

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
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RUDYARD KIPLING 'THE LIGHT THAT FAILED'

Учебное пособие

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Учебное пособие представляет собой учебный материал для самостоятельной работы по домашнему чтению (по роману Р. Киплинга «Свет погас»). Оно состоит из 14 секций по работе с текстом произведения, причем каждая из них включает в себя разнообразные по структуре и направленности упражнения, рассчитанные на самостоятельное выполнение их студентами. Кроме того, в пособие включены биография писателя, его наиболее известные изречения для обсуждения на вводном аудиторном занятии по домашнему чтению, упражнения на транскрибирование наиболее трудных слов, подбор синонимов/антонимов, фонетическое чтение и литературный перевод художественного текста, а также задания по подготовке письменного комментария по проблематике отдельных глав романа и пункты для финальной дискуссии.

Предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по специальности «Международные отношения», и может быть использовано на 2 или 3 курсе в зависимости от языкового уровня группы.

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RUDYARD KIPLING

RUDYARD KIPLING was born in Bombay on December 30th 1865, son of John Lockwood Kipling, an artist and teacher of architectural sculpture, and his wife Alice. His mother was one of the talented and beautiful Macdonald sisters, four of whom married remarkable men, Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Sir Edward Poynter, Alfred Baldwin, and John Lockwood Kipling himself. Young Rudyard's earliest years in Bombay were blissfully happy, in an India full of exotic sights and sounds. But at the tender age of five he was sent back to England to stay with a foster family in Southsea, where he was desperately unhappy. The experience would colour some of his later writing. When he was twelve he went to the United Services College at Westward near Bideford, where the Headmaster, Cornell Price, a friend of his father and uncles, fostered his literary ability. *Stalky & Co.*, based on those schooldays, has been much relished by generations of schoolboys. Despite poor eyesight, which handicapped him on the games field, he began to blossom. In 1882, aged sixteen, he returned to Lahore, where his parents now lived, to work on the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and later on its sister paper the *Pioneer* in Allahabad.

In his limited spare time he wrote many remarkable poems and stories which were published alongside his reporting. When these were collected and published as books, they formed the basis of his early fame. Returning to England in 1889, Kipling won instant success with *Barrack-Room Ballads* which were followed by some more brilliant short stories. After the death of an American friend and literary collaborator, Wolcott Balestier, he married Wolcott's sister Carrie in 1892. After a world trip, he returned with Carrie to her family home in Brattleboro, Vermont, USA, with the aim of settling down there. It was in Brattleboro, deep in New England, that he wrote *Captains Courageous* and *The Jungle Books*, and where their first two children, Josephine and Elsie, were born. A quarrel with Rudyard's brother-in-law drove the Kiplings back to England in 1896, and the following year they moved to Rottingdean in Sussex, the county which he adopted as his own. Their son John was born in North End House, the holiday home of Rudyard's aunt, Georgiana Burne-Jones, and soon they moved into The Elms. By now Kipling had come to be regarded as the People's Laureate and the poet of Empire, and he produced some of his most memorable poems and stories in Rottingdean, including *Kim*, *Stalky & Co.*, and *Just So Stories*. Life was content and fulfilling until, tragically, Josephine died while the family were on a visit to

the United States in early 1899. Life was never the same again after Josephine's death, and living so close to Brighton Kipling had become a tourist attraction. So in 1902 he sought the seclusion of a lovely seventeenth century house called Bateman's, near Burwash, nearby in Sussex, where he spent his remaining years. Kipling's poem, "The Absent-Minded Beggar" had raised vast sums of money for the benefit of British soldiers in the Boer war.

Alfred Harmsworth, at whose request he had written for the fund, introduced him to the joys and frustrations of the pioneer motorist.

Kipling was a friend of Cecil Rhodes, of Lord Milner, and of Dr Jameson, on whose qualities the poem "If-" is said to have been based. Kipling had written for the Army's newspaper in South Africa, rediscovering the familiar routines of journalism, and spent many winters thereafter in a house near Capetown. Kipling foresaw the First World War, and tried to alert the nation to the need for preparedness. The Kiplings were to suffer a second bereavement with the death of their son John, at the age of 18, in the Battle of Loos in 1915. But Kipling continued to write, and some of the post-war stories (for instance, in *Debits and Credits*) are counted among his finest. He was also much involved in the work of the Imperial War Graves Commission, and King George V became a personal friend. The Kiplings travelled a great deal, and at the outset of one of their visits, in January 1936, Rudyard died, just three days before his King. He had declined most of the many honours which had been offered him, including a knighthood, the Poet Laureateship, and the Order of Merit, but in 1907 he had accepted the Nobel Prize for Literature. Rudyard Kipling's reputation grew from phenomenal early critical success to international celebrity, then faded for a time as his conservative views were held by some to be old-fashioned. The balance is now being restored.

More and more people are coming to appreciate his mastery of poetry and prose, and the sheer range of his work. His autobiography *Something of Myself* was written in 1935, the last year of his life and was published posthumously.

The Light That Failed is a novel by Rudyard Kipling that was first published in 1890 in *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine*. Most of the novel is set in London, but many important events throughout the story occur in Sudan. *The Light that Failed* follows the life of Dick Helder, a painter who goes blind.

It is a tale of a man who loves his work and friends and starts in Dick's childhood, then takes you through his life – the war in Sudan, friends abroad, life in England, his love for Maisie, the obstacles those closest to him meet when a very independent man fights becoming dependent, and finally the life changes Dick faces as his eyes fail him.

I. Scan the text and find the English equivalents for the following expressions:

Абсолютно счастливый, приемная семья, совершенно несчастный, талант к литературе, плохое зрение, свободное время, выдающиеся произведения, ранняя слава, немедленный успех, соавтор, поселиться, поэт империи, приманка для туристов, искать уединения, оставшиеся годы, значительные суммы, автолюбитель, предупредить народ, тяжелая утрата, быть задействованным, отказаться от наград, нобелевская премия по литературе, международное признание, ценить, опубликовать после смерти, ослепнуть, трудности.

II. Study the text thoroughly and find the answers to the following questions:

1. What can you say about Kipling's family background?
2. How did his childhood experience influence his literary work?
3. Which genres did he write in?
4. Was he famous in his youth?
5. What can be said about his wife and children?
6. What tragic events did Kipling have to face in his adult life?
7. Which honours did he decline? Which ones did he accept?
8. When and where was the novel "The Light that Failed" first published?
9. Who is the main character of the novel?
10. What obstacles does the main character have to face in his life?

III. Prepare a written summary of Kipling's biography, use the expressions from the previous exercise.

IV. Comment on the following quotes by Rudyard Kipling. Make up a short story to illustrate one of them:

The Light That Failed Quotes

“You must learn to forgive a man when he's in love. He's always a nuisance.”

“How can you do anything until you have seen everything, or as much as you can?”

“Good Lord! Who can account for the fathomless folly of the public?”

“God help us for we knew the worst too young.”

“We're all islands shouting lies to each other across seas of misunderstanding.”

“The world is very lovely, and it's very horrible--and it doesn't care about your life or mine or anything else.”

“I have my own matches and sulphur, and I'll make my own hell.”

V. Surf the net and prepare a brief presentation on one of the following topics:

1. The British colonial empire in the 19th century.
2. The War in Sudan.
3. The British literature at the end of the 19th century.
4. The British art at the end of the 19th century.
5. The poem “If-” by R.Kipling (study the poem and comment upon it)

SECTION I

Chapter 1

I. Learn the following words from the text; write out the situations in which they are used in the text:

1. forethought – *careful thought or planning for the future*
2. grumble – *complain, protest*
3. aversion – *strong dislike*
4. to loathe – *to dislike greatly*
loathsome (adj)
5. to interfere (with) – *to meddle, to tamper*
6. to take the first steps
7. contempt – *the feeling of despising smth*
contemptuous (adj.) contemptible (adj)
8. to tease – *to make fun of smb*
teaser (n)
9. sacred – *holy*
10. imperiously – *arrogantly*
11. outcast – *sent away from home or society*^v
12. endearment – *act, word, expression of affection*
13. encourage – *to give hope or confidence to*

II. Transcribe the following words; practice pronouncing them:

ridicule, caricature, profile, discipline, prophesy (v), vague

III. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions; use them in sentences or situations of your own:

1. to make profit of smth
2. a companion in bondage
3. to object to smth on the grounds (that)
4. by return of post
5. (It'll) serve him right
6. gratified vanity
7. to check oneself
8. with a fine air of indifference

IV. Give four forms of the following verbs; translate them into Russian:
to hide, to bid (good bye), to stick, to seek, to stride, to weep, to sting

V. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the following sentences:

1. Dick had been under her care for 6 years.
2. She was a widow of some years anxious to marry again.
3. The autumn of one year brought him ... a long-haired grey-eyed little atom as self-contained as herself.
4. Dick had grown into a lanky hobbledehoy.
5. We are both miserable as it is.
6. What's the use of trying to make things worse?
7. ... I'm to have it when I come of age.
8. You can't cheat us out of that.

VI. Give synonyms:

aversion, to tease, sacred, imperiously, endearment

VII. Complete the following sentences:

1. The children had to stick to each other ...
2. Maisie didn't want to take the first steps ...
3. With a fine air of indifference he ...
4. The twins were miserable and lonely as it is ...
5. What's the use of ...
6. The guardians objected to home-training of the child on the grounds ...

VIII. Listen to the following passage in the audiobook, read aloud and translate the passage in writing:

“Dick had been under her care ... frame of mind for the young”.

IX. Prepare a written comment on the following points:

1. Dick Helder (his appearance, age, background);
2. Maisie (her appearance, character, background);
3. Mrs. Hennes (her background, preferences, character).

X. Prepare the answers to the following questions:

1. How did Dick treat Maisie at first?
2. Did the children differ in character?
3. Why did Mrs. Jennet regard Dick as "hopeless liar"?
4. Why was Mrs. Jennet "incorrectly supposed to stand in the place of a mother for two children"?
5. Why did she treat Dick less kindly than Maisie?
6. What does Dick want to be?
7. What made two children stick to each other?

SECTION II

Chapter 2

I. Learn the following words from the text; write out the situations in which they are used in the text:

1. gravely (adv) – *seriously, solemnly*
2. whale-boat – *a ship engaged in hunting whales*
3. decent (adj) – *respectable, quite good*
ant. indecent
4. to concern oneself with
5. to rescue – *to save, to bring away from attack or danger*
6. cheek – *boldness*
cheeky (adj)
7. queer (adj) – *strange, odd, eccentric*
to feel queer – *to feel unwell*
8. to justify – *to show smb/smt to be right or just or reasonable* justifiable
(adj) justification (n)
9. stick (to) – *to remain faithful to (a friend or promise)*
10. bargain – *an agreement made with obligations on both or all sides*
11. to accomplish – *to succeed in doing, to fulfill*
12. to endure – *to bear, to tolerate, to experience pain or hardship or difficulties*
13. to cease – *to stop*
14. delirium – *a disordered state of mind*
delirious (adj)

II. Give Russian equivalents of the following word-combinations; use them in sentences or situations of your own:

1. to lose touch
2. the rank and file
3. to go to pieces
4. without delay
5. to take the place of ...
6. there's no accounting of tastes
7. to take smb on trial
8. to pay expenses
9. to give smb a free hand
10. to take share
11. within shouting distance
12. to bear resemblance to
13. at random
14. to take no heed

III. Transcribe the following words; practice pronouncing them:

gravel, desert, picturesque, Cairo, Soudan campaign, tobacco, row, duplicate, initials, bugle, Michael Angelo, soldiery, camel-corps, column, draft, scheme, cavalry, sentry, redoubt, infantry, accoutrements, subaltern, square, bayonet, musketry-fire, troops, spear, sword

IV. Give antonyms:

gravely, decent, endurable, to take no heed, cheek, to cease

V. Give synonyms:

to rescue, queer, bargain, to accomplish, to endure, to cease

VI. Give the corresponding nouns:

decent, justify, accomplish, endure, cease, rescue

VII. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. The Soudan campaign was a picturesque one and lent itself to vivid word-painting.
2. "You've cheek enough to build a redoubt with", said Torpenhow and took stock of the new acquaintance.

3. For aught the men new, the enemy might be attempting all four- sides of the square at once.
4. They look like the Mahdi's men", said Torpenhow, elbowing himself into the crush of the square.
5. There was no hope attending to the wounded.

VIII. Fill in the blanks with your active vocabulary (See Ex.I and II):

1. He had ... to ask me to do his work for him.
2. Tom ... of the wounded cook.
3. He didn't know that the battalion ... in the sands.
4. It took us a fortnight the experiment.
5. You'd better He is the only man who could
6. You need clothes when you go to the theatre.
7. The rain has
8. His ... way of talking surprised everybody.
9. The heat was
10. We used to be very close friends but since he's left we

IX. Translate into English:

1. Ты слышал новость? Джона взяли на стажировку! Все расходы оплачивает фирма.
2. Молодожены после медового месяца, проведенного на Канарских островах, пребывали в блаженстве.
3. Раненый бредил уже третьи сутки.
4. Часовые находились на расстоянии слышимости друг от друга.
5. Он не смог разглядеть цель на большом расстоянии и выстрелил наугад.
6. Мне кажется копия (дубликат) едва имеет сходство с оригиналом.

X. Make up situations with the following expressions:

1. to take smb on trial, to pay expenses; to give a free hand, to take the place of, to justify, bargain, to accomplish;
2. queer, indecent, there's no accounting of tastes, to bear resemblance, to take no heed;
3. to endure, delirium, to be under smb's care, to loathe.

**XI. Choose any passage from the chapter for written translation (20-25 lines).
Practice reading the passage.**

XII. Prepare a written comment on the following points:

1. The author's attitude towards war correspondents.
2. Torp's words: "That's the best bargain the Central Southern has ever made".
3. The epigraph to the chapter.

XIII. Prepare the answers to the following questions:

1. What events does Chapter II describe? Where does the action take place?
2. How does the author describe the Soudan campaign? What makes this description vivid and true to life? Was the campaign a success?
3. What brought Dick Helder to Suakin?
4. What do you get to know about Torpenhow?
5. How did Dick and Torp meet?
6. Why did Dick agree to work for the Central Southern Agency?
7. How was Dick wounded?

SECTION III

Chapter 3

I. Learn the following words from the text; write out the situations in which they are used in the text:

1. to loiter – *to stand or act aimlessly or idly*
loiterer (n)
to loiter away one's time
2. to starve – *to die or suffer from lack of food*
starvation (n)
3. to establish (oneself) – *to settle (a person) in a position, business, case or place*
4. ^{dk}to scend – *come, go, move, fall or stop downwards* ant. to ascend
5. feebly – *weakly, without force or effectiveness* feeble (adj.)
feeble-minded = mentally deficient

6. omen – *an event regarded as a prophetic sign*
to be of good/ill omen
7. to trust – 1. *to believe in the honesty and worth of; have faith in*
2. *to hope, to think*
8. keenly – *sharply, acutely, intensely, eagerly*
keen sight
to be keen on
9. to pawn – *to deposit (a thing) with pawn broker as security for money borrowed*
pawn shop
pawn broker
pawn-ticket
10. to owe – *to be under an obligation to do; to be in debt*
11. superstition – *a belief which is not based on reason but on magic or old ideas*
12. pouch – *a small bag; anything resembling small bag in shape*
13. reverence – *a feeling of deep respect, admiration*
14. strife – *quarrelling, struggle, conflict*

II. Give Russian equivalents; use the phrases in sentences or situations of your own:

1. to bid a warm farewell
2. rough sketch
3. It's hardly worthwhile
4. there is a big deal coming
5. in the same breath
6. with unbridled speech
7. It's over and done with
8. to be hard-up
9. you have insight
10. stock-in-trade
11. on one's own terms
12. vagrant years

III. Transcribe the following words; practice pronouncing them:

Alexandria, Port Said, reputable, saloon, the Canal, orgie, sovereign, waltz, kerosene, gigantic portfolio

IV. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences:

1. Dick loitered in Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.
2. Pie saw that one of his shoes was burst at the side.
3. But we trust, Mr. Helder, that you don't intend to sever your connection with us.
4. We hope to have your help, on your own terms.
5. Dick pawned his watch to revel on sheep's head.
6. None of the syndicate know how hard-up I was.
7. They say you have insight.
8. He saw the whole of his little stock-in-trade.
9. I gave him some medical advice gratis about the state of his body.

V. Give antonyms:

reverence, descend, finite, trust, feebly

VI. Consult the English-English dictionary and write out the expressions with the verb "to burst". Make up sentences to illustrate their meanings.

VII. Fill in the blanks with your active vocabulary (Ex I,II):

1. We are now comfortably ... in our new house.
2. She ... herself trying to lose weight.
3. The hostile army was rendering ... resistance and soon surrendered.
4. I ... you nothing whatsoever.
5. It is an old ... that black cats are unlucky.

VIII. Translate into English:

1. На севере это считается дурной приметой.
2. Когда деньги иссякли, он вынужден был заложить часы и костюм.
3. Лицо человека было бледным, под глазами – большие "мешки".
4. Это напомнило ему о годах скитаний, прожитых в одиночестве и борьбе.
5. В голосе человека чувствовались страх и почтение.

IX. Listen to the following passage in the audiobook, read aloud and translate the passage in writing: "It is not easy for a man ... money thrown away in the times past".

X. Prepare a written comment on the following points:

1. Dick's life in Port Said. What made him leave this city?
2. The orgie at the Binats. How much did Dick win in the gambling hell?
3. Dick's arrival in London. How did he establish himself?
4. Describe Dick's hardships in London. Comment on his words "There's a big deal coming". What broke up this chain of misery?
5. Dick's meeting with Torpenhow. Why did Torp say to Dick to return to London?
6. Dick's talk with the head of the Central Southern Syndicate.

SECTION IV

Chapter 4

I. Learn the following words from the text; write out the situations in which they are used in the text:

1. easel (n) – *a frame which supports the painting during its progress*
2. canvas (n) – *a piece of canvas or a similar material on which a painting is done*
3. genuine (adj) – *real, not false*
4. penitently (adv) – *with a feeling of sorrow or remorse for any wrong one has done*
5. a sample of real art
6. water-colour (n)
7. to profit (by) – *to make use of; to smb's advantage*
8. irrelevant (adj.) – *not to the point; having nothing to do with*
9. humble (adj.) – *not proud; having low opinion of oneself; low in rank or position*
10. to flay – *1. to take the skin off;*
2. to criticize severely or pitilessly

11. audacity (n) – *impudence; cheek*
12. to alter – *to make or become different; to change*
alteration (n)
13. finite (adj) – *limited, having bounds*
14. to smite – *to hit hard, to strike, to affect.*

II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions; use them in sentences of your own:

1. to give a lecture on smth.
2. to fiddle about
3. to take liberties with
4. to trifle with smb.
5. You have no notion
6. to take counsel with (oneself)
7. So much the better for him
8. to find oneself face to face with
9. there was no mistaking
10. to be out of step
11. now and again
12. to leave smb. in peace
13. as mad as a hatter

III. Transcribe the following words; practice pronouncing them:

fox terrier, dais, technique, extraordinary, opal, claret, sulphur, decorative, turquoise, pagan, facsimile, ally

IV. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences:

1. You are an idiot because no man born of woman is strong enough to take liberties with his public.
2. I hope you keep him properly humble.
3. He had suffered. Now he would take toll of the ills of others.
4. And Dick departed, to take counsel with himself in the rapidly gathering fog.
5. I swear he could never have seen the genuine article.
6. Whenever I try to improve your soul, you always drag in some irrelevant anecdote from your very shady past.
7. ~~Since~~ The human Soul is finite and not in the least under its own command.

V. Translate into Russian:

1. "I couldn't help it", ~~he~~ said Dick penitently.
2. You've no notion what the certainty of cash means to a man who has always wanted it hardly.
3. I'd flay him myself, but I like him too much.
4. I've no scruples. He had the audacity to try to cut me out with a woman at Cairo once.
5. There was no mistaking. The years had turned the child to a woman.

VI. Complete the following sentences, using your active vocabulary:

1. He had the audacity
2. There was no mistaking
3. I'm afraid you have no notion
4. Leave her in peace or
5. Now and again

VII. Give antonyms:

genuine, irrelevant, alter, finite

VIII. Give synonyms:

humble, alter, finite, to have no notion, as mad as a hatter, strife

IX. Make up situations/short stories with the following words:

1. easel, canvas, water-colour, genuine, a sample of real art, to have touch, to have insight.
2. to profit by, audacity, smite, to take liberties with.
3. So much the better, there was no mistaking, to find oneself face to face, to loiter, to alter.

X. Listen to the following passage in the audiobook, read aloud and translate the passage in writing: "Give them what they know ... and do you suppose ...".

XI. Prepare a written comment on the following points:

1. Dick's words "The lean years have passed, and I approve of these fat ones".
2. Dick's ideas on real art.
3. The author's choice of epigraph to the chapter.

XII. Prepare the answers to the following questions:

1. Why did Torp ruin Dick's canvas?
2. What made Dick and Torp nearly quarrel with each other?
3. Why did Nick need to take counsel with himself?
4. What did Torp and the Nilghai talk about in Dick's absence?
5. What did Dick learn about Maisie?
6. Was the Nilghai's lecturing Dick worthwhile?

SECTION V

Chapter 5

I. Learn the following words from the text; write out the situations in which they are used in the text:

1. revelation (n) – *a fact disclosed or revealed, esp. in a dramatic or surprising way*
the Revelation
2. astonish (v) – *to surprise very greatly*
astonishment (n)
3. motto (n) – *a short sentence or phrase used as a guiding rule or principle*
4. perjury (n) – *a lie told by one who has sworn to tell the truth*
perjure (v) perjurer (n)
5. placidly (adv) – *calmly, peacefully*
6. gait (n) – *a manner of walking or running*
7. pursue (v) – 1. *to follow in order to capture or kill; to chase*
2. *to continue; carry out*
pursuit (n)
in pursuit of
pursuer
8. toil – *hard or laborious work*
9. console (oneself) – *to comfort in time of sorrow or disappointment*
consolation (n)
10. vanish (v) – *to disappear completely*

11. dusk (n) – *the darker stage of twilight*
12. luxury (n) – *smth. costly that is enjoyable but not essential*
luxurious
13. insolence (n) – *great contempt; the quality of being insolent*
14. conceive (v) – *think or imagine*

II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions; use them in the sentences of your own:

1. Do as you would be done by
2. Never look a gift horse in the mouth
3. It never occurred to him
4. What is your line?
5. not to move a hair's breadth
6. to be at one's orders
7. to be out of sight
8. There's no getting over the fact
9. to do smb. a good/dirty turn
10. It's no business of mine

III. Transcribe the following words; practice pronouncing them:

pallate knifing, toque, resolute profile, triumph, austere, absurd, necklace, bracelet, begonias, petunia, palms, memorable.

IV. Translate into Russian:

1. It came to me suddenly, all on my own accord.
2. What is your line then?
3. Moreover, the queen can do no wrong.
4. Don't take my word for anything I've told you.
5. But then she's Maisy. There's no getting over that fact.
6. I remember how the students in Paris used to pig along.
7. Dick was silent after he handed Torpenhow the filled pipe of council.

V. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences:

1. Dick was smitten with a terrible thought.
2. Torpenhow came into the studio at dusk.
3. Dick watched her till she was out of sight.

4. "I'm at your orders; forgive me."
5. There was triumph in them, because he could not conceive that Maisie should refuse sooner or later to love him.
6. "What are you doing out of your studio at this hour?" ~~he~~ said Dick – "Idling. Just idling."
7. It never occurred to him that there might be other calls upon his time.
8. Maisie told lies to Mrs. Jennet, while Dick supported her with perjuries.
9. I haven't put your back up by anything I said lately, have I?
10. The words were shaping themselves on their own accord.

VI. Give synonyms:

insolence, astonish, vanish, pursue, conceive, placidly, dusk

VII. Give antonyms:

to be out of sight, to do smb. a good turn, perjury, placidly

VIII. Give possible beginnings:

1. ... don't move them a hair's breadth.
2. ... till she was out of sight.
3. ... and never look a gift horse in the mouth.
4. ... it's no business of mine.
5. ... , there's no getting over the fact.

IX. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Одна из древних мудростей гласит: поступай с другими так, как хочешь, чтобы поступали с тобой.
2. По закону жесвидетельство является наказуемым поступлением.
3. Ваши откровения меня совершенно не волнуют.
4. После тяжелого трудового дня, единственное утешение для меня - посидеть с книгой.
5. Вы оказали мне неоценимую услугу. Огромное спасибо. Я вам очень обязан.
6. Тебе никогда не приходило в голову, что твое жизненное кредо «Моя хата с краю» когда-нибудь окажет тебе дурную услугу?

X. Listen to the following passage in the audiobook, read aloud and translate the passage in writing: “No one has yet explained ... I’ll go home and do some Art”.

XI. Prepare a written comment on the following point:

The conversation between Dick and Maisie.

XII. Prepare the answers to the following questions:

1. What made Dick break up a light morning?
2. Why do you think Dick didn’t tell Torpenhow anything about Maisie?

SECTION VI

Chapter 6

I. Learn the following words from the text; write out the situations in which they are used in the text:

1. attainable (adj) – *that can be reached or obtained*
2. to lecture (on) – *to scold, reprove*
3. levity (n) – *lack of seriousness; treating important things without respect*
4. to obey (v) – *to do what one is told to do; to carry out (a command)*
obedience (n)
obedient (adj)
5. blasphemy (n) – *contemptuous or irreverent talk about God or sacred things*
6. easy-tempered (adj)
7. to be fast asleep
8. to stagger (away) – *to walk or move unsteadily (from weakness, a heavy burden, drunkenness, etc)*
9. errand (n) – *a short journey made for some special purpos*
on errand
10. weary (adj) – *showing tiredness*
wearily (adv)
11. irresolute (adj) – *hesitating; undecided irresolutely*
12. misgiving (n) – *a feeling of doubt*

13. reminiscence (n) – *smth. that remembered*
14. mischief (n) – *harm, injury, damage*

II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions; use them in the sentences of your own:

1. at sight
2. to be all in all to smb.
3. to move to and fro
4. You are thoroughly good at that
5. his hair would have stood on end
6. to preach the gospel
7. Dutch touch
8. to restrain oneself from
9. registrar's office
10. he couldn't well refuse
11. for Maisie's sake
12. It is not worth worrying over
13. to be out of breath

III. Transcribe the following words; practice pronouncing them:

thumb, decorative, medallions, modelling, adorably, monochrome, wrathfully, guillotine, vogue, notoriety, extravagance

IV. Give synonyms:

attainable, to lecture, easy-tempered, wearily, mischief, at sight, to restrain from

V. Give antonyms:

to obey, to be good at, to be fast asleep, irresolutely, attainable

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences:

1. Sunday after Sunday the head above the heart had warned him that Maisie was yet not attainable.
2. It would be better to talk upon the mysteries of craft that was all in all to her.
3. Torpenhow's hair would have stood en end had he heard that.
4. Dick could hardly restrain himself from picking her up and carrying her to the nearest registrar's office.
5. The girls were supposed to market weeks and weeks about.

6. Maisie took Dick's counsels but was not interested in his pictures.
7. He is no easy-tempered man to handle.
8. Dick staggered away rubbing his eyes and yawning.
9. Mrs. Jennet thought it was Dick who always led Maisie into mischief.

VII. Fill in the blanks with your active vocabulary:

1. The goal is not yet ...
2. Stop ... him; it's no use; he is ... man to handle.
3. Her heart was full of ...
4. Hush. You needn't lull the baby, he is ...
5. On All Fools' Day some people are ... sending others on fool's ...
6. The groom was ... waiting for his bride in the ...
7. I could hardly ... putting my back up; he is such a nuisance.
8. ... leave me in peace. - he cried despairingly.
9. He could hardly recognize ... , she altered so much since their last meeting.
10. That artist has certainly His last masterpiece so much resembles the Rembrandt.

VIII. Make up situations with the following words:

1. attainable, levity, wearily, mischief, to be all in all, at sight, registrar's office, he(she) couldn't well refuse, for smb's sake;
2. to restrain (oneself) from, misgiving, blasphemy, obedient, to preach the gospel, to take counsel(s), to abase (oneself).

IX. Consult the English-English dictionary and write out all the expressions with the word "sight". Make up sentences with them.

X. These statements are not true. Correct them.

1. Dick liked the red-haired girl at sight.
2. The red-haired girl took no interest in Dick's instructing Maisie.
3. Maisie was thoroughly good at line work.
4. After a few visits Dick concluded that Maisie couldn't well refuse him if he carried her to the registrar's office.
5. Maisie took all Dick's counsels and was very much interested in his pictures.
6. Dick was an easy-tempered man to handle.
7. Torpenhow didn't object to Dick's dating a woman.
8. Maisie was overjoyed with the idea of visiting Port Keeling.
9. Dick and Maisie shared their reminiscences with the red-haired girl.

XI. Prepare a written comment on the following point:

Dick's visits to Maisie.

XII. Prepare the answers to the following questions:

1. What do you think Maisie was good at? What did Dick criticise her for? In what way did he help her?
2. Why did Torp attack Dick one Sunday evening?
3. What made Dick invite Maisie to Port Keeling?
4. Why did Torp object to Dick's dating a single girl?
5. What was the red-haired girl doing in Maisie's absence?

SECTION VII

Chapter 7

I. Learn the following words from the text; write out the situations in which they are used in the text:

1. despise (v) – *to regard as worth less, row, bad, etc.*
2. to reproach (v) – *to blame smb. not angrily but sadly*
3. nuisance (n) – *a person, animal, action or thing that annoys or causes trouble*
4. to be worth doing smth. – *good enough; deserving*
5. catchword – *a word or phrase repeated so regularly that it becomes representative of a political party, newspaper; etc.*
syn. slogan
6. malice (n) – *the wish to hurt other people*
to-bear malice
malicious (ly)
7. to appreciate (v) – *to understand and enjoy the good qualities or value of*
appreciation (n)–
8. amateur (n) – *one who paints pictures, plays music etc chiefly for pleasure, not to earn money*
amateurish (adj) – *not very well-done (about the work)*
9. sacrifice (v) – 1. *make a ceremonial gift to a god;*
2. *give up smth. for a special purpose*

10. flatter (v) – *to praise too much*
11. inclination (n) – *a mental leaning towards smth., a liking or desire for one thing rather than for another*
12. overwork (n) – *too much work*
13. short-cut (n) – *a quicker, more direct way*
14. conspiracy (n) – *a secret plan by two or more people to do smth. illegal*
conspirator (n)
conspire (v)
15. underfeed (v) – *to give too little food*

II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions; use them in the sentences of your own:

1. under one's breath
2. between clenched teeth
3. I dare not tell a fib
4. It's as simple as the Rule of Three
5. to make light of smth./smb.
6. You don't belong to this place
7. to run the risk
8. under any circumstances
9. It jarred on Maisie
10. at a venture
11. to be in earnest
12. Hasn't it dawned on you
13. you're a trial

III. Transcribe the following words; practice pronouncing them:
glacis; palm; aloes; boar; superb; wicked; vicious; apostle; hideous

IV. Give synonyms:

despise, nuisance, flatter, underfeed, appreciate

V. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences:

1. "I don't see the old breakwater" - said Maisie, under her breath.
2. You haven't a single thing to reproach yourself with.
3. You have no business here; you don't belong to this place.

4. The eyes showed that they didn't appreciate the compliment.
5. You seemed to make everything clear for a minute; but I don't practice what I preach.
6. "You forgot your lunch twice last week", said Dick at a venture.
7. Hasn't it dawned on you yet what you are to me.
8. I'll tell you a sure short-cut to everything you want. .
9. As Mrs Jennet used to say, you're a trial.
10. I dare not tell a fib.

VI. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. He flattered ... her cooking.
2. Mother is always reproaching her daughter ... being lazy.
3. What party do you belong...?
4. I bear no malice ... him.
5. It dawned ... Sam that the girl despised him.
6. I've never been more ... earnest than I'm now.
7. She made a lot of sacrifices ... her children.
8. The men were guilty ... conspiracy.
9. I'm ready to run the risk ... any circumstances and ... your own terms.
10. He was flattered ... the invitation ... the Smiths.

VII. Compose at least 5 sentences according to the model:

Maisie didn't consider the last question worth answering and Dick was forced to repeat it.

VIII. Translate from Russian into English:

1. "Инкомбанк" - кратчайший путь к вашему успеху.
2. Этот звук режет мне ухо.
3. Не зная точного адреса, он позвонил наугад и, к своему удивлению, попал в нужную квартиру.
4. Семейная жизнь превращалась в сущий ад. Постоянные взаимные упреки, злоба и ненависть неминуемо вели к разводу.
5. Я ценю вашу самоотверженность, но стоило ли из-за этого так рисковать?

IX. Make up a short story or a conversation with the following words:
to be worth doing; flatter; short-cut; I dare not tell a fib; It's as simple as the Rule of Three; you don't belong to this place; under any circumstances; hasn't it dawned on you.

X. Consult the English-English dictionary and write out all the expressions with the word "breath". Make up sentences / situations with them.

XI. Listen to the following passage in the audiobook, read aloud and translate the passage in writing: "And she understood me at once" up to the end of the chapter.

XII. Prepare a written comment on the following point:
Dick's words "I don't practice what I preach".

XIII. Prepare the answers to the following questions:

1. What did Maisie despise herself and reproach herself for?
2. Do Dick's and Maisie's ideas on the artist's work coincide?
3. Why did Dick insist on Maisie's coming with him? What did he mean by saying: "You don't belong to this place"?
4. Why did Maisie repeatedly ask him to be sensible? Did Dick's dreams move her?
5. Why was Maisie on the wrong side to success?
6. Why did Dick warn Maisie against overwork? What's the harm in that?
7. What was a sure short-cut to everything Maisie wanted?
8. Did Maisie understand Dick all right?

XIV. Give a written summary (10-12 sentences) of the talk between Dick and Maisie.

SECTION VIII

Chapter 8

I. Learn the following words from the text; write out the situations in which they are used in the text:

1. defiant (adj.) – *showing open disobedience; holding resistance*
defy (v)
defiance (n)
2. inspiré (v) – *to fill with creative power inspiration*
3. salvation (n) – *rescue, safety*
4. paradise (n) – *1. heaven 2. Eden*
5. accomplishment (n) – *skill in a social or domestic art*
6. hinder (n) – *to keep back by delaying progress*
7. reprehensible (adj.) – *deserving rebuke or blame*
reprehend (v)

II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions; use them in the sentences of your own:

1. at length
2. to call smb. names
3. to talk broken English
4. for sheer delight
5. to stretch one's legs
6. to train off
7. go-fever
8. (to be) in the best of tempers

III. Transcribe the following words; practice pronouncing them:

picturesque, financier; cuckoo; moccasins; saviour; guinea; orange-wreath; chisel; crooked cowls; wharf; disreputable; princess

IV. Give synonyms:

accomplishment, salvation, wicked, to hinder, defiant

V. Give antonyms:

quiet, belief, reverent, to lose, to be in earnest

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences:

1. Torpenhow was paging the last sheets of some manuscript.
2. No skylarking in my room.
3. "Confound you, have you been rummaging round among my caches, then", said Dick.
4. I withdraw the motion.

VII. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Ландшафт Северной Англии вдохновлял его на создание этой картины.
2. Он был в наилучшем расположении духа и рассказывал забавные истории.
3. Армия Спасения – международная благотворительная христианская организация.
4. Канарские острова – рай для влюбленных.
5. Что мешает тебе хорошо заниматься языком?
6. Девушка помогала мне смешивать краски и говорила на ломаном английском.
7. Не хотите ли немного размять ноги? Погода замечательная! – Почему бы нет?

VIII. Listen to the following passage in the audiobook, read aloud and translate the passage in writing: "Now there was one blank page ... the next day might bring".

IX. Prepare the written comment on the following point:

Dick's inspiration in his art.

X. Prepare the answer to the following questions:

What were Dick's friends' intentions when they started the conversation?
Were they a success? Why?

SECTION IX

Chapter 9

I. Learn the following words from the text; write out the situations in which they are used in the text:

1. neglect (v) – 1. to pay no attention or little attention to;
2. to fail to take proper care

syn. to ignore, to disregard

2. disgust (n) – a very strong feeling of dislike
disgusted (adj.) ,

3. scorn (n) – strong contempt
scorn (v)

4. challenge (n) – 1. a call to try one's skill or strength against another;
2. a difficult or demanding task

challenge (v)

challenging (adj.)

5. whim (n) – a sudden fancy, a sudden unreasoning desire or impulse
6. fret (over) (v) – to make or become unhappy, to worry, to vex
fretful (adj.)

7. notion (n) – an idea or concept

8. to see smb. off – to accompany a person to his point of departure for a journey

9. collapse (n) – a breakdown

collapse (v) – to lose strength or force suddenly

10. to faint – to lose consciousness temporarily
faint-hearted (adj.)

11. to give way – to break; fail to hold up

12. charity (n) – kindness in giving help to poor people
charitable (adj.)

out of charity

13. diligent (adj.) – hard-working, not lazy (of work)

14. delay (n) – the act of waiting or putting off to a later time
delay (v)

II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:

1. to command one's temper
2. waste of time
3. to drive the thing through
4. from head to heel
5. to his disgust
6. from want of food
7. to be in smb's confidence
8. to keep one's appointment
9. by turns
10. to feel oneself thoroughly at home
11. to take notice of smb.
12. to work one's hands to the bare bone
13. at a moment's notice
14. to talk sense

III. Transcribe the following words; practice pronouncing them:

gaspings cough; pier, effrontery, ragged, hearthing, meditative, dissolute, scarecrow

IV. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. She had gone off at score, filled with some absurd notion for a "fancy head".
2. Dick could only look unutterable reproach.
3. Now the weekly strain's off my shoulders.
4. The overstrained nerves in the frail body gave way.
5. But surely you're taking her out of charity - to please me.
6. Then he sat down to pour out his heart to Maisie in a four sheet letter of counsel and encouragement...
7. I'm only Miss Wrong, I know, but I'd work my hands to the bare bone for you.

V. Give synonyms:

neglect, disgust, scorn, diligent, delay, notion

VI. Give antonyms:

to command one's temper, to his disgust, to feel oneself at home, to take notice of smb., to see smb. off

VII. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences:

1. What's the good of suggesting anything? - he said pointedly.
2. Dick spoke between his teeth.
3. Dick went down to Dover and wasted a day there fretting over a wonderful possibility.
4. The girl was fainting from want of food.
5. I'll give you three quid a week just for sitting still and being drawn. And there's a quid on account.
6. And I don't think I've been much in your confidence for sometime.
7. I'm liable to be ordered off anywhere at a minute's notice if a war breaks out.
8. Now you talk sense.

VIII. Give possible beginnings using your active vocabulary:

1. ... and that was her whim.
2. ...so he felt himself thoroughly at home.
3. ...as an excuse for delay.
4. ...it's a waste of time.
5. ...that's why she couldn't keep her appointment.
6. ...taking no notice of the children.
7. ...because you are doing it out of charity. /

IX. Write down the corresponding nouns:

to neglect –	to delay –	to cease –
to fret –	to conceive –	to flatter –

X. Fill in the blanks with your active vocabulary:

1. ... begins at home (proverb).
2. ... anything and you ... it. (proverb)
3. ... is the mother of success, (proverb)
4. When the weather is wet we must not ...
5. Talking to him is; he is a ... man and can hardly manage this ... task.

XI. Make up short stories with the following words:

1. to see smb. off, faint, delay, disgust, waist of time, to command one's temper, at a moment's notice.
2. challenging, to give way, diligent, to be in smb's confidence, to feel oneself thoroughly at home, to talk sense.

XII. Prepare a written comment on the following points:

1. The girl's departure.
2. Bessie's appearance, clothes, behaviour when Dick first saw her.
3. Bessie's keeping appointments to Torpenhow and Dick's house, her feelings and manner.

XIII. Prepare the answers to the following questions:

1. Why did Maisie neglect Dick's suggestions about line-work?
2. What made Dick feel disgusted with "his queen who could do no wrong"?
3. Where and why did Maisie decide to go?
4. What "proposition" was Dick setting in the Park after he left Maisie?
5. How did it happen that Bessie became a frequent visitor to their house?
6. Why did Dick ask Bessie to sit for him? Was she an obedient sitter?
7. What advice did Dick give to Torp and why?

SECTION X

Chapters 10-11

✓ I. Learn the following words from the text; write out the situations in which they are used in the text:

1. scrappy (adj.) – *made up of bits or scraps; not-well-arranged or planned*
2. indigestion (n) – *difficulty in digesting food*
3. affable (adj.) – *pleasant or easy to talk to, polite, friendly*
4. quaint (adj.) – *attractive and pleasing because of its unfamiliar, odd or old-fashioned appearance, manner*
5. distract (v) – *to draw away the mind or attention from smth.*
distract (n)
6. temptation (n) – *that which tempts or attracts to tempt (v)*

7. culprit (n) – *a person who has done wrong; one who is accused of a crime or offence*
8. vengeance (n) – *revenge; the return of injury for injury*
9. babble (v) – *talk in a way that is difficult to understand; make sounds like a baby*
10. confide (v) – *to tell secrets; to tell things as a secret*
11. to stumble (over) (v) – *1. move or walk unsteadily;
2. speak in a hesitating way with pauses*
12. intolerable (adj.) – *that cannot be endured or suffered*

II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions; use them in the sentences of your own:

1. at the pit of his stomach
2. Catherine wheel
3. to pace up and down
4. to go blind
5. to go off one's head
6. to regain control over oneself
7. to avoid mental worry
8. to throw oneself into work
9. to drink like a fish
10. it's the other way about
11. to keep sober
12. to lay siege to
13. to come to senses
14. he is on the verge of jumps
15. to the core

III. Transcribe the following words; practice pronouncing them:

gauze, forehead, sword-cut, liqueur, pique, riotously, volcano, plague, viciously, turpentine, privateer

IV. Give synonyms:

hatred, to succeed, in silence, arrogance, to be screwed

V. Give antonyms:

affable, to distract, to drink like a fish, to confide, intolerable

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences:

1. Maisie's letters were scrappy.
2. Dick waited till he could regain some control over himself.
3. He was driven forward by the desire to get to work at once and accomplish something.
4. He is English to the core.
5. Bessie didn't say that she had again laid siege to Torpenhow.
6. He dropped asleep in the long chair, his face white and haggard.

VII. Give possible beginnings, using your active vocabulary:

1. ... his manners were rather quaint.
2. ... that one day he'd go blind.
3. ... threw himself into work.
4. ... it's the other way about.

VIII. Complete the sentences, using your active vocabulary:

1. Don't distract my attention ...
2. He was to avoid mental worry ...
3. The culprit gained some sort of control over himself and ...
4. Intolerable waiting made him nervous and he couldn't ...

IX. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Браун оказался приятным молодым человеком лет 25.
2. В бреду раненый постоянно звал свою возлюбленную.
3. Вид кошелька, который лежал на столе, вызывал у бедного ребенка сильное искушение взять его.
4. Какое удовольствие слушать детский лепет, когда ребенок учится разговаривать.
5. Учитель требует от учеников отвечать урок без записок.

X. These statements are not true. Correct them:

1. Dick and Bessie eventually made friends and went on well with each other.
2. Dick went to see the doctor because he had indigestion.
3. The doctor said there was nothing to worry about.
4. Dick didn't keep in touch with Maisie at all.
5. Bessie took great pleasure to sit for Dick.
6. Dick wrote a letter to Torpenhow requesting him to return as soon as possible.
7. Dick took to drinking like a fish just for fun.

8. Dick hasn't accomplished *Melancholia* because he went blind.
9. Dick was grateful to Torpenhow who took him out into the street.

XI. Write letters in the name of the following characters (choose any you like). Mind the layout of letter-writing:

1. Maisie to Dick (remember, her letters were scrappy).
2. Torpenhow to Dick (His letters were brief and full of mystery).
3. Dick to Maisie (His letter was full of the tenderest regard for her health).

XII. Prepare a written comment on the following points:

1. Bessie's behaviour in Torp's absence.
2. Dick's visit to a doctor. The verdict.
3. Torpenhow's return.
4. The notion of *Melancholia*. Describe the picture.
5. Dick's going blind.
6. The weight of intolerable darkness.
7. Torp's taking Dick out into the street.

SECTION XI

Chapter 12

I. Learn the following words from the text; write out the situations in which they are used in the text:

1. burden (n) – 1) *load* 2) *fig something difficult to heart*
to be a burden on smb.
2. to put together
taken together
joint together
3. to get on (with) – *work or live in a sociable way*
4. chuckle (n) – *low, quiet laugh with closed mouth (indicating satisfaction or amusement)*
to chuckle
5. resume (v) – *to go on after stopping for a time*
6. profane (adj.) – *having or showing contempt for God and sacred things*

II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions, use them in sentences / situations of your own:

- 1. to retire in a black fury
- 2. to wear one's nerves thin
- 3. out of pity
- 4. to sit on one's (smb's) nerves – to get on smb's nerves
- 5. sullen rebellion
- 6. a skeleton at the feast

✓ **III. Transcribe the following words, practice pronouncing them:**
associates, reverently, precise squadron, drearily, rustle, contingent, garrison.

✓ **IV. Translate into Russian:**

1. I was bound to crop up sooner or later.
2. You can't pull out of your slide for his sake.
3. The constant attendance on Dick had worn his nerves thin.
4. When a man was knocked out of the race the others trampled on him.
5. There's grit in Dick.

V. Write down the corresponding nouns:

profane, resume, chuckle, confide, tolerable

VI. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Конференция возобновляет работу в следующий понедельник.
2. Для своих родителей он всегда был обузой.
3. Девушка мрачно сидела в углу, её поза, выражение лица свидетельствовали о молчаливом протесте.
4. Он усмехался про себя, вычитывая забавные эпизоды в книге.
5. В последнее время их отношения стали настолько натянутыми, что неминуемо возникал вопрос о разводе.

VII. Prepare a written comment on the following points:

1. Dick's behaviour after he returned from the walk.
2. Possibilities of Dick's future as seen by his friends.
3. Torpenhow's departure.
4. Dick's feelings when he joined in his friends' party.
5. The epigraph to the chapter.

SECTION XII

Chapter 13

I. Learn the following words from the text; write out the situations in which they are used in the text:

1. futile (adj.) – *without result or effect; useless, fruitless*
2. wink (n) – *an instant, the time required for a wink*
to sleep a wink
to give a wink
3. sunstroke (n) – *heartstroke caused by prolonged exposure to intensely hot sunlight*
4. elope (v) – *to run away with.*
5. disgrace (n) – *loss of respect, favour, reputation*
in disgrace
6. to grope (v) – *to feel or search about as one does in the dark*
7. tumult (n) – *1. uproar disturbance;*
2. confused or excited state of mind
8. consume (v) – *to use up, waste*

II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions; use them in sentences of your own:

1. to be hard to please
2. to wear smb. down
3. unutterable secrets
4. to weigh the evidence
5. in sympathy with
6. to take smth. for granted
7. I'm down and done for
8. to take refuge
9. checkered experience

III. Transcribe the following words; practice pronouncing them:
sable, shawl, sable, endeavour, colonel, charivari, diphtheria

IV. Explain or paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences:

1. The heat of the past few weeks had worn her down.
2. I'm down and done for. Let me alone.

3. You shouldn't go off your head if you want to keep secrets, Dickie.
4. Mr. Beeton, the housekeeper declared that never before in his checkered experience had he seen such a fancy lot of gentleman.
5. "Come out and frolie, Dickie," said the Nilghai - "I should like to, but I can't. I'm not feeling frolicsome."

V. Write down as many idioms with the verbs "to wear", "to take" as you can. Start with your active vocabulary. Write down 5 sentences each to illustrate their meanings.

VI. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Накануне Рождества Джесси сбежала со своим возлюбленным, тем самым навлекла позор на всю семью.
2. Когда Смиты вошли в зрительный зал, свет уже погас, и они на ощупь пробирались к своим местам.
3. Горе и радости в этой жизни он принимал как должное.
4. В коридоре была сильная суматоха.
5. Все его усилия добиться славы и признания оказались тщетными.

VII. Some of these statements are not true. Correct them:

1. Maisie agreed to go with Torpenhow because she loved Dick.
2. Maisie was ready to make any sacrifices for Dick.
3. Dick didn't say a word to Torpenhow about Maisie's refuge.

VIII. Listen to the following passage in the audiobook, read aloud and translate the passage in writing: "He was conscious that Maisie ... You don't know how I hate myself..."

IX. Prepare a written comment on the following points:

1. Maisie's troubled thoughts.
2. Torpenhow's arrival.
3. Maisie's visit to Dick.
4. Dick's feelings and attitude towards the tumult.
5. A talk between Torpenhow and Dick.

X. Prepare the answers to the following questions:

1. What made Maisie exceedingly angry?
2. How did Maisie take the news of Dick's blindness?
3. What do you think of Maisie's behaviour? How would you feel and act in the same situation?

SECTION XIII

Chapter 14

I. Learn the following words from the text; write out the situations in which they are used in the text:

1. to haggle (over) – *to argue about the price or terms when setting a bargain*
2. infirmity (n) – *particular physical weakness, esp. from old age or illness*
3. to assert oneself – *to take effective action, to use one's authority*
4. suicide (n) – *the intentional killing of oneself*
to commit suicide
5. ludicrous (adj.) – *absurd, ridiculous, laughable*
6. insult (n) – *an offensive or contemptuous remark or action*
to insult (v) – *to speak or act in a way that hurts the feelings or pride of a person and rouses his/ her anger*
7. chase (v) – *to go quickly after in order to capture or overtake or drive away*
8. tantalise (v) – *to tease or torment by the sight of smth. that is desired but kept out of reach*
9. repent (v) – *to feel regret about*
repentance (n)
repentant (adj.)
10. forfeit (n) – *smth. that has to be paid or given up as a penalty*

II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions; use them in sentences of your own:

1. blank despair
2. time to spare
3. to take smb out
4. to hold peace
5. to be hard on smb
6. to be downhearted
7. in his heart of hearts
8. a man in his prime

9. to take the trouble to do smth
10. to play a joke on smb
11. a fit of frenzy
12. out-and-out swindler
13. for a song

III. Transcribe the following words; practice pronouncing them:

rigorously, acrid, wrath, riotous, omnibus, authority, ambassador, superiority, foe, prelude, pilaster

IV. Give synonyms:

dread, infirmity, to insult, to tantalize, ludicrous, to chase

V. Translate into Russian:

1. Dick had just waked to another morning of blank despair and his temper was of the shortest.
2. It's hard on you, sir. I do think it's hard on you. Ain't you going to do anything, sir?
3. Mr. Beeton dissolved himself like a mist and returned to his gas plugs without a word of apology.
4. He turned and cannoned into a man on the sidewalk recoiling with an oath.
5. Then they've been cheating you ever since, that's all. I know their nice little ways.
6. You may be as blind as a barn door, Mr. Helder, but it doesn't excuse you looking like a sweep.
7. Mr. Beeton has been priggling little things out of the rooms here and there.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences:

1. Mr. Beeton would bring the meal when he had time to spare.
2. Being shaved in a barber's shop meant exposure of his infirmity.
3. Dick stood aside holding his peace till Mr. Beeton was willing to go on again.
4. "He's best left to himself – gentlemen always are when they're downhearted" – said Mr. Beeton.
5. Dick knew in his heart of hearts that only a sense of humour ... had kept him alive.
6. I'll play forfeit. Look after the packing and leave me alone.

VI. Fill in the blanks with your active vocabulary:

1. My elder sister is thoroughly good at The other day she went marketing and bought a dozen of pretty
2. Even if he ... her, Bessie thought he wouldn't follow her far.
3. Could you ... to leave message for Mr. X.?
4. To call a brave man a coward is
5. Charles Austin, a film producer, was the man

VII. Listen to the following passage in the audiobook, read aloud and translate the passage in writing: "It is hard to live alone ... set before him".

VIII. Prepare a written comment on the following points:

1. Dick's existence after Torpenhow's departure.
2. Meeting with Bessie. Bessie's attitude towards Dick

IX. Prepare the answers to the following questions:

1. Why did Mr. Beeton send his son to read for Dick? What thoughts did Alf's reading rouse in Dick?
2. Who did Dick receive a letter from?
3. What impression did Dick produce on Bessie?
4. Why did Dick wish Bessie would come again?
5. How did Dick know the truth about *Melancolia*?
6. Where and why did Dick decide to go?

SECTION XIV

Chapter 15

I. Learn the following words from the text; write out the situations in which they are used in the text:

1. sea-sick (adj.)
2. assent (n) – *consent*
in assent
assent (v) – *to consent, to express agreement*
3. discreet (adj.) – *showing caution and good judgment, not giving away secrets*

4. bribe (n) – *something offered in order to influence a person to act in favour of the giver*
bribery
5. broke (adj.) – *bankrupt*
6. amicable (adj.) – *friendly*
7. rear (n) – *the back part of something at/in the rear*
to bring up the rear
8. vagabond (n) – *a wanderer, a vagrant*
9. deposit (n) – *a sum of money paid into a bank; a sum paid as a guarantee or a first installment*
on deposit
10. lamentation (n) – *a passionate expression of grief*
lament (n,v)
lamentable

✓ **II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions, use them in sentences of your own:**

1. to enjoy oneself to the utmost
2. to be at liberty
3. for Dick's benefit
4. non-combatant
5. to have the honour of smb's acquaintance
6. at the top of one's voice

✓ **III. Transcribe the following words; practice pronouncing them:**

Cypriote, appropriately, locomotives, indiscriminate, lieutenant, sheik, rearguard

✓ **IV. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences:**

1. These things fell as they were foretold, and Dick enjoyed himself to the utmost.
2. Madame, I want a long talk with you when you're at liberty.
3. It's only I, and I am of discreet age, eh.
4. I'm about as thoroughly and completely broke as a man need be.
5. In the half dose, it seemed that he was learning a punishment hymn at Mrs Jennet's.

6. Very few men who had the honour of her acquaintance cared to disregard Madame's advice.
7. Bess found Dick in his cabin in the wild turmoil of a ship full of leavetakers and weeping relatives.

V. Fill in the blanks with your active vocabulary:

1. She is I'm sure, she'll make a good private secretary.
2. After a hearty dinner, his mood was far more
3. I'll lead the way whereas my companion will
4. Seeing his mother's grave his heart filled with
5. When the Great Depression was over, he was completely
6. Dick preferred the fate of a ... to a miserable life of the blind man.
7. I think your idea to offer him ... is hardly worth while. He is impregnable.

- ✓ **VI. Listen to the following passage in the audiobook, read aloud and translate the passage in writing:** "The engine was blowing ... so tantalizingly fair".

VII. Prepare a written comment on the following points:

1. Dick's meeting with Madame Binat.
2. Dick's trip to Suakin.

VIII. Prepare the answers to the following questions:

1. Why did Dick enjoy himself to the utmost?
2. What can you say about Dick's voyage to Port Said?
3. What is your favourite episode in the book?

FINAL DISCUSSION

I. What character of the novel do you find the most interesting?
Prepare a detailed character sketch of him/her.

II. What do you think about the ending of the novel? Can you suggest a 'positive end' for the same story?

III. Study the following critical reviews on the book you have just read. What is the essence of each author's opinion? Do you agree or disagree with the ideas expressed? Write your own critical review for a blog.

The Light that Failed by Rudyard Kipling

by Catherine Pope on February 1, 2011

I must confess to never having been a big fan of Kipling – tales of empire and derring-do aren't quite my cup of tea. However, his first novel, **The Light that Failed** (1891), has proved to be a revelation, and quite unlike any of Kipling's subsequent work.

The novel is partly autobiographical and tells the story of war artist Dick Helder, his doomed relationship with childhood sweetheart Maisie, and his descent into blindness. Through Dick, Kipling considers the relationship between art and life, espousing his belief that the artist has a duty to paint only what he knows to be true. In this respect, the author offers a counterpoint to the conspicuous aestheticism of Oscar Wilde's contemporaneous **The Picture of Dorian Gray**. Dick's trouble begins when he refuses to accept reality, pursuing instead a romantic ideal.

Reality is vividly portrayed by Kipling, from the battlefields of Sudan and fleshpits of Port Said, through to the drab streets of London. These near-Naturalistic depictions led to comparisons with Zola, and unfavourable reviews from critics who were revolted by Kipling's sometimes gruesome detail. Others recognised the novel's extraordinary power, *Murray's Magazine* commenting: "Mr Kipling's novel is a very remarkable *tour de force*. His genius makes him write at fever-heat, and we long for some passages of repose in his rapid, breathless narrative. The genius, however, is incontestable."

The Light that Failed is dominated by Dick's hopeless longing for fellow artist Maisie and his refusal to relinquish her, even though she is in a lesbian relationship with a woman only ever referred to dismissively as the "red-haired

girl". This plot strand is based on Kipling's own doomed love for Florence Garrard, who repeatedly rejected him and lived with another female artist. Kipling exacts his revenge on this love rival in a spiteful episode towards the end of the novel, and his disappointment permeates the narrative, manifesting itself in an undertow of misogyny. As such, **The Light that Failed** could be seen as an anti-New Woman novel, criticising as it does the new breed of independent career-minded women who eschew the restrictions of marriage.

Blindness is a common metaphor for impotence, and the loss of his eyesight reflects the emasculation felt by Dick when confronted with the consequences of the emancipated woman. He is determined to finish his masterpiece 'Melancholia' before he goes completely blind, inspired by Dürer's famous engraving, Melencolia I. Dick's painting shows a woman laughing in the face of life's difficulties, embodying his pursuit of stoic dignity against all odds. This is contrasted with frequent references to James Thomson's poem, *The City of Dreadful Night* (1874), in which depression and pessimism triumph. Although often bleak, the narrative is regularly leavened by Kipling's wit and eye for comic detail.

Much of the criticism levelled at **The Light that Failed** was due to its unhappy ending. Mindful of readers' expectations, *Lippincott's Magazine*, who originally serialised the novel, demanded from Kipling an alternative 'happy' ending. Although undeniably more optimistic, it is inferior to the original, and Kipling makes clear in a short preface to the novel that he favoured the gloomy and more powerful conclusion. In his introduction, Paul Fox places the novel within the context of fin-de-siècle literature, and considers its key themes of masculinity, aestheticism, and the relationship between art and life.

The Light that Failed is an enthralling and thought-provoking novel, and shows a very different Kipling from the one so famous for his Anglo-Indian stories.

[<http://blog.catherinepope.co.uk/2011/02/the-light-that-failed-by-rudyard-kipling/>]

Book Reviews in Ben Newman's blog: *The Light that Failed*

by Ben Newman

Rudyard Kipling is remembered today mostly as a children's author, something I have to remind myself of every now and then, because I didn't read much of his stuff until adulthood. Kipling's poetry and adult fiction are both worth serious examination; *The Light That Failed* is probably the most important of his

adult novels, in which he apparently makes the clearest statements of his beliefs about art and the purpose of life.

It's a pretty bleak picture he paints, cloaked in finery and delight but at the core full of stoic acceptance of misery, hardship and death. While there is a good deal of this that Kipling probably believed, even a casual examination of his own life suggests that this book is more of a bare-bones explication of the fundamental issues than a fully fleshed out portrait of how an artist ought to live.

Kipling was a child of British India, but was sent off to England to be raised "properly" by foster parents who were by his own account petty monsters. This experience, which was the centerpiece of the short story "Baa Baa, Black Sheep," left permanent scars on his soul, and a deep resentment of his parents for so casually casting him out to the chance care of unproven relations. It's plausible that a good deal of Kipling's artistic power, his ability to "think himself into another man's skin" came from his sense of complete alienation from his own culture, brought about in part by his sense of being abandoned by his own parents and left to fend for himself in world where the rules were as irrational as they were petty.

It's particularly telling in light of this that *The Light That Failed* is dedicated to his mother. How is someone with an artist's soul to live in a world where, despite all protestations to the contrary, not even the love of a mother -- much less that of any other woman -- can be relied upon?

Dick Helder is an orphan, a young savage who is not civilized by the beatings he gets from Mrs. Jennet, his foster-mother, nor by the contempt he receives from his school-fellows for his cheap and shoddy clothing. Coming out of his childhood, he goes off to wander the world, learns to paint, and finds he can see things that others can't, and capture them on canvas. His childhood companion, Massie, who is aptly described as "an atom" -- indivisible and impenetrable -- also learns to draw, but with considerably less success than Dick as she fails to give her whole life and soul to the work.

Dick's career is given its first great boost by a chance meeting with Torpenhow, a Special Correspondent for a news syndicate sent to the Sudan to cover the ultimately unsuccessful expedition to relieve Gordon. Torpenhow sees Dick's talents and immediately signs him up to supply drawings for his syndicate at a pittance. In this world of manly men, it's assumed that the strong will struggle forward on the thinnest of chances, and the weak will be swept away. Dick and Torpenhow become close friends in the course of the campaign, but in the midst of a battle Dick is wounded on

the head and has a moment's flash-back to the world of his childhood and Massie, whom he fell in love with shortly before they last parted

The bulk of the story is taken up by the life Dick and Torpenhow share in London, living pleasantly in each other's company, arguing about the value of their work, and helping each other fail romantically. Women are implicitly a great threat to their work, to their whole way of being, and yet they provide something that can't be done without, either. Dick describes his greatest work to date as being a mural he painted in the hold of a ship while involved in a tryst with the captain's mistress, Passion and sex feed the work, but love -- true love rooted in friendship and mutual respect -- challenge it.

Kipling saw a good deal of horror in his life, both as a reporter in India and later as a war correspondent and finally as a parent whose child was killed in the first world war and whose body was never found. His response to these horrors drove a good deal of his mature art, as it drives Dick Heldar's. For Dick, his work is his justification for living, and he wants to succeed based on some absolute standard of work, not in terms of material rewards; he holds the willful pursuit of social or material success as inimical to artistic success, though he doesn't shun good fortune when it comes his way. His advice to Massie is:

*All we can do is to learn how to do our work, to be
the masters of our materials, instead of servants,
and never to be afraid of anything.*

The cost of the ability to do good work is everything you have, and nothing more: "[Success] isn't got by sacrificing other people... you must sacrifice yourself."

This is Kipling's creed, and it's a harsh and unrewarding one indeed. The telling lines in his poem "If" say: "If you can meet with triumph and disaster/And treat those two impostors just the same." The work, Dick says, comes from outside of him -- all he can do is prepare himself to receive it. And I admit that the creation of art does sometimes feel this way. But the consequence of believing this literally is that it is no credit on the artist when the art is great, and no shame when it is poor (so long as he has prepared well.) This is a terrible belief -- triumph and disaster are *not* the same. Triumph is good. Disaster is bad. And while it's true that we don't want to let disaster overwhelm us, part of that means that we should not let the risk of pain numb us to the possibility of joy; deep, fundamental, pervasive joy.

In the end, Kipling seems to suggest that this is indeed the case: Dick's last painting of Melancholia is "the likeness of of a woman who had known all the sorrow in the world and was laughing at it." But Dick himself fails to find this laughter in the face of his own failing sight, which can be read as a metaphor for the loss of artistic vision. He can't stay young forever, he can't continue to open himself to the beauty and horror of the world and at the same time live a quiet domestic life with Massie. He cannot have both Love and Sight, and in the end has neither.

This is a bleak and bitter book, for all that some of the playful back and forth between Dick and his masculine friends is full of humor, and Dick's descriptions of the world through his artist's eyes show Kipling the poet at his lyrical best. Dick's life is almost completely untempered by tenderness, despite the kindness of Torpenhow's final attempts to help him. Kipling's apparent answer to the question of how an artist is to live is: Live for your work alone, and don't give a tithe to what others want of you, especially women. But it's clear he recognizes the impossibility of maintaining this stance for long.

[<http://longtimetraveller.wordpress.com/2010/10/05/book-review-the-light-that-failed-by-rudyard-kipling/>]

IV. Write an academic essay on one of the following topics:

1. The philosophy of friendship in the novel "The Light that Failed" by R.Kipling.
2. The relationship between art and life as seen by R.Kipling.
3. The hardships of war as portrayed by R.Kipling.
4. The problem of emancipation as seen by R.Kipling.
5. Biographical motives in the novel "The Light that Failed" by R.Kipling.

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