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Handbook for intensive reading

5120100 – Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish

III bosqich talabalari uchun

O'qish modulidan mustaqil ta'lim uchun

O'QUV-USLUBIY QO'LLANMA

M.Saparova. “O’qish” moduli bo’yicha mustaqil ishlash uchun o’quv-uslubiy qo’llanma. Buxoro-2018.

Mazkur o’quv-uslubiy qo’llanma “O’qish” moduli bo’yicha mustaqil ishlash uchun oliy ta’limning **5120100** – Filologiya va tillarni o’qitish ta’lim yo’nalishi III bosqich bakalavriat talabalari uchun mo’ljallangan bo’lib, u “O’qish va yozish amaliyoti” fanidan O’zbekiston Respublikasi OO’MTVning 2016 yil 26-sonli buyrug’i bilan tasdiqlangan namunaviy dastur asosida tuzilgan.

O’quv-uslubiy qo’llanmada talabalarning mustaqil ravishda o’qish ko’nikmalarini shakllantirish hamda kommunikativ mashqlar asosida bu ko’nikmalarni rivojlantirish maqsadida turli xorijiy adabiyotlarning matnlaridan parchalar berilgan, shuningdek, matnlar asosida matnni o’qishdan oldin (pre-), matnni o’qish jarayonida (while), matn o’qib bo’lingandan so’ng (post) bajariladigan mashqlar o’z ifodasini topgan.

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Ushbu “Handbook for intensive reading” o’quv-uslubiy qo’llanma BuxDU Ingliz tili va adabiyoti kafedrasining “27” mart 8-yig’ilishida muhokama qilingan, Filologiya fakulteti kengashining “31” mart 8-yig’ilishi qarori bilan nashrga tavsiya qilingan.

KIRISH

Mamlakatimizda “Chet tillarni o’rganish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to’g’risida”gi PQ 1875-sonli qarorning qabul qilinishi hozirgi kunda ta’lim tizimining barcha bosqichlarida talabalarga chet tillarini uzluksiz o’rganishni tashkil qilish, zamonaviy o’quv-uslubiy materiallar bilan ta’minlashni yanada takomillashtirish, shuningdek, zamonaviy pedagogik va axborot-kommunikasiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanib chet tillarni o’rganish, o’rganilgan bilim, ko’nikmalarni mustaqil ravishda amalda qo’llashga o’rgatish chet tili o’qituvchisi zimmasidagi eng katta mas’uliyat hisoblanadi.

Mazkur “O’qish” moduli bo’yicha mustaqil ishlash uchun tayyorlangan o’quv-uslubiy qo’llanma oliy ta’limning filologiya va tillarni o’qitish ta’lim yo’nalishi III bosqich bakalavriat talabalari uchun mo’ljalangan bo’lib, u “O’qish va yozish amaliyoti” fanidan O’zbekiston Respublikasi OO’MTVning 2016 yil 26-sonli buyrug’i bilan tasdiqlangan namunaviy dastur asosida tayyorlangan.

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From the author

I would like to express my gratitude to the students of the group 6-3 ing 15, 6-4 ing 15, Philology Faculty, especially, Ibragimova Madina, Amrullayeva Feruza, Sevinchova Nilufar and others for their assistance to find information and their part in printing. A big gratitude is sent to G.I.Hamroyeva, a teacher of Philology faculty, BSU, for her support and ideas to encourage.

Contents:

1. We are friends “Great Expectations” by Ch. Dickens.....	6
2. Pip’s regret for his deed “Great Expectations” by Ch. Dickens.....	11
3. “Emma” by Jane Austen	15
4. “Vanity Fair” by William Makepeace Thackeray.....	18
5. “Wuthering Heights” by Emily Bronte(Chapter I).....	24
6. “Wuthering Heights” by Emily Bronte(Chapter III).....	29
7. “Wuthering Heights” by Emily Bronte(Chapter V).....	33
8. “The woman in white” by Willkie Collins.....	37
9. “Dombey and Son” by Charles Dickens.....	40
10.“Pride and prejudice” by Charlotte Bronte.....	42
Answer Key	46
Bibliography	52

WE ARE FRIENDS
“Great Expectations” by Charles Dickens

Pre-Reading Questions:

1. From the title, what are your thoughts about what you are about to read?
2. What is friendship?
3. Do you think friends are vital? Why/why not?
4. Do children and adults make friends in the same way?
5. Do you have any childhood friendships that are still strong today?

Reading Passage

WE ARE FRIENDS

For eleven years, I had not seen Joe nor Biddy with my bodily eyes-though they had both been often before my fancy in the East-when, upon an evening in December, an hour or two after dark, I laid my hand softly on the latch of the old kitchen door. I touched it so softly that I was not heard, and looked in unseen. There, smoking his pipe in the old place by the kitchen firelight, as hale and as strong as ever though a little grey, sat Joe; and there, fenced into the corner with Joe's leg, and sitting on my own little stool looking at the fire, was - I again! 'We give' him the name of Pip for your sake, dear old chap,' said Joe, delighted when I took another stool by the child's side (but I did not rumple his hair), 'and we hoped he might grow a little bit like you, and we think he do.' I thought so too, and I took him out for a walk next morning, and we talked immensely, understanding one another to perfection. And I took him down to the churchyard, and set him on a certain tombstone there, and he showed me from that elevation which stone was sacred to the memory of Philip Pirrip, late of this Parish, and Also Georgiana, Wife of the Above. 'Biddy,' said I, when I talked with her after dinner, as her little girl lay sleeping in her lap, 'you must give Pip to me, one of these days; or lend him, at all events.' 'No, no,' said Biddy, gently. 'You must marry.' 'So Herbert and Clara say, but I don't think I shall, Biddy. I have so settled down in their home, that it's not at all likely. I am already quite an old bachelor.' Biddy looked down at her child, and put its little hand to her lips, and then put the good matronly hand with which she had touched it, into mine. There was something in the action and in the light pressure of Biddy's wedding-ring, that had a very pretty eloquence in it. 'Dear Pip,' said Biddy, 'you are sure you don't fret for her?' 'O no - I think not, Biddy.' 'Tell me as an old, old friend. Have you quite forgotten her?' 'My dear Biddy, I have forgotten nothing in my life that ever had a foremost place there, and little that ever had any place there. But that poor dream, as I once used to call it, has all gone by, Biddy, all

gone by!’ Nevertheless, I knew while I said those words, that I secretly intended to revisit the site of the old house that evening, alone, for her sake. Yes even so. For Estella’s sake. I had heard of her as leading a most unhappy life, and as being separated from her husband, who had used her with great cruelty, and who had become quite renowned as a compound of pride, avarice, brutality, and meanness. And I had heard of the death of her husband, from an accident consequent on his ill-treatment of a horse. This release had befallen her some two years before; for anything I knew, she was married again. The early dinner-hour at Joe’s, left me abundance of time, without hurrying my talk with Bidly, to walk over to the old spot before dark. But, what with loitering on the way, to look at old objects and to think of old times, the day had quite declined when I came to the place. There was no house now, no brewery, no building whatever left, but the wall of the old garden. The cleared space had been enclosed with a rough fence, and, looking over it, I saw that some of the old ivy had struck root anew, and was growing green on low quiet mounds of ruin. A gate in the fence standing ajar, I pushed it open, and went in. A cold silvery mist had veiled the afternoon, and the moon was not yet up to scatter it. But, the stars were shining beyond the mist, and the moon was coming, and the evening was not dark. I could trace out where every part of the old house had been, and where the brewery had been, and where the gate, and where the casks. I had done so, and was looking along the desolate garden walk, when I beheld a solitary figure in it. The figure showed itself aware of me, as I advanced. It had been moving towards me, but it stood still. As I drew nearer, I saw it to be the figure of a woman. As I drew nearer yet, it was about to turn away, when it stopped, and let me come up with it. Then, it faltered as if much surprised, and uttered my name, and I cried out: ‘Estella!’ ‘I am greatly changed. I wonder you know me.’ The freshness of her beauty was indeed gone, but its indescribable majesty and its indescribable charm remained. Those attractions in it, I had seen before; what I had never seen before, was the saddened softened light of the once proud eyes; what I had never felt before, was the friendly touch of the once insensible hand. We sat down on a bench that was near, and I said, ‘After so many years, it is strange that we should thus meet again, Estella, here where our first meeting was! Do you often come back?’ ‘I have never been here since.’ ‘Nor I.’ the moon began to rise, and I thought of the placid look at the white ceiling, which had passed away. The moon began to rise, and I thought of the pressure on my hand when I had spoken the last words he had heard on earth. Estella was the next to break the silence that ensued between us. ‘I have very often hoped and intended to come back, but have been prevented by many circumstances. Poor, poor old place!’ The silvery mist was touched with the first rays of the moonlight, and the same rays touched the tears that dropped from her eyes. Not knowing that I saw them, and setting her to get the better of them, she said quietly:

'Were you wondering, as you walked along, how it came to be left in this condition?' 'Yes, Estella.' 'The ground belongs to me. It is the only possession I have not relinquished. Everything else has gone from me, little by little, but I have kept this. It was the subject of the only determined resistance I made in all the wretched years.' 'Is it to be built on?' 'At last it is. I came here to take leave of it before its change. And you,' she said, in a voice of touching interest to a wanderer, 'you live abroad still?' 'Still.' 'And do well, I am sure?' 'I work pretty hard for a sufficient living, and therefore - Yes, I do well.' 'I have often thought of you,' said Estella. 'Have you?' 'Of late, very often. There was a long hard time when I kept far from me, the remembrance, of what I had thrown away when I was quite ignorant of its worth. But, since my duty has not been my heart.' 'You have always held your place in my heart,' I answered. And we were silent again, until she spoke. 'I little thought,' said Estella, 'that I should take leave of you in taking leave of this spot. I am very glad to do so.' 'Glad to part again, Estella? To me, parting is a painful thing. To me, the remembrance of our last parting has been ever mournful and painful.' 'But you said to me,' returned Estella, very earnestly, 'God bless you, God forgive you!' And if you could say that to me then, you will not hesitate to say that to me now - now, when suffering has been stronger than all other teaching, and has taught me to understand what your heart used to be. I have been bent and broken, but - I hope - into a better shape. Be as considerate and good to me as you were, and tell me we are friends.' 'We are friends,' said I, rising and bending over her, as she rose from the bench. 'And will continue friends apart,' said Estella. I took her hand in mine, and we went out of the ruined place; and, as the morning mists had risen long ago when I first left the forge, so, the evening mists were rising now, and in all the broad expanse of tranquil light they showed to me, I saw no shadow of another parting from her.

Vocabulary Study

1. Match the words with their definitions:

- 1) Take down
- 2) Look down on
- 3) Go by
- 4) Walk over
- 5) Look over
- 6) Turn away
- 7) Come up with
- 8) Pass away
- 9) Break the silence
- 10) Threw away

- a) To pass or go past without interaction
- b) To die; to waste
- c) To move on the feet
- d) To remove something from a hanging position
- e) To start talking in a conversation after a period where nobody speaks
- f) To regard or treat as inferior
- g) To give a brief visual inspection
- h) To rotate the body or head so as not to face someone or something
- i) To discard; to toss out
- j) To create or think of

2. *Replace words in bold print in each the following sentences with the phrases above*

- 1. The environmental problem is one of the most difficult issues to deal with. However, scientists **have created** a number of solutions to this trend.
- 2. It was such a monotonous party. Then, Out of the blue, a boy **started talking** about diverse topics.
- 3. The last year **passed** in a flash. Nevertheless, we could accomplish all tasks and fulfill our goals.
- 4. Nothing lasts forever. Everyone must **die** one day.

Recalling Information

1. *Say whether the following sentences are true or false*

- 1. For eleven years, Pip has not seen Joe nor Biddy with his bodily eyes.
- 2. Joe and Biddy gives their son the name of Pip for his sake.
- 3. Pip has forgotten everything in his life that ever had a foremost place there, and little that ever had any place there.
- 4. He secretly intends to revisit the site of the old house that evening, alone, for his own sake.
- 5. Pip has heard of the death of Estella's husband.
- 6. Estella is slightly changed.
- 7. In the old house has been their first meeting.
- 8. Estella has never been there since.
- 9. The ground belongs to Estella and it is her only possession.

10. To him, the remembrance of their last parting has not been mournful and painful.

Understanding information

i. Describe the following characters

Joe _____

Biddy _____

Phillip(Pip) _____

Estella _____

ii. Summarize in 80 words

Writing Activity

iii. Write about Phillip and Estella’s friendship. Use appropriate adjectives from the passage in order to detect their feelings.

In about 200 words, explain in detail:

- *Where they met*
- *How he felt after their last parting*
- *How she felt after their last parting*
- *Conclude with your own profound ideas accordingly*

PIP'S REGRET FOR HIS DEED
“Great Expectations” by Charles Dickens

Pre-reading questions:

- Can you predict the meaning from the title of the text?
- Have you ever regretted for something?
- How would you change if you had a chance again?

Reading Passage

Pip's regret for his deed

My state of mind regarding the **pilfering from** which I had been so unexpectedly exonerated, did not impel me to frank disclosure; but I hope it had some dregs of good at the bottom of it. I do not recall that I felt any tenderness of conscience. In reference to Mrs. Joe, when the fear of being found out was **lifted off** me. But I loved Joe - perhaps for no better reason in those early days than because the dear fellow let me love him - and, as to him, my inner self was not so easily composed. It was much upon my mind (particularly when I first saw him looking about for his file) that I ought to tell Joe the whole truth. Yet I did not, and for the reason that I mistrusted that if I did, he would think me worse than I was. The fear of losing Joe's confidence, and of thenceforth sitting in the chimney-corner at night **staring** drearily **at** my for ever lost companion and friend, tied up my tongue. I morbidly represented to myself that if Joe knew it, I never afterwards could see him at the fireside feeling his fair whisker, without thinking that he was meditating on it. That, if Joe knew it, I never afterwards could see him glance, however casually, at yesterday's meat or pudding when it came on to-day's table, without thinking that he was debating whether I had been in the pantry. That, if Joe knew it, and at any subsequent period of our joint domestic life remarked that his beer was flat or thick, the conviction that he suspected Tar in it, would bring a rush of blood to my face. In a word, I was too cowardly to do what I knew to be right, as I had been too cowardly to avoid doing what I knew to be wrong. I had had no intercourse with the world at that time, and I imitated none of its many inhabitants who act in this manner. Quite an untaught genius, I **made** the **discovery** of the line of action for myself. As I was sleepy before we were far away from the prison-ship, Joe took me on his back again and carried me home. He must have had a tiresome journey of it, for Mr. Wopsle, being knocked up, was in such a very bad temper that if the Church had been thrown open, he would probably have excommunicated the whole expedition, beginning with Joe and myself. In his lay capacity, he **persisted in** sitting down in the damp to such an insane extent, that when his coat was **taken off** to be dried at the kitchen

fire, the circumstantial evidence on his trousers would have hanged him if it had been a capital offence. By that time, I was **staggering on** the kitchen floor like a little drunkard, through having been newly set upon my feet, and through having been fast asleep, and through waking in the heat and lights and noise of tongues. As I came to myself (with the aid of a heavy thump between the shoulders, and the restorative exclamation ‘Yah! Was there ever such a boy as this!’ from my sister), I found Joe telling them about the convict’s confession, and all the visitors suggesting different ways by which he had got into the pantry. Mr. Pumblechook made out, after carefully surveying the premises, that he had first got upon the roof of the forge, and had then got upon the roof of the house, and had then let himself down the kitchen chimney by a rope made of his bedding cut into strips; and as Mr. Pumblechook was very positive and drove his own chaise cart - over everybody - it was agreed that it must be so. Mr. Wopsle, indeed, wildly cried out ‘No!’ with the feeble malice of a tired man; but, as he had no theory, and no coat on, he was unanimously set at naught - not to mention his smoking hard behind, as he stood with his back to the kitchen fire to draw the **damp out**: which was not calculated to inspire confidence. This was all I heard that night before my sister **clutched me**, as a slumberous offence to the company’s eyesight, and assisted me up to bed with such a strong hand that I seemed to have fifty boots on, and to be dangling them all against the edges of the stairs. **My state of mind**, as I have described it, began before I was up in the morning, and lasted long after the subject had died out, and had ceased to be mentioned **saving on** exceptional occasions.

Vocabulary task

1. Write the definition of these phrasal words

Pilfer from	e.g. to steal in a small quantities
Lift off	-----
Stare at	-----
Make discovery	-----
Persist in	-----
Take off	-----
Stagger on	-----
Fall asleep	-----
Damp out	-----
Clutch smb	-----
My state of mind	-----
Save on	-----

2. Match the words with their appropriate meaning

Exonerate	.....	revelation
Disclosure	.....	formulate
Compose	.....	assumption
Drearily	.....	agreeably
Casually	.....	dismally
Imitate	.....	healthy
Circumstantial	.....	exculpate
Slumberous	.....	emulate
Unanimously	.....	usually
Restorative	.....	sleepy
Premises	.....	detailed

3. Using the chapter above , find this text and missed words and put their synonyms below

Dizzy , tedious , astonished , public (adj), perhaps , military voyage, moderately wet, to remove , facts

As I was before we were far away from the prison-ship, Joe took me on his back again and carried me home. He must have had a journey of it, for Mr. Wopsle, being..... , was in such a very bad temper that if the Church had been thrown..... , he would have excommunicated the whole..... , beginning with Joe and myself. In his lay capacity, he **persisted in** sitting down in the to such an insane extent, that when his coat was to be dried at the kitchen fire, the circumstantial on his trousers would have hanged him if it had been a capital offence.

Reading task

1. True/False/Not given

1. I have never loved Joe
2. I decided to tell Joe everything that I knew
3. I had no fear of losing Joe's belief in me, so I told the whole truth
4. I had had no intercourse with the world at that time
5. I discovered the line of action for myself
6. Because of my sleep from prison ship, Joe had to take me home on his back the
7. My sister has never said the restorative exclamation
8. Due to my bravery Joe offered me to go to travel with him
9. Soon we gathered much money by selling fish
10. Mr. Wopsle cried wildly screaming "No"

2. Answer the questions below:

- a) At the beginning of the chapter, why does Pip feel bad?
- b) Why does not feel ashamed for stealing Mrs. Joe's food when he does feel guilty for not telling the truth to Joe?
- c) What does Mr. Pumblechook make of the news that a convict had stolen the food? What does his explanation reveal about him?
- d) Pip says he was to be apprenticed to Joe. What is an apprenticed?
- e) What was the restorative exclamation of his sister?
- f) What was a slumberous offence which is given in the text to the company's eyesight?
- g) Show a very positive character in this chapter?

Writing task

- 1. Write the sequence of the events in this text above.**
- 2. Write what you know about these characters below:**

Mr. Joe :

Mrs. Joe:

Pip:

Mr. Pumblechook:

Mr. Wopsle:

“Emma” by Jane Austen

Pre-reading task

- What did you think about this novel? Do you have any feedback?
- Which character do you like the most?

“Emma”

Although convinced that she herself will never marry, Emma Woodhouse, a precocious twenty-year-old resident of the village of Highbury, imagines herself to be naturally gifted in conjuring love matches. After self-declared success at match-making between her governess and Mr. Weston, a village widower, Emma takes it upon herself to find an eligible match for her new friend, Harriet Smith. Though Harriet’s parentage is unknown, Emma is convinced that Harriet deserves to be a gentleman’s wife and sets her friend’s sights on Mr. Elton, the village vicar. Meanwhile, Emma persuades Harriet to reject the proposal of Robert Martin, a well-to-do farmer for whom Harriet clearly has feelings.

Harriet becomes infatuated with Mr. Elton under Emma’s encouragement, but Emma’s plans go awry when Elton makes it clear that his affection is for Emma, not Harriet. Emma realizes that her obsession with making a match for Harriet has blinded her to the true nature of the situation. Mr. Knightley, Emma’s brother-in-law and treasured friend, watches Emma’s matchmaking efforts with a critical eye. He believes that Mr. Martin is a worthy young man whom Harriet would be lucky to marry. He and Emma quarrel over Emma’s meddling, and, as usual, Mr. Knightley proves to be the wiser of the pair. Elton, spurned by Emma and offended by her insinuation that Harriet is his equal, leaves for the town of Bath and marries a girl there almost immediately.

Emma is left to comfort Harriet and to wonder about the character of a new visitor expected in Highbury—Mr. Weston’s son, Frank Churchill. Frank is set to visit his father in Highbury after having been raised by his aunt and uncle in London, who have taken him as their heir. Emma knows nothing about Frank, who has long been deterred from visiting his father by his aunt’s illnesses and complaints. Mr. Knightley is immediately suspicious of the young man, especially after Frank rushes back to London merely to have his hair cut. Emma, however, finds Frank delightful and notices that his charms are directed mainly toward her. Though she plans to discourage these charms, she finds herself flattered and engaged in a flirtation with the young man. Emma greets Jane Fairfax, another addition to the Highbury set, with less enthusiasm. Jane is beautiful and accomplished, but Emma dislikes her because of her reserve and, the narrator insinuates, because she is jealous of Jane.

Suspicion, intrigue, and misunderstandings ensue. Mr. Knightley defends Jane, saying that she deserves compassion because, unlike Emma, she has no independent fortune and must soon leave home to work as a governess. Mrs. Weston suspects that the warmth of Mr. Knightley's defense comes from romantic feelings, an implication Emma resists. Everyone assumes that Frank and Emma are forming an attachment, though Emma soon dismisses Frank as a potential suitor and imagines him as a match for Harriet. At a village ball, Knightley earns Emma's approval by offering to dance with Harriet, who has just been humiliated by Mr. Elton and his new wife. The next day, Frank saves Harriet from Gypsy beggars. When Harriet tells Emma that she has fallen in love with a man above her social station, Emma believes that she means Frank. Knightley begins to suspect that Frank and Jane have a secret understanding, and he attempts to warn Emma. Emma laughs at Knightley's suggestion and loses Knightley's approval when she flirts with Frank and insults Miss Bates, a kindhearted spinster and Jane's aunt, at a picnic. When Knightley reprimands Emma, she weeps.

News comes that Frank's aunt has died, and this event paves the way for an unexpected revelation that slowly solves the mysteries. Frank and Jane have been secretly engaged; his attentions to Emma have been a screen to hide his true preference. With his aunt's death and his uncle's approval, Frank can now marry Jane, the woman he loves. Emma worries that Harriet will be crushed, but she soon discovers that it is Knightley, not Frank, who is the object of Harriet's affection. Harriet believes that Knightley shares her feelings. Emma finds herself upset by Harriet's revelation, and her distress forces her to realize that she is in love with Knightley. Emma expects Knightley to tell her he loves Harriet, but, to her delight, Knightley declares his love for Emma. Harriet is soon comforted by a second proposal from Robert Martin, which she accepts. The novel ends with the marriage of Harriet and Mr. Martin and that of Emma and Mr. Knightley, resolving the question of who loves whom after all.

Vocabulary task.

- *Write the definition of these phrasal words.*

1. to take smth upon
and to

e.g. become interested in a new activity

spend time doing it ____

2. infatuated with

3. making a match

4. quarrel over smth

- 5. leaves for _____
- 6. wonder about _____
- 7. deterred from _____
- 8. engaged in _____
- 9. fallen in love with _____
- 10. declares smth for _____

Reading task

I. True/False/Not given

- 1. Emma is a precocious twenty-year-old resident of the village of Highbury.
- 2. Mr. Martin is Mr. Weston's son.
- 3. Jane is a daughter of shoemaker.
- 4. Frank and Jane have been secretly engaged.

II. Match the pairs according to the novel.

- | | |
|---------|---------------|
| Emma | Mr. Martin |
| Harriet | Frank |
| Jane | Mr. Knightley |

III. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. Who is Harriet?
 - a) Emma's friend
 - b) Emma's sister
 - c) Emma's neighbor
- 2. What is Mr. Elton's job?
 - a) a village vicar
 - b) a farmer
 - c) a gardener
- 3. Who loves Emma Woodhouse?
 - a) Mr. Elton
 - b) R. Martin
 - c) Mr. Knightley
- 4. Who married to a girl who loved in the town of Bath?
 - a) R. Martin
 - b) Mr. Elton
 - c) Frank Churchill
- 5. To whom did Frank Churchill marry?
 - a) Jane
 - b) Emma

c) Harriet

IV. What do you know about these characters below:

Mrs. Emma:

Mrs. Harriet:

Mr. Knightley:

Mr. Elton:

Mr. Frank Churchill:

V. Write a summary consisted of 80 – 100 words.

VI. Read the plot of novel above. Think critically on the characters and actions. Write an essay about using at least 200 – 250 words.

“Vanity Fair” by William Makepeace Thackeray

Pre-reading Questions:

1. From the title above, what are your thoughts about what you are about to read?
2. Talk about the author of this novel.
3. Pair work: Write Vanity on the board and check students understand the meaning by referring them to the word list. Tell students that the adjective of vanity is vain. Put students in small groups and ask them to discuss the things people can be vain about. (See discussion key for suggestions.) Write their suggestions on the board. Ask them if they are vain in any areas of their personality

People and places. Who are these people? Write their names.

- a) He isn't clean or smart.
- b) He doesn't tell lies.
- c) She is poor.
- d) He doesn't work in England.
- e) He has an older brother.

Reading passage

Summary

The story revolves around Rebecca Smart (Becky). Born into a poor family, she is determined to better her life through marriage and money, even if this is at the expense of the people close to her. She is ruthless. Sometimes her plans are successful and sometimes not, but she and her husband go through life leaving debts and ruined lives in their wake. She finally gets what she deserves, when a scandal of her own making, nearly destroys her. Her friend, Amelia Sedley, an innocent and loving person, suffers also, but her downfall is due to circumstances and fate, and not vanity and greed.

Chapters 1–5:

Rebecca leaves school to start a job as a governess at Sir Crawley's house, but before she starts work she spends a week at her best friend Amelia's house. There, she flirts with Joseph Sedley, Amelia's unattractive but rich brother. We are then introduced to George Osborne, a handsome army Lieutenant and his friend Captain

Dobbin, a normal looking man of good character. The group attend a party where Joseph disgraces himself by getting drunk. The next day, he leaves for Scotland and Rebecca starts her job at the home of Sir Pitt Crawley and his two sons, Pitt and Rawdon Crawley. She is an effective governess and learns a lot about the family. She lies about her own, supposedly rich, family. Miss Crawley, Sir Pitt's sister, comes to visit. She is a rich old woman. She adores Rawdon Crawley, a fun loving gentleman who enjoys gambling. Miss Crawley pays his debts. Rebecca makes sure Miss Crawley likes her because she realises how rich and influential she is. She also starts flirting with Rawdon.

Chapters 1–5

I. Make sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| a) Jos runs away | i) very boring and cries all the time. |
| b) Sir Pitt pretends | ii) live at home. |
| c) Lady Crawley is | iii) to be a servant when Becky arrives at
Queen's Crawley. |
| d) Mr Pitt Crawley likes | iv) to read religious books to the family. |
| e) Rawdon Crawley does not | v) very rich and lives in London. |
| f) Miss Crawley is | vi) after George tells him not to marry Becky |

II. Who says these things, do you think? Choose from:

Becky's father	Dobbin	Jemima Pinkerton
	Jos	
Miss Crawley		Mr Pitt

- a) 'I will miss Becky Sharp even if nobody else misses her.'
- b) 'Miss Pinkerton, I am afraid I will not live much longer. Thank you for taking care of my girl.'
- c) 'When people see me with Miss Sharp on my arm, they will be amazed!'
- d) 'Go to bed, Jos, and have a good sleep.'
- e) 'Girls! Please sit quietly while I am reading to the family.'

f) 'Thank you, dear brother, but my money is safe in the bank.'

.....

III. Work with a partner. Discuss how Becky will make herself popular with the different members of the Crawley family.

Example: She will pretend to be interested in Mr Pitt's religious talks.

Chapters 6–9:

Amelia is in love with George Osborne. He likes her but is not in love. George's father had originally told his son to marry her, but has now changed his mind because Amelia's family has lost all their money. Meanwhile, Sir Pitt visits Rebecca in London. She is in London looking after the sick Miss Crawley. He asks Rebecca to be his wife and to come back to his home, Queen's Crawley. She tells him she can't because she is already married. Miss Crawley is angry that a mere governess, Rebecca, has married her favourite man, Rawdon. The new couple worry that she might not give them any money. Meanwhile, the Sedley family is ruined and their things are sold. Old Mr Osborne tells Amelia that the wedding is cancelled. Dobbin, who only has Amelia's interest at heart, makes arrangements so that the couple can get married. George, Rawdon and Dobbin then go to war in Brussels. The ladies and Joseph Sedley go with them. George flirts with Becky, but Amelia doesn't know. Joseph, who is a coward, wants to leave Brussels but he hasn't any horses. Rebecca sells him two for a huge price. A battle takes place and George is killed.

IV. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- a) George spends all his free time with Amelia.
- b) Dobbin is in love with Amelia.
- c) George enjoys reading Amelia's letters.
- d) Dobbin thinks George should pay more attention to Amelia.
- e) Mr Osborne is proud that his son moves in good circles.
- f) Mr Osborne thinks Amelia is too good for George.

V. Match the questions and answers.

- a) What nearly kills Miss Crawley? i) Sir Pitt's wife
- b) Who is a very good nurse? ii) A letter.
- c) Who dies but nobody cries? iii) Becky.
- d) How long has Becky been married? iv) No!
- e) Where do Becky and Rawdon hope to live? v) A seafood dinner
- f) What does Briggs find in Becky's room? vi) Two weeks.
- g) Does Miss Crawley forgive Becky and Rawdon? vii) Park Lane.

Chapters 13–18:

Old Sir Pitt Crawley dies and his son, the new Sir Pitt, invites Rawdon and Rebecca to the house. Rebecca is already making plans. She wants Rawdon to get a job as governor, using the help of Sir Pitt and Lord Steyne. Meanwhile, old Mr Osborne has made Amelia an offer. He will pay her money, if she allows her son to live with him. She reluctantly agrees. Later, Rawdon goes to prison for debt. When he leaves prison unexpectedly early, he finds Rebecca and Lord Steyne holding hands. He challenges the Lord to a duel. Later he discovers that Rebecca has secretly hidden money from him, and that is enough to end their marriage. He is offered a post of governor and dies four years later. Amelia, her son Georgy and Joseph travel to Europe and meet up with Rebecca at a dance. She is leading a terrible life of poverty and is pursued by the scandal about her and Lord Steyne. They take pity on her, except Dobbin who leaves, apparently for ever. Rebecca tells Amelia some unpleasant truths about her dead husband, and produces evidence that he was unfaithful to her and that she should accept Dobbin's affections. They are later married. Rebecca looks after Joseph Sedley till his death and receives half his money. She is never spoken of again.

Chapters 13–18

VI. Becky is climbing high in Vanity Fair. Tick (✓) the things she does to get higher.

- a) She gives fashionable suppers.
- b) She makes friends with Rawdon's brother Pitt.
- c) She makes Lord Steyne laugh.
- d) She takes her son to the park to meet famous people.
- e) She cries when Old Sir Pitt dies.
- f) She admires Lady Jane's children

VOCABULARY BUILDER

VII. Find words to complete these sentences.

1. She buys new styles as soon as they come into the shops – she's
2. He's always looking in the mirror – he's very
3. They stole some apples and now they feel
4. Yesterday they got and they're getting married in July.
5. He always says and does the wrong thing – he's a

6. Dan is the school He loves to choose a small boy in the playground and frighten him.
7. The Persian was going to Athens when it was stopped by 300 Spartan at the..... of Thermopylae.
8. I anyone who is brave enough to become a – it’s such an unpopular job.
9. Prince Harry was sent to fight in Afghanistan with his

VIII. What do you know about these characters below:

- Rebecca (Becky) Sharp.....

 Amelia Sedley.....

 Sir Pitt Crawley.....

 Rawdon Crawley.....

 William Dobbin.....

IX. Writing. Choose your most or least favourite character in Vanity Fair.

1. Write a profile of them. Say why you do or don’t like them.
2. Imagine George Osborne doesn’t die at the Battle of Waterloo. What is his life with Amelia like after the battle? Does Becky agree to run away with him? Does he make friends with old Mr.Osborne? Is George a good father to his own son? Write about his life.

X. Write a summary consist of 100-120 words.

“Wuthering Heights” by Emily Bronte (1847).

Reading Passage

Chapter 1

1801. I have just returned from a visit to my landlord the solitary neighbor that I shall be troubled with. This is certainly a beautiful country! In England, I do not believe that I could have fixed on a situation so completely removed from the stir of society. A perfect misanthropist's heaven: and Mr. Heathcliff and I are such a suitable pair to divine the desolation between us. A capital fellow! He little imagined how my heart warmed towards him when I beheld his black eyes withdraw so suspiciously under their brows, as I rode up, and when his fingers sheltered themselves, with a jealous resolution, still further in his waistcoat, as I announced my name.

'Mr. Heathcliff?' I said. A nod was the answer.

Mr. Lockwood, your new tenant, sir. I do myself the honour of calling as soon as possible after my arrival, to express the occupation of Thrushcross Grange: I heard yesterday you had had some thoughts.

'Thrushcross Grange is my own, sir,' he interrupted, wincing. 'I should not allow any one to inconvenience me, if I could hinder it walk in!' The walk in was uttered with closed teeth, and expressed the sentiment, 'Go to the Deuce': even the gate over which he leant manifested no sympathizing movement to the words; and I think that circumstance determined me to accept the invitation: I felt interested in a man who seemed more exaggeratedly reserved than myself.

When he saw my horse's breast fairly pushing the barrier, he did put out his hand to unchain it, and then sullenly preceded me up the causeway, calling, as we entered the court, 'Joseph, take Mr. Lockwood's horse; and bring up some wine.' Here we have the whole establishment of domestics, I suppose, was the reflection suggested by this compound order. No wonder the grass grows up between the flags, and cattle are the only hedgecutters.

Joseph was an elderly, nay, an old man: very old, perhaps, though hale and sinewy. 'The Lord help us!' he soliloquized in an undertone of peevish displeasure, while relieving me of my horse: looking, meantime, in my face so sourly that I charitably conjectured he must have need of divine aid to digest his dinner, and his pious ejaculation had no reference to my unexpected advent.

Wuthering Heights is the name of Mr. Heathcliff's dwelling. Wuthering being a significant adjective, descriptive of the atmospheric tumult to which its station is exposed in stormy weather. Pure, bracing ventilation they must have up there at all times, indeed; one may guess the power of the north wind blowing over the edge, by the excessive slant of a few stunted firs at the end of the house; and by a range of gaunt thorns all stretching their limbs one way, as if craving alms of the sun. Happily,

the architect had foresight to build it strong: the narrow windows are deeply set in the wall, and the corners defended with large jutting stones.

Before passing the threshold, I paused to admire a quantity of grotesque carving lavished over the front, and especially about the principal door; above which, among a wilderness of crumbling griffins and shameless little boys, I detected the date 1500, and the name Hareton Earnshaw. I would have made a few comments, and requested a short history of the place from the surly owner; but his attitude at the door appeared to demand my speedy entrance, or complete departure, and I had no desire to aggravate his impatience previous to inspecting the penetralium.

One stop brought us into the family sitting-room, with-out any introductory lobby or passage: they call it here the house preeminently. It includes kitchen and parlour, generally; but I believe at Wuthering Heights the kitchen is forced to retreat altogether into another quarter: at least I distinguished a chatter of tongues, and a clatter of culinary utensils, deep within; and I observed no signs of roasting, boiling, or baking, about the huge fireplace; nor any glitter of copper saucepans and tin cullenders on the walls. One end, indeed, reflected splendidly both light and heat from ranks of immense pewter dishes, interspersed with silver jugs and tankards, towering row after row, on a vast oak dresser, to the very roof. The latter had never been under-drawn: its entire anatomy lay bare to an inquiring eye except where a frame of wood laden with oatcakes and clusters of legs of beef, mutton and ham, concealed it. Above the chimney were sundry villainouse old guns, and a couple of horsepistol: and, by way of ornament, three gaudily-painted canisters disposed along its ledge. The floor was of smooth, white stone; the chairs, high-backed, primitive structure, painted green: one or two heavy black ones lurking in the shade. In an arch under the dresser reposed a huge, livercoloured bitch pointer, surrounded by a swarm of squealing puppies; and other dogs haunted other recesses. The apartment and furniture would have been nothing extraordinary as belonging to a homely, northern farmer, with a stubborn countenance. Mr. Heathcliff forms a singular contrast to his abode and style of living. He is a dark skinned gipsy in aspect, in dress and manners a gentleman and handsome figure. Some people might suspect him of a degree of under-bred pride.

Summary writing

In a short paragraph of 60-80 words, explain (in your own words) what means the name of this novel. Then describe *Wuthering Heights*'s nature and weather.

Vocabulary study

1. Match these words according to the synonyms.

A column

1. solitary
2. conjecture
3. hale
4. nay
5. stretch
6. lavish
7. divine
8. crumble
9. sullen
10. gaunt

B column

- a) reject.
- b) sad
- c) generous
- d) extend
- e) alone
- f) healthy
- g) thin
- h) grind
- i) godly
- j) supposition

2. Fill in the blanks. Use these words: *tumult, lobby, desolation, hale, countenance*

1. One stop brought us into the family sitting-room, without any.....or passage; they call it here the house pre-eminently.
2. *Wuthering* being a significant provincial adjective, descriptive of the atmospheric.....to which its station is exposed in stormy weather.
3. The apartment and furniture would have been nothing extraordinary as belonging to a homely, northern farmer, with a stubborn.....and limbs set out advantage in knee-breeches and gaiters.
4. Joseph was an elderly ,nay, an old man: very old, perhaps, though.....and sinewy.
5. A perfect misanthropist's heaven: and Mr.Heathcliff and I are such a suitable pair to divine the.....between us.

3. Choose the correct letter A, B or C

1. Who was an elderly, nay an old man; very old, perhaps, though hale and sinewy.

A) Josep

- B) Grange
 - C) Hareton Earnshaw
2. What does Isabella do at the end of chapter 12?
- A) Isabella elopes with Heathcliff
 - B) She killed herself
 - C) She married to Heathcliff
3. Some people suspect him of a degree of under bred pride but handsome figure. Who is he or she?
- A) Mr.Heathcliff
 - B) Joseph
 - C) Mr. Lockwood
4. Who is old servant in the novel?
- A) Joseph
 - B) Earnshaw
 - C) Heathcliff
5. Who is Cathy's father?
- A) Edgar
 - B) Linton
 - C) Nelly
6. Who is jealous character in the novel?
- A) Hindley
 - B) Earnshaw
 - C) Heathcliff
7. Why did Earnshaw send his son to the college?
- A) to resolve difficult situation between his sons
 - B) to educate
 - C) to travel
8. Who is Heathcliff's beautiful but rude daughter-in-law
- A) Cathy
 - B) Ellen
 - C) Nelly
9. At the beginning of "Wuthering Heights", who asked the seemingly benign question, "Now, my bonny man, I'm going to Liverpool today, what shall I bring you?"
- A) Linton
 - B) Mr.Earnshaw

C) Nelly

10. Where does Mr Earnshaw find Heathcliff?

A) Wuthering Heights

B) Liverpool

C) Trashcross

4. Circle the word that most nearly expresses the meaning of the word.

1) Sheltered

a) Protected

b) comprehend

c) cover

2) Inmate

a) Clever

b)prisoner

c) wicked person

3) Circulate the news

a)report

b)spread

c)interept

4) Churlish

a) rude person

b) illiterate person

c) schemer

5) Vanish into thin air

a) change

b)vacate

c) crumble

6) Threshold

a) sleet

b)doorstep

c)gossip

7) Aggravate

a) accept

b) exacerbate

c)vacate

8) Ornament

a)burden

b) decoration

c) adorn

9) Peculiar

a) probing

b)singular

c) odd

10) Descend the stairs

a) slip on

b) fortify

c) come down

5. Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text.

True

if the statement agrees with the information

False

if the statement contradicts the information

Not given

if there is no information on this

1. Wuthering Heights is the name of Mr.Heathcliff's dwelling.
2. Edgar has lost most of his money and, knowing that Heathcliff is quite wealthy, hopes to win money off him by gambling.

3. Catherine is overjoyed to see Heathcliff, though she chastises him for leaving her in the first place.
4. Nelly is interested in Isabella because she is the heir to Edgar's estate
5. In 1801 Mr. Heathcliff returned to England.
6. Hareton is now rude and mistrustful and swears at Nelly when she approaches him
7. Heathcliff is furious when he sees how sick Catherine is and tells Nelly that he will fire her if she ever lies like that again.

Reading Passage

Chapter III

WHILE leading the way upstairs, she recommended that I should hide the candle, and not make a noise; for her master had an odd notion about the chamber she would put me in, and never let anybody lodge there willingly. I asked the reason. She did not know, she answered: she had only lived there a year or two; and they had so many queer goings on, she could not begin to be curious. Too stupefied to be curious myself, I fastened my door and glanced round for the bed. The whole furniture consisted of a chair, a clothes-press, and a large oak case, with squares cut out near the top resembling coach windows. Having approached this structure, I looked inside, and perceived it to be a singular sort of old fashioned couch, very conveniently designed to obviate the necessity for every member of the family having a room to himself. In fact, it formed a little closet, and the ledge of a window, which it enclosed, served as a table. I slid back the panelled sides, got in with my light, pulled them together again, and felt secure against the vigilance of Heathcliff, and every one else. The ledge, where I placed my candle, had a few mildewed books piled up in one corner; and it was covered with writing scratched on the paint. This writing, however, was nothing but a name repeated in all kinds of characters, large and small - CATHERINE EARNSHAW, here and there varied to CATHERINE HEATHCLIFF, and then again to CATHERINE LINTON.

In vapid listlessness I leant my head against the window, and continued spelling over Catherine Earnshaw - Heathcliff - Linton, till my eyes closed; but they had not rested five minutes when a glare of white letters started from the dark, as vivid as spectres - the air swarmed with Catherines; and rousing myself to dispel the obtrusive name, I discovered my candle-wick reclining on one of the antique volumes, and perfuming the place with an odour of roasted calf-skin. I snuffed it off, and, very ill at ease under the influence of cold and lingering nausea, sat up and spread open the injured tome on my knee. It was a Testament, in lean type, and smelling dreadfully musty: a fly-leaf bore the inscription - 'Catherine Earnshaw, her book,' and a date some quarter of a century back. I shut it, and took up another and

another, till I had examined all. Catherine's library was select, and its state of dilapidation proved it to have been well used, though not altogether for a legitimate purpose: scarcely one chapter had escaped, a pen-and-ink commentary - at least the appearance of one - covering every morsel of blank that the printer had left. Some were detached sentences; other parts took the form of a regular diary, scrawled in an unformed, childish hand. At the top of an extra page (quite a treasure, probably, when first lighted on) I was greatly amused to behold an excellent caricature of my friend Joseph, - rudely, yet powerfully sketched. An immediate interest kindled within me for the unknown Catherine, and I began forthwith to decipher her faded hieroglyphics.

'An awful Sunday,' commenced the paragraph beneath. 'I wish my father were back again. Hindley is a detestable substitute - his conduct to Heathcliff is atrocious - H. and I are going to rebel - we took our initiatory step this evening. 'All day had been flooding with rain; we could not go to church, so Joseph must needs get up a congregation in the garret; and, while Hindley and his wife basked downstairs before a comfortable fire - doing anything but reading their Bibles, I'll answer for it - Heathcliff, myself, and the unhappy ploughboy were commanded to take our prayer-books, and mount: we were ranged in a row, on a sack of corn, groaning and shivering, and hoping that Joseph would shiver too, so that he might give us a short homily for his own sake. A vain idea! The service lasted precisely three hours; and yet my brother had the face to exclaim, when he saw us descending, "What, done already?" On Sunday evenings we used to be permitted to play, if we did not make much noise; now a mere titter is sufficient to send us into corners. "You forget you have a master here," says the tyrant. "I'll demolish the first who puts me out of temper! I insist on perfect sobriety and silence. Oh, boy! was that you? Frances darling, pull his hair as you go by: I heard him snap his fingers." Frances pulled his hair heartily, and then went and seated herself on her husband's knee, and there they were, like two babies, kissing and talking nonsense by the hour - foolish palaver that we should be ashamed of. We made ourselves as snug as our means allowed in the arch of the dresser. I had just fastened our pinafores together, and hung them up for a curtain, when in comes Joseph, on an errand from the stables. He tears down my handiwork, boxes my ears, and croaks: "'T' maister nobbut just buried, and Sabbath not o'ered, und t' sound o' t' gospel still i' yer lugs, and ye darr be laiking! Shame on ye! sit ye down, ill childer! there's good books enough if ye'll read 'em: sit ye down, and think o' yer sows!" 'Saying this, he compelled us so to square our positions that we might receive from the far-off fire a dull ray to show us the text of the lumber he thrust upon us. I could not bear the employment. I took my dingy volume by the scroop, and hurled it into the dog-kennel, vowing I hated a good book. Heathcliff kicked his to the same place. Then there was a hubbub!

"Maister Hindley!" shouted our chaplain. "Maister, coom hither! Miss Cathy's riven th' back off 'Th' Helmet o' Salvation,' un' Heathcliff's pawsed his fit into t' first part o' 'T' Brooad Way to Destruction!' It's fair flaysome that ye let 'em go on this gait. Ech! th' owd man wad ha' laced 'em properly - but he's goan!" 'Hindley hurried up from his paradise on the hearth, and seizing one of us by the collar, and the other by the arm, hurled both into the back-kitchen; where, Joseph asseverated, "owd Nick would fetch us as sure as we were living: and, so comforted, we each sought a separate nook to await his advent. I reached this book, and a pot of ink from a shelf, and pushed the house-door ajar to give me light, and I have got the time on with writing for twenty minutes; but my companion is impatient, and proposes that we should appropriate the dairywoman's cloak, and have a scamper on the moors, under its shelter. A pleasant suggestion - and then, if the surly old man come in, he may believe his prophecy verified - we cannot be damper, or colder, in the rain than we are here.'

* * * * *

I suppose Catherine fulfilled her project, for the next sentence took up another subject: she waxed lachrymose. 'How little did I dream that Hindley would ever make me cry so!' she wrote. 'My head aches, till I cannot keep it on the pillow; and still I can't give over. Poor Heathcliff! Hindley calls him a vagabond, and won't let him sit with us, nor eat with us any more; and, he says, he and I must not play together, and threatens to turn him out of the house if we break his orders. He has been blaming our father (how dared he?) for treating H. too liberally; and swears he will reduce him to his right place - '

* * * * *

I began to nod drowsily over the dim page: my eye wandered from manuscript to print. I saw a red ornamented title - 'Seventy Times Seven, and the First of the Seventy-First.' A Pious Discourse delivered by the Reverend Jabez Branderham, in the Chapel of Gimmerden Sough.' And while I was, half-consciously, worrying my brain to guess what Jabez Branderham would make of his subject, I sank back in bed, and fell asleep. Alas, for the effects of bad tea and bad temper! What else could it be that made me pass such a terrible night? I don't remember another that I can at all compare with it since I was capable of suffering. I began to dream, almost before I ceased to be sensible of my locality. I thought it was morning; and I had set out on my way home, with Joseph for a guide. The snow lay yards deep in our road; and, as we floundered on, my companion wearied me with constant reproaches that I had not brought a pilgrim's staff: telling me that I could never get into the house without one, and boastfully flourishing a heavy-headed cudgel, which I understood to be so denominated. For a moment I considered

it absurd that I should need such a weapon to gain admittance into my own residence. Then a new idea flashed across me.

Summery writing

In a short paragraph of 60-10 words, explain (in your own words) what kind of relationship between Catherine and Heathcliff Linton.

Vocabulary preview

I. Match each word with the correct definition.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Glare | a) make valid |
| 2. A dour | b) superior |
| 3. legitimate | c) rediance |
| 4. excellent | d) preliminary drawing |
| 5. sketch | e) scent |
| 6. rebel | f) abhorrent |
| 7. detestable | g) mutineer |
| 8. garret | h) scribble |
| 9. scrawl | i) attic |
| 10. dilapidation | j) ruin |

II. Fill in the blanks.

Use these words: *rebel, arch pinafores, damper, locality.*

1. Heathcliff and I are going to _____ we took our initiatory step this evening.
2. We made ourselves as snug as our means allowed in the _____ of the dresser.
3. I had just fastened our _____ together, and hung them up for a curtain, when in comes Joseph on an errand.
4. A pleasant suggestion and then, if the surely old man came in, he may believe his prophecy verified we cannot be _____, or colder, in the rain then we are here.
5. I began to dream, almost before I ceased to be sensible of my _____

Reading Passage

Chapter V

In the course of time Mr. Earnshaw began to fail. He had been active and healthy, yet his strength left him suddenly; and when he was confined to the chimney-corner he grew grievously irritable. A nothing vexed him; and suspected slights of his authority nearly threw him into fits. This was especially to be remarked if any one attempted to impose upon, or domineer over, his favourite: he was painfully jealous lest a word should be spoken amiss to him; seeming to have got into his head the notion that, because he liked Heathcliff, all hated, and longed to do him an ill-turn. It was a disadvantage to the lad; for the kinder among us did not wish to fret the master, so we humoured his partiality; and that humouring was rich nourishment to the child's pride and black tempers. Still it became in a manner necessary; twice, or thrice, Hindley's manifestation of scorn, while his father was near, roused the old man to a fury: he seized his stick to strike him, and shook with rage that he could not do it.

At last, our curate (we had a curate then who made the living answer by teaching the little Lintons and Earnshaws, and farming his bit of land himself) advised that the young man should be sent to college; and Mr. Earnshaw agreed, though with a heavy spirit, for he said 'Hindley was nought, and would never thrive as where he wandered.'

I hoped heartily we should have peace now. It hurt me to think the master should be made uncomfortable by his own good deed. I fancied the discontent of age and disease arose from his family disagreements; as he would have it that it did: really, you know, sir, it was in his sinking frame. We might have got on tolerably, notwithstanding, but for two people Miss Cathy, and Joseph, the servant: you saw him, I daresay, up yonder. He was, and is yet most likely, the wearisomest self-righteous Pharisee that ever ransacked a Bible to rake the promises to himself and fling the curses to his neighbors. By his knack of sermonising and pious discoursing, he contrived to make a great impression on Mr. Earnshaw; and the more feeble the master became, the more influence he gained. He was relentless in worrying him about his soul's concerns, and about ruling his children rigidly. He encouraged him to regard Hindley as a reprobate; and, night after night, he regularly grumbled out a long string of tales against Heathcliff and Catherine: always minding to flatter Earnshaw's weakness by heaping the heaviest blame on the latter.

Certainly she had ways with her such as I never saw a child take up before; and she put all of us past our patience fifty times and oftener in a day: from the hour she came down-stairs till the hour she went to bed, we had not a minute's security that she wouldn't be in mischief. Her spirits were always at high-water mark, her tongue always going singing, laughing, and plaguing everybody who would not do the

same. A wild, wicked slip she was but she had the bonniest eye, the sweetest smile, and lightest foot in the parish: and, after all, I believe she meant no harm; for when once she made you cry in good earnest, it seldom happened that she would not keep you company, and oblige you to be quiet that you might comfort her. She was much too fond of Heathcliff. The greatest punishment we could invent for her was to keep her separate from him: yet she got chided more than any of us on his account. In play, she liked exceedingly to act the little mistress; using her hands freely, and commanding her companions: she did so to me, but I would not bear slapping and ordering; and so I let her know.

Now, Mr. Earnshaw did not understand jokes from his children: he had always been strict and grave with them; and Catherine, on her part, had no idea why her father should be crosser and less patient in his ailing condition than he was in his prime. His peevish reproofs wakened in her a naughty delight to provoke him: she was never so happy as when we were all scolding her at once, and she defying us with her bold, saucy look, and her ready words; turning Joseph's religious curses into ridicule, baiting me, and doing just what her father hated most showing how her pretended insolence, which he thought real, had more power over Heathcliff than his kindness: how the boy would do her bidding in anything, and HIS only when it suited his own inclination. After behaving as badly as possible all day, she sometimes came fondling to make it up at night. 'Nay, Cathy,' the old man would say, 'I cannot love thee, thou'rt worse than thy brother. Go, say thy prayers, child, and ask God's pardon. I doubt thy mother and I must rue that we ever reared thee!' That made her cry, at first; and then being repulsed continually hardened her, and she laughed if I told her to say she was sorry for her faults, and beg to be forgiven.

But the hour came, at last, that ended Mr. Earnshaw's troubles on earth. He died quietly in his chair one October evening, seated by the fire-side. A high wind blustered round the house, and roared in the chimney: it sounded wild and stormy, yet it was not cold, and we were all together I, a little removed from the hearth, busy at my knitting, and Joseph reading his Bible near the table (for the servants generally sat in the house then, after their work was done). Miss Cathy had been sick, and that made her still; she leant against her father's knee, and Heathcliff was lying on the floor with his head in her lap. I remember the master, before he fell into a doze, stroking her bonny hair it pleased him rarely to see her gentle and saying, 'Why canst thou not always be a good lass, Cathy?' And she turned her face up to his, and laughed, and answered, 'Why cannot you always be a good man, father?' But as soon as she saw him vexed again, she kissed his hand, and said she would sing him to sleep. She began singing very low, till his fingers dropped from hers, and his head sank on his breast. Then I told her to hush, and not stir, for fear she should wake him. We all kept as mute as mice a full half-hour, and should have done so longer,

only Joseph, having finished his chapter, got up and said that he must rouse the master for prayers and bed. He stepped forward, and called him by name, and touched his shoulder; but he would not move: so he took the candle and looked at him. I thought there was something wrong as he set down the light; and seizing the children each by an arm, whispered them to ‘frame upstairs, and make little din they might pray alone that evening he had summut to do.’

‘I shall bid father good-night first,’ said Catherine, putting her arms round his neck, before we could hinder her. The poor thing discovered her loss directly she screamed out ‘Oh, he’s dead, Heathcliff! he’s dead!’ And they both set up a heart-breaking cry.

I joined my wail to theirs, loud and bitter; but Joseph asked what we could be thinking of to roar in that way over a saint in heaven. He told me to put on my cloak and run to Gimmerton for the doctor and the parson. I could not guess the use that either would be of, then. However, I went, through wind and rain, and brought one, the doctor, back with me; the other said he would come in the morning. Leaving Joseph to explain matters, I ran to the children’s room: their door was ajar, I saw they had never lain down, though it was past midnight; but they were calmer, and did not need me to console them. The little souls were comforting each other with better thoughts than I could have hit on: no parson in the world ever pictured heaven so beautifully as they did, in their innocent talk; and, while I sobbed and listened, I could not help wishing we were all there safe together.

Vocabulary study

Task 1. Match these words with their definition

1. Jealous
2. Scorn
3. Partiality
4. Tolerable
5. Servant
6. Wearisome
7. Self-righteous
8. Sermonizing
9. Inclination

a. to do something a tendency to do something

b. feeling angry or unhappy because somebody you like love is showing interest in somebody else.

c. that makes you feel very bored or tired

- d. feeling or behaving as if what you say or do is always morally right and other people are wrong
- e. the unfair support of one person, team, idea
- f. to give moral advice, especially when it is boring or not wanted
- g. a strong feeling that somebody/something is stupid or not good enough, usually shown by the way
- h. fairly good, but not of the best quality
- i. a person who works in another person's house, cooks, cleans, etc, for them

Task 2. Fill in the blanks. Use these words punishment, uncomfortable, discover, separate, relentless, comforting, beautifully, stunning, easy, gather.

1. It hurt me to think the master should be made by his own good deed.
2. He was in worrying him about his soul's concerns, and about ruling his children rigidly.
3. The greatest we could invent for her was to keep her separate from him: yet she got chided more than any of us on his account.
4. The poor thing her loss directly she screamed out 'Oh, he's dead, Heathcliff! he's dead!' And they both set up a heart-breaking cry.
5. The little souls were each other with better thoughts than I could have hit on: no parson in the world ever pictured heaven so as they did, in their innocent talk;

Task 3. Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text.

True	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
False	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>

1. Because Mr. Earnshaw had not been active and healthy, he began to fail.
2. Heathcliff liked Mr. Earnshaw, all hated, and longed to do him on all-turn.
3. Miss Cathy was much too fond of Heathcliff.
4. Mr Earnshaw understand jokes from his children, because of not having been strict and grave with them.
5. Heathcliff was lying on the floor with his head in her lap.
6. Joseph began singing very low, till his fingers dropped from hers, and his head sank on his breast.
7. Joseph was sitting down near the table reading the novel.
8. Having finished his chapter, Joseph stepped forward, called Heathcliff and touched his shoulder.

9. Miss Cathy and Mr Earnshaw had known about Heathcliff's death firstly.
10. The greatest punishment we could invent for her was to keep her separate from him: yet she got chided more than any of us on his account.

Task 4. Summary writing

In a short paragraph of 70 -80 words, explain (in your words) what means the name of this novel.

“The woman in white” by Wilkie Collins.

Pre-reading questions

1. From the title, what are your thoughts about what you are about to read?
2. What kinds of novel are you familiar with?
3. Do you usually read sensation novels when they appear in the libraries bookshelf? Why or Why not?

Reading passage

“This is the story of what a Woman's patience can **endure**, and what a Man's resolution can **achieve**.

If the machinery of the Law could be dependent on to **fathom** every case of **suspicion**, and to conduct every process of inquiry, with **moderate** assistance only from the **lubricating** influences of oil of gold, the events which fell these pages might have claimed their share of the public attention in a Court of **Justice**.

But the Law is still, in certain inevitable cases, the pranged servant of the long purse and the story is left to be told for the first time, in this place. As the Judge might once of the heard it, so the reader shall hear it now. NO circumstance of importance, from the beginning to the end of the **disclosure**, shall be related on **hearsay** evidence.

Let Walter Hartright, teacher of drawing, aged twenty-eight years, be heard first. It was the last day of July. The long hot summer was drawing to close; and we, the weary pilgrims of the London pavement, were beginning to think of why cloud-shadows on the corn-fields, and the autumn **breezes** on the sea-shore.

I had first become acquainted with my Italian friend by meeting him at certain great houses where he taught his own language and I taught drawing. All I then knew of history of his life was, that he had once held a situation in the University of Padua; that he had left Italy for political reasons (the nature of which he uniformly declined to mention to any one); and that he had been for many years respectably established in London as a teacher of languages.

III

Pesca's face and manner, on the evening when we confronted each other at my mother's gate, were more than sufficient to inform me that something **extraordinary** had happened. It was quite useless, however, to ask him for an immediate explanation. I could only conjecture, while he was dragging me in by

both hands, that he had some news to tell of an unusually agreeable kind. We both bounced into the parlour in a highly abrupt and undignified manne. My mother sat by the open window laughing and fanning herself. Pesca was one of her especially favourites, and his wildest **eccentricities** were always pardonable in her eyes.

My sister Sarah, with all the advantages of youth, was, strangely enough, less pliable. She did full justice to Pesca's excellent qualities of heart; but she could not accept him **implicitly**, as my mother accepted him, for my sake.

It may be necessary to explain here that Pesca prided himself on being a perfect Englishman in his language, as well as in his dress, manners, and amusements. Having picked up a few of our most familiar colloquial expressions, he scattered them about over his conversation whenever they happened to occur to him, turning them, in his high **relish** for their sound and his general ignorance of their sense, into compound words and repetitions of his own, and always running them into each other, as if they consist of one long syllable.

"Among the fine London Houses where I teach the language of my native country", said the Professor, rushing into his longdeferred explanation without another word of preface, "There is one, mighty fine, in the big place called Portland. You all house, my good dears has got inside it a fine family. A Mamma, fair and fat; there young misses, fair and fat; two young Misters, fair and fat; and a Papa, the fairest and the fattest of all, who is a mighty **merchant**, up to his eyes in gold – a fine man once, but seeing that he has got a naked head and two chins, fain no longer at the present time. Now mind! I teach the sublime Dante to the young Misses, and ah! – my – soul – bless-my – soul ! – it is not in human language to say how the sublime Dante puzzles the pretty heads of all three !

Professor Pesca wanted to help Walter because Walter had once saved his life and he would like to find a way to repay him.

One day morning Walter met a woman on his way home. She was dressed in white. she was slim, had fair hair and her young face was nervous. Walter was surprised when the woman in white told him that she once knew Mrs. Fairlie at Limmeridge house and liked her very much. Frederic Fairlie is the owner of Limmeridge House and is Laura Fairlie's uncle. He is about 55 years old."

Vocabulary study

Endure - to continue to exist in the same state or condition

Achieve - to get or reach by working hard

Fathom – a unit of length equal to six feet (about 1.8 meters)used especially for measuring the depth of water

Suspicion – a feeling of doubt

Moderate – average in size or amount

Lubricate – to make smooth or slippery

Disclosure – the act of making something known

Hearsay – something heard from another person

Extraordinary – very unusual, very different from what is normal or ordinary

Eccentricity – the quality of being strange or unusual in behavior

Implicit – understood though not clearly or directly stated

Relish - a seasoned sauce that is used to add flavor to other foods and that made of chopped fruit or vegetables

Merchant – someone who buys and sells goods especially in large amounts

Recalling information

1. True/false activity

1. The tale of “The Woman in White” begins on the last day of July.
2. Professor Pesca did not want to help Walter.
3. Pesca prided himself on being a perfect Englishman, as well as in his dress, manners and amusements.
4. The woman that Walter met on his way home was dressed in white. She was slim, had fair hair and her young face was nervous.
5. Walter was not surprised when the woman in white told him that she once knew Mrs Fairlie.

2. For questions 1-6, read the text below and decide which answer (a,b,c) best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning.

The woman in White

“ Believe too, Miss Fairlie – I beg (1) ...a... you, for your own sake, believe as I do. Joseph and Daniel, and others in Scripture, believed in dreams. Inquire (2) ... The past life of that man with the scar (3)...His hand, before you say the words that make you his miserable wife. I don't give you this warning (4)...my account, but on yours. I have an interest (5)...your well-being that will live as long as I draw breath. Your mother's daughter has a tender place (6)... my heart – for your mother was my first, my best, my only friend. ”

- | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|
| 1. A) of | B) on | C) to |
| 2. A) in | B) to | C) into |
| 3. A) with | B) on | C) of |
| 4. A) on | B) about | C) to |
| 5. A) of | B) in | C) to |
| 6. A) of | B) on | C) in |

Summary writing

Summarizing 100 words the main point of the information which connect with Walter.

Writing activity

According to the authors opinion, the character Laura resembles Anne. Write an essay comparing and contrasting these two characters.

In about 200 words, explain in detail.

- *How are these characters similar?*
- *How are they different?*
- *Why is the comparison made?*

Dombey and Son by Charles Dickens(1848)

Pre-reading questions:

1. From the title and subtitle above, what are your thoughts about what you are about to read?
2. Given the title above, do you think the passage would be positive or negative?

Reading Passage:

Now read the text below. You can look up the meanings of the words and idioms in bold in the Vocabulary study section that follows.

Dombey sat in the corner of the darkened room in the great arm-chair by the bedside, and Son lay tucked up warm in a little basket bedstead, carefully disposed in a low settee immediately in front of the fire and close to it, as if his constitution were analogous to that of a **muffin** and it was essential to toast him brown while he was very new. Dombey was about eight- and - forty years of age. Son about eight- and – forty minutes. Dombey was rather **bald**, rather red and though a handsome well -made man, too stern and **pompous** in appearance to be prepossessing. Son was very bald and very red, and though an undeniably fine infant somewhat crushed and **spotty** in his general affect as yet. On the brow of Dombey, Time and his brother Care had set some marks as on a tree that was to come down in good time - remorseless twins they are for **striding** through their human forests notching as they go while the countenance of son was crossed with a thousand little creases which the same deceitful Time would take delight in smoothing out and wearing away with the flat part of his **scythe** as a preparation of the surface for his deeper operations.

Dombey, exulting in the long looked for event jingled and jingled the heavy gold watch chain that depended from below his trim blue coat whereof the buttons sparkled **phosopercently** in the feeble rays of the distant fire. Son with his little fists curled up and clenched seemed in his feeble way to be squaring at existence for

having come upon him so unexpectedly. The house will once again Mrs Dombey said Mr Dombey be not only in name but in fact Dombey and Son and he added in a tone of luxurious satisfaction with his eyes half closed as if he were reading the name in a devise of flowers and inhaling their **fragrance** at the same time :Dom-bey and Son.

The words had such a softening influence, that he appended a term of endearment to Mrs Dombey's name and said Mrs Dombey, my-my dear. A **transient** flush of faint surprise overspread the sick lady's face as she raised her eyes towards him.

1. Vocabulary study

Muffin(a small bread or cake that is usually eaten at breakfast)

Bald(of a person having no hair or very little hair on the head)

Pompous (having or showing the attitude of people who speak and behave in a very formal and serious way)

Spotty (not always good: good in some parts or at some times but not others)

Striding (to walk with very long steps)

Scythe(a farming tool with a curved blade and handle that is used for cutting grass and grain)

Phosphorescent(of or relating to a type of light that glows softly in the dark and that does not produce heat)

Fragrance (a pleasant and usually sweet smell or a perfume or cologne)

2. In 80 words write a summary of Mrs and Mr Dombey's appearance and use the information from topic.

3. Do the following statements agree with the information given in reading passage?

True if the statement agrees with the information

False if the statement contradicts the information

Not given if there is no information on this

1. Dombey was rather bald rather red and well made man .

2. Mrs and Mr Dombey spoke about themselves in the house.

3. Twins and Time, his brother met each other in the forest.

4. Mrs Dombey is very clever and beautiful woman.

5. Dombey added in a tone of luxurious satisfaction.

4. Answer the following questions

1. What is the general atmosphere of the text ?

2. Comment on the authors mastership in creating the general slant?

3. What are the relations between the characters like?

4. *What method of characterization is employed by the author?*

“Pride and prejudice” by Charlotte Bronte

Reading Passage

CHAPTER 31

When coffee was over, Colonel Fitzwilliam reminded Elizabeth of having promised to play to him; and she sat down directly to the instrument. He drew a chair near her. Lady Catherine to half of the song and then talked, as before, to her other nephew; till the latter walked away from her and making with his usual deliberation towards the pianoforte stationed himself so as to command a full view of the fair performer’s countenance. Elizabeth saw what he was doing, and at the first convenient pause, turned to him with an arch smile and said:

“You mean to frighten me, Mr. Darcy by coming in all this state to hear me? I will not be alarmed though your sister does play so well. There is a stubbornness about me that never can bear to be frightened at the will of others. My courage always rises at every attempt to intimidate me.”

“I shall not say you are mistaken,” he replied, “because you could not really believe me to entertain any design of alarming you; and I have had the pleasure of your acquaintance long enough to know that you find great enjoyment in occasionally professing opinions which in fact are not your own.”

Elizabeth laughed heartily at this picture of herself and said to Colonel Fitzwilliam, “Your cousin will give you a very pretty notion of me, and teach you not to believe a word I say. I am particularly unlucky in meeting with a person so able to expose my real character.”

Recalling information.

1. Why did Elizabeth say to Mr. Darcy “You mean to frighten me.”
2. Who wanted Elizabeth to play instrument and asked her to play?
3. What kind of instrument did Elizabeth play there?
4. What time did Mr. Darcy tell Elizabeth that she was not mistaken?
5. Was Mr. Darcy close to Mrs. Catherine?
6. Beside Elizabeth who else was good player of piano?

Understanding information.

1. Think of three adjectives to describe Elizabeth.

2. If you were Mr. Darcy what would you answer to Elizabeth?
3. Explain in your own words what Mr. Darcy and Elizabeths' situation.

Vocabulary task.

Match each of the words with their appropriate definition in column A and B.

Column A

1. Deliberation
2. Countenance
3. Alarmed
4. Stubborn
5. Intimidate
6. Professing

Column B

- a. person's expression
- b. being afraid of smth
- c. being in a state of obstinate
- d. to threaten sb so that they will do what you want
- e. to claim sth as correct while it is not true
- f. carefully discussing

Writing activity.

Imagine you are in the situation of Elizabeth. Below are some notes about the situation.

- Hot coffee.
- old lady in the room
- big piano
- your opponent against your love
- choosing one person from two
- horses to go sightseeing
- beautiful house

Using these notes you should write a letter about in 200 words to your friend. Try to show your feelings using the synonyms of adjectives which is used in text.

Chapter 58.

Instead of receiving any such letter of excuse from his friend, as Elizabeth half expected Mr. Bingley to do, he was able to bring Darcy with him to Longbourn before many days had passed after Lady Catherine's visit. The gentlemen arrived early; and, before Mrs. Bennet had time to tell him of their having seen his aunt, of which her daughter sat in momentary dread, Bingley, who wanted to be alone with Jane, proposed their all walking out. It was agreed to Mrs. Bennet was not in the habit of walking; Mary could never spare time; but the remaining five set off together. Bingley and Jane, however, soon allowed the others to outstrip them. They lagged behind, while Elizabeth, Kitty and Darcy were to entertain each other. Very little was said by either; Kitty was too much afraid of him to talk; Elizabeth was secretly forming a desperate resolution; and perhaps he might be doing the same.

They walked towards the Lucases, because Kitty wished to call upon Maria; and Elizabeth saw no occasion for making it a general concern, when Kitty left them she went boldly on with him alone. Now was the moment for her resolution to be executed and while her courage was high, she immediately said:

“Mr. Darcy, I am a very selfish creature; and for the sake of giving relief to my own feelings, care not how much I may be wounding yours.”

Vocabulary Study

There is given words' synonyms which is used in text and you should find the exact words from the text paying attention to their synonyms' meaning.

1. brief-
2. fear-
3. suggest-
4. surpass-
5. be late-
6. determination-

Understanding information

I. Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| True | If the statement agrees with the information |
| False | If the information contradicts with the information |
| Not given | If there is no information like this |

1. Elizabeth did not want Darcy's visit
2. Bingley wanted to be alone with Jane
3. They walked towards the Lucases in order to go back their home
4. The first Darcy asked excuse from Elizabeth for leaving her
5. Mrs. Bennet was abig fan of walking with his family.....
6. Mr. Darcy said to Elizabeth that he was selfish and for the sake he wounded her heart.....
7. Before Mr. Darcy came lady Catherine visited Longbourn

II. Trace the time line of events in this text and make them in order.

- a. Elizabeth asked excuse from Mr. Darcy for wounding his heart
 - b. Lady Catherine visited Longbourn
 - c. Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy visited Longbourn.
 - d. They walked towards the Lucases because kitty wished to call upon Maria
 - e. Bingley who wanted to be alone with Jane proposed their all walkings out.
- 1-, 2-....., 3-....., 4-....., 5-.....

III. There are the characters of novel from the text above. Now you should think two adjectives that could describe each of the following characters.

1. Elizabeth.....
2. Mr.Darcy.....
3. Mr.Bingley.....
4. Mrs.Bennet
5. Kitty.....

Answer keys

WE ARE FRIENDS

“Great Expectations” by Charles Dickens

Vocabulary Study

I. Match the words with their definitions:

1. d
2. f
3. a
4. c
5. g
6. h
7. j
8. b
9. e
10. i

II. Replace words in bold print in each the following sentences with the phrases above

1. have come up with
2. broke the silence
3. went by
4. pass away

Recalling Information

1. Say whether the following sentences are true or false

1. true
2. true
3. false
4. false
5. true
6. false
7. true
8. true
9. true
10. false

PIP'S REGRET FOR HIS DEED
“Great Expectations” by Charles Dickens

1. Write the definition of these phrasal words

- To pay off (an obligation)
- Glance at
- Find out
- To continue
- Put off
- To walk unsteadily
- Go to sleep
- To extract
- To grip tightly
- As I think
- To keep

2. Match the words with their appropriate meaning

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. Exonerate | exculpate |
| 2. Disclosure | revelation |
| 3. Compose | formulate |
| 4. Drearily | dismally |
| 5. Casually | usually |
| 6. Imitate | emulate |
| 7. Circumstantial | detailed |
| 8. Slumberous | sleepy |
| 9. Unanimously | agreeably |
| 10. Restorative | healthy |
| 11. Premises | assumption |

3. Using the chapter above , find this text and missed words and put their synonyms below

Dizzy, tedious, astonished, public (adj), perhaps, military voyage, moderately wet, to remove , facts

Reading task

1. True/False/Not given

- False
- False
- False
- True
- True

- True
- False
- Not given
- Not given
- True

2. Answer the questions below:

- He stole meal but he could not admit it
- He did not like his sister as he did Joe
- He had first got upon the roof of the forge
- He was blacksmith
- Yah! Was there ever such a boy as this!
- His sister humiliates him for his fault
- Mr. Pumblechook

“Emma” by Jane Austen

• ***Write the definition of these phrasal words.***

1. to take smth upon - become interested in a new activity and to spend time doing it
2. infatuated with - having strong feelings of love for someone
3. making a match - to find something or someone suitable for another one
4. quarrel over smth - disagree with something or complain about something
5. leaves for - to go away from a place or a person
6. wonder about - to feel surprised and unable to believe in smth
7. deterred from - to stop someone from doing something by making them realize it will be difficult
8. engaged in - to become involved in an activity
9. fallen in love with - become to love smb
10. declares smth for - to state publicly that you support someone or something

• **Reading task.**

True/ False/ not given

1. True
2. False
3. Not given
4. True

- **Match the pairs according to the novel:**

Emma	-	Mr. Knightley
Harriet	-	Mr. Martin
Frank	-	Jane

- **Choose the correct answer.**

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. A

- **Write what do you know about these characters below.**

Mrs. Emma: The protagonist of the novel. In the well-known first sentence of the novel, the narrator describes Emma as “handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition.” In some ways, the twenty-year-old Emma is mature for her age. Because her mother is dead and her older sister married, she is already the head of her father’s household. She cares for her father and oversees the social goings-on in the village of Highbury.

Mrs. Harriet: A pretty but unremarkable seventeen-year-old woman of uncertain parentage, who lives at the local boarding school. Harriet becomes Emma’s protégé and the object of her matchmaking schemes.

Mr. Knightley: Emma’s brother-in-law and the Woodhouses’ trusted friend and advisor. Knightley is a respected landowner in his late thirties. He lives at Donwell Abbey and leases property to the Martins, a family of wealthy farmers whom he likes and counsels.

Mr. Elton: The village vicar, a handsome and agreeable man considered a welcome addition to any social gathering. When he reveals his indifference to Harriet and his desire to marry Emma, only to take a bride at Bath shortly thereafter, he comes to seem proud, conceited, and superficial.

Frank Churchill: Mr. Weston’s son and Mrs. Weston’s stepson. Frank Churchill lives

at Enscombe with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill. He is considered a potential suitor for Emma, but she learns that though Frank is attractive, charming, and clever, he is also irresponsible, deceitful, rash, and ultimately unsuited to her.

“Wuthering Heights” by Emily Bronte (1847).

Chapter 1

Task 2

1. g 2.n 3.i 4.a 5.d 6.c 7.m 8.y 9.b 10.v

Task 3

1. lobby 2.hale 3.countenance 4.tumult 5.desolation

Task 4

1a. 2.a 3.c 4.a 5.a 6.a 7.a 8.a 9.b 10.b

Task 5

1. c 2.b 3.b 4.a 5.b 6.b 9.c 10.c

Task 6

1. True 2.False 3.True 4.False 5.True 6.True 7.False

Wuthering Heights by Emily Bront (1847)

Chapter V

Task 1.

1-b. 2-g. 3-e. 4-k. 5-l. 6-c. 7-d. 8-f. 9-a.

Task 2.

1. uncomfortable

2. relentless

3. punishment

4. discovered

5. comforting, beautifully

Task 3.

1. False 2.False 3.True 4.False 5. True 6.False 7. False 8. True 9.False

“The woman in white” by Wilkie Collins.

Short answer questions

- 1-July
- 2- His small size
- 3- A perfect Englishman
- 4- A cloud over London
- 5 – Cumberland
- 6- Scotland
- 7- Marian

Recalling information

- 1- Pesca feels indebted to walter because he once saved Pesca from drowning
- 2- At the beginning of The Woman in White, Walter is commissioned to serve as an art tutor and restore in Cumberland.
- 3- Considering the time period in which “The Woman in white” takes place, Marian’s intelligence is a unique characteristic because woman were not encouraged to pursue intellectual matters.
- 4- Walter dislikes Mr. Fairlie because he is a weak and whiny man with little respect for others, yet he is rich and successful.

True/false activity

- 1- True
- 2- False
- 3- True
- 4- True
- 5- False

5. Matching the correct answer

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| 1-A | 4-A |
| 2-C | 5-B |
| 3-B | 6-C |

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