

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
БЕЛАРУСЬ**

**Учреждение образования
"Гомельский государственный университет
имени Франциска Скорины"**

Кафедра теории и практики английского языка

Обсуждаем прочитанное

**Практическое пособие
по домашнему чтению по роману Т.Гарди
"Тэсс из рода д'Орберишей"**

Гомель 2002

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ПРОВЕРЕНА

2014

Установа адукацыі
"Гомельскі дзяржаўны ўніверсітэт
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БІБЛІЯТЭКА

Гомель 2002

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Настоящее пособие предназначено для студентов II-III курсов факультета иностранных языков. Выбор произведения англоязычной прозы XIX века обусловлен его художественными достоинствами, гуманистической направленностью.

Работа построена в строгой системе, каждый этап которой подготавливает последующий и планомерно расширяет речевые возможности студентов.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данное пособие предназначено для студентов II-III курсов факультета иностранных языков.

Назначение пособия – обеспечить планомерное руководство самостоятельной (внеаудиторной) и аудиторной деятельностью студентов, направленной на основательное изучение читаемого художественного произведения и его обсуждение, по частям и в целом, с применением смыслового анализа.

Цель пособия – достижение глубокого понимания произведения и обеспечение реализации этого понимания в речевой деятельности качественно высокого уровня.

Каждое отдельно взятое целевое задание состоит из трех частей: вокабуляра, предназначенного для активизации, упражнений языковых и речевых, и материала для обсуждения в аудитории.

Цель лексических упражнений – активизация вокабуляра и предупреждение ошибок в словообразовании и сочетаемости слов; стимулирование употребления активной лексики в ситуациях, отличных от тех, в которых она фигурирует в тексте.

Цель речевых упражнений – обеспечить и направить читательское восприятие смыслового содержания текста, обратить внимание на существенные для его понимания детали, факты, позволить глубже проникнуть в смысл.

Материал для обсуждения – третья часть каждого задания, где предусмотрены, в основном, творческие виды работы. Развитие умений неподготовленной речи – одна из главных методических целей данного пособия.

Phase I. Maiden.
CH. 1-4, p. 43-73

I. Active Vocabulary and Expressions to be Remembered:

1. rickety – шаткий, неустойчивый
2. haggler – торговец
3. lineal – прямой, непосредственный
4. vicissitude – превратности
5. undulation – возвышенности
6. scrutiny – внимательное изучение
7. eloquence – красноречие, выразительность
8. equanimity – хладнокровие, спокойствие, невозмутимость
9. irrelevant – неуместный
10. deprecating – неодобрительный
11. rebuke – упрек
12. jaunt – увеселительная прогулка
13. beatitude – блаженство

in the much and muddle – в суете и хлопотах

where there's a will there's a way – где хотенье, там и уменье

to be as good as one's word – быть верным своему слову

Vocabulary exercises

II. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up sentences on the analogy.

1. It was on account of a discovery I made some little time ago.
2. On account of his long delay he started in a flying-ten down the lane west-ward.
3. It is a vale whose acquaintance is best made by viewing it from summits of the hills that surround it.
4. It was an interesting event to the younger inhabitants of Marlott.

III. Reproduce some episodes from the life of the D'Urbervilles. Make use the following words and expressions:

rickety, haggler, lineal, vicissitude, eloquence, equanimity, irrelevant, deprecating, jaunt, beatitude, in the muck and the muddle, where there's a way there's a will, to be as good as one's word.

IV. Read and translate the following sentences containing the words and expressions under study:

1. The pair of legs that carried him were rickety, and there was a bias in his gait which inclined him somewhat to the left of a straight line. 2. Don't you really know, Durbeyfield that you are the lineal representative of the ancient and knightly family? 3. His own investigations had begun on a day in the preceding spring when, having been engaged in tracing the vicissitudes of the D'Urberville family, he had observed Durbeyfield's name on his waggon. 4. The village of Marlott lay amid the north-eastern undulation of the beautiful vale. 5. "She was a fine and handsome girl - not handsomer than some others, possibly, but her mobile peony mouth and large innocent eyes added eloquence to colour and shape". 6. By the time the spot was reached she had recovered her equanimity and tapped her neighbour with her wand and talked as usual. 7. Her mother gave irrelevant information by way of answer: "He called to see the doctor today in Shaston. It is not consumption at all. It seems it is fat round his heart. 8. Her mother put on a deprecating look. 9. Her rebuke and her mood seemed to fill the whole room, and to impart a cowed look to the furniture, and candle, and children playing about and to her mother's face. 10. Thus going to hunt up her shiftless husband at the inn was one of Mrs. Durbeyfield's still extant enjoyments in the muck and muddle of rearing children. 11. But there were also local customers who felt the same wish; and where's a will there's a way. 12. At length a sound and an approaching object, proved

to them that the driver of the mail-cart had been as good as his word.

V. Say a few words about John Durbeyfield, Mrs. Durbeyfield, Tess Durbeyfield. Which them can be characterized by means of the following word combinations?

to get one's market-nitch; large orbs; to go behind the eternal cloud; from crown to toe; to bide and keep the house; in the muck and muddle; to have fine prospects in store.

VI. Discuss the features of Tess's character revealed in the following quotations:

1. "Look here, I don't walk another inch with you if you say any jokes of him!" Tess cried and the colour upon her cheeks spread over her face and neck. In a moment her eyes grew moist, and her glance drooped to the ground. 2. The interior, in spite of the melody, struck upon the girl's senses with an unspeakable dreariness. From the holiday gaieties of the field – the white gowns, the nosegays, the willow-wands, the whirling movements on the green the flash of gentle sentiment towards the stranger – to the yellow melancholy of this one-candled spectacle, what a step! Besides the jar of contrast there came to her a chill self-reproach that she had not returned sooner to help her mother in these domesticities, instead of indulging herself out-of-doors. 3. "Get up his strength!" said Less impetuously, the tears welling to her eyes. "Oh, my God! Go to a public-house to get up his strength! And you as well agreed as he, mother!" 4. Less, being left alone with the younger children, went first to the out-house with the fortune – telling book, she stuffed it into the thack. A curious fetichistic fear of this grimy volume on the part of her mother prevented her ever allowing it to stay in the house all night, and hither it was brought back whenever it had been consulted. Between the mother with her fast-perishing lumber of superstitions, folk-

lore, dialect and orally transmitted ballads: and the daughter, with her trained national teachings and standard knowledge under an infinitely Revised Code, there was a gap of two years as ordinarily understood, when they were together, the jacobian and the Victorian ages were juxtaposed. 5. Tess began to perceive that a man in indifferent health, who proposed to start on a journey, before one in the morning, ought not to be at an inn at this late hour celebrating his ancient blood.

Questions and topics for discussion

1. Where is the scene laid?
2. Give a brief summary of each chapter.
3. Sum up the D'Urbervilles. Discuss the atmosphere in the D'Urberville family and its effect on the members. Pay special attention to Tess's feelings and thoughts, her manner, her likings and dislikes unshared by her parents. How does the author make the reader feel that Tess was more sensitive, intelligent and responsible than her parents?
4. Discuss John Durbeyfield's social status and his ambitions.
5. Sum up Mrs. Durbeyfield and her background relying on the information provided by the author.
6. Discuss the author's presentation of the characters. Specify the share of direct and indirect characterization resorted to by the author.
7. Why does the novel open with the dialogue? Is it traditional to start a novel like that? What advantages does it give to the author?

Phase 1. Maiden
Ch. V-XI, p.p. 74-119

I. Active Vocabulary and expressions to be remembered:

1. A slack-twisted fellow – мямля, негодный человек
2. quagmire – затруднительное положение
3. stile – изгородь, турникет
4. stalkey – крепкий
5. beneficent – добрый, милосердный
6. excel – превосходить
7. kinsman – дальний, родственник, десятая вода на киселе
8. deft fingers – ловкие пальцы
- to take the ups with the downs;
- to lend somebody a hand,
- by hook or by crook;
- to bring smb. round;
- to be born in a business;
- to be worth one's weight in gold;
- to go from one's word;
- to get rid of smb.
- out of living pain into the fire;

Vocabulary exercises

II. Find in the text sentences with the words from Ex. I.

III. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make up sentences on the analogy:

1. Durbeyfield was what was locally called a slack-twisted fellow. 2. Tess, meanwhile, as the one who had dragged her parents into this quagmire, was silently wondering what she could do to help them out of it. 3. Less Durbeyfield's route on this memorable morning lay amid the north-eastern undulations of the Vale in which she had been born, and in which her life had unfolded. 4. Her mother hastened to explain, smiley

breaking from every inch of her person. 5. She began to get uneasy at a certain recklessness of her conductor's driving.

IV. Recall the situations in which you come across the following expressions:

to be deft-fingered; to bring smb. round; by hook or by crook; to lend somebody a hand; to be born in a business; to be worth one's weight in gold; to go from one's word; to get rid of smb.; out of frying pan into the fire.

V. Choose from the text not less than 8 words to characterise Alec D'Urberville.

VI. Give literary translation of the following passage. Starting with the words (p. 78): "Tess still stood hesitating like a bather about to make ..."; finishing (p. 79): "I came to see your mother, sir".

VII. Explain using the text, what the author meant.

- a) Tess seemed for the moment really pleased to hear that she had won such high opinion from a stranger when, in her own esteem, she had sunk so low.
- b) "In the ill-judged execution of the well-judged plan of things the call seldom produces the comer, the man to love rarely coincides with the hour for loving."
- c) She did not abhor dancing but she was not going to dance here.
- d) Tess, though flattered had never quite got over her original mistrust of him, and, despite their tardiness, she preferred to walk home with the work-folk.
- e) At almost any other moment of her life she would have refused such proffered aid and company as she had refused them several times before; and now the loneless would not of itself have forced her to do otherwise. But coming as the

invitation did at the particular juncture when fear and indignation at these adversaries could be transformed by a spring of the foot into a triumph over them, she abandoned herself to her impulse, climbed the gate, put her toe upon his instep and scrambled into the saddle behind him.

IX. Discuss the features of Alec D'Urbervilles' character revealed in the following sentences:

1. I must think if I cannot do something. My mother must find a berth for you. But, Tess, no nonsense about "D'Urberville"; - "Durbeyfield" only, you know, quite another name. 2. When D'Urberville got back to the tent he sat down astride on a chair reflecting, with a pleasant gleam in his face. Then he broke into a loud laugh. 3. D'Urberville looked round upon her, nipped his cigar with tips of his large white centre-teeth, and allowed his lips to smile slowly of themselves. 4. "Now, damn it I'll break both our necks!" swore her capriciously passionate companion. So you can go from your word like that you young witch, can you? 5. Then D'Urberville cursed and swore at her and called her everything he could think of for her trick. Turning the horse suddenly he tried to drive back upon her, and so hem her in between the gate and the hedge.

Questions and topic for discussion

1. What is the author's attitude to Alec D'Urberville? How do you know about it? What means of characterisation does the author use to describe him?
2. Does the author criticize (mock)
 - a) "Oh John D'Urberville"?
 - b) Mrs D'Urbeyfield?
3. Give the summary of chapters V and VI.
4. Enumerate the main events described in chapters VII-XI.
5. Reproduce the conversation between Tess and Alec D'Urberville on their way to the Chase.

6. Dwell on Tess as a kinsman to Mrs D'Urberville and Alec D'Urberville, describe her life at the Chase relying on the information of the novel.
7. Discuss Tess and Alec's relations.
8. Write all possible questions you would ask about country women and their attitude to Tess.
9. Tess accepted Alec's invitation for a ride. Think of all possible arguments for and against her decision.
10. Specify different motives that brought Tess to Alec.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

Phase the second

Maiden No More

pp. 123-151, Ch. XII XV

I. Active Vocabulary and expressions to be remembered:

1. evanescent – хрупкий, недолговечный
2. despondency – уныние, упадок духа
3. haunt – приют, убежище
4. seclusion – уединение, изоляция
5. spouseless mother – мать-одиночка
6. conventional – привычный, светский
7. contagious – заразный, инфекционный
8. tarnish – потерять, порочить
9. smolder – тлеть, трезь
10. inference – вывод, заключение
- to make up one's mind
- to split hairs
- to fall in love somebody
- to grow sick at heart
- to hit to a hard breadth
- to be (to become) part and parcel of something
- at a leap

II. Find in the text sentences with the words from exercise I.

III. Translate the following sentences:

1. Tess went up the remainder of its length without stopping, and on reaching the edge of the escarpment gazed over the familiar green world beyond, now half-veiled in mist. 2. "You know you may clothe yourself with the best, instead of in the bald plain way you have lately affected, as is you couldn't get a ribbon more than you earn". 3. She thereupon turned round and lifted her face to his, and remained like a marble

term while he imprinted a kiss upon her cheek-half perfunctorily, half as if zest had not yet quite died out. 4. But Tess did not answer; she throbbingly resumed her walk, her eyes fixed on the ground. 5. She had dreaded him, winced before him, succumbed to adroit advantages he took of her helplessness; then, temporarily blinded by his ardent manners had been stirred to confused surrender awhile; had suddenly despised and disliked him, and had run away. 6. Hate him she did not quite; but he was dust and ashes to her, and even for her name's sake she scarcely wished to marry him.

IV. Recall the situations in which you come across the following expressions:

to make up one's mind; to split hairs; to fall in love with somebody; to grow sick at heart; to hit to a hair's breadth; to be (become) part and parcel of something; at a leap!

V. Choose from the text not less than 10 words to describe Tess's life at Marlott after she had returned from the Chase.

VI. Give literary translation of the following passage, starting with the words: "The women or rather girls, for they were mostly young, finishing..." The face of Tess flushed slightly, but still she did not pause".

VII. Explain using the text what the author meant writing:

1. "Upon the whole she felt gratified, even though such a limited and evanescent triumph should involve her daughter's reputation; it might end in marriage yet, and in the warmth of her responsiveness to their admiration she invited her visitors to stay to tea".

2. Most of the misery had been generated by her conventional respect and not by her innate sensation.

3. "The past was the past; whatever it had been it was no more at hand".

4. "This was why she had borne herself with dignity, and had looked people calmly in the face at times even when holding the baby in her arms.

5. Almost at a leap Tess thus changed from simple girl to complex woman.

6. Her mother knew Tess's feeling on this point so well, though no words had passed between them on the subject, that she never alluded to the knightly ancestry now.

Questions and topics for discussion

1. Render the contents of chapter XII. Show that Th. Hardy is a great master of deep psychological analysis. Discuss the most conspicuous features of Tess's character revealed in this chapter.
2. Describe the baby's illness and death as if you were Tess. Make use of the active vocabulary.
3. Speak about Tess's change from simple girl to complex woman.

Phase the third
The Rally (part I, p.p. 155-188)

I. Active Vocabulary and expressions to be remembered:

1. akin – родственный, родной
2. flawless – безупречный, совершенный
3. barton – усадьба
4. whimsical – прихотливый, причудливый
5. to entice – обольщать, искушать
6. austerity – суровость, строгость
7. profusion – изобилие, избыток, богатство
8. demoralized – ошарашено, беспечно
9. dubious – двусмысленный, подозрительный

where there's life there's hope;

to pass to an oblivion;

to get one's hand in;

to give one's ear to something;

to marry a second time in life;

for one's own sake;

to lend a hand

to stomach old families;

at close quarters;

II. Find in the text sentences with the words from exercise I.

III. Translate the following sentences:

1. Her kindred dwelling there would probably continue their daily lives as heretofore, with no great diminution of pleasure in their consciousness, although she would be far off, and they deprived of her smile. 2. Either the change in the quality of the air from heavy to light, or the sense of being amid new scenes where there were no invidious eyes upon her, sent up her spirits wonderfully. 3. Being even now only a

young woman of twenty, one who mentally and sentimentally had not finished growing, it was impossible that any event should have left upon her an impression that was not in time capable of transmutation. 4. There was, it might be said, the energy of her mother's unexpended family, as well as the natural energy of Tess's years, rekindled after the experience which had so overwhelmed her for the time. 5. Let the truth be told, women do as a rule live through such humiliations, and regain their spirits, and again look about them with an interested eye. 6. It had never occurred to the straightforward and simple-minded Vicar that one of his own flesh and blood could come to this!

IV. Use the following expressions to reproduce the situations from the text:

where there's life there's hope; to pass to an oblivion; to get one's hand in; to give an ear to something; to marry a second late in one's life; for one's own sake; to lend a hand; to stomach old families; at close quarters.

V. Choose from the text not less than 8 words to characterise:

- a) Mr Clare, the elder,
- b) A. Clare

VI. Give literary translation of the following passage, starting with:

"But one of the girls who occupied an adjoining bed was more wakeful than Tess, (p. 187) – finishing in

"Tess had not at this hour the curiosity to ask".

VII. Explain using the text what the author meant saying:

"This leaving of the younger children she had decided to be for the best; were she to remain they would probably gain less good by her precepts than harm by her example. 2. The

longer Clare resided here the less objection had he to his company, and the more did he like to share quarters with them in common. 3. Considering his position he became wonderfully free from the chronic melancholy which is taking hold of the civilized races with the decline of belief in a beneficent Power. 4. Their position was perhaps the happiest of all positions in the social scale, being above the line at which neediness ends, and below the line at which the conveniences begin to cramp natural feeling, and the stress of threadbare modishness makes too little of enough.

VIII. Describe how the following thoughts characterise Tess:

1. She had no admiration for them now; she almost hated them for the dance they had led her; not a thing of all that had been theirs did she retain but the old seal and spoon. "Pooh – I have as much of mother as father in me!" she said. "All my prettiness comes from her, and she was only a dairymaid". 2. Tess really wished to walk uprightly, while her father did nothing of the kind, but she resembled him in being content with immediate and small achievements and in having no mind for laborious effort towards such petty social advancement as could alone be effected by a family so heavily handicapped as the once powerful D'Urbervilles were now. 3. At first Tess seemed to regard Angel Clare as an intelligence rather than as a man. As such she compared him with herself; and at every discovery of the abundance of his illuminations, of the distance between her own modest mental standpoint and the unmeasurable, Andean altitude of his, she became quite dejected, disheartened from all further effort on her own part whatever. 4. "My life looks as if it had been wasted for want of chances! When I see what you know, what you have read, and seen, and thought, I feel what a nothing I am!" 5. In an access of hunger for his good opinion she bethought herself of what she had lately forgotten to forget so unpleasant had been its issues –

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the identity of her family with that of the knightly D'Urbervilles.

Questions and topics for discussion

1. Speak about Angel Clare as seen by Tess. What was Tess exasperated in him by?
2. Discuss the Barton: the life and work of dairymaid Crick's household of maids and men.
3. Describe meals at Talbothays. Comment upon Angel Clare's attitude to them.
4. Give a brief summary of chapter XIX. Dwell on Tess's interest to A. Clare.
5. Sum up the new information about Tess (based on chapters XVI-XX).
6. If you were Tess would you tell A. Clare about your noble ancestors or would it remain in secret?

Phase the third
The Rally (part II, p.p. 189-210)

I. Active Vocabulary and expressions to be remembered:

1. attachment - привязанность
 2. noxious - нездоровый, пагубный
 3. inimical - враждебный, сорняк (зд. о траве)
 4. bewitch - околдовать
 5. tedious - скучный, утомительный
 6. juxtaposition - соприкосновение, непосредственное соседство
 7. evasive - уклончивый
 8. contemn - презирать
 9. contagion - зараза, вредное влияние
 10. delude - вводить в заблуждение
 11. futility - тщетность, бесполезность
 12. infatuation - страстное увлечение
 13. reticence - молчаливость, скрытность
- by side and by scam
 - to blow a kiss
 - now and then
 - to make one's back open and shut
 - to take pains to do smth.
 - to take advantage of
 - to lose one's heart to smb.
 - to give (smb.) airs
 - at arm's length

II. Find in the text sentences with the words from exercise I.

III. Translate the following sentences:

1. Dairyman Crick's stories often seemed to be ended when they were not really so, and strangers were betrayed into premature interjections of finality, though old friends knew better.

2. She was wretched – O so, wretched at the perception that to her companions the dairyman's story had been rather a humorous narration than otherwise; none of them but herself seemed to see the sorrow of it; to a certainly, not one knew how cruelly it touched the tender place in her experience. 3. There was no concealing from herself the fact that she loved Angel Clare, perhaps all the more passionately from knowing that the others had also lost their hearts to him. 4. It was a passing summer love of her face, for love's temporary sake – nothing more. 5. She then became conscious that he was observing her; but she would not show it by any change of position, though the curious dream-like fixity disappeared, and a close eye might easily have discerned that the rosiness of her face deepened, and then faded till only a tinge of it was left.

IV. Use the following expressions to reproduce the situations from the text:

by side and by seam; to blow a kiss; now and then; to make one's back open and shut; to take pains to do something; to take advantage of; to lose one's heart to somebody; to give (somebody) airs; at arm's length.

V. Choose from the text not less than 12 words conveying A. Clare's emotional state and behaviour, use them when discussing the point.

VI. Give literary translation of the following passage, starting with the words: "The deeper – passioned Tess was very far from sleeping...

finishing ... "for the brief happiness of smiling herself in his eyes while he remained at Talbothays?"

VII. Discuss the moral aspect of the following actions and utterances:

1. "Tess had moodily decided that either of these maidens would make a good farmer's wife, and that she ought to recommend them, and to obscure her own wretched charms. 2. Self-sacrificing as her mood might be Tess could not well go further and cry, "Marry one of them, if you really do want a dairy woman and not a lady; and don't think of marrying me!" 3. It reminded Angel that he was somewhat unfairly taking advantage of an accidental position; and he went no further with it. 4. Each one was a girl of fair common sense, and she did not delude herself with any vain conceits, or deny her love, or give herself airs, in the idea of outshining the others. 5. And the thorny crown of this sad conception she whom he really did prefer in a cursory way to the rest, she who knew herself to be more impassioned in nature, cleverer, more beautiful than they, was in the eyes of propriety far less worthy of him than the homelier ones whom he ignored.

VIII. Explain using the text what the author meant saying:

1. When the evening milking was done she did not care to be with the rest of them, and went out of doors wandering along she knew not whither. 2. There is contagion in this sentiment, especially among women. And yet that same hungry heart of hers compassionated her friends. 3. After this disclosure lurked any grave and deliberate import in Clare's attention to her. It was a passing summer love of her face. 4. A veil had been whisked aside; the tract of each one's outlook was to have a new horizon thenceforward for a short time or for a long.

Questions and topics for discussion

1. Speak about Tess's misery resulting in her past experience.
2. Give a summary of chapter XXI. Specify its climax.
3. Dwell on Clare's moral standards (as seen a) by Tess, b) by you)

4. Tess comes to realize her love. Discuss her behaviour and emotional state.
5. Clare comes to realize his love. Was his love different from that of Tess's? Give your reasons.
6. Suppose you are invited by a producer to play the part of Tess in a film. Would you agree? Why?

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

Phase the fourth
The consequence (part I, p. 213-255)

1. Active Vocabulary and expressions to be remembered:

1. noctambulist - лунатик
 2. twain - пара, двое
 3. fervid - пылкий, страстный
 4. pagan - языческий, язычник
 5. prig - педант, формалист
 6. sedulously - прилежно, усердно
 7. ineptness - абсурдность, нелепость
 8. tipple - нашкот, питье
 9. inconsistency - несоответствие
 10. pernicious - пагубный, вредный
 11. self-abnegation - самоотрицание
 12. incensed - гневный, вызывающий ярость
 13. denizen - житель, обитатель
 14. dexterity - проворство, ловкость, умение
 15. corollary - следствие, вывод
 16. expostulate - убеждать, увещевать
- to hang upon (on), to cast a glance; to make up one's mind;
 - to keep in touch with;
 - to have an eye in one's head;
 - for reflection's sake; to have eyes at the back of one's head;
 - to look downcast, a coquette of the first urban water; to make a bid against somebody;

II. Find in the text sentences with the words from ex. I.

III. Translate the following sentences:

1. Every window in the house being open Clare could hear across the yard each trivial sound of the retiring household.
2. To encounter her daily in the accustomed manner would be to develop what had begun.
3. "How much longer is he to bide

here?" asked Izzy Thurt, the only one of the gloom-stricken bevy who could trust her voice with the question. 4. An overpowering reluctance to greet her made him decide that she had not seen him. 5. Old Mr. Clare was a clergyman of a type which, within the last twenty years, has well-nigh dropped out of contemporary life. 6. He felt that, single-minded and self-sacrificing as his parents were, there yet existed certain latent prejudices of theirs, as middle-class people, which it would require some tact to overcome. 7. "This seems to be a new family which has taken the name; for the credit of the former knightly line I hope they are spurious, I'm sure". 8. "The only pain to me was pain on his account, poor foolish young man". 9. His plan of procedure was different now - as though he had made up his mind that her negatives were, after all, only coyness and youth startled by the novelty of the proposal. 10. "My mother too, poor soul, will think so much better of you on account of it".

11. Use the following expressions to reproduce the situations from the text:

to hang upon (one), to cast a glance; to make up one's mind, to keep in touch with; to have an eye in one's head; for affection's sake; to have eyes at the back one's head; to look down-cast; a confluence of the first urban water; to make a bid against somebody.

12. Choose from the text not less than 10 words to describe

a) the feelings of the maids at Talbothays Dairy when observing that they had not seen anything of Mr. Clare that day;

b) a growing divergence from the Angel Clare of former times as seen by his brothers;

c) old Mr. Clare relating the story about the young man, so called D'Urberville.

VI. Give literary translation of the following passage, starting with the words "Angel had come as pupils to this dairy in the idea that..."

finishing "... - so fervid and so impressionable as she was under her reserve; in order that it might not agonize and wreck her?"

VII. Explain using the text what the author meant saying:

1. He held that education had as yet but little affected the beats of emotion and impulse on which domestic happiness depends. It was probable that, in the lapse of ages, improved systems of moral and intellectual training would appreciably, perhaps, considerably, elevate the involuntary and even the unconscious instincts of human nature; but up to the present day culture, as far as he could see, might be said to have affected only the mental epiderm of those lives which had been brought under its influence. 2. His experience of women was great enough for him to be aware that the negative often meant nothing more than the preface to the affirmative; and it was little enough for him not to know that in the manner of the present negative there lay a great exception to the dailings of coyness. 3. On no account could she agree to a step which might afterwards cause bitter meaning to her husband for his blindness in wedding her.

4. Tess had never before known a time in which the thread of her life was so distinctly twisted of two strands positive pleasure and positive pain. 5. Their condition of domiciliary comradeship put her, as the woman in such disadvantage by its enforced intercourse, that he felt it unfair to her to exercise any pressure of blandishment which he might have honestly employed had she been better able to avoid him.

VIII. Describe how the following words characterise:

a) Old Mr. Clare:

1. "As for as worldly wealth goes", continued his father, you will no doubt stand far superior to your brothers in a few years". 2. "Pain!" said his father, his rugged face shining in the ardour of self-abnegation. "The only pain to me was pain on his account, poor, foolish young man. Do you suppose his incensed words could give me any pain, or even his blows?"

b) Angel Clare and his father:

1. "It was very foolish of my father, I must say, to intrude his conversation upon a stranger when the probabilities were so obvious that it would be useless. But whatever he thinks to be his duty, that he'll do in season or out of season; and, of course, he makes many enemies, not only among the absolutely vicious, but among the easy-going, who hate being bothered. He says he glories in what happened and that good may be done indirectly; but I wish he would not so wear himself out now he is getting old, and would leave such to pigs to their wallowing". 2. "I do hate the aristocratic principle of blood before everything, and do think that as reasoners the only pedigrees we ought to respect are those spiritual ones of the wise and virtuous, without regard to corporeal paternity. But I am extremely interested in this, never - you can have no idea how interested I am! Are you not interested yourself in being one of that well-known line?" 3. "Of course", continued the unwelcome Clare. "I should have been glad to know you to be descended exclusively from the long-suffering, dumb, unrecorded rank and file of the English nation and not from the self-seeking few who made themselves powerful at the expense of the rest. Society is hopelessly snobbish, and this fact of your extraction may make an appreciable difference to its acceptance of you as my wife, after I have made you the well-read woman that I mean to make you."

c) Tess:

1. "I mean -- I cry because I have broken down in my vow! I said I would die unmarried!" 2. "Yes, yes, yes! But O, I sometimes wish I had never been born!"

Questions and topics for discussion

1. Dwell on Clare's state of mind after he had betrayed his feeling to Tess.
2. Describe Mr. Clare's family; way of life, outlooks.
3. Angel confronts his father and his family. Speak of Angel's attempts to have his own way.
4. Give the gist of the conversation between Tess and Clare (Chapter XXVII).
5. Clare's reaction to Tess's refusal. Give your opinion of twain's behaviour.
6. What is the author's attitude to Tess's indecision to tell A. Clare all the truth about her past experiences.
7. Discuss the elements of direct and indirect characterization in the portrayal of Tess, A. Clare.
8. Dwell on the closing paragraph of chapter XXX. Is it pessimistic? Do you find Tess's outlooks convincing?

Phase the fourth

The Consequence (part II, p. 256-293)

I. Active Vocabulary and expressions to be remembered:

1. injunction – приказ, предписание
 2. precipitancy – поспешность, стремительность
 3. bucolic – сельский
 4. culpable – виновный, заслуживающий наказание
 5. reticence – скрытность, молчаливость
 6. fluster – волнение
 7. breach of faith – супружеская измена
 8. morbid – впечатлительный, склонный к меланхолии
 9. uttermost – крайний, предельный, последний
 10. penitential – раскаивающийся, покаянный
- to force one's hand, to set an eye on, to be carried along by the wings of the hours;
 - these violent delights have violent ends;
 - fine feathers make fine birds;
 - to be very low in mind,
 - to pin one's faith on somebody (smith).

II. Find in the text sentences with the words from exercise I.

III. Translate the following sentences:

1. The beginning of November found its date still obeyance though he asked her at the most tempting times. 2. To decline to marry him after all in obedience to her emotion of last night – and leave the dairy, meant to go to some strange place, not a dairy; for milkmaids were not in request now calving – time was coming out to go some arable where no divine being like Angel Clare was. 3. But even if he had not received it she had a sudden enthusiastic trust that he surely would forgive her. 4. It had occurred to her to look once more into the quiet giant room which had been Clare's den, or rather

eyrie, for so long, and climbing the ladder she stood at the open door of the apartment, regarding and pondering. 5. The marriage being by licence there were only a dozen or so of people in the church, had there been a thousand they would have produced no more effect upon her. 6. There had seemed nothing at all out of keeping with such a conjectured career in the storing up of these showy ornaments for his wife and the wives of her descendants.

IV. Use the following expressions to reproduce the situations from the text:

to force one's hand; to set an eye on; to be carried along by the wings of the hours; these violent delights have violent ends; fine feathers make fine birds; to be very low in mind; to pin one's faith on smb (smth).

V. Choose from the text not less than 12 words to describe the state of mind of Tess's chambermaids; to when they came to know about Clare's intention to marry Tess.

VI. Give literary translation of the following passage, starting with the words:

"She could answer no more than a bare affirmative, so great was the emotion aroused in her at the thought of...

finishing ... "They might be receding, or might be approaching, one or the other, a little every day".

VII. Explain using the text what the author meant stating:

1. But perhaps her mother was right as to the cause to be followed, whatever she might be in her reasons. Silence seemed, on the face of it, best for her adored one's happiness: silence it should be. 2. The responsibility was shifted, and her heart was lighter than it had been for weeks. 3. It was no mature woman with a long dark vista of intrigue behind her who

was tormented thus; but a girl of simple life, not yet one-and-twenty who had been caught during her days of immaturity like a bird in a spring. 4. His influence over her had been so marked that she had caught his manner and habits, his speech and phrases, his likings and his aversion, and to leave her in farmland would be to let her slip back again out of accord with him. 5. Her idolatry of this man was such that she herself almost feared it to be ill-ounged. 6. "I used to wish to be a teacher of men and it was a great disappointment to me when I found I could not enter the Church".

VIII. Describe how the following words, thoughts, characterise

a) Tess;

1. "Why didn't you stay and love me when I was sixteen: living with my little sisters and brothers and you danced in the green? O, why didn't you, why didn't you!" she said, impetuously clasping her hands. 2. "Are you sure you don't dislike me for it?" said Tess in a low voice. 3. "O, Angel - I am almost glad because now you can forgive me! I have not made my confession. I have a confession, too - remember, I said so".

b) Mrs Crick

1. In point of fact Mrs Crick did remember thinking that Tess was graceful and good-looking as she approached; but the superiority might have been a growth of the imagination aided by subsequent knowledge.

c) Angel Clare

1. To produce Tess, fresh from the dairy, as a D'Urberville and a lady, he had felt to be temerarious and risky; hence he had concealed her lineage till such time as, familiarized with worldly ways by a few months travel and reading with him, he could take her on a visit to his parents, and impart the knowledge while triumphantly producing her as worthy of such an ancient line.

Questions and topics for discussion

1. Speak about A. Clare. Dwell on the way he treated life, people at large, Tess. 2. Tess's mode of life and state of mind on the eve of her marriage to A. Clare. Compare them with Clare's. 3. Pay attention to the author's manner of unfolding the narration – a detail curiously mentioned in a chapter becomes a subject matter of a succeeding one. What is the effect thus achieved? Discuss chapter XXXII from that point of view. Point out the chapters where the author warns the reader about the tragedy that should happen to Tess. 4. Accidental meeting at the inn on the eve of wedding. Discuss Tess's state of mind during the meeting and after it. Does it strike you as unusual under the circumstances? 5. Tess tries to declare her past to Angel. Describe all the details of the matter as if you were Tess. 6. Wedding A. Clare thoughts after wedding.

Phase the fifth
The Woman Pays (part I, p. 297-338)

1. Active Vocabulary and expression to be remembered:

1. impish - проказливый
2. iteration - повторение
3. auricular - слуховой
4. purblind - близорукий, поделеноватый
5. contrivance - изобретательность, выдумка
6. prestidigitation - ловкость, жонглирование
7. flaccid - дряблый, вялый, слабохарактерный
8. decrepit - дряхлый, изношенный
9. mishap - неудача, несчастье
10. enfranchisement - освобождение, предоставление прав
11. ostensible - мнимый, показной
12. pursuance - выполнение, исполнение
13. scourge - карать, наказывать
14. contingency - вероятность, возможность
15. surreptitious - тайный
16. propinquity - близость, соседство
17. hoodwink - обманывать, втирать очки
18. recede - отступать, пятиться
19. perturb - смущать, тревожить
- to hold one's tongue;
- to cast snub off;
- to win round;
- to steal a glance;
- to feed sick at heart;
- what is done, can't be undone;
- to bid snub farewell;
- hither and thither;

11. Find in the text sentences with the words from exercise 1.

III. Translate the following sentences:

1. She did sit down, without knowing where she was, that strained look still upon her face, and her eyes such as to make his flesh creep. 2. "Heaven, why did you give me a handle for despising you more by informing me of your descent! Here was I thinking you a new-sprung child of nature; there were you, the belated seedling of an effete aristocracy!" 3. It was only on account of his preoccupation with his own affairs, and the illness in his house, that he did not bear in mind the curious incident, which however, he recalled a long while after. 4. "It would be viewed in the light of a joke by nine-tenth of the world if it were known". 5. Their walk having been circuitous they were still not far from the house and in obeying his direction she only had to reach the large stone bridge across the main river, and follow the road for a few yards. 6. Having nothing more to fear, having scarce anything to hope, for that he would relent there seemed no promise whatever, she lay down dully. 7. His air remained calm and cold, his small compressed mouth indexing his powers of self-control, his face wearing still that terribly sterile expression which had spread thereon since her disclosure.

IV. Recall the situations in which these expressions were used.

to hold one's tongue; to cast snub off; to win round; to steal a glance; to feel sick at heart; what is done, can't be undone; to bid snub farewell, hither and thither.

V. Choose from the text not less than 10 words to describe Tess's mood when she realized, that A. Clare would not forgive her.

VI. Give literary translation of the following passage starting with the words: "The picture of life had changed to him. Before this time he had known it but speculatively;"...

finishing: "As the hours dropped past, as the motive of each act in the long series of bygone days presented itself to his view, he perceived how intimately the notion of having Tess as a dear possession was mixed up with all his schemes and words and ways".

VII. Explain using the text, what the author meant writing:

1. These and other words were nothing but perfunctory babble of the surface while the depths remained paralyzed. 2. He looked upon her as a species of impostor, a guilty woman in the guise of an innocent one. 3. "You are very good. But it strikes me that there is a want of harmony between your present mood of self-sacrifice and your past mood of self-preservation". 4. Moreover, his affection itself was less fire than radiance, and with regard to the other sex when he ceased to believe he ceased to follow: contrasting in this with many impressionable natures who remain sensuously infatuated with what they intellectually despise. 5. Though unsophisticated in the usual sense, she was not incomplete; and it would have denoted deficiency of womanhood if she had not instinctively known what an argument lies in propinquity. 6. Moreover when the two people are once parted -- have abandoned a common domicile and a common environment -- new growths insensibly bud upward to fill each vacated place; unforeseen accidents hinder intentions, and old plans are forgotten. 7. "I agree to the conditions, Angel, because you know best what my punishment ought to be: only-only -- don't make it more than I can bear".

VIII. Describe how the following actions and words characterize:

a) Angel Clare:

1. "O Tess, forgiveness does not apply to the case. You were one person, now you are another. My God – how can forgiveness meet such a grotesque – prestidigitation as that!" 2. "I repeat, the woman I have been loving is not you!" 3. "Don't Tess; don't argue. Different societies, different manners. You almost make me say you are an unapprehending peasant woman, who have never been initiated into the propotions of social things". 4. "Heaven, why did you give me a handle for, despising you more by informing of your descent. Here was I thinking you a new-sprung child of nature; there were you, the belated seedling of an effete aristocracy!" 5. "And I can bring myself to bear it if is desirable, possible I will come to you. But until I come to you it will be better that you should not try to come to me"

b) Tess:

1. "I thought, Angel, that you loved me -- me, my very self! If it is I you do love. O how can it be that you look and speak so? It frightens me! Having begun to love you, I love you for ever – in all changes, in all disgraces, because you are yourself". 2. "No I shan't do anything, unless you order me to; and if you go away from me I shall not follow'ee; and if you never speak to me any more I shall not ask why, unless you tell me I may". 3. "I have thought over what you say", she remarked to him, moving her forefinger over the tablecloth, her other hand, which bore the ring that mocked them both, supporting her forehead. "It is quite true all of it; it must be. You must go away from me".

Questions and topics for discussion

1. The outcome of Tess's narrative. Discuss the way it changed the atmosphere in the dining-room and affected the future of the newly-weds. 2. Dwell on Clare's shock at the discovery of

Tess's dreadful experience. Make a list of words conveying A. Clare's emotional state and reaction, use them when discussing the point. 3. Speak about the upshot of chapter XXXVII. Dwell upon its symbolic significance. 4. Make a summary of all the motives that made Tess marry A. Clare. Do you think them serious enough? Dwell on A. Clare. Was he a match to Tess? 5. Was their marriage a mistake? Whose fault was it? 6. Clare's parting with Tess. Tess's state of mind. Pay attention to Clare's speech and manner. 7. Tess returns home. She discusses her future with mother. Comment on the change in her attitude to them (her parents).

Phase the Fifth

The Woman Pays (part II, p.p. 339-380)

1. Active Vocabulary and expressions to be remembered:

1. cloister - монастырь
 2. fiendish - дьявольский, жестокий
 3. heterodox - еретический
 4. levity - легкомыслие, непостоянство
 5. folly - глупость
 6. consecrate - посвящать
 7. mendicant - нищий, попрошайка
 8. purlieus - окрестности, трущобы
 9. vacuity - отсутствующие мысли, бессодержательность
 10. modicum - чуть-чуть
 11. valour - доблесть, мужество
 12. stealthy - тайный, скрытный
 13. integument - наружный покров, скорлупа, кожа, оболочка
 14. cobweb - паутина
 15. salient - выступающий вперед
 16. superciliousness - надменность, высокомерие
 17. saucy - дерзкий, вызывающий
 18. caustic - едкий, язвительный
- to get rid of;
 - cheer up;
 - lay down;
 - in a fit of racking anguish;
 - within a feather weight's turn;
 - on somebody's allowance;
 - to try higher and drier levels;
 - to take one's heels;
 - to take a pull oneself from smth (smb);
 - run life;
 - to get over smth

11. Find in the text sentences with the words from exercise 1.

III. Translate the following sentences:

1. And the momentum of his course on which he had embarked tended to keep him going in it, unless diverted by a stronger, more sustained force than had played upon him this afternoon. 2. Tess had thirty pounds coming to her almost immediately from Angle's bankers, and, the case being so deplorable, as soon as the sum was received she sent the twenty as requested. 3. Even were they absolutely hers it would be passing mean to enrich herself by a legal title to them which was not essentially hers at all. 4. With shortening of the days all hope of obtaining her husband's forgiveness began to leave her; and there was something of the habitude of the wild animal in the unreflecting instinct with which she rumbled on — disconnecting herself by little from her eventual past at every step, obliterating her identity, giving no thought to accidents or contingencies which might make a quick discovery of her whereabouts by others of importance to her own happiness, if not to theirs. 5. Had she been ensconced under other and more pleasant conditions she would have become alarmed, but outside humanity, she had at present no fear.

IV. Recall the situations in which these expressions were used: to get rid of, coop up, lay down; in a fit of racking anguish; within a feather — weight's turn; on somebody's allowance; to try higher and drier levels; to take one's heels; to take a pull oneself from smith, run his; to get over.

V. Choose from the text not less than 8 words to describe ties that connected Tess, Marion and Izzy.

VI. Give literary translation of the following passage, starting with the words: "The time was long and unvaried, and, owing to the rapid shortening of the days".

flushing. "The wife of Angel Clare put her hand to her brow, and felt its curve, and the edges of her eye – sockets perceptible under the soft skin, and thought as she did so that a time would come when that bone would be bare. "I wish it were now", she said.

VII. Explain using the text what the author meant saying:

1. In the incoherent multitude of his emotions he knelt down at the bedside wet-eyed. "O Tess! if you had only told me sooner, I would have forgiven you!" he murmured. 2. The same delicacy pride, false shame, whatever it may be called on Clare's account, which had led her to hide from her own parents the prolongation of the estrangement, hindered her in owing to his that she was in want after the fair allowance he had left her. 3. "Wives are unhappy sometimes; from no fault of their husbands – from their own". 4. Patience, that blending of moral courage with physical hardness, was now no longer a minor feature in Mrs. Angel Clare; and it sustained her. 5. She could read character sufficiently well to know by this time that she had nothing to fear from her employer's gallantry; it was rather the tyranny induced by his mortification at Clare's treatment of him. 6. Even Izz hoped she would win, and, though without any particular respect for her own virtue, felt glad that she had been prevented wronging her friend when momentarily tempted by Clare.

VIII. Describe how the following words characterise Angel Clare:

1. "I'm going to Brazil alone, Izz", said he. "I have separated from my wife for personal, not voyaging reasons. I may never live with her again. I may not be able to love you; but will you go with me instead of her?" 2. To let her parents know that she was a deserted wife, dependant, now that she had relieved their necessities, on her own hands for a living, after the

echo of a marriage which was to nullify the collapse of the first attempt would that sooner or later the magnanimity which she persisted in reckoning as a chief ingredient of Clare's character would lead him to rejoin her. Then she grieved for the beloved man whose conventional standard of judgement had caused her all these latter sorrows; and she went her way without knowing that the greatest misfortune of her life was this feminine loss of courage at the last and critical moment through her estimating her father-in-law by his sons.

Questions and topics for discussion

1. Speak about A. Clare. Dwell on the change that had taken place in him; the way he lived, people at large and Tess.
2. Make a summary of Chapter XI. Specify A. Clare's meeting with Izz Fluet. Discuss the drama Tess had to leave through.
3. Tess's mode of life and state of mind in the new place.
4. Discuss the work Tess was set to do at Flintcomb-Ash farm and the way she treated its repulsive sides.
5. Comment on the statement "Tess felt that she could not come to a much worse plan, but anything was better than gallantry."
6. Tess came to know about A. Clare's meeting with Izz. Did she cease to love her husband?
7. Relate the events described in chapter XLIV as if you were Tess. Specify the climax of this chapter.

Phase the Sixth
The Convert (part I, p.p. 383-418)

f. Active Vocabulary and expressions to be remembered:

1. rencounter – случайная встреча
 2. mien – выражение лица
 3. riotousness – необузданность, распущенность
 4. backslider – вероотступник
 5. tumultuous – беспокойный, возбужденный
 6. accoutre – одевать
 7. humbug – обманщик
 8. to scoff – насмехаться, глумиться
 9. to blazon – разглашать, выставить напоказ
 10. purport – подразумеваемый смысл, суть значения
 11. perturbation – волнение, смятение
 12. obscurity – тьма, мрак, нелепость, неизвестность
 13. free-and-easy – вольный, непринужденный
 14. thwart – перечить
 15. effusion – душевное излияние
 16. unsmirched – незапятнанный
 17. pellucid – прозрачный, ясный
 18. respite – работать без отдыха
- to put up with;
 charity begins at home;
 to throw (cast) in one's lot with smb;
 to get rid of smth;
 to fall short of smth;
 to give up;
 to knock smth out (of smb);
 to blow smb a kiss;
 to feel uneasy about smb;
 to cry to smb;

II. Find in the text sentences with the words from exercise 1.

III. Translate the following sentences:

1. 'This paralysis lasted, however, but a short time for Tess's energies returned with the atrophy of his, and she walked as fast as she was able past the barn and onward. 2. 'He is one who, I firmly believe, has been the humble means of saving more souls on this country than any other man you can name'. 3. Not being hot at his preaching there was less enthusiasm about him now, and the presence of the grinder seemed to embarrass him. 4. D'Urberville's knock, his walk up to the door, had some indescribable quality of difference from his air when she last saw him. 5. 'Why I did not despise you was on account of your being unsmirched in spite of all; you withdrew yourself from me so quickly and resolutely when you saw the situation'. 6. For some probably economical reason it was usually a woman who was chosen for this particular duty, and Groby gave as his motive in selecting Tess that she was one of those who best combined strength with quickness in untying, and both with staying power, and this may have been true.

IV. Recall the situations in which these expressions are used:

- to put up with; charity begins at home;
- to throw in one's lot with somebody; to get rid of smth. to fall short of smth. to give up; to knock smth out of (smth); to blow smth a lung; to feel uneasy about smth; to cry to smth.

V. Choose from the text not less than 12 words to characterise Alec D'Urberville as seen by Tess.

VI. Give literary translation of the following passage, starting with the words, "...Thus the afternoon dragged on. The wheat-tick drank lower".

finishing: "...sporting characters of all descriptions gentle with terrors and facious pipes, roughs with sticks and stones."

VII. Explain using the text, what the author meant saying:

1. While slowly breasting this cold ascent Tess became conscious of footsteps behind her, and turning she saw approaching that well-known form – so strangely accounted as the Methodist – the one personage in the world she wished not to encounter alone on this side of the grave. 2. "You, and those like you, take your life of pleasure on earth by making the life of such as me bitter and black with sorrow; and then it is a fine thing when you have had enough of that, to think of securing your pleasure in heaven by becoming converted!" 3. "But I cannot believe in your conversion to a new spirit. Such flashes as you feel, Alec, I fear, don't last!" 4. After this their conversation dwindled to a casual remark now and then as they rambled onward, Tess inwardly wondering how far he was going with her, and not liking to sent him back by positive mandate. 5. Her defender, whom she dreaded more than her assailant, having reluctantly disappeared, the farmer continued his reprimand, which Tess took with the greatest coolness, that sort of attack being independent of sex. To have as a master this man of stone, who would have cuffed her if he had dared, was almost a relief after her former experiences. 6. The suppressed discontent of his manner was almost pitiable, and yet Tess did not pity him. 7. "Why I did not despise you was on account of your being unsmirched inspite of all, you withdrew yourself from me so quickly and resolutely when you saw the situation; you did not remain at my pleasure; so there was one petticoat in the world for whom I had no contempt, and you are she".

VIII. Describe how the following actions words and thoughts characterise:

a) Tess:

1. "Good God how can you ask what is so unnecessary: All that is furthest from my thought!" 2. She felt the petite mort at this unexpectedly gruesome information, and left the solitary man

behind her. 3. She had gathered from Angel sufficient of the incredulity of modern thought to despise flash enthusiasms, but as a woman, she was somewhat appalled. 4. "Whip me, crush me; you need not mind those people under the rick! I shall not cry out. Once victim, always victim – that's the law!" 5. "I do bear in mind that you came to marry me before you knew of my state. Perhaps-perhaps you are a little better and kinder than I have been thinking you were".

b) Alec d'Urberville:

1. ... he drew from his pocket a small book, between the leaves of which was folded a letter, worn and soiled, as from much re-reading. D'Urberville this time, and was signed by Parson Clare. 2. "I say in all earnestness that it is a shame for parents to ring up their girls in such dangerous ignorance of the gins and nets that the wicked may set for them, whether their motive be a good one or the result of simple indifference". 3. And as he asked the question a disappointment which was not entirely the disappointment of thwarted duty crossed d'Urberville's face. It was unmistakably a symptom that something of his old passion for her had been revived; duty and desire ran hand-in-hand. 4. "The fact is", said d'Urberville dryly, "Whatever your dear husband believed you accept, and whatever he rejected you reject, without the least inquiry or reasoning on your own part. That's just like you women. Your mind is enslaved to his". 5. "That clever fellow little thought that, by telling her those things, he might be paving my way back to her!"

Questions and topics for discussion

1. Tess's state of mind when she recognized Alec d'Urberville. Account for her depression and exasperation caused by his conversion.
2. Tess confronts a d'Urberville. Speak about Tess's attempts to have her own way. Which of the two was more pathetic?

Specify the peculiar blending of dramatic in the situation. Discuss the elements of symbolization in the scene.

3. Alec d'Urberville goes to Flutcomb-Ash. Tess and Alec had a talk. Account for Alec's mocking manner through the talk. Point out Alec's utterances that Tess must have been hurt by.
4. Speak about the change in Alec's attitude to Tess. Do you think it profound? Give your reasons.
5. Sum up new information about Alec. Dwell upon his backsliding.
6. Tess's mode of life and state of mind at Flutcomb-Ash. Compare them with those of at Talbothays.
7. Give a summary of Chapter XLIII. Specify the moment in the chapter when Tess attends to writing a letter to her husband. Speak about the emotional key of the letter.

Phase the Sixth

The Convert (part II, p.p. 419-450)

I. Active Vocabulary and expressions to be remembered:

1. to relinquish – бросать, оставлять
 2. docility – послушание, покорность
 3. evince – показывать, проявлять
 4. inviolate – неоскверненный
 5. reverie – задумчивость
 6. nebulousity – расплывчатость, нечеткость
 7. remittance – перевод, пересылка денег
 8. improvident – недальновидный, расточительный
 9. assiduously – усердно, прилежно
 10. smockfrock – рабочий халат
 11. nondescript – нечто неопределенное; ни то, ни се
 12. banishment – изгнание
 13. dismal – мрачный, гнетущий
 14. abduct – похищать
 15. sepulchre – склеп, могила
- in somebody's wake;
 - flux and reflux;
 - fall in;
 - to cast a shadow;
 - to be taken at one's word;
 - to make it up with smb;
 - to give one's hand;
 - at somebody's expense;
 - to grudge somebody to somebody;

II. Find in the text sentences with the words from exercise I.

III. Translate the following sentences:

1. To put with one hand a pedestal under the feet of the two faithful ones, and with the other to exalt the unfaithful by

the same artificial means, he deemed to be alike inconsistent with his convictions, his positions, and his hopes. 2. He had come to this place in a fit of depression, the Brazil movement among the English agriculturists having by chance coincided with his desire to escape from his past experience. 3. To go that night would be a gain of twelve hours; but her sister was too-tired to undertake such a distance till the morrow. 4. It was on one of the couch-burning plots that she laboured with her fork, its four shining prongs resounding against the stones and dry clods in little clicks. 5. With the younger families it was a pleasant excitement which might possibly be an advantage. 6. Had she not come home her mother and the children might probably have been allowed to stay on as weekly tenants. 7. It was not till he touched the window with his riding crop that she observed him. 8. The day being the sixth of April, the Durbeyfield waggon met many other waggons with families on the summit of the load, which was built on a wellnigh unvarying principle, as peculiar probably, to the rural labourer as the hexagon to the bee.

III. Recall the situations where the following expressions are used:

- in somebody's wake; flux and reflux; fall in; to cast a shadow; to be taken at one's word; to make it up with somebody; to give one's hand; at somebody's expense; to grudge smb. to smb.

IV. Choose from the text not less than 10 words to describe to explain why Durbeyfield's family had to leave Marlott.

V. Give literary translation of the following passage, starting with the words: "She plunged into the chilly equinoctial darkness as the clock struck ten"...

finishing: "...A superfluous had come into these features, to her regard, it meant the illness of her mother".

VII. Explain using the text, what the author meant writing:

1. Thus from being her critic he grew to be her advocate. 2. "O, Alec, I wish you wouldn't give me anything at all! I cannot take it from you! I don't like - it isn't right!" 3. Tess's heart quivered - he was touching her in a weak place. 4. Moreover, "tithers" were disapproved of in villages almost as much as little freeholders, because of their independence of manner, and when a lease determined it was never renewed. 5. It was, indeed, quite true that the household had not been shining examples either of temperance, soberness, or chastity. 6. "I owe you something for the past, you know," he resumed. "And you cured me, too, of that craze; so I am glad." 7. Never in her life - she could swear it from the bottom of her soul - had she ever intended to do wrong; yet these hard judgments had come. Whatever her sins, they were not sins of intention, but of inadvertence, and why should she have been punished so persistently? 8. To her and her like, birth itself was an ordeal of degrading personal compulsion, whose gratuitousness nothing in the result seemed to justify, and at best could only palliate. 9. They had called on a few neighbours that morning and the previous evening, and some came to see them off, all wishing them well, though in their secret hearts hardly expecting welfare possible to such a family, harmless as the Durbeyfields were to all expect themselves.

VIII. Describe how the following actions, words and thoughts characterise:

a) Tess.

1. Thus her silence of docility was misinterpreted. How much it really said if he had understood! - that she adhered with literal exactness to orders which he had given and forgot.

ten that despite her natural fearlessness she asserted no rights admitted his judgement to be in every respect the true one, and bent her head dumbly thereto. 2. Tess stood in reverie a long time before she thought of asking 'Liza-Lu to come and sit down. When she had done so, and 'Liza-Lu was having some tea, she came to a decision. It was imperative that she should go home. 3. "O – I don't know!" she said bitterly. "I have no husband!" 4. Tess could not get on with her digging after this; she felt restless; she wondered if he had gone back to her father's house; and taking the fork in her hand proceeded homewards. 4. "How do I know that you would do all this? Your views may change – and then – we should be – my mother would be – homeless again".

b) John Durbeyfield:

1. "I'm thinking of sending round to all the old antiquarians in this part of England", he said, "asking them to subscribe to fund to maintain me. They spent lots of money in keeping up old ruins, and finding the bones o' 'things, and such like; and living remains must be more interesting to 'em still, if they had knowed of me".

c) Alec D'Urberville:

"I will I'll look for your mother", said he blandly. But in passing her he whispered: "Mind this; you'll be civil yet!"

Questions and topics for discussion

1. Old Mr. Clare got Tess's letter addressed to Angel. Why did it create a stir? What do you think provoked regret for Angel's marriage?
2. The outcome of Angel's emigration to Brazil. Discuss the way it changed his outlooks, the old appraisements of morality.
3. Discuss J. Durbeyfield's social status and his secret ambitions.

4. Sum up the Durbeyfields. Discuss the atmosphere in the Durbeyfield family and its effect on
 - a) Tess;
 - b) villagers.
5. The Durbeyfields' leaving Marlott. Tess's thoughts about her own evil influence on the position of the household. Speak of the instances of symbolization resorted to by the author in chapter 11.
6. Tess's attempts to confront Alec d'Urberville. Say what you think of her standards.
7. Sum up Alec d'Urberville. Pay attention to his manner and utterances. Why could Tess not bring herself to like him? Do you find A. d'Urberville a likeable figure?
8. Characterize Marian and Izz Huett. What made them send a letter to A. Clare?

Phase the Seventh Fulfilment (p.p. 443-490)

I. Active vocabulary and expressions to be remembered:

1. obscure – незаметный, малозвестный
 2. epistle – послание
 3. privation – нужда, лишение
 4. reprobate – нечестивый, отверженный
 5. severance – разрыв
 6. abstention – воздержанье, отказ
 7. abhor – питать отвращение
 8. gazebo – бельведер (вышка на крыше дома)
 9. saunter – прогуливаться
 10. conjecture – предположение, догадка
 11. to implore – просить, умолять
 12. soliloquy – монолог, разговор с самим собой
 13. dirge – погребальная песня, служба
 14. extinguish – (зд. гасить)
- waste of breath;
 - to give way;
 - to stand in smb's way;
 - to suffer privation;
 - to be pulled down by;
 - to nag smb;
 - to put an end to smth.

He Find in the text sentences with the words from ex. I.

III. Translate the following sentences:

1. It was such a relief to Clare to learn that Tess was at least apparently well that her mother's stiff reticence as to her where about did not long distress him
2. The new residents were in the garden taking as much interest in their own doings as if the homestead had never passed its primal time in con-

junction with the histories of others, besides which the histories of these were but as a tale told by an idiot. 3. The village being small he had little difficulty in finding Mrs. Durbeyfield's tenement, which was a house in a walled garden remote from the main road where she had stowed away her clumsy old furniture as best she could. 4. The form descending the incline was a woman's, yet so entirely was his mind blinded to the idea of his wife's following him that even when she came nearer he did not recognize her under the totally changed attire in which he now beheld her. 5. They then walked on under the trees, Tess turning her head now and then to look at him. 6. Having thus persuaded her plan was pursued, and they kept a bee line northward. 7. However, they found their way along, keeping as much on the turf as possible that their tread might not resound, which it was easy to do, there being no hedge or fence of any kind.

IV. Recall the situations where the following expressions are used:

waste of breath; to give way; to stand in smb's way; to suffer privation; to be pulled down by; to nag smb; to put an end to smth.

V. Choose from the text not less than 10 words to describe the atmosphere at Emminster vicarage on the eve of Angel's arrival.

VI. Give literary translation of the following passage, starting with the words: "Thence he went along the verge of the upland overhanging the other Huтоcks, and turning to the right plunged into the bracing calcerous region of Flintcomb-Ash... finishing. ..."that his widow and children had left Marlott, declare that they were going to live at Kingsbere but instead of doing so had gone on to another place they mentioned'.

VII. Explain using the text, what the author meant stating:

1. "O my boy, my boy – home again last!" cried Mrs. Clare, who cared no more at that moment for the stairs of heterodoxy which had caused all this separation than for the dust upon his clothes. 2. Where could Tess possibly be, a cottage-girl, his young wife, amidst all this wealth and fashion? The more he pondered the more was he puzzled. Were there any cows to milk here? There certainly were no fields to till. She was most probably engaged to do something in one of these large houses; and he sauntered along, looking at the chamber-windows and their lights going out one by one; and wondered which of them might be hers. 3. But he had a vague consciousness of one thing, though it was not clear to him till later, that his original Tess had spiritually ceased to recognize the body before him as hers – allowing it to drift, like a corpse upon the current, in a direction dissociated from its living will. 4. Each clasping the other round the waist they promenaded over the dry of fir-needles, thrown into a vague intoxicating atmosphere at the consciousness of being together at last, with no living soul between them ignoring that there was a corpse. 5. "It is as it should be", she murmured. "Angel, I am almost glad – yes, glad! This happiness could not have lasted. It was too much. I have had enough; and now I shall not live for you to despise me!" 6. "Justice" was done, and the President of the Immortals, in Aeschylean phrase had ended his sport with Tess. And the D'Urberville knights and dames slept on in their tombs unknown.

VIII. Describe how the following actions, words, thoughts characterize:

a) Clare.

1. Clare determined that he would no longer believe in her more recent and severer regard of him; but would go and find her immediately. 2. "Let her finish her sleep!" he implored in a

whisper of the men as they gathered round. 3. One of the pair was Angel Clare, the other a tall budding creature – half girl, half woman – a spiritualized image of Tess, slighter than she, but with the same beautiful eyes – Clare's sister-in-law, 'Liza-Lu'. Their pale faces seemed to have shrunk to half their natural size. They moved on hand in hand and never spoke a word, the drooping of their heads being that of Giotto's "Two Apostles".

b) Old Mr. Clare and Mrs. Clare:

From his remarks his parents now gathered the real reason of the separation; and their Christianity was such that, reprobrates being their especial care, the tenderness towards Tess which her blood, her simplicity, even her poverty, had not engendered, was instantly excited by her sin.

c) Tess:

1. "I waited and waited for you", she went on, her tones suddenly resuming their old fluty pathos. "But you did not come! And I wrote to you, and you did not come! He kept on saying you would never come any more, and that I was a foolish-woman. He was very kind to me, and to mother, and to all of us after father's death. He ----- 2. "You did not come back to me, and I was obliged to go back to him. Why did you go away – why did you – when I loved you so? I can't think why you did it. But I don't blame you; only, Angel, will you forgive me my sin against you, now I have killed him?" 3. "But considering what my life has been I cannot see why any man should, sooner or later, be able to help despising me... How wickedly mad I was? Yet formerly I never could bear to hurt a fly or a worm, and the sight of a bird in a cage used often to make me cry" 4. "That's nothing, dearest. People marry sister-laws continually about Marlott; and 'Liza-Lu' is so gentle and sweet, and she is growing so beautiful. O I could share you with her willingly when we are spirits! If you would train her and teach her Angel and bring her up for your own self... She has all the best of me without the bad of me, and if she were to

become yours it would almost seem as if death had not devided us... Well, I have said it I won't mention it again".

Questions and topics for discussion

1. A. Clare's returning home. Speak about Angel's appearance and the impression he produced on his parents. 2. Discuss Angel's behavior when he returned home, his new state of mind and his talk with his parents about Tess. 3. A. Clare runs about in search of Tess. Account for his new set of values. 4. Angel comes to know about Tess's infidelity. Dwell on Clare's shock at this discovery. Make a list of words conveying Angel's emotional state and reaction, use them when discussing the point. 5. Give a brief summary of chapter LXI. Specify its climax. 6. The result of Angel's coming to Tess. Discuss how Tess regarded the situation and account for the drama Tess had to live through. What price was Tess to pay for her love? 7. Sum up Tess's life. Say what role A. Clare played in it and what role he might have played.

Discussion of the Novel

I. Revise the active vocabulary.

II. Enumerate the personages of the novel. Specify the dynamic and the static ones. Group them into the major characters and the minor personages. Point out those who may be considered the author's mouthpiece.

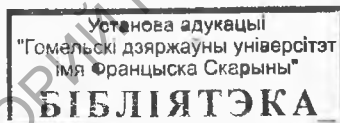
III. Discuss Tess as the protagonist of the novel

IV. Answer the questions:

1. What was Tess's background? In what way was she brought up? To what extent is she the product of her environment?
2. Can Tess be regarded as the modern woman? What essential qualities does she lack? Is loose feminine morality part of the past or the future?
3. What stages does Tess's spiritual evolution pass? Can you regard Tess as a positive character?
4. Speak about the upshot of the novel. Dwell upon its symbolic significance.
5. What is the main idea of the novel?

Содержание

1. Введение	3
2. Phase I. Maiden. Ch. I-IV, p. 43-73	4
3. Phase I. Maiden. Ch. V-XI, p. 74-119	8
4. Phase II. Maiden No More. Ch. XII-XV, p. 123-154 ..	12
5. Phase III. The Really (part I, p. 155-188)	15
6. Phase III. The Really (part II, p. 189-210)	19
7. Phase IV. The Consequence (part I, p. 213-255)	23
8. Phase IV. The Consequence (part II, p. 256-293)	28
9. Phase V. The Woman Pays (part I, p. 297-338)	32
10. Phase V. The Woman Pays (part II, p. 339-380)	37
11. Phase VI. The Convert (part I, p. 381-418)	41
12. Phase VI. The Convert (part II, p. 419-450)	46
13. Phase VII. Fulfilment (p. 453-490)	51
14. Discussion of the Novel	56



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