Christie, Lady Mallowan was born on 15 September 1890 into a wealthy upper-middle-class family in Torquay, Devon. She was the youngest of three children born to Frederick Alvah Miller, an affluent American stockbroker, and his British-born wife Clara Miller née Boehmer.

Agatha's mother Clara had been born in Belfast in 1854 to Captain Frederick Boehmer and his wife Mary Ann West as the couple's only daughter. Boehmer was killed in a riding accident while stationed on Jersey in April 1863, leaving his widow to raise the children alone on a meagre income. In that same year, 1863, Mary Ann's sister Margaret married a wealthy American, Nathaniel Frary Miller, and the couple settled in Southbourne, West Sussex. Their marriage was childless, but Nathaniel had a son, Frederick, from a previous marriage. Frederick had been sent to Switzerland for his education. Since Mary Ann was virtually penniless and her sister Margaret was wealthy but childless, they arranged that Clara should be raised by her aunt and uncle. It was at the Miller's residence that Clara met Frederick, her aunt's step-son. She and Frederick soon developed a romantic relationship and were married in April 1878.

The couple's first child, Margaret Frary Miller (1879–1950), was born in Torquay, where the couple were renting lodgings. Their second child, Louis Montant (1880–1929), was born in the U.S. state of New York, while Frederick was on a business trip. When Frederick's father Nathaniel died, he left his daughter-in-law Clara £2000; she used this money to purchase a villa in Torquay named "Ashfield" in which to raise her family. It was here that her third and final child, Agatha, was born.

Christie described her childhood as "very happy". She was surrounded by a series of strong and independent women from an early age. Her time was spent alternating between her home in Devon, her step-grandmother and aunt's house in Ealing, West London, and parts of Southern Europe, where her family would holiday during the winter.

Agatha was raised in a household with various esoteric beliefs and, like her siblings, believed that her mother Clara was a psychic with the ability of second sight. Agatha's sister Margaret had been sent to Roedean in Sussex for her education, but their mother insisted that Agatha receive a home education. As a result, her parents were responsible for teaching her to read and write and to master basic arithmetic, a subject she particularly enjoyed. They also taught her music, and she learned to play both the piano and the mandolin. According to biographer Laura Thomson, Clara believed that Agatha should not learn to read until she was eight. However, thanks to her own curiosity, Agatha taught herself to read much earlier. One of the earliest known photographs of Christie depicts her as a little girl with her first dog, whom she called George Washington.

Christie was a voracious reader from an early age. Among her earliest memories were those of reading the children's books written by Mrs Molesworth, including *The Adventures of Herr Baby* (1881), *Christmas Tree Land* (1897), and *The Magic Nuts* (1898). She also read the work of Edith Nesbit, including *The Story of the Treasure Seekers* (1899), *The Phoenix and the Carpet* (1903), and *The Railway Children* (1906). When a little older, she moved on to reading the surreal verse of Edward Lear and Lewis Carroll. In April 1901, at age 10, she wrote her first poem, "The cowslip".

She spent much of her childhood apart from other children, although she devoted much time to her pets. She eventually made friends with a group of other girls in Torquay, noting that "one of the highlights of my existence" was her appearance with them in a youth production of Gilbert and Sullivan's *The Yeomen of the Guard*, in which she played the hero,

Colonel Fairfax. This was her last operatic role for, as she later wrote, "an experience that you really enjoyed should never be repeated".

Her father was often ill, suffering from a series of heart attacks. His death in November 1901, aged 55, left the family in an uncertain economic situation. Clara and Agatha continued to live together in their Torquay home, Madge had moved to Abney Hall in Cheadle, Cheshire, with her new husband, and Monty had joined the army and been sent to South Africa to fight in the Boer War. Agatha later claimed that her father's death, occurring when she was 11 years old, marked the end of her childhood. In 1902, she was sent to receive a formal education at Miss Guyer's Girls School in Torquay but found it difficult to adjust to the disciplined atmosphere. In 1905, she was sent to Paris where she was educated in three pensions – Mademoiselle Cabernet's, Les Marroniers, and then Miss Dryden's – the last of which served primarily as a finishing school.

Christie returned to England in 1910 to find that her mother Clara was ill. They decided to spend time together in the warmer climate of Cairo, then a regular tourist destination for wealthy Britons; they stayed for three months at the Gezirah Palace Hotel. Christie attended many social functions in search of a husband. She visited ancient Egyptian monuments such as the Great Pyramid of Giza, but did not exhibit the great interest in archaeology and Egyptology that became prominent in her later years. Returning to Britain, she continued her social activities, writing and performing in amateur theatricals. She also helped put on a play called *The BlueBeard of Unhappiness* with female friends. Her writing extended to both poetry and music. Some early works saw publication, but she decided against focusing on writing or music as future professions.

Christie wrote her first short story, *The House of Beauty* (an early version of her later-published story *The House of Dreams*), while recovering in bed from an undisclosed illness. This was about 6,000 words on the topic of "madness and dreams", a subject of fascination for her. Biographer Janet Morgan commented that, despite "infelicities of style",

the story was nevertheless "compelling". Other stories followed, most of them illustrating her interest in spiritualism and the paranormal. These included "The Call of Wings" and "The Little Lonely God". Magazines rejected all her early submissions, made under pseudonyms, although some were revised and published later, often with new titles.

Christie then set her first novel, *Snow Upon the Desert*, in Cairo and drew from her recent experiences in that city, writing under the pseudonym *Monosyllaba*. She was perturbed when the various publishers she contacted all declined. Clara suggested that her daughter ask for advice from a family friend and neighbour, the writer Eden Philpotts, who obliged her enquiry, encouraged her writing, and sent her an introduction to his own literary agent, Hughes Massie, who rejected *Snow Upon the Desert* and suggested a second novel. She continued searching for a husband, and entered into short-lived relationships with four separate men and an engagement with another. She then met Archibald Christie (1889–1962) at a dance given by Lord and Lady Clifford at Ugbrooke, about 12 miles (19 kilometres) from Torquay. Archie was born in India, the son of a judge in the Indian Civil Service. He was an army officer who was seconded to the Royal Flying Corps in April 1913. The couple quickly fell in love. Upon learning that he would be stationed in Farnborough, Archie proposed marriage, and Agatha accepted.

With the outbreak of World War I in August 1914, Archie was sent to France to fight the German forces. They married on the afternoon of Christmas Eve 1914 at Emmanuel Church, Clifton, Bristol, which was close to the home of his parents, while Archie was on home leave. Rising through the ranks, he was eventually stationed back to Britain in September 1918 as a colonel in the Air Ministry. Agatha involved herself in the war effort. After joining the Voluntary Aid Detachment in 1914, she attended to wounded soldiers at a hospital in Torquay as an unpaid nurse. Responsible for aiding the doctors and maintaining morale, she performed 3,400 hours of unpaid work between October 1914 and December 1916. On qualifying as an "apothecaries' assistant" in 1917 and

working as a dispenser, she earned £16 a year until the end of her service in September 1918. After the war, Agatha and Archie Christie settled in a flat at 5 Northwick Terrace in St. John's Wood, northwest London.

Christie had long been a fan of detective novels, having enjoyed Wilkie Collins's *The Woman in White* and *The Moonstone*, as well as Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's early Sherlock Holmes stories. She wrote her own detective novel, *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, featuring Hercule Poirot, a former Belgian police officer noted for his twirly large "magnificent moustaches" and egg-shaped head. Poirot had taken refuge in Britain after Germany invaded Belgium. Christie's inspiration for the character stemmed from real Belgian refugees who were living in Torquay and the Belgian soldiers whom she helped to treat as a volunteer nurse in Torquay during the First World War. She began working on *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* in 1916, writing most of it on Dartmoor. Her original manuscript was rejected by such publishing companies as Hodder and Stoughton and Methuen. After keeping the submission for several months, John Lane at The Bodley Head offered to accept it, provided that Christie change the ending. She did so, and signed a contract which she later felt was exploitative. It was finally published in 1920.

Christie, meanwhile, settled into married life, giving birth to her only child, Rosalind Margaret Hicks, in August 1919 at Ashfield, where the couple spent much of their time, having few friends in London. Archie left the Air Force at the end of the war and started working in the City financial sector at a relatively low salary, though they still employed a maid. Her second novel, *The Secret Adversary* (1922), featured a new detective couple Tommy and Tuppence, again published by The Bodley Head. It earned her £50. A third novel again featured Poirot, *Murder on the Links* (1923), as did short stories commissioned by Bruce Ingram, editor of *The Sketch* magazine. In order to tour the world promoting the British Empire Exhibition, the couple left their daughter Rosalind with Agatha's mother and sister. They travelled to South Africa, Australia, New Zealand,

and Hawaii. They learned to surf prone in South Africa; then, in Waikiki, they were among the first Britons to surf standing up.

In late 1926, Archie asked Agatha for a divorce. He had fallen in love with Nancy Neele, who had been a friend of Major Belcher, director of the British Empire Mission, on the promotional tour a few years earlier. On 3 December 1926, the Christies quarrelled, and Archie left their house, which they named Styles,^[25] in Sunningdale, Berkshire, to spend the weekend with his mistress in Godalming, Surrey. That same evening, around 9:45 pm, Christie disappeared from her home, leaving behind a letter for her secretary saying that she was going to Yorkshire. Her car, a Morris Cowley, was later found at Newlands Corner, perched above a chalk quarry, with an expired driving licence and clothes.

Her disappearance caused an outcry from the public. The Home Secretary, William Joynson-Hicks, pressured police, and a newspaper offered a £100 reward. Over a thousand police officers, 15,000 volunteers, and several aeroplanes scoured the rural landscape. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle even gave a spirit medium one of Christie's gloves to find the missing woman. Dorothy L. Sayers visited the house in Surrey, later using the scenario in her book *Unnatural Death*. Christie's disappearance was featured on the front page of *The New York Times*. Despite the extensive manhunt, she was not found for 10 days. On 14 December 1926, she was found at the Swan Hydropathic Hotel (now the Old Swan Hotel^[al]) in Harrogate, Yorkshire, registered as Mrs Teresa Neele (the surname of her husband's lover) from Cape Town.

Christie's autobiography makes no reference to her disappearance. Two doctors diagnosed her as suffering from amnesia (see fugue state), yet opinion remains divided as to why she disappeared. Her biographer Laura Thompson suggested that Christie let this out in the six novels that she wrote between 1930 and 1956 under the nom de plume Mary Westmacott, in a style quite different from her regular detective stories. She was known to be in a depressed state from literary overwork, her mother's death earlier that year, and her husband's infidelity.

Public reaction at the time was largely negative, supposing a publicity stunt or an attempt to frame her husband for murder.

The 1979 Michael Apted film *Agatha* features a disclaimer in the opening credits stating that what follows is an imaginary solution to an authentic mystery. The film starred Vanessa Redgrave and Timothy Dalton as Agatha and Archie, and depicts Christie planning suicide in such a way as to frame her husband's mistress for her "murder". An American reporter, played by Dustin Hoffman, follows her closely and stops the plan. Christie's heirs unsuccessfully sued to prevent the film's distribution. The author Jared Cade interviewed numerous witnesses and relatives for his sympathetic biography *Agatha Christie and the Eleven Missing Days*, revised in 2011. He provided substantial evidence to suggest that she planned the event to embarrass her husband, never anticipating the resulting escalated melodrama.

The Christies divorced in 1928, and Archie married Nancy Neele. Agatha retained custody of their daughter Rosalind and the Christie name for her writing. During their marriage, she published six novels, a collection of short stories, and a number of short stories in magazines.

In 1928, Christie left England for Istanbul and subsequently for Baghdad on the Orient Express. Late in this trip, in 1930, she met a young archaeologist 13 years her junior, Max Mallowan, whom she married in September 1930. Their marriage was happy and lasted until Christie's death in 1976. In a 1977 interview, Mallowan recounted his first meeting with Christie, when he took her and a group of tourists on a tour of his expedition site in Iraq.

Christie frequently used settings that were familiar to her for her stories. She often accompanied Mallowan on his archaeological expeditions, and her travels with him contributed background to several of her novels set in the Middle East. Other novels (such as *And Then There Were None*) were set in and around Torquay, where she was raised. Christie's 1934 novel *Murder on the Orient Express* was written in the Pera

Palace Hotel in Istanbul, Turkey, the southern terminus of the railway. The hotel maintains Christie's room as a memorial to the author.

The Greenway Estate in Devon, acquired by the couple as a summer residence in 1938, is now in the care of the National Trust. Christie often stayed at Abney Hall, Cheshire, owned by her brother-in-law, James Watts, basing at least two stories there: a short story "The Adventure of the Christmas Pudding" in the story collection of the same name, and the novel *After the Funeral*. "Abney became Agatha's greatest inspiration for country-house life, with all its servants and grandeur being woven into her plots. The descriptions of the fictional Chimneys, Stoneygates, and other houses in her stories are mostly Abney in various forms."

During the Second World War, Christie worked in the pharmacy at University College Hospital, London, where she acquired a knowledge of poisons that she put to good use in her post-war crime novels. For example, the use of thallium as a poison was suggested to her by UCH Chief Pharmacist Harold Davis (later appointed Chief Pharmacist at the UK Ministry of Health), and in *The Pale Horse*, published in 1961, she employed it to dispatch a series of victims, the first clue to the murder method coming from the victims' loss of hair. So accurate was her description of thallium poisoning that on at least one occasion it helped solve a case that was baffling doctors.

Christie lived in Chelsea, first in Cresswell Place and later in Sheffield Terrace. Both properties are now marked by blue plaques. In 1934, she and Max Mallowan purchased Winterbrook House in Winterbrook, a hamlet adjoining the small market town of Wallingford, then within the bounds of Cholsey and in Berkshire.

This was their main residence for the rest of their lives and the place where Christie did most of her writing. This house, too, bears a blue plaque. Christie led a quiet life despite being known in the town of Wallingford, where she was for many years President of the local amateur dramatic society.

Around 1941–42, the British intelligence agency MI5 investigated Christie after a character called Major Bletchley appeared in her 1941 thriller *N or M*, which was about a hunt for a pair of deadly fifth columnists in wartime England. MI5 was afraid that Christie had a spy in Britain's top-secret code breaking centre, Bletchley Park. The agency's fears were allayed when Christie told her friend, the code breaker Dilly Knox, "I was stuck there on my way by train from Oxford to London and took revenge by giving the name to one of my least lovable characters."

In honor of her many literary works, she was appointed Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE) in the 1956 New Year Honors. The next year, she became the President of the Detection Club. In the 1971 New Year Honors', she was promoted to Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire (DBE). Three years after her husband had been knighted for his archaeological work in 1968. They were one of the few married couples where both partners were honored in their own right. From 1968, owing to her husband's knighthood, Christie could also be styled Lady Mallowan.

From 1971 to 1974, Christie's health began to fail, although she continued to write. Recently, using experimental tools of textual analysis, Canadian researchers have suggested that Christie may have begun to suffer from Alzheimer's disease or other dementia.

Dame Agatha Christie died on 12 January 1976 at age 85 from natural causes at her home Winterbrook House which was located in Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire. At the time of her death Winterbrook was still a part of the parish of Cholsey. She is buried in the nearby churchyard of St Mary's, Cholsey, having chosen the plot for their final resting place with her husband Sir Max some ten years before she died. The simple funeral service was attended by about 20 newspaper and TV reporters, some having travelled from as far away as South America. Thirty wreaths adorned Dame Agatha's grave, including one from the cast of her long-running play *The Mousetrap* and one sent 'on behalf of the

multitude of grateful readers' by the Ulverscroft Large Print Book Publishers.

She was survived by her only child, Rosalind Hicks (1919–2004), and only grandson, Mathew Prichard. Her husband, Max, died in 1978, aged 74, after having remarried in 1977. He was interred next to Agatha Christie.

Christie had set up a private company, Agatha Christie Limited, to hold the rights to her works, and around 1959 she had transferred her 278-acre home, Greenway Estate, to her daughter Rosalind. In 1968, when Christie was almost 80 years old, she sold a 51% stake in Agatha Christie Limited (and therefore the works it owned) to Booker Books (better known as Booker Author's Division), a subsidiary of the British food and transport conglomerate Booker-McConnell (now Booker Group), the founder of the Booker Prize for literature, which later increased its stake to 64%. Agatha Christie Limited remains the owner of the worldwide rights for over 80 of Christie's novels and short stories, 19 plays, and nearly 40 TV films.

After Christie's death in 1976, her remaining 36% share of the company was inherited by her daughter, Rosalind Hicks, who passionately preserved her mother's works, image, and legacy until her own death 28 years later. The family's share of the company allowed them to appoint 50% of the board and the chairman, and thereby to retain a veto over new treatments, updated versions, and republications of her works.

In 1993, Hicks founded the Agatha Christie Society and became its first president. In 2004 her obituary in *The Telegraph* commented that Hicks had been "determined to remain true to her mother's vision and to protect the integrity of her creations" and disapproved of "merchandising" activities. Upon Hicks's death on 28 October 2004, both the Society and the Greenway Estate passed to Christie's grandson, Mathew Prichard. After his parents' deaths, Prichard donated Greenway and its contents to the National Trust. The Society is now chaired and managed by Agatha Christie's great-grandson James Prichard.

Christie's family and family trusts, including James Prichard, continue to own the remaining 36% stake in Agatha Christie Limited, and remain associated with the company. James Prichard became the company's chairman in October 2015. The development of Christie's work continues apace. Mathew Prichard in his own right holds the copyright to some of his grandmother's later literary works (including *The Mousetrap*).

In 1998, Booker sold a number of its non-food assets to focus on its core business. As part of that, its shares in Agatha Christie Limited (at the time earning £2.1m annual revenue) were sold for £10m to Chorion, a major international media company whose portfolio of well-known authors' works also included the literary estates of Enid Blyton and Dennis Wheatley. In February 2012, some years after a management buyout, Chorion found itself in financial difficulties, and began to sell off its literary assets on the market. The process included the sale of Chorion's 64% stake in Agatha Christie Limited to Acorn Media U.K. In 2014, RLJ Entertainment Inc. acquired Acorn Media U.K., renamed it Acorn Media Enterprises, and incorporated it as the RLJE UK development arm. RLJ Entertainment Inc. was founded by American entrepreneur Robert L. Johnson.

In 2014, media reports stated that the BBC had acquired exclusive TV rights to Christie's works in the UK (previously associated with ITV) and made plans with Acorn's co-operation to air new productions for the 125th anniversary of Christie's birth in 2015. As part of that deal, the BBC broadcast *Partners in Crime* and *And Then There Were None*, both in 2015. Subsequent productions have included *The Witness for the Prosecution* but plans to televise *Ordeal by Innocence* at Christmas 2017 were delayed due to controversy surrounding one of the cast members. The three-part adaptation aired in April 2018. A three-part adaptation of *The A.B.C. Murders* starring John Malkovich and Rupert Grinthe began filming in June 2018 for later broadcast.

Christie's first book, *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, was published in 1920 and introduced the detective Hercule Poirot, who became a long-

running character in Christie's works, appearing in 33 novels and 54 short stories.

Miss Jane Marple, introduced in the short-story collection *The Thirteen Problems* in 1927, was based on Christie's grandmother and her "Ealing cronies". Both Jane and Gran "always expected the worst of everyone and everything, and were, with almost frightening accuracy, usually proved right." Marple appeared in 12 novels and 20 stories.

During the Second World War, Christie wrote two novels, *Curtain* and *Sleeping Murder*, intended as the last cases of these two great detectives, Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple. Both books were sealed in a bank vault for over thirty years and were released for publication by Christie only at the end of her life, when she realized that she could not write any more novels. These publications came on the heels of the success of the film version of *Murder on the Orient Express* in 1974.

Christie became increasingly tired of Poirot, much as Sir Arthur Conan Doyle had grown weary of his character Sherlock Holmes. By the end of the 1930s, Christie wrote in her diary that she was finding Poirot "insufferable", and by the 1960s she felt that he was "an egocentric creep".

However, unlike Conan Doyle, Christie resisted the temptation to kill her detective off while he was still popular. She saw herself as an entertainer whose job was to produce what the public liked, and the public liked Poirot. She did marry off Poirot's companion Captain Hastings in an attempt to trim her cast commitments.

In contrast, Christie was fond of Miss Marple. However, the Belgian detective's titles outnumber the Marple titles more than two to one. This is largely because Christie wrote numerous Poirot novels early in her career, while *The Murder at the Vicarage* remained the sole Marple novel until the 1940s. Christie never wrote a novel or short story featuring both Poirot and Miss Marple. In a recording discovered and released in 2008, Christie revealed the reason for this: "Hercule Poirot, a complete egoist, would not like being taught his business or having suggestions made to him by an

elderly spinster lady. Hercule Poirot - a professional sleuth - would not be at home at all in Miss Marple's world."

Poirot is the only fictional character to date to be given an obituary in The New York Times, following the publication of Curtain. It appeared on the front page of the paper on 6 August 1975.

Following the great success of Curtain, Christie gave permission for the release of Sleeping Murder sometime in 1976 but died in January 1976 before the book could be released. This may explain some of the inconsistencies compared to the rest of the Marple series—for example, Colonel Arthur Bantry, husband of Miss Marple's friend Dolly, is still alive and well in Sleeping Murder although he is noted as having died in books published earlier. It may be that Christie simply did not have time to revise the manuscript before she died.

In 2013, the Christie family gave their "full backing" to the release of a new Poirot story, The Monogram Murders, which was written by British author Sophie Hannah. Hannah later released a second Poirot mystery, Closed Casket, in 2016.

2. Find in the text the following word-combinations. Translate them into Russian. Recall the situations they were used in.

To feel the mystery of smth (41)

To do smth with relief (41)

Plea (42)

To arrive at (42)

To be disappointed in smth (42)

To be afraid of smth/smb (43)

To be fascinated by smth/smb (44)

To play the fool (44)

To be mad as a hatter (44)

To make smb out (44)

To beg smb pardon (45)

A remarkable performance (48)

To be satisfied with smth (48)

A little look of fear (48)
To be useful to smb (49)
To show no sign of taking offence (49)
To fall in love with smb (49)
To confide in smb (50)
To be upset (50)
To lose one's nerve (50)
To make sure (50)
To be accused of smth (50)
To be awful (51)
To be in one's power (51)
To be condemned to do smth (51)
To sigh one's heart out (52)

3. Answer the following questions.

- 1) With whom Mr Parker acquainted before departure?
- 2) What was in Mr's Parker box?
- 3) What nationality was the pilot of the plane?
- 4) What nationality was the waiter from the restaurant where Mr Parker had dinner?
- 5) How long had the pilot been living in Gegeran?
- 6) Who was the pilot's first passenger?
- 7) Who was crazy in the tale?
- 8) What did "Naurus" mean?
- 9) Whose tomb did Mr Pyne see in the town named Shiraz?
- 10) What did Mr Pyne tell Lady Esther?
- 11) When did Mr. Parker Pyne leave for Persia?
- 12) Why did Lady Eshter die?
- 13) What did Muriel King say at the end?
- 14) What was on the Lady Eshter's finger?
- 15) What discussion was between Lady Eshter and Mr Parker?
- 16) Do you like this story? Why?

4. Fill in the blanks with the following words and word combinations.

blushed; fine-looking; of sweet coffee; came back from; I think; to his finger and; isn't it; was placed against are unhappy; new night clubs; I suppose; as he had not enjoyed; the wall; to me , most beautiful; was very; what do you mean; one o'clock; I should never; good-looking; Sir Donald; handsome.

1. He was a fair-haired young German, a ... man, with deep blue eyes and a weather-beaten face.

2. It was ... when they arrived at Teheran.

3. When thick cups ... were brought, they began to talk.

4. She was ..., very handsome, but mad.

5. I feel. She was ... that lady.

6. When next I ... Bagdad, I hear that she is dead.

7. Mr. Parker Pyne enjoyed Shiraz ... Telegram.

8. Fascinating please ...?

9. King, ... , or was it Wills?

10. It burned down ... he dropped it with a cry of pain.

11. A big divan ... and on it reclined a striking figure.

12. Because I had reason to believe that you ...?

13. But they've been saying I am,

14. He ... curious.

15. ... what was she like?

16. Country-house gossip, ... , the chatter of Mayfair, race meeting - none of those meant anything at all to you.

17. She said ... go home again.

18. The girl smiled and

19. His dark and ... secretary, Jim Hurst.

20. ... entered languidly into the conversation.

5. According to the text, translate into English.

1) Он чувствовал магию этого бескрайнего мертвого пространства.

2) Небольшая коробочка, обнаруженная в багаже мистера Паркера Пайна, вызвала целый ажиотаж.

3) Мистер Паркер Пайн повторил фразу на немецком.

4) Он постучал по столу.

5) «Моими первыми пассажирами были две дамы».

6) Он теперь в сумасшедшем доме.

7) Мистер Паркер Пайн был удивлен.

8) Высокий светловолосый мужчина с насмешливыми голубыми глазами.

9) Она казалась мне самым прекрасным существом на свете.

10) Она была как цветок, совершенно как цветок.

11) Он тяжело вздохнул.

12) А в следующий раз, когда я вернулся из Багдада, мне сказали, что она умерла.

13) На следующий день, вскоре после полудня, мистер Паркер Пайн впервые увидел Шираз.

14) Просто сказочный домик.

15) Ей нет и тридцати.

16) Очень, кстати, была милая привлекательная особа.

17) Мистер Паркер Пайн явно его не слышал.

18) Грустная история.

19) Вы подумали, что Вам будет предъявлено обвинение в убийстве.

20) Я наблюдал за Вами и каждый раз Вы вели себя как Мюриэл Кинг, а не как Эстер Карр.

6. Prepare the passage for good reading and translation p. 43 “Just afternoon the following day ... the house of a dream.”

7. What do you think of the following character, their words and actions:

- Mr. Parker Pyne
- Lady Esther Carr

8. Act out the final dialogue between Mr. Parker Pyne and Lady Esther Carr

9. Retell the story using good vocabulary.

THE PEARL OF PRICE

After Agatha Christie

1. Find in the text the following word-combinations. Translate them into Russian. Recall the situations they were used in.

A point of view (53)

To alter smth (53)

For instance (54)

To back smb up (54)

To drop a brick (54)

At any rate (54)

To take smth into account (54)

To precipitate (54)

To ruin smb (55)

To get a wink of sleep (56)

A victim (57)

To point out (58)

To be under suspicion (58)

To be wretched (59)

To give smb a chance (59)

To rely on smb (59)

To be awkward for smb (60)

To insist on smth (60)

To hand in one's checks (60)

To do one's best (61)

To be slow-witted (61)

To pinch upon smb (61)

To come into one's mind (62)

To misjudge smb (63)

To bluff (63)

2. Prepare the passage for good reading and translation p. 53 “The party had had ... and of robbers.”

3. What do you think of the following character, their words and actions:

- Mr. Caleb P. Blundell
- Miss Carol Blundell
- Mr. Parker Pyne
- Dr. Carver
- Sir Donald Marvel
- Colonel Dubosc

4. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What was the temperature in Amman?
 - 2) How many people were there?
 - 3) What was the name of Carol's father?
 - 4) What were they talking about?
 - 5) Who picked up Carol's earring from here it had rolled across the table and returned it to her?
 - 6) Who asked Carol about the originality of earrings?
 - 7) What was the price of Carol's earrings?
 - 8) Why did Doctor Carver walk with his eyes bent on the ground?
 - 9) What did they reach?
 - 10) What was the view from the bare place?
 - 11) How many people were there in group?
 - 12) What did the author suggest when things went wrong?
 - 13) Who was Carol's fiance?
 - 14) What did Dubosc say about Americans?
 - 15) What was Mr. Parker's mood at lunch?
 - 16) Why was Carol sad when she talked to Mr. Parker?
 - 17) Why was Carol sure that Jim hadn't taken the pearl?
5. Find in the text the following word-combinations and translate them into Russian. Recall the situations they were used in.

Clapped a hand; dead silence; little object; entered languidly; wondered; shook; at one another; at the top; a moment; a word. came in; picked up; came into; trotted out; dressing for; go wrong; going to take; makes us; came to

- 1) Sir Donald ... into the conversation.
 - 2) Mr. Parker Pyne ... his head gently.
 - 3) There was a ... for a moment.
 - 4) The other four smiled ..., as though in sympathy over some thought.
 - 5) He was fiddling with a ... in his hand.
 - 6) For ... the spell of the past was laid upon them all.
 - 7) At last they reached a broad plateau almost
 - 8) Carol ... to her ear.
 - 9) Without ... the girl left them.
 - 10) Carol ... and sat down on the bed.
 - 11) I just ... the first remarks I could think of.
 - 12) Mr. Parker Pyne had just finished ... lunch.
 - 13) "Well. You're ... this one."
 - 14) He ... himself ... to thought.
 - 15) His impassive face suddenly twitched and ... life.
 - 16) I ... it ... and put into my pocket.
 - 17) What you said last night ... my mind.
 - 18) When things ... and you're caught.
 - 19) A fellow feeling ... wondrous kind.
6. According to the text, translate into English.

- 1) Лучше всего сделать счастливое лицо и не подавать виду, что всё плохо.
- 2) День прошел спокойно.
- 3) Наступила мертвая тишина.
- 4) Ты не собираешься сдавать свои чеки?
- 5) Если ты так думаешь, то ты ошибаешься – глубоко ошибаешься.

- 6) Да, но вы действительно рассмотрели этот случай тщательно?
- 7) За обедом он был очень веселым.
- 8) Вы ничего не видели, не так ли?
- 9) Я становлюсь слабоумным.
- 10) Распределив, кто будет ночевать в палатках, а кто в пещере, общество собралось на ужин под большим тентом.
- 11) Сэр Дональд нехотя принял участие в разговоре.
- 12) На мгновение повисла мертвая тишина.
- 13) Мистер Паркер Пайн медленно покачал головой.
- 14) Это такое место, где приносят в жертву хорошеньких девушек, — пояснил сэр Дональд.
- 15) Затем он осторожно перочинным ножом отлепил его от стола и бережно взял в руки.
- 16) В самом центре удивительно ровной прямоугольной поверхности, огороженной по бокам выдолбленными в камне желобками, возвышался жертвенный алтарь.
- 17) Изумительное место для жертвоприношений.
- 18) Никто, разумеется, не произнес этого вслух, но слова «восемьдесят тысяч долларов», казалось, повисли в воздухе.
- 19) Ее лицо было застывшим и мрачным.

7. Retell the story using good vocabulary.

THE VOYAGE

After Katherine Mansfield

1. Read the information about the author. Speak about some facts of his life and his most famous works.

Biography.

Mansfield was born Kathleen Mansfield Beauchamp in 1888 into a socially prominent family in Wellington, New Zealand. Her grandfather was Arthur Beauchamp, who briefly represented the Picton electorate in Parliament. Her extended family included the author Countess Elizabeth von Arnim and her great great uncle was the Victorian Artist Charles Robert Leslie. Her father, Harold Beauchamp became the chairman of

the Bank of New Zealand and was knighted in 1923. Her mother was Annie Beauchamp, whose brother would marry the daughter of Richard Seddon, tying the family to New Zealand's higher social circles.

She had two older sisters, a younger sister and a younger brother, born in 1894. In 1893 the Mansfield family moved from Thorndon to the country suburb of Karori for health reasons. Here Mansfield spent the happiest years of her childhood, and she used some of her memories of this time as an inspiration for the short story "Prelude".

Her first printed stories appeared in the High School Reporter and the Wellington Girls' High School magazine (the family returned to Wellington proper in 1898), in 1898 and 1899. Her first formally published work appeared the following year in the society magazine New Zealand Graphic and Ladies Journal. In 1902 she became enamoured of a cellist, Arnold Trowell, although her feelings were for the most part not reciprocated. Mansfield was herself an accomplished cellist, having received lessons from Trowell's father.

Mansfield wrote in her journals of feeling alienated in New Zealand, and of how she had become disillusioned because of the repression of the Māori people. Māori characters are often portrayed in a sympathetic or positive light in her later stories, such as "How Pearl Button Was Kidnapped".

In 1903 she moved to London, where she attended Queen's College along with her sisters. Mansfield recommenced playing the cello, an occupation that she believed she would take up professionally, but she also began contributing to the college newspaper with such dedication that she eventually became its editor. She was particularly interested in the works of the French Symbolists and Oscar Wilde, and she was appreciated among her peers for her vivacious and charismatic approach to life and work.

She met fellow writer Ida Baker (also known as Lesley Moore), a South African, at the college, and they became lifelong friends. Mansfield did not become involved in much political activity during her time in

London. For example, she did not actively support the suffragette movement in the UK (women in New Zealand had gained the right to vote in 1893).

Mansfield travelled in continental Europe between 1903 and 1906, staying mainly in Belgium and Germany. After finishing her schooling in England, she returned to New Zealand, and only then began in earnest to write short stories. She had several works published in the *Native Companion* (Australia), her first paid writing work, and by this time she had her heart set on becoming a professional writer. This was also the first occasion on which she used the pseudonym "K. Mansfield". She rapidly grew weary of the provincial New Zealand lifestyle and of her family, and two years later headed back to London. Her father sent her an annual allowance of 100 pounds for the rest of her life. In later years, she expressed both admiration and disdain for New Zealand in her journals, but she was never able to return there because of her tuberculosis.

Mansfield had two romantic relationships with women that are notable for their prominence in her journal entries. She continued to have male lovers, and attempted to repress her feelings at certain times. Her first same-sex romantic relationship was with Maata Mahupuku (sometimes known as Martha Grace), a wealthy young Māori woman whom she had first met at Miss Swainson's school in Wellington, and then again in London in 1906. In June 1907 she wrote:

"I want Maata—I want her as I have had her—terribly. This is unclean I know but true."

She often referred to Maata as Carlotta. She wrote about Maata in several short stories. Maata married in 1907 but it is claimed that she sent money to Mansfield in London. The second relationship, with Edith Kathleen Bendall, took place from 1906 to 1908. Mansfield also professed her adoration for her in her journals.

After having returned to London in 1908, Mansfield quickly fell into a bohemian way of life. She published only one story and one poem during her first 15 months there. Mansfield sought out the Trowell family for

companionship, and while Arnold was involved with another woman Mansfield embarked on a passionate affair with his brother, Garnet. By early 1909 she had become pregnant by Garnet, though Trowell's parents disapproved of the relationship and the two broke up. She hastily entered into a marriage with George Bowden, a singing teacher 11 years older than she; they were married on 2 March, but she left him the same evening, before the marriage could be consummated. After Mansfield had a brief reunion with Garnet, Mansfield's mother, Annie Beauchamp, arrived in 1909. She blamed the breakdown of the marriage to Bowden on a lesbian relationship between Mansfield and Baker, and she quickly had her daughter dispatched to the spa town of Bad Wörishofen in Bavaria, Germany. Mansfield miscarried after attempting to lift a suitcase on top of a cupboard. It is not known whether her mother knew of this miscarriage when she left shortly after arriving in Germany, but she cut Mansfield out of her will.

Mansfield's time in Bavaria had a significant effect on her literary outlook. In particular, she was introduced to the works of Anton Chekhov. She returned to London in January 1910. She then published more than a dozen articles in A.R. Orage's socialist magazine *The New Age*, and became a friend and lover of Beatrice Hastings, who lived with Orage. Her experiences of Germany formed the foundation of her first published collection, *In a German Pension* (1911), which she later described as "immature".

Soon afterwards, Mansfield submitted a lightweight story to a new avant-garde magazine called *Rhythm*. The piece was rejected by the magazine's editor, John Middleton Murry, who requested something darker. Mansfield responded with "The Woman at the Store", a tale of murder and mental illness. Mansfield was inspired at this time by Fauvism.

In 1911 Mansfield and Murry began a relationship that culminated in their marriage in 1918, although she left him twice, in 1911 and 1913.

In October 1912 the publisher of *Rhythm*, Charles Granville (sometimes known as Stephen Swift), absconded to Europe and

left Murry responsible for the debts the magazine had accumulated. Mansfield pledged her father's allowance towards the magazine, but it was discontinued, being reorganised as *The Blue Review* in 1913 and folding after three issues. Mansfield and Murry were persuaded by their friend Gilbert Cannan to rent a cottage next to his windmill in Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire in 1913, in an attempt to alleviate Mansfield's ill health. In January 1914, the couple moved to Paris, in the hope that a change of setting would make writing easier for both of them. Mansfield wrote only one story during her time there—"Something Childish But Very Natural"—before Murry was recalled to London to declare bankruptcy. In 1914 Mansfield had a brief affair with the French writer Francis Carco. Her visit to him in Paris in February 1915 is retold in her story "An Indiscreet Journey".

Mansfield's life and work were changed in 1915 by the death of her beloved younger brother, Leslie Heron "Chummie" Beauchamp, as a New Zealand soldier in France. She began to take refuge in nostalgic reminiscences of their childhood in New Zealand. In a poem describing a dream she had shortly after his death, she wrote:

By the remembered stream my brother stands
Waiting for me with berries in his hands...

"These are my body. Sister, take and eat." At the beginning of 1917, Mansfield and Murry separated, although he continued to visit her at her new apartment. Ida Baker, whom Mansfield often called, with a mixture of affection and disdain, her "wife", moved in with her shortly afterwards. Mansfield entered into her most prolific period of writing after 1916, which began with several stories, including "Mr Reginald Peacock's Day" and "A Dill Pickle", being published in *The New Age*. Woolf and her husband, Leonard, who had recently set up the Hogarth Press, approached her for a story, and Mansfield presented "Prelude", which she had begun writing in 1915 as "The Aloe". The story depicts a New Zealand family moving house.

In December 1917, Mansfield was diagnosed with tuberculosis. For part of spring and summer 1918, she joined her close friend the American painter Anne Estelle Rice at Looe in Cornwall, in the hope of recovering. There, Rice painted a famous portrait of her dressed in red, a vibrant colour Mansfield liked and suggested herself. The painting known as the Portrait of Katherine Mansfield is now exhibited in Te Papa Tongarewa Museum of New Zealand. Mansfield wrote in a letter to Murry about being Rice's model:

A. came early and began the great painting — me in that red, brick red frock with flowers everywhere. It's awfully interesting, even now. I painted her in my way as she painted me in hers: her eyes ... little blue flowers plucked this morning.

Then, rejecting the idea of staying in a sanatorium on the grounds that it would cut her off from writing, she moved abroad to avoid the English winter. She stayed at a half-deserted, cold hotel in Bandol, France, where she became depressed but continued to produce stories, including "Je ne parle pas français". "Bliss", the story that lent its name to her second collection of stories in 1920, was also published in 1918. Her health continued to deteriorate and she had her first lung haemorrhage in March.

By April, Mansfield's divorce from Bowden had been finalised, and she and Murry married, only to part again two weeks later. They came together again, however, and in March 1919 Murry became editor of *The Athenaeum*, a magazine for which Mansfield wrote more than 100 book reviews (collected posthumously as *Novels and Novelists*). During the winter of 1918–19 she and Baker stayed in a villa in San Remo, Italy. Their relationship came under strain during this period; after she wrote to Murry to express her feelings of depression, he stayed over Christmas. Although her relationship with Murry became increasingly distant after 1918 and the two often lived apart, this intervention of his spurred her on, and she wrote "The Man Without a Temperament", the story of an ill wife and her long-suffering husband. Mansfield followed her

first collection of short stories, *Bliss* (1920), with another collection, *The Garden Party*, published in 1922.

Mansfield spent her last years seeking increasingly unorthodox cures for her tuberculosis. In February 1922, she consulted the Russian physician Ivan Manoukhin, whose "revolutionary" treatment, which consisted of bombarding her spleen with X-rays, caused Mansfield to develop heat flashes and numbness in her legs. In October 1922 Mansfield moved to Georges Gurdjieff's Institute for the Harmonious Development of Man in Fontainebleau, France, where she was put under the care of Olgivanna Lazovitch Hinzenburg (who later married Frank Lloyd Wright). As a guest rather than a pupil of Gurdjieff, Mansfield was not required to take part in the rigorous routine of the institute, but she spent much of her time there with her mentor, Alfred Richard Orage, and her last letters inform Murry of her attempts to apply some of Gurdjieff's teachings to her own life.

Mansfield suffered a fatal pulmonary hemorrhage in January 1923, after running up a flight of stairs. She died on the 9th of January and was buried at Cimetiere d'Avon, Avon (near Fontainebleau), France.

Mansfield was a prolific writer in the final years of her life. Much of her work remained unpublished at her death, and Murry took on the task of editing and publishing it in two additional volumes of short stories (*The Dove's Nest* in 1923, and *Something Childish* in 1924); a volume of poems; *The Aloe*; *Novels and Novelists*; and collections of her letters and journals.

2. Find in the text the following word-combinations. Translate them into Russian. Recall the situations they were used in.

To jut out into the harbor (63)

To keep up with smb (64)

To feel for smth (65)

To look tired and sad (65)

To sound stern (65)

To pray (66)

To be careful (67)

A mournful look (68)

To keep the cold out (68)

To feel shy (68)

To give a moment's deep consideration (68)

A mite (69)

To hug oneself (70)

To make haste (70)

To bowl away (70)

To be as cold as a button (71)

3. Prepare the passage for good reading and translation p. 66 "A shilling! ... on the dark hills."

4. Answer the following questions.

1. What did Fenella's father say when they came in sight of the Picton boat?

2. How did Fenella's father look?

3. What did father give to Fenella?

4. What advice did grandmother give Fenella before to go to their cabin?

5. What did grandmother say about the price of sandwiches?

6. What was the appearance of the stewardess?

7. How did grandmother and Fenella look like?

8. How did the cabin look like?

9. Why did the stewardess come in?

10. What did grandmother say when she saw Walter?

11. Who did Fenella meet in a small dusky sitting-room?

12. How did the cat look like?

13. What did grandfather say when Fenella come in?

14. What did Fenella think about her grandfather?

5. Fill in the blanks with the following words and word combinations.

pushed on with quick; pressed along; put their shoulders; of dark rope went flying through; bright look; on her face; gave her a bright nod as if to say; thought the stars; wished her grandma would go on; touched the top; were fastened with large brass; washstand gleamed at them dully; hair shone like silk; something under that; is with us when we are at sea; would not lather; was still burning; stars were dim; to the little cart; white pebbles they went; so merrily she almost thought

1. Fenella's father ... , nervous strides.

2. People ... the gangway.

3. The sailors ... to the gangway.

4. A huge coil... the air and fell "thump" on the wharf.

5. There was an intent,

6. But the old woman ... the prayer was nearly over.

7. The ship rocked ever so little, and she ... rocked too.

8. Fenella..., but the old woman was not to be hurried.

9. She went up to them and ...one delicately with her finger.

10. She was dressed all in blue, and her collar and cuffs ...buttons.

11. The dark round eye above the

12. Her white ... ; the little bun at the back was covered with a black net.

13. Then she undid her bodice, and ... , and something else underneath that.

14. Our dear Lord ... even more than when we are on dry land.

15. The hard square of brown soap ..., and the water in the bottle was like a kind of blue jelly.

16. The lamp ..., but night was over, and it was cold.

17. The sun was not up yet, but the ... , and the cold pale sky was the same colour as the cold pale sea.

18. Again Fenella followed her grandma on to the wharf over ... , and a moment later they were bowling away.

19. Up a little path of round ... , with drenched sleeping flowers on either side.

20. And he ruffled his white tuft and looked at Fenella ... he winked at her.

6. According to the text, translate into English.

1. Судно «Пиктон» должно было отплыть в половине одиннадцатого.

2. Люди толкались на трапе.

3. К своему удивлению Фенелла увидела, как отец снял шляпу.

4. Он казался суровым, но Фенэлла, наблюдала за ним и видела, что он просто был усталым и грустным.

5. Девочке хотелось, чтобы бабушка продолжала идти вперед, но та не торопилась этого делать.

6. Освежающий ветер потрепал юбку Фенеллы и она вернулась к бабушке.

7. Затем Фенэлла увидела, как шевелятся ее губы и поняла, что она молится.

8. К облегчению Фенеллы, бабушка больше не казалась грустной.

9. Корабль начал разворачиваться, больше не на что было смотреть, ничего не было видно.

10. Фенэлла испугалась, что бабушка снова собирается молиться.

11. Фенэлла хотела, чтобы ее бабушка продолжала, но старуху не спешила.

12. Бабушка сделала немного изумленное лицо.

13. И действительно в тот момент корабль как - будто поднялся и завис в воздухе.

14. Она была одета в синий цвет, а ее воротник и манжеты были скреплены большими латунными кнопками.

15. Она встала у двери, все еще сжимая свой багаж и зонтик.

16. Фенелла редко видела свою бабушку с непокрытой головой; она выглядела странно.

17. К тому времени, как Фенэлла сняла пальто и юбку и надела фланелевое платье, бабушка была совершенно готова.

18. Фонарь все еще горел, но ночь уже закончилась, и было очень холодно.

19. Твердый квадрат коричневого мыла не пенился, а вода в бутылке была похожа на голубое желе.

20. И если в каюте было просто холодно, то на палубе было невыносимо холодно, как на северном полюсе.

21. Но она не могла заснуть, и у нее было достаточно времени, чтобы мечтать.

7. Retell the story using good vocabulary.

THE KITE

After W. Somerset Maugham

1. Read the information about the author. Speak about some facts of his life and his most famous works.

Biography.

William Somerset Maugham, (25 January 1874 – 16 December 1965), better known as W. Somerset Maugham, was a British playwright, novelist and short story writer. He was among the most popular writers of his era and reputedly the highest-paid author during the 1930s. After both his parents died before he was 10, Maugham was raised by a paternal uncle who was emotionally cold. Not wanting to become a lawyer like other men in his family, Maugham eventually trained and qualified as a physician. The initial run of his first novel, *Liza of Lambeth* (1897), sold out so rapidly that Maugham gave up medicine to write full-time.

During the First World War he served with the Red Cross and in the ambulance corps, before being recruited in 1916 into the British Secret Intelligence Service, for which he worked in Switzerland and Russia before the October Revolution of 1917. During and after the war, he travelled in India and Southeast Asia; these experiences were reflected in later short stories and novels.

Maugham's father, Robert Ormond Maugham, was a lawyer who handled the legal affairs of the British embassy in Paris. Since French law declared that all children born on French soil could be conscripted for military service, his father arranged for Maugham to be born at the embassy, technically on British soil. His grandfather, another Robert, was a prominent lawyer and co-founder of the Law Society of England and Wales. Maugham refers to this grandfather's writings in Chapter 6 of his literary memoir, *The Summing Up*:

"...in the catalogue of the Library at the British Museum there is a long list of his legal works. He wrote only one book that was not of this character. It was a collection of essays that he had contributed to the solid magazines of the day and he issued it, as became his sense of decorum, anonymously. I once had the book in my hands, a handsome volume bound in calf, but I never read it and I have not been able to get hold of a copy since. I wish I had, for I might have learnt from it something of the kind of man he was."

His family assumed Maugham and his brothers would be lawyers. His elder brother, Viscount Maugham, enjoyed a distinguished legal career and served as Lord Chancellor from 1938 to 1939.

Maugham's mother, Edith Mary (née Snell), had tuberculosis (TB), a condition for which her physician prescribed childbirth. She had Maugham several years after the last of his three elder brothers was born. His brothers were away at boarding school by the time Maugham was three.

Edith's sixth and final son died on 25 January 1882, one day after his birth, on Maugham's eighth birthday. Edith died of tuberculosis six days later on 31 January at the age of 41. The early death of his mother left Maugham traumatized. He kept his mother's photograph at his bedside for the rest of his life. Two years after Edith's death Maugham's father died in France of cancer.

Maugham was sent to the UK to be cared for by his uncle, Henry MacDonald Maugham, the Vicar of Whitstable, in Kent. The move was damaging. Henry Maugham was cold and emotionally cruel. The boy

attended The King's School, Canterbury, which was also difficult for him. He was teased for his bad English (French had been his first language) and his short stature, which he inherited from his father. Maugham developed a stammer that stayed with him all his life, although it was sporadic, being subject to his moods and circumstances. Miserable both at his uncle's vicarage and at school, the young Maugham developed a talent for making wounding remarks to those who displeased him. This ability is sometimes reflected in Maugham's literary characters.

Aged 16, Maugham refused to continue at The King's School. His uncle allowed him to travel to Germany, where he studied literature, philosophy and German at Heidelberg University. During his year in Heidelberg Maugham met and had a sexual affair with John Ellingham Brooks, an Englishman ten years his senior. He also wrote his first book there, a biography of Giacomo Meyerbeer, an opera composer.

After Maugham's return to Britain his uncle found him a position in an accountant's office, but after a month Maugham gave it up and returned to Whitstable. His uncle tried to find Maugham a new profession. Maugham's father and three older brothers were distinguished lawyers; however, Maugham wasn't interested. A career in the Church was rejected because a stammering clergyman might make the family appear ridiculous. His uncle rejected the Civil Service, not because of the young man's feelings or interests, but because his uncle concluded that it was no longer a career for gentlemen, since a new law required applicants to pass an entrance examination. The local physician suggested the medical profession and Maugham's uncle agreed.

Maugham had been writing steadily since he was 15, and wanted to be an author, but he did not tell his guardian. For the next five years he studied medicine at the medical school of St Thomas's Hospital in Lambeth. The school was then independent, but is now part of King's College London.

Some critics have assumed that the years Maugham spent studying medicine were a creative dead end, but Maugham did not feel this way

about this time. He was living in the great city of London, meeting people of a "low" sort whom he would never have met otherwise, and seeing them at a time of heightened anxiety and meaning in their lives. In maturity, he recalled the value of his experience as a medical student: "I saw how men died. I saw how they bore pain. I saw what hope looked like, fear and relief ..."

Maugham kept his own lodgings, took pleasure in furnishing them, filled many notebooks with literary ideas, and continued writing nightly while at the same time studying for his medical degree. In 1897, he published his first novel, *Liza of Lambeth*, a tale of working-class adultery and its consequences. It drew its details from Maugham's experiences as a medical student doing midwifery work in Lambeth, a South London slum. Maugham wrote near the opening of the novel: "... it is impossible always to give the exact unexpurgated words of Liza and the other personages of the story; the reader is therefore entreated with his thoughts to piece out the necessary imperfections of the dialogue."

Liza of Lambeth's first print run sold out in a matter of weeks. Maugham, who had qualified as a medic, dropped medicine and embarked on his 65-year career as a man of letters. He later said, "I took to it as a duck takes to water."

The writer's life allowed Maugham to travel and to live in places such as Spain and Capri for the next decade, but his next ten works never came close to rivalling the success of *Liza*. This changed in 1907 with the success of his play *Lady Frederick*. By the next year, he had four plays running simultaneously in London, and *Punch* published a cartoon of Shakespeare biting his fingernails nervously as he looked at the billboards.

Maugham's supernatural thriller, *The Magician* (1908), based its principal character on the well-known and somewhat disreputable Aleister Crowley. Crowley took some offence at the treatment of the protagonist, Oliver Haddo. He wrote a critique of the novel, charging Maugham with plagiarism, in a review published in *Vanity Fair*. Maugham survived the criticism without much damage to his reputation.

By 1914, Maugham was famous, with 10 plays produced and 10 novels published. Too old to enlist when the First World War broke out, he served in France as a member of the British Red Cross's so-called "Literary Ambulance Drivers", a group of some 24 well-known writers, including the Americans John Dos Passos, E. E. Cummings, and Ernest Hemingway.

During this time he met Frederick Gerald Haxton, a young San Franciscan, who became his companion and lover until Haxton's death in 1944. Throughout this period, Maugham continued to write. He proofread *Of Human Bondage* at a location near Dunkirk during a lull in his ambulance duties.

Of Human Bondage (1915) initially was criticized in both England and the United States; the *New York World* described the romantic obsession of the protagonist Philip Carey as "the sentimental servitude of a poor fool". The influential American novelist and critic Theodore Dreiser rescued the novel, referring to it as a work of genius and comparing it to a Beethoven symphony. His review gave the book a lift, and it has never been out of print since.

Maugham indicates in his foreword that he derived the title from a passage in Baruch Spinoza's *Ethics*:

"The impotence of man to govern or restrain the emotions I call bondage, for a man who is under their control is not his own master ... so that he is often forced to follow the worse, although he see the better before him."

Of Human Bondage is considered to have many autobiographical elements. Maugham gave Philip Carey a club foot (rather than his stammer); the vicar of Blackstable appears derived from the vicar of Whitstable; and Carey is a medic. Maugham insisted the book was more invention than fact. The close relationship between fictional and non-fictional became Maugham's trademark, despite the legal requirement to state that "the characters in [this or that publication] are entirely imaginary". He wrote in 1938: "Fact and fiction are so intermingled in my

work that now, looking back on it, I can hardly distinguish one from the other."

Maugham's masterpiece is generally agreed to be *Of Human Bondage*, a semi-autobiographical novel that deals with the life of the main character Philip Carey, who, like Maugham, was orphaned, and brought up by his pious uncle. Philip's clubfoot causes him endless self-consciousness and embarrassment, echoing Maugham's struggles with his stutter and, as his biographer Ted Morgan notes, his homosexuality.

Two of his later novels were based on historical people: *The Moon and Sixpence* is about the life of Paul Gauguin; and *Cakes and Ale* contains what were taken as thinly veiled and unflattering characterisations of the authors Thomas Hardy (who had died two years previously) and Hugh Walpole. Maugham himself denied any intention of doing this in a long letter to Walpole: "I certainly never intended Alroy Kear to be a portrait of you. He is made up of a dozen people and the greater part of him is myself"—yet in an introduction written for the 1950 Modern Library edition of the work, he plainly states that Walpole was the inspiration for Kear (while denying that Thomas Hardy was the inspiration for the novelist Drifffield). Maugham's last major novel, *The Razor's Edge* (1944), was a departure for him in many ways. While much of the novel takes place in Europe, its main characters are American, not British. The protagonist is a disillusioned veteran of the First World War who abandons his wealthy friends and lifestyle, traveling to India seeking enlightenment. The story's themes of Eastern mysticism and war-weariness struck a chord with readers during the Second World War. It was adapted into a major motion picture released in 1946, then again in 1984 starring Bill Murray.

Among his short stories, some of the most memorable are those dealing with the lives of Western, mostly British, colonists in the Far East. They typically express the emotional toll the colonists bear by their isolation. "Rain", "Footprints in the Jungle", and "The Outstation" are considered especially notable. "Rain", in particular, which charts the moral

disintegration of a missionary attempting to convert prostitute Sadie Thompson, has kept its reputation. It has been adapted as a play and as several films. His *The Magician* (1908) is based on British occultist Aleister Crowley.

Maugham was one of the most significant travel writers of the inter-war years, and can be compared with contemporaries such as Evelyn Waugh and Freya Stark. His best efforts in this line include *The Gentleman in the Parlour*, dealing with a journey through Burma, Siam, Cambodia and Vietnam, and *On a Chinese Screen*, a series of very brief vignettes that might have been sketches for stories left unwritten.

Maugham died on December 16, 1965 in Nice, France.

2. Find in the text the following word-combinations. Translate them into Russian. Recall the situations they were used in.

To be acquainted with smth (72)

To offer smth to smb (72)

To make smth comprehensible to smb (72)

To make one's troubles one's own (72)

To deal with smth (72)

To be reasonable (73)

To dote on smb (73)

To keep oneself to oneself (73)

With ravishment (74)

To be satisfied with smth (76)

To be a success (76)

To make a mistake (76)

To force smb on smb (77)

To abide smb (77)

To get on with smb (77)

To take an instant dislike to smb (78)

To make up one's mind (78)

To feel ill at ease (78)

To get rid of smth/smb (78)

To be ashamed of smb/smth (79)

To be insulted (79)

To go hammer and tongs (79)

To have smth in common (80)

To be vexed (83)

To make a fool of smb (84)

To be mad about smth (84)

To get the knack of smth (85)

To be in a temper (88)

To be proud of smth/smb (89)

To be jealous of smth (89)

To rid for good and all (89)

3. Points for discussion:

- Every person should dream. Dreams make our life colorful and it is a crime to deprive a man of his dream and prohibit him to do what he loves.

- If two people love each other they should accept each other as they are, with all merits and demerits and respect dreams and interests of each other.

4. Answer the following questions.

1) Who told the narrator the story about Herbert Sunbury?

2) What was Ned Preston?(profession)

3) What had Herbert Sunbury got against his wife?

4) What was the story of Herbert's childhood?

5) What table manners did Sunbury family have?

6) Why didn't Mrs. Sunbury let her son play with the children in the street?

7) How did Herbert look like when he grew up?

8) Why Mrs. Sunbury was against her son's marriage?

9) Why did Mrs.Sunbery begin to give Herbert kites?

10) How did Herbert get acquainted with Betty?

11) What interesting was there in Betty's life story?

- 12) What were the relationships between Betty and Mrs. Sunbery?
- 13) What incident happened with Betty at the table?
- 14) What caused the quarrel between Herbert and his mother?
- 15) Why did Betty stop working after getting married?
- 16) What caused the late return of Herbert to the parents' house?
- 17) Why did Betty come to the Sunbery's house?
- 18) What happened with new Herbert's kite?
- 19) How did Betty behave when Herbert had stopped to give her money?
- 20) Why did the magistrate call Herbert a very foolish young man?

5. Fill in the blanks with the following words and word combinations.

Troubles; rather than; sit up; for; credit; common; on speaking terms; ambition; ill at ease; honeymoon; cleared up; changed; turned out; put the rest; took a bite of it; instant dislike; made up her mind; on; in a long time; has changed.

1. Betty and me are getting married and we are going to South end for the

2. Their ... was to have a bigger kite than anyone else.

3. She put the rest of the money in the Savings Bank for him ... a rainy day.

4. He ... from his business clothes into slacks and an old coat.

5. He takes his duties very seriously and makes the prisoners' ... his own.

6. Mrs. Sunbury gradually found that she, her Samuel and her son were ... with other people.

7. After a fortnight of bad weather it

8. She was pleased to see that Betty was getting more and more

9. He says he'll stay in jail all his life ... pay her a penny.

10. There were always a lot of people on the ... who flew kites.

11. She taught him to ... at table and not to put his elbows on it.

12. If you bring up somebody right they'll be a ... to you.

13. It ... that he had a good head of figures.

14. She ... of the money in the Savings Bank to him for a rainy day.

15. Betty ... and when she put it her saucer it fell on the ground.

16. Mrs. Sunbury took an ... at her.

17. She had ... to behave like a lady, so that the first things went well.

18. I am engaged ... her.

19. I've been thinking about it ... , and when she was so upset tonight I felt sorry for her, so I proposed to her.

20. He ... from his business clothes into slacks and an old coat.

6. According to the text, translate into English.

1. Миссис Санбери сразу не понравилась Бетти, но она решила вести себя с ней как истинная леди.

2. В воскресенье Герберт сообщил родителям о своей помолвке.

3. Миссис Санбери не пошла на свадьбу сына и не позволила мужу пойти туда.

4. Бетти отказалась от чая и Миссис Санбери заметила, что она была рада избавиться от чашки.

5. Миссис Санбери и ее сын ссорились, а бедный Мистер Санбери пытался вмешаться и успокоить их.

6. У нее было твердое намерение не прощать его ни при каких обстоятельствах.

7. Он сказал Бетти, что просто прогулялся, чтобы размяться немного.

8. Он считал беды заключенных своими собственными.

9. Я спорил с ним до посинения.

10. Бетти кричала на него, а он на нее, и эта была их первая серьезная ссора.

11. Он служил клерком в адвокатской конторе.

12. Он вернулся к родителям, они пили чай и разговаривали как в старые добрые времена.

13. Герберт взял сумку в одну руку, посылку - в другую, молча прошел через зал и ни говоря ни слова, покинул дом.

14. Он отвечал «на отлично» и проявил способности к арифметике.

15. Подарки действительно были хороши.

16. Они прошли мимо, и Бетти даже не попыталась последовать за ними.

17. На следующую пятницу Герберт не послал Бетти еженедельное пособие и сообщил, что он не намерен больше давать ей деньги.

18. В конце концов, она подала жалобу в суд на Герберта, обвинив его в том, что он бросил ее без средств к существованию.

19. На следующий день никто не упомянул о происшедшем.

20. Дело приняло неприятный оборот, но он решил стоять на своем.

7. Prepare the passage for good reading and translation p. 75 “It became a passion with Herbert ... they talked about it.”

8. What do you think of the following character, their words and actions:

- Herbert Sunbury
- His mother
- His wife Betty

9. Retell the story using good vocabulary.

LOVE OF LIFE

After Jack London

1. Read the information about the author. Speak about some facts of his life and his most famous works.

Biography.

John Griffith London (born John Griffith Chaney; January 12, 1876 – November 22, 1916) was an American novelist, journalist, and social activist. A pioneer in the world of commercial magazine fiction, he was one of the first writers to become a worldwide celebrity and earn a large

fortune from writing. He was also an innovator in the genre that would later become known as science fiction.

His most famous works include *The Call of the Wild* and *White Fang*, both set in the Klondike Gold Rush, as well as the short stories "To Build a Fire", "An Odyssey of the North", and "Love of Life". He also wrote about the South Pacific in stories such as "The Pearls of Parlay" and "The Heathen", and of the San Francisco Bay area in *The Sea Wolf*.

London was part of the radical literary group "The Crowd" in San Francisco and a passionate advocate of unionization, socialism, and the rights of workers. He wrote several powerful works dealing with these topics, such as his dystopian novel *The Iron Heel*, his non-fiction exposé *The People of the Abyss*, and *The War of the Classes*.

London was born near Third and Brannan Streets in San Francisco. The house burned down in the fire after the 1906 San Francisco earthquake; the California Historical Society placed a plaque at the site in 1953. Although the family was working class, it was not as impoverished as London's later accounts claimed. London was largely self-educated.

In 1885, London found and read Ouida's long Victorian novel *Signa*. He credited this as the seed of his literary success. In 1886, he went to the Oakland Public Library and found a sympathetic librarian, Ina Coolbrith, who encouraged his learning. (She later became California's first poet laureate and an important figure in the San Francisco literary community).

In 1889, London began working 12 to 18 hours a day at Hickmott's Cannery. Seeking a way out, he borrowed money from his foster mother Virginia Prentiss, bought the sloop *Razzle-Dazzle* from an oyster pirate named French Frank, and became an oyster pirate himself. In his memoir, *John Barleycorn*, he claims also to have stolen French Frank's mistress Mamie. After a few months, his sloop became damaged beyond repair. London hired on as a member of the California Fish Patrol.

In 1893, he signed on to the sealing schooner *Sophie Sutherland*, bound for the coast of Japan. When he returned, the country was in the

grip of the panic of '93 and Oakland was swept by labor unrest. After grueling jobs in a jute mill and a street-railway power plant, London joined Coxey's Army and began his career as a tramp. In 1894, he spent 30 days for vagrancy in the Erie County Penitentiary at Buffalo, New York. In *The Road*, he wrote:

Man-handling was merely one of the very minor unprintable horrors of the Erie County Pen. I say 'unprintable'; and in justice I must also say indescribable. They were unthinkable to me until I saw them, and I was no spring chicken in the ways of the world and the awful abysses of human degradation. It would take a deep plummet to reach bottom in the Erie County Pen, and I do but skim lightly and facetiously the surface of things as I there saw them.

After many experiences as a hobo and a sailor, he returned to Oakland and attended Oakland High School. He contributed a number of articles to the high school's magazine, *The Aegis*. His first published work was "Typhoon off the Coast of Japan", an account of his sailing experiences.

As a schoolboy, London often studied at Heinold's First and Last Chance Saloon, a port-side bar in Oakland. At 17, he confessed to the bar's owner, John Heinold, his desire to attend university and pursue a career as a writer. Heinold lent London tuition money to attend college.

London desperately wanted to attend the University of California, Berkeley. In 1896, after a summer of intense studying to pass certification exams, he was admitted. Financial circumstances forced him to leave in 1897 and he never graduated. No evidence suggests that London wrote for student publications while studying at Berkeley.

While at Berkeley, London continued to study and spend time at Heinold's saloon, where he was introduced to the sailors and adventurers who would influence his writing. In his autobiographical novel, *John Barleycorn*, London mentioned the pub's likeness seventeen times. Heinold's was the place where London met Alexander McLean, a captain

known for his cruelty at sea. London based his protagonist Wolf Larsen, in the novel *The Sea-Wolf*, on McLean.

Heinold's First and Last Chance Saloon is now unofficially named Jack London's Rendezvous in his honor.

On July 12, 1897, London (age 21) and his sister's husband Captain Shepard sailed to join the Klondike Gold Rush. This was the setting for some of his first successful stories. London's time in the harsh Klondike, however, was detrimental to his health. Like so many other men who were malnourished in the goldfields, London developed scurvy. His gums became swollen, leading to the loss of his four front teeth. A constant gnawing pain affected his hip and leg muscles, and his face was stricken with marks that always reminded him of the struggles he faced in the Klondike. Father William Judge, "The Saint of Dawson", had a facility in Dawson that provided shelter, food and any available medicine to London and others. His struggles there inspired London's short story, "To Build a Fire" (1902, revised in 1908), which many critics assess as his best.

His landlords in Dawson were mining engineers Marshall Latham Bond and Louis Whitford Bond, educated at Yale and Stanford, respectively. The brothers' father, Judge Hiram Bond, was a wealthy mining investor. The Bonds, especially Hiram, were active Republicans. Marshall Bond's diary mentions friendly sparring with London on political issues as a camp pastime.

London left Oakland with a social conscience and socialist leanings; he returned to become an activist for socialism. He concluded that his only hope of escaping the work "trap" was to get an education and "sell his brains". He saw his writing as a business, his ticket out of poverty, and, he hoped, a means of beating the wealthy at their own game. On returning to California in 1898, London began working to get published, a struggle described in his novel, *Martin Eden* (serialized in 1908, published in 1909). His first published story since high school was "To the Man On Trail", which has frequently been collected in anthologies. When *The Overland Monthly* offered him only five dollars for it—and was slow

paying—London came close to abandoning his writing career. In his words, "literally and literarily I was saved" when *The Black Cat* accepted his story "A Thousand Deaths", and paid him \$40—the "first money I ever received for a story".

London began his writing career just as new printing technologies enabled lower-cost production of magazines. This resulted in a boom in popular magazines aimed at a wide public audience and a strong market for short fiction. In 1900, he made \$2,500 in writing, about \$74,000 in today's currency. Among the works he sold to magazines was a short story known as either "Diable" (1902) or "Bâtard" (1904), two editions of the same basic story; London received \$141.25 for this story on May 27, 1902. In the text, a cruel French Canadian brutalizes his dog, and the dog retaliates and kills the man. London told some of his critics that man's actions are the main cause of the behavior of their animals, and he would show this in another story, *The Call of the Wild*.

In early 1903, London sold *The Call of the Wild* to *The Saturday Evening Post* for \$750, and the book rights to Macmillan for \$2,000. Macmillan's promotional campaign propelled it to swift success.

While living at his rented villa on Lake Merritt in Oakland, CA., London met poet George Sterling; in time they became best friends. In 1902, Sterling helped London find a home closer to his own in nearby Piedmont. In his letters London addressed Sterling as "Greek", owing to Sterling's aquiline nose and classical profile, and he signed them as "Wolf". London was later to depict Sterling as Russ Brissenden in his autobiographical novel *Martin Eden* (1910) and as Mark Hall in *The Valley of the Moon* (1913).

In later life London indulged his wide-ranging interests by accumulating a personal library of 15,000 volumes. He referred to his books as "the tools of my trade".

London died November 22, 1916, in a sleeping porch in a cottage on his ranch. London had been a robust man but had suffered several serious illnesses, including scurvy in the Klondike. Additionally, during travels on

the Snark, he and Charmian picked up unspecified tropical infections, and diseases, including yaws. At the time of his death, he suffered from dysentery, late-stage alcoholism, and uremia; he was in extreme pain and taking morphine.

London's ashes were buried on his property not far from the Wolf House. London's funeral took place on November 26, 1916, attended only by close friends, relatives, and workers of the property. In accordance with his wishes, he was cremated and buried next to some pioneer children, under a rock that belonged to the Wolf House. After Charmian's death in 1955, she was also cremated and then buried with her husband in the same simple spot that her husband chose. The grave is marked by a mossy boulder. The buildings and property were later preserved as Jack London State Historic Park, in Glen Ellen, California.

2. Find in the text the following word-combinations. Translate them into Russian. Recall the situations they were used in.

With a violent effort (91)

To wince with pain (92)

To stub (93)

To grope about (93)

To make sure (93)

To divide smth into (93)

To sleep like a dead man (93)

At least (93)

To pull the trigger (94)

To survey the prospect (94)

To gnaw (94)

To build a fire (95)

To pulse with pain (95)

To put out the fire (95)

To be hunger-mad (95)

To be interested in smth (96)

To be afflicted with a giddiness (96)

To whet one's appetite (97)
To sheer (98)
To strive (98)
To be filled with weird (98)
To be discernible (99)
Immediate affairs (99)
To have no sensation of pain (100)
To succeed in smth (100)
In fact (101)
In guest (101)
To drown (101)
With infinite precaution (103)
To babble incoherently (104)
To gloat over (104)
To be sane (104)

3. Answer the following questions.

1. What happened to the man's leg?
2. Why did Bill leave his companion?
3. How many matches did he have?
4. Whom did he see in the morning?
5. What did the man do after he had fallen into the water?
6. Where would Bill be waiting for him?
7. What did the man eat in the forest?
8. What did the man do with the matches?
9. What made him drive on?
10. What was the signal for the man to strap on his pack and stumble onward?
11. How did he spend the night when it was snowing?
12. What was his plan to catch a fish?
13. What did the man do with newly chicks?
14. Why didn't wolves attack the man?
15. When did the man see a sick wolf for the first time?

16. Why did a sick wolf follow the man?

17. What did he see one day that made him go in spite of pain and weakness?

18. What happened three weeks afterwards?

19. How did the man's trip finish?

4. Prepare the passage for good reading and translation p. 92 "It was the cry of a strong man ... dawning into his eyes."

5. Points for discussion:

- Man's abilities are boundless.
- Faith creates miracles.

6. Fill in the blanks with the following words and word combinations.

Heels, squirted, compelled to think, lay for, foot-gear, arose, dawned in the quarter, snorted and leaped, harshly, put his pack into shape, assured, did linger, to gaze, went into, vainly, excuse, blunted, mattered, steeled, privacy.

1. The other man followed at his ...

2. The man stood still for fully a minute, as though ... with himself.

3. This water ... from under his feet at every step, and each time he lifted a foot the action culminated in a sucking sound as the wet moss reluctantly released its grip.

4. He was ... this thought, or else there would not be any use to strive, and he would have lain down and died.

5. He some time, without movement, on his side.

6. He dried his wet ... by the fire.

7. The sun ... in the northeast -- at least the day dawned in that quarter, for the sun was hidden by gray clouds.

8. The bull ... away, his hoofs rattling and clattering as he fled across the ledges.

9. They worked ... in their sockets, with much friction, and each bending or unbending was accomplished only through a sheer exertion of will.

10. He went back ... shape for travelling.

11. He ... himself of the existence of his three separate parcels of matches, though he did not stop to count them.

12. But he ... , debating, over a squat moose-hide sack.

13. He paused ... at the squat moose-hide sack.

14. He threw off his pack and ... the rush-grass on hands and knees, crunching and munching, like some bovine creature.

15. He looked into every pool of water... , until, as the long twilight came on, he discovered a solitary fish, the size of a minnow, in such a pool.

16. Though the hunger pangs were no longer so ..., he realized that he was weak.

17. His nerves had become ... , numb, while his mind was filled with weird visions and delicious dreams.

18. Had it been a well wolf, it would not have ... so much to the man.

19. He ... himself to keep above the suffocating languor that lapped like a rising tide through all the wells of his being

20. But they ... examined his bunk.

7. According to the text, translate into English.

1. Местами вода доходила до колен, и они продолжали идти пошатываясь.

2. Он смотрел Биллу вслед до тех пор, пока тот не скрылся из виду.

3. Но с холма он увидел, что в долине никого не было.

4. По берегам ручья растет камыш - это он хорошо помнил, - но деревьев там нет, и ему нужно идти вверх по реке до самого водораздела.

5. В девять часов он ушиб большой палец ноги о камень, пошатнулся и упал от слабости и утомления.

6. Было заметно, что мужчина поправился.

7. Прюделав все это, ему вдруг стало страшно.

8. Он не знал, где находится север, и забыл, с какой стороны он пришел вчера вечером.

9. Нога у него одеревенела, он стал хромать сильнее.

10. Он очень устал, и ему все чаще хотелось лечь на землю и уснуть.

11. Сначала он плакал тихо, потом стал рыдать все громче и громче, оглашая своим плачем окружающую его безжалостную пустыню.

12. Серые краски земли и неба стали темней и глубже.

13. В ту ночь у него не было ни костра, ни горячей воды, и он залез под одеяло и уснул тревожным от голода сном.

14. Вечером он поймал еще трех пескарей, двух съел, а третьего оставил на завтрак.

15. Он заметил человеческие следы на мокром мху.

16. Он стоял как статуя, пока опасность не миновала, а потом, весь дрожа, повалился на мокрый мох.

17. Потом он стал дробить кости камнем, размалывая их в кашу, и глотать получившийся порошок.

18. Очень медленно, преодолевая сильную слабость и оцепенение, он повернулся на другой бок.

19. Ночью он все время слышал кашель больного волка, а иногда крики оленят.

20. Он шел по следам другого человека, кого-то, кто полз на четвереньках, и вскоре увидел итог его пути: обглоданные кости на мокром мху, сохранившем следы волчьих лап.

21. Дыхание он не услышал, но проснулся оттого, что шершавый язык коснулся его руки.

8. What do you think of the following character, their words and actions:

- Bill
- The lost man

9. Retell the story using good vocabulary.

A MUNICIPALE REPORT

After O. Henry

1. Read the information about the author. Speak about some facts of his life and his most famous works.

Biography.

William Sydney Porter (September 11, 1862 – June 5, 1910), better known by his pen name O. Henry, was an American short story writer. His stories are known for their surprise endings.

William Sidney Porter was born on September 11, 1862, in Greensboro, North Carolina. He changed the spelling of his middle name to Sydney in 1898. His parents were Dr. Algernon Sidney Porter (1825–88), a physician, and Mary Jane Virginia Swaim Porter (1833–65). William's parents had married on April 20, 1858. When William was three, his mother died after birthing her third child, and he and his father moved into the home of his paternal grandmother. As a child, Porter was always reading, everything from classics to dime novels; his favorite works were Lane's translation of *One Thousand and One Nights* and Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*.

Porter graduated from his aunt Evelina Maria Porter's elementary school in 1876. He then enrolled at the Lindsey Street High School. His aunt continued to tutor him until he was 15. In 1879, he started working in his uncle's drugstore in Greensboro, and on August 30, 1881, at the age of 19, Porter was licensed as a pharmacist. At the drugstore, he also showed his natural artistic talents by sketching the townsfolk.

Porter traveled with Dr. James K. Hall to Texas in March 1882, hoping that a change of air would help alleviate a persistent cough he had developed. He took up residence on the sheep ranch of Richard Hall, James' son, in La Salle County and helped out as a shepherd, ranch hand, cook, and baby-sitter. While on the ranch, he learned bits of Spanish and German from the mix of immigrant ranch hands. He also spent time reading classic literature.

Porter's health did improve. He traveled with Richard to Austin, Texas in 1884, where he decided to remain and was welcomed into the home of Richard's friends, Joseph Harrell and his wife. Porter resided with the Harrells for three years. He went to work briefly for the Morley Brothers Drug Company as a pharmacist. Porter then moved on to work for the Harrell Cigar Store located in the Driskill Hotel. He also began writing as a sideline and wrote many of his early stories in the Harrell house.

As a young bachelor, Porter led an active social life in Austin. He was known for his wit, story-telling and musical talents. He played both the guitar and mandolin. He sang in the choir at St. David's Episcopal Church and became a member of the "Hill City Quartette", a group of young men who sang at gatherings and serenaded young women of the town.

Porter met and began courting Athol Estes, 17 years old and from a wealthy family. Historians believe Porter met Athol at the laying of the cornerstone of the Texas State Capitol on March 2, 1885. Her mother objected to the match because Athol was ill, suffering from tuberculosis. On July 1, 1887, Porter eloped with Athol and were married in the parlor of the home of Reverend R. K. Smoot, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, where the Estes family attended church. The couple continued to participate in musical and theater groups, and Athol encouraged her husband to pursue his writing. Athol gave birth to a son in 1888, who died hours after birth, and then daughter Margaret Worth Porter in September 1889.

Porter's friend Richard Hall became Texas Land Commissioner and offered Porter a job. Porter started as a draftsman at the Texas General Land Office (GLO) on January 12, 1887, at a salary of \$100 a month, drawing maps from surveys and fieldnotes. The salary was enough to support his family, but he continued his contributions to magazines and newspapers. In the GLO building, he began developing characters and plots for such stories as "Georgia's Ruling" (1900), and "Buried Treasure"

(1908). The castle-like building he worked in was even woven into some of his tales such as "Bexar Scrip No. 2692" (1894). His job at the GLO was a political appointment by Hall. Hall ran for governor in the election of 1890 but lost. Porter resigned on January 21, 1891, the day after the new governor, Jim Hogg, was sworn in.

The same year, Porter began working at the First National Bank of Austin as a teller and bookkeeper at the same salary he had made at the GLO. The bank was operated informally, and Porter was apparently careless in keeping his books and may have embezzled funds. In 1894, he was accused by the bank of embezzlement and lost his job but was not indicted at the time.

He then worked full-time on his humorous weekly called *The Rolling Stone*, which he started while working at the bank. *The Rolling Stone* featured satire on life, people and politics and included Porter's short stories and sketches. Although eventually reaching a top circulation of 1,500, *The Rolling Stone* failed in April 1895 because the paper never provided an adequate income. However, his writing and drawings had caught the attention of the editor at the *Houston Post*.

Porter and his family moved to Houston in 1895, where he started writing for the *Post*. His salary was only \$25 a month, but it rose steadily as his popularity increased. Porter gathered ideas for his column by loitering in hotel lobbies and observing and talking to people there. This was a technique he used throughout his writing career.

While he was in Houston, federal auditors audited the First National Bank of Austin and found the embezzlement shortages that led to his firing. A federal indictment followed, and he was arrested on charges of embezzlement.

Porter's father-in-law posted bail to keep him out of jail. He was due to stand trial on July 7, 1896, but the day before, as he was changing trains to get to the courthouse, an impulse hit him. He fled, first to New Orleans and later to Honduras, with which the United States had no extradition treaty at that time. William lived in Honduras for only six months, until

January 1897. There he became friends with Al Jennings, a notorious train robber, who later wrote a book about their friendship. He holed up in a Trujillo hotel, where he wrote *Cabbages and Kings*, in which he coined the term "banana republic" to qualify the country, a phrase subsequently used widely to describe a small, unstable tropical nation in Latin America with a narrowly focused, agrarian economy.

Porter had sent Athol and Margaret back to Austin to live with Athol's parents. Unfortunately, Athol became too ill to meet Porter in Honduras as he had planned. When he learned that his wife was dying, Porter returned to Austin in February 1897 and surrendered to the court, pending trial. Athol Estes Porter died from tuberculosis (then known as consumption) on July 25, 1897.

Porter had little to say in his own defense at his trial and was found guilty on February 17, 1898, of embezzling \$854.08. He was sentenced to five years in prison and imprisoned on March 25, 1898, at the Ohio Penitentiary in Columbus, Ohio. Porter was a licensed pharmacist and was able to work in the prison hospital as the night druggist. He was given his own room in the hospital wing, and there is no record that he actually spent time in the cell block of the prison. He had 14 stories published under various pseudonyms while he was in prison but was becoming best known as "O. Henry", a pseudonym that first appeared over the story "Whistling Dick's Christmas Stocking" in the December 1899 issue of McClure's Magazine. A friend of his in New Orleans would forward his stories to publishers so that they had no idea that the writer was imprisoned.

Porter was released on July 24, 1901, for good behavior after serving three years. He reunited with his daughter Margaret, now age 11, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where Athol's parents had moved after Porter's conviction. Margaret was never told that her father had been in prison—just that he had been away on business.

Porter's most prolific writing period started in 1902, when he moved to New York City to be near his publishers. While there, he wrote 381

short stories. He wrote a story a week for over a year for the New York World Sunday Magazine. His wit, characterization, and plot twists were adored by his readers but often panned by critics.

Porter married again in 1907 to childhood sweetheart Sarah (Sallie) Lindsey Coleman, whom he met again after revisiting his native state of North Carolina. Sarah Lindsey Coleman was herself a writer and wrote a romanticized and fictionalized version of their correspondence and courtship in her novella *Wind of Destiny*.

Porter was a heavy drinker, and by 1908, his markedly deteriorating health affected his writing. In 1909, Sarah left him, and he died on June 5, 1910, of cirrhosis of the liver, complications of diabetes, and an enlarged heart. After funeral services in New York City, he was buried in the Riverside Cemetery in Asheville, North Carolina.^[6] His daughter Margaret Worth Porter had a short writing career from 1913 to 1916. She married cartoonist Oscar Cesare of New York in 1916; they were divorced four years later. She died of tuberculosis in 1927 and is buried next to her father.

O. Henry's stories frequently have surprise endings. In his day he was called the American answer to Guy de Maupassant. While both authors wrote plot twist endings, O. Henry's stories were considerably more playful, and are also known for their witty narration.

Most of O. Henry's stories are set in his own time, the early 20th century. Many take place in New York City and deal for the most part with ordinary people: policemen, waitresses, etc.

O. Henry's work is wide-ranging, and his characters can be found roaming the cattle-lands of Texas, exploring the art of the con-man, or investigating the tensions of class and wealth in turn-of-the-century New York. O. Henry had an inimitable hand for isolating some element of society and describing it with an incredible economy and grace of language. Some of his best and least-known work is contained in *Cabbages and Kings*, a series of stories each of which explores some individual

aspect of life in a paralytically sleepy Central American town, while advancing some aspect of the larger plot and relating back one to another.

Cabbages and Kings was his first collection of stories, followed by The Four Million. The second collection opens with a reference to Ward McAllister's "assertion that there were only 'Four Hundred' people in New York City who were really worth noticing. But a wiser man has arisen—the census taker—and his larger estimate of human interest has been preferred in marking out the field of these little stories of the 'Four Million.'" To O. Henry, everyone in New York counted.

He had an obvious affection for the city, which he called "Bagdad-on-the-Subway", and many of his stories are set there—while others are set in small towns or in other cities.

His final work was "Dream", a short story intended for the magazine The Cosmopolitan but left incomplete at the time of his death.

Among his most famous stories are:

- "The Gift of the Magi" is about a young couple, Jim and Della, who are short of money but desperately want to buy each other Christmas gifts. Unbeknownst to Jim, Della sells her most valuable possession, her beautiful hair, in order to buy a platinum fob chain for Jim's watch; while unbeknownst to Della, Jim sells his own most valuable possession, his watch, to buy jeweled combs for Della's hair. The essential premise of this story has been copied, re-worked, parodied, and otherwise re-told countless times in the century since it was written.

- "The Ransom of Red Chief", in which two men kidnap a boy of ten. The boy turns out to be so bratty and obnoxious that the desperate men ultimately pay the boy's father \$250 to take him back.

- "The Cop and the Anthem" about a New York City hobo named Soapy, who sets out to get arrested so that he can be a guest of the city jail instead of sleeping out in the cold winter. Despite efforts at petty theft, vandalism, disorderly conduct, and "flirting" with a young prostitute, Soapy fails to draw the attention of the police. Disconsolate, he pauses in front of a church, where an organ anthem inspires him to clean up his life;

ironically, he is charged for loitering and sentenced to three months in prison.

- "A Retrieved Reformation", which tells the tale of safecracker Jimmy Valentine, recently freed from prison. He goes to a town bank to case it before he robs it. As he walks to the door, he catches the eye of the banker's beautiful daughter. They immediately fall in love and Valentine decides to give up his criminal career. He moves into the town, taking up the identity of Ralph Spencer, a shoemaker. Just as he is about to leave to deliver his specialized tools to an old associate, a lawman who recognizes him arrives at the bank. Jimmy and his fiancée and her family are at the bank, inspecting a new safe when a child accidentally gets locked inside the airtight vault. Knowing it will seal his fate, Valentine opens the safe to rescue the child. However, much to Valentine's surprise, the lawman denies recognizing him and lets him go.

- "The Duplicity of Hargraves". A short story about a nearly destitute father and daughter's trip to Washington, D.C.

- "The Caballero's Way", in which Porter's most famous character, the Cisco Kid, is introduced. It was first published in 1907 in the July issue of Everybody's Magazine and collected in the book Heart of the West that same year. In later film and TV depictions, the Kid would be portrayed as a dashing adventurer, perhaps skirting the edges of the law, but primarily on the side of the angels. In the original short story, the only story by Porter to feature the character, the Kid is a murderous, ruthless border desperado, whose trail is dogged by a heroic Texas Ranger. The twist ending is, unusually for Porter, tragic.

2. Find in the text the following word-combinations. Translate them into Russian. Recall the situations they were used in.

To be tired and sleepy (105)

To take leave of smb (106)

To prate (106)

To make a complaint (106)

A look of sudden suspicion (107)

To pick up a greenhorn (108)
To vanish (108)
Perilous times (109)
To hesitate (109)
To breathe a soft apology (110)
To explain smth to smb (110)
To rescind smth (110)
To be rid (111)
To escape smth (112)
A case of insufficient nutrition (112)
To bind a bargain (113)
To testify as a witness (113)
In one's opinion (114)

3. Prepare the passage for good reading and translation p. 105 "I stepped off the train ... to the bar."

4. Points for discussion:

5. What do you think of the following character, their words and actions:

- Azalea Adair
- The author of the story
- Uncle Caesar

6. According to the text, translate into English.

1) Во время обеда я спросил официанта, есть ли в городе что-нибудь интересное.

2) Несмотря на изморось, я все же прогулялся в надежде найти что-нибудь интересное.

3) Я начал подозревать, что он заказывал выпивку в надежде, что я заплачу за нее.

4) Я должен рассказать вам, как я оказался в Нешвиле.

5) Пальто было ему по щиколотку и когда-то было серого цвета.

6) Должно быть, это была офицерская шинель, но на ней не осталось ни одной пуговицы.

7) Азалия Эдейр, пятидесятилетняя седовласая худая женщина в самом дешевом, но самом чистом платье, какое я когда-либо видел, встретила меня с видом королевы.

8) Азалия открыла потертый кошелек и достала доллар, тот самый, с оторванным уголком.

9) Она собиралась ответить, но в это момент раздался стук в дверь.

10) Я сразу понял, что Азалия очень нуждалась в деньгах.

11) Дом не ремонтировали как минимум лет 20.

12) С видом миллионера он вытащил из кармана доллар и бросил его на барную стойку.

13) И вновь это был тот самый доллар с оторванным уголком.

14) Азалия была еще бледнее, чем в нашу первую встречу.

15) Она очнулась, и начала говорить о красоте осенних листьев и буйстве красок осени.

16) Когда доктор ушел, я услышал, как Дядюшка Цезарь спросил Азалию, отдала ли она два доллара мужу.

17) Два часа спустя я увидел толпу зевак около магазина.

18) Майор был найден мертвым на темной улице и зеваки принесли его в магазин.

19) У него было 50 долларов, которыми он хвастался перед джентльменами в отеле

7. Retell the story using good vocabulary.

8. Answer the following questions.

1) How did the author describe Nashville?

2) Who became his first friend?

3) What did the clerk advice the author concerning Mr. Caswell?

4) Why did the author come to Nashville?

5) How did Uncle Caesar look like?

6) What unusual was in that one-dollar bill?

7) Where did Azalea Adar live?

8) What was her appearance?

- 9) What did she give the author?
 - 10) What happened then?
 - 11) When and where did the author meet Mr. Caswell for the second time?
 - 12) How did Azalea look like during their second meeting?
 - 13) What happened to her during their second meeting?
 - 14) Who paid for Azalea's treatment?
 - 15) What happened to Mr. Caswell?
 - 16) What did the author do leaving the town?
9. Complete the following sentences and translate from English into Russian:

Russian:

- 1) On a few of the "main street"
- 2) I began to suspect
- 3) But before I had obtained
- 4) I had a commission from a Northern literary magazine
- 5) I must linger with that coat
- 6) As I approached he threw open the door
- 7) His former expression
- 8) Its upper right-hand corner
- 9) Azalea Adair, fifty years old,
- 10) The reception room seemed a mile square
- 11) So, divided between my duty
- 12) Azalea Adair opened a tiny, worn purse
- 13) Before the scrape of her hard, bare feet
- 14) For instance I looked again
- 15) I looked once more
- 16) The drizzle and the monotony of a dreary
- 17) The Major had been found dead
- 18) The gentle citizens who had known him
- 19) I left the city the next morning
- 20) While I stood there

FOR ESME – WITH LOVE AND SQUALOR

After J.D. Salinger

1. Read the information about the author. Speak about some facts of his life and his most famous works.

Biography.

Jerome David Salinger (January 1, 1919 – January 27, 2010) was an American writer known for his widely read novel, *The Catcher in the Rye*. Following his early success publishing short stories and *The Catcher in the Rye*, Salinger led a very private life for more than a half-century. He published his final original work in 1965 and gave his last interview in 1980.

Jerome David Salinger was born in Manhattan, New York on January 1, 1919. In youth, Salinger attended public schools on the West Side of Manhattan. Then in 1932, the family moved to Park Avenue, and Salinger was enrolled at the McBurney School, a nearby private school. Salinger had trouble fitting in at his new school and took measures to conform, such as calling himself Jerry. His family called him Sonny. At McBurney, he managed the fencing team, wrote for the school newspaper and appeared in plays. He "showed an innate talent for drama", though his father opposed the idea of his becoming an actor. His parents then enrolled him at Valley Forge Military Academy in Wayne, Pennsylvania. Salinger began writing stories "under the covers [at night], with the aid of a flashlight". Salinger was the literary editor of the class yearbook, *Crossed Sabres*. He also participated in the Glee Club, Aviation Club, French Club, and the Non-Commissioned Officers Club.

He graduated in 1936. In the fall of 1938, Salinger attended Ursinus College in Collegeville, Pennsylvania, and wrote a column called "skipped diploma", which included movie reviews. He dropped out after one semester. In 1939, Salinger attended the Columbia University School of General Studies, where he took a writing class taught by Whit Burnett, longtime editor of *Story* magazine.

During the campaign from Normandy into Germany, Salinger arranged to meet with Ernest Hemingway, a writer who had influenced him and was then working as a war correspondent in Paris. Salinger was impressed with Hemingway's friendliness and modesty, finding him more "soft" than his gruff public persona. Hemingway was impressed by Salinger's writing and remarked: "Jesus, he has a helluva talent." The two writers began corresponding; Salinger wrote Hemingway in July 1946 that their talks were among his few positive memories of the war. Salinger added that he was working on a play about Holden Caulfield, the protagonist of his story "Slight Rebellion off Madison", and hoped to play the part himself.

After Germany's defeat, Salinger signed up for a six-month period of "Denazification" duty in Germany for the Counterintelligence Corps. He lived in Weissenburg and, soon after, married Sylvia Welter. He brought her to the United States in April 1946, but the marriage fell apart after eight months and Sylvia returned to Germany. In 1972, Salinger's daughter Margaret was with him when he received a letter from Sylvia. He looked at the envelope, and without reading it, tore it apart. It was the first time he had heard from her since the breakup, but as Margaret put it, "when he was finished with a person, he was through with them."

In 1946, Whit Burnett agreed to help Salinger publish a collection of his short stories through Story Press's Lippincott Imprint. Titled *The Young Folks*, the collection was to consist of twenty stories—ten, like the title story and "Slight Rebellion off Madison", were already in print; ten were previously unpublished. Though Burnett implied the book would be published and even negotiated Salinger a \$1,000 advance on its sale, Lippincott overruled Burnett and rejected the book. Salinger blamed Burnett for the book's failure to see print, and the two became estranged.

In 1947, the author submitted a short story titled simply "The Bananafish" to *The New Yorker*. William Maxwell, the magazine's fiction editor, was impressed enough with "the singular quality of the story" that the magazine asked Salinger to continue revising it. He spent a year

reworking it with New Yorker editors and the magazine accepted the story, now titled "A Perfect Day for Bananafish", and published it in the January 31, 1948 issue. The magazine thereon offered Salinger a "first-look" contract that allowed them right of first refusal on any future stories. The critical acclaim accorded "Bananafish", coupled with problems Salinger had with stories being altered by the "slicks", led him to publish almost exclusively in The New Yorker. "Bananafish" was also the first of Salinger's published stories to feature the Glasses, a fictional family consisting of two retired vaudeville performers and their seven precocious children: Seymour, Buddy, Boo Boo, Walt, Waker, Zooey, and Franny. Salinger eventually published seven stories about the Glasses, developing a detailed family history and focusing particularly on Seymour, the brilliant but troubled eldest child.

In the 1940s, Salinger confided to several people that he was working on a novel featuring Holden Caulfield, the teenage protagonist of his short story "Slight Rebellion off Madison", and *The Catcher in the Rye* was published on July 16, 1951, by Little, Brown and Company. The novel's plot is simple, detailing 16-year-old Holden's experiences in New York City following his expulsion and departure from an elite college preparatory school. Not only was he expelled from his current school, he had also been expelled from three previous schools. The book is more notable for the persona and testimonial voice of its first-person narrator, Holden. He serves as an insightful but unreliable narrator who expounds on the importance of loyalty, the "phoniness" of adulthood, and his own duplicity. In a 1953 interview with a high school newspaper, Salinger admitted that the novel was "sort of" autobiographical, explaining, "My boyhood was very much the same as that of the boy in the book ... It was a great relief telling people about it."

The book's initial success was followed by a brief lull in popularity, but by the late 1950s, according to Ian Hamilton, it had "become the book all brooding adolescents had to buy, the indispensable manual from which cool styles of disaffection could be borrowed." It has been compared

to Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Newspapers began publishing articles about the "Catcher Cult", and the novel was banned in several countries—as well as some U.S. schools—because of its subject matter and what *Catholic World* reviewer Riley Hughes called an "excessive use of amateur swearing and coarse language". According to one angry parent's tabulation, 237 instances of "goddamn," 58 uses of "bastard", 31 "Chrissakes," and one incident of flatulence constituted what was wrong with Salinger's book.

In the 1970s, several U.S. high school teachers who assigned the book were fired or forced to resign. A 1979 study of censorship noted that *The Catcher in the Rye* "had the dubious distinction of being at once the most frequently censored book across the nation and the second-most frequently taught novel in public high schools" (after John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*). The book remains widely read; in 2004, the novel was selling about 250,000 copies per year, "with total worldwide sales over 10 million copies".

In the wake of its 1950s success, Salinger received (and rejected) numerous offers to adapt *The Catcher in the Rye* for the screen, including one from Samuel Goldwyn. Since its publication, there has been sustained interest in the novel among filmmakers, with Billy Wilder, Harvey Weinstein, and Steven Spielberg among those seeking to secure the rights. Salinger stated in the 1970s that "Jerry Lewis tried for years to get his hands on the part of Holden." Salinger repeatedly refused, though, and in 1999, Joyce Maynard definitively concluded: "The only person who might ever have played Holden Caulfield would have been J. D. Salinger."

In 1953, Salinger published a collection of seven stories from *The New Yorker* ("Bananafish" among them), as well as two that the magazine had rejected. The collection was published as *Nine Stories* in the United States, and "For Esmé—with Love and Squalor" in the UK, after one of Salinger's best-known stories. The book received grudgingly positive reviews, and was a financial success—"remarkably so for a volume of short stories", according to Hamilton. *Nine Stories* spent three months on

the New York Times Bestseller list. Already tightening his grip on publicity, though, Salinger refused to allow publishers of the collection to depict his characters in dust jacket illustrations, lest readers form preconceived notions of them.

As the notoriety of *The Catcher in the Rye* grew, Salinger gradually withdrew from public view. In 1953, he moved from an apartment at 300 East 57th Street, New York, to Cornish, New Hampshire. Early in his time at Cornish he was relatively sociable, particularly with students at Windsor High School. Salinger invited them to his house frequently to play records and talk about problems at school. One such student, Shirley Blaney, persuaded Salinger to be interviewed for the high school page of *The Daily Eagle*, the city paper. Nonetheless, after Blaney's interview appeared prominently in the newspaper's editorial section, Salinger cut off all contact with the high schoolers without explanation. He was also seen less frequently around town, meeting only one close friend—jurist Learned Hand—with any regularity. He also began to publish with less frequency. After the 1953 publication of *Nine Stories*, he published only four stories through the rest of the decade; two in 1955 and one each in 1957 and 1959.

In February 1955, at the age of 36, Salinger married Claire Douglas, a Radcliffe student (her father was the art critic Robert Langton Douglas). They had two children, Margaret (also known as Peggy - born December 10, 1955) and Matthew (born February 13, 1960). Margaret Salinger wrote in her memoir *Dream Catcher* that she believes her parents would not have married, nor would she have been born, had her father not read the teachings of Lahiri Mahasaya, a guru of Paramahansa Yogananda, which brought the possibility of enlightenment to those following the path of the "householder" (a married person with children). After their marriage, Salinger and Claire were initiated into the path of Kriya yoga in a small store-front Hindu temple in Washington, D.C., during the summer of 1955. They received a mantra and breathing exercises to practice for ten minutes twice a day.

Salinger also insisted that Claire drop out of school and live with him, only four months shy of graduation, which she did. Certain elements of the story "Franny", published in January 1955, are based on his relationship with Claire, including her ownership of the book *The Way of the Pilgrim*. Because of their isolated location and Salinger's proclivities, they hardly saw other people for long stretches of time. Claire was also frustrated by Salinger's ever-changing religious beliefs. Though she committed herself to Kriya yoga, she remembered that Salinger would chronically leave Cornish to work on a story "for several weeks only to return with the piece he was supposed to be finishing all undone or destroyed and some new 'ism' we had to follow." Claire believed "it was to cover the fact that Jerry had just destroyed or junked or couldn't face the quality of, or couldn't face publishing, what he had created."

Salinger published *Franny and Zooey* in 1961, and *Raise High the Roof Beam, Carpenters and Seymour: An Introduction* in 1963. Each book contained two short stories or novellas, previously published in *The New Yorker*, about members of the Glass family. These four stories were originally published between 1955 and 1959, and were the only ones Salinger had published since *Nine Stories*. On the dust jacket of *Franny and Zooey*, Salinger wrote, in reference to his interest in privacy: "It is my rather subversive opinion that a writer's feelings of anonymity-obscurity are the second most valuable property on loan to him during his working years."

Salinger's final interview was in June 1980 with Betty Eppes of *The Baton Rouge Advocate*. Although Salinger tried to escape public exposure as much as possible, he continued to struggle with unwanted attention from both the media and the public. Readers of his work and students from nearby Dartmouth College often came to Cornish in groups, hoping to catch a glimpse of him. In May 1986 Salinger learned that the British writer Ian Hamilton intended to publish a biography that made extensive use of letters Salinger had written to other authors and friends. Salinger sued to stop the book's publication. The book was not published. Later,

Hamilton published *In Search of J.D. Salinger: A Writing Life (1935–65)*, but this book was more about his experience in tracking down information and the copyright fights over the planned biography than about Salinger himself.

In 1995, Iranian director Dariush Mehrjui released the film *Pari*, an unauthorized and loose adaptation of Salinger's *Franny and Zooey*. Though the film could be distributed legally in Iran since the country has no official copyright relations with the United States, Salinger had his lawyers block a planned screening of the film at the Lincoln Center in 1998. Mehrjui called Salinger's action "bewildering", explaining that he saw his film as "a kind of cultural exchange".

In 1999, 25 years after the end of their relationship, Joyce Maynard auctioned a series of letters Salinger had written her. Maynard's memoir of her life and her relationship with Salinger, *At Home in the World: A Memoir*, was published the same year. Among other topics, the book described how Maynard's mother had consulted with her on how to appeal to the aging author: by dressing in a childlike manner, and described Joyce's relationship with him at length. In the ensuing controversy over both the memoir and the letters, Maynard claimed that she was forced to auction the letters for financial reasons; she would have preferred to donate them to the Beinecke Library. Software developer Peter Norton bought the letters for US\$156,500 and announced his intention to return them to Salinger.

A year later, Salinger's daughter Margaret, by his second wife Claire Douglas, published *Dream Catcher: A Memoir*. In her book, she described the harrowing control that Salinger had over her mother and dispelled many of the Salinger myths established by Ian Hamilton's book. One of Hamilton's arguments was that Salinger's experience with post-traumatic stress disorder left him psychologically scarred, and that he was unable to deal with the traumatic nature of his war service. Margaret Salinger allowed that "the few men who lived through Bloody Mortain, a battle in which her father fought, were left with much to sicken them, body and

soul", but she also painted a picture of her father as a man immensely proud of his service record, maintaining his military haircut and service jacket, and moving about his compound (and town) in an old Jeep.

Margaret also offered many insights into other Salinger myths, including her father's supposed long-time interest in macrobiotics, and involvement with "alternative medicine" and Eastern philosophies. A few weeks after *Dream Catcher* was published, Margaret's brother Matt discredited the memoir in a letter to *The New York Observer*. He disparaged his sister's "gothic tales of our supposed childhood" and stated: "I can't say with any authority that she is consciously making anything up. I just know that I grew up in a very different house, with two very different parents from those my sister describes."

Salinger died of natural causes at his home in New Hampshire on January 27, 2010. He was 91. Salinger's literary representative told *The New York Times* that the writer had broken his hip in May 2009, but that "his health had been excellent until a rather sudden decline after the new year." The representative believed that Salinger's death was not a painful one. His third wife and widow, Colleen O'Neill Zakrzewski Salinger, and Salinger's son Matt became the executors of his estate.

2. Find in the text the following word-combinations. Translate them into Russian. Recall the situations they were used in.

Out of the line of duty (115)

To become addicted to smth (115)

In particular (116)

A coat tree (117)

One's point of view (117)

To star over at smth (118)

To despise smth (119)

For a fraction of a moment (119)

To make heaps of money (119)

To eat like a bird (119)

To look a fright (120)

To be too personal (120)

To be gregarious (121)

To feel adjusted (121)

To be slain (122)

With a stumpy expression (123)

To be an avid reader (123)

To be full of mirth (123)

To be furious (124)

As a matter of fact (124)

To feel sick (126)

To look up and over at him (126)

3. Prepare the passage for good reading and translation p. 118-119

“He immediately picked up ... of a moment.”

4. What do you think of the following character, their words and actions:

- Esme
- The narrator

5. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1) И сейчас, оглядываясь назад, я понимаю, что мы были особенными, уникальными, все 60 человек.

2) Учеба наша длилась три недели и закончилась одним дождливым днем.

3) Я остановился в центре города, пожалуй, самой мокрой и влажной части города, чтобы почитать доску объявлений.

4) Я стоял под дождем и читал списки, а затем зашел в церковь.

5) Она продолжала стоять, так как хотела, чтобы дети поняли смысл песни, которую исполняли.

6) Они пели без аккомпанимента.

7) Слушая пение, я разглядывал лица детей и обратил внимание на одну девочку, сидящую в конце первого ряда.

8) Я предположил, что песнопения закончились, и покинул церковь.

9) Я перешел улицу и вошел в кофейню, в которой не было никого, кроме официантки средних лет.

10) Пока я пил свою первую чашку чая, в кафе вошла девочка, которая привлекла мое внимание в церкви.

11) Он тут же схватил салфетку и нацепил ее себе на голову.

12) Не успел я и глазом моргнуть, как юная леди уже стояла около моего столика.

13) Затем я почувствовал чье-то дыхание на моей шее.

14) С тех пор как мама умерла, тетя делает все возможное, чтобы нам с братом было хорошо.

15) Я поднялся со своего места со смешанным чувством сожаления и смущения.

16) Я заказал еще один чайник чая и наблюдал как Есма и ее тетя уходят.

17) Несколько минут спустя он открыл глаза и стал разглядывать маленький зеленый конверт.

6. Answer the questions.

1) When did the story happen?

2) What did the narrator usually do in rainy days?

3) Why did the narrator go to the church?

4) Why did the narrator pay attention to the girl on the end seat in the first row?

5) Who accompanied the girl to the tea-room?

6) How did the narrator get acquainted with the girl?

7) What did they talk about?

8) Why did the girl and her brother live with their aunt?

9) How did the girl describe her mother?

10) Why couldn't Esme tell the narrator her full name?

11) What was Esme interested in?

12) What did she say about her brother Charles?

13) How did she characterize herself?

14) What conversation took place between Surgeon X and Corporal Z?

15) What was the content of the letter?

16) What did the Surgeon X do having read the letter?

7. Complete the following sentences and translate from English into Russian:

1) I remember standing

2) In the center of the town, which was probably the wettest part of the town... .

3) She was about thirteen with straight ash-blonde hair... .

4) She was with a very small boy

5) The choir member/ taking off her coat

6) The governess, keeping her voice down

7) She stared back at me

8) I bit into a piece of toast myself

9) I said that many soldiers all over the world

10) He was looking very splendid

11) Self-consciously, she took her hands off the table

12) It was about ten-thirty at night in Bavaria

13) I hope you will forgive me

14) It was a long time before X could set the note aside

15) I am taking the liberty of enclosing

8. Retell the story using good vocabulary.

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