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Севастопольский национальный технический университет
Гуманитарный факультет

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

для работы с книгой Д.К.Джерома
“ТРОЕ В ЛОДКЕ (не считая собаки)” =
“THREE MEN IN A BOAT (to say nothing of the dog)”
к практическим занятиям и для самостоятельной работы
по дисциплине
«Практический курс английского языка»
для студентов 1-3 курсов
направления 6.020303 «Филология»
специальности 7.02030304 «Перевод»
дневной формы обучения

Севастополь
2012



УДК 800

Методические указания для работы с книгой Д.К.Джерома “Трое в лодке (не считая собаки)” к практическим занятиям и для самостоятельной работы по дисциплине «Практический курс английского языка» для студентов 1-3 курсов направления 6.020203 “Филология” специальности 7.02030304 дневной формы обучения / Сост. Л.А.Тархова. – Севастополь: Изд-во СевНТУ, 2012. – 24 с.

Данные методические указания предназначены для студентов I-II курсов направления 0305 “Филология” с целью расширения лексического запаса и совершенствования речевых навыков. Методические указания могут использоваться как для аудиторной, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

Методические указания рассмотрены и утверждены на заседании кафедры теории и практики перевода (протокол № 7 от 28.02.2012 г.)

Допущено учебно-методическим центром СевНТУ в качестве методических указаний.

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Three Men in a Boat

CHAPTER I

I. Find in the text the sentences with the following words and word-combinations, read and translate them. Make up your own sentences with these expressions:

1. to feel seedy
2. fits of giddiness
3. to be out of order
4. premonitory symptoms
5. to be frozen with horror
6. to account for smth
7. to do smb a good turn
8. to take up smb's time
9. to stuff up one's head with smth
10. the unanimous opinion
11. to turn somersaults
12. at a tremendous reduction
13. poultry
14. to lean out through the port-holes
15. to be overboard
16. to be wrecked
17. to be a little shaky
18. an excellent preventive against sea-sickness
19. to hold on to ropes
20. to be struck with the suggestion

II. Paraphrase or explain the following sentences:

1. "I had walked into that reading-room a happy, healthy man. I crawled out a decrepit wreck" (p. 13).
2. "And they didn't give me pills; they gave me chumps on the side of the head" (p. 15).
3. "...if you want rest and change, you can't beat a sea trip" (p. 17).
4. "So I set my face against the sea trip" (p. 20).
5. "Harris said, however, that the river would suit him to a "T" (p. 22).
6. "Scenery is not in my line ..." (p. 23).

III. Explain the contextual meaning of the following lexical units relaying on the English-English dictionary:

Malady, to ponder, an old chum of mine, to clutch hold of smth, old-fashioned remedies, to toy with a little steak, for love or money, to get uppish, to recollect, to be (feel) queer, to come out sensible.

V. Answer the questions:

1. Why does the author call the men three invalids? Were they really ill?
2. What did George and Harris complain of?

3. How did J. find out that he was a victim of almost every known malady in pharmacology?
4. Why was a chemist puzzled with a doctor's prescription? What did it run?
5. What cure for liver complaint did J. take in his childhood? Do you agree with the author that those "simple, old-fashioned remedies were more effective than all the dispensary stuff"?
6. Why did J. strongly object to the idea of a sea trip?
7. Why did George feel sure he would not be sea-sick?
8. What story did J. tell the friends about a fellow on the Yarmouth boat?
9. What preventive did the author discover against sea-sickness?
10. Who suggested that the friends should go up the river?
11. What was the only misgiving that Harris had about the river trip?
12. Why did Montmorency dislike the idea of the river trip?

V. Air your views on the main characters. What do you think of the author's attitude to the characters? Prove your point of view.

VI. Translate the following extract into Russian beginning with the words "So I set my face against the sea trip"... as far as "... when they are on land is a mystery" (pp. 20-21).

VII. Make a short summary of the chapter.

CHAPTER II

I. Find in the text the sentences with the following words and word-combinations, read and translate them. Make up your own sentences with these expressions.

1. to die away in silence
2. to camp out
3. to pitch a tent
4. frugal supper
5. to rouse smb
6. to flop about and tumble down on smb
7. to play the fool
8. to give smb (smth) a hoist
9. to grasp the idea
10. to give way
11. a life-and-death struggle with smb
12. to raise up one's voice
13. to do smth on purpose
14. to catch severe colds
15. to feel inclined for a change
16. to live at smb's expense
17. by the scruff of one's neck
18. to have a ferocious dog at large

II. Paraphrase or explain the following sentences:

1. "He doesn't revel in romantic solitude" (p. 32).
2. "There is no poetry about him, no wild yearning for the unattainable" (p. 27).
3. "... his practical view of the matter came as a very timely hint" (p. 27).
4. "He will be snatched up to the bright skies in a chariot, that is what will happen to him" (p. 32).
5. "Rainwater is the chief article of diet at supper" (p. 29).

III. Explain the contextual meaning of the following lexical units relaying on the English-English dictionary:

By its margin, to get a chill, to fix a tent, to tumble down in a heap, herculean, to induce smb to do smth, to feel quarrelsome, a ferocious dog, to hang about, to have a presentiment.

IV. Answer the questions:

1. Did the three friends set off immediately or did they make any arrangements before the planned trip?
2. Which were the pleasant and troublesome sides of camping out?
3. Was there anything romantic in Harris's nature? What could make Harris's eyes fill with tears?
4. What compromise concerning camping out was worked out eventually? What decision would you take if you were going for a boat trip?
5. What was the first impression that Montmorency produced on J.? Why?
6. What kind of character did Montmorency prove to be?
7. What crimes did Montmorency commit in the neighbourhood?
8. What was Montmorency's idea of real life?
9. Was the preparation for the river trip completed after the friends settled the issue of sleeping arrangements? What else was left to discuss?
10. How did the friends decide to spend the rest of the evening?

V. Speak as long as you can on the following topics:

1. Camping out in rainy weather is not pleasant.
2. Do you usually plan your trips beforehand and in full detail like J., George and Harris did?

VI. Translate the following extract into Russian beginning with the words "Slowly the golden memory..." as far as "...the story that we listen to" (pp. 25-26).

VII. Make a short summary of the chapter.

CHAPTER III

I. Find in the text the sentences with the following words and word-combinations, read and translate them. Make up your own sentences with these expressions.

1. to arrange one's plans
2. to make out a list

3. to give smth up
4. to tie up one's finger
5. to take hold of the nail
6. to go down on one's knees and grovel for smth
7. to gape round
8. to lose sight of smth
9. to pick smb up
10. to let smb know in time
11. not to care twopence for smb
12. to have a dip before breakfast
13. a cutting wind
14. to huddle up
15. to plunge into the river
16. to give smb an appetite
17. to get upset
18. to impress upon smb

II. Paraphrase or explain the following sentences:

1. "You women, make such a fuss over everything..." (p. 40).
2. "We are on the wrong track altogether" (p. 41).
3. "They suit my complexion so" (p. 43).
4. "...and he got to see in my light, and withdrew his opposition to Harris's bathing (p. 45).
5. "...as the shilling shockers say, we anticipate" (p. 46).

III. Explain the contextual meaning of the following lexical units relaying on the English-English dictionary:

A commotion up and down a house, to hinder smb, come across smb, to grunt, to sneer at smb, indispensable, with pretence and ostentation, useless lumber, to urge upon smb.

IV. Agree or disagree upon the following:

1. While setting off on a trip "we must not think of the things we could do with, but only of the things that we can't do without" (p. 41).
2. "... people always make gigantic arrangements for bathing when they are going anywhere near the water, but ... they don't bath much when they are there" (p. 43).
3. There is "nothing like a swim before breakfast to give you an appetite" (p. 45).

V. Answer the questions:

1. What did the friends intend to discuss on the following evening?
2. How did Harris usually react when there was a need to do anything difficult?
3. What happened usually when Uncle Podger undertook to do a job?
4. What errands did Uncle Podger send the members of his household on when he wanted to put up a picture?
5. How did it happen that Uncle Podger cut himself?

6. Was Uncle Podger satisfied with the help he received? Why?
7. Was it easy for the friends to select things they were to take with them? Why?
8. What sensible approach to the selection process did George propose?
9. What advice relating to overloading the boat of life with lumber did the author give to his readers?
10. What did George include in his list of things necessary for the intended trip?
11. What was the problem with delights of morning bathing?
12. How did George intend to wash the flannel suits that the friends wanted to take with them?

VII. Translate the following extract into Russian beginning with the words “On the contrary, I feel more that I want to stop in bed ...” as far as “...where I have to pretend I like it” (pp.43-44).

VIII. Make a short summary of the chapter.

CHAPTER IV

I. Find in the text the sentences with the following words and word-combinations, read and translate them. Make up your own sentences with these expressions.

1. to escape smth
2. to be wholesome
3. to take an awful oath
4. to call for smth
5. to fall back respectfully
6. to fidget
7. to make a fuss over a little thing
8. to be detained
9. to consider others
10. to stand the smell
11. to get rid of smth
12. to do a mouch round the town
13. cooking utensils
14. to potter about
15. to tread on smth
16. to stumble over smb
17. to encourage smb

II. Paraphrase or explain the following sentences:

1. “Cheese, like oil, makes too much of itself” (p. 49).
2. “It gained the place quite a reputation” (p. 55).
3. “My tooth-brush is a thing that haunts me when I’m travelling, and makes my life a misery” (p. 58).
4. “Harris and I had a bit of row over it, but at last split the difference, and said half-past six” (p. 62).

II. Explain the contextual meaning of the following lexical units relaying on the English-English dictionary:

To reek of smth, slap-up meal, oppressive, to rush for smth, to be attached to smth, ripe and mellow, beyond one's means, to mess about, to squash.

III. Agree or disagree upon the following:

1. "There is nothing does irritate me more than seeing other people sitting about doing nothing when I'm working" (p. 57).
2. Life is not "an idle dream to be gaped and yawned through, but a noble task, full of duty and stern work" (p. 57).

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. Why did the three friends take an awful oath not to take an oil-stove with them any more?
2. What did they decide to have for breakfast? Why did they exclude cheese?
3. What are the advantages of cheese as a travelling companion?
4. Why did Tom's wife and children have to leave their house?
5. What did J. mean when he said that he would do the packing?
6. What irritated J. most of all?
7. What made J's life a misery when he was travelling?
8. What spirit did Harris and George display beginning the packing? What made them show zeal for their work?
9. What mysterious thing happened to butter during the packing?
10. How did Montmorency feel about the packing? Did he make any contribution to the fuss?
11. When was the packing over? When were the friends to get up the next morning?

V. Speak as long as you can on the following topics:

1. Can you stand it when other people sit idly while you are busily working?
2. Can you sit doing nothing while anyone works hereabout?

VI. Translate the following extract into Russian beginning with the words "We had taken up an oil-stove once, but never again..." as far as "...the country was steeped in oil" (pp. 49-50).

VII. Make a short summary of the chapter.

CHAPTER V

I. Find in the text the sentences with the following words and word-combinations, read and translate them. Make up your own sentences with these expressions.

1. to snarl at one another
2. to fish smth out of the bag
3. a shaving tackle
4. to lump smth

5. to see smb off
6. to get hold of the paper
7. to come home soaked
8. oppressive heat
9. to cheer smb up
10. to be out of the reach of any shelter
11. to get drenched
12. a set-fair day
13. in great style
14. a prolonged spell of grand weather
15. to wrap smth round with brown paper
16. to frown at smb
17. to pack one's belongings
18. to be at the skulls

II. Paraphrase or explain the following sentences:

1. "I do think that, of all the silly, irritating tomfoolishness by which we are plagued, this "weather-forecast" fraud is about most aggravating" (p. 66).
2. "...What a lark!" (p. 67).
3. "The weather is a thing that is beyond me altogether" (p. 68).
4. "I never can make head or tail of those" (p. 69).
5. "It will break all right enough, sir" (p. 70).

III. Explain the contextual meaning of the following lexical units relaying on the English-English dictionary:

Sluggard, hideous sloth, to while away the time, to reply with a chuckle, a good deal of smth, villainous, to be touchy, to fix smb with smb's eye, to entertain bitter and revengeful thoughts.

IV. Find in the text word-combinations and sentences referring to weather-forecast, translate them and learn by heart.

V. Answer the following questions:

1. Who woke the friends up the next morning? What time did they get up?
2. How did J. and Harris save George from wasting time in mere sleep?
3. Was it easy for the friends to brush teeth and to comb hair on the first morning of their trip? Why?
4. What did George read in the newspaper? Was it encouraging?
5. Why did J. not trust weather forecast any more?
6. Who usually foretells the weather? What prophet enjoys our trust and why?
7. What was the weather like on that particular morning? And what did the newspaper forecast read?
8. How much luggage did the friends take out on to the door-step? What kind of luggage was it?
9. Why did Harris and J. feel ashamed of their luggage?

10. Who was the first to come round? What reputation had the boy acquired in the neighbourhood?
11. What suppositions did the gapers make?
12. When did the friends arrive at Waterloo? What did the friends enquire about at the station? Did they receive the required information?
13. Was it the right train that the friends went to Kingston by?
14. How did Montmorency feel when the friends were setting forward?

VI. Agree or disagree upon the following:

“...but the sight of another man asleep in bed when I am up, maddens me. It seems to me so shocking to see the precious hours of a man’s life ...being wasted in mere brutish sleep” (p. 64).

V. Speak as long as you can on the following topics:

1. Do you agree that one shouldn’t putt off the trip if the weather forecast promises unsettled weather?
2. Do you agree that we shouldn’t rely on the weather forecast?

VII. Translate the following extract into Russian beginning with the words “I remember a holiday of mine being completely ruined ...” as far as “... and it finished a grand day and a lovely nigh after it” (pp. 67-68).

VIII. Make a short summary of the chapter.

CHAPTER VI

I. Find in the text the sentences with the following words and word-combinations, read and translate them. Make up your own sentences with these expressions.

1. sloping uplands
2. to turn over a new leaf
3. to be staggered at first
6. to do credit to a place (to smb)
7. a curiosity-shop /a curio
8. to get into awful rows for smth
9. dog-days
10. to be stricken down with smth
11. to fool about in draughts
12. to jeer at smth
13. to turn a somersault
14. to lose one’s temper
15. to ramble round
16. shades and tints and hues
17. to pick up people
18. to pluck up courage
19. to huddle together
20. to catch sight of smb

II. Paraphrase or explain the following sentences:

1. "She was nuts on public-houses ..." (p. 77).
2. "He was full of weird and unnatural notions about being a credit to his parents and an honour to the school ..." (p. 82).
3. "Such is life; and we are but as grass that is cut down, and put into the oven and baked" (p. 83).
4. "... its expression is amiability carried to the verge of imbecility" (p. 84).
5. "But all their heads were, by this time, in such a confused whirl that they were incapable of grasping anything ..." (p. 90).

III. Explain the contextual meaning of the following lexical units relaying on the English-English dictionary:

To look picturesque, trim-kept villas, to muse on smth, a drunken brawl, it does not do to dwell on smh, weak-minded ideas, to sang out for smb, to swagger down the water-steps.

V. Answer the questions:

1. What is Kingston famous for? Which events from early English history did J. think about?
2. What would have happened if Harris had become Prime Minister?
3. What is the problem of living in a house decorated with carved oak? Would you like to live in an ancient castle?
4. What is the rule of this world according to the narrator?
5. Why did J. think that Stivvings was the most extraordinary lad he had ever met?
6. Did the question that the author asked about the years of 2000 and odd receive answers nowadays? Did the author's suppositions come true?
7. What accident happened when J. forgot that he was steering? Who was to blame for being rude?
8. What was the explanation for people crowding in towns and cities that J. found while musing? Do you think he was right in his conclusion? Why?
9. How did it happen that Harris became unpopular in the maze at Hampton Court? What are your impressions of Harris as a guide?
10. Who got the people led by Harris out from the maze eventually?

VI. Find English equivalents for the following diseases:

Бронхит, ревматизм, солнечный удар, обморожение, скарлатина, зубная боль, ушная боль, холера, коклюш.

VII. Agree or disagree upon the following:

"Each person has what he doesn't want, and other people have what he does want" (p. 81).

VIII. Translate the following extract into Russian beginning with the words "That china dog that ornaments the bedroom of my furnished lodgings..." as far as "and produced those china dogs" (pp. 84-85).



CHAPTER VII

I. Find in the text the sentences with the following words and word-combinations, read and translate them. Make up your own sentences with these expressions.

1. saucy hats
2. to mouch round the lock
3. to afford a good appportunity for smth
4. to match smth beautifully
5. article of dress
6. a glass-case
7. dainty shoes
8. to shrink and shudder
9. to put up with smb
10. to look daggers at smb
11. to sit bolt upright
12. to trip up over a root
13. to wound smb's feelings
14. wickedness and cussedness
15. to hobble across the churchyard / to be lame
16. to disturb smb
17. to lark about
18. to pump oneself out
19. from a topsy-turvy point of view

II. Paraphrase or explain the following sentences:

1. "The blaze is loud" (p. 94).
2. "Nothing is more fetching ...than a tasteful boating costume" (p. 95).
3. "...and they both sighed, and sat down, with the air of early Christian martyrs trying to make themselves comfortable up against the stake" (p. 96).
4. "Oh, it's of no consequence" (p. 97).
5. "It is always best to let Harris have his head when he gets like this" (p. 103).

III. Explain the contextual meaning of the following lexical units relaying on the English-English dictionary:

To go well with, to get huffy, to be vexed about smb, anxiety, to grasp the idea, dense-headed, to object smth, to hanker after smth, to be bewildered, to remain obdurate, to produce dyspepsia.

IV. Agree or disagree upon the following:

"...the less taste a person has in dress, the more obstinate he always seems to be" (p. 94).

V. Answer the questions:

1. What were the three friends passing through?
2. What opportunity does the river afford for dress?

3. Which colours does Harris keep to in clothes?
4. What is George's taste in dress?
5. What spoils the excursion in the narrator's point of view? What is J.'s idea of a boating costume?
6. Why did the girls look ridiculous in their boating costumes?
7. Was the trip with the girls a success? How did they feel during the trip?
8. Who was eager to see Mrs. Thomas's grave?
9. Why did J. bewilder the sexton at the churchyard?
10. When and where were J. and Harris to meet George?
11. What was Harris complaining of while lugging the barge up and down the river?
12. What can you say about Harris's way of steering?

VI. Pick out the words which you may use while describing smb's clothes.

VII. Translate the following extract into Russian beginning with the words "The river affords a good opportunity..." as far as "...why did he ask for it?" (pp. 94-95).

VIII. Make a short summary of the chapter.

CHAPTER VIII

I. Find in the text the sentences with the following words and word-combinations, read and translate them. Make up your own sentences with these expressions.

1. blackmailing
2. to trespass
3. to hang about
4. to be of a chummy disposition
5. to abstain from bread and jam
6. to summon smb
7. to show smb up
8. to turn smb off
9. to measure smb up and down
10. to look hard and bony
11. to give in to smth
12. to spare the friends and relations
13. a fixed idea
14. to throw much light upon smth
15. with graceful dignity
16. to surpass oneself
17. a shriek of laughter
18. to grind away

II. Paraphrase or explain the following sentences:

1. "It quite made one's flesh creep" (p. 114).

2. "The words alone, we said, were enough to send us into fits ..." (p. 116).
3. "It was a trying situation for us – very trying" (p. 117).
4. "They used these things in ancient days for curbing women's tongues" (p. 119).
5. "I saw him fix a longing eye on the landing-stage as we drew near it..." (p. 120).
6. "...they are all the rage this season; everybody has got them up the river" (p. 121).

III. Explain the contextual meaning of the following lexical units relaying on the English-English dictionary:

To slouch about, timid, to dawn smb, to annoy smb, to be vexed, to yearn to do smth, to smirk in anticipation, restless, to titter, with an air of annoyance and indignation, to sob like a child, to slip out.

IV. Answer the questions:

1. Why did the friends stop by Kempton Park?
2. In what way do the river-side roughs make an income during the summer? Describe this episode.
3. What was the proper course to pursue if one became an object of blackmailing under the accusation of trespassing? Did the majority of people follow the advice? Why?
4. What rouses every evil instinct in Jerome's nature?
5. What was one of Harris's fixed ideas? Retell this episode.
6. Could Harris understand that, singing, he was annoying people? Have you ever met people who like to do something but can not do it in a proper way? Did you try to stop them? Did you succeed?
7. Why did the author find it necessary to tell a story about Herr Slossenn Boschen? Which features of human nature does the story highlight?
8. Why did the two students set up that trying situation? Did "the fashionable and highly cultured party" learn the lesson?
9. Why was it worthless to row up the river at Sunbury lock?
10. What town could be seen properly from the stream? What historic names did the author mention in connection with the towns that the friends were passing by?
11. What is Oatland Park famous for?
12. Who could be the right man to settle the issue of river-side landowners? Why?
13. What did J. do to prevent Harris from seeing the tomb with a poem on it in Shepperton? Why?
14. What was inside George's curious oilskin-covered parcel? Why did he get it?

V. Translate the following extract into Russian beginning with the words "He finished amid a perfect shriek of laughter..." as far as "immediately after the end of the song" (pp. 116-117).

VI. Make a short summary of the chapter.

CHAPTER XI

I. Find in the text the sentences with the following words and word-combinations, read and translate them. Make up your own sentences with these words.

1. to drop off
2. to snatch smth up
3. to make for the door
4. to feel wakeful
5. with undisguised suspicion
6. to slink down the streets
7. to come out for a stroll
8. to handcuff smb
9. to be sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude
10. to huddle up
11. to poke one's head out
12. to have the pluck to do smth
13. scrambled eggs
14. to worm one's way
15. to squat down by the side of the stove
16. to splutter up and scald smb
17. to cast a harried glance

II. Paraphrase or explain the following sentences:

1. "...it began to be born in upon him as a strange and curious thing that there were so few people about..." (p. 153).
2. "There was no rush for precedence" (p. 157).
3. "I didn't altogether like to give in, though I did not relish the plunge" (p. 157).
4. "George is very dense at seeing a joke sometimes" (p. 159).
5. "It made our mouths water to hear him talk about the things ..." (p. 160).

III. Explain the contextual meaning of the following lexical units relaying on the English-English dictionary:

Into the bargain, to anathematise smb, at length, a dilapidated looking cab, to muse on, harassing work, to flick one's fingers about, a stupendous page of history, what the bustle is about, to thwart one's plans.

IV. Answer the questions:

1. Why did George get up early in the morning once upon a time?
2. How did J. wake up Harris? Who suffered?
3. Did the idea of having a swim in the river appeal to the friends in the morning? Why?
4. How did it happen that J. had to reveal heroism and determination?
5. What helped J. to see the funny side of the incident with the shirt?
6. Was Harris good at cooking scrambled eggs? What trouble did he have? How did he explain his failure in cooking breakfast?

7. Who did the friends fancy themselves on a sunny day on the river? What inspired them?
8. What dramatic episode from English history does the author describe?
9. Who was Richard that King John recollected in his brooding thoughts?
10. When was Magna Charta signed? What kind of document was it? What did it mean for British people?

V. Translate the following extract into Russian beginning with the words “It seemed harassing work...” as far as “...we had those aids to housekeeping by us” (pp. 160-161).

VI. Make a short summary of the chapter.

CHAPTER XII

I. Find in the text the sentences with the following words and word-combinations, read them and translate. Make up your own sentences with these expressions.

1. a slippery customer
2. to hang about
3. to edge up to the door
4. to poke one's nose into the room
5. to be dotted with dainty cottages
6. to stroll out into the garden
7. to be proved guilty
8. to take one's traps
9. to rise to the occasion
10. to recover consciousness
11. to be not uppish about smth
12. to kick up a fearful row
13. a tin-opener
14. to dress smb's wounds
15. a stirring tale
16. to get off with a flesh wound
17. to be worn out and sick at heart
18. to go out on the spree with smb
19. to come with the sail
20. to put up for the night at ...

II. Paraphrase or explain the following sentences:

1. “We must rough it” (p. 174).
2. “There was one great dent across the top that had the appearance of a mocking grin, and it drove us furious...” (p. 180).
3. “It is the haunt of the river swell and his overdressed female companion” (p. 180).
4. “Then, after tea, the wind veers round, and you have to pull hard in its teeth all the way home” (p. 181).

5. “We did not go into the realm of twilight; we went slap into the punt...” (p. 183).

III. Explain the contextual meaning of the following lexical units relaying on the English-English dictionary:

To conjure up the scene, to spoon, be held in thrall by smth, to fool round, to stagger smb, to grow reckless, scandalous imposition, weird, a stiffish breeze, the gloaming lay around us, vexed and discontented.

IV. Agree or disagree upon the following:

“...this world is only a probation, and man was born to trouble as the sparks fly upward” (p. 181).

V. Answer the questions:

1. What disadvantages did the author see in living in one house with lovers?
2. How did the author describe the date of King Henry VII and Ann Boleyn?
3. What is old Winsor famous for?
4. Why was it so difficult for J., Harris and George to find a place at Datchet to put up at during their first trip up the river? What did they look for at first?
5. Where were they ready to spend the night later? Where did they spend the night eventually?
6. Why were Harris and J. ready to pay any price for mustard? Is it typical of human nature to want anything we can not have at the moment?
7. What did the friends take comfort in? What sudden problem did they encounter? What saved George's life?
8. Why did the friends think Maidenhead was an unpleasant place?
9. What feelings did J. experience while sailing?
10. Who did the friends meet? What happened?
11. What was the reaction of the fishermen when the friends knocked them down?
12. Where did the friends put up at for the night?

VI. Translate the following extract into Russian beginning with the words “At that moment an angel came...” as far as “...and left George and me to bring on the luggage” (pp. 176-177).

VII. Make a short summary of the chapter.

CHAPTER XIV

I. Find in the text the sentences with the following words and word-combinations, read and translate them. Make up your own sentences with these expressions.

1. to be undutiful to smb
2. to be smothered in roses
3. to try a good, slap-up supper
4. to peel the potatoes
5. odds and ends
6. to stir smth up

7. to fish smth out
8. hackneyed things
9. to growl at smb (smth)
10. to splutter and steam
11. to cheek smb
12. to sooth the nerves
13. to give smb a fair chance
14. to take aim at smb
15. to sit up at night
16. to put smth about all over the town
17. to get within earshot of smth
18. to peck away at meat
19. chunks of bread
20. to put some sense into smb

II. Paraphrase or explain the following sentences:

1. "It's men such as you that hamper the world's progress" (p. 209).
2. "He seemed to lose heart in the business after that" (p. 212).
3. "I knew a young fellow once who would be surprised at the amount of opposition he had to contend with" (p. 212).
4. "... but we dismissed that train of thought" (p. 216).
5. "Harris had chivied her off, and she had gone away, and fetched up her old man" (p. 219).

III. Explain the contextual meaning of the following lexical units relaying on the English-English dictionary:

Placid, a veritable picture, skittishly, remnants, to evince great interest, to be full of pluck, to do a constitutional, to go for a mouch round the town, to fix things up for the night, to trudge through the dark fields, to be crammed.

IV. Answer the questions:

1. Which historic event made more credit to Wargrave?
2. Was it worth two shillings to behave oneself for a year?
3. What is Shiplake Church famous for?
4. Did the author like Sonning? Why?
5. Who suggested a fascinating idea to cook Irish stew? What was the recipe of Irish stew?
6. What work were J. and Harris tasked? Did they cope with it?
7. What did the friends add to Irish stew? What advantage of Irish stew did George point out?
8. What fight did Montmorency have at tea-time? Did he win the fight? How did Montmorency regard the kettle since then?
9. Who prevented George from playing the banjo? Why?
10. What effort did George put forth to learn playing banjo at home? Did he receive any support?
11. What hardships did young Jefferson have to overcome to play bagpipes?

12. Did George and J. enjoy their walk? Why?
13. How did George and J. manage to find their boat?
14. Why did George and J. think that Harris was strange? How did Harris explain his behavior?
15. Why did Harris have a troubled night?

V. Translate the following extract into Russian beginning with the words “I knew a young fellow who was studying to play the bagpipes...” as far as “...where the connection came in, she couldn’t explain” (pp. 212-213).

VI. Make a short summary of the chapter.

CHAPTER XVII

I. Find in the text the sentences with the following words and word-combinations, read and translate them. Make up your own sentences with these expressions.

1. under smb’s superintendence
2. to abound in smth
3. in shoals
4. to get in smb’s way
5. a shilling shocker
6. to require more play of fancy and power of invention
7. to brag away for a while
8. without a tinge of bitterness
9. a conscientious fellow
10. to take to fly-fishing
11. to stick to one’s arrangement
12. to gain no credit
13. to drop into one of the village inns
14. to take one’s eyes off smth
15. to take smb aback
16. to play the wag from school
17. a plaster of Paris

II. Paraphrase or explain the following sentences:

1. “She said it had not been like washing, it had been more in the nature of excavating” (p. 249).
2. “...I suddenly felt a rather smart pull at the line” (p. 252).
3. “It did used to knock me over a bit at first...” (p. 253).
4. “...they will tell you enough fishy stories in half an hour to give you indigestion for a month” (p. 254).

III. Explain the contextual meaning of the following lexical units relaying on the English-English dictionary:

Angler, to hang on and fish for a year, to have plenty of gumption, to show pluck, to land (about fish), to save smb from a whacking, to shatter into a thousand fragments.

IV. Discuss the following:

“Some people are under the impression that all that is required to make a good fisherman is the ability to tell lies easily and without blushing ...” (p. 251).

V. Find English equivalents for the following kinds of fish:

Щука, плотва, пескарь, угорь, окунь, осётр, треска, форель.

VI. Answer questions:

1. What happened when the friends tried to wash their clothes?
2. What was special about the neighbourhood of Streatley and Goring?
3. What mistake did the author point out in the Angler's Guide to the Thames?
4. Was J. a good fisherman himself? What could he be good at instead?
5. What art was required to become a good fisherman?
6. What did the owner of an inn up the river have to get used to?
7. What plan did the conscientious young man whom J. knew once develop? What problems did he encounter working his plan out?
8. Who did the friends meet at a little river-side inn? What astonishing thing did they see there? What stories did they hear about the trout in an old glass-case?
9. What did George do to get a better view of the trout? What happened? What was the trout made of?
10. Why do you think fishermen like telling lies about their catches? Is this sort of lies disapproved of? Why?

VII. Translate the following extract into Russian beginning with the words “I am not a good fisherman...” as far as “...from the tip to the tail” (pp. 250-251).

VIII. Make a short summary of the chapter.

CHAPTER XIX

I. Find in the text the sentences with the following words and word-combinations, read and translate them. Make up your own sentences with these expressions.

1. to be let for hire
2. to square one's back
3. to handle with care
4. to come to pieces
5. the fossil of a whale
6. to settle the dispute
7. to offend at smb's remarks
8. to hang together
9. to take smth soberly
10. damp and clammy

11. to give up gambling
12. to give smb revenge
13. to fish smth out
14. to keep back the rising tears
15. to make a desperate effort
16. to sob like a child
17. fitful slumber
18. to give in to smth
19. to cast a glance over smth
20. to be behind smb's time

II. Paraphrase or explain the following sentences:

1. "The boat you hire up the river above Marlow is not the sort of boat in which you can flash about and give yourself airs" (p. 271).
2. "We had not had the face to tell him that we were running away from the rain" (p. 281).
3. "We were the cynosure of every eye" (p. 282).
4. "... but I think we did well to chuck it when we did" (p. 283).

III. Explain the contextual meaning of the following lexical units relaying on the English-English dictionary:

To relish smth, to contemplate, to be fairly water-tight, to pooh-pooh smb's theory, to get vexed with smb, a commonplace tune, to take a survey of the sky, to partake of a light supper, to wend smb's way back, soaked wayfarers.

IV. Answer the questions:

1. Why did Montmorency think he had gone to heaven?
2. What was a general practice of having a river trip for lazy people and for the energetic ones?
3. What did hired up-river boats look like?
4. How long was The Pride of the Thames in use? What did J. and his companions do to improve the impression that The Pride of the Thames put upon them?
5. What was the weather like when the friends started from Oxford upon homeward journey? Were they in cheerful mood?
6. What did the friends do to cheer themselves up? Was the evening of the third day of the trip merry? How did they spend it?
7. What had J. thought about the song "Two Lovely Black eyes" before? What effect did George's accompaniment produce on Harris, J. and Montmorency?
8. How did it happen that the friends flew to Pangbourne? What costumes were the friends dressed in during their escape?
9. What time did the friends reach Paddington? Where did they go?
10. Why did they feel that they scored a glorious triumph at Alhambra?
11. Why did the friends enjoy their supper at the restaurant so much?
12. What did Harris see when he drew aside the curtains and looked out upon the street? What was the conclusion he made up about the friend's trip?

13. Was the trip a success? How long did the friends travel for? Do you think they would make a trip like this once more?

V. Translate the following extract into Russian beginning with the words “Sunlight is the life-blood of Nature...” as far as “...and pulled up for the night a little below Day’s lock” (pp. 275-276).

VI. Make a short summary of the chapter.

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