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Кафедра иностранных языков №1

**ПОСОБИЕ ПО ОБУЧЕНИЮ УСТНОЙ РЕЧИ
СЛУШАТЕЛЕЙ ЦЕНТРА ЯЗЫКОВОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ
БГУИР**

**PRACTICAL HAND-BOOK FOR TEACHING STUDENTS
SPOKEN ENGLISH**

*Рекомендовано УМО по образованию в области информатики
и радиоэлектроники в качестве пособия для специальностей,
закрепленных за УМО*

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Авторы:

Т. Г. Шелягова, М. А. Амелин, А. П. Дробышева, Ю. М. Амелина

Рецензенты:

кафедра иностранных языков Института государственной службы

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профессор кафедры лексикологии английского языка учреждения образования

«Минский государственный лингвистический университет»,

доктор филологических наук, профессор А. П. Клименко

доцент кафедры стилистики английского языка учреждения образования

«Минский государственный лингвистический университет»,

кандидат филологических наук, доцент Н. А. Копачева

Пособие по обучению устной речи слушателей Центра языковой
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Представляет собой систематизированный практический курс английского языка, предназначенный для развития и совершенствования умений устной речи во взаимосвязи с аудированием, чтением и письмом.

Предназначено слушателям Центра языковой подготовки продвинутого уровня обучения, а также разным категориям пользователей, желающих совершенствовать умения разговорной английской речи на базе комплекса культурно обусловленного речевого поведения носителей английского языка.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное пособие предназначено слушателям Центра языковой подготовки, изучающим английский язык на продвинутом уровне. Может использоваться для внеаудиторной работы в кружках по изучению английского языка, а также широким кругом пользователей, желающих развивать и совершенствовать умения английской разговорной речи.

Задания пособия строятся на базе пятнадцати аутентичных фильмов на английском языке: *The King's Speech*; *The Titanic*; *The Devil Wears Prada*; *Shakespeare in Love*; *Pride and Prejudice*; *Groundhog Day*; *Alice in Wonderland*; *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest*; *Roman Holiday*; *The Nanny Diaries*; *Mr. and Mrs. Smith*; *Scent of a Woman*; *Forrest Gump*; *Green Card*; *The Sound of Music*.

Использование видеоматериалов в процессе обучения иностранному языку представляется высокоэффективным средством в развитии у обучаемых иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции. Обучаемые погружаются в ситуацию реального общения, слышат живую речь носителей языка, знакомятся с культурой и реалиями страны изучаемого языка.

Задача данного пособия – развитие у обучаемых умений разговорной речи во взаимосвязи с другими видами речевой деятельности – реализуется через систему коммуникативно-направленных заданий на трех этапах работы с видеофильмом: преддемонстрационном (*Before Watching*), демонстрационном (*While Watching*), последедемонастрационном (*After Watching*). Каждому видеофильму предпослан комплекс заданий, реализующих задачи соответствующего этапа обучения.

На преддемонстрационном этапе ставится задача психологической подготовки обучаемых к восприятию материала, разъясняются страноведческие реалии, снимаются языковые трудности, приводится дополнительная информация, облегчающая восприятие фильма.

На демонстрационном этапе осуществляется активная учебная деятельность зрителей-обучаемых. Предлагается делать записи в опорном конспекте к тексту фильма, отмечать демонстрируемые в фильме реалии и соответствующие им речевые высказывания, рекомендуются задания на установление характера сочетания звукового и зрительного ряда.

Цель последедемонастрационного этапа – использовать материал фильма в качестве основы и опоры для развития языковых навыков и продуктивных умений устной речи. Предлагаются следующие виды работы: вопросо-ответная; комментарии к содержанию фильма; расширение и продолжение текста; составление рассказа по аналогии, диалогов по определенной теме; характеристика главных персонажей фильма; дискуссии по поднятым в фильме проблемам и др.

Использованный в данном пособии подход к обучению английской устной речи не ограничивает творческую инициативу преподавателя в поиске новых дидактических приемов и методов обучения.

THE KING'S SPEECH

Prince Albert, Duke of York, the second son of King George V, stammers through his speech closing the 1925 British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Stadium, while the resulting ordeal is being broadcast by radio worldwide. The Duke has given up hope of a cure, but his wife Elizabeth persuades him to see Lionel Logue, an Australian speech therapist in London. During their first session, Logue breaches royal etiquette by referring to the Prince as «Bertie», a name used by his family. When the Duke decides Logue's methods and manner are unsuitable, Logue wagers a shilling that the Duke can recite Hamlet's «To be, or not to be» soliloquy without trouble while listening to «The Marriage of Figaro» on headphones. Logue records his performance on an acetate record. Convinced he has stammered throughout, Prince Albert leaves in anger, declaring his condition «hopeless» and dismissing Logue. Logue offers him the recording as a keepsake.

After King George V makes his 1934 Christmas radio address, he explains to his son the importance of broadcasting to a modern monarchy. He declares that «David» (Edward, Prince of Wales), Albert's older brother and the heir to the throne, will bring ruin to himself, the family, and the country when he accedes to the throne - leaving continental Europe to the mercy of Nazi Germany and Communist Russia. King George demands that Albert train himself, starting with a reading of his father's speech. He makes an agonising attempt to do so.

Later, the Duke plays Logue's recording and hears himself unhesitatingly reciting Shakespeare. He decides to return to Logue, where he and his wife both insist that Logue focus only on physical exercises. Logue teaches his patient muscle relaxation and breath control techniques but continues to probe gently and persistently at the psychological roots of the stutter. The Duke eventually reveals some of the pressures of his childhood, and the two men start to become friends.

In January 1936, George V dies, and David ascends the throne as King Edward VIII, but causes a constitutional crisis with his determination to marry Wallis Simpson, an American socialite divorcée who is still legally married to her second husband. At a party in Balmoral Castle, Albert points out that Edward, as head of the Church of England, cannot marry Mrs. Simpson, even if she receives her second divorce; Edward accuses his brother of wanting to usurp his place.

At his next session, Albert expresses his frustration that while his speech has improved when talking to most people, he still stammers when talking to his own brother, and reveals the extent of Edward VIII's folly with Mrs. Simpson. When Logue insists that Albert could be a good king instead of his brother, the latter labels such a suggestion as treason, and in his anger, mocks and dismisses Logue. When King Edward VIII abdicates to marry Mrs. Simpson, Albert accedes as King George VI. The new King and Queen visit Logue at his home to apologise, startling Mrs. Logue, who was unaware that the new king was her husband's patient.

During preparations for his coronation in Westminster Abbey, George VI learns that Logue has no formal qualifications, as initially assumed by him. When confronted, Logue explains how he was asked to help shell-shocked Australian

soldiers returning from the First World War. When George VI remains unconvinced of his fitness for the throne, Logue sits in King Edward's Chair and dismisses the underlying Stone of Scone as a trifle. Goaded by Logue's seeming disrespect, the King surprises himself with his own sudden burst of outraged eloquence.

Upon the declaration of war with Nazi Germany in September 1939, George VI summons Logue to Buckingham Palace to prepare for his upcoming radio address to millions of listeners in Britain and the Empire. Knowing the challenge that lies before him, both Winston Churchill and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain offer the King their support. The King and Logue are then left in the room. He delivers his speech somewhat competently, while Logue guides him. By the end of his speech, George VI is speaking freely with little to no guidance from Logue. Afterwards, the King and his family step onto the balcony of the palace, and are applauded by the thousands who have gathered.

A title card explains that Logue was always present at King George VI's speeches during the war, and that they remained friends for the rest of their lives.

Official website: <http://kingsspeech.com/>

Before Watching Activities

I. Before you watch the film discuss the following:(You have to do some preliminary research or ask your teacher for help).

1. Great Britain – a country of Royal Monarchy.
2. The Windsor family.
3. Laws and regulations governing the inheritance to the British throne.
4. The reign of King George VI (1936–1952).
5. The King's health problems.
6. The King's Speech on the brink of World War II.
7. Modern time: Queen Elizabeth the 2-nd – the reigning queen. Who is the next heir to the British throne?

II. Match the English words and word-combinations given in the left-hand column with the Russian ones in the right-hand column:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1) a duke | a) заикаться |
| 2) a Stone of Scone | b) дышать; вдыхать, выдыхать |
| 3) Your Royal Highness | c) скороговорка |
| 4) to reign | d) Скунский камень (древний шотландский коронационный камень) |
| 5) to stammer | e) герцог |
| 6) time of trial | f) косноязычный |
| 7) a speech impediment | g) царствовать, господствовать |
| 8) a tongue twister | h) время испытаний |
| 9) to call | i) контуженный солдат |
| 10) next in line (to the throne) | j) приносить присягу |
| 11) to tease somebody | k) Ваше королевское высочество |

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 12) a commoner (the Common Man) | l) дефект речи; заикание |
| 13) to descend from somebody | m) призывать; обращаться |
| 14) a cause | n) старший священник; (настоятель)
Вестминстерского аббатства |
| 15) an heir-at-law | o) следующий в очереди
(на трон) |
| 16) untold centuries | p) одержать победу; добиться своего;
восторжествовать |
| 17) to abdicate | q) при полном параде (в парадной
одежде, украшениях) |
| 18) to breathe | r) дразнить кого-либо |
| 19) to renounce the throne | s) человек незнатного происхождения |
| 20) to discharge duties as King | t) исполнять королевские
обязанности |
| 21) in full regalia | u) происходить из (от) ... |
| 22) to prevail | v) дело; общее дело |
| 23) the dean of Westminster | w) отказаться от трона |
| 24) a shell-shocked soldier | x) наследник по закону |
| 25) to take The Oath | y) незапамятные времена |
| 26) tongue-tied | z) отречься (от престола) |

III. Guess the meaning:

1. To «no avail» means to ...
 - a) be of no use to somebody;
 - b) be of some use to somebody;
 - c) prevail over somebody.
2. To «charge fees» means to ...
 - a) offer an amount of money;
 - b) rush in or as if in an attack;
 - c) collect payment (ask in payment).
3. To «stare square in the eye» means to ...
 - a) have or show a low opinion of somebody;
 - b) examine somebody with suspicion;
 - c) look directly and boldly at someone who is near.
4. To «shrink one's duties» means to ...
 - a) evade one's obligations;
 - b) become smaller;
 - c) move back and away.
5. To «let somebody down» means to ...
 - a) set someone free;
 - b) fail to be loyal to somebody;
 - c) stop worrying about somebody.
6. To «take The Oath» means to ...
 - a) promise to keep to the point;

- b) keep the promise;
 - c) make a solemn promise.
7. To «withdraw troops» means to ...
- a) move away or back the army;
 - b) cause not to win the battle;
 - c) move or turn oneself slightly out of a certain direction.
8. To «meet the challenge» means to ...
- a) take up (accept) an invitation to compete (in a fight, match, etc.);
 - b) question the lawfulness or rightness of (someone or something);
 - c) call (a person or thing) to competitive action or effort.
9. To «be governed by fear» means to ...
- a) be guided by caution;
 - b) be guided by the feeling of danger;
 - c) look threatening.
10. To «overstep the mark» means to ...
- a) step ahead;
 - b) go beyond (a limit of what is wise or proper);
 - c) mark the deadline.
11. To «look exhausted» means to ...
- a) describe or deal with (a subject);
 - b) look completely used up (worn out);
 - c) look exclusively happy.
12. To «put on a brave front» means to...
- a) pretend to be brave;
 - b) pretend to have an opinion;
 - c) pretend to confront somebody.
13. To «sign the abdication» means to ...
- a) give up a responsibility for the care of somebody;
 - b) give up officially (an official position, esp. that of a king or queen);
 - c) sign an agreement.
14. To «breathe down somebody's neck» means to ...
- a) listen closely, with great interest;
 - b) keep too close a watch on what someone is doing;
 - c) say softly or whisper to somebody.
15. To «muck around with somebody» means to ...
- a) behave in a silly way;
 - b) be lazy;
 - c) do something wrong.
16. To «carry on with somebody» means to ...
- a) go on doing something;
 - b) continue; have a love affair with (someone);
 - c) be carried away by somebody.
17. To «fill a petition for divorce» means to ...
- a) fulfil a marriage contract;

- b) fill in an application to get married;
 - c) fill an application to end a marriage between (a husband and wife).
18. To «be infatuated with somebody» means to ...
- a) be interested in dealing someone a blow;
 - b) be filled with a strong unreasonable feeling of love for (someone);
 - c) be or act against somebody.
19. «For the sake of ... » means ...
- a) for the good or advantage of ...;
 - b) to give force to an urgent request;
 - c) for Christ's sake.
20. «In pursuit of» means ...
- a) in an attempt to gain something;
 - b) to pursue somebody;
 - c) to make an effort to improve something.
21. «Ultimate issue» means ...
- a) a very important point;
 - b) a rare result;
 - c) a vivid example of something.
22. To «be confined to something» means to ...
- a) be limited in space (time, action, etc.);
 - b) be put into prison;
 - c) be in solitary confinement.
23. To «disregard solemn pledges» means to ...
- a) regard something as being very important;
 - b) treat as not worthy solemn promises;
 - c) pay due attention to what has been previously promised.
24. «On the brink of war» means ...
- a) in a state of dangerous nearness (usu. something unpleasant, dangerous as war, etc.);
 - b) away from war;
 - c) at the top of steep high point.
25. «Unorthodox course of treatment» means ...
- a) an unusual method of dealing with health problems;
 - b) traditional approach to treat patients;
 - c) unusual medicine for patients.

IV. A film synopsis is a piece of text designed to summarise the film's narrative, genre, style and key participants in a way that appeals to a wide audience. The synopsis is part of the film marketing process and tends to follow traditional format. Read this official synopsis for THE KING'S SPEECH and from the text indentify the key plot and character points as well as the historical background to the film.

After the death of his father King George V (Michael Gambon) and the scandalous abdication of King Edward VIII (Guy Pearce), Bertie (Colin Firth) who has suffered from a debilitating speech impediment all his life, is suddenly crowned

King George VI of England. With his country on the brink of war and in desperate need of a leader, his wife, Elizabeth (Helena Bonham Carter), the future Queen Mother, arranges for her husband to see an eccentric speech therapist, Lionel Logue (Geoffrey Rush). After a rough start, the two delve into an unorthodox course of treatment and eventually form an unbreakable bond. With the support of Logue, his family, his government and Winston Churchill (Timothy Spall), the King will overcome his stammer and deliver a radio-address that inspires his people and unites them in battle. Based on the true story of King George VI, *THE KING'S SPEECH* follows the Royal Monarch's quest to find his voice.

V. Posters are another part of the marketing campaign designed to introduce an audience to the film. Displayed in cinemas, bus stops, tube and railway stations or on billboards they are designed to catch the eye and convey a range of information to attract the viewer.

1. Explore the layout of these two banner posters for *THE KING'S SPEECH*. What information is conveyed and from what sources does it seem to be taken? Consider both words and images.



2. How is the information structured? What could you say about the balance between image and text?

3. Taking both posters together, consider how elements such as colour, message, image and layout give the viewer a sense of the film's subject matter, genre and style.

4. Explain the role of the film's synopsis and posters in the overall marketing campaign for the film.

VI. CHARACTERISATION

The film focuses on the professional and personal relationship between Prince Albert, or Bertie (later to become King George VI), and Lionel Logue, his speech therapist. Look closely at how these two characters are portrayed in the film poster below.

Work in groups to examine how the following elements are designed to convey character, status and relationships: positioning, costume, body language, expression, gaze.



VII. Now look closely at the image below from the film, showing Bertie and his wife Elizabeth.



1. How do the actors' body language and expressions convey their individual feelings and establish their relationship?
2. Can you construct a «narrative» for this moment based on details from the image? Justify and explain your points.

VIII. SPEECH-MAKING

The speech which the King delivers at the end of the film was, in real life, delivered as a live radio broadcast in 1939. The broadcast was intended to help inspire people in the UK, overseas in the Empire and in the armed forces as Britain prepared to go to war. In the film, the King's anxiety before he first speaks into the microphone is

painful to watch: with the public listening, there was no room for re-recording errors or mis-readings.



A recording of the actual 1939 speech, which is almost six minutes' long, can be heard online.

IX. This is the KING'S SPEECH which George VI broadcast to his people in Britain, and throughout the Empire, immediately after Britain's Declaration of War against Germany on September 3, 1939. The following is the text of that speech, which the King delivered standing up (even though his official portrait depicts him sitting down). Read it to get the message the King is sending to his people at home and his peoples across the seas.

In this grave hour, perhaps the most fateful in our history, I send to every household of my peoples, both at home and overseas, this message, spoken with the same depth of feeling for each one of you as if I were able to cross your threshold and speak to you myself.

For the second time in the lives of most of us, we are at war.

Over and over again, we have tried to find a peaceful way out of the differences between ourselves and those who are now our enemies; but it has been in vain.

We have been forced into a conflict, for we are called, with our allies, to meet the challenge of a principle which, if it were to prevail, would be fatal to any civilized order in the world.

It is a principle which permits a state, in the selfish pursuit of power, to disregard its treaties and its solemn pledges, which sanctions the use of force or threat of force against the sovereignty and independence of other states.

Such a principle, stripped of all disguise, is surely the mere primitive doctrine that might is right, and if this principle were established through the world, the freedom of our own country and of the whole British Commonwealth of nations would be in danger.

But far more than this, the peoples of the world would be kept in bondage of fear, and all hopes of settled peace and of the security, of justice and liberty, among nations, would be ended.

This is the ultimate issue which confronts us. For the sake of all that we ourselves hold dear, and of the world order and peace, it is unthinkable that we should refuse to meet the challenge.

It is to this high purpose that I now call my people at home, and my peoples across the seas, who will make our cause their own.

I ask them to stand calm and firm and united in this time of trial. The task will be hard. There may be dark days ahead, and war can no longer be confined to the battlefield, but we can only do the right as we see the right, and reverently commit our cause to God. If one and all we keep resolutely faithful to it, ready for whatever service or sacrifice it may demand, then with God's help, we shall prevail.

May He bless and keep us all.

While Watching Activities

X. When you watch the film do the following:

- Listen carefully to the speech the King is delivering, paying attention to the following aspects: accent; choice of words; content; intonation; pace; pause.

- Be ready to answer the following questions:

1. If you didn't know the context for this speech, what clues could you draw on to tell you that this is a formal public speech, and one made in 1939 (as opposed to in the modern day)?

2. What could you say about the accent and pronunciation of the King? What style of English does he seem to use?

3. What elements of formal or informal speech can you identify here?

4. In what ways do you think that the King's power, and also his humanity, come across in the speech?

5. What techniques does the king use here that might be helpful for anyone having to give a speech or a talk in public?

- Pay attention to the scene where the future king is treated rather roughly by the speech therapist, especially considering the wide social gulf between them.

1. Look closely – who appears to have the greater power or control in the opening of the scene? What elements of dialogue and film language convey the status of the characters?

2. Do you think it is possible to make assumptions about people's status today, based on their accent? Explain your answer.

After Watching Activities

XI. Answer the following questions:

1. What was Prince Albert?

2. What were his speech problems?

3. Who persuaded him to address a speech therapist?

4. In what way did Lionel Logue attend to his patient? Did he break royal etiquette?

5. What made Prince Albert declare his condition «hopeless» and dismiss Logue?

6. Who explained to Prince George the importance of broadcasting to a modern monarchy?

7. What was wrong with «David» (Edward, Prince of Wales), Albert's older brother and the heir to the throne?

8. What made King George V think that his older son (David) was not the right person to accede to the throne?

9. What did King George V demand from Albert? What kind of training did he insist on?

10. What caused Prince Albert to return to Logue?

11. What kind of exercises did Prince Albert and his wife ask Logue focus on? What techniques did Logue use to treat his patient?

12. What were, as Logue found out, psychological roots of the stutter? Did they stem from Prince Albert's childhood? Did the Royal family think much of him?

13. At what point did the two men (Prince Albert and Logue) become friends?

14. When did King George V die?

15. Who ascended the throne after his death?

16. What actions of David (as King Edward VIII) caused a constitutional crisis?

17. What was Prince Albert's reaction to David's behaviour? What was Prince Albert accused of by his brother?

18. In what cases did Prince Albert continue to stammer?

19. Who insisted that Albert could be a good king instead of his brother?

20. Why did King Edward VIII abdicate?

21. Who became King George VI after the abdication?

22. Why did the new King and Queen visit Logue at his home?

23. When did George VI learn that Logue had no formal qualifications as a doctor?

24. Whom did Logue help during the First World War?

25. Did King George VI finally overcome his stammer and deliver a radio-address inspiring his people and uniting them in battle?

26. Where was the speech delivered?

27. What did Logue want to show by sitting in King Edward's Chair? Did this seeming disrespect relieve King George of his nervousness? Did it help him to make his radio address a real burst of outraged eloquence?

28. Did King George VI become a national symbol of the war resistance?

XII. Decide if the statements are true or false:

1. Of many forms of irony – verbal, dramatic, situational, etc. – the one that surely applied to King George VI was the irony of fate.

2. It was almost impossible for him to pronounce two letters – «k» and «f».

3. His reign coincided with the revolution in mass communication.

4. For the first time in British history, subjects could listen to their monarch addressing them through their wireless sets, as if he were with them in their living rooms.

5. At first George VI wanted to pre-record his broadcasts to address the nation, but then changed his mind and decided to do it through a live microphone.

6. The vulnerable and stammering king proved to be exactly the right man at the right time.

7. On the surface, Edward VIII seemed to be much better equipped to be king than the brother who succeeded him.

8. Edward VIII was self-indulgent, politically naive, mean-spirited, taunting his younger brother about his stammer.

9. Edward didn't really want to inherit the throne after his father's death and decided to abdicate to marry an English-born divorcee Mrs. Wallis Simpson.

10. Had Edward not abdicated in 1936 in order to marry Mrs. Wallis Simpson, the consequences for Britain could have been disastrous.

11. An Australian speech therapist Lionel Logue and George VI met at Logue's consulting room in Harley Street.

12. One of the government officials had tracked Logue down after an attempt at a live broadcast had ended in humiliation and silence – the Duke had been asked to give the closing address at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley in 1925.

13. Secretly George VI had tried all the traditional court doctors with their antiquated methods, such as filling the sufferer's mouth with marbles, but to no avail.

14. Logue was perfectly medically qualified as a therapist and knew a great deal about anatomy and muscle therapy.

15. He used his unorthodox methods for the treatment of «verbally locked» and shell-shocked soldiers returning home to Australia from the First World War.

16. Logue believed that the problem for stammerers was not simply physical. The roots of it went deep down to the childhood.

17. He suspected that the Duke's speech impediment might be connected to his domineering father, George V, who had, among other things, forced the left-handed Bertie to write with his right hand, something that is associated with stammering.

18. Logue insisted on the Duke's doing breathing exercises and saying tongue twisters to make him believe that his problem was purely a physical one. This gave the Duke confidence.

19. The Duke himself insisted that Logue should call him Bertie because he felt more comfortable when Logue was treating him at his consulting room in Harley Street.

20. One of the treatments used on the King was getting him to sing the words he was having trouble speaking.

21. Another method Logue used was to make the King play music and try to pronounce certain words while playing.

22. Another scene shows the King becoming fluent when he swears. It is believed that when stammerers are angry they lose their inhibitions.

23. In some ways Logue was treating the King as a child.

24. On September 3, 1939, the day war was declared, the King had to deliver the most important speech of his life.

25. The King didn't worry because he felt quite confident in his ability to follow Logue's recommendations and cope with the task which he was to fulfil.

26. Logue advised the King to forget everyone else and just say the speech to him, as a friend. This delivery was calm, dignified and measured.

27. Lionel and Bertie remained friends for the rest of their lives.

XIII. Below is a conversation between George VI (Bertie) and Lionel Logue. It is incomplete. Make it complete by playing the part of Lionel Logue.

Bertie: Aren't you going to start treating me Dr. Logue?

Lionel:

Bertie: I prefer doctor.

Lionel:

Bertie: Your Royal Highness, then Sir after that.

Lionel:

Bertie: Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George.

Lionel:

Bertie: Only my family uses that.

Lionel:

Bertie: If we were equal I wouldn't be here. I'd be at home with my wife and no-one would give a damn.

Bertie starts to light a cigarette from a silver case.

Lionel:

Bertie gives him an astonished look.

Bertie: I'm sorry?

Lionel:

Bertie: My physicians say it relaxes the throat.

Lionel:

Bertie: They've all been knighted.

Lionel:

Bertie: What on earth do you mean?

XIV. Here is another incomplete conversation between Bertie and Lionel. This time act the part of Lionel and make the conversation complete.

Lionel: That was very good, Bertie. You still stammered on the «w».

Bertie:

Lionel: Your first war time speech. Congratulations.

Bertie:

Lionel: Thank you ... Your Majesty.

Bertie:

Question: What did Bertie call Lionel Logue for the first time?

XV. Comment on the following sentences:

1. Why do you stammer so much more with David than you ever do with me?
2. Vulgar, but fluent; you don't stammer when you swear.
3. That is not a chair. That is ... that is Saint Edward's chair.
4. That is the Stone of Scone. You ah-re trivializing everything.
5. My castle, my rules.
6. Every monarch in history has succeeded someone who is dead, or just about to be. My predecessor's not only alive, but very much so. Bloody mess. Can't even give them a Christmas speech.
7. You don't need to be afraid of the things you were afraid of when you were five.
8. Waiting for a king to apologize, one can wait a rather long wait.
9. In the past, all a King had to do was look respectable in uniform and not fall off his horse. Now we must invade people's homes and ingratiate ourselves with them. This family's been reduced to those lowest, basest of all creatures. We've become actors!
10. (About Wallis Simpson). Apparently she has certain skills – acquired in an establishment in Shanghai.
11. I'm sorry, Mrs. Johnson – my game, my turf, my rules.
12. My husband has seen everyone to no avail. He's given up hope.
13. I can cure your husband. But for my method to work there must be trust and total equality in the safety of my consultation room. No exceptions.
14. Timing isn't my strong suit.
15. Sucking smoke into your lungs will kill you.
16. Surely a Prince's brain knows what its mouth is doing?
17. Sitting on thrones is our business!
18. We need to relax your throat muscles and strengthen your tongue. By repeating tongue twisters for example.
19. But unless he produces an heir, you're next in line. And your daughter, Elizabeth, would then succeed you.
20. Did David tease you?
21. Left. I was punished. Now I use the right.
22. She is filing a petition for divorce.
23. I'm just saying you could be King. You could do it.
24. You look a bit blue.
25. I might have overstepped the mark.
26. A few hours ago I discharged my last duty as King and Emperor.
27. Every stammerer always fears they will fall back to square one.
28. Ah, yes, wireless is indeed a Pandora Box.
29. Had to throw in a few so they knew it was me.
30. I am a thistle sifter. I have a sieve of sifted thistles and a sieve of unsifted thistles.

XVI. LANGUAGE AND HISTORY

Since the time in which the film is set there have been many shifts and changes in British culture and society, as well as advances in media technology. There have been changes also to the way we use English, in terms of grammar, vocabulary and accent: English is a language that is evolving all the time under a wide range of influences. The challenge for the filmmaker is to present a version of the past that seems different enough from the present day, yet still makes sense to the modern viewer. When looking to evoke the past on film, there are a variety of techniques filmmakers can use. For example, look at the still below:



How is the *mise en scène* constructed to convey the setting, the period and the social status of the characters in the shot? Comment on as many details as you can – costume, hairstyle, jewellery, setting, props...

***mise en scene:** This term is used in film to describe what is in the frame and why. There are several areas to consider when talking about *mise en scène*: setting and props; costume and make-up; body language and facial expression; lighting and colour.

XVII.

1. If you've ever had to speak publically, alone, for a similar length of time, you'll know that speech-making is a skill that requires practise. In the film, *THE KING'S SPEECH* therapist Lionel Logue helps encourage the nervous king before he begins, saying «**Forget everything else and just say it to me – say it to me, as a friend**».

Create your own presentation covering the key points of good speech-making, working examples of good techniques into what you say and how you say it. Make at least five key points, take care over your delivery and aim for a duration of 90 seconds minimum.

2. In the film, before the 1934 radio broadcast of the King's Christmas message, King George V says: «**This devilish device will change everything...In the past all a king had to do was look respectable in uniform and not fall off his horse. Now**

we must invade people's houses and ingratiate ourselves with them. This family has been reduced to those lowest and basest of all creatures. We have become actors». Radio changed the way the monarchy interacted with the public. Since the time the film is set, many more changes in media technology and broadcasting have taken place. Consider the way the Royal Family use a range of media to interact with the public today, using a specific event or news item as a case study.

XVIII. Read the review of the film given below. Write your own film review on analogy.

The King's Speech is a 2010 British historical drama film directed by Tom Hooper and written by David Seidler. Colin Firth plays King George VI who, to cope with a stammer, sees Lionel Logue, an Australian speech and language therapist played by Geoffrey Rush. The men become friends as they work together, and after his brother abdicates the throne, the new King relies on Logue to help him make his first wartime radio broadcast on Britain's declaration of war on Germany in 1939.

Seidler read about George VI's life after overcoming a stuttering condition he endured during his youth. He started writing about the men's relationship as early as the 1980s, but postponed work, at the Queen Mother's wishes, until her death in 2002.





He later rewrote his screenplay for the stage to focus on the essential relationship between the two protagonists. Nine weeks before filming began, Logue's notebooks were discovered and quotations from them were incorporated into the script.

The King's Speech centers on the dismissed-as-useless «spare» to the English throne, the second son of George V. Prince Albert, called «Bertie» (Colin Firth) by his immediate family. We all know the heir to throne, the flamboyant bon vivant David (Guy Pearce), gave up the throne to marry Wallis Simpson. Why the prince found Simpson so enthralling is still mystery.

While «The King's Speech» cannot fathom this mystery, I now know Edward VIII's choice of a wife was his way of insulting «The Firm». According to the film King George V (Michael Gambon) was not a very good man and a horrible father. Bertie, ignored by his parents and even his nanny, developed crippling stammer and was mocked by everyone. Even the King was rude to him. The relationship between the two men is, of course, the centerpiece of the King's Speech. Logue is a substitute father for Bertie. The performances by Firth and Rush are splendid. Firth is astonishing as he shows the suffering that Bertie faced by his stammer. Both Bertie's father and brother mimicked his stammer. What a misery.

Based on the true story of King George VI, THE KING'S SPEECH follows the Royal Monarch's quest to find his voice. The film, by David Seidler presents the story with emotional depth.

XIX. Examine the list of monarchs of the House of Windsor. Describe each monarch using the information from the film.

Portrait	Name	From	Until	Relationship with predecessor
	King George V	6 May 1910	20 January 1936	Son of Edward VII. Founder, House of Windsor.
	King Edward VIII	20 January 1936	11 December 1936	Son of George V; Abdicated
	King George VI	11 December 1936	6 February 1952	Son of George V & brother of abdicated Edward VIII
	Queen Elizabeth II	6 February 1952	<i>reigning</i>	Daughter of George VI

THE TITANIC

In 1996, treasure hunter Brock Lovett and his team aboard the research vessel *Keldysh* search the wreck of RMS *Titanic* for a necklace with a rare diamond, the Heart of the Ocean. They recover a safe containing a drawing of a young woman wearing the necklace dated April 14, 1912, the day the ship struck the iceberg. Rose Dawson Calvert, the woman in the drawing, is brought aboard the *Keldysh* and tells Lovett of her experiences aboard the *Titanic*.

In 1912 Southampton, 17-year-old first-class passenger Rose DeWitt Bukater, her fiancé Cal Hockley, and her mother Ruth board the *Titanic*. Ruth emphasizes that Rose's marriage will resolve the DeWitt Bukaters' financial problems. Distraught over the engagement, Rose considers jumping from the stern; Jack Dawson, a penniless artist, convinces her not to. Discovered with Jack, Rose tells Cal that she was peering over the edge and Jack saved her from falling. She suggests to an indifferent Cal that Jack deserves a reward. He invites Jack to dine with them in first class the following night. Jack and Rose develop a tentative friendship, though Cal and Ruth are wary of him. Following dinner, Rose secretly joins Jack at a party in third class.

Aware of Cal and Ruth's disapproval, Rose rebuffs Jack's advances, but realizes she prefers him over Cal. After rendezvousing on the bow at sunset, Rose takes Jack to her state room; at her request, Jack sketches Rose posing nude wearing Cal's engagement present, the Heart of the Ocean necklace. They evade Cal's bodyguard and have sex in an automobile inside the cargo hold. On the forward deck, they witness a collision with an iceberg and overhear the officers and designer discussing its seriousness.

Cal discovers Jack's sketch of Rose and a mocking note from her in his safe along with the necklace. When Jack and Rose attempt to tell Cal of the collision, he has his butler slip the necklace into Jack's pocket and accuses him of theft. Jack is arrested, taken to the Master-at-arms' office, and handcuffed to a pipe. Cal puts the necklace in his own coat pocket.

With the ship sinking, Rose flees Cal and her mother, who has boarded a lifeboat, and rescues Jack. On the boat deck, Cal and Jack encourage her to board a lifeboat; Cal claims he can get himself and Jack off safely. After Rose boards one, Cal tells Jack the arrangement is only for himself. As her boat lowers, Rose decides that she cannot leave Jack and jumps back on board. Cal takes his butler's pistol and chases Rose and Jack into the flooding first class dining saloon. After using up his ammunition, Cal realizes he gave his coat and consequently the necklace to Rose. He later boards a collapsible lifeboat by carrying a lost child.

After braving several obstacles, Jack and Rose return to the boat deck. The lifeboats have departed and passengers are falling to their deaths as the stern rises out of the water. The ship breaks in half, lifting the stern into the air. Jack and Rose ride it into the ocean and he helps her onto a wooden panel only buoyant enough for one person. He assures her that she will die an old woman, warm in her bed. He dies of hypothermia but she is saved.

With Rose hiding from Cal on route, the RMS *Carpathia* takes the survivors to New York City where Rose gives her name as Rose Dawson. She later learns that Cal committed suicide after losing everything in the 1929 Wall Street Crash.

Lovett abandons his search after hearing Rose's story. Alone on the stern of the *Keldysh*, Rose takes out the Heart of the Ocean - in her possession all along - and drops it into the sea over the wreck site. While she is seemingly asleep in her bed, photos on her dresser depict a life of freedom and adventure, partly inspired by Jack. A young Rose reunites with him at the ship's Grand Staircase, applauded by those who perished.

Before Watching Activities



I. Before watching the film discuss the following:

1. Travelling by sea, by air - possible threat to passenger lives. Do you agree that some disasters are unavoidable (inevitable)? Share your opinion.

2. Did you ever go on a sea voyage? Was it a positive experience? Share your impressions with your group-mates.

3. The need for adequate transport safety regulations (at sea, in the air, etc.).

4. Privileges for different class passengers. Can they help to avert being hurt/killed in case of emergencies?

5. What do you associate the word TITANIC with - something very big, colossal, gigantic or with something else?

6. Treasure hunters. How can you describe such people? Do people still believe they can get rich by hunting after treasures? Can you think of some examples from literature, movies, etc.?

7. James Cameron - a film producer. What other films by James Cameron have you seen? What attracted you in his films? Speak about it.

8. The juxtaposition of rich and poor, the gender roles played out onto death («women first»). What is your opinion about the «women and children first» protocol under emergency circumstances? Give your opinion and discuss it with your group-mates.

9. «Life is uncertain, the future unknowable ... the unthinkable possible ...» (James Cameron). What do you say to it? Can we predict our future?

II. Match the English words and word-combinations given in the left-hand column with the Russian ones in the right-hand column:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) shipwreck | a) заполниться водой и затонуть |
| 2) to collide | b) разборная лодка |
| 3) shipdeck | c) спасательная шлюпка |
| 4) to founder | d) кораблекрушение |
| 5) lifeboat | e) спасательный пояс |
| 6) lifebelt | f) исследовательское судно |
| 7) necklace | g) охотник за сокровищами |
| 8) collapsible boat | h) в корме, на корме |
| 9) star board | i) корма (шутл. ягодицы, зад) |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 10) treasure hunter | j) ожерелье |
| 11) stern | k) сталкиваться |
| 12) research vessel | l) палуба корабля |
| 13) catwalk | m) правый борт |
| 14) maiden voyage | n) узкий мостик (вдоль борта корабля) |
| 15) aft | o) правила безопасности на море |
| 16) maritime safety regulations | p) первое морское путешествие |
| 17) bow | q) запáсный выход |
| 18) emergency exit | r) отказ, отпор, отклонение |
| 19) steerage passenger | s) на борту корабля |
| 20) rebuke | t) нос (корабля) |
| 21) survivor | u) сигнал бедствия; «спасите наши души» |
| 22) Heart of the Ocean | v) Сердце (Душа) Океана |
| 23) International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) | w) международная конвенция по безопасности на море |
| 24) Grand Staircase | x) пассажир третьего или четвертого класса (на океанском пароходе) |
| 25) on board the ship | y) оставшийся в живых, уцелевший |
| 26) Cod – Call of Distress = SOS – Save Our Souls | z) главная (парадная) лестница |

III. Guess the meaning:

1. To «be out of date» means to ...
 - a) become obsolete;
 - b) make a date;
 - c) be up to date.
2. To «be in the state of emergency» means to ...
 - a) be out of danger;
 - b) have emergency powers;
 - c) be in a critical (dangerous) situation.
3. To «send a warning message» means to ...
 - a) inform someone of the danger by sending a message;
 - b) decline a message of danger;
 - c) restrain from sending a warning message.
4. To «beat the record for the fastest crossing» means to ...
 - a) lag behind in setting the record for the fastest crossing;
 - b) win out the contest for the quickest crossing;
 - c) observe the beating of the record for the fastest crossing.
5. To «come to rescue» means to ...
 - a) save somebody;
 - b) neglect a rescue arrangement;
 - c) fail to rescue somebody's life.

6. To «follow standard practice» means to ...
 - a) act according to the usual kind of practice;
 - b) be practical in following standards;
 - c) set up standard practice.
7. To «render assistance» means to ...
 - a) be somebody's assistant;
 - b) lend/give somebody assistance;
 - c) deny assistance to somebody.
8. To «follow the women and children first» protocol means to ...
 - a) keep to the practice of saving «the women and children first»;
 - b) keep to the practice of saving children and then women;
 - c) change the fixed rules of saving women and children first in emergency situations.
9. To «never let go off the promise» means to ...
 - a) not ever give up the promise;
 - b) promise to give up something;
 - c) let somebody keep the promise.
10. To «make a deal» means to ...
 - a) give as one's share;
 - b) take action about someone (something);
 - c) make an arrangement to the advantage of both sides (often in business).
11. To «get by» means to ...
 - a) be good enough but not very good; be accepted;
 - b) have to admit the truth of (something, esp. something unpleasant);
 - c) move away; leave.
12. To «fend for oneself» means to ...
 - a) defend somebody;
 - b) defeat somebody;
 - c) look after oneself.

IV. Insert the necessary words (word-combinations) given after the text to make it complete. Change the forms of the words where necessary.

Sinking

a) At 11:40 p.m. on 17 April (ship's time) ... Frederic Fleet spotted ... immediately ahead of TITANIC and alerted the bridge. First Officer William Murdoch ordered the ship ... the obstacle and the engineers ..., but it was too late; the starboard side of TITANIC ... the iceberg, creating a series of holes below Five of the ship's watertight compartments were breached. It soon became clear that the ship was doomed, as she could not ... more than four compartments being flooded. TITANIC began ... bow-first, with water spilling from compartment to

b) Those aboard TITANIC were ...for such In accordance with accepted ..., where ships were seen as largely ... and ... were intended ... passengers to nearby rescue TITANIC only had enough lifeboats to carry about half of those ...; if the

ship had carried her full complement of about 3,339 ... and crew, only about a third could have been accommodated in the lifeboats. ... had not been trained adequately in carrying out The officers did not know how many they could safely put aboard the lifeboats and launched many of them barely Third-class passengers were largely left ..., causing many of them ... below decks as the ship filled with water. The «women and children first» ... was generally followed for the loading of the lifeboats and most of the ... passengers and crew were left aboard.

c) For many years it was generally believed that the ship ...; however when ... was located many years later, it was discovered that the ship had fully broken All remaining passengers and crew were plunged into ... cold water with a temperature of 28 °F (-2 °C). Almost all of those in the water died of ... or other ... within 15 – 30 minutes. Only 13 of them were helped into the lifeboats though these had ... for almost 500 more people.

d) Distress signals were sent by ..., rockets and lamp, but none of the ships that responded was near enough to reach her before she sank CALIFORNIAN, which was the last to have been ... with her before ..., saw her flares but ... to assist. Around 4 a.m., RMS CARPATNIA ... on the scene ... to TITANIC's earlier About 710 people ... and were conveyed by CARPATHIA to New York, TITANIC's original ..., while 1,500 people ... their lives.

- a) compartment; lookout; to survive; the waterline; to be steered around; to strike; sinking; to be put in reverse; an iceberg;
- b) on board; ill-prepared; to become trapped; unsinkable; passengers; lifeboats; male; an emergency; practices of the time; protocol; to transfer; vessels; the crew; an evacuation; half-full; to fend for themselves;
- c) to sink in one piece; in two; the wreck; cardiac arrest; lethally; causes; room;
- d) a nearby ship; to arrive; wireless; to fail; in contact; in response; to lose; distress calls; destination; the collision; to survive the disaster.

While Watching Activities

V. When you watch the film, do the following:

▪ Concentrate on the scenes reflecting how the ship's passengers expressed their feelings about the ship (its interior, reliability, stability, luxury, safety, etc.). Write down the words they use to describe their feelings.

▪ Pay attention to the procedure the crew followed trying to save the lives of the ship's passengers. What protocol did they follow? Write it down for further discussion.

▪ The role of music in the film. Pay attention to the scene of the ship's sinking and the music played by the orchestra. Why do you think they continued playing? What music did they keep playing?

▪ Development of the relationship between Rose and Jack. Mark down the phrase they repeatedly used to express their readiness to be together whatever was going to happen.

- Identify who says each of the following quotes:

1. ... You know, Titanic is not just **A** shipwreck, Titanic is **THE** shipwreck It's the Mount Everest of shipwrecks.

2. So this is the ship they say unsinkable.

3. I couldn't let you wear black on sailing day, sweetpea. It's bad luck.

4. It was the ship of dreams ... to everyone else. To me it was a slave ship, taking me back to America in chain.

5. Why're ships always bein' called «she»? Is it because men think half the women around have big sterns and should be weighed in tonnage?

6. Hey, who came up with the name Titanic? You, Bruce?

7. Yes, actually. I wanted to convey sheer size. And size means stability, luxury ... and safety.

8. ... I'm involved now. If you let go I have to jump in after you.

9. I don't ... it wasn't just one thing. It was everything. It was them, it was their whole world. And I was trapped in it, like an insect in amber.

10. Captain, the press knows the size of Titanic, let them marvel at her speed too. We must give them something new to print. And the maiden voyage of Titanic must make headlines.

11. My, my, my... you shine up like a new penny.

12. All life is a game of luck.

13. His blood and soul are in the ship. She may be mine on paper, but in the eyes of God she belongs to Thomas Andrews.

14. Time for my coach to turn back into a pumpkin.

15. I don't understand you. It is a fine match with Hockley, and it will ensure our survival.

16. Mr. Andrews, I did the sum in my head, and with the number of lifeboats times the capacity you mentioned ... forgive me, but it seems that there are not enough for everyone aboard.

17. A diamond. A very rare diamond, called the Heart of the Ocean.

18. I believe you may get your head-lines, Mr. Ismay.

19. That's right. The distress call. COD. Tell whoever responds that we are going down by the head and need immediate assistance.

20. I saw the iceberg, Mr. Andrews. And I see it in your eyes. Please tell me the truth.

21. Will the lifeboats be seated according to class? I hope they're not too crowded

22. There, look ... twenty or so in a boat built for sixty five. And I saw one boat with only twelve. Twelve!

23. We got room for lots more. I say we go back.

24. I'm sorry that I didn't build you a stronger ship, young Rose.

25. Rose, listen to me. Listen, winning that ticket was the best thing that ever happened to me.

After Watching Activities

VI. Answer the following questions:

1. When did the Titanic go on her maiden voyage?
2. How many people did the ship carry?
3. What was the name of the naval architect?
4. Who was the ship's captain?
5. Whom did the ship's passengers include?
6. What kind of telegraph was provided for the convenience of passengers as well as for operational use?
7. What did outdated maritime safety regulations envisage as far as the number of lifeboats was concerned?
8. When did the ship hit an iceberg?
9. What was the weather like on the night of the tragedy?
10. What radio message did the crew send?
11. What did the orchestra do? Why?
12. Who did the Captain tell to leave the ship first?
13. What was the name of the ship that went to help passengers of the Titanic?
14. Was there another ship which could have helped the Titanic?
15. When did the rescue ship arrive?
16. Why didn't the lifeboats go back to rescue survivors?
17. Did the rescue ship find anybody alive in the water?
18. How many people could one lifeboat accommodate?
19. Who asked the captain of the Titanic to speed up?
20. What did old Rose do to the necklace «Heart of the Ocean»?
21. What did the film end with?

VII. What might (could, would) have happened if ...?

Complete the sentences in your own words.

1. If the Californian had known the Titanic was sinking, it
2. If the Titanic had had enough lifeboats, nobody
3. If the passengers in the lifeboats had gone back, many more people
4. If the musicians hadn't continued playing until the end, more panic
5. If the Titanic's building company hadn't thought the ship to be unsinkable, it
6. If five of sixteen watertight compartments had not been opened, the Titanic
7. If the «women and children first» protocol hadn't been followed, many male passengers
8. If the SS Californian had responded to the Titanic's distress calls, the lifeboats
9. If Jack hadn't encouraged Rose to never give up, she ...

VIII. Express your agreement or disagreement.

1. The Titanic received a series of warnings from other ships of drifting ice in the area of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.
2. It was generally believed that ice posed little danger to large vessels.
3. Third-class passengers insisted on being left alone to fend for themselves and didn't try to get into lifeboats.
4. The «women and children first» protocol was generally followed for the loading of the lifeboats and most of the male passengers and crew were left aboard.
5. The Californian, which was the last to have been in contact with the Titanic before the collision, saw the distress signals from the Titanic and hurried to help the vessel in disaster.
6. RMC Carpathia and the Californian arrived on the scene in response to the Titanic's distress calls at the same time.
7. The name «Titanic» was derived from Greek mythology and meant «gigantic».
8. The passenger facilities aboard the Titanic aimed to meet the highest standards of luxury.
9. The Titanic carried lifeboats enough for all passengers to save in emergency situations.
10. One of the Titanic's most distinctive features was her First Class staircase, known as the Grand Staircase or Grand Stairway.
11. Some of the most prominent people of the day booked a passage aboard the Titanic, travelling in First Class.
12. The radio operators on the Titanic were employed by Marconi.
13. When the wreck of the ship was located it was discovered that the ship had sunk in one piece.
14. James Cameron left the end of the film open to interpretation regarding whether or not elderly Rose was dreaming or died in her sleep.
15. The Titanic is a love story with a fastidious overlay of real history.

IX. Comment on the following sentences:

1. I wanted to convey sheer size. And size means stability, luxury ...and safety
....
2. My, my, my ... you shine up like a new penny.
3. The Titanic was called the Ship of Dreams.
4. So this is the ship they say is unsinkable.
5. ... It was them, it was their whole world. And I was trapped in it, like an insect in amber.
6. They are such small people, Jack ... my crowd. They think they are giants on the earth, but they are not even dust in God's eye. They live inside this little tiny champagne bubble ... and someday the bubble's going to burst.
7. Look! A shooting star.
8. I believe you may get your headlines, Mr. Ismay.
9. Hadn't we better get the women and children into the boats, sir?

10. Women and children only! Sorry sir, no men yet.
11. I'd rather be his whore than your wife.
12. We got room for lots more. I say we go back.
13. Gentlemen, it has been a privilege playing with you tonight.

X. Discussion points:

1. The stoicism and nobility of a bygone age.
2. The lesson that life is uncertain, the future unknowable, the unthinkable possible (James Cameron).
3. Only life is priceless, and making each day count.
4. Being the King of the world! What does it mean to you?
5. «Women and children first» protocol. Are you in favour or against it?
Express your opinion...
6. All life is a game of luck.
7. A woman's heart is a deep ocean of secrets.

XI. Think of the situations where the following proverbs and sayings can be used:

1. A man can die but once.
2. Time for my coach to turn back into a pumpkin.

XII. Describe the scenes where:

1. Jack saves Rose by preventing her from jumping into the sea.
 2. Jack is asking Rose to never give up and promise him to go on living.
- Reproduce their conversations by acting the parts of Rose and Jack.

XIII. Describe:

- the appearance of young Rose and old Rose. The way she looked and dressed at different age;
- the clothes the first-class passengers and steerage passengers were wearing;
- c) a woman passenger named Margaret Brown called by everyone Molly – the unsinkable Molly Brown – also called «new money». Dwell on her treatment of Jack and her behavior when the ship was sinking.

Describe the Titanic. What impression did it produce on people? And on you?

THE DEVIL WEARS PRADA

Andrea «Andy» Sachs (Anne Hathaway) is an aspiring journalist fresh out of Northwestern University. Despite her ridicule for the shallowness of the fashion industry, she lands a job «a million girls would kill for», junior personal assistant to Miranda Priestly (Meryl Streep), the icy editor-in-chief of Runway fashion magazine. Andy plans to put up with Miranda's bizarre and humiliating treatment for one year in hopes of getting a job as a reporter or writer somewhere else.

At first, Andy fumbles with her job and fits in poorly with her gossipy, fashion-conscious coworkers, especially Miranda's senior assistant Emily Charlton (Emily Blunt). However, with the help of art director Nigel (Stanley Tucci), who loans her designer clothes, she gradually learns her responsibilities and begins to dress more stylishly to show her effort and commitment to the position. She also meets attractive young writer Christian Thompson (Simon Baker), who offers to help her with her career. As she spends increasing amounts of time at Miranda's beck and call, problems arise in her relationships with her college friends and boyfriend Nate (Adrian Grenier), a chef working his way up the career ladder.

Miranda is impressed by Andy and allows her to be the one to bring the treasured «Book, a mock up» of the current edition, to her home, along with her dry cleaning. She is given instructions by Emily about where to leave the items and is told not to speak with anyone in the home. Andy arrives at Miranda's home only to discover that the instructions she received are vague and she is unsure what to do. As she tries to figure out what to do and begins to panic, Miranda's twins falsely tell her she can leave the book at the top of the stairs just as Emily has done on many occasions. At the top of the stairs, Andy interrupts Miranda and her husband having an argument. Mortified, she leaves the book and runs out of the home. The next day, Miranda tells her that she wants the new unpublished Harry Potter book for her girls and if Andy cannot comply, she will be fired. Andy desperately attempts to find the book, nearly gives up, but ultimately obtains it through Christian's contacts. She surprises Miranda by not only finding the book but having copies sent to the girls at the train station, leaving no doubt that she accomplished Miranda's «impossible» task, thus saving her job.

One day, Andy saves Miranda from being embarrassed at a charity benefit, and Miranda rewards her by offering to take her to the fall fashion shows in Paris instead of Emily. Andy hesitates to take this privilege away from Emily, but is forced to accept the offer after being told by Miranda that she will lose her job if she declines. Andy tries to tell Emily on her way to work; however, Emily is hit by a car and Andy has to break the bad news while visiting her in the hospital.

When Andrea tells Nate she is going to Paris, he is angered by her refusal to admit that she's become what she once ridiculed, and they break up. Once there, Nigel tells Andy that he has accepted a job as creative director with rising fashion star James Holt (Daniel Sunjata) at Miranda's recommendation. Later that night, Miranda, without makeup, opens up to Andy about the effect Miranda's impending divorce will have on her daughters. Andy finally succumbs to Christian's charms, and after spending the night with him, Andy learns from him about a plan to replace Miranda

with Jacqueline Follet as editor of *Runway*. Despite the suffering she has endured at her boss's behest, she attempts to warn Miranda.

At a luncheon later that day, however, Miranda announces that it is Jacqueline instead of Nigel who will leave *Runway* for Holt. Nigel remarks to Andy that though disappointed, he has to believe that his loyalty to Miranda will one day pay off. Later, when Miranda and Andy are being driven to a show, she explains to a still-stunned Andy that she was grateful for the warning but already knew of the plot to replace her and sacrificed Nigel to keep her own job. Pleased by this display of loyalty, she tells Andy that she sees some of herself in her. Andy, repulsed, says she could never do that to anyone. Miranda replies that she already did, stepping over Emily when she agreed to go to Paris. When they stop, Andy gets out and throws her cell phone into the fountain of the Place de la Concorde, leaving Miranda, *Runway*, and fashion behind.

Later, back in New York, she meets Nate for breakfast. He has accepted an offer to work as a sous-chef in a popular Boston restaurant. Andy is disappointed, but her hope is rejuvenated when he says they can work something out. At the film's conclusion, she is interviewing for a job at the New York Mirror. The interviewer reveals that Miranda told him she was by far her biggest disappointment, but that he would be an idiot not to hire her. In the last scene, Andy, dressed casually but with a bit more style, gives a call to Emily in Miranda's office and offers her all the clothes she received in Paris. Emily accepts the offer and tells the new assistant that she has some very large shoes to fill. After that, Andy looks over and sees Miranda getting into her car across the street. They exchange looks and Miranda gives a soft smile once inside the car. Miranda then looks at the driver and says with attitude, «Go».

Official website: <http://www.nytimes.com>

Before Watching Activities

I. Before watching the film discuss the following by answering the questions below:

1. Can you suggest what the film will be about judging by its title?
2. «Wearing Prada» – does it mean anything to you?
3. Do you follow latest styles in clothes? Can you call yourself a shopaholic?
4. Are you sometimes making impulsive purchases?
5. Do you subscribe to high-profile fashion magazines?
6. Can you think of some of the names of the world's most famous fashion clothes designers?
7. What qualities should a person possess to be a success in the world of fashion? Justify your answer. What is your dream job?
8. Would you want to be engaged in the world of fashion professionally? Give reasons for your choice.

II. Match the English phrases given in the left-hand column with the Russian ones in the right-hand column:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) to be vicious | a) быть потрясенным |
| 2) to be sacked (fired) | b) получить повышение (по службе) |
| 3) to be appalled | c) разделять (мнение, вкусы и т. д.) |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4) to jeopardize something for somebody | d) быть порочным |
| 5) to get a promotion | e) быть уволенным |
| 6) to whisk somebody away | f) знать что-то как свои пять пальцев |
| 7) to be fair/unfair to somebody | g) навязать что-то кому-то |
| 8) to cancel something | h) нанимать кого-либо (на работу) |
| 9) to know something as the back of the hand | i) взглянуть на вещи по-новому |
| 10) to work freelance | j) работать не по найму |
| 11) to have a fresher take on things | k) усугублять (подвергать опасности) что-то для кого-то |
| 12) to share things in common | l) отогнать (согнать) кого-либо |
| 13) to force something on somebody | m) подчеркнуть (<i>выразить, оттенить</i>) индивидуальность |
| 14) to be in charge of something | n) быть ответственным за что-либо |
| 15) to express individual identity | o) быть справедливым/несправедливым к кому-либо |
| 16) to hire somebody | p) отменить что-либо |

III. Guess the meaning:

1. To «quit the job» means to ...
 - a) get the job;
 - b) be in charge of the job;
 - c) resign (leave the job).
2. A «career-driven» person is ...
 - a) a person who hates his/her career;
 - b) a person who drives away from the career;
 - c) a person keen on the career.
3. To «sell one's soul» to the devil means to ...
 - a) have no soul;
 - b) not to tell a soul;
 - c) not to be able to call one's soul one's own.
4. To be in «desperate need» of something means to ...
 - a) need something very badly;
 - b) deny the need of something;
 - c) meet the needs.
5. To «make fun» of somebody means to ...
 - a) be fond of fun;
 - b) poke fun at somebody;
 - c) spoil the fun.
6. To «purse the lips» means to ...
 - a) open the mouth;
 - b) purse up one's mouth;

c) be purse-proud.

IV. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary:

1. She is the ... in chief of Runway (EDIT).
2. I don't understand why it's so difficult to confirm an (APPOINT).
3. However, that blue represents millions of dollars and ... jobs (COUNT).
4. That is why those girls are so (SKIN).
5. Being Miranda's ... opens a lot of doors (ASSIST).
6. But if I do something wrong, she is ... (VICE).
7. An accessory is a piece of iconography used to express ... identity (INDIVIDUUM).
8. She explained every detail of her ... making (DECIDE).
9. This is of the utmost ... (IMPORTANT).
10. If you get ... that might jeopardize Paris for me (FIRE).
11. I just had a moment of ..., that's all (WEAK).
12. We thought about shooting them in an ... space (INDUSTRY).

V. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. A million girls would kill for the job.
2. I'm just saying that I would just like a little credit for the fact that I'm killing myself trying.
3. Do you want me to say «Poor you. Miranda's picking on you».
4. This is a shining beacon of hope for oh, I don't know let's say a young boy growing up in Rhode Island with six brothers pretending to go to soccer practice when he was really going to sewing class.
5. Fashion is not about utility.
6. An accessory is merely a piece of iconography used to express individual identity.
7. You my friend are crossing over to the dark side.
8. My personal life is hanging by a thread, that's all.
9. Well, if it weren't for the stupid boyfriend I'd have to whisk you away right here and now.
10. Face it, you sold your soul the day you put on that first pair of Jimmy Choo's.

While Watching activities

VI. As you watch the film, identify who says each of the following quotes:

1. Miranda sacked the last two girls after only a few weeks. We need to fend someone who can survive here.
2. I recently graduated from Northwestern University.
3. Miranda Priestly is a huge deal. I bet a million girls would kill for that job.
4. I'd like to propose a toast. To jobs that pay the rent.
5. I get to go with her to Paris for Fashion Week in the fall.

6. She's not happy unless everyone around her is panicked, nauseous or suicidal.

7. I need to get home tonight. The twins have a recital tomorrow morning at school.

8. You used to make fun of the Runway girls, now you are one of them.

9. I see a great deal of myself in you.

10. Paris is the most important week of my entire year. I need the best possible team with me.

11. If you don't go, I'll assume you are not serious about your future at Runway or any other publication.

12. You used to say this was just a job. You used to make fun of the Runway girls.

13. Andrea, Runway is a fashion magazine, so an interest in fashion is crucial.

VII. While watching the film write down the adjectives, expressing individual characteristics of: a) Miranda, b) Andrea. Pay attention to the fact that some of them are positive and some of them – negative.

After Watching Activities

VIII. Which of these sentences are true?

1. A naive and just-graduated in journalism Andrea Sachs is hired to work as the first assistant of the editor in chief of the Runway fashion magazine.

2. Working for Runway was a temporary professional challenge for Andrea.

3. The staff of Runway never avoided the chance to walk or stay where Miranda was. They were very happy to keep her company.

4. The stylist Nigel advises Andrea about the behavior and preferences of their cruel boss.

5. Andrea's changed attitude and behavior affected her private life and the relationship with her boyfriend and her family.

6. Being driven to a show Miranda tells Andrea that she sees some of herself in her.

7. Andrea and her boyfriend Nate decided to accept an offer to work as a sous-chef in a popular Boston restaurant.

8. It was Emily who told the new assistant that she had some very large shoes to fill.


IX. Read the plot summary of the film and fill in the gaps with the correct words:

The Devil Wears Prada is a best selling novel by Lauren Weisberger about a young woman who, freshly graduated from University is hired as a personal ... to a powerful fashion magazine ..., a job that becomes hellish as she struggles to keep up with her boss's capricious and demanding requests.

Andy Sachs, a naive young girl moves to ... with her ... in order to make her break in the world of However, it isn't as easy as she thought and suffers from failures and thinks that her dream is not real. But suddenly she starts working as an ...

to the editor of one of the world's biggest ... magazines. And soon discovers that the job is really hard. She is disappointed with the world of The plot continues and shows how Andy ... Now she is another person. Andy ... fashion clothes and stays away from her boyfriend and her old friends. She lives in her new ... and she likes it. In the end, however, she understands that her behavior was really bad. She finds her right place in the world, makes peace with her ... and wins the heart of her insensible, merciless and cruel

X. Discuss the following:

1. Your perfect (dream) job. Its challenges.
 2. Spending money on clothes and accessories is worth it.
 3. Loyalty to the company you work for (and to the boss).
 4. Business comes first, family – second. Speak of your priorities.
- 

SHAKESPEARE IN LOVE

In 1593 London, William Shakespeare is a sometime player in the Lord Chamberlain's Men and poor playwright for Philip Henslowe, owner of The Rose Theatre. Shakespeare is working on a new comedy, *Romeo and Ethel, the Pirate's Daughter*. Suffering from writer's block, he has barely begun the play, but starts auditioning players. Viola de Lesseps, the daughter of a wealthy merchant who has seen Shakespeare's plays at court, disguises herself as «Thomas Kent» to audition, then runs away. Shakespeare pursues Kent to Viola's house and leaves a note with the nurse, asking Thomas Kent to begin rehearsals at the Rose. He sneaks into the house with the minstrels playing that night at the ball, where her parents are arranging her betrothal to Lord Wessex, an impoverished aristocrat. While dancing with Viola, Shakespeare is struck speechless, and after being forcibly ejected by Wessex, uses Thomas Kent as a go-between to woo her. Wessex also asks Will's name, to which he replies that he is Christopher Marlowe.

When he discovers her true identity, they begin a secret affair. Inspired by her, Shakespeare writes quickly, with the help from his friend and rival playwright Christopher «Kit» Marlowe, completely transforming the play into what will become *Romeo and Juliet*. Viola is appalled when she learns he is married, albeit separated from his wife, and she knows she cannot escape her duty to marry Wessex. After Viola learns that Will is married, Will discovers that Marlowe is dead, and thinks he is the one to blame. Lord Wessex suspects an affair between Shakespeare and his bride-to-be. Because Wessex thinks that Will is Kit Marlowe, he approves of Kit's death, and tells Viola the news. It is later learned that Marlowe had been killed by accident. Viola finds out that Will is still alive, and declares her love for him. Then, Viola is summoned to court to receive approval for her proposed marriage to Lord Wessex. Shakespeare accompanies her, disguised as her female cousin. There, he persuades Wessex to wager £50 that a play can capture the true nature of love, the exact amount Shakespeare requires to buy a share in the Chamberlain's Men. Queen Elizabeth I declares that she will judge the matter, when the occasion arises.

When Edmund Tilney, the Master of the Revels, is informed there is a woman player at The Rose, he closes the theatre for breaking the ban on women. Viola's identity is exposed before the company, leaving them without a stage or lead actor, until Richard Burbage, owner of the Curtain, offers them his theatre. Shakespeare takes the role of Romeo, with a boy actor as Juliet. Following her wedding, Viola learns that the play will be performed that day, and runs away to the Curtain. Planning to watch with the crowd, Viola overhears that the boy playing Juliet cannot perform, and offers to replace him. While she plays Juliet to Shakespeare's Romeo, the audience is enthralled, despite the tragic ending, until Master Tilney arrives to arrest everyone for indecency due to Viola's presence.

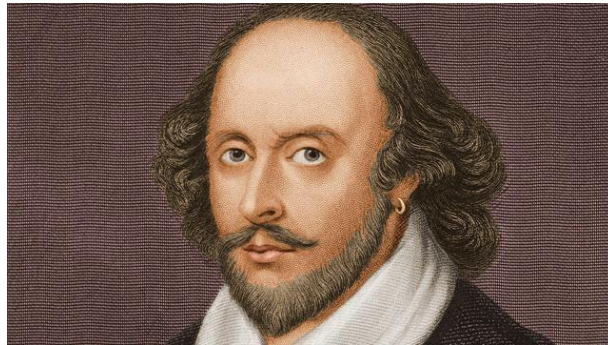
But the Queen is in attendance and restrains Tilney, instead asserting that Kent's resemblance to a woman is, indeed, remarkable. However, even a queen is powerless to end a lawful marriage, and she orders Kent to «fetch» Viola because she must sail with Wessex to the Colony of Virginia. The Queen also tells Wessex, who followed

Viola to the theatre, that Romeo and Juliet has won the bet for Shakespeare, and has Kent deliver his £50 with instructions to write something «a little more cheerful next time, for Twelfth Night».

Viola and Shakespeare say their goodbyes, and he vows to immortalize her, as they improvise the beginnings of his Twelfth Night, or What You Will, imagining her as a castaway disguised as a man after a voyage to a strange land. «For she will be my heroine for all time, and her name will be ...Viola».

Official website: [http:// en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shakespeare in Love](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shakespeare_in_Love)

Before Watching Activities



William Shakespeare
(26 April 1564 – 23 April 1616)

Biography Quiz

I. What do you know about William Shakespeare?

1. When was Shakespeare born?
 - a) in 1564;
 - b) in 1616;
 - c) in 1558;
 - d) in 1592.
2. Where was Shakespeare born?
 - a) in London, England;
 - b) in Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, England;
 - c) in Snitterfield, England;
 - d) in Oxford, England.
3. What were the names of Shakespeare's father and mother?
 - a) Abraham and Sarah;
 - b) William and Anne;
 - c) John and Marry.
4. Did Shakespeare have a happy childhood?
 - a) Yes, he was a good pupil and was quite happy in the childhood;
 - b) No, it was the period of «lost years»;
 - c) He was rather happy but he had to get married quite early.
5. When did Shakespeare get married?
 - a) at the age of 17;
 - b) at the age of 18;

- c) at the age of 19;
 - d) at the age of 20.
6. What was the name of Shakespeare's wife?
- a) Judith Sadler;
 - b) Susanna Hall;
 - c) Anne Hathaway;
 - d) Mary Queen of Scots.
7. Did Shakespeare have children?
- a) Yes, he had 3 children;
 - b) Yes, he had 2 children;
 - c) Yes, he had 1 child;
 - d) No, he had no children.
8. Why did Shakespeare leave his home town of Stratford?
- a) He left his native town because he was apprenticed to his father who was a butcher. He hated the work and ran away to London;
 - b) He left his native town because he was caught poaching on the lands of Sir Thomas Lucy and fled to avoid prosecution;
 - c) He left his native town because he took a job as a school teacher in the country, and left to pursue this career;
 - d) It is not known for sure how and why he left the town.
9. Why were the London theatres closed in 1593 and some of them – in 1954?
- a) because of the pox;
 - b) because of the plague;
 - c) because of the tuberculosis.
10. Which play did Shakespeare write first?
- a) Romeo and Juliet;
 - b) the first recorded works of Shakespeare are Richard III and the three parts of Henry VI;
 - c) The Two Gentlemen of Verona;
 - d) A Midsummer Night's Dream.
11. How many plays did Shakespeare write?
- a) 1 play, 38 sonnets and 154 epic narrative poems;
 - b) 54 plays, 5 sonnets and 38 epic narrative poems;
 - c) 4 plays, 38 sonnets and 5 epic narrative poems;
 - d) 38 plays, 154 sonnets and 2 epic narrative poems.
12. How large was Shakespeare's vocabulary?
- a) over 500 words;
 - b) over 1700 common words by changing nouns into verbs;
 - c) over 1000 common words and word-combinations;
 - d) over 15000 words of different parts of speech.
13. Who was Christopher Marlowe?
- a) a famous actor of the Globe theatre;
 - b) the king of the country;
 - c) a brilliant young playwright, a contemporary of William Shakespeare;

- d) Shakespeare's best friend.
14. Did Shakespeare know Christopher Marlowe?
- Yes, they were friends;
 - Yes, they were enemies;
 - Yes, Chr. Marlowe was known as Shakespeare's only literary peer, also he was responsible for some of the finest lyrical poetry, and possibly had a hand in writing four of Shakespeare's early dramas.
15. In what year was the Globe theatre built?
- in 1594;
 - in 1599;
 - in 1608;
 - in 1613.
16. In what year was the first collected edition of Shakespeare's plays, called the First Folio, published?
- in 1599;
 - in 1616;
 - in 1623;
 - in 1685.
17. In what year did Shakespeare die?
- in 1599;
 - in 1616;
 - in 1623;
 - in 1642.
18. Where is Shakespeare buried?
- Shakespeare is buried in London's Westminster Abbey;
 - Shakespeare is buried in Tower, London;
 - Shakespeare is buried in the chapel of Holy.

II. Before watching the film discuss the following:

- Have you ever read any of Shakespeare's works (plays, sonnets)? What is your favourite one?
- Romeo and Juliet is the story of true love, isn't it? Recollect everything you know about this famous play (its characters, topics, symbols).
- Discuss the historical events of the period when William Shakespeare lived (late 16th century early 17th century).

III. Match the English words and word-combinations given in the left-hand column with the Russian ones in the right-hand column:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) share | a) родная душа, единомышленник |
| 2) shipwreck | b) ударять, бить |
| 3) rehearsal | c) высылка, изгнание |
| 4) groundlings | d) бунт, восстание, буйство |
| 5) tuppence | e) непокорный, непослушный |
| 6) dowry | f) неодолимый, непобедимый |
| 7) soul mate | g) гречиха |

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 8) nutmeg | h) алкоголик |
| 9) smite | i) шут; шарлатан; обманщик; валять дурака |
| 10) handmaiden | j) доля, часть |
| 11) potter | k) переметная сумка; седельный вьюк |
| 12) breed | l) увы! |
| 13) saddlebag | m) соловей |
| 14) anon | n) приданое |
| 15) riot | o) гончар |
| 16) quill | p) кораблекрушение |
| 17) banishment | q) восторг, восхищение |
| 18) pickpocket | r) два пенса |
| 19) unbidable | s) скоро, вскоре, в скором времени, в ближайшее время; (устар.) тотчас; сейчас |
| 20) rapture | t) род, порода; вскармливать, воспитывать |
| 21) insurmountable | u) мускатный орех |
| 22) buckwheat | v) репетиция |
| 23) alas | w) вор-карманник |
| 24) drunkard | x) крупное птичье перо |
| 25) nightingale | y) служанка |
| 26) mountebank | z) (книж.) зритель, сидящий в театре на дешевых местах |

IV Find out the Russians equivalents to the English expressions. Make up sentences with the ones you like most.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) mortal drug | a) появляться на сцене |
| 2) to be on the ground | b) по словам |
| 3) I'm more than enough | c) смертельное лекарство |
| 4) a good fist | d) вызывать кого-либо |
| 5) to settle accounts | e) глоток яда |
| 6) on the words | f) с меня достаточно |
| 7) to come on | g) на основании |
| 8) to call somebody forth | h) рассчитывать |
| 9) to be put in the clink | i) быть посаженным в тюрьму |
| 10) a dram of poison | j) быть осторожнее с чем-либо |
| 11) to have a care with | k) не в порядке |
| 12) out of joint | l) опасное путешествие |
| 13) a perilous voyage | m) драться на дуэли |
| 14) on the authority of | n) хороший почерк |
| 15) a faithful vow | o) наглый мошенник |
| 16) a blessed night | p) вполне нормально |
| 17) throughout the world | q) гранатовое дерево |

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 18) laundry | r) великая потеря |
| 19) a handsome gallant | s) смертельный яд |
| 20) above all | t) боевой подвиг |
| 21) a feat of arms | u) по воле рока |
| 22) the very truth | v) прачечная; бельё для стирки |
| 23) of ill repute | w) по всему миру |
| 24) quite normal | x) благословенная ночь |
| 25) a great loss | y) клятва верности |
| 26) deadly poison | z) сущая правда |
| 27) by malign fate | a') прекрасный кавалер |
| 28) a pomegranate tree | b') больше всего |
| 29) an insolent rogue | c') плохая репутация |
| 30) a day of mourning | d') траурный день |

V. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. That's 500 groundlings at tuppence a head.
2. I could make love out of words as a potter makes cups of clay.
3. Am I to suffer this constant stream of interruption?
4. My fortune lies in my plantations. The tobacco weed. I need four thousand pounds to fit out a ship and put my investments to work...I fancy tobacco has a future.
5. Her majesty's consent is a requisite when a Wessex takes a wife, and once gained, her consent is her command.
6. Love knows nothing of rank or riverbank! It will spark between a Queen and the poor vagabond who plays the king, and their love should be minded soul we owe to God!
7. I was a pact till now, but I have sun beauty that puts my poems at one with the talking ravens at the Tower.
8. Tomorrow he drags me off to the country and it will be three weeks gone before we return from our estates.
9. The Lord shall smite them! The theatres are handmaidens of the devil! Under the name of the Curtain, the players breed lewdness in your apprentices and wickedness in your children! I say a plague on both their houses!

VI. Insert the necessary prepositions to complete the following sentences:

1. ... 1593 London, William Shakespeare was a player ... the Lord Chamberlain's Men Theatre and a poor playwright for Philip Henslowe.
2. Shakespeare wrote quickly, ... help ... his friend and rival playwright Marlowe, completely transforming the play ... what would become «Romeo and Juliet».
3. Shakespeare took the role ... Romeo, ... a boy actor ... Juliet.
4. Viola and Shakespeare said goodbyes, and he vowed to immortalize her, ... they improvised the beginning ... his «Twelfth Night, or what you will».

VII. Study the following words and expressions to make the understanding of the film easier:

- a) at (the) most – не более того, не больше;
- b) for pity's sake! (разг.) – умоляю вас;
- c) dream on! (разг.) – и не мечтай;
- d) for safety – (здесь) чтобы без риска;
- e) without doubt – без сомнения;
- f) let's say – скажем;
- g) half as old – вдвое старше;
- h) will (old use) = 2 л., ед. ч., наст. вр. will;
- i) art (old use) = 2 л., ед. ч., наст. вр. to be;
- j) thee – тебе, тебя;
- k) kinsman (книжн.) - кровный родственник;
- l) alack (поэт.) – увы;
- m) eanst (old use) = can;
- n) adieu – пока, до свидания;
- o) props = property;
- p) spare me - избавь меня;
- q) stay hid – спрячься;
- r) thy = your
e.g. John: «Gregory, remember thy washing blow»;
- s) thou [ðau] = you;
- t) wert [wɜ:t] = you were;
- u) shift = confession
e.g. Montague: «I would thou wert so happy by thy stay to hear true shift»;
- v) morrow ['mɔ:zʊ] = morning
e.g. Nol: «Good morrow, cousin»;
- w) thine [ðain] = your
e.g. Viola: «Thus from my lips, by thine, my sin is purged»;
- x) withal [wiðo:l] = together with this
e.g. Ralph: «I nurse her daughter that you talk'd withal...»;
- y) hath = has
e.g. Alcey: «Oh, then I see Queen mad hath been with you!».

While Watching Activities

VIII. As you watch the film:

▪ **Identify who says each of the following quotes and the scene in which it occurs:**

1. I know something of a woman in a man's profession. Yes, by God, I do know about that.
2. This is not life, Will. It is a stolen season.
3. You see? The consumptives plot against me. Will Shakespeare has a play, let us go and cough through it.

4. How your mind hops about! Your father was a shopkeeper, your children will bear arms, and I will recover my fortune. That is the only matter under discussion today.

5. Is your lady beautiful? Since I came to visit from the country, I have not seen her close. Tell me! Is she beautiful?

6. She wants to inspect you. At Greenwich, come Sunday. Be submissive, modest, grateful and brief.

7. I like it when they cut heads off... Plenty of blood. That is the only writing.

▪ **Fill in the gaps to make the sentences complete:**

1. My theatre is closed ... these 12 weeks.

2. I say a plague ... both their houses.

3. That is the only matter ... discussion today.

4. And yet she does (says) where the ink has run ... tears.

5. A very worthy sum ... a very worthy question.

6. We'll say a prayer ... his soul.

7. Juliet does not come on ... 20 pages.

8. I arrest you ... the name of Queen Elizabeth.

9. A broad river ... my lovers – family, duty, fate as unchangeable as nature.

10. My ... is as boundless as the sea, my love is deep: the more I give to thee, the more I have, for both are.

After Watching Activities

IX. Answer the following questions:

1. What was the name of the main hero?

2. What was his profession?

3. What was the name of the theatre where he was working?

4. What was the situation with the theatres in England at that time?

5. Who and why played all women's roles at the theatre?

6. Why did Shakespeare visit a healer? What problem did he have?

7. What was the first name of the play which William was writing?

8. Who was Shakespeare's muse at the beginning of the movie?

9. What problems did Shakespeare have when he started staging his play? Was it a comedy?

10. Who impressed William for the role of Romeo?

11. What was the real name of Thomas Kent?

12. Why did Thomas Kent decide to dress up like a man?

13. Where and how did Shakespeare meet Viola?

14. How did Shakespeare and Viola get a chance to meet at her house?

15. Why did Viola visit Greenwich? Who accompanied her?

16. Why was Viola De Lesseps going to marry the man she didn't love?

17. What was the amount of Wassex's bet?

18. On what event did Wassex make a bet?

19. Who was the witness of the bet?

20. Why did William call Wassex a murderer? Was he really a murderer?

21. What was the name of the theatre that gave its consent to stage the play?
22. What problem did William and Henslowe have when the performance started?
23. Why did the Queen finally agree not to close the theatre?

X. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. Tomas Kent was not an imaginary personality, but a real young man.
2. William understood that Tomas Kent was Viola.
3. Will and Viola fell in love with each other on the stage of the theatre.
4. Will and Viola's romance didn't last long.
5. Viola finally played her role with William Shakespeare in the play.
6. Viola and William demonstrated the public a real expression of true love.
7. Their performance was full of passion.
8. William and Viola finally made a couple.
9. Will won 50 pounds from Wessex for his acting.

XI. Discuss the points:

1. When we meet Will Shakespeare for the first time, we see him throwing pieces of crumpled paper towards the shelf. Then he is practicing his signature, over and over again. How can that characterize the playwright's emotional state?
2. Comment on the relations between Shakespeare and Marlowe.
3. Describe Lord Wessex. What kind of person do you think he is?
4. Discuss the role of Queen Elizabeth in «Shakespeare in Love». What decisions did she make, and why? How do her decisions illustrate the potential and limits of statesmanship?
5. The movie «Shakespeare in Love» is considered to be «the play within the film». Compare the events of the film with the events in the play «Romeo and Juliet». What are the differences between them?

XII. Read the following lines by W. Shakespeare aloud and suggest what Shakespeare was thinking about when he was writing them:

Wilt thou be gone? It is not yet near day.
 It was the nightingale and not the lark.
 That pierced the fearful hollow of thine ear.
 Nightly she sings on yon pomegranate tree.
 Believe me, love, it was the nightingale.
 It was the lark, the herald of the morn.
 No nightingale. Look, love, what envious streaks
 Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east.
 Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
 Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops.
 I must be gone and live, or stay and die.
 Yon light is not 'daylight, I know it, I.
 It is some meteor that the sun exhales
 To be to thee this night a torchbearer...

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

The novel centres on Elizabeth Bennet, the second of the five daughters of a country gentleman. Elizabeth's father, Mr. Bennet, is a bookish man, and somewhat neglectful of his responsibilities. In contrast is Elizabeth's mother, Mrs. Bennet, who is a woman that lacks social graces and is primarily concerned with finding suitable husbands for her five daughters. Jane Bennet, the eldest daughter, is distinguished by her kindness and beauty; Elizabeth Bennet shares her father's keen wit and occasionally sarcastic outlook; Mary is not pretty, but is studious, devout and musical albeit lacking in taste; Kitty, the fourth sister, follows where her younger sister leads, while Lydia is flirtatious and unrestrained.

The narrative opens with news in the Bennet family that Mr. Bingley, a wealthy, charismatic and sociable young bachelor, is moving into Netherfield Park in the neighbourhood. Mr. Bingley is soon well received, while his friend Mr. Darcy makes a less favourable impression by appearing proud and condescending at a ball that they attend (he detests dancing and is not much for light conversation). Mr. Bingley singles out Jane for particular attention, and it soon becomes apparent that they have formed an attachment to each other. While Jane does not alter her conduct for him, she confesses her great happiness only to Lizzie. By contrast, Darcy slights Elizabeth, who overhears and jokes about it despite feeling a budding resentment.

On paying a visit to Mr. Bingley's sister, Caroline, Jane is caught in a heavy downpour, catches cold, and is forced to stay at Netherfield for several days. Elizabeth arrives to nurse her sister and is thrown into frequent company with Mr. Darcy, who begins to act less coldly towards her.

Mr. Collins, a clergyman, and heir to the Bennet estate, pays a visit to the Bennets. Mr. Bennet and Elizabeth are much amused by his obsequious veneration of his employer, the noble Lady Catherine de Bourgh, as well as by his self-important and pedantic nature. It soon becomes apparent that Mr. Collins has come to Longbourn to choose a wife from among the Bennet sisters (his cousins) and Elizabeth is singled out. She instead forms an acquaintance with Mr. Wickham, a militia officer who relates having been very seriously mistreated by Mr. Darcy, despite having been a godson and favourite of Darcy's father. This insight and her attraction to Mr. Wickham increase Elizabeth's dislike of Mr. Darcy.

At a ball given by Mr. Bingley at Netherfield, Mr. Darcy becomes aware of a general expectation that Mr. Bingley and Jane will marry, and the Bennet family, with the exception of Jane and Elizabeth, make a public display of poor manners and decorum. The following morning, Mr. Collins proposes marriage to Elizabeth, who refuses him, much to her mother's distress. Mr. Collins recovers and promptly becomes engaged to Elizabeth's close friend Charlotte Lucas, a homely woman with few prospects. Mr. Bingley abruptly quits Netherfield and returns to London, devastating Jane, and Elizabeth becomes convinced that Mr. Darcy and Caroline Bingley have colluded to separate him from Jane.

Jane is persuaded by letters from Caroline Bingley that Mr. Bingley is not in love with her, but goes on an extended visit to her aunt and uncle Gardiner in London in the hope of maintaining her relationship with Caroline if not with Charles Bingley.

Whilst there she visits Caroline and eventually her visit is returned. She does not see Mr. Bingley and is forced to realise that Caroline doesn't care for her.

In the spring, Elizabeth visits Charlotte and Mr. Collins in Kent. Elizabeth and her hosts are frequently invited to Rosings Park, home of Lady Catherine de Bourgh, Darcy's aunt; coincidentally, Darcy also arrives to visit. Elizabeth meets Darcy's cousin, Colonel Fitzwilliam, who vouches for Darcy's loyalty, using as an example how Darcy had recently stepped in on behalf of a friend, who had formed an attachment to a woman against whom «there were some very strong objections». Elizabeth rightly assumes that the said friend is none other than Mr. Bingley, and her dislike of Darcy deepens. Thus she is of no mood to accept when Darcy arrives and, quite unexpectedly, confesses love for her and begs her hand in marriage. His proposal is flattering, he is a very distinguished man, but it is delivered in a manner ill suited to recommend it. He talks of love but also of revulsion at her inferior position and family. Despite assertions to the contrary, he assumes she will accept him. Elizabeth rebukes him, and a heated discussion follows; she charges him with destroying her sister's and Bingley's happiness, with treating Mr. Wickham disgracefully, and with having conducted himself towards her in an arrogant, ungentleman-like manner. Mr. Darcy, shocked, ultimately responds with a letter giving a good account of his actions: Wickham had exchanged his legacies for a cash payment, only to return after frittering away the money to reclaim the forfeited inheritance; he then attempted to elope with Darcy's young sister Georgiana, and thereby secure her fortune for himself. Regarding Jane and Bingley, Darcy claims he had observed no reciprocal interest in Jane for Bingley, and had assumed that she was not in love with him. In addition to this, he cites the «want of propriety» in the behaviour of Mr. and Mrs. Bennet and her three younger daughters. Elizabeth, who had previously despaired over this very behavior, is forced to admit the truth of Mr. Darcy's observations, and begins to wonder whether she has misjudged him.

Some months later, Elizabeth and her aunt and uncle Gardiner visit Pemberley, Darcy's estate, believing he will be absent for the day. He returns unexpectedly, and though surprised, he is gracious and welcoming. He treats the Gardiners with great civility, surprising Elizabeth who assumes he will «decamp immediately» on learning who they are. Darcy introduces Elizabeth to his sister, and Elizabeth begins to acknowledge her attraction to him. Their re-acquaintance is cut short, however, by the news that Lydia has eloped with Mr. Wickham. Elizabeth and the Gardiners return to Longbourn (the Bennet family home), where Elizabeth grieves that her renewed acquaintance with Mr. Darcy will end as a result of her sister's disgrace.

Lydia and Wickham are soon found, and persuaded to marry thus enabling the Bennet family to preserve some appearance of decorum. Jane, Elizabeth and Mr. Bennet realise that their Uncle Gardiner must have bribed Wickham to marry Lydia and are ashamed of their indebtedness and inability to repay him. Mrs. Bennet, quite typically, has no such scruples and is ecstatic. Mr. and Mrs. Wickham visit Longbourn, where Lydia lets slip that Mr. Darcy was in attendance at their wedding but that this was to have been a secret. Elizabeth is able to discover by letter from her aunt Mrs. Gardiner, that in fact Mr. Darcy was responsible for finding the couple and

negotiating their marriage, at great personal and monetary expense. Elizabeth is shocked and flattered as «her heart did whisper that he had done it for her» but is unable to dwell further on the topic due to Mr. Bingley's return and subsequent proposal to Jane, who immediately accepts.

Lady Catherine de Bourgh pays an unexpected visit to Longbourn. She has heard a rumour that Elizabeth will marry Mr. Darcy and attempts to persuade Elizabeth to agree not to marry. Lady Catherine wants Mr. Darcy to marry her daughter (his cousin) Anne De Bourgh and thinks Elizabeth is beneath him. Elizabeth refuses her demands. Disgusted, Lady Catherine leaves, promising that the marriage can never take place. Elizabeth assumes she will apply to Darcy and is worried that he may be persuaded.

Darcy returns to Longbourn. Chance allows Elizabeth and Darcy a rare moment alone. She immediately thanks him for intervening in the case of Lydia and Wickham. He renews his proposal of marriage and is promptly accepted. Elizabeth soon learns that his hopes were revived by his aunt's report of Elizabeth's refusal to promise not to marry him.

The novel closes with a «happily-ever-after» chapter including a summary of the remaining lives of the main characters. There is no description of either Jane or Elizabeth's wedding. None of the characters change very much in this summary, but Kitty has grown slightly more sensible from association with Jane and Elizabeth and distance from Lydia, and Lady Catherine condescends to visit the Darcys eventually.

Official website: [http://www.focusfeatures.com/pride and prejudice](http://www.focusfeatures.com/pride_and_prejudice)

Before Watching Activities

I. Before watching the film discuss the following by answering the questions below:

1. What kind of films do you like to watch: romances, detectives, historicals, etc.? Give reasons for your choice.
2. Family values. Do members of one family always share similar values and opinions?
3. Must parents always bear responsibility for what their children do with their lives?
4. What is your opinion of a perfect marriage partner? What qualities should he/she possess?
5. Superiority and inferiority complexes. What are the people with such complexes? Give your explanation.
6. Pride and prejudice. Who can you be proud of? Have you ever been prejudiced against anybody? Share your opinion with your friend.
7. Causes of contradictions in a family. To your mind, what actions can cause conflicts and quarrels in a family?
8. Society claims on family values. Can all families comply with them?

II. Match the English words and phrases given in the left-hand column with the Russian ones in the right-hand column:

1) pride

a) учитывать что-либо, принимать

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 2) sensible | во внимание |
| 3) contempt | b) подходящий, приемлемый |
| 4) to ruin somebody | c) презрение |
| 5) to insult somebody | d) разумный, здравомыслящий |
| | e) злоупотреблять чьим-либо гостеприимством |
| 6) accomplishment | f) разорить кого-либо |
| 7) vanity | g) оставлять, покидать что-либо |
| 8) descent | h) презирать кого-либо |
| 9) to trespass somebody's hospitality | i) высокомерный, надменный |
| 10) to despise somebody | j) поместье, имение |
| 11) beneath somebody's dignity | k) добродетель, нравственность |
| 12) to vex somebody | l) получить в наследство большое состояние |
| | m) тщеславие |
| 13) to inherit a large fortune | n) раздражать кого-либо |
| 14) resentment | o) превосходство |
| 15) prejudice | p) предубеждение, предвзятое мнение |
| 16) to give credit to something | q) происхождение, родословная |
| | r) безразличный |
| 17) to make allowance for something | s) неполноценность |
| 18) eligible | t) ниже чьего-либо достоинства |
| 19) indifferent | u) достоинство, совершенство |
| 20) virtue | v) позор, бесчестие |
| 21) inferiority | w) гордость |
| 22) superiority | x) оскорбить кого-либо |
| 23) disgrace | y) негодование, возмущение |
| 24) arrogant | z) поверить чему-либо |
| 25) estate | |
| 26) to quit (something) | |

III. Guess the meaning:

1. To «call on somebody» means to ...
 - a) give somebody a call;
 - b) pay somebody a visit;
 - d) call somebody back.
2. To «be content with something» means to ...
 - a) be satisfied with something;
 - b) be pleased with the contents of something;
 - c) disagree with something.
3. To «put up with something» means to ...
 - a) reconcile oneself to something;
 - b) object to something;
 - c) accumulate something.

4. To «make the most of something» means to ...
 - a) prepare something very often;
 - b) use something to the utmost limits;
 - c) make a good fortune.
5. To «long to see somebody» means to ...
 - a) have a strong desire to see somebody;
 - b) see somebody no longer;
 - c) know somebody for a long time.
6. To «turn out» means to ...
 - a) turn against somebody;
 - b) turn to something;
 - c) prove to be.
7. To «be sent on a fool's errand» means to ...
 - a) be given a useless assignment;
 - b) be sent to confront a fool;
 - c) be sent on a very important mission.
8. To «be at a loss» means to ...
 - a) lose something;
 - b) be bewildered;
 - c) not to be taken aback.
9. To «make amends» means to ...
 - a) compensate;
 - b) change something;
 - c) change for the worse.

IV. Insert the necessary prepositions to complete the following phrases:

1. The novel centers ... Elizabeth Bennet, the second ... the five daughters ... a country gentleman, Mr. Bennet.
2. Well, the very rich can afford to give offence wherever they go. We need not care ... his good opinion.
3. Then she should have him ... no doubt ... her heart.
4. Jane Bennet, the eldest daughter was distinguished ... her kindness and beauty.
5. At a ball given ... Mr. Bingley ... Netherfield, Mr. Darcy became aware ... a general expectation that Mr. Bingley and Jane would marry.
6. Happiness in marriage is entirely a matter ... chance, you know. There will always be vexation, and grief; and it is better to know ... advance as little ... possible ... the defects ... your marriage partner.
7. I cannot think why. Unless he means to frighten me ... his contempt. I wish he would not come ... society. This only makes people uneasy.
8. Well, my dear, if Jane should die ... this fever, it will be comfort to know that it was all ... pursuit ... Mr. Bingley, and ... your orders.
9. Well, I deserve neither such praise ... such censure. I'm not a great reader, and take pleasure ... many things.

10. May I ask whether these pleasing attentions proceed ... the impulse ... the moment, or are they the result ... previous study?

11. The novel closed ... «happily-ever-after» chapter, including a summary ... the remaining life ... the main characters.

V. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary.

1. And may one dare ask whose are the eyes that inspired these ... (REFLECT)?

2. Yes, vanity is a ... indeed, but pride? Where there is a real ... of mind, pride will always be under good ... (WEAK, SUPERIOR, REGULATE).

3. As much as I ever wish to be. I've spent three days in the same house with him, and I find him very ... (DISAGREE).

4. I pity you, Eliza, for the ... of your ... guilt, but ... considering his ..., one could not expect much ... (DISCOVER, FAVOUR, REAL, DESCEND, GOOD).

5. Believe me, my dear Miss Elizabeth, that your ... adds to your other ... (MODEST, PERFECT).

6. Upon my word, your hope is an extraordinary one in view of my ...! I was ... serious in my ... (DECLARE, PERFECT, REFUSE).

7. I cannot believe Caroline is capable of willful (DECEIVE).

8. We came to town in ... of you (SEEK).

9. But I believe he's truly been treated ... by Mr. Darcy, father (CONTEMPT).

10. My dear, do not give way to such Let's hope for ... things. (GLOOM, THINK, GOOD).

11. Well, that is ... itself, is it not Maria? (GENEROUS).

VI. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. Lady Catherine is far from requiring that elegance of dress in us, which becomes herself and her daughter. She will not think the worse of you for being simply dressed. She likes to have the distinction of rank preserved.

2. Even now, Mrs. Collins, even now they are hard upon my heels. Make haste! Make haste!

3. I shall trespass on your time no longer.

4. The relative situation of our families is such that any alliance between us must be regarded as a highly reprehensible connection. Indeed, as a rational man, I cannot but regard it as such myself, but it cannot be helped.

5. Could you expect me to rejoice in the inferiority of your connections? To congratulate myself on hope of relations whose condition in life is so decidedly below my own?

6. Yes, yes, but this is all extremely vexing. I'm quite put out!

7. And luckily, she's too poor to be an object of prey to a fortune hunter.

8. I daresay, we shall find ample sources of consolation and delight ... in our different ways.

9. But your good opinion is rarely bestowed and, therefore, more worth the earning.

10. He is all ease and friendliness, no false dignity at all.

11. I particularly recall you, Mr. Darcy, one night after they'd been dining at Netherfield, saying, «She a beauty? I should as soon call her mother a wit».

While Watching Activities

VII. When you watch the film, do the following:

▪ Pay attention to the development of the relationship between the main characters of the film – Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy. Write down the words which the heroes use to describe their changing relationship. Try to remember the scenes (and the dialogues) where Mr. Darcy proposes to Elizabeth (two times) and her reaction to his proposal. Write down the words and phrases used by the heroes to be used later to reproduce the dialogues with your class-mates.

▪ Write down the words and word-combinations associated with the concepts «pride», «prejudice», «high/low breeding», «family connections» etc. used by the film heroes, characterizing their understanding of a family social status and their recognition in a society.

▪ There are some scenes in the film showing house interiors (the Bennets', Mr. Darcy's, Catherine de Bourgh's, etc.). Analyse the interiors and the events taking place in them trying to see a possible reflection of a house owner's personality through his/her real estate. Pay attention to one of the film characters who often used to repeat the word «chimneypiece». What do you think he wanted to express by repeating it several times (admiration, contempt, envy, anger, approval)?

After Watching Activities

VIII. Do you agree or disagree with the statement? Explain why.

1. The Bennets are a close-knit family sharing identical life values, having similar family traits.

2. Mrs. Bennet's main life concern is to find suitable husbands for her five daughters.

3. Both Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy made a most favourable impression on the Bennets when they first met.

4. Mr. Bingley was doubtful which of the five Bennets daughters was worth his particular attention.

5. Mr. Collins, a self-important clergyman, keeps praising his employer, the noble Lady Catherine de Bourgh.

6. Mr. Collins proposes marriage to Elizabeth in hope of inheriting her parents' estate.

7. The reason why Mr. Darcy dissuaded Mr. Bingley from marrying Jane was that she seemed to be neither clever nor pretty enough to become Mr. Bingley's wife.

8. Mr. Darcy makes his first confession of love for Elizabeth in a humiliating manner in connection with her family's inferior position.

9. Elizabeth accuses Mr. Darcy of destroying her sister's happiness and of treating Wickham disgracefully.

10. Mr. Darcy tries to talk Lydia out of marriage with Wickham, but his attempts to dissuade her fail.

11. Lady Catherine de Bourgh tries to persuade Elizabeth to agree not to marry Mr. Darcy.

12. Mr. Darcy realizes that his arrogance, pride, the feeling of superiority are the reason for Elizabeth's first refusal to marry him.

13. Mr. Collins is to inherit the Bennets' estate after the death of Mr. Bennet.

14. Mrs. Bennet's cherished wish to find suitable husbands for her daughters has finally come true.

IX. What might have happened if Complete the sentences in your own words.

1. If the Bennets had belonged to high society circles ...

2. If Mr. Darcy had not been so proud and arrogant ...

3. If Wickham had not wasted the money he had been given by Mr. Darcy's father ...

4. If Elizabeth had not misjudged Mr. Darcy on the day of their first meeting ...

5. If Mr. Darcy had not negotiated the marriage of Lydia to Wickham ...

6. If Elizabeth had agreed to Lady Catherine de Bourgh's attempt to persuade her to agree not to marry Mr. Darcy ...

7. If Mr. Darcy had decided not to renew his proposal of marriage to Elizabeth ...

X. Who said these words to whom?

1. Oh, what I try to do for you girls is ruined! Ruined!

2. Misfortunes, we are told, are sent to test our fortitude, and may often reveal themselves as blessings in disguise.

3. They are all silly and ignorant, like other girls. Well, Lizzy has a little more wit than the rest.

4. Oh, Mr. Bennet, nothing you say shall ever vex me again.

5. Well! Did you ever meet such a proud, disagreeable man?

6. The proudest, the most horrid, disobliging – he slighted poor Lizzy, you know, and flatly refused to stand up with her.

7. Bingley, you astonish me. I saw little beauty, and no breeding at all.

8. Happiness in marriage is entirely a matter of chance, you know. There will always be vexation and grief; and it is better to know in advance as little as possible of the defects of your marriage partner.

9. I cannot think why. Unless he means to frighten me with his contempt! I wish he would not come into society. He only makes people uneasy.

10. But all young ladies are accomplished. They sing, they draw, they dance, speak French and German, cover screens, and I know not what.

11. Laugh at Mr. Darcy? Impossible. He is a man without fault.

12. Yes, vanity is a weakness indeed. But pride ... where there is a real superiority of mind, pride will always be under good regulation.

13. I had not thought Mr. Darcy as bad as this. To descend to such malicious revenge, he deserves to be publicly disgraced.

14. Well, Lizzy, you do not make allowances for differences of situation and temper. Our cousin, Mr. Collins, is not the cleverest of men, perhaps, but he is respectable. He is not vicious.

15. My courage always rises with every attempt to intimidate me.

16. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

17. I can offer no justification. It was an arrogant presumption based on a failure to recognize your true feelings ... and Miss Bennet's.

XI. Act out the dialogue between Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth when Mr. Darcy proposes a marriage to Elizabeth for the first time. Change the roles as you go. Try to use as many words and phrases as possible which the heroes use during their conversation:

to repress somebody's feelings; to love and admire somebody ardently; against the wishes of somebody's family; to feel for somebody a passionate admiration and regard; to cause pain to anyone; to be rejected with little effort at civility; to offend and insult somebody; to hurt somebody's pride; to flatter somebody; to rejoice in the inferiority of somebody's connections; to behave in a gentlemanlike manner; the fullest belief of somebody's arrogance, conceit; selfish disdain for the feelings of others; to comprehend somebody's feelings; to accept somebody's wishes for health and happiness.

XII. Points for discussion:

Read the views on marriage expressed by Charlotte and Mr. Collins.

Charlotte: «Happiness in marriage is entirely a matter of chance, you know. There will always be vexation, and grief; and it is better to know in advance as little as possible of the defects of your marriage partner».

Mr. Collins: «My reasons for marrying are – first, that I think it is a right thing for every clergyman to set the example of matrimony in his parish. Secondly, that I'm convinced it will add very greatly to my happiness. And thirdly ... that is the particular recommendation of my noble patroness, Lady Catherine de Bourgh. «Mr. Collins» ... choose properly. Choose a gentle woman, for my sake; and for your own, let her be an active, useful sort of person, not brought up too high. Find such a woman as soon as you can. And your wit and vivacity, I think, must be acceptable to her when tempered with the silence and respect, which her rank will inevitably excite ...».

1. In pairs or in small groups express your views on a happy marriage. Do you agree with Charlotte that it is better not to know about the possible defects of your would be husband/wife before the marriage? Who is your perfect marriage partner? Describe him/her.

2. What qualities should a good wife possess according to Lady Catherine de Bourgh? Do you think she is right in saying that a wife should not «be brought up too high»? What did she mean? Express your opinion.

XIII. Think of a situation where the following proverb could be used: «A friend in need is a friend indeed».

GROUNDHOG DAY

On February 1, misanthropic TV meteorologist Phil Connors, news producer Rita Hanson, and cameraman Larry, of the fictional Pittsburgh television station WPBH-TV 9 travel to Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, to cover the annual Groundhog Day festivities. The following morning, Phil, who does not like the assignment or Punxsutawney, grudgingly gives his report on the festivities. He then gets his team on the road back to Pittsburgh, but a blizzard shuts down all travel. The team is forced to return to Punxsutawney and stay another night.

Phil wakes up to find that he is reliving February 2. The day plays out exactly as it did before, with no one but Phil aware of the time loop. At first he is confused, but, when the phenomenon continues on subsequent days, he decides to take advantage of the situation with no fear of long-term consequences: he learns secrets from the town's residents, seduces women, steals money, drives recklessly, and gets thrown in jail. However, his attempts to get closer to Rita, to whom he has become attracted, repeatedly fail.

Eventually, Phil becomes depressed and tries more and more drastically to end the time loop; he gives ridiculous and offensive reports on the festival and eventually kidnaps Punxsutawney Phil and, after a police chase, drives off a high overlook into a quarry, killing both himself and the groundhog. However, Phil wakes up and finds that nothing has changed; further attempts at suicide also fail to break the time loop, as he continues to find himself waking at six o'clock on the morning of February 2 with the clock radio on his nightstand playing «I Got You Babe» by Sonny & Cher.

When Phil explains the situation to Rita, she spends the day with him and into the early morning hours. But they fall asleep together and he awakens again stuck in the time loop. Inspired by her positive outlook, Phil endeavors to improve himself. He begins to use his by-now vast experience of the day to help as many people around town as possible. He uses the time to learn, among other things, how to play the piano, to sculpt ice, and speak French.

Eventually, Phil is able to befriend almost everyone he meets during the day, using his experiences to save lives, to help townspeople, and ultimately to get closer to Rita, without the effort at manipulation that sometimes typified his earlier attempts at winning her affection. He crafts a report on the Groundhog Day celebration so eloquent that all the other stations turn their microphones to him. After the town's evening dance, Rita «buys» Phil at the event's bachelor auction. Phil makes a snow sculpture of Rita's face and they kiss for the first time (for this particular day). The moment they kiss, the snow begins to fall, which had never happened before, implying to the audience that their kiss has broken the time loop. They retire to his room. He wakes the next morning and finds the time loop is, in fact, broken; it is now February 3 and Rita is still with him. They walk outside and Phil proposes that they move there (renting initially).

Official website: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Groundhog_Day_\(film\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Groundhog_Day_(film))

Before Watching Activities

I. Before watching the film discuss the following by answering the questions below:

1. Have you heard anything about Groundhog Day?
2. What is a groundhog – a cat, a mouse, a rat?
3. What legend underlies Groundhog festivities? Is the day celebrated in your country?
4. Do you watch weather forecast?
5. What is your favourite season of the year? Give reasons for your choice.
6. Did you ever have «deja vu»? Can you explain this phenomenon? Is it similar to a «time loop»?
7. Would you go travelling or on a business trip if the weather forecast was unfavourable?

II. Match the English words and phrases given in the left-hand column with the Russian ones in the right-hand column:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1) moisture | a) селение, деревушка |
| 2) altitude | b) настоящая находка |
| 3) shadow | c) предложение цены (на аукционе) |
| 4) blizzard | d) влага |
| 5) groundhog | e) тень |
| 6) precipitation | f) высота над уровнем моря |
| 7) hamlet | g) метеоролог |
| 8) weatherman | h) сурок |
| 9) to predict | i) предсказывать |
| 10) prognosticator | j) предсказатель (синоптик) |
| 11) to freeze to death | k) знаменитость |
| 12) celebrity | l) (разг. амер.) дружище, старина |
| 13) old buddy | m) проживать/переживать что-то снова и снова |
| 14) to feel weird | n) (амер.) привлекательный, милостивый |
| 15) cute | o) ломать себе голову |
| 16) to relive something over and over | p) чувствовать себя странно (непонятно) |
| 17) to rack one's brain | q) авоська |
| 18) to drop somebody off | r) землетрясение |
| 19) doggie bag | s) холостяк |
| 20) to treat somebody like a jerk | t) аукцион |
| 21) earthquake | u) благотворительность |
| 22) a real find | v) обращаться с кем-то (как с тупицей, ничтожеством) |
| 23) bachelor | w) метель (снежная буря) |
| 24) auction | x) осадки (выпадение осадков) |
| 25) charity | y) замерзнуть (сильно, до смерти) |

26) bidding

z) подвезти кого-либо куда-либо
(высадить кого-либо)

III. Insert the necessary prepositions to complete the following sentences:

1. Let's take a look ... the five-day forecast.
2. Watch ... for that first step. It's a doozy.
3. Once a year, the eyes of the nation turn ... this tiny Pennsylvania hamlet to watch a master ... work.
4. You are a producer, come ... with something.
5. Good luck, I'll drop you
6. Don't you worry ... cholesterol, lung cancer, love handles?
7. What kind of men are you interested ...?
8. What are you looking ...? Who is your perfect guy?
9. First ... all, he's too humble to know he's perfect.
10. So, what are the chances ... getting out today?
11. I always drink ... world peace.
12. People place too much emphasis ... their careers.
13. This South American lake drains ... the smaller lake in Bolivia.
14. There is no way that this winter is ever going to end as long ... this groundhog keeps seeing his shadow.
15. She came ... Ireland as a baby and lived ... Erie most of her life.
16. There is nothing I can do ... it.

IV. Guess the meaning:

1. To «feel weird» means to ...
 - a) feel excited;
 - b) feel unwanted;
 - c) feel strange/unusual.
2. To «make something up» means to ...
 - a) use a make up;
 - b) invent something;
 - c) help to do something.
3. To «be stuck in one place» means to ...
 - a) stay somewhere unwillingly;
 - b) be happy to stay in one place;
 - c) be persuaded not to leave the place.
4. To «look terrific» means to ...
 - a) look tiresome;
 - b) look terrible;
 - c) look splendid.
5. To «place much emphasis on something» means to ...
 - a) draw somebody's attention to something;
 - b) pay a lot of attention to something;

- c) distract somebody's attention from something.
- 6. To «check out» means to ...
 - a) leave the place of a temporary stay (hotel, etc.);
 - b) sign somebody a paycheck;
 - c) deliver a check to somebody.
- 7. To «relive the same thing over and over» means to ...
 - a) have «deja vu»;
 - b) come back to life;
 - c) save life.
- 8. To «have a heart attack» means to ...
 - a) have serious heart illness;
 - b) attack somebody's heart;
 - c) avert a serious heart disease.
- 9. To «survive something» means to ...
 - a) stay (remain) alive/intact;
 - b) relive something over and over;
 - c) get rid of something.
- 10. «A bachelor auction» means to ...
 - a) bid on bachelors;
 - b) neglect bachelors;
 - c) sell something to bachelors.

V. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. You can expect hazardous travel later with that blizzard thing.
2. Do you think Phil will come out and see his shadow?
3. At high altitudes it will crystallize and give us what we call snow.
4. Once a year, the eyes of the nation turn to this tiny Pennsylvania hamlet to watch a master at work.
5. They pull the little rat out. They talk to him. The rat talks back and then they tell us what's gonna happen.
6. Television really fails to capture the true excitement of a large squirrel predicting the weather.
7. I really feel weird.
8. I'm racking my brain, but I can't imagine why you'd make this up.
9. What would you do if you were stuck in one place and every day was exactly the same, and nothing that you did mattered?
10. Every morning I wake up fine, not a dent in the fender.
11. The worst part is that tomorrow you will have forgotten all about this and you will treat me like a jerk again.
12. All I did was fan the flame of her passion for you.
13. Yet we know that winter is just another step in the cycle of life.
14. I like to see a man of advancing years throwing caution to the wind.
15. Flurries moving in later, but the blizzard will hit outside of town.

While Watching Activities

VI. As you watch the film:

- Write down the words and expressions describing the weather conditions and the consequences caused by unpredicted changes of the weather.
- Write down the legend connected with the groundhog's prediction of the early (or late) arrival of spring.
- Concentrate on the conversations between the main characters – Phil Connors and Rita Hanson. Try to remember the words used by Rita to describe her «perfect guy».
- Identify who says each of the following quotes:
 1. Tomorrow is Groundhog day, and I'm going out to Punxsutawney ... for our country's oldest festival.
 2. Punxsutawney Phil ... the world's most famous weatherman, the groundhog ... who as legend has it, can predict the coming of an early spring.
 3. I need someone to give me a good hard slap in the face.
 4. Sometimes I wish I had a thousand lifetimes.
 5. When Chekhov saw the long winter ... he saw the winter bleak and dark and bereft of hope.
 6. I didn't know you could play like that.
 7. You seem like the most popular person in town.
 8. Okay, folks. Attention. Time for the big bachelor auction. You all know the rules.
 9. All right. What am I bid for this fine specimen?

After Watching Activities

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the names of the main characters?
2. In what city did the festival of Groundhog Day take place?
3. Who was responsible for giving the report on the festivities connected with the Groundhog Day?
4. What prevented the team from returning to Pittsburgh?
5. Who found himself in a «time loop»?
6. What kind of phenomenon is a «time loop»?
7. What day was Phil constantly reliving? What song woke him up?
8. In what way did the time loop change Phil's behavior? Did he change for the better or for the worse?
9. What kind of reports on the festival did he give on those days?
10. Who tried to help Phil to improve himself?
11. What were the things Phil was busy with to change his behavior?
12. Did Phil manage to get closer to Rita and win her attachment to him?
13. What is a bachelor auction? What happened to the main heroes at this auction?
14. Did the film have a happy ending? Describe the final scene.

VIII. Which of these statements are true:

1. «Groundhog Day» is an American fantasy comedy film.
2. Phil Connors and Rita were in love from the very beginning of their assignment to cover an annual Groundhog Day.
3. According to the legend that if the groundhog sees his shadow the spring will come soon.
4. The weather in Punxsutawney was getting from bad to worse but nobody was interested in it because everybody's attention was drawn to the Groundhog festivities.
5. From the very start of the festivities Phil Connors engaged himself in charity activities in spite of being caught in a «time loop».
6. Rita's affection for Phil grew stronger in connection with the positive changes in his behavior.
7. Phil takes part in a bachelor auction and Rita «buys» him.

IX. Read the dialogue between Rita and Phil. Using the information from the dialogue describe a man Rita thinks to be a «perfect guy». Do you agree with Rita or do you think she wants too much from her would be «perfect guy»?

Ph.: Are you seeing anyone?

R.: I think this is too personal. I don't think I'm ready to share this with you. How about you? What do you want?

Ph.: What I really want is someone like you.

R.: Please.

Ph.: Why not? What are you looking for? Who is your perfect guy?

R.: First of all, he's too humble to know he is perfect.

Ph.: That's me.

R.: He's intelligent, supportive, funny.

Ph.: Me, me, me.

R.: He's romantic and courageous.

Ph.: Me also.

R.: He's got a good body, but doesn't look in the mirror every two minutes.

Ph.: I have a great body, and sometimes I go months without looking.

R.: He's kind, sensitive and gentle. He's not afraid to cry in front of me.

Ph.: This is a man, right?

R.: He likes animals and children, and he «changes poopy diapers»?

Ph.: Does he have to use the word «poopy»?

R.: And he plays an instrument, and he loves his mother.

Ph.: I'm really close on this one.

X. Points for discussion:

1. Groundhog Day versus some other customs and habits in your country. Give examples.
2. Rapid weather changes and their impact on some people's health.
3. A «time loop» – reality or fantasy?
4. Re-examining one's life priorities due to some unexpected emotional situation. Has it ever happened to you? Give your comments.

ALICE IN WONDERLAND

On a golden summer day at the bank of a tranquil river in the year 1862, a young girl named Alice grows bored listening to her older sister read aloud from a history book of William I of England. When her sister chastises Alice's daydreaming, Alice tells her kitten Dinah that she can live in a nonsensical magical land called Wonderland. While daydreaming, Alice spots a waistcoat-wearing White Rabbit passing by, exclaiming that he is «late for an important date». Alice gives chase and follows him into a rabbit hole, and falls into a large furnished chasm. Her dress catches her fall like a parachute and she floats gently down. She sees the White Rabbit disappear into a tiny door and tries to follow, but the door's talking knob advises her to alter her size using a mysterious bottle marked «Drink Me». The contents shrink her to a fraction of her normal size, but the door is locked and the key is out of reach. She then takes a bite of a cookie that says «Eat Me» and grows large enough to fill the entire room. She begins to weep large tears that flood the room. The doorknob then tells Alice to drink from the bottle again, which causes her to shrink once more. Alice falls into the bottle and passes through the door's keyhole and into Wonderland. She meets several strange characters including the Dodo and Tweedledee and Tweedledum who recount the tale of «The Walrus and the Carpenter».

Alice eventually finds the White Rabbit in his house; she is sent to fetch some gloves after being mistaken for his housemaid. She eats a cookie and grows into a giant again, getting stuck in the Rabbit's house. She tries to pull herself out, but is too big. The White Rabbit, the Dodo, and chimney sweep Bill the Lizard believe Alice to be a monster and plot to burn the house down, but Alice escapes by eating a carrot and shrinking down to the size of an insect. She meets a garden of talking flowers who initially welcome her with a song, but then chase her away when an iris accuses her of being a weed. Alice is then instructed by a hookah-smoking Caterpillar to eat a part of his mushroom grow back to her original size. Alice decides to keep the remaining pieces of the mushroom on hand.

Alice meets the Cheshire Cat who advises her to visit the Mad Hatter, March Hare and the Dormouse. The three are hosting a mad tea party and celebrate Alice's «unbirthday». The White Rabbit appears, but the Mad Hatter and the March Hare destroy his pocketwatch and throw him out of the party. Fed up with all the nonsense, Alice abandons her pursuit of the White Rabbit and decides to go home, but gets lost in the Tulgey Wood. Fearing she is lost forever, Alice breaks down into tears. The Cheshire Cat appears again and leads Alice into a giant hedge maze ruled by the tyrannical Queen of Hearts and her meek husband, the King of Hearts. The Queen orders the beheading of anyone who enrages her, and invites Alice to a bizarre croquet match using flamingoes and hedgehogs as the equipment.

The Cheshire Cat appears again and pulls a trick on the Queen, which she accuses Alice of doing. Alice is put on trial and unfairly judged. She then remembers she still has the remains of the Caterpillar's mushroom and consumes both. Quickly growing to a gigantic size, Alice feels free to speak her mind and openly insults the Queen. However, she shrinks back to her normal size just as rapidly. Enraged, the

Queen orders her execution. Alice flees and becomes pursued by most of Wonderland's characters until she finally reunites with the Doorknob.

Alice begs to be let through the door. The Doorknob then tells her she is having a dream, forcing Alice to wake herself up just in time. Now realizing that logic and reason exist for a purpose, Alice walks home with her sister and Dinah for tea.

Official website: [http:// en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alice in Wonderland \(1951 film\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alice_in_Wonderland_(1951_film))

Before Watching Activities

I. Before watching the film discuss the following:

1. Do you like watching cartoons in the genre of fiction? What is your favourite cartoon genre?
2. «Alice in Wonderland» – do you have any ideas what is supposed to be the «wonderland» in the cartoon?
3. What is «wonderland» in your imagination? Describe it.
4. Would you like to be able to talk to animals, to understand the language of flowers?
5. Would you like to have any extraordinary abilities?
6. If you had an opportunity to get into the «wonderland», what kind of place would it be?

II. Match the English words and word-combinations given in the left-hand column with the Russian ones in the right-hand column:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1) malice | a) рыдать |
| 2) usurpation | b) смотаться, съездить, сходить (разг.) |
| 3) to reside | c) сорняк |
| 4) bluebird | d) граф |
| 5) brook | e) игра в прятки |
| 6) waistcoat | f) правый борт (корабля) |
| 7) whiskers | g) устрица |
| 8) to be overdue | h) морской, мореходный |
| 9) to be in a stew | i) большая волна |
| 10) tart | j) поднимать голову; задирать нос |
| 11) custard | k) ручей |
| 12) nautical | l) быть в смятении, в возбужденном состоянии |
| 13) starboard | m) злоба, злой умысел |
| 14) mackerel | n) аромат, благоухание |
| 15) hide-and-peek | o) рассказ, повествование; приведение фактов |
| 16) oyster | p) проживать, жить, находиться |
| 17) billow | q) скумбрия |
| 18) to perk | r) незаконное присвоение, узурпация |
| 19) to weep | s) опаздывать |
| 20) recitation | t) синешейка (певчая птица) |

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 21) to pop down | u) пирог |
| 22) petal | v) усы (кошки, тигра) |
| 23) fragrance | w) заварной крем |
| 24) weed | x) лить (слезы) |
| 25) earl | y) лепесток |
| 26) shed | z) жилетка |

III. Insert the necessary prepositions to complete the following sentences:

1. Troubled ... a strange recurring dream Alice's beloved father attended a garden party ... Lord Ascot's estate.
2. Alice ran chase ... a rabbit ... a blue waistcoat.
3. Accidentally Alice fell ... a large rabbit hole.
4. Alice was transported ... a world called Underland, where she was greeted ... the white Rabbit.
5. The Red Queen was unaware ... Alice's true identity and therefore welcomed her ... a guest.
6. The Knave found Alice ... the sword and attempted to arrest her.
7. Both, the White, and Red Queens gathered their massive armies ... a chess board ... battlefield and sent ... their chosen champions.

IV. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. Cats and rabbits, would reside in fancy little houses, and be dressed in shoes and hats and trousers.
2. The sun was shining on the sea, shining with all his might, he did his very best to make the billows smooth and bright.
3. Pop down the chimney, and haul the monster out of there.
4. There are dizzy daffodils on the hill side, strings of violets are all in tune, tiger lilies love the dandelions, in the golden afternoon.
5. Painting the roses red, and many a tear we shed, because we know they'll cease to grow, in fact they'll soon be dead.
6. She's nothing but a common mobile vulgaris!

While Watching Activities

V. While watching the film:

▪ *Try to understand symbolic meanings of the film's heroes. How can the cartoon be divided into parts illustrating Alice's adventure?*

▪ *Identify who says each of the following quotes and the scene in which it occurs:*

1. Read the directions and directly you will be directed in the right direction.
2. If I had a world of my own, everything would be nonsense. Nothing would be what it is because everything would be what it isn't. And contrary wise; what it is it wouldn't be, and what it wouldn't be, it would.
3. Better look first, for if one drinks much from a bottle marked «Poison», it's almost certain to disagree with you sooner or later.
4. The time! The time! Who's got the time?

5. Of all the silly nonsense, this is the stupidest tea party I've ever been to in all my life.

6. Girls! We shall sing «Golden Afternoon». That's about all of us.

7. When I get home I shall write a book about this place... If I ever do get home.

8. Look up, speak nicely, and don't twiddle your fingers! Turn out your toes. Curtsey. Open your mouth a little wider, and always say 'yes, your majesty!

9. I warn you, child... if I lose my temper, you lose your head!

10. Rule forty-two: all persons more than a mile high must leave the court immediately.

▪ **Match the characters with their descriptions. There are some odd names:**

a) the Hatter;

b) the cook;

c) the March Hare;

d) the Duchess;

e) the Cheshire Cat;

f) Alice;

g) the King;

h) the gardeners;

i) the White Rabbit;

j) the Caterpillar;

k) the Queen;

l) the Dodo.

Who ...

1. ... leaves his white gloves at home?

2. ... sits on a big mushroom?

3. ... sends an invitation to the duchess?

4. ... puts his watch in his tea?

5. ... paints the roses?

6. ... makes some soup with a lot of pepper?

7. ... starts to cry and makes a pool of tears?

8. ... sits next to the Queen at the trial?

9. ... tells Alice the way to the March Hare's house?

10. ... throws the baby to Alice?

After Watching Activities

VI. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. At the beginning of the film Alice fell into the Rabbit's hole.

2. The land to which Alice had come in was named Upperland.

3. In the Upperland there were two Queens: Red and White.

4. Red Queen put the reign into terror.

5. The only weapon capable of killing Jabberwocky was Mountain Axe.

6. The name of Caterpillar which reminded Alice of her previous visit to Underland was Absoplem.

7. At the end of a battle with Red Queen's army White Queen gave Alice a cup of Red Queen's blood.

8. The gift of White Queen helped Alice to stay in Underland forever.

9. After the journey to Underland Alice understood that she should help her friends and give them a piece of good advice to be themselves.

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. Alice describes her sister the world in which she would like to live. What is it?

2. Alice met a White Rabbit and found a hole. What was the result of Alice's curiosity?

3. Where does Alice get into?

4. Why does Alice drink from a bottle in the house?

5. What do the White Rabbit and Pat see in the window?

6. What kind of story do Tweedle Dee and Tweedle Dum tell Alice?

7. Does Alice like the flowers she met?

8. Is the Cheshire Cat mad? Why?

9. Can you describe the tea party to which Alice gets? Who celebrates it? What kind of holiday is it?

10. What kind of Queen does Alice meet? Give some characteristic features of this royal personality.

11. Why was Alice sentenced?

12. What rule was adopted on the trial? Why?

13. What kind of book did Alice want to write?

14. Alice's adventures in the Wonderland were just a mere dream, weren't they?

VIII. Role play the dialogues using the information from the cartoon:

1. *Cheshire Cat*: Oh, by the way, if you'd really like to know, he went that way.

Alice:

Cheshire Cat: The White Rabbit.

Alice:

Cheshire Cat: He did what?

Alice:

Cheshire Cat: Who did?

Alice:

Cheshire Cat: What rabbit?

Alice:

Cheshire Cat: Can you stand on your head?

Alice:

2. *The Rose*: Just what species or, shall we say, genus are you, my dear?

Alice:

Daisy: Ever see Alice with a blossom like that?

Orchid:

Daisy: Yes, and did you notice her petals? What a peculiar color.

Orchid:

Daisy: And just look at those stems.

The Rose:

Bud: I think she's pretty.

The Rose:

3. *Queen of Hearts:* Now, where do you come from?

Alice:

Queen of Hearts: Your way? All ways here are my ways!

Alice:

Queen of Hearts: Curtsy while you're thinking. It saves time.

Alice:

Queen of Hearts: I'll ask the questions! Do you play croquet?

Alice:

Queen of Hearts: Then let the game begin!

IX. Reproduce one of the following scenes from the cartoon:

1. Down the Rabbit hole.
2. The pool of tears.
3. A Caucus race and a long tale.
4. Advice from the Caterpillar.
5. A Mad tea party.
6. The Queen's croquet ground.
7. The trial.
8. Alice's return to reality.

X. Discuss the following:

1. Traditionally, the story «Alice's Adventures in Wonderland» is considered to be the story for children. Do you support this point of view?
2. What do Alice's fluctuations in size and shape mean?
3. Discuss the symbolic meaning of some things from the story: the garden, the Caterpillar's mushroom, the White Rabbit, the crazy tea party. Give more symbols.
4. Do we find any conflicts in «Alice in Wonderland»? What types of conflicts are they: physical, moral, intellectual, emotional, etc.?
5. Discuss the issues raised in the story: abandonment/loneliness, children and animals, death, nonsense, justice, time and space.
6. What is the role of fantasy and imagination in our lives?

XI. Read additional information about Lewis Carroll and his book «Alice's Adventures in Wonderland» on the Internet. Find out the information about the prototypes of the heroes, the facts about the creation of the book and the author's autobiographical elements in the story. Present the information in the class.

Official website: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alice's_Adventures_in_Wonderland

ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST

In 1963 Oregon, Randle Patrick «Mac» Mc. Murphy, a recidivist anti-authoritarian criminal serving a short sentence on a prison farm for statutory rape of a 15-year-old girl, is transferred to a mental institution for evaluation. Although he does not show any overt signs of mental illness, he hopes to avoid hard labor and serve the rest of his sentence in a more relaxed hospital environment.

Mc. Murphy's ward is run by steely, unyielding Nurse Mildred Ratched, who employs subtle humiliation, unpleasant medical treatments and a mind-numbing daily routine to suppress the patients. Mc. Murphy finds that they are more fearful of Ratched than they are focused on becoming functional in the outside world. Mc. Murphy establishes himself immediately as the leader; his fellow patients include Billy Bibbit, a nervous, stuttering young man; Charlie Cheswick, a man disposed to childish fits of temper; Martini, who is delusional; Dale Harding, a high-strung, well-educated paranoid; Max Taber, who is belligerent and profane; Jim Sefelt, who is epileptic; and «the Chief» Bromden, a silent Native American of imposing stature believed to be deaf and mute.

Mc. Murphy's and Ratched's battle of wills escalates rapidly. When Mc. Murphy's card games win away everyone's cigarettes, Ratched confiscates the cigarettes and rations them out. Mc. Murphy calls for votes on ward policy changes to challenge her. He makes a show of betting the other patients he can escape by lifting an old hydrotherapy console – a massive marble plumbing fixture – off the floor and sending it through the window; when he fails to do so, he turns to them and says, «But I tried goddammit. At least I did that».

Mc. Murphy steals a hospital bus, herds his colleagues aboard, stops to pick up Candy, a party girl, and takes the group deep sea fishing on a commandeered boat. He tells them: «You're not nuts, you're fishermen!» and they begin to feel faint stirrings of self-determination.

Soon after, however, Mc. Murphy learns that Ratched and the doctors have the power to keep him committed indefinitely. Sensing a rising tide of insurrection among the group, Ratched tightens her grip on everyone. During one of her group therapy sessions, Cheswick's agitation boils over and he, Mc. Murphy and the Chief wind up brawling with the orderlies. They are sent up to the «shock shop» for electroconvulsive therapy. While Mc. Murphy and the Chief wait their turn, Mc. Murphy offers the Chief a piece of gum, and the Chief murmurs «Thank you...Ah, Juicy Fruit». Mc. Murphy is delighted to find that Bromden is neither deaf nor mute, and that he stays silent to deflect attention. After the electroshock therapy, Mc. Murphy shuffles back onto the ward feigning brain damage, before humorously animating his face and loudly greeting his fellow patients, assuring everyone that the ECT only charged him up all the more and that the next woman to take him on will «light up like a pinball machine and pay off in silver dollars».

But the struggle with Ratched is taking its toll, and with his release date no longer a certainty, Mc. Murphy plans an escape. He phones Candy to bring her friend Rose and some booze to the hospital late one night. They enter through a window after Mc. Murphy bribes the night orderly, Mr. Turkle. Mc. Murphy and Candy invite the

patients into the day room for a Christmas party; the group breaks into the drug locker, puts on music, and enjoys a bacchanalian rampage. At the end of the night, Mc. Murphy and Bromden prepare to climb out the window with the girls. Mc. Murphy says goodbye to everyone, and invites an emotional Billy to escape with them; he declines, saying he is not yet ready to leave the hospital – though he would like to date Candy in the future. Mc. Murphy insists Billy have sex with Candy right then and there. Billy and Candy agree and they retire to a private room. The effects of the alcohol and pilfered medication take their toll on everyone, including Mc. Murphy and the Chief, whose eyes slowly close in fatigue.

Ratched arrives the following morning and discovers the scene: the ward completely upended and patients passed out all over the floor. She orders the attendants to lock the window, clean up, and conduct a head count. When they find Billy and Candy, the other patients applaud and, buoyed, Billy speaks for the first time without a stutter. Ratched then announces that she will tell Billy's mother what he has done. Billy panics, his stutter returns, and he starts punching himself; locked in the doctor's office, he kills himself. Mc. Murphy, enraged at Ratched, chokes her nearly to death until orderly Washington knocks him out.

Sometime later, the patients in the ward play cards and gamble for cigarettes as before, only now with Harding dealing and delivering a pale imitation of Mc. Murphy's patter. Ratched, still recovering from the neck injury sustained during Mc. Murphy's attack, wears a neck brace and speaks in a thin, reedy voice. The patients pass a whispered rumor that Mc. Murphy dramatically escaped the hospital rather than being taken «upstairs».

Late that night, Bromden sees Mc. Murphy being escorted back to his bed, and initially believes that he has returned so they can escape together, which he is now ready to do since Mc. Murphy has made him feel «as big as a mountain». However, when he looks closely at Mc. Murphy's unresponsive face, he is horrified to see lobotomy scars on his forehead. Unwilling to allow Mc. Murphy to live in such a state, the Chief smothers Mc. Murphy to death with his pillow. He then carries out Mc. Murphy's escape plan by lifting the hydrotherapy console off the floor and hurling the massive fixture through a grated window. The Chief climbs through the window and runs off into the distance, with Taber waking up just in time to see him escape and cheering as the others awake.

Official website: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One_Flew_Over_the_Cuckoo's_Nest_\(film\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One_Flew_Over_the_Cuckoo's_Nest_(film))

Before Watching Activities

I. Before watching the film discuss the following by answering the questions below:

1. Is it possible to live «according to the rules» and to observe these «rules» all the time?
2. Could you break the rule if you disagreed with it?
3. If you strictly disagreed with some imposed rules or principles of behavior, would you rebel against them?

II. Match the English words given in the left-hand column with the Russian ones in the right-hand column:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1) to be overtrumped | a) непосредственное соседство; сопоставление, сравнение |
| 2) grip | b) монета в 10 центов (в США и Канаде) |
| 3) belligerent | c) схватить, сжать; приковать внимание |
| 4) resentful | d) кости (игральные) |
| 5) penitentiary | e) странный, необычный |
| 6) beaver | f) сумасшедший, чокнутый, рехнувшийся, спятивший |
| 7) queer | g) пачкать |
| 8) juxtaposition | h) чемпион |
| 9) to gang up | i) собираться, сколачивать (какую-либо группу, банду, команду); сговариваться, объединять силы; |
| 10) baloney | j) сумасшедший, душевнобольной |
| 11) bet | k) кишки |
| 12) dime | l) чепуха, чушь собачья |
| 13) crush out | m) ванна |
| 14) to stain | n) обиженный, возмущенный |
| 15) champ | o) резкое изменение в распределении голосов между партиями; полная победа на выборах |
| 16) crap | p) пари; ставка (в пари) |
| 17) dice | q) дурак |
| 18) pinochle | r) воюющий, боевой, быть в боевом состоянии |
| 19) nuts | s) выдавить, выпихнуть, выжать |
| 20) guts | t) бродить |
| 21) landslide | u) трудяга, работяга |
| 22) wiener | v) быть перекрытым старшим козырем |
| 23) to troll | w) выпивка, спиртное |
| 24) looney | x) пинокль (карточная игра, напоминает безик) |
| 25) booze | y) вздор, ерунда, чепуха, чушь |
| 26) tub room | z) исправительный дом, тюрьма |

III. Insert the necessary prepositions to complete the following sentences:

1. ... 1963 Oregon, «Mac» Mc. Murphy was transferred ... a mental institution ... evaluation.
2. Mc. Murphy establishes himself immediately ... the leader of the patients group.
3. When Mc. Murphy's card games win ... everyone's cigarettes, Ratched confiscates the cigarettes and rations them ...

4. Mc. Murphy stole a hospital bus, took his colleagues and went deep sea fishing ... a commandeered boat soon ...

5. Bromden saw Mc. Murphy being escorted ... his bed, and he initially believed that he was returned so they could escape together, since Mc. Murphy had made him feel ... big ... mountain.

6. Ratched arrived ... the following morning and discovered the scene: the ward opened and patients passed ... all ... the floor.

7. Unwilling to allow Mc. Murphy to live ... such a state, the Chief smothers Mc. Murphy ... death ... his pillow.

IV. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1) cuckoo | a) a word that means the act of comparison, usually when two things or people are placed side by side |
| 2) bid | b) an official word for prison |
| 3) penitentiary | c) a key political word that describes an election that is won by a large number of votes |
| 4) statutory rape | d) word for a walk |
| 5) juxtaposition | e) a slang term for prison |
| 6) morbid | f) a gambling word for the amount one wants to bet |
| 7) nuts | g) the championship series of games between the two best baseball teams in the United States, which is played every october |
| 8) saltpeter | h) a colloquial word for friend |
| 9) World Series | i) a somewhat dated way to refer to any person that could be seen as a fool or loser in any given situation |
| 10) the cooler | j) a colloquial noun and adjective that refers to people who are considered crazy |
| 11) buddy | k) a legal term that usually applies to situations where men have sex with girls who are under 18; actual force or violence is not implied |
| 12) landslide | l) an adjective that refers to an obsession with disease or death |
| 13) sucker | m) a type of bird, but it is also a colloquial word for a foolish or crazy person |
| 14) stroll | n) a type of drug that's given to kill a person's sexual desire |

V. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. They wanted you to be evaluated to determine if you're mentally ill.
2. You went in for statutory rape?
3. She doesn't meet your mental requirements.
4. Do you, nuts, want to play cards or do you want to jack off?
5. I thought you were the champ.
6. Today is the opening of the World Series.

7. You have to have a majority to change ward policy.
8. Don't forget to bring some booze.
9. I'm going to take Candy for a stroll.

While Watching Activities

VI. While watching the film fill in the gaps with the words or word-combinations from the film:

1. What do you think you are, for Chrissake, crazy or ...? Well you're not! You're not! You're no ... than the average asshole out ... around on the streets and that's it.
2. The real ... that you've been sent here is because they wanted you to be ... To ... whether or not you're mentally ill. This is the real reason.
3. Get out of my way son, you're usin' my ...
4. Excuse me, miss. Do you think it might be possible to ... the music ..., so maybe a couple of the boys could ...? That music is ..., Mr. Mc Murphy. I know, but do you think we might ... it ... a little so maybe the boys didn't have to ...? What you probably don't ... is that we have a lot of ... men in this ward who couldn't ... the music if we turned it ...
5. You don't understand. We ... the boat. We're going to go And that's all there is to it. You better ... this. They'll throw you in the ... again, you know?
6. Jesus, I must be crazy to be in a ... like this.
7. You're not an Huh! You're not a goddamn ... now, boy. You're a ...!
8. Well, gentlemen, in my opinion, if we send him ... to Pendleton or we send him up to Disturbed, it's just one more way of ... our problems to somebody else. You know we don't ... to do that, so I'd like to keep him on I think we can ... him.
9. The best thing we can do is go on with our ...

VII. Find out who says the following and the scene where it occurs:

1. Which one of you nuts has got any guts?
2. Rules? PISS ON YOUR FU... RULES!
3. I'm not just talking about my wife, I'm talking about my life. I can't seem to get that through to you. I'm not just talking about one person, I'm talking about everybody, I'm talking about form, I'm talking about content, I'm talking about interrelationships. I'm talking about God, the devil, hell, heaven.
4. The Chief, just jump up, and put it in the basket. Jump and put it in the basket.
5. If Mr. Mc. Murphy doesn't want to take his medication orally, I'm sure we can arrange that he can have it some other way.
6. They, uh, was givin' me 10,000 watts a day, you know, and I'm hot to trot. The next woman who takes me out is gonna light up like a pinball machine and pay off in silver dollars.
7. My papa was real big. He did like he pleased. That's why everybody worked on him. The last time I seen my father he was blind in the cities from drinking and every time he put the bottle to his mouth, he don't suck out of it, it sucks out of him ...

. I'm not saying they killed him. They just worked on him, the way they're working on you.

8. Mac, they said you escaped. I knew you wouldn't leave without me. I was waiting for you. Now we can make it, Mac. I feel big as a damn mountain. Oh, no. I'm not goin' without you, Mac. I wouldn't leave you this way. You're coming with me. Let's go.

After Watching Activities

VIII. Answer the following questions:

1. Why did the main hero, Mr. Mc. Murphy, come to the hospital?
2. Did Mc. Murphy agree to cooperate with the main doctor in the hospital?
3. Was Mc. Murphy really mentally ill?
4. What peculiar features of Nurse Ratched's authority over the men are evident since she first appears in the film?
5. Did Mc. Murphy feel he could be the leader of the patients' group?
6. What was the general belief about the Chief, a silent American Indian man?
7. Who won all the cigarettes from the patients?
8. How did Mc. Murphy take patients to the deep sea fishing?
9. What was the girl named Candy?
10. What was a «shock shop»?
11. Why did Nurse Ratched send Cheswick, the Chief, and Mc. Murphy for an electroshock therapy?
12. When did the Chief say his first words in the film?
13. Who helped Mc. Murphy and the patients to escape from the hospital?
14. How did the doctors punish Mc. Murphy for the assaulting of the nurse?
15. Why did the Chief kill Randle Mc. Murphy?
16. Did the Chief finally escape from the hospital?

IX. Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

1. The name of the main hero was Randle Mc. Murphy.
2. The name of a State Hospital nurse was Mila Ranford.
3. The action took place in the hospital for mental illness patients.
4. Mr. Mc. Murphy came to the hospital to take part in a scientific experiment.
5. Mr. Martini, a typical patient of the clinic, suffered from delusion.
6. Randle Mc. Murphy tried to lift an old hydrotherapy console to free himself.
7. The Chief wasn't deaf and mute.
8. Mc. Murphy's plan to escape from the hospital was not a success.
9. Candy and Rose were nurses in the hospital.
10. One night there was a party at the hospital.
11. Mc. Murphy died of mental disorder.
12. The Chief was cured and allowed to leave the hospital.

X. Reproduce one of the following scenes from the film:

1. *Mc. Murphy:*

Dr. Spivey: Aw now, look. Miss Ratched's one of the finest nurses we've got in this institution.

Mc. Murphy:

Dr. Spivey: How do you mean that?

McMurphy:

2. *Nurse Ratched:* Aren't you ashamed?

Billy:

Nurse Ratched: You know, Billy, what worries me is how your mother's going to take this.

Billy:

Nurse Ratched: I don't have to tell her? Your mother and I are old friends, you know that.

Billy:

3. *Mc. Murphy:* Nurse Ratched, Nurse Ratched! The Chief voted! Now will you please turn on the television set?

Nurse Ratched:

Mc. Murphy: But the vote was 10 to 8. The Chief, he's got his hand up! Look!

Nurse Ratched:

Mc. Murphy: Aw, come on, you're not gonna say that now! You're not gonna say that now! You're gonna pull that hen house shit? Now when the vote... the Chief just voted – it was 10 to 9. Now I want that television set turned on right now!

4. *Young Psychiatrist:* Have you ever heard of the old saying «a rolling stone gathers no moss»?

Mc. Murphy:

Young Psychiatrist: Does that mean something to you?

Mc. Murphy:

Mc. Murphy: I'm smarter than him, aren't I?

Mc. Murphy:

XI. Discuss the following ideas:

1. Nurse Ratched embodies everything that is wrong or bad in the ward. List the three most negative traits of her personality and illustrate each trait by with an appropriate example.

2. The Chief is quite an important hero in the film. Describe him.

3. Bibbit's death: Nurse Ratched drove Billy Bibbit to commit suicide.

4. The main idea of the film: the triumph of the human spirit. Do you agree?

5. The Chief's speech about his father has a symbolic meaning, doesn't it?

6. The Chief Bromden rips out the power unit in the last scene and says, «I'm big again, Mac». What does he mean by this?

7. Which character of the film arouses the greatest sympathy in you? Give your reasoning.

8. The story is intended to be a metaphor: the author of the plot is suggesting that society in general operates much the same way as does the ward. He is suggesting that «society is governed by numerous, often pointless rules designed to keep us (the inmates) in line, and rebels like Mc. Murphy are doomed to destruction in the inflexible hands of authority (The Big Nurse)». Do you agree with the author? Give your comments.

XII. Write a short essay of the film bearing in mind the metaphoric meaning implied by the author in the title of the film. Use the plan below:

1. The beginning of the working day in the hospital for mental illness patients.
2. The arrival of Mc. Murphy to the mental institution for evaluation.
3. Mc. Murphy's ward and his desire to be the leader of the group.
4. Card game.
5. Voting for the World Series.
6. Group's deep sea fishing on a commandeered boat.
7. Therapy sessions.
8. Mc. Murphy's plan to escape from the hospital.
9. Chaos in the ward after the night of entertainment.
10. The decision made by the hospital administration towards Mc. Murphy.
11. Mc. Murphy's death.

ROMAN HOLIDAY

Ann (Hepburn), the crown princess of an unspecified country, has started a widely publicized tour of several European capitals. In Rome she becomes frustrated with her tightly scheduled life. Her doctor gives her a sedative to calm her down and help her sleep, but she secretly leaves her country's embassy to experience Rome on her own.

The sedative eventually makes her fall asleep on a bench, where Joe Bradley (Peck), an expatriate American reporter working for the Rome *Daily American*, finds her. Not recognizing her, he offers her money so she can take a taxi home, but a very woozy «Anya Smith» (as she later calls herself) refuses to cooperate. Joe finally decides, for safety's sake, to let her spend the night in his apartment. He is amused by her regal manner, but less so when she appropriates his bed. He transfers her to a couch. The next morning, Joe, having already slept through the interview Princess Ann was scheduled to give, hurries off to work, leaving her still asleep.

When his editor, Mr. Hennessy (Hartley Power), asks why Joe is late, Joe lies, claiming to have attended the press conference for the princess. Joe makes up details of the alleged interview until Hennessy informs him that the event had been canceled because the princess had suddenly «fallen ill». Joe sees a picture of her and realizes who is in his apartment. Joe immediately sees the opportunity and proposes getting an exclusive interview for the newspaper for \$5000. Hennessy, not knowing the circumstances, agrees to the deal, but bets Joe \$500 that he will not succeed.

Joe hurries home and, hiding the fact that he is a reporter, offers to show Anya around Rome. He also surreptitiously calls his photographer friend, Irving Radovich (Eddie Albert), to tag along to secretly take pictures. However, Anya declines Joe's offer and leaves.

Enjoying her freedom, on a whim, Anya gets her hair cut short in a barbershop. Joe follows and «accidentally» meets her on the Spanish Steps. This time, he convinces her to spend the day with him. They see the sights, including the «Mouth of Truth», a face carved in marble which is said to bite off the hands of liars. When Joe pulls his hand out of the mouth, it appears to be missing, causing Anya to scream. He then pops his hand out of his sleeve and laughs. (Hepburn's shriek was not acting – Peck decided to pull a gag he had once seen Red Skelton do, and did not tell his co-star beforehand.)

Later, Anya shares with Joe her dream of living a normal life without her crushing responsibilities. That night, at a dance on a boat, government agents finally track her down and try to escort her away, but a wild melee breaks out and Joe and Anya escape. Through all this, they gradually fall in love, but Anya realizes that a relationship is impossible. She finally bids farewell to Joe and returns to the embassy.

During the course of the day, Hennessy learns that the princess is missing, not ill as claimed. He suspects that Joe knows where she is and tries to get him to admit it, but Joe claims to know nothing about it. Joe decides not to write the story. Irving plans to sell his photographs, but then reluctantly decides not to do so out of friendship.

The next day, Princess Ann appears to answer questions from the press, and is alarmed to find Joe and Irving there. Irving takes her picture with the same miniature

cigarette-lighter/camera he had used the previous day. He then presents her with the photographs he had taken, discreetly tucked in an envelope, as a memento of her adventure. Joe lets her know, by allusion, that her secret is safe with them. She, in turn, works into her bland statements a coded message of love and gratitude to Joe. She then departs, leaving Joe to linger for a while.

Official website: <http://www.filmsite.org/roma.html>

Before Watching Activities

I. Before watching the film discuss the following:

1. Romantic comedies – fun to watch.
2. Established star actors lend weight to movies. Audrey Hepburn and Gregory Peck in ROMAN HOLIDAY.
3. The role of the location in shooting a film.
4. Rome – the Eternal City. It's places of interest: The Forum, Colloseum, Spanish Steps and Boca Della Verita (the Mouth of Truth).
5. Would you like to go to Rome to see the historical places of interest? If you have already been there, share your impressions with your friends.

II. Match the English words and word-combinations given in the left-hand column with the Russian ones in the right-hand column:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1) Your Royal Highness | a) ухудшаться, становиться хуже |
| 2) countess | b) тесен мир |
| 3) to grant a wish | c) (AmE, sl.) 1,000 долл. США |
| 4) a ringer (a dead ringer) | d) сбываться (о пожелании, просьбе) |
| 5) a goodwill tour | e) сделка, соглашение |
| 6) to be indisposed | f) маскироваться, изменять внешность |
| 7) a rumour | g) Ваше Королевское Высочество |
| 8) a scooter | h) графиня |
| 9) a barge | i) бросать, оставлять |
| 10) to be in favour of something | j) увольнять, выгонять |
| 11) a nightgown | k) хороший человек (человек, маскирующийся под кого-то другого) |
| 12) a plaque | l) тур (визит) доброй воли |
| 13) a confession | m) скутер, мотороллер |
| 14) a grand | n) экскурсионный, туристический пароход |
| 15) to make a statement | o) слух, молва, толки |
| 16) an elevator | p) испытывать недомогание |
| 17) dizziness | q) быть расположенным (благосклонным) к чему-либо; отдавать предпочтение чему-либо |
| 18) to get worse | r) ночная рубашка, халат |
| 19) a(n) heir to the throne | s) аннулировать, отменять |

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 20) schedule | t) дощечка с фамилией, декоративная тарелка |
| 21) to cancel | u) признание, сознание (своей вины) |
| 22) to fire | v) наследник на престол |
| 23) to quit | w) расписание, график |
| 24) to disguise oneself | x) делать заявление |
| 25) a deal | y) лифт |
| 26) a small world | z) головокружение |

III. Guess the meaning:

1. To «sleep a wink» means to ...
 - a) sleep a short time;
 - b) rest in sleep;
 - c) fall asleep.
2. «In view of» means ...
 - a) a review of something;
 - b) considering; taking in consideration;
 - c) already planned or suggested.
3. To «take a hint» means to ...
 - a) understand what is meant and act on it;
 - b) take a small sign;
 - c) suggest indirectly.
4. To «take something easy» means to ...
 - a) take something into one's own hands;
 - b) not to worry;
 - c) take an easy job.
5. To «dig something up» means to ...
 - a) find something out (by searching);
 - b) like or understand;
 - c) break up and move (earth).
6. To «fix something up» means to...
 - a) agree on something; arrange something;
 - b) arrange the result of;
 - c) be fixed on something (a problem, etc.).
7. To «make out» means to ...
 - a) argue as proof;
 - b) give good reasons;
 - c) agree on; arrange something.
8. To «be given to lying» means to ...
 - a) be in the habit of lying;
 - b) lie from time to time;
 - c) be given something in return.
9. To «make a date» means to ...
 - a) arrange to meet at a particular time and place;

- b) know the date of;
 - c) write the date on.
10. To «earn a living» means to ...
- a) get something that one deserves;
 - b) make money to live on;
 - c) cause (someone) to get or be worthy of.
11. To «hold out on somebody» means to ...
- a) keep a secret from (someone);
 - b) find and make use of;
 - c) continue in spite of difficulties.
12. «As far as I'm concerned» means to...
- a) make me unhappy and worried;
 - b) in my opinion;
 - c) be concerned with.
13. «A fair game» means:
- a) a person who can justly be attacked in words;
 - b) animals which are troublesome and can fairly be shot;
 - c) wild animals, some birds and some fish, which are hunted or fished for food.
14. To «care for something» means to...
- a) have a liking for (want);
 - b) be careful;
 - c) look after somebody.
15. To «prevent somebody from (doing) something» means to ...
- a) not to let somebody do something;
 - b) deny doing something;
 - c) be in the way of someone.
16. To «have faith in something/someone» means to...
- a) have strong belief; trust in something/someone;
 - b) be positive;
 - c) promise to help.
17. «Quite the contrary» means ...
- a) not at all;
 - b) in contrast to;
 - c) different from.
18. To «be taken ill» means to...
- a) recover from illness;
 - b) feel ill at ease;
 - c) to fall ill.
19. To «blow up» means to...
- a) enlarge (a photograph);
 - b) stop blowing;
 - c) send out a strong current of air.

IV. Insert the necessary prepositions to complete the following phrases:

1. Ann (Hepburn), the crown princess ... an unspecified country, started a widely publicized tour ... several European capitals.

2. The sedative eventually made her fall asleep ... a bench, where Joe Bradley (Peck), an American reporter, working ... the Rome «Daily American», found her.

3. Joe immediately saw the opportunity and proposed getting an exclusive interview ... the newspaper ... \$5000.

4. Joe hurried ... home and hiding the fact, that he was a reporter, offered to show Ann ... Rome.

5. Enjoying her freedom, ... a whim, Anya got her hair cut short ... a barbershop.

6. Anya shared ... Joe her dream ... living a normal life ... her crushing responsibilities.

7. The next day, Princess Ann appeared to answer questions ... the press and was alarmed to find Joe and Irving there.

8. Joe let her know, ... allusion, that her secret was safe ... them.

9. Director William Wyler insisted ... shooting on location ... Italy.

10. In the 1970s, both Peck and Hepburn were approached ... the idea ... doing a sequel that would have seen Princess and Joe to reunite, but the idea never came ... fruition.

V. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. I must put you on your honor not to speak of this to anyone.

2. They fool you, you know, these royal kids; they've got a lot more on the ball than we suspect.

3. How much would a real interview with this dame be worth?

4. I plan to enter her sick room disguised as a thermometer.

5. And when I'm in a real newsroom I'll enjoy thinking about you, sitting here with an empty leash in your hands and nobody to twitch for you.

6. Year, well, I need a little investment capital to swing the deal.

7. It's front page stuff, that's all I can tell you.

8. Well, small world.

9. I have a confession to make.

10. Well ... mostly you might call it ... public relations.

11. Hey, er, anybody tell you you're a dead ringer ...

12. I can't take a hint.

13. You'd better go in here and get it fixed up.

14. Listen: what would you do for five grand?

15. Look, Irving, this is my story; I dug it up, I gotta protect it.

16. You're in for twenty-five percent of the take.

17. We can't go running around town with a ... hot princess.

18. Ssh, you want in on this deal or don't you?

19. Would you care for a cigarette?

20. Shall we, er, make out a little schedule?

VI. Read the synopsis of *THE ROMAN HOLIDAY* and fill in the gaps with the missing words, given after the text.

On a visit to Rome during a ... tour of European capital cities, Princess Ann momentarily plays ... from her royal Running away from her regimented ..., the princess wants nothing more than to blend in and experience the ... like an ordinary When she falls ... on a park bench, she is ... by Joe Bradley, an American ... assigned to do a ... on her – only, he doesn't know that the beautiful young girl asleep in his ... is the princess herself! Once he realizes his good ..., Bradley decides to get his story by taking the unsuspecting ... on a Roman ... that she will never forget. What he doesn't plan on is falling in ... with her.

Goodwill; duties; love; adventure; hooky; princess; fortune; schedule; Eternal City; citizen; rescued; asleep; reporter; story; apartment.
--

While Watching Activities

VII. When you watch the film do the following:

Pay attention to:

▪ The initial scene of the formal reception and the ball given at the Italian Embassy in the Princess's honor. What caused her embarrassment there? How did she manage to resolve it?

▪ Rome – the Eternal City: its ancient buildings and streets, sidewalk cafes, the Forum, Colosseum, Spanish Steps, and Boca Della Verita. Write down the words that could be used to describe them.

▪ The film's famous scene that takes place at the Boca Della Verita (Mouth of Truth), an ancient stone monument at the entrance of an old church. What caused Ann's genuine shock, just before she burst out laughing?

▪ Joe and Ann on a scooter ride through Rome – a ride that ends at the police station.

▪ Press-conference for journalists – (among others) three people speaking: a correspondent, Joe and Ann.

Correspondent: And what, in the opinion of Your Highness, is the outlook for Friendship among Nations?

Ann: I have every faith in it, as I have faith in relations between people.

Joe: May I say we believe that Your Highness's faith will not be unjustified.

Ann: I am so glad to hear you say it.

Why do you think Ann was happy to hear Joe say those words? What hidden secret did they contain?

▪ Finish the following sentences from the film trying to remember the scenes where they were used:

1. Can I have a silk nightgown with ...?

2. Sorry, honey, but I haven't worn a nightgown ...

3. Her views on clothes of course would be worth a lot more – ...

4. I dreamt I was asleep on the street and ... young man came and he was tall and strong and he ...
5. It was very considerate of you, you must have been awfully uncomfortable ...
6. Live dangerously: take ...
7. Joe: we can't go running around town with ...
8. Well, each one represents ...
9. And at midnight I'll turn into a pumpkin ...
10. Mr. Bradley: if you don't mind my saying so, I think you ...
11. No kitchen: nothing to cook: I always ...
12. I was indisposed. I ...
13. Were I not completely aware of my duty to my family and my country, I ...
14. She's fair game, Joe. It's always open season on ...
15. Your Highness, that I should express the pleasure of all of us at your recovery ...
16. I will cherish my visit here, in memory, ...

After Watching Activities

VIII. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the names of the main heroes?
2. What city did the crown princess of an unspecified country arrive in?
3. Was her tour widely publicized?
4. What was the reason for the princess's frustration? Was she bored to tears of ambassador's receptions and majors with walrus moustaches?
5. Why did her doctor have to give her a sedative?
6. Why did she secretly leave her country's embassy?
7. Where did she turn out to be after a secret escape? Who happened to find her half asleep?
8. Where did Joe (an American reporter) take her and why?
9. What did the princess call herself?
10. Did Joe recognize the princess? What amused Joe in the princess's behavior?
11. How did Joe find out that the person in his apartment was the princess herself?
12. What deal was made between Joe and Hennessy (Joe's editor)?
13. What did Joe have in his mind when he offered Anya to show her around Rome?
14. Why did Joe call his photographer friend Irving Radovich? What did he ask him to do secretly?
15. Did Anya agree to be accompanied by Joe?
16. What did she do enjoying her freedom?
17. Seeing her on the Spanish Steps, Joe convinced her to spend the day with him, didn't he?
18. What trick did Joe manage to make near the «Mouth of Truth»?
19. What happened at a dance on a boat?

20. What did Hennessy try to talk Joe into?
21. Why did Joe decide not to write the story about the princess? And why did Irving reluctantly support him and agree not to sell his photographs?
22. Where did Princess Ann find out the truth about Joe? Was she alarmed to learn this?
23. What kind of camera did Irving use to take her picture at the press-conference?
24. What kind of photographs did he present her with?
25. How did Joe let the princess know that he would keep their secret?
26. In what way did the princess express her coded message of love and gratitude to Joe? What did she say?
27. Can we say that the end of the film is a «happy end»? Or is it a happy end with a touch of sadness? What do you think?

IX. Do you agree or disagree with the statements? Explain why.

1. Ann, the crown princess, went on a tour of several European capitals.
2. The improper behavior of some of the guests at the ambassador's reception bored the princess to tears.
3. She asked her doctor to give her a sedative to calm down and help her to sleep.
4. Being half asleep, she left her country's embassy to experience Rome on her own.
5. She was found asleep on a bench by an American reporter (Joe by name) who immediately decided to take her to his apartment because she was pretty and he liked her at first sight.
6. The princess called herself «Anya Smith» and surprised Joe by her very unusual behavior in his apartment.
7. Joe was late for the would be press-conference for the princess, but lied to his boss editor saying he had attended it.
8. Joe made a bet with the editor hoping to win a very big sum of money.
9. He invited his photographer friend to take photos of the Princess because he didn't have a camera and didn't know how to do it.
10. The princess had her hair cut short at a barbershop because she wanted to look like one of her favorite film actresses.
11. Joe succeeded in shocking her by making a trick with the «Mouth of Truth».
12. Anya shared with Joe her dream of living a normal life with her responsibilities.
13. Joe decided not to write a story about the princess because his photographer friend Irving Radovich persuaded him not to do this.
14. Irving presented the princess with the photographs he had taken.
15. Joe let the princess know, by allusion, that he would keep their secret.
16. She, in return, sent him a coded message of love and gratitude.

X. Comment on the following sentences:

1. You should always wear my clothes.
2. She is fair game, Joe. It's always open season on princesses.
3. Do you have a silk nightgown with rosebuds?
4. Which of the cities did Your Highness enjoy the most? – Each in its own way, was unforgettable. It would be difficult to ... Rome! By all means, Rome. I will cherish my visit here in memory as long as I live.
5. Were I not entirely aware of my duty to my family and to my country, I would not have come back tonight ... or indeed ever again!
6. I have to leave you now. I'm going to that corner there and turn. You must stay in the car and drive away. Promise not to watch me go beyond the corner. Just drive away and leave me as I leave you.
7. I'm a good liar too, aren't I? – The best I ever met.
8. At midnight, I'll turn into a pumpkin and drive away in my glass slipper. – And that will be the end of the fairy tale.
9. I have every faith in it as I have faith in relations between people.
10. May I say, speaking for my own press service, we believe that your Highness's faith will not be unjustified.
11. I'm so glad to hear you say it.

XI. Points for discussion:

1. «Roman Holiday» – a modern twist on the Cinderella story.
2. The Royal families – their fortunes, misfortunes, duties, obligations, etc.
3. Rome – the Eternal City as experienced by Anya (the Princess).

THE NANNY DIARIES

21-year-old Annie Braddock (Scarlett Johansson), has just graduated from Montclair State University. Annie has no idea what or who she wants to be. One day, while sitting at the park, Annie sees a young boy about to be hit by a vehicle. Annie saves him and meets the boy's mother, Mrs. Alexandra X (Laura Linney). When she introduces herself as «Annie», Mrs. X mistakes her words for «Nanny» and hires her to look after Grayer, the boy she saved. Annie lies to her mother about taking a job at a bank and, in reality, moves in with the X's to be the nanny for Grayer.

Life with the incredibly privileged X's is not what she thought it would be, and her life is complicated further when she falls for «Harvard Hottie» (Chris Evans), who lives in the building. Annie begins to notice that not only is Grayer being neglected, but so is Mrs. X, with Mr. X committing subtly obvious adultery and not treating her like a proper wife. Things turn for the worse when she gets fired, and in her rage, she looks for and finds the «nanny cam» in the X's house and records her feelings toward the X's. Mrs. X brings the tape to the school meeting for the East side wives. Thinking that the tape will show Annie feeding Grayer peanut butter and jelly, she requests the coordinator to play it for everyone to see. All other parents in the room hear as Annie reveals the real relationship between the X's.

However, Annie does not stop seeing «Harvard Hottie», whose real name is Hayden. A few months later, Hayden hands her a letter from Alexandra X. Written in the letter is an apology and news about how Alexandra left Mr. X, Grayer's improvement and how Annie changed her life. This leads to a happier ending for all. Annie Braddock graduates from college as an anthropology major and freezes during the interview for an internship at a big corporation. To find herself, she takes a job as a nanny in Manhattan's toney Upper East Side, tells her mother she got the internship, and moves in with the X family – a cheating husband, a control-freak wife, and Grayer, a lad of five. Mrs. X works the nanny day and night while neglecting her son. As the summer wears on, Annie is chatted up by a young man in the building, dubbed Harvard Hottie. She puts her anthropology skills to use to save her sanity, but how long can she suffer? Will she speak up, and will she discover who she is?

Official website: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Nanny_Diaries_\(film\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Nanny_Diaries_(film))

Before Watching Activities

I. Before watching the film discuss the following:

1. Career goals and priorities.
2. AU PAIR (фп.) program – a way to earn some pocket money and learn different cultures.
3. Child rearing around the world differs from country to country.
4. Child-care rules.
5. Problems with nannies.
6. Problems for nannies.
7. Money can't buy love. Having money doesn't make life easier.
8. In Africa they have a saying ... «It takes a village to raise a child». But for the tribe of the Upper East Side, it takes just one person ... the nanny.

II. Match the English words and phrases given in the left-hand column with the Russian ones in the right-hand column:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1) diary | a) странный, причудливый, эксцентричный |
| 2) field work | b) (разг.) простак, дурак |
| 3) chow | c) суровая холостяцкая жизнь |
| 4) to raise a child | d) сдать на милость судьбы |
| 5) gig | e) дикий, неприрученный, одичавший |
| 6) bizarre | f) объединение |
| 7) appalling | g) (амер.) еда, пища |
| 8) applicant | h) чудище, посмешище |
| 9) rearing | i) дружище, приятель, фрик |
| 10) competitor | j) дневник (записки) с места событий |
| 11) freak | k) находиться в листе (списке) ожиданий |
| 12) rigorous celibacy | l) легкая детская коляска |
| 13) to surrender to fate | m) растить (поднимать на ноги) ребенка |
| 14) case study (work) | n) ужасающий, ужасный |
| 15) feral | o) кандидат, претендент |
| 16) commitment | p) воспитание |
| 17) European exchange programs | q) соперник, конкурент |
| 18) to give somebody a hug | r) вздремнуть |
| 19) to get fired | s) изучение условий жизни неблагополучных семей и помощь им |
| 20) to make oneself at home | t) обязательство |
| 21) to nap (take a nap) | u) Европейские программы по обмену |
| 22) stroller | v) заключить кого-либо в объятия |
| 23) to be wait-listed | w) быть уволенным |
| 24) field diary | x) чувствовать себя как дома |
| 25) buddy | y) дневник; записная книжка |
| 26) merger | z) сбор на местах фактического материала, статистических данных для научной работы |

III. Guess the meaning:

- To «get along great/fine» means to ...
 - belong to a company;
 - go along the way;
 - enjoy somebody's company; form or have a friendly relationship.
- To «look forward to (doing) something» means to ...
 - expect to feel pleasure in (something about to happen);
 - examine the place or state of affairs;
 - look at something very attentively.
- To «be kidding» means to ...

- a) act like a child;
 - b) pretend, esp. in a playful manner; deceive;
 - c) deal with people very gently.
4. To «make a living» means to ...
- a) gain earning with which one buys what is necessary to life;
 - b) stay alive;
 - c) do something to stay healthy, wealthy and wise.
5. To «refrain from (doing) something» means to ...
- a) step back;
 - b) step forward;
 - d) hold oneself back (from); avoid.
6. To «take over the world» means to...
- a) gain control over and responsibility for;
 - b) start to employ the responsibilities;
 - c) mingle in the society.
7. To «slip somebody's mind» means to ...
- a) fail to follow somebody's suggestions;
 - b) mind one's own business;
 - c) escape from (one's attention, memory, etc.).
8. To «be exhausted» means to ...
- a) be tired out;
 - b) be inspired by something;
 - c) be attracted to something.
9. To «break the rule» means to ...
- a) force a way;
 - b) rule something out
 - c) destroy; not keep; not act in accordance with.
10. To «be aware of something» means to ...
- a) have knowledge about something;
 - b) warn somebody about something;
 - c) try to resolve something.
11. To «be upset» means to ...
- a) be worried; anxious; feeling unhappy about something;
 - b) be confused;
 - c) be determined to settle the problem.
12. To «come to the conclusion» means to...
- a) form a judgement;
 - b) reach the end of something unpleasant;
 - c) come to an agreement.
13. «Out of spite» means ...
- a) in opposition to the presence or efforts of; in spite of;
 - b) unreasonable dislike for and desire to annoy another person, esp. in some small way;
 - c) in agreement with somebody's wishes.

14. To «lend somebody a hand» means to...
- give (someone) the possession or use of;
 - give help (with);
 - give out (money).
15. To «break somebody's heart» means to ...
- make (become)very sad;
 - ruin one's health;
 - make one's heart beat quicker.
16. To «make sense» means to ...
- have a clear meaning;
 - be wise and sensible;
 - draw a conclusion.
17. To «say the least» means to ...
- not to say more than that;
 - speak quietly;
 - say less than required (needed).
18. «Once in a blue moon» means ...
- once in a full moon;
 - once in a very long time; very rarely; almost never;
 - once upon a time.
19. «Once in a while» means ...
- from time to time; now and then;
 - several times;
 - now again as before.
20. «For somebody's good» means ...
- that which causes gain or improvement;
 - for ever;
 - with a profit of.
21. To «be worth doing something» means ...
- deserving;
 - full of hope;
 - worse than something else.
22. To «let somebody down» means to ...
- fail to be faithful, helpful;
 - let somebody go away;
 - forgive somebody for betrayal.

IV. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary:

- The ... of the region known as Upper East Side have the most prosperous and the most original social system on the planet (INHABIT).
- The way of minor ... leads to the mine field (RESIST).
- This ... is a top ... (ACCEPT, PRIOR).

4. My desire to be an ... of life was ...keeping me from living one (OBSERVE, ACTUAL).

5. A man who made me feel desperate enough to feign pregnancy wasn't worth ... for (FIGHT).

6. He showed a ... commitment to the cause of social justice, and that will be his epitaph (LIFE).

7. There's a popular belief among ... that you must plunge yourself into unfamiliar world in order to truly understand your own (ANTHROPOLOGY).

8. Money can't buy love. I don't think that having money makes life ... (EASY).

9. I think there has been a terrible ... here: the actual conditions of your contract are very different from what you imagined (UNDERSTAND).

10. She got the job because she was the best ... (APPLY).

11. ...can be very elusive even if you have got a very ... life (HAPPY, COMFORT)

12. Some of his recent ... have been bizarre: there seems to be no logic behind them all (DECIDE).

13. She's a very ... person and can manage very well without any help (RESOURCE).

14. I'll look forward to ... from you when you start the new job (HEAR).

15. The ... of children is perhaps the most responsible job that most people ever have to do (REAR).

16. He is a very keen ... and always wants to win (COMPETE).

17. It seems that Grayer was rejected for ... to Collegiate (ADMIT).

18. I came to the ... that the only right thing to do was confront Mrs. X. (CONCLUDE).

19. There wasn't a single delay or ... out of Chicago (CANCEL).

20. Listen, I'm losing cell ... here (SERVE).

V. There are several colloquial expressions in the film which are sometimes not easy to understand by simply translating them. Look at the examples below and choose the correct explanation for each of them given in the right-hand column.

1) They get along great.

a) Hold me tightly.

2) Are you going to take over the world?

b) I would want to try it.

3) Just give me a hug.

c) It was very enjoyable.

4) It was a blast.

d) They enjoy being together.

5) I would have turned a blind eye to it.

e) I would have not paid attention to it.

6) I would like a crack at it.

f) They placed me together with ...

7) She needs to get on her feet again.

g) It is necessary for her to recover from a negative situation.

8) They got me hooked up with ...

h) Are going to gain control over the

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 9) He is a Hottie. | world? |
| 10) It is a bit of a minefield. | i) He is a very attractive person. |
| 11) I provide 24/7 care. | j) They were drunk at that time. |
| 12) Let us squeeze it in. | k) It was somewhat complicated and dangerous. |
| 13) It slipped your mind. | l) I provide constant care. |
| 14) They were hammered at the time. | m) Let us find time in a busy schedule to do it. |
| | n) You forgot it. (It escaped from your memory). |

While Watching Activities

VI. *While you watch the film, do the following:*

▪ Pay attention to the initial scene where Nanny (Annie) visits the museum of Natural History and explains the dioramas showing lifelike models of Upper East Side natives seen in their natural habitat.

The action in the scene is focused on child rearing – the role of mothers and fathers in old times and nowadays. You can hear very specific sentences in the scene: **Well, in Africa, they have a saying ... «It takes a village to raise a child». «But for the tribe of the Upper East Side, it takes just one person ... the nanny».**

Concentrate on the meaning of the sentences to discuss the issue after you've seen the film.

▪ Note (mark) the rules (seen through the eyes of Nanny) governing dress, fashion, business, entertainment and conspicuous consumption of food by the X family. Write down the names of the food-stuffs the X family is used to eating.

▪ Write down the words and expressions that are most typically characterizing Mr. and Mrs. X., as well as their son Grayer.

▪ Identify who says each of the following quotes:

1. We should introduce French dishes into Grayer's diet. It will help to learn the language.

2. For the women of the Upper East Side, adultery is pathologically ignored.

3. Three little words make leaving this job a thousand times harder.

4. I mean even the ice cream is made out of tofy.

5. Are you gonna take over the world?

6. Please don't leave your personal items lying around the house again.

7. I need you to get ready for the Nanny Conflict Resolution Seminar at the Parents' Society.

8. Of course you feel anxiety when having your kids with strangers.

9. I would like to know why Mr. X is so upset.

10. Well, we need more time than I thought to get to the bottom of this.

11. Come on, if your job is that bad, why don't you just quit?

12. You've obviously lived a very charmed life growing up on Fifth Avenue. You went to Harvard.

13. I was raised by nine different nannies until I was old enough to get shipped off to boarding school.
14. I'd give the whole world to be sitting where you are sitting right now.
15. His acceptance is a top priority.
16. Call me when this phase of your life is over.
17. Well, you know, you could be suffering from Stockholm Syndrome.
18. Just remember, Grove, that money can't buy love.
19. Well, I installed a Nanny Cam.
20. Slamming the door in your kid's face is not okay.
21. Nature deals us some tricky cards.
22. Even so, the things you said on that tape haunt me every day.
23. And for that, I owe you the world.
24. Any man who made me feel desperate enough to feign a pregnancy wasn't worth fighting for.
25. There's a popular belief amongst anthropologists that you must immerse yourself in an unfamiliar world in order to truly understand your own.

After Watching Activities

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the name of the main heroine?
2. What is her education? What subjects did she study at the University?
3. Does she know what she wants to be?
4. What career does Annie's mother recommend her to take?
5. How did Annie get to know Mrs. X?
6. What offer did Annie get from Mrs. X?
7. How did it happen that Annie started to be called Nanny?
8. Why didn't Annie tell the truth to her mother about the job she was hired for?
9. What was Annie's first reaction to the things she encountered in the house of the X family?
10. Why did Mrs. X fire Grayer's previous nanny?
11. What did Mrs. X pride herself on? Did she pride herself on buying the best of everything, including nannies?
12. Why didn't Mrs. X insist on Annie taking a screening test to check her ability to be a baby-sitter?
13. What rules of the Upper East Side inhabitants do we see through the eyes of Annie?
14. Why did Mrs. X ignore her husband's infidelities? Could she dare demand exclusive rights from her husband? Did he treat her as a proper wife?
15. What are the three types of a nanny? Give their description (their duties, obligations, etc).
16. Can we call Mrs. X a monster? Or is she a combination of a monster and a victim, who went swimming among the wealthy and got swept away by the underflow?

17. Is she ready to love her son Grayer unconditionally and spend her resources on him?

18. Does Annie find it to be a great privilege to work for the wealthy of the Upper East Side?

19. Whom did Annie meet and fall in love with? What role did he play in Annie's life?

20. What is a «nanny cam»?

21. What did Annie record leaving the X family? Did she manage to reveal the real relationship between them? What recommendations on child-care rules did she give them?

22. What letter did Annie get a few months after she had left the X family? What did the letter say?

23. Can we say that Annie changed the life of Alexandra (the real name of Mrs. X)? Did the changes (Alexandra's divorce from Mr. X, Grayer's improvement) lead to a happier ending for all?

24. Do you agree (or disagree?) that the movie itself is sort of bland and obvious and comfortable?

VIII. In each of the following sentences from the film, there is an adjective missing. Fill in the gaps by choosing the right adjective from the list at the bottom.

1. The ... mothers of the Upper East Side have plenty of time to participate in a variety of sex-role specific activities.

2. Of course I knew all the ... facts – the date of birth, home town, socioeconomic makeup.

3. Grayer maintains a high-soy ... diet.

4. In many Bedouin tribes powerful men are encouraged to take ... wives.

5. My nanny keeps on singing ... songs to Parker even though I have told her time and time again that we are agnostic.

6. You've obviously lived a very ... life growing up on Fifth Avenue.

7. I still think I turned out to be a pretty ... guy.

8. Well, I couldn't imagine a more ... dress for a romantic anniversary.

9. You got this incredibly ... future ahead of you.

10. I imagine your ... behavior has something to do with that boy in the building.

11. She was extremely ... to say the least.

12. I had to fine her for ... behavior with a boy in the building.

13. Okay, Mrs. X, now it's time for a few simple ... rules.

14. Nature deals us some ... cards.

15. Happiness can be very ... even if you have got a very comfortable life.

a) elusive

b) religious

c) decent

d) charmed

e) tricky

f) perfect

g) child-care

h) bright

i) promiscuous

j) problematic

k) unacceptable

l) resourceful

m) multiple

n) basic

o) organic

IX. Decide if the statements are true or false:

1. The story is told from the point of view of a bright college graduate.
2. Annie took up the job of a baby-sitter because she had been dreaming about it since her childhood.
3. Annie is ideally prepared to study the X family and the five-year old Grayer X because she studied both anthropology and child development at a college.
4. Mrs. X hired Annie to be Grayer's baby-sitter at his request.
5. Mrs. X is a workaholic toiler in money fields, who is having an affair, which allows his wife to free up valuable shopping time.
6. Little Grayer is an obedient child with good manners and is very amiable towards Annie (his nanny).
7. The X family members consume very bizarre food.
8. Annie's mother, a nurse, encouraged her to take up the job of a baby-sitter to make sure if she is ready to work in a child development sphere.
9. The name Annie sounds to Mrs. X as Nanny and she decides that Nanny is both a job description and a given name.
10. Mrs. X takes Annie as a nanny for her son without any screening because of her decent appearance and positive records from her college professors.
11. Hiring a nanny that looks like a movie star is a status symbol for an Upper East Side family.
12. For the women of the Upper East Side adultery is pathologically ignored because they have no desire to be divorced from their lifestyle.
13. The society of the Upper East Side sorted out nanny gigs into five different types.
14. Annie was very happy to get acquainted with a guy living upstairs who she called Harvard Hottie.
15. It was Hottie who inspired Annie to seriously reevaluate her career goals and priorities.
16. The message that Annie sends Mrs. X is about self-respect, respect for other people and, above all, about love and compassion.
17. The message in the form of a letter was delivered to Annie by a local postman.
18. Annie's life with the X family, her advice and point of view on child rearing and lifestyle of the Upper East Side inhabitants radically changed the life of Mrs. X.
19. Mrs. X, whose real name is Alexandra, extended her apology and sincere thanks to Annie for the lesson she taught her.

X. You are given the beginning of a conversation between the nanny (Annie) and Grove (Grayer). Dramatize it and suggest its possible continuation.

Grayer: When I grow up, I want enough money to build a real castle.

Annie: Just remember, Grove, that money can't buy love.

Grayer: But Mommy pays you money and I love you.

XI. Here is another conversation. It is between Mrs. X and Annie. It is incomplete. Complete it in the way you believe Annie would respond to Mrs. X's remarks.

Mrs. X: ... I know that I agreed to let you visit your grandmother in the hospital tonight, but I feel I need to remind you that tomorrow is Grayer's birthday.

Annie:

Mrs. X Well, we scheduled it that way on purpose because the party planner I wanted wasn't available. Neither was my husband. But as it turns out, Mr. X is coming home for two days from Chicago, so we are planning a small family celebration.

Annie:

Mrs. X: And then afterwards, we'll all head over to the Carlyle for a more formal affair with friends. Obviously, I do expect you to attend.

Annie:

Mrs. X: So you will need to dress appropriately.

Annie:

Mrs. X: Anyway ... since you are not around to help ...

Annie:

XII. Comment on the following sentences:

1. In Africa they have a saying: «It takes a village to raise a child. But for the tribe of the Upper East Side it takes just one person – the nanny».
2. Clowns are supposed to be funny.
3. For the women of the Upper East Side adultery is pathologically ignored.
4. Money can't buy love. I don't think that having money makes life easier.
5. There's a popular belief among anthropologists that you must plunge yourself into unfamiliar world in order to truly understand your own.
6. The way of minor resistance leads to the mine field.
7. Just by observing the culture you change it.
8. In many Bedouin tribes, powerful men are encouraged to take multiple wives.
9. I need you to get ready for the Nanny Conflict Resolution Seminar at the Parents' Society.
10. Of course you feel anxiety when leaving your kids with strangers.
11. I ... just don't understand how someone can have everything and still be ... so miserable.
12. They were pretty hammered.
13. Well, you know, you could be suffering from Stockholm Syndrome.
14. But I think he's got the croup.
15. If I quit now, I'll ruin it and break Grayer's heart.
16. Well, I installed a Nanny Cam.

XIII. Describe the main characters of the film – Annie, Mrs. X, Grayer.

In your description of Annie use: a recent college graduate; high honors in business; minor in anthropology; uncertain who she «really is»; lack of practical

experience; ambitious; hardworking; sympathetic; loving; studied child development; kept a diary; taught a good lesson, etc.

To describe Mrs. X use: belongs to a rich Manhattan family; paid her dues by giving birth; depends on the money of her husband; keen on shopping (money can buy everything, including nannies); closes her eyes on her husband's infidelity; a neglectful mother; loves entertainment; changed her life radically.

In the description of Grayer use: inherited the ingrained traits of his parents: he is acquisitive, aggressive, deceptive and demanding. Also a sad little boy.

XIV. In your own words reproduce recommendations Annie gave Mrs. X. You can add your own recommendations, especially concerned with the problem of child upbringing.

XV. Give your comments on Mrs. X's (Alexandra's) words: «I owe you the world».

XVI. Think over the following problems and share your ideas:

- a) Male monogamy (polygamy).
- b) Child rearing around the world.
- c) Money can't buy love.
- d) Nanny-mom communication.
- e) The feeling of anxiety when leaving your kids with strangers.
- f) Nanny Cam.
- g) Child-care rules.

XVII. Write a review of the film. Make it short (about 100 words).

MR. AND MRS. SMITH

The film opens with John and Jane Smith answering questions during marriage counselling. The couple has been married for «five or six» years, but their marriage is suffering to the point that they cannot remember the last time they had sex. They tell the story of their first meeting in Bogotá, Colombia, where they were both secretly on the run from the Colombian authorities – since the authorities were looking for tourists travelling alone after a recent heist, the two claimed to be together to avoid being questioned. They quickly fell in love and married. John later states that Jane «looked like Christmas morning» to him on the day they met.

In reality, John and Jane are both skilled assassins working for different firms, both among the best in their field, each concealing their true profession from their spouse. Jane owns *I-Temp Technology Staffing*, while John owns *Smith Engineering, Inc.* The couple lives in a large, remodelled Colonial Revival house in the suburbs and, to keep up appearances, they socialize with their other wealthy neighbours at respectable parties.

Under these cover stories, John and Jane balance their apparently mundane marriage – which both of them find after a few years to be growing dull and suffocating – with their secretive work. When both are assigned to kill DIA prisoner Benjamin «The Tank» Danz during a transfer, they encounter each other on the job and the hit ends up botched. After their respective companies find out what happened, each is assigned to eliminate the other.

After making escalating attempts on each other's lives, their conflict culminates in a massive shootout that nearly destroys their house. After a protracted, evenly-matched fight, they wind up with guns in each other's faces. John declines to shoot, his feelings for Jane rekindled, and lays his gun down. Jane finds she cannot shoot John either, and the two have sex.

The newly rekindled Smith partnership is quickly threatened by their employers, who have now joined forces to eliminate the couple. John's best friend and coworker, Eddie, turns down a bounty of \$400,000 for each Smith (since he won't get out of bed for anything less than \$500,000), but John and Jane find themselves under fire from an army of assassins. Fending off an attack which blows up their house, the Smiths steal their neighbor's minivan and successfully destroy their attackers' three pursuing armored BMW sedans, all while bickering over their fighting styles and newly discovered personal secrets.

After meeting with Eddie, the Smiths decide to fight together to preserve their marriage. They kidnap Danz from his high-security prison in order to give their employers something they want more than the Smiths. Danz reveals that he was merely bait, hired jointly by their employers after it was discovered that the Smiths were married, in the hopes of having one Smith kill the other. John and Jane forget their separate contingency plans and make their stand together. In the final fight scene of the film, the Smiths – now working smoothly together as a team – defeat an extended attack by a large force of armed personnel during a long shoot-out inside a department store.

The film ends with the couple meeting the marriage counselor again, where the Smiths state how much their marriage has thrived and how happy they really are, with John motioning a subtle «10» when asked about their sex life once more.

Official website: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mr._%26Mrs.Smith%282005_film%29

Before Watching Activities

I. Before watching the film discuss the following by answering the questions below:

1. Define the term «marriage». What is your idea of «marriage»?
2. Imagine your wedding party. In what style would you organize it?
3. Do you know any famous couples? Is everything OK with their marriage?

Are they happy?

4. In the film «Mr. and Mrs. Smith» the main parts are played by Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie. Do you know anything about their family, their children?

5. «Behind every great man there's a great woman». Do you agree with the proverb? Think of some situations where this proverb can be used.

II. Match the English words and word-combinations given in the left-hand column with the Russian ones in the right-hand column:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1) check-up | a) мерцание, мигание, моргание |
| 2) seal | b) лифт, грузоподъёмник |
| 3) wishy-washy | c) веган (радикальный вегетарианец) |
| 4) no kidding | d) бьющий (в играх с мячом, например, бейсболе) |
| 5) op | e) нечто, сделанное быстро |
| 6) blink | f) также известный под именем или кличкой |
| 7) big-time contractor | g) избавиться, отвязаться, отделаться от кого-либо/чего-либо |
| 8) insightful | h) без шуток, серьезно |
| 9) elevator | i) перемычка, затвор |
| 10) assignment | j) сельтерская вода (вид минеральной воды) |
| 11) lawnmower | k) парень, чувак, старик, братан (в обращении) |
| 12) stake-out | l) внушающий страх, приводящий в трепет; ужасающий, потрясающий, фантастический |
| 13) quickie | m) сливочное мороженое с фруктами, сиропом, орехами, взбитыми сливками |
| 14) ruckus | n) операция, задание |
| 15) to stray | o) крупный подрядчик |
| 16) dough | p) наблюдение, операция по наблюдению за кем-либо (обычно полицией) |
| 17) seltzer | q) осмотр, проверка, ревизия, контроль |
| 18) to get rid of | r) глазница |

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 19) dudes | s) хилый, безликий, бледный, невыразительный |
| 20) awesome | t) гвалт, гудение, гул, шум |
| 21) aka | u) отвратительный, омерзительный; страшный, ужасный |
| 22) hideous | v) задание, назначение |
| 23) eye socket | w) деньги, состояние (разг.) |
| 24) hitter | x) пронизательный |
| 25) sundae | y) газонокосилка |
| 26) vegan | z) бездомный, бесприютный или заблудившийся человек |

III. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. I had to milk a goat to get this milk for you.
2. The questions of this doctor were a bit wishy-washy.
3. The gardener left the lawnmower out.
4. I got all my dough buried under the tool shed.
5. There is an idiot in the field of observation. He'll blow the charges.
6. The new curtains were hideous. I don't like them.
7. We have a new target. His name is Benjamin Danz, aka «The Tank».
8. We're gonna to redo every conversation we've ever had.
9. I find myself dragging my feet this morning.
10. This guy's a wily one.
11. We heard an awful ruckus.
12. You deviated from the plan and the plan was flawed.
13. Some figures didn't add up.

IV. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary:

1. People who've been working here for 25 years have never seen inside of that ... (ELEVATE).
2. Is you husband a ... (SHOOT)?
3. He works in the construction. Big-time ... (CONTRACT).
4. Guess in the end you start thinking about the ... (BEGIN).
5. If you two separate from each other, you got a ... (SHOOT).
6. I guess you skipped the day about not ... (MARRY) the enemy.
7. Do you feel your relationship styles are more ... (CONDUCT)?
8. Guess it was just ... (WISH) thinking.
9. Don't take that as a sign of ... (WEAK).

While Watching Activities

V. As you watch the film identify who says each of the following quotes and the scene in which it occurs:

1. I can't believe I brought my real parents to our wedding.

2. There's this huge space between us, and it just keeps filling up with everything that we don't say to each other. What's that called?
3. Three ribs. Broken eye socket. Perforated eardrum.
4. Happy endings are just stories that haven't finished yet.
5. I can't feel anything in these three fingers.
6. I guess that's what happens in the end, you start thinking about the beginning.
7. You looked like Christmas morning.
8. We have an unusual problem here, Jane. You obviously want me dead, and I'm less and less concerned for your well-being.
9. He's had my barbecue set for months.
10. We're going to have to re-do every conversation we've ever had.
11. I live with my mom because I choose to. She's the only woman I've ever trusted.
12. Have you been selling big guns to bad people?
13. The new curtains are hideous.

After Watching Activities

VI. Answer the following questions:

1. Where did John and Jane meet?
2. How many years does Mr. Smith say he has been married to his wife?
3. What was the surname of the neighbours who were having a party that the Smiths promised to attend?
4. When Jane visits the marriage counselor on her own she says to him - «There's this huge space between us, and it just keeps filling up with everything that we don't say to each other». What does he answer her to that?
5. What is the name of the agency Jane really works for?
6. What is the address of the street for the building where Mrs. Smith works?
7. When Mrs. Smith and her associates raid her home, three girls approach Mrs. Smith. What does she tell the girls witnessing the scene?
8. Where does Mr. Smith keep his emergency gun hidden?
9. What did John choose as his last words when Jane was about to blow up the lift he was in?
10. What was Mrs. Smith's «way out»?
11. What was the target's (Benjamin Danz) code name?
12. How many people does Jane say she's killed?
13. What dance did John and Jane perform in the restaurant?
14. While dancing in a restaurant, John told Jane he had a theory on what went wrong with their marriage. Who did he blame for their problems?

VII. Choose the right answer:

1. How does the movie start out?	a) they are just meeting; b) they are getting married; c) they are at a marriage counselor
2. How did they rate their love? What scale	a) 0;

did they use?	b) 8; c) 10; d) 5
3. How many years have they been married?	a) 4 or 5 years; b) 2 or 3 years; c) 5 or 6 years
4. How many targets does Mr. Smith miss at the fair?	a) 1; b) 2; c) 3; d) 4
5. What does Mr. Smith come home with on his shirt?	a) holes; b) lip-stick; c) he doesn't have anything on his shirt; d) perfume
6. What does Mrs. Smith catch that lets John know that she is the girl that shot at him?	a) bowl; b) cup; c) bottle; d) knife
7. Do Jane and John really love each other?	a) I don't know; b) may be; c) yes; d) no

VIII. Role play one of the following scenes from the film:

1. *Jane*: My parents died when I was five. I'm an orphan.

John:

Jane: Paid actor.

John:

2. *John*: The first time we met, what was your first thought?

Jane:

John: I thought... I thought you looked like Christmas morning, I don't know how else to say it.

Jane:

John: I guess in the end you start thinking about the beginning... so there it is, I thought you should know.

3. *Jane*: Promise me to leave the town or I will blow it.

John:

Jane: Excuse me. What?

John:

Jane: You think I won't?

John:

Jane: OK. Five. Four. Any last words?

John:

Jane: Goodbye John. [Janet hits the PC keyboard and the bomb detonates. The monitor screen blacks out.] What the hell is this?

Janet:

4. Jane: You didn't wait for my signal.

John:

Jane: You deviated from the plan.

John:

Jane: The plan was not flawed.

John:

Jane: Organized.

John:

Jane: Well, your instinct set off every alarm of the building.

John:

Jane: No! It was John Show. It was half-assed. Like Christmas, like our anniversary, like the time you forgot to bring my mother's birthday present.

John:

Jane: The point is: you are always the first to break the team.

John:

Jane: I want someone I can count on.

IX. Describe the traits of character of John and Jane Smith, compare them:

Names	Traits of character	Similarities/Differences
John Smith	1. a little bit romantic 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ...	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
Jane Smith	1. self-confident 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ...	

X. Analyse the proverbs illustrating some ideas from the film. Think of the situations where they can be used.

1. Still waters run deep.
2. How to be happily married can never be fully taught, but only be learnt.
3. In marriage, becoming together is beginning, keeping together is progress, and working together is a sweet home.
4. Ask no questions and you will be told no lies.
5. Better late than never.
6. Birds of a feather flock together.

7. Love is blind.

XI. Discuss the points:

1. If your partner were a superhero, who would your partner be?
2. Would you like to have a wedding party in the style of «Mr. and Mrs. Smith»? How do you imagine it?
3. Think of a possible continuation of the story about Mr. and Mrs. Smith. What will happen to them later? Will they have children?
4. Could you forgive your partner for not revealing his/her secrets for a long time?
5. Would you address a counselor to help you solve your family problems?

SCENT OF A WOMAN

Charlie Simms is a student at an exclusive New England prep school. Unlike most of his peers, Charlie was not born to a wealthy family. To pay for a flight home to Oregon for Christmas, Charlie accepts a temporary job over Thanksgiving weekend looking after retired Army Ranger Lieutenant Colonel Frank Slade, whom Charlie discovers to be a cantankerous, blind alcoholic.

Charlie and George Willis, Jr., another student at the preparatory school, witness several students setting up a prank for the school's headmaster, Mr. Trask. Following the prank, Trask presses Charlie and George to divulge the names of the perpetrators. Trask offers Charlie a bribe, a letter of recommendation that would virtually guarantee his acceptance to Harvard. Charlie continues to remain silent but appears conflicted.

Shortly after Charlie arrives, Slade unexpectedly whisks Charlie off on a trip to New York City. Slade reserves a room at the Waldorf-Astoria. During dinner at the Oak Room Restaurant & Bar, Slade glibly states the goals of the trip, which involve enjoying luxurious accommodations in New York before committing suicide. Charlie is taken aback and does not know if Slade is serious.

They pay an uninvited surprise visit to Slade's brother's home in White Plains for Thanksgiving dinner. Slade is an unpleasant surprise for the family, as he deliberately provokes everyone and the night ends in acrimony. During this time the cause of Slade's blindness is also revealed as a drunken trainee mishap with a grenade.

As they return to New York, Charlie tells Slade about his complications at school. Slade advises Charlie to inform on his classmates and go to Harvard, warning him that George will probably be pressured into not maintaining silence. Later at a restaurant, Slade is aware of Donna, a young woman waiting for her date. Although blind, Slade leads Donna in a spectacular tango («*Por una Cabeza*») on the dance floor. That night, he hires a female escort.

Deeply despondent the next morning, Slade responds to Charlie's suggestion that they test drive a Ferrari Mondial t. Charlie lets Slade drive the car and Slade begins speeding, attracting the attention of a police officer, whom Slade manages to appease without giving away his blindness.

When they return to the hotel, Slade sends Charlie out on a list of errands. Charlie initially leaves the room but quickly becomes suspicious. Charlie returns to find Slade in his full-dress military uniform, preparing to commit suicide with a gun from which Charlie had made Slade promise to remove the bullets earlier, regarding which Slade states «I lied». Charlie intervenes and attempts to grab Slade's gun. Slade, however, easily overpowers him, threatening to shoot Charlie before himself. They enter a tense argument, with both grappling for the gun; however, after Charlie bravely calms Slade, Slade backs down.

The two return to New England. At school, Charlie and George are subjected to a formal inquiry in front of the student body and the student/faculty disciplinary committee. As headmaster Trask is opening the proceedings, Slade unexpectedly returns to the school, joining Charlie on the auditorium stage for support. For his defense, George has enlisted the help of his wealthy father, and divulges the names of the perpetrators, qualifying that his vision was not clear. When pressed for more

details, George passes the burden to Charlie. Although struggling with his decision, Charlie gives no information, so Trask recommends Charlie's expulsion.

At this, Slade cannot contain himself and launches into a passionate speech defending Charlie and questioning the integrity of a system that rewards informing on classmates. He tells them that Charlie has shown integrity in his actions and insists the committee not expel him because this is what great leaders are made of, and promises he will make them proud in the future. The disciplinary committee decides to place on probation the students named by George, and to give George neither recognition nor commendation for his testimony. They excuse Charlie from any punishment and allow him to have no further involvement in the inquiries, to thunderous applause from the student body.

As Charlie escorts Slade to his limo, a female political science teacher, Christine Downes, who was part of the disciplinary committee, approaches Slade, commending him for his speech. Seeing a spark between them, Charlie tells Ms. Downes that Slade served on President Lyndon Johnson's staff. A romantic prospect is hinted between Slade and Ms. Downes as they part ways.

Charlie takes Slade home, where they go their separate ways. The colonel walks towards his house and greets his niece's young children happily as Charlie watches by the limo.

Official website: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scent_of_a_Woman_%281992_film%29

Before Watching Activities

I. Before watching the film discuss the following:

1. Judging by the title of the film («Scent of a Woman»), suggest what the film might be about?
2. Have you ever been taking care of a disabled person?
3. Do disabled people feel lonely?
4. Blind people are endowed the opportunity to hear, smell and feel better than people with good eyesight, aren't they?
5. Have you ever been in a situation «to tell or not to tell»? And can the situation like this tell on your future or the future of other people?
6. Is it easy to be honest and live «by the rules»?

II. Match the English words and word-combinations given in the left-hand column with the Russian ones in the right-hand column:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1) to deserve | a) прыщи |
| 2) at face value | b) экстремист, радикал (разг.) |
| 3) commendation | c) доказательство, довод, свидетельство |
| 4) to relinquish | d) выпускники (школы/университета; преим. США) |
| 5) pimples | e) слабоумный, дурак, болван (разг.) |
| 6) bust | f) быть странным, непонятным |
| 7) crook | g) уборная |

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 8) to peddle | h) ходить взад и вперед, расхаживать |
| 9) sloth | i) скряга, скупой |
| 10) wing nut | j) подпрыгивать |
| 11) alumnus | k) женская грудь, бюст |
| 12) to be weird | l) заслуживать, быть достойным чего-либо |
| 13) to tarnish | m) жулик, мошенник |
| 14) sheaf | n) благодарность, похвала |
| 15) testimony | o) по номинальной цене |
| 16) imbecile | p) оставлять, отступать, отказываться от мысли |
| 17) infantryman | q) так как, поскольку; ввиду того, что |
| 18) latrine | r) торговать вразнос |
| 19) to perambulate | s) напиваться, выпивать (разг.) |
| 20) booze | t) заржаветь, (здесь) потерять опыт |
| 21) miser | u) пистолет, револьвер (амер.) |
| 22) to hop | v) лень, бездельничанье |
| 23) inasmuch as | w) пучок, (здесь) масса, количество |
| 24) to lush | x) выпивка, спиртное, (амер.) водка, виски, спирт |
| 25) to be rusty | y) порочить, позорить |
| 26) sidearm | z) пехотинец |

III. Insert the necessary prepositions to complete the following sentences:

1. Charlie Simms was a student ... an exclusive New England prep school, and ... most ... his peers he was not born ... a wealthy family.
2. Charlie and George, another student ... the preparatory school, witnessed several students setting ... a prank ... a school's headmaster.
3. Shortly ... Charlie arrived, Slade unexpectedly took Charlie ... a trip ... New York City.
4. They paid an uninvited surprise visit ... Slade's brother's home ... Thanksgiving dinner.
5. ... they returned ... New York, Charlie told Slade ... his complications ... school.
6. ... blind, Slade led Donna ... a spectacular tango ... the dance floor.
7. Slade could not contain himself and launched ... a passionate speech, defending Charlie and questioning the integrity ... a system.

IV. Guess the meaning of the following colloquial words and expressions:

1. «On the rocks» means ...
 - a) on the mountains;
 - b) with ice (about cocktails and alcoholic beverages);
 - c) to be on the top of something.
2. «Fundraiser» means ...

- a) a banker;
 - b) a headmaster;
 - c) a person who gives or collects money for charity, sponsorship.
3. To «have a ticket» means to ...
- a) be fined;
 - b) book a flight;
 - c) buy a ticket to the theatre.
4. «Mockery» means ...
- a) a joke;
 - b) a fable;
 - c) a sneer or a ridicule.
5. «Snitch» means ...
- a) a speaker;
 - b) an author, a writer;
 - c) an informer, a stool, a sneak.
6. To «have a one-track mind» means to ...
- a) be mentally ill;
 - b) be obsessed with something;
 - c) have a certain opinion of something.
7. «Ballpark (adj.)» means ...
- a) more or less;
 - b) exactly, accurately;
 - c) approximate(ly).

While Watching Activities

V. While watching the film:

1. Think over the questions below and get ready to discuss them.

What can the phrase «Scent of a woman» be associated with: sensitiveness, elegance, attractiveness, perfume and cosmetics, mystery, desire, fashion? Explain your choice. What motivated the author in his choice of the title? Give your suggestions to the film?

2. Identify who says each of the following quotes and the scenes in which it occurs.

1. Lieutenant Colonel! Twenty-six years on the line, no one ever busted me four grades before. Get in here, you idiot!

2. The IQ of sloths and the manners of banshees. He's a car-mechanic, she's a home-maker. He knows as much about cars as a beauty queen and she bakes cookies that taste like wing-nuts. As for the tots, they're twits.

3. His bark is worse than his bite. The man grows on you. By Sunday night, you'll be best friends.

4. I'm going to lie down on me beautiful bed at the Waldorf and blow my brains out.

5. See no evil, hear no evil, you know what I mean, Chas?

6. There are two kinds of people in this world, Charlie. Those who stand up and face the music. And those who run for cover. Cover is better.

7. The day we stop looking, Charlie, is the day we are dead.

8. I haven't had a ticket in years.

9. I've come to crossroads in my life. I always knew what the right path was. But I never took it because it was too hard. Charlie's come to a crossroads. And he's chosen the right path. The path is made of Principle and it leads to Character. Let him continue on his journey.

10. You're not bad ... you're just in pain.

11. Conscience, Charlie. When were you born, son? Around the time of the Round Table? Hah. Haven't you heard? Conscience is dead.

12. You've been in the sugar business for so long, you've forgotten the taste of real honey!

After Watching Activities

VI. Answer the following questions:

1. What happened at the Baird school one morning?
2. Why did Mr. Trask decide to question Charlie and George about the accident at school?
3. Where did Charlie decide to make some money on the side?
4. Who was the person under Charlie's charge?
5. What were Mr. Slade's plans on a Thanksgiving Day?
6. Where did Mr. Slade and Charlie go?
7. Did Charlie tell Frank Slade about his problems at school?
8. What happened at the dinner in the house of Slade's brother?
9. Where did Mr. Slade get the money from for such a chic journey?
10. Mr. Slade planned to kill himself at the end of the travelling. Did he manage to do it?
11. What kind of race did Charlie propose to Mr. Slade?
12. After the return to Wilton Charlie was at the edge of expulsion from the Baird school. Was he expelled?
13. What role did Mr. Slade play in Charlie's fortune?
14. What happened at the Disciplinary Committee proceedings?

VII. There are two main characters in the film: Mr. Slade, the blind retired colonel, and Charlie Simms, a student of the prep school, the Baird. Compare the main heroes. Are they alike? Are they different? Give their social portrait.

Psycho-social portraits of the characters	Mr. Slade	Charlie Simms
Traits of character:		
Relations with		

family members		
Values and attitudes		
Psychological state		

VIII. Reproduce one of the scenes from the film. Choose the one you like most.

1. *Mr. Slade:* Excuse me senorita... could we join you?

Donna: ...

Mr. Slade: He's here?

Donna: ...

Mr. Slade: Some people live a lifetime in a minute. What are you doing NOW?

Donna: ...

Mr. Slade: Don't you mind if WE waited with YOU? Just to keep the womanizers away from you.

Donna: ...

Mr. Slade: You smell like a bar of Ogilvie Sisters soap.

Donna: ...

Mr. Slade: Good, I'm in the amazing business.

Donna: ...

Mr. Slade: You tango, Donna?

Donna: ...

Mr. Slade: You know the name of this tango?

Donna: ...

Mr. Slade: Of course, this one's called La Punalada.

2. *Mr. Trask:* I'm going to recommend to the disciplinary committee... that you be expelled, Mr. Simms. You are a cover-up artist and you are a liar.

Col. Slade: ...

Mr. Trask: Excuse me?

Col. Slade: ...

Mr. Trask: Mr. Slade...

Col. Slade: ...

Mr. Trask: Please watch your language, Mr. Slade. You are in the Baird School, not a barracks. Now, Mr. Simms, I will give you one final opportunity to speak up.

Col. Slade: ...

Mr. Trask: Are you finished, Mr. Slade?

Col. Slade: ...

Mr. Trask: Sir, you're out of order!

Col. Slade: ...

Mr. Trask: Stand down, Mr. Slade!

Col. Slade: ...

3. *Mr. Trask:* Mr. Simms – Mr. Willis. Mrs. Hunsaker says both of you gentlemen were at a vantage point last night to observe who was responsible for this – ah – stunt. Who was it?

George: ...

Mr. Trask: Mr. Simms?

Charlie: ...

Mr. Trask: OK, for not sure?

Charlie: ...

Mr. Trask: That automobile is not just a possession of mine. That automobile was presented to me by the Board of Trustees. It is a symbol of the standard of excellence for which this school is known. And I will not have it tarnished.

George: ...

Mr. Trask: The standard, Mr. Willis. What is your position, Mr. Simms?

Charlie: ...

Mr. Trask: On preserving the reputation of Baird?

Charlie: ...

Mr. Trask: Then who did it?

Charlie: ...

IX. Discuss the following:

1. Imagine that you are a student of a prestigious school like the Baird school. You would want to make some money on the side. Would you agree to be care-giver for a look after a disabled person?

2. If you had witnessed that somebody in your students group had committed a kind of crime, would you report it to the administration of the university?

3. «Honesty is the best policy». Do you agree with the proverb? Think of a situation where this proverb can be used.

4. Any person possesses certain values, convictions and opinions. Could you sacrifice them under certain circumstances? Do you always follow strict regulations and orders and never circumvent the established laws?

FORREST GUMP

While waiting at a bus stop in 1981, Forrest Gump begins telling his life story to strangers who sit next to him on the bench. His story begins with his being named for a relative, Nathan Bedford Forrest, and proceeds to the leg braces he had to wear as a child in the 1950s, which resulted in other children bullying him. He lives with his mother, who tells him that «stupid is as stupid does». His mother runs a rooming house and Forrest teaches one of their guests, a young Elvis Presley, a hip-swinging dance. On a bus for his first day of school, Forrest meets Jenny, with whom he immediately falls in love, and they become best friends. One day, while fleeing from bullies, Forrest's leg braces break apart and he discovers that he can run very fast. Despite his below-average intelligence, his speed earns him an athletic scholarship to the University of Alabama. While in college, he witnesses George Wallace's Stand in the Schoolhouse Door, is named an All-American football player, and meets President John F. Kennedy.

After graduating, Forrest enlists in the United States Army, where he befriends former shrimp fisherman Benjamin Buford «Bubba» Blue, and they agree to go into the shrimping business together once they end their service. They are sent to Vietnam, and while on patrol their platoon is ambushed. Forrest saves four of the men in his platoon, including platoon leader First Lieutenant Dan Taylor, but Bubba is killed. Forrest himself is wounded and receives the Medal of Honor from President Lyndon B. Johnson. While recovering from his injuries, Forrest meets Lieutenant Dan, who has had both of his legs amputated due to his injuries. He is furious at Forrest for leaving him a «cripple» and cheating him out of his destiny to die in battle.

Forrest discovers an aptitude for ping pong and begins playing for the U.S. Army team, eventually competing against Chinese teams on a goodwill tour. After his return from China, he appears on the The Dick Cavett Show with John Lennon, which after describing his experience in China as best as he can, inspires Lennon to write the song «Imagine». He visits the White House again and meets President Richard Nixon, who provides him a room at the Watergate hotel, where Forrest inadvertently helps expose the Watergate scandal. He again encounters Lieutenant Dan, now an embittered drunk living on welfare. Dan is scornful of Forrest's plans to enter the shrimping business and mockingly promises to be Forrest's first mate if he ever succeeds.

Forrest is discharged from the military as a Sergeant and uses money from a ping pong endorsement to buy a shrimping boat, fulfilling his wartime promise to Bubba. Lieutenant Dan keeps his own promise and joins Forrest as first mate. They initially have little luck, but after Hurricane Carmen wrecks every other shrimping boat in the region, the Bubba Gump Shrimp Company becomes a huge success. Forrest returns home to care for his ailing mother, who dies soon afterwards. He leaves the company in the hands of Dan, who invests the proceeds of the company in shares of «some kind of fruit company», making them both wealthy.

Jenny returns to visit Forrest and stays with him. He proposes but she turns him down. They make love, but she quietly slips away the next morning. Distraught, Forrest decides to go for a run, which turns into a three-year coast-to-coast marathon.

Forrest becomes a celebrity, attracting a band of followers. One day he stops his marathon suddenly and returns home, where he receives a letter from Jenny asking to meet.

This brings Forrest to the bus stop where he began telling his story at the start of the film. During his reunion with Jenny, Forrest discovers they have a young son, also named Forrest. Jenny reveals that she is suffering from an unspecified viral illness, presumably HIV/AIDS. She proposes and he accepts, and they return to Alabama with Forrest Jr. and marry. At his wedding, he meets Lieutenant Dan, who now has titanium alloy prosthetic legs and can walk.

Eventually, Jenny dies of her illness. Forrest waits with Forrest Jr. for the bus to pick him up for his first day of school, and watches his feather bookmark float off in the wind.

Official website: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forrest Gump](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forrest_Gump)

Before Watching Activities

I. Before watching the film discuss the following:

1. Judging by the title of the film suggest what the film might be about.
2. Is it difficult for weak-minded people to live in the society knowing that you are «different» from the rest of the world?
3. The life of the main hero (Forrest Gump) falls on late 60-s – early 70-s of the 20-th century in the USA. Can you recollect any significant events of that period in the USA? Or any historical events which were important for the whole world?

II. Match the English words and word-combinations given in the left-hand column with the Russian ones in the right-hand column:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1) to bet | a) чернокожий, негр (амер. разг.) |
| 2) to be crooked | b) сборище, толпа |
| 3) to let out | c) кричать, вопить |
| 4) folks | d) металлический стержень, вокруг оси которого вращается юла |
| 5) to swing | e) ягодица |
| 6) to dangle | f) неотесанный человек, деревенщина (белый житель южных штатов, рабочий или фермер, обычно консервативных взглядов) |
| 7) to sneak out | g) родственники |
| 8) coon | h) битник («Стиляга», представитель субкультуры богемы, бросающий вызов традициям в одежде, поведении и образе жизни) |
| 9) porch | i) хрюкать |
| 10) to broom | j) биться об заклад |
| 11) mob | k) взвод |
| 12) shrimp | l) распоряжение, предписание, |

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 13) to yell | требование |
| 14) redneck | m) болтать (ногами), свесить ноги |
| 15) peg | n) тянуть, тащить, волочь |
| 16) to drag | o) выметать, мести |
| 17) to broil | p) окупить (здесь) |
| 18) to oink | q) быть изогнутым |
| 19) bunk | r) стремительная атака, нападение |
| 20) beatnik | s) сдавать (комнату, дом, квартиру) |
| 21) platoon | t) пехотинец, рядовой |
| 22) grunt | u) крыльцо, подъезд, подход |
| 23) requisition | v) раскачиваться, качаться, вертеться |
| 24) onslaught | w) койка |
| 25) to pay off | x) жарить на огне |
| 26) buttock | y) ускользать, увиливать от чего-либо |
| | z) креветка |

III. Insert the necessary prepositions to complete the following sentences:

1. ... waiting ... a bus stop in 1981, Forrest Gump began telling his life story ... strangers, who sat next ... him ... the bench.

2. His story began ... his being named ... a relative, and proceeded ... the leg braces he had to wear ... a child ... the 1950s, which resulted ... other children bullying him.

3. ... a bus ... his first day ... school, Forrest met Jenny, ... whom he immediately fell ... love and they became best friends.

4. ... his below-average intelligence, his speed earned him an athletic scholarship ... the University Alabama.

5. ... graduating Forrest enlisted ... the United States Army, where he befriended former shrimp fisherman Benjamin Buford and they agreed to go ... the shrimping business together, once they ended their service.

6. Jenny returned ... the visit of Forrest and stayed ... him.

7. Forrest waited ... Forrest Jr. ... the bus to pick him ... his first day ... school.

IV. Guess the meaning:

1. «Zillionaire» means ...

- a) multimillionaire;
- b) poor person;
- c) millionaire.

2. To «be nuts» means to ...

- a) be strong and brave;
- b) be mad, insane;
- c) be very clever.

3. To «be crippled» means to ...

- a) be quick and swift;

- b) be attentive;
c) be disabled, be hobbled.
4. «Showdown» means ...
a) a decisive battle;
b) a decision;
c) negotiations.
5. To «be sworn» means to ...
a) be faithful;
b) be honest;
c) be naive.
6. «Assailant» means ...
a) enemy;
b) attacker;
c) prisoner.
7. «Hassle» means ...
a) bomb;
b) gun;
c) barrier, obstacle.
8. «Whopper» means ...
a) outrageous lie;
b) truth;
c) secret.
9. To «jabber» means to ...
a) talk, chat;
b) speak loudly;
c) cry.
10. «Clippings» means ...
a) shoes;
b) haircut;
c) clothes.

While Watching Activities

V. The film is full of remarkable historical events from the U.S. history. As you watch the film:

- Concentrate on the historical events revealed in the film.
- Identify who says each of the following sentences and the scenes where they occur:

1. Be sure you do your best.
2. I have never seen anything so beautiful in my life.
3. Are you stupid or something?
4. Dear God, make me a bird so that I could fly far away.
5. I wanna be famous, I wanna be a singer.
6. I had a «destiny». I was supposed to die in a field with honor.
7. I'm a man of my word.

8. I never thanked you for saving my life.
9. He made peace with God.
10. I was messed up.

After Watching Activities

VI. Answer the following questions:

1. How did Forrest Gump get his name?
2. What IQ did Forrest have and what IQ was required to be accepted to school?
3. Who lived in the Gump's house with Forrest and his mother?
4. Did Forrest make friends with Jenny, little girl from a school bus?
5. What made Forrest run «like a wind blows»?
6. What kind of college did Jenny and Forrest go to?
7. How did Forrest enter a college?
8. Did Forrest have any friends in the army?
9. Did Forrest correspond with Jenny when he served in the army?
10. What sort of a mutual plan did Bubba and Forrest work out? Whose idea was it? Did they confide in each other?
11. In what way did Forrest describe «the rain» in Vietnam?
12. What sort of wound did Forrest get?
13. Why did Forrest like playing Ping-Pong?
14. In what way did Forrest pay his respect to Bubba?
15. Was shrimp business an easy one?
16. Where did Forrest's money go to?
17. What did Jenny give Forrest as a present? Why did she do it?
18. How did Forrest Gump learn about little Forrest?

VII. Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

1. The main hero's name is Forrest Gump in Captain Gump's honor.
2. In the childhood Forrest Gump had three best friends.
3. During the college years Forrest was playing football and was a perfect back in the team.
4. It was hard for Forrest to serve in the army.
5. Before going to Vietnam Forrest promised Jenny to be as brave as a real hero.
6. In the army Forrest and his friend Bubba were dreaming about going to the bar and disco.
7. Forrest saved many soldiers in Vietnam.
8. After Vietnam Lieutenant Dan became an alcoholic.
9. Finally Forrest bought a boat and ran a shrimp business.
10. All his life Forrest was thinking how to become a millionaire.
11. Jenny didn't accept Forrest's proposal to become his wife.
12. After Jenny's death Forrest looked after her son and made a good father for him.

VIII. Reproduce one of the following scenes from the film. Choose the one you like most.

1. *Forrest Gump*: You know, it's funny what a young man recollects. 'Cause I don't remember being small if you know what I mean. I, I don't recall what I got for my first Christmas and I don't know when I went on my first outdoor picnic. But, I do remember the first time I heard the sweetest voice in the wide world.
- Young Jenny*:
- Forrest Gump*: I had never seen anything so beautiful in my life. She was like an angel.
- Young Jenny*:
- Forrest Gump*: Um, nothing at all, thank you. My legs are just fine and dandy.
- Young Jenny*:
- Forrest Gump*: Momma says my back is as crooked as a question mark. These shoes are gonna make me as straight as an arrow. They're my magic shoes.
- Young Jenny*:
- Forrest Gump*: Momma says stupid is as stupid does.
- Young Jenny*:
- Forrest Gump*: I'm Forrest. Forrest Gump.
2. *Drill Sergeant*: Gump! What's your sole purpose in this army?
- Forrest Gump*:
- Drill Sergeant*: God damn it, Gump! You're a god damn genius! This is the most outstanding answer I have ever heard. You must have a goddamn I.Q. of 160. You are goddamn gifted, Private Gump. Listen up, people...
- Forrest Gump*:
- Drill Sergeant*: Is that clear?
- Forrest Gump*:
3. *Forrest Gump*: Lieutenant Dan, what are you doing here?
- Lt. Dan Taylor*:
- Forrest Gump*: Well, you haven't got any legs, Lieutenant Dan.
- Lt. Dan Taylor*:
- Forrest Gump*: Okay.
- Lt. Dan Taylor*:
- Forrest Gump*: No, sir.
4. *Forrest Gump*: You're a mama, Jenny.
- Jenny Curran*:
- Forrest Gump*: Like me!
- Jenny Curran*:
- Forrest Gump*: He got a daddy named Forrest, too?

Jenny Curran:

Forrest Gump: He's the most beautiful thing I've ever seen. But...is, is he smart?
Or is he...

Jenny Curran:

5. Jenny Curran: Forrest, I'm sick.

Forrest Gump:

Jenny Curran: I have some kind of virus. And the doctors don't, they don't
know what it is. And there isn't anything they can do about it.

Forrest Gump:

Jenny Curran: Would you marry me, Forrest?

Forrest Gump:



IX. In the film there are lots of phrases and proverbs which became world popular quotations of worldly wisdom. Discuss the points and think of the situations where they can be used.

1. Life is like a box of chocolates. You never know what you're gonna get.
2. There's awful lot you could tell about a person by their shoes.
3. Stupid is as stupid does.
4. Death is just a part of life. It's something we're all destined to do.
5. A promise is a promise.
6. You have to do the best with what God gave you.
7. You've got to put the past behind you before you can move on.

GREEN CARD

Bronte Parrish (MacDowell), a horticulturalist and an environmentalist, enters into a sham marriage with Georges Fauré (Depardieu), an illegal alien from France, so he may obtain a green card. In turn, Bronte uses her fake marriage credentials to rent the apartment of her dreams. After moving in, to explain her spouse's absence, she tells the doorman and neighbors he is conducting musical research in Africa.

Contacted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service for an interview to determine if her marriage is legitimate, Bronte tracks down Georges, who is working as a waiter. Although the two have little time to get their facts straight, the agents who question them appear to be satisfied with their answers. But when one of the agents asks to use the bathroom and Georges directs him to a closet, their suspicions are aroused, and they schedule a full, formal interview to be conducted two days later at their office.

Advised by her attorney she could face criminal charges if their deception is uncovered, Bronte reluctantly invites Georges to move in with her. They try to learn about each other's past and their quirks and habits but quickly find they can barely tolerate each other. Georges is a fiery-tempered selfish slob and smoker who prefers red meat to vegetarian food, while Bronte is shown as an uptight and cold liberal progressive obsessed with her plants and wrapped up in environmental issues.

Bronte's best friend Lauren Adler's parents plan to leave New York City and may donate their trees and plants to the Green Guerrillas, a group overseeing the development of inner city gardens. Bronte is invited to a dinner party to discuss the issue and discovers Georges is there, having been asked by Lauren. He so impresses the Adlers with an impressionistic piano piece set to a poem about children and trees that they agree to donate their plants to the Green Guerrillas. When Bronte's parents later arrive at the apartment for an unannounced visit, Georges pretends to be the handyman.

When Bronte's boyfriend Phil returns from a trip, Georges reveals he is her husband. Bronte angrily kicks Georges out, but the pair nonetheless appear at the immigration interview the next day. The two are questioned separately, and when Georges is caught out by the interviewer, he confesses the marriage is a sham. He agrees to deportation but insists Bronte not be charged for her role in the charade. He lets Bronte believe the interview was a success and the two go their separate ways.

A few days later, Georges invites Bronte to join him at the cafe where they first met. When she notices one of the immigration agents is seated nearby, she realizes Georges is being deported, and finally aware she loves him, tries to stop him from leaving. Georges promises to write every day asking the same question «When are you coming, Cherie?», a line he had also used when describing their fabricated courtship to the INS. Then, Georges is deported back to France, just as they have admitted their love for each other.

Official website: <http://www.nytimes.com/1990/12/25/movies/depardieu-in-english-in-weir-s-green-card.html>

Before Watching Activities

I. Before watching the film discuss the following by giving extended answers to the questions below:

1. What do you associate the word-combination «green card» with?
2. Why do people of many countries use different ways of getting a green card? Do they believe that the possession of a green card can open up vast horizons for them? Do you share their hopes?
3. Do you know what countries can participate in the procedure of drawing lots for a green card? Is our country one of them?
4. Have you heard of an illegal way of getting a green card to remain in the USA? What is a «marriage of convenience»?
5. Have you ever tried to get a green card? What was your way of getting it?
6. What are the reasons for some of the American citizens to enter into a «sham marriage» («marriage of convenience»)?
7. Does marriage to an American citizen give a person automatic residency status?

II. Match the English words and word-combinations given in the left-hand column with the Russian ones in the right-hand column:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1) horticulturist | a) общежитие |
| 2) dorm | b) увольнять, выгонять с работы |
| 3) investigations | c) ученый (садовод) |
| 4) to quit | d) председатель |
| 5) to fire | e) пакет, сверток, посылка |
| 6) jail | f) отдел (служба) расследования |
| 7) chairperson | g) дразнить кого-либо |
| 8) to research | h) уборная, туалет |
| 9) weird | i) оставлять, покидать |
| 10) parcel | j) тюрьма |
| 11) lavatory | k) быть беспокойным/тревожным |
| 12) to face charges | l) идиот, слабоумный |
| 13) to turn down | m) исследовать, заниматься исследованиями |
| 14) to hum up a tune | n) странный, непонятный |
| 15) to bother (somebody) | o) оказаться перед угрозой обвинений |
| 16) to be on honey moon | p) отказаться, отклонить |
| 17) to tease somebody | q) мурлыкать песенку |
| 18) Gipsy | r) надоедать, беспокоить (кого-либо) |
| 19) handyman | s) желоб; сточная канава |
| 20) greenhouse | t) проводить медовый месяц |
| 21) to miss somebody | u) цыган(ка) |
| 22) intruder | v) человек, выполняющий мелкие |

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 23) atrocious | поручения; мастер на все руки |
| 24) gutter | w) теплица; оранжерея |
| 25) moron | x) скучать по ком-либо |
| 26) to be restless | y) незванный гость |
| | z) жестокий, свирепый, ужасный |

III. Guess the meaning:

1. To «be kidding» means to ...
 - a) take care of a kid;
 - b) be a small child;
 - c) deceive; pretend, esp. in a playful manner.
2. To «have a word with somebody» means to ...
 - a) take the words out of someone's mouth;
 - b) speak briefly to somebody;
 - c) keep one's word to someone.
3. To «stand for something» means to ...
 - a) have a principle; support;
 - b) have a chance;
 - c) take up a position ready for action.
4. To «be/feel at home» means to ...
 - a) be understood by someone;
 - b) be comfortable; not feel worried;
 - c) be ready to receive visitors.
5. To «shoot (with a camera)» means to ...
 - a) put out shoots;
 - b) bring down and destroy by shooting;
 - c) make a photograph.
6. «Illegal aliens» means ...
 - a) aliens who are allowed to live in the country temporarily;
 - b) foreigners who live in the country illegally;
 - c) people who apply for automatic residency status.
8. To «get something (a story) straight» means to ...
 - a) tell a story with a serious expression;
 - b) speak to someone clearly and boldly, even about what may offend;
 - c) improve or make more powerful.
9. To «cram for an exam» means to ...
 - a) sit/take an exam;
 - b) fail an exam;
 - c) prepare oneself for an examination by working very hard and learning hastily.
10. To «make up a story» means to ...
 - a) use a make-up;
 - b) arrange ready for use;
 - c) invent a story in order to deceive.
11. To «run into somebody» means to ...

- a) meet or encounter somebody by chance;
 - b) try to gain an attention and company of;
 - c) escape by running.
12. To «be booked-up» means to ...
- a) be on the list;
 - b) be arranged in advance to have (something);
 - c) be offered to receive and pay out money on the results of a competition, esp. a race.
13. To «be desperate for something» means to...
- a) be eager to obtain something;
 - b) be hopeful to get what is wanted;
 - c) (of a person) be ready for any wild act because of loss of hope.
14. To «be on the board of trustees» means to ...
- a) be ready to trust others;
 - b) be a member of a group appointed to control the affairs of a company, firm, college, etc.;
 - c) be worthy of trust.
15. «Needless to say» means ...
- a) of course; as was to be expected;
 - b) not needed; unnecessary;
 - c) daily needs.
16. To «be in a bad mood» means to ...
- a) behave as needed;
 - b) have certain feelings at a particular time;
 - c) be displeased, unhappy, in a bad temper.
17. To «be right-wing» means to...
- a) be aware of the difference between right or wrong;
 - b) have the political, social, etc., advantages to which someone has a just claim, morally or in law;
 - c) share the views of a political party (esp. a Conservative or Republican party) or group, favouring fewer political changes.
18. To «be upset» means to ...
- a) not be calm; be worried; anxious;
 - b) feel unhappy about something;
 - c) put into confusion or state of being so.
19. To «be/keep to the point» means to...
- a) prove (effectively) the truth of one's statement, by argument or in some other way;
 - b) speak about the most important or urgent part of a subject or matter;
 - c) be away from what one should be talking or writing about.
20. To «give evidence» means to ...
- a) testify; bear testimony;
 - b) show signs or proof of;
 - c) be able to be seen and noticed.

21. To «turn down» means to ...
- give back; return;
 - refuse (a request, person, etc.);
 - do something in regular order.

IV. Insert the necessary prepositions to complete the following phrases:

- Bronte rented an apartment ... her dreams.
- Advised ... her attorney Bronte could face criminal charges.
- Bronte and Georges tried to learn ... each other's past.
- Georges was a selfish smoker, who preferred read meat ... vegetarian food.
- Bronte was obsessed ... her plants and environmental problems.
- Bronte was invited ... a dinner party to discuss the issue.
- Bronte angrily kicked Georges ...
- When Bronte's parents arrive ... the apartment ... an unannounced visit, Georges pretends to be a handyman.
- Georges is deported back ... France, just as they have admitted their love ... each other.
- You entered the country five mouths ago according ... our records.
- As a matter ... curiosity, how did you two meet?
- I happen to think that falling ... love has something to do ... it.
- So we have to make ... a story in case we run ... any of my friends.
- You are just an old friend and the hotels are all booked ..., so here you are.
- Thank you ... asking me ... the last minute.

V. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

- Well, I could bring the garden back to the way the late professor had it.
- The city fathers give their blessing to the project.
- He was rude to a customer. We don't stand for that.
- Your marriage, of course, gives you automatic residency status.
- There's been a major clampdown on illegal aliens ... marrying for residency status and green card.
- Because this interview's going to be in-depth.
- Okay, you sleep on the couch and we split expenses.
- Of course, I'm just your average layman, but I have written the appropriate authorities.
- Most men I know are too boring or too vulgar to spend the rest of your life with.
- I love his chamber music and his compositions for the harp.
- Well, you are so right-wing about everything.
- The elephants have been restless again.
- We are on honeymoon.
- The good husband always does handyman things.
- Do you want a hand, there, Georges?
- There might be some intruder lurking around.

17. You snore, and your manners are atrocious.
18. Well, you are a slob, you are overweight, you're disgusting.

While Watching Activities

VI. When you watch the film, do the following:

▪ Write down the names of the flowers you will encounter in one of the scenes. Pay attention to their pronunciation.

▪ Finish the following sentences from the film trying to remember the scenes where they were used:

1. Well, I could bring the garden back to the way ...
2. The city fathers give their blessing ...
3. We'll just have coffee like any ...
4. I prefer to be a waiter than work ...
5. Now you entered the country five months ago ...
6. My husband's a composer. He's working on an important composition right now based ...
7. This was the broom closet, but we made it ...
8. You married a man you didn't know in order ...
9. You can confess everything now, he'll be deported, you could face charges, and ...
10. I adore Paris. I'd go there all the time ...
11. What's the point of life if ...
12. Well, you are always humming ...
13. Actually, it was my grandfather who ...
14. They keep asking all sorts of husbands about ...
15. I used to be a cleaner when I ...
16. Your answers will help us ...
17. Do you hereby swear that the evidence you are about to give is – the truth ...

▪ Identify who says each of the following quotes:

1. If you don't eat meat, we have, uh, fish.
2. No, I don't eat fish either. I'm a vegetarian.
3. We wondered if we might have a word with you, uh, and, your husband.
4. The family is going down the toilet.
5. Our story. How we met. They're gonna ask us questions.
6. My husband's a composer. He's working on an important composition right now
7. Well, I don't see why he has to move in. Why can't he just meet me here in the park or something?
8. I only drink decaf.
9. Gay? I don't want to be gay.
10. Anyway, I've told Daddy all about the Green Worms or whatever they are.
11. You are like an old married couple.
12. Now look what you've done, you silly French oaf.

13. Just weeds. I pull ... I pulled them out.
14. And Lauren tells us you've got a brilliant new apartment.
15. Georges is a very important composer, Mother, so you two will have lots to talk about.
16. Yes, he cares about what he puts in his body.
17. Could I have a chat with you and your husband, Mrs. Fauré?
18. He's not a spy or something, is he?
19. Yes! And I wake up in American beautiful country, land of opportunity.
20. That's my wife you've been grabbing.
21. Jail would be better than this. At least I'd have a cell to myself.
22. Ever since you people moved in, there's been nothing but trouble.
23. That's the language of the gutter, where you came from and where you'll end up.
24. I am the gutter, yes. But you You are like a plant. A ca – ca ... cactus!
25. In a way, he hasn't learned to give, but he's got so much to give.
26. I think I tried too hard. I blew it.
27. And the letters will always say the same thing: «When are you coming, Cherie»?

After Watching Activities

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the names of the main film heroes?
2. What was the reason for Georges to enter into «a sham marriage» with Bronte? What is a «sham marriage»?
3. What was Bronte's motivation to enter into a «sham marriage»?
4. How did Bronte explain to her neighbors the absence of her husband?
5. What is the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)? What are its duties?
6. What aroused the suspicion of one of the agents, questioning Bronte and Georges during the interview?
7. Why did Bronte invite Georges to move with her? What was she afraid of?
8. Did they get along well? Or did they have any problems staying together?
9. What are the Green Guerillas?
10. Why was Bronte invited to a dinner party by Lauren Adler's parents? Who else was invited there?
11. What caused the Adlers to donate their plants to the Green Guerillas?
12. What did Georges pretend to be when Bronte's parents arrive at the apartment for an unannounced visit?
13. What is a handyman? What are his duties?
14. What happened when Bronte's husband returned from a trip?
15. In what way were Bronte and Georges interviewed by the immigration authorities? Did they manage to persuade the Immigration Service that their marriage was real?
16. On what condition did Georges agree to deportation?

17. To what cafe did Georges invite Bronte after his failure to pass the test?
18. Why did Bronte try to stop Georges from leaving? What did she finally realize?
19. What did Georges promise her?
20. «Why is the question «When are you coming, Cherie?» so important to both Bronte and Georges?»
21. What do you think about the end of the film? Can we call it a «happy end» or a happy end with a touch of some sadness?

VIII. Express your agreement or disagreement:

1. Green cards can be obtained both legally and illegally.
2. Only American actors play the main parts in the film.
3. Georges plans to marry Bronte because he falls in love with her.
4. Bronte agrees to enter into a fake marriage to get money and buy an apartment of her dreams.
5. Bronte's husband is shooting for elephants in Africa.
6. Georges denies to face the Immigration and Naturalization Service and insists to have more time to get the facts straight between him and Bronte.
7. The Immigration and Naturalization Service schedule a full, formal interview because they suspect that Georges is trying to deceive them.
8. Bronte invites Georges to move in with her because she wants to learn about his past and habits.
9. It turns out that being absolutely different in everything they can still get along quite well.
10. Bronte's best friend Lauren Adler's parents decided to donate their trees and plants to the Green Guerillas because they wanted to become active members of this group and take part in the development of inner city gardens.
11. Georges makes a very favourable impression on the Adlers by his brilliant piano piece.
12. Facing Bronte's parents, Georges pretends to be a handyman.
13. Bronte was relieved to find out that her husband stayed indifferent upon his return from Africa and didn't object to Georges and Bronte's interview by the immigration authorities.
14. Being questioned separately, Georges fails to pass the interview test and confesses the marriage is a fake.
15. Georges is reluctant to be deported hoping to somehow help Bronte escape the charges for her role in the illegitimate affair.
16. He escapes from the police agents to tell Bronte the truth about the results of the interview.
17. The immigration agents let Georges invite Bronte to the café where they first met to see Bronte's reaction on the news of his deportation.
18. Georges faces the fact of an inevitable deportation and promises to write every day asking the same question «When are you coming, Cherie?»

19. The end of the film is somewhat sad, but there remains hope that the heroes will finally find their happiness together.

IX. Comment on the following sentences:

1. Well, you are supposed to be nervous on your wedding day.
2. He was rude to a customer. We don't stand for that.
3. ... a tourist visa ... allowed you only six weeks.
4. Your statement on your passport application said you had no criminal convictions.
5. There's been a major clampdown on illegal aliens ... marrying for residency status and a green card.
6. Because this interview's going to be in- depth.
7. It's like you're cramming for an exam.
8. You can confess everything now, he'll be deported ... you could face charges, and no more greenhouse.
9. It's like living in a police state.
10. He's such a slob.
11. But listen, get that story straight.
12. I only drink decaf.
13. So we have to make up a story in case we run into any of my friends.
14. I adore Paris. I'd go there all the time if I could.
15. You're like an old married couple.
16. Oh, typical me, putting my foot in it.
17. Gardeners are so weird.
18. If you push me to be a beast, I can be a beast, so take care.
19. You like your plants better than people.
20. Most men I know are too boring or too vulgar to spend the rest of your life with.
21. Well, you are so right-wing about everything.
22. Yes, he cares about what he puts in his body.
23. The good husband always does handyman things.
24. One thing I can't stand is a liar.
25. Yes! And I wake up in America. Beautiful country, land of opportunity.
26. I am ... the gutter, yes. But you You are like a plant.
27. In a way, he hasn't learned to give, but he's got so much to give.
28. He has passion. He eats life.
29. I think I tried too hard. I blew it.

Follow up Activities

X. Reproduce:

- ***The scenes from the film where the following phrase was used: «When are you coming, Cherie»?***
- ***The legend of Bronte and Georges getting acquainted.***

XI. Describe the main heroes – Bronte and Georges. In your description of Bronte use the following: uptight and cold liberal progressive; obsessed with plants; wrapped up in environmental issues, etc.

To describe Georges use: fiery tempered selfish slob; smoker; prefers red meat to vegetarian food, etc.

XII. Dramatize the situation where Bronte and Georges are learning about each other's personal lives (habits, traits of character, etc.) in view of their being interviewed by the immigration authorities.

XIII. Discussion points.

- America – Land of Opportunity!?
- «The Green Guerillas» and their activities.
- Different ways of getting a green card and residency status – legally and illegally. One of the illegal ways – a «sham (fake) marriage». **Give your opinion on this method of violating the regulations to get hold of a green card and stay in the USA. Refer to the facts from the film.**

THE SOUND OF MUSIC

A free-spirited young Austrian woman named Maria is studying to become a nun at Nonnberg Abbey in Salzburg in 1938. Her love of music and the mountains, her youthful enthusiasm and imagination, and her lack of discipline cause some concern among the nuns. The Mother Abbess, believing Maria would be happier outside the abbey, sends her to the villa of Captain Georg von Trapp to be governess to his seven children. A retired naval officer, the Captain has been raising his children alone using strict military discipline following the death of his first wife. At first, the children treat Maria as they did their former governesses – playing tricks on her as a way of gaining their father’s attention. Maria responds with kindness and patience, and soon the children come to trust and respect her.

While the Captain is away in Vienna, Maria makes play clothes for the children out of old drapes – replacing their naval-style uniforms – and takes them around Salzburg and the surrounding mountains. Their bond is strengthened when she teaches them how to sing. When the Captain returns to the villa with Baroness Elsa Schraeder, a wealthy socialite, and their mutual friend, Max Detweiler, they are greeted by Maria and the children returning from a boat ride on the lake that concludes when their boat overturns. Displeased by his children’s clothes and activities, and Maria’s impassioned appeal that he get closer to his children, the Captain orders her to return to the abbey. Just then he hears beautiful singing coming from inside the house and is astonished to see his children singing for the Baroness. Filled with emotion, the Captain joins his children, singing for the first time in years. Afterwards, he apologizes to Maria and asks her to stay.

Soon after, Maria and the children put on a marionette show for the Baroness, the Captain, and Max, who proposes he enter them in the upcoming Salzburg Festival—a suggestion immediately rejected by the Captain who will not allow his children to sing in public. He does agree, however, to organize a grand party at the villa. The night of the party, while guests in formal attire waltz in the ballroom, Maria and the children look on from the garden terrace. When the Captain notices Maria teaching his youngest son Kurt the traditional Ländler folk dance, he cuts in and partners with Maria in a graceful performance, culminating in a close embrace. Confused about her feelings, Maria blushes and breaks away. Later, the Baroness, who noticed the Captain’s attraction to Maria, hides her jealousy while convincing Maria that she must return to the abbey.

Maria’s departure deeply affects the children, who no longer find joy in singing. They are also disappointed to learn that the Baroness will soon become their mother. Back at the abbey, when Mother Abbess learns that Maria has stayed in seclusion to avoid her feelings for the Captain, she encourages her to return to the villa to look for her life. After Maria arrives back at the villa, she learns about the Captain’s engagement to the Baroness and agrees to stay until they find a replacement governess. The Captain’s feelings for Maria, however, have not changed, and soon he breaks his engagement and declares his love to Maria, who returns his affections and accepts his marriage proposal. Sometime later, Maria walks down the aisle of a large

baroque cathedral toward the Captain, who is waiting at the altar dressed in his formal uniform – and they are married.

While the Captain and Maria are on their honeymoon, Max enters the children in the Salzburg Festival against their father's wishes. When they learn that Austria was annexed into the Third Reich in the Anschluss, the couple returns to their home, where a large Nazi flag hangs above the front door. After pulling the flag down and ripping it in half, the Captain reads a telegram informing him that he must report to the German Naval Headquarters in Bremerhaven to accept a commission in the German Navy. Strongly opposed to the Nazis and the Anschluss, the Captain tells his family they must leave Austria immediately. That night, as the von Trapp family attempt to leave, they are stopped by German soldiers waiting outside the villa. When questioned by Gauleiter Hans Zeller, the Captain maintains they are headed to the Salzburg Festival to perform. Zeller insists on escorting them to the festival, after which his men will accompany the Captain to Bremerhaven.

Later that night at the festival, during their final number, the von Trapp family slips away and seeks shelter at the nearby abbey, where Mother Abbess hides them in the cemetery crypt. Nazi soldiers soon arrive and search the abbey, but the family is able to escape using the caretaker's car. When the soldiers attempt to pursue, they discover their cars will not start. Nearby, two clever nuns holding engine parts confess their «sin» to Mother Abbess. The following morning, after driving to the border, the von Trapp family makes their way on foot across the mountains into Switzerland to freedom.

Official website: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Sound_of_Music_\(film\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Sound_of_Music_(film))

Before Watching Activities

I. Before watching the film discuss the following by answering the questions below:

1. The actions of the film take place in Austria on the eve of World War II. What do you know about Austria of that period?
2. It is quite difficult to be a nanny of seven children, isn't it? Describe the qualities a person should possess to cope with such a difficult task.
3. What is true love? Do you agree that true love can overcome any difficulties?
4. The film «The Sound of Music» is a musical drama film. A musical film is a film genre in which songs sung by the characters are interwoven into the narration, sometimes accompanied by dancing, which helps the viewers to relieve stress and relax. Do you like watching musicals? Speak of your favourite ones.

II. Match the English words and word-combinations given in the left-hand column with the Russian ones in the right-hand column:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1) chime | a) сарай, гумно |
| 2) brook | b) нарушение (правил, законов) |
| 3) lark | c) вальсировать |
| 4) to be decorated | d) заставить кого-либо выполнить обещание; сдержать слово; поймать на слове |

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 5) barn | e) манить, привлекать |
| 6) Reverend | f) колокол, колокольный звон |
| 7) infraction | g) тренировать; натаскивать (в учебе) |
| 8) novitiate | h) проступок, правонарушение; неповиновение, непослушание; злоупотребление, посягательство |
| 9) postulant | i) ликовать, торжествовать, бурно радоваться |
| 10) to waltz | j) зонтик от солнца |
| 11) drapes | k) пренебрежение; сопротивление, открытое неповиновение; вызывающее поведение |
| 12) wimple | l) преподобный (титул священника) |
| 13) penitence | m) ароматный, благоухающий |
| 14) to pin down | n) быть награжденным (медалями, орденами) |
| 15) flibbertigibbet | o) сон, дремота, сонное состояние, покой |
| 16) sashes | p) ручей |
| 17) to beckon | q) длинные и плотные шторы (амер.) |
| 18) mitten | r) плат, апостольник, повой (головной убор монахини, закрывающий также шею и плечи) |
| 19) fragrant | s) рукавица, варежка |
| 20) transgression | t) послушничество (религ.) |
| 21) to rejoice | u) болтун(ья); сплетник, сплетница; легкомысленный человек |
| 22) defiance | v) дворецкий; старший лакей |
| 23) slumber | w) пояс, лента под пояс |
| 24) butler | x) раскаяние |
| 25) to drill | y) жаворонок |
| 26) parasol | z) кандидат, готовящийся к вступлению в религиозный орден |

III. Insert the necessary prepositions to complete the following sentences:

1. The mother Abbess and the other nuns considered what to do ... Maria.
2. Maria arrived ... the villa ... Captain von Trapp, where he explained her duties and summoned the children ... a boatswain's call.
3. Rolf, a young messenger, delivered a telegram and then met ... the oldest child, Liesl, ... the villa.
4. Alone ... Maria, Captain von Trapp asked her to stay, thanking her ... bringing music back ... his house.
5. Elsa asked the Captain to allow the children say goodnight ... the guests ... a song: «So long, Farewell».

6. ... the abbey Maria said, that she was ready to take her monastic vows, but the Mother Abbess realized that she was running away ... her feelings.

7. The Mother Abbess told her to face ... the Captain and discover if they love each other.

IV. Complete the sentences below. Choose the appropriate English words from the help box to fill in the gaps.

convictions, wretch, will, seclusion, urchins, convent, deplorable, fiendish

1. – What is this? – It's nothing. Just some local (беспризорники)...

2. I'd be an ungrateful (негодяй) ... if I didn't say that you brought some meaning back into my life.

3. I get a (злодейский, жестокий) ... delight thinking of you as the mother of seven.

4. I'm very sorry, but Maria is in (уединение) ...

5. Apparently we both suffer from a (плачевный, прискорбный) ... lack of curiosity.

6. – What is the most important lesson you have learned here? – To find out what is the (воля) ... of God and do it wholeheartedly.

7. I'm from the (женский монастырь) ... I'm the new governess, captain.

8. I have no political (убеждения, взгляды) ...

While Watching Activities

V. When you watch the film do the following:

▪ **The film begins with the nuns singing a song about Maria. Write down as many words and word-combinations as you can which can be used to characterize her.**

▪ **Identify who says each of the following quotes:**

1. When the Lord closes a door, somewhere He opens a window.

2. Somewhere out there is a lady who I think will never be a nun. Auf Wiedersehen, darling.

3. You brought music back into the house.

4. I'm sixteen years old and I don't need a governess.

5. Maria, these walls were not meant to shut out problems. You have to face them. You have to live the life you were born to live.

6. I like rich people. I like the way they live. I like the way I live when I'm with them.

7. The first rule of this household is discipline.

8. You're only a boy. You don't really belong to them...Come away with us before it's too late...You'll never be one of them.

▪ **Listen to the songs full of descriptions of the landscape and nature of Austria; pay attention to the frames of the film. Concentrate on your emotions and impressions to discuss them afterwards.**

After Watching Activities

VI. Answer the following questions:

1. What do the nuns think about Maria?
2. Why does the Reverend Mother call Maria into her office at the beginning of the film?
3. What happens when Maria first sees the von Trapp's house?
4. How many governesses took care of the Captain's children?
5. What gift do the children give to Maria?
6. Who does the messenger, Rolf, really come to see?
7. What does Maria learn about the Captain from Frau Schmidt?
8. What makes the children come to Maria's room at night?
9. What does Maria decide to do with her curtains?
10. What is Maria teaching the children while they are on a picnic?
11. What happens when the Captain and the Baroness return to the von Trapp's house?
12. What is Maria trying to tell the Captain about the children?
13. What is Max's big announcement?
14. What happens when Maria and the Captain dance together?
15. What does the Baroness say to Maria being with her upstairs?
16. After Maria leaves, how do the children behave?
17. What announcement does the Captain make shortly after Maria's leaving?
18. Why do the children go to the convent?
19. What does Maria do after her talk with the Reverend Mother?
20. The Baroness and the Captain have a discussion the evening Maria returns. What conclusion do they come to?
21. Why does the Captain seek out Maria?
22. Why are the Germans looking for the Captain von Trapp?
23. What changed in Rolf and his feelings for Liesl?
24. What news does the Captain learn from the telegram?
25. What events make the von Trapps sing at the Festival?
26. What happens when the winners are announced at the Festival?
27. Who helps the von Trapps?
28. What happens to Rolf? What caused him to decide upon his choice?
29. What does the story of the von Trapp's family end with? What happens to them?

VII. Describe the scenes where:

- Maria goes to the house of the von Trapp's family;
- Maria plays, goes for a walk, and looks after the children;
- the Baroness talks to Maria upstairs;
- the Baroness plays with the children;
- the Captain tells the Baroness about his real feelings;
- Maria walks up to the altar;
- the von Trapp's family hide from the Nazi Army.

VIII. Comment on the following sentences. Share your ideas with your friends.

1. You can't marry someone when you're in love with someone else.
2. When the Lord closes a door, somewhere He opens a window.
3. There's nothing more irresistible to a man than a woman who's in love with him.
4. The love of a man and a woman is holy.

IX. Read the text below and think over the questions:

1. Why did the von Trapp's family choose to sing a song «Edelweiss» during the concert?

2. What symbolic meaning does the flower (Edelweiss) imply?

«The Sound of Music» is a 1965 American musical drama film produced and directed by Robert Wise. It is based on the memoir of Maria von Trapp, The Story of the Trapp Family Singers. Many songs from the musical have become standards, such as «Edelweiss», «My Favorite Things», «Climb Ev'ry Mountain», «Do-Re-Mi», and the title song «The Sound of Music».

«Edelweiss» is a show tune from the 1959 Rodgers and Hammerstein musical The «Sound of Music». It is named after the edelweiss, a white flower found high in the Alps. It was created for the 1959 Broadway production of The «Sound of Music» in the role originated by performer Theodore Bikel as a song for the character of Captain Georg Ludwig von Trapp. In the musical Captain von Trapp and his family sing this song during the concert at the end of the film as a statement of Austrian patriotism in the face of the pressure put upon him to join the navy of Nazi Germany following the Anschluss. It is also Captain von Trapp's subliminal goodbye to his beloved homeland, using the flower as a symbol of his loyalty to Austria.

X. Read the song aloud. Then sing it together with your group-mates:

Edelweiss, Edelweiss
Every morning you greet me
Small and white, clean and bright
You look happy to meet me
Blossom of snow may you bloom and grow
Bloom and grow forever
Edelweiss, Edelweiss
Bless my homeland forever.

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