

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
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Кафедра английской филологии

THE LABOURS OF HERCULES”

*Методические рекомендации
для студентов I курса филологического факультета
отделения «Романо-германская филология»*

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Методические рекомендации для домашнего чтения по книге А. Кристи «The Labours of Hercules» состоит из введения и 11 секций. Материал, представленный в каждом разделе, рассчитан на 3 часа самостоятельной работы, 2 часа работы в аудитории. Упражнения в аудитории могут выполняться выборочно, выбор обуславливается уровнем подготовки студентов и целевыми установками занятий по домашнему чтению.

Рекомендации включают вокабуляр, подлежащий активному усвоению, упражнения, направленные на тренировку труднопроизносимых слов, задания, ориентированные на развитие языковых и речевых умений, а также навыков перевода. Вопросы и задания, включенные в методическую разработку, помогут студентам самостоятельно подготовиться к обсуждению основных поступков героев и их характеристик. В конце дается примерный перечень тем, рекомендованных для заключительного обсуждения книги, а также список слов, предлагаемых для активного усвоения.

Предназначены для аудиторной и/или самостоятельной работы студентов I курса романо-германского отделения.

Составитель канд. филол. наук, ст. преп. Т.А. Гуральник
Отв. редактор канд. филол. наук, проф. А.А. Харьковская
Рецензент канд. филол. наук Г.В. Заломкина

AGATHA CHRISTIE

The press called Agatha Christie “the queen of whodunits”. She called herself the “sausage machine” for she produced some 60 detective novels alone, and her books went through reprint after reprint and sold into hundreds of millions of copies.

Agatha Christie was the second daughter of an Anglo-American marriage, and her father died when she was little. She had an unusually solitary childhood. She did not attend school and was tutored at home by her mother. Having taken First Aid and Home Nursing Certificates, she joined a Voluntary Aid Detachment and worked in the Red Cross Hospital on the outbreak of 1914 War, first as a nurse and then as a dispenser. There she gained a very good working knowledge of poisons, which helped her a great deal later on in her literary work.

The creator of the dapper, relentless Hercule Poirot, the shrewd garrulous Jane Marple and half a dozen other energetic detectives was herself a shy, self-effacing person. She set out to be an opera singer but instead started writing in response to a challenge from her sister. Agatha Christie became a virtuous performer in the fine art of the detective story.

Agatha Christie turned out about 100 major works – the full scale detective stories, six psychological or romantic novels published under the name of Mary Westmacott, 19 volumes of short mystery stories, 14 plays based on detective themes, two works of non-fiction and a book of verse. Most of her books were translated into virtually every major language and several of her plots were adapted for the stage or made into movies.

Christie’s forte is supremely adroit plotting and sharp, believable characterization (even the names she uses usually ring true). Her style and rhetoric are not remarkable; her writing is almost invariably sound and workmanlike, without pretence or flourish. Her characters are likely to be of the middle-middle or upper-middle class. The language of A.Christie is that of the people depicted in her novels and short stories: bright, vivid, deprived of artificial complication and snobbish extravagancies. Agatha Christie has been accused of overusing the “least-likely-person motif”. But she enjoys playing with her readers, and delights in using the “most-likely-person motif” as well, sometimes having the clever murderer arrange a whole set of false evidence to be discovered against himself, having taken care to provide an alibi to be released at the most dramatic moment to clear himself, on the shrewd assumption that having been cleared once, he will forever remain above suspicion thereafter.

Labour I. THE NEMEAN LION

Section 1 (foreword and I-III)

I. Learn the following words. Give sentences or situations from the text in which they are used.

1. retire (v)
2. trust (v,n)
3. kidnap (v)
4. fee (n)
5. apply to smb
6. confess (v)
7. steal (v)
8. familiar (adj)
9. escape (v,n)
10. glance (v,n)
11. cheat (v,n)
12. grin (v)
13. intellectual (adj)

II. Practise reading the following words. Consult a dictionary.

chromium, Christian, Hercules, unique, Pekinese, Belgium, a bow tie, jewellery, precious, extraordinary, interview, immediately, veritable, guarantee, inquiry, murmur

III. Find the English equivalents in the text. Use them in the sentences or situations of your own.

1. принимать меры
2. готовиться к чему-л.
3. назначить встречу
4. добраться до сути дела
5. навести справки
6. твердо стоять на своем
7. я не могла не поговорить с нянькой
8. я не привык бросать деньги на ветер
9. у меня прекрасные отзывы о ней
10. она прекрасно читала вслух
11. дать рекомендацию

IV. Give the derivatives of the following words. Use them in sentences of your own:

Example: retire (v) retirement (n) retiree (n) retired (adj)
fortune, appear, refer, important

***V. Translate into Russian paying attention to Perfect Infinitive Forms.**

1. I wouldn't have paid it. 2. I should have forgotten the whole thing if I had not met old Samuelson at the club. 3. Poor Shan Tung might have died of fright. 4. I must have noticed the name on an envelope. 5. It must have been returned to the post office, I suppose.

***VI. Study the following patterns. Transform the sentences that follow using the patterns.**

Pattern 1. I went on searching. (to go on doing smth)

- a) He continued to read the newspaper.
- b) Jane was writing the same letter.
- c) Why do you always leave the front door open ?
- d) She continued doing the dishes after the guests arrived.

Pattern 2. I couldn't help speaking to the nurse.

- a) I really enjoyed the joke and smiled at it.
- b) We are very fond of the child.
- c) He thought he was very talented.
- d) We admire this magnificent Cathedral.

VII. Translate into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Мне ваше лицо знакомо. Мы не встречались раньше ?
2. Мальчик был похож на мать.
3. Если вы мне не доверяете, нам не о чем больше говорить.
4. Мне посоветовали сначала обратиться к секретарю.
5. Как тебе удалось избежать этого неприятного разговора?
6. Она не могла не признать своей ошибки.

VIII. Answer the following questions:

1. What was Hercules Poirot ? What did he decide to do before retiring?
2. What did he find in the office the following morning?
3. Why did he decide to investigate the case of the lost Pekinese dog?
4. What did Sir Joseph look like?
5. Why did he apply to H. Poirot?
6. How did a Pekinese dog disappear?
7. What did Poirot get to know from his talk with Lady Hoggins?
8. What did the Hoggins think of Miss Carnaby?
9. What did Poirot learn about her?

IX. Describe Poirot's visit to the Balaclava Private Hotel.

X. Reproduce the conversation between Poirot and the manageress of the Balaclava Private Hotel.

Labour I. THE NEMEAN LION
Section 2 (IV-VI)

I. Learn the following words. Give sentences or situations from the text in which they are used.

1. blame (v)
set the blame on smb
2. interrupt (v)
3. safely (adv)
4. evidence (n)
5. annoyed (adj)
6. intelligent (adj)
syn.clever
7. defence (n)
8. inevitable (adj)
9. to persuade
syn. convince
10. owe (v)
11. recall (v)
12. suspect (v)

II. Practise reading the following words. Consult a dictionary.

peroxide, client, climb, pause (v), Chinese, scrupulous, psychology, series, bureau, cheque, chemist, influential, growl, doubtfully

III. Find the English equivalents in the text. Use them in the sentences or situations of your own.

1. отдавать распоряжения
2. главный исполнитель
3. перевести дыхание
4. нарушить тишину
5. пожилая женщина
6. принять Августа за Нанки Пу
7. навести на мысль
8. посмотреть в ужасе
9. мне нужно было удостовериться
10. встать во весь рост
11. наклониться вперед
12. рисковать головой

IV. Fill the gaps with your active vocabulary:

1. The sailors reached the shore(How ?)
2. Bad workers always their tools.(proverb)
3. Who Mr.Bradley to sign this document ?

4. The man is of the armed robbery. There is enough of it.
5. The dog had such eyes that we expected him to speak.
6. They carefully listened to the girl without her.
7. The actor his great popularity to his extraordinary capacities and handsome appearance.

***V. Choose the appropriate word in the brackets:**

1. The child can hardly speak but he has such (intellectual / intelligent) eyes !
2. It's very (clever / intelligent) of you !
3. He spoke much, but could hardly (persuade/convince) anybody.
4. We (persuade /convince) Mary to take a holiday in winter.

VI. Translate into Russian using your active vocabulary:

1. Почему вы так раздражены? – Потому что вы перебиваете меня.
2. Джонсона подозревают в убийстве. – Он очень умен. Он только отдавал распоряжения, а его помощник рисковал головой.
3. Ты принял Ника за его брата Пита, который должен тебе 25 фунтов.
4. Звуки танго напомнили пожилой женщине о ее юности и навели на грустные мысли о прошедшей жизни.
5. Зачем вы наводили справки о нашей новой секретарше? – Мне необходимо было удостовериться в ее честности.

VII. Correct the following statements:

1. There was nothing in common between two kidnappings of Pekinese dogs.
2. Mr. Poirot was attracted by Sir Joseph.
3. George, Poirot's assistant, couldn't find the address of the criminal.
4. Miss Carnaby didn't confess her crime.
5. Sir Joseph did not get his money back.

VIII. Read and translate into Russian the following passage from "Red spots appeared suddenly..." up to "So many rich women have Pekinese dogs."

IX. Speak on Mr. Poirot's visits to: Mrs. Samuelson, Amy Carnaby, Sir Joseph

X. What was M. Poirot's strategy in revealing the crime?

XI. Comment on the title of the story.

Labour IV. THE ERYMANTHIAN BOAR

Section 3 (I-III)

I. Learn the following words. Give sentences or situations from the text in which they are used.

1. approach (v)
2. accomplish (v)
 accomplishment (n.)
3. identity (n)
4. coincidence (n)

- coincide (v)
- 5. judge (v)
- 6. occur (v)
- occurrence (n)
- 7. staff (n).
- 8. experience (n)
- 9. anxiety (n)
- 10. incident (n)
- 11. skill (n)
- 12. share (v)
- 13. dismiss (v)

syn.-to sack (to give smb. a sack)

II. Practise reading the following words. Consult a dictionary.

Switzerland, funicular, moustaches, colleague, boar, Parisian, rendezvous, musician, ches-longue, psychoanalyst, wallet, cafe, handsome

III. Find the English equivalents in the text. Use them in the sentences or situations of your own.

1. воспользоваться чем-либо
2. написанная карандашом
3. связаться с кем-либо
4. смотрите в оба
5. все выдавало в нем провинциального американца
6. искать уединения
7. переодетый преступник
8. пожимать плечами
9. на первый взгляд
10. внешне, по крайней мере,
11. нам необходимо рассмотреть вторую версию
12. Пуаро разгладил записку.
13. поглаживать усы
14. непринужденная манера
15. ему было не по себе
16. место встречи
17. мне все равно

***IV.a) Write four forms of the following irregular verbs:**

mistake, seek, keep, show, mean, catch

b) Read the Past Indefinite form of the following regular verbs:

murmur, murder, occur, refer, stare, share, shrug

c) Write the derivatives of the following words:

identity, coincide, judge, occur, experience, anxious, incident, skill, dismiss

V. Choose the appropriate word in the bracket:

1. Three ambulances removed the victims of the (accident/ incident).
2. Michael never mentions this (accident/ incident) because he regards it unimportant.
3. The teaching (staff/ stuff)'s room is on the second floor.
4. What (staff/ stuff) is this beautiful mantelpiece made of?
5. Garland was (staring/ glancing) at the girl till she blushed and lowered her eyes.
6. She (glance / stare) at the sky; it was covered with heavy clouds.
7. - What are you (finding/ looking for) ? - I've lost my wallet and can't (find/ look for) it anywhere.

***VI. Explain the use of the underlined grammar structures. Translate them into Russian.**

1. The killer – Marrascaud is believed to be meeting there with some members of his gang at Rochers Nerges.
2. So Marrascaud was said to have a rendezvous at Rochers Nerges.
3. It is important that Marrascaud should be taken - he is a wild boar – one of the most dangerous killers alive today.
4. Marrascaud has a rendezvous here and he has arranged that his rendezvous shall not be interrupted.
5. Did anyone see him go?

VII. Translate into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Я думаю, лучше не делиться с ним нашими подозрениями; он здесь посторонний человек (outsider).
2. Не судите о вещах, которые вы не понимаете.
3. Мы можем на него положиться, у этого специалиста богатый опыт и мастерство.
4. Штат сотрудников министерства был сокращен наполовину (to reduce by half).

VIII. Write a short story using the following words:

to share a room, anxious, skilful, to sack, incidentally, to coincide, an easy manner

IX. Speak on the following:

1. What message did Hercule Poirot receive from his old friend Lementuel?
2. Where is the scene of the story laid? How do proper names contribute to the setting of the story?
3. Describe the passengers in the funicular.
4. Reproduce the conversation between M.Poirot and 1) hotel manager; 2) Inspector Drauet; 3) the cook.

X. Give a summary of this part of the story (I-III) in 12 sentences.

Labour IV. THE ERYMANTHEAN BOAR

Section 4 (IV-VI)

I. Learn the following words. Give sentences or situations from the text in which they are used.

1. bandage (v,n)
 2. stare (v,n)
 3. follow smb/smith
 4. consult smb/smith
 5. bewildered (adj)
 6. imprison (v)
 7. criminal (n)
 8. surgeon (n)
 9. offer (v)
- syn.-suggest
10. betray (v)
 11. pretend (v)
- hand over (v)

II. Practise reading the following words. Consult a dictionary.

pyjamas, jungle, alias, corridor, masquerade, guillotine, psychoanalyst, cupboard

III. Find the English equivalents in the text. Use them in the sentences or situations of your own.

1. возиться с замком
2. вы появились как раз вовремя
3. я вам очень обязан
4. доктор сейчас им занимается
5. он в опасности
6. перевязывать раны
7. риска заражения не будет
8. мне бы хотелось знать о его детстве подробнее
9. Что привело его сюда?
10. медвежий угол
11. так или иначе
12. полиция напала на его след
13. сойти за детектива
14. специализироваться по пластическим операциям
15. оплатить по счету

IV. Study the word-structure and translate the following words into Russian:

defenceless, purposefully, abnormality, unskilful

***V. Write four forms of the following verbs:**

hold, stand, lead, lie, lay, bend, hide, rise, raise

***VI. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Pay attention to the underlined structures. Compose sentences of your own.**

A. Take him alive and see to it that he doesn't cheat the guillotine.

1. Please see to it that the tickets are booked in advanced.
2. I'll see to it that everything is done in time.
3. She saw to it that children were washed and put to bed early.
4. The article will be typed by 5 o'clock, I shall see to it myself.

B. My dear Mr. Schwartz, you appeared just in time. It might have been a drama.

1. Something terrible might have happened to him.
2. He might have left for London already.
3. They might have come to see us last night.
4. I might have missed your remark. I'm sorry.

***VII. Complete the sentences according to the pattern:**

Pattern 1. I don't like this poem. They don't like it either.

1. We don't think much of him. She _____.
2. I shan't do it. He _____.
3. She didn't like going to school. I _____.
4. I don't care what they say. She _____.
5. He doesn't want to be a dentist. I _____.

Pattern 2. He can't speak French fluently. - Nor can I.

1. I couldn't remember her name. (They)
2. He wasn't late for the lesson. (I)
3. We don't speak German. (She)
4. I don't believe it. (He)
5. They have never been college students. (She)

VIII. Choose the appropriate word in the brackets.

1. Suddenly he (rise/raise) and ran to the hall chopped in the ice.
2. The wind (rise/raise) rapidly and soon the blizzard overtook them.
3. The old man (rise/raise) his hand and made a sign for everybody to be silent.
4. May I (offer/suggest) you a cup of coffee?
5. My host (offer/suggest) that we should go skiing after dinner.
6. He (lay/lie) his work aside and asked the man to be seated.

IX. Write a short story using the following words:

to bandage, to dress up a wound, to consult a doctor, surgeon, to specialise in, there is no risk of

X. Give a synonym to the following proverb: "The laugh is with me". Compose a situation to illustrate its meaning.

XI. Read and translate into Russian the passage from "Over breakfast" up to "... like a rat in a trap".

XII. Comment on the title of the story.

XIII. Retell the story in the name of: H.Poirot; Maracoud, Mr Schwarz.

Labour VI. THE STYMPHALEAN BIRDS

Section 5

I. Learn the following words. Give sentences or situations from the text in which they are used.

1. resemblance (n)
2. jealous (adj.)
3. temper (n)
4. indignation (n)
6. complain of/about smth
7. justify (v)
8. seize (v)
9. injure (v)

II. Practise reading the following words. Consult a dictionary.

hotel, terrace, career, Czechoslovakia, obviously, curious, brute, towards, bury, violence, eyebrow, press-papiers.

III. Find the English equivalents in the text. Use them in the sentences or situations of your own.

1. вызывать интерес (ревность, негодование)
2. женщина с характером
3. дурное предзнаменование
4. хищная птица ("хищница")
5. быть преданным
6. она была напугана до смерти
7. она вздрогнула и взглянула на него
8. ни минуты не колеблясь
9. ради нее

***IV. Put the verbs in brackets in the Simple Past. Give three forms of the verbs.**

1. He jumped up and (to draw) forward a chair.
2. Mrs Rice (to shoot) him a sharp glance.
3. They recognized the lady by the flapping cloak she (to wear).
4. The man's voice was loud and (to shake) with rage.
5. He (to lie) still where he had fallen.

V. Give antonyms of the following words:

immobile, human, unhappiness, easily, insanely, unmistakable, unexpectedly, disappear, breathless, misunderstanding, noiselessly, hopeless, harmless, unreasonable, masterful, frightful

VI. Translate the following word-combinations with compound adjectives:

a good-looking young lady, old-fashioned manners, a claw-like hand, an out-of-the-way place, a bird-like woman, a blood-sucking harpy

VII. Choose an appropriate synonym to the italicised word in each sentence:

1. Surely, there was something *odd* about these women.
2. The morning was fine and after writing some letters Harold decided there was still time for an hour's *stroll* before lunch.
3. Elsie *glanced* up at the sky.
4. Can I be of any *assistance* to you ?
(a walk rest to show help strange to look funny)

VIII. Read and translate into Russian the following passage from: "Harold Warning noticed them first..." up to "...and was good company".

IX. Reproduce the conversation between Harold Warning and Elsie Clayton.

X. Correct the following statements:

1. It was only Mrs Rice and her daughter who aroused Harold's interest in the hotel.
2. Elsie Clayton was a widow.
3. Harold knew several European languages.
4. Elsie Clayton said she lived a happy family life.
5. Harold was sure that Mr Clayton died at once.

XI. Speak on the following :

1. Harold Warning and his arrival at the hotel at Lake Stempka.
2. His acquaintance with Mrs Rice and Elsie Clayton.
3. The conversation between Elsie and Harold.
4. The accident in Harold's room.

Labour VI. THE STYMPHALEAN BIRDS
Section 6 (IV-VII)

I. Learn the following words. Give sentences or situations from the text in which they are used.

1. accident (n)
2. confirm (v)
3. survive (v)
4. conceal (v)
5. bribe (v,n)
6. blackmail (v,n)
7. aversion (n)
8. innocent (adj)
9. comment on smth
11. despair (n); in despair
12. credulous (adj)

II. Practise reading the following words. Consult a dictionary.

bow (n), politician, official, police, Balkan, superior, ingenuity, European, serious, profile, cough

III. Find the English equivalents in the text. Use them in the sentences or situations of your own.

совершить преступление (убийство)

1. обвинить в убийстве
2. замять скандал
3. засвидетельствовать, что Филипп умер естественной смертью
4. у него было ощущение, что мир вокруг него закружился
5. стоит попробовать
7. в конце концов
8. он не принимал участия в процедуре расследования
9. сердечный приступ
10. не спускать глаз с ...
11. у меня свой взгляд на вещи
12. испортить карьеру
13. потерпите несколько часов
14. не делать никому плохого
15. зарабатывать на жизнь
16. что касается вашего дела
17. они использовали ваше незнание иностранных языков

IV.a) Study the word-structure and translate the following words into Russian:

a) innocence, accidental, confirmation, survival, briber, innocently, commentary, accidentally, despairingly, blackmailer;

b) Give antonyms of the following words:

harmless, hopeful, grateful, meaningless, successful, skilful, fruitful, credulous.

V. Give four forms of the following irregular verbs:

throw, feel, fall, lie, shake, show, burst

VI. Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

1. She never complains ___ her troubles.
2. The man was accused ___ blackmail.
3. The policeman kept his eyes _____ the stranger.
4. The old lady took aversion _____ to her distant relatives.
5. I won't let anybody make a fool ___ me again.
6. All the newspapers commented _____ the recent visit of a high official.

VII. Read and translate into Russian the following passage from "He put his hand on Harold's shoulder ..." up to the end.

VIII. Correct the following statements.

1. Mrs. Rice's plan was to report the accident to the police.
2. Harold Warning took part in the conversation with police officials along with Mrs. Rice.
3. It was Harold who asked Hercule Poirot for help.

4. It was the Polish bird-like ladies who had been accused of the crime and arrested.

IX. Fill in the blanks with your active vocabulary.

1. Dozens of people were injured in this _____.
2. The drowning man was crying _____ but there was nobody around.
3. Mr.Simpson thought at this moment that she would never be able _____ the death of her husband.
4. She tried _____ her feelings but couldn't and burst out crying.
5. The message runs, "Please _____ the arrival of the delegation".
6. _____ has become a common practice among many rising politicians.

X. Answer the questions:

1. How did Harold take the news about Mr.Clayton's death ?
2. What was Mrs.Rice's plan ?
3. Why did Harold go down to lunch "in a British and superior mood"?
4. What made Harold feel the old fear and despair ?
5. Who offered help to Harold in this desperate situation ?
6. How was Harold made fool of and why ?

XI. Comment on the title of the story .

XII. Retell the story in the name of Harold Waring.

Labour VII. THE CRETAN BULL

Section 7

I. Learn the following words. Give sentences or situations from the text in which they are used.

1. be engaged to smb
break off an engagement
2. sane (adj)
3. pretext (n)
4. approve of smth
5. involve (v)
6. give in
syn.-to surrender
7. violent (adj)
8. worship (v)
9. adore (v)
10. bring up (v)
upbringing (n)
11. heredity (n)
12. gaze up (v)

II. Practise reading the following words. Consult a dictionary:

occurrence, ancient, Greece, colonel, neighbourhood, fiancé, physique, asylum, drowned, frown, gallery, terrace, basin, hoarse, sign

III. Find the English equivalents in the text. Use them in the sentences or situations of your own.

1. расторгнуть помолвку
2. он был доволен, когда мы познакомились (начали встречаться)
3. как раз наоборот, мадемуазель
4. управлять именем
5. давать повод для слухов
6. уладить
7. Он говорил тихо.
8. Пуаро произнес еще тише
9. в итоге
10. это не его вина
11. мы не хотим вмешательства
12. я не могу не сожалеть по поводу того, что Диана посвятила вас в это

IV. Study the word-structure and translate the following words into Russian.

Use these words in phrases

thoughtfully, reluctantly, manhood, godfather

V. Give infinitives of the following italicised verbs:

1. On the panelled walls *hung* portraits of dead and gone Chandlers.
2. Her voice *shook* a little.
3. His voice *broke*.
4. Poirot *held up* his hand.

VI. Translate into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Честно говоря, я не одобряю твоего вмешательства в это дело.
2. Хью расторг свою помолвку с Дианой под предлогом своего безумия.
3. Воспитанием в семье занималась бабушка.
4. Я не могу не преклоняться перед вашим талантом, мадам.
5. Дети обычно подолгу глазели на карусели в парке.
6. Помните, он по натуре боец, и просто так не уступит. (for no particular reason)
7. Отсутствие правдивой информации в итоге рождает много слухов и сплетен.

VII. Read and translate into Russian the following passage from " It was Hugh Chandler's magnificent physique..." up to "There are some things that you can't fight..."

VIII. Write a short story using the following words:

to bring up, upbringing, heredity, to give in, violent, worship, it's not his/her fault; to give rise to rumours

IX. Speak on the following:

A. Diana's visit to Hercule Poirot.

1. What brought Diana to Poirot ?
2. What did he learn about the Chandlers ?

B. Poirot's conversation with Colonel Frobisher.

1. What did Poirot learn about Hugh's background ?
2. What happened to Hugh's mother ?
3. How did Colonel Frobisher take the news of Hugh and Diana's engagement being broken off?

C. Poirot's conversation with Admiral Chandler.

1. Did Admiral approve of Diana's involving outsiders into the family tragedy ?
2. Did Admiral Chandler believe in his son's abnormality ?
3. What united Colonel Frobisher and Admiral Chandler ?

X. Agree or disagree with the following points. Give your reasons. Use conversational formulae for expressing your agreement/disagreement.

1. Diana Marbely was a weak and foolish young lady. It was the fear of her reputation that brought her to H.Poirot.
2. Colonel Frobisher was madly in love with Caroline, Admiral Chandler's wife.
3. Admiral Chandler was glad that Hercule Poirot was involved in family affair.

Labour VII. THE CRETAN BULL

Section 8

I. Learn the following words. Give sentences or situations from the text in which they are used.

1. hand on (v)
2. prevent smth
3. interfere (with)
4. deliberately (adv)
5. drugs (n)
6. prescribe (v)
7. obtain (v)
8. treatment (n)
9. treat;
syn. - to cure
10. revenge (on, upon)
11. object to smb/smith
syn. - to be against smth.

II. Practise reading the following words. Consult a dictionary.

hydrophobia, bowl of water, beauty parlour, a broad staircase, a hoarse voice, alkaloid atropine, symptom, hallucination, triangle, a dressing gown

III. Find the English equivalents in the text. Use them in the sentences or situations of your own.

1. быть абсолютно уверенным
2. мое состояние ухудшается

3. глубоко вздохнуть
4. нет никаких сомнений
5. он очень увлечен Индией
6. раздражение на коже
7. делать все возможное
8. сторониться кого-то (держаться подальше от кого-л.)
9. нельзя терять времени
10. она вдруг подумала
11. прийти в себя (в сознание)
12. это единственный выход
13. встречались ли вам случаи
14. расплачиваться за что-л.

IV Copy out from the text the sentences with emphatic construction "It is (was) ... that (who) ..." Translate them into Russian.

e.g. *It's the blood that I'm frightened of.*

***V. Choose the appropriate word in the brackets:**

1. "Children, (look, stare, glance) at the picture and tell me what you can see in it", the teacher said.
2. He stood there for a long time (looking, glancing, staring) at the lifeless body.
3. The passers-by (looked, glanced, stared) indifferently at the dead dog and walked on.
4. It's a bad manner to (stare, gaze) at the people the way you do.
5. He was (staring, gazing) at the beauty of the North in wonder.
6. "Come in", she said to the child, swinging the gate open. But the girl turned red and (nodded, shook) her head.
7. He (nodded, shook) his head to show he had heard the order.

VI. Translate into English.

1. Состояние пациента ухудшилось, и врач прописал сильное снотворное.
2. Он был абсолютно уверен, что это единственный выход.
3. Мой племянник страшно увлечен рок-музыкой. Наверное, это передалось ему от отца.
4. Нет сомнения, наркомания серьезная болезнь общества, с которой нужно бороться.
5. Родственники не возражали против операции.
6. Только на третий день раненый пришел в сознание.

VII. Write a short story using the following words:

- a) to escape, to interfere, to pay the penalty, to obtain, to revenge;
- b) to prevent, to prescribe, treatment, to be getting worse, to object, to regain consciousness, it's the only way out.

VIII. Read and translate into Russian the following passage from "In the big bedroom..." up to "... red spots of blood."

IX. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Give your reasons.

1. Hugh Chandler was quite certain that he was insane.
2. Diana was very surprised at Poirot's offer to pass a night at the Chandlers'.
3. Poirot was aware of the inevitable murder.
4. If the door hadn't been locked, Hugh would have cut Diana's throat.
5. Colonel Frobisher guessed that Hugh was his son.
6. Admiral Chandler went hunting a hare and did shoot one.

X. Speak on the following:

1. What made Hugh think that he was insane ?
2. How was Poirot going "to prevent a murder" ?
3. Why wasn't Poirot that night at the Chandlers'? Describe the incident.
4. Give an account of the conversation between Hugh and Poirot .
5. What put into Poirot's mind the idea of driving a person mad deliberately ?
6. What has Poirot been studying since his arrival ?
7. Comment on the words: "There's no madness in *our* family". Who said these words?
8. What has made of Admiral Chandler ?

XI. Retell the story in the name of: Diana Maberly, Hugh Chandler, Colonel Frobisher, Hercule Poirot.

Labour IX. THE GIRDLE OF HYPOLITA

Section 9

I. Find the following words in the text. Give sentences or situations from the text in which they are used.

1. masterpiece (n)
2. to be on display
3. to remove
4. to smuggle over
5. to fail
6. to drop in
7. to strike smb / striking (adj)
8. concussion
9. to vanish into thin air
syn. - to disappear
10. attempt (v,n)
1. impostor (n.)
2. to instruct
syn. - to teach, to train
12. incredible (adj.)

II. Practise reading the following words. Consult a dictionary.

luxury, curiosity, millionaire, enthusiasm, miracle, miraculous, bruise, odour of turpentine, rouge, mascara, artiste, voluptuous.

III. Find the English equivalents in the text. Use them in the sentences or situations of your own.

1. середь бела дня
2. как сквозь землю провалиться
3. пройти таможенный досмотр
4. на окраине Парижа
5. ее в последний раз видели
6. не может быть, чтобы она выпала из поезда
7. это лишено всякого смысла (вздор!)
8. снять трубку телефона
9. потребовать выкуп
10. как в фокусе
11. забронировать купе
12. быть замешанным в сомнительных аферах
13. ручная кладь
14. пролить свет на ситуацию
15. быть начеку
16. не имеет художественной ценности

***IV. Explain the use of article in the following sentences:**

1. He was never much interested in *the Rubens*.
2. *The Rubens*, an unknown masterpiece, had been placed on display at Simpson's Galleries.
3. *A Monsieur Lefarge* of the Prefecture called to see me.
4. "Art is Luxury. Feed *the hungry*."

V. Paraphrase the following sentences using the words from the text.

1. The girls grow into beauties very quickly.
2. Doctor says she's been given some drugs.
3. Five minutes later she disappeared completely like a conjuring trick. That's it, like a conjuring trick.
4. Their departments, I believe, must coincide partly.
5. I suppose that Winnie's trunk had been unpacked on arrival.

VI. Read and translate into Russian the following passage from "One thing leads to another..." up to "... and removed also"

VII. Make up a situation illustrating the proverb "To kill two birds with one stone". Use your active vocabulary.

VIII. Agree or disagree with the following (use conversational formulae):

1. H.Poirot was very interested in art, that's why he took the case of the stolen Rubens.

2. It was Chief Inspector Japp who introduced Poirot the case of the missing schoolgirl, Winnie King.
3. Winnie King was a beauty. She attracted young men's attention.
4. As soon as Winnie King was found, H.Poirot lost any interest in this case and returned to his own business.
5. Miss Pope was well-aware of what had happened to Winnie King.
6. Winnie's trunk was unpacked on arrival and then replaced in order to be handed over to the police. All Winnie's things had been untouched.
7. The picture of the famous Cranchester Bridge that Winnie presented Miss Pope with had no artistic merit.

IX. Speak on the following:

1. How was the masterpiece of Rubens stolen from Simpson's Galleries?
2. Why did Poirot agree to accept the case of the stolen Rubens ?
3. Describe the circumstances of the Missing Schoolgirl case. Somehow or other it was connected with the case of the stolen Rubens, wasn't it ?
4. Describe Winnie King. What kind of girl was she ?
5. Speak about Inspector Japp's telephone call to Poirot. Why was Poirot worried ?
6. Did Poirot find out how Winnie had disappeared from the train ?
7. Speak about Miss Pope. What kind of lady was she ? What did she do ? Did she throw any light upon the situation ?
8. In what way does the case of Winnie King resemble the story of "the Ugly Duckling" ?
9. Why did the smugglers choose Winnie King for their affair ?

X. Comment on the title of the story.

Labour X. THE FLOCK OF GERION

Section 10

I. Learn the following words. Give sentences or situations from the text in which they are used.

1. to apologize
2. to bother
3. odd (adj)
4. circumstance (n)
5. to be keen on smth
6. to rely on (upon) smb
7. to make a compliment
8. devotee
9. martyr
10. persecution
11. to flatter
12. genuine (adj)

13. to increase
14. to harm
15. to suffer (from)

II. Practise reading the following words. Consult a dictionary:

absolutely, headquarters, pneumonia, influenza, gastric ulcer, tuberculosis, typhoid, graciously, restaurant, ritual, Sacrament, warrant, hypnotized, scoundrel, bacillus (bacilli), syringe, ulcerative colitis, Devonshire

III. Find the English equivalents in the text. Use them in the sentences or situations of your own.

Что привело вас сюда ?

1. Причуды старой девы
2. Я вижу умысел там, где просто совпадение
3. У меня серьезные сомнения в отношении....
4. Близкий родственник
5. Мне бы не хотелось...
6. Это может быть связано с серьезной опасностью
7. Бред сивой кобылы
8. Не более, чем совпадение
9. Ему все равно
10. Я к ней очень привязана
11. Именно в этом и заключается ваш успех
12. Это было таким потрясением
13. По моему приказу
14. Он ужасно скучает обо мне

IV. Write the adjectives derived from these words:

apologize, bother, circumstance, rely, compliment

V. Find in the story a) words and expressions belonging to the field of religious worship; b) words and expressions belonging to the field of science. Describe the activities of Dr Andersen as a scientist and as a religious leader.

VI. Translate into English.

1. Он странный человек, всегда видит умысел там, где просто совпадение.
2. Она была очень польщена, когда он сделал ей комплимент.
3. Можешь положиться на него, он действует по моему приказу.
4. Он умер при странных обстоятельствах.
5. Мне бы не хотелось беспокоить вас, но я должна сказать, что эта экспедиция может быть связана с большой опасностью.
6. У меня есть серьезные сомнения в искренности его слов.
7. Не будет вреда, если ты извинишься еще раз.
8. Это было таким потрясением для него. Он так страдал.
9. Что привело его сюда? – Он сказал, что ужасно скучает по своему родному городу.

10. В прошлом году его доходы возросли на три четверти.

VII. Explain in English the meaning of the following idioms: a mare's nest; as sound as a bell. Use these idioms in sentences/situations of your own.

VIII. Speak on the following:

1. What brought Miss Carnaby to Mr Poirot?
2. Describe Mr Poirot's plan.
3. What impression did Dr Anderson, the Master, produce on people? What was Miss Carnaby's opinion of him?
4. Speak on Miss Carnaby and Mr Poirot's meeting in a little restaurant.
5. Describe the Festival.
6. What was Dr Anderson's crime?

IX. Retell the story in the name of: Miss Carnaby, Hercule Poirot, Emeline Clegg, Dr. Andersen.

X. Comment on the title of the story.

Labour XII. THE CAPTURE OF CERBERUS

Section 11

I. Learn the following words. Give sentences or situations from the text in which they are used.

1. to startle
2. descend (v)
3. adroit (adj.)
4. poignant (adj.)
5. raid (v, n.)
6. abominable (adj.)
7. vicious (adj.)
8. to insist (on)
9. to defeat (the problem)
to be defeated
10. efficient
11. to suit smb
12. expenses
13. to supply
14. appropriate
15. to induce smb

II. Practise reading the following words. Consult a dictionary:

balustrade, flamboyant, bourgeois, aplomb, frescoes, jazz band, countess, virtuous, prohibition, chic, priority, fiasco, niche, emeralds, sergeant, cocaine, odoriferous, brouhaha

III. Find the English equivalents in the text. Use them in the sentences or situations of your own.

1. в час пик
2. указать жестом
3. ни в малейшей степени
4. влюбитья
5. фрак
6. попасть в затруднительное положение
7. попробовать, испытать себя
8. быть замешанным в чем-либо
9. перемолвиться с кем-л.
10. с распростертыми объятиями
11. тайник
12. подставное лицо
13. клуб был полон посетителей, как никогда
14. расхохотаться
15. драгоценные камни
16. Благими намерениями вымощена дорога в Ад

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

1. I insist ___ your coming tomorrow.
2. He fell ___ love ___ first glance.
3. It was impossible to get home ___ bus ___ the rush hour.
4. They met me ___ outstretched hands.
5. Can he have got ___ a jam? – I don't believe ___ it. He isn't mixed ___ this business.
6. The secretary ___ gesture directed me ___ the study.
7. My words may have been unpleasant to him but I'm not sorry – not ___ the least!

V. Suggest possible combinations with: a) efficient; b) to supply; c) appropriate; d) to burst out; e) to solve

***VI. Translate into Russian.**

A. Exclamatory sentences:

1. What a joy to see you again!
2. How dull these young people have made the world!
3. What an idea!
4. What a change from his respectable life and his respectable friends!

B. Sentences containing the words with stylistic colouring.

1. The Countess Rossakoff sailed in.
2. You induced him? – the Countess said incredulously to the small rat-like figure.
3. But it is absurd what you say there! I am on top of the world!

VII. Translate into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Вопрос очень интересный и стоит того, чтобы его обсудить.

2. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы он оплатил все расходы.
3. Я не хочу быть замешанным в этом деле. Это меня совсем не устраивает.
4. Все были изумлены, увидев тайник, полный драгоценностей.
5. Адмирал Чандлер настаивал, чтобы его сын оставил флот. Он хотел, чтобы Хью попробовал себя в управлении имением.
6. Армия разбита! Нас предали.
7. Жестом она указала нам на подходящее место.
8. Хотя он встречает меня всегда с распростертыми объятиями, я ему не доверяю. Он не раз предавал меня.

VIII. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. Poirot had never met Vera Rossakoff before.
2. Miss Lemon was startled by Poirot's question about the Hell.
3. Countess Vera Rossakoff was not pleased to meet Poirot again.
4. Cerberus was a nice, pleasant-looking funny dog.
5. Alice was not pretty but she could make the most of herself.
6. Professor Liskeard was caught by the police with the emeralds in his pocket. It was he who was the real organizer of the crime.

IX. Give the Russian equivalent of the proverb "All is well that ends well" Make up a story to illustrate its meaning.

X. Read and translate into Russian the following passage from "The Train stopped at a station" up to "... and the Countess Vera Rossakoff was borne downwards".

X. Speak on the following:

1. Why did Poirot think that Countess Vera Rossakoff was "a woman in a thousand - in a million" ?
2. Describe The Hell. Why was the place so popular ?
3. Give a character sketch of: Alice Cunningham, Professor Liskeard, Paul Veresco.
4. Explain the scheme of the crime.
5. Comment on Poirot's final phrase "From the Nemean Lion to the Capture of Cerberus. It's complete."

TOPICS FOR FINAL DISCUSSION

1. Agatha Christie – "the queen of whodunits".
2. How do the 6 cases (out of 12) represent the Labours of Hercules?
3. Hercule Poirot as Hercules of the Myths.
4. The most captivating story from "The Labours of Hercules".
5. The least likely person motif as it is used in "The Labours of Hercules".

Active Vocabulary

1. abominable (adj.) (S11)
2. accident (n) (S6)
3. accomplish (v) (S3) accomplishment (n.)
4. adore (S7)
5. adroit (adj.) (S11)
6. annoyed (adj.) (S2)
7. anxiety (n) (S3)
8. apologize (v) (S10)
9. apply to smb (S1)
10. approach (v) (S3)
11. appropriate (adj.) (S11)
12. approve of smth (S7)
13. attempt (v,n) (S9)
14. aversion (n) (S6)
15. bandage (v,n) (S4)
16. betray (S4)
17. bewildered (adj) (S4)
18. blackmail (v,n) (S6)
19. blame (v,n) (S2)
set the blame on smb (S2)
20. bother (S10)
21. break off an engagement (S7)
22. bribe (v,n) (S6)
23. bring up (S7); upbringing (n)
24. coincidence (n) (S3);
coincide (v)
25. comment on smth (S6)
26. complain of/about smth (S5)
27. concussion (n) (S9)
28. consult smb/smth (S4)
29. confess (v) (S1)
30. conceal (v) (S6)
31. criminal (n) (S4)
32. cheat (v) (S1)
33. circumstance (n) (S10)
34. confirm (v) (S6)
35. credulous (adj.) (S6)
36. defeat (n,v) (S11);
be defeated
37. defence (n) (S2)
38. deliberately (adv) (S8)
39. descend (v) (S11)
40. despair (n); in despair (S6)
41. devotee (n) (S10)
42. dismiss (v) (S3)
43. display (n) (S9);
be on display
44. drop in (S9)
45. drugs (S8)
46. efficient (adj.) (S11)
47. engaged to smb (S7)
48. escape (v,n) (S1)
49. evidence (n) (S2)
50. expenses (S11)
51. experience (n) (S3)
52. fail (v) (S9)
53. familiar (adj) (S1)
54. fee (n) (S1)
55. flatter (v) (S10)
56. follow smb/smth (S4)
57. gaze up (S7)
58. genuine (adj) (S10)
59. give in (S7);
syn.-to surrender
60. glance (v,n) (S1)
61. grin (v,n) (S1)
62. hand on (S8)
63. hand over (S4)
64. harm (v) (S10)
65. heredity (n) (S7)
66. identity (n) (S3)
67. impostor (n.) (S9)
68. imprison (v) (S4)
69. incident (n) (S3)
70. increase (v) (S10)
71. incredible (adj.) (S9)
72. indignation (n) (S5)
73. induce smb (S11)
74. inevitable (adj.) (S2)

75. injure (v) (S5)
 76. innocent (adj) (S6)
 77. insist (on) (S11)
 78. instruct (v) (S9);
 syn. teach, train
 79. interfere (with) (v) (S8)
 80. intellectual (adj) (S1)
 81. intelligent (adj) (S2)
 82. interrupt (v) (S2)
 83. involve (v) (S7)
 84. jealous(adj.) (S5)
 85. judge (v) (S3)
 86. justify (v) (S5)
 87. keen on smth (S10)
 88. kidnap (v) (S1)
 89. make a compliment (S10)
 90. martyr (n) (S10)
 91. masterpiece (n) (S9)
 92. object to smb/smth (S8);
 syn. - to be against smth.)
 93. obtain (v) (S8)
 94. occur (v) (S3);
 occurrence (n)
 odd (adj) (S10)
 offer (v) (S4)
 95. owe (v) (S2)
 96. persecution (n) (S10)
 97. persuade (v) (S2)
 98. poignant (adj.) (S11)
 99. prescribe (v) (S8)
 100. pretend (v) (S4)
 101. pretext (n) (S7)
 102. prevent smth (v) (S8)
 103. raid (v, n.) (S11)
 104. recall (v) (S2)
 105. rely on/upon smb (S10)
 106. remove (v) (S9)
 107. resemblance (n) (S5)
 108. retire (v) (S1)
 109. revenge on/upon (S8)
 110. trust (v,n) (S1)
 111. safely (adv.) (S2)
 112. sane (adj) (S7)
 113. share (v) (S3)
 114. seize (v) (S5)
 115. skill (n) (S3)
 116. smuggle over (S9)
 117. staff (n),(S3)
 118. stare (v,n) (S4)
 119. startle (v) (S11)
 120. steal (v) (S1)
 121. strike smb;
 striking (adj) (S9)
 122. suffer (from) (S10)
 123. suit smb (S11)
 124. supply (v) (S11)
 125. surgeon (n) (S4)
 126. vanish into thin air (S9);
 syn. - to disappear
 127. survive (v) (S6)
 128. suspect (v, n) (S2)
 129. temper (n)(S5)
 130. treatment (S8)
 treat(v); syn. - cure (n)
 131. vicious (adj.) (S11)
 132. violent (adj)(S7)
 133. worship (v) (S7)