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ПОВЕСТЬ О ДВУХ ГОРОДАХ

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*Учебно-методические разработки по домашнему чтению
для студентов III курса специальности
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Рекомендуемые учебно-методические материалы являются переработанным и расширенным изданием методической разработки “Учебно-методические материалы по домашнему чтению для студентов III курса специальности “Английский язык и литература” по книге Чарльза Диккенса “Повесть о двух городах”, составленной к.п.н. Э.А.Максимовой и изданной в КГУ в 1986 г.

Материалы предназначены для самостоятельной работы студентов III курса при подготовке к занятиям по домашнему чтению по книге Чарльза Диккенса “Повесть о двух городах”.

Учебно-методические материалы состоят из биографической справки и 15 разделов, каждый из которых включает лексические единицы, подлежащие активному усвоению, упражнения, направленные на развитие языковых и речевых умений и навыков, а также совершенствование навыков перевода. Каждый раздел завершается рядом вопросов и заданий дискуссионного характера, которые способствуют глубокому и правильному пониманию текста и могут быть использованы при подготовке к обсуждению основных проблем произведения. Помимо этого дается примерный перечень тем, рекомендуемых для заключительного обсуждения книги.

Наряду с заданиями коммуникативной направленности материалы содержат вопросы по стилистическому анализу текста, что позволяет развивать у студентов навыки стилистического анализа оригинального английского текста.

Завершаются материалы тестами, которые проверяют усвоение активной и дополнительной лексики и могут выполняться студентами как под руководством преподавателя, так и самостоятельно. Правильность ответов проверяется по ключам. На аудиторных занятиях упражнения могут выполняться выборочно (по рекомендации преподавателя).

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CHARLES DICKENS

Dickens, Charles John Huffam was born February 7, 1812 at Portsmouth into the family of John Dickens , a well-intentioned but irresponsible clerk in the Navy Office. Charles Dickens had an unsettled childhood in London, Chatham and, ultimately, London again. At Chatham from 1817 until 1821 the boy came under the beneficent eye of the schoolmaster William Giles, who recognized his talent and gave him particular attention. Always a voracious reader, the young Dickens fell upon the works of Smollett, Fielding and Cervantes. His restless imagination also responded to exotic tales like **The Arabian Nights**, public recitations, play-acting, colourful pageantry and magic-lantern displays. But with his father's transfer to London, he was for several years neglected while his feckless parents slid further into financial difficulties that resulted in John Dickens' imprisonment for debt in the Marshalsea. Two days after his 12th birthday Dickens was put to work in a blackening factory, a humiliating experience which he nursed in memory until the end of his life. So profound a mark did his father's imprisonment and his own miserable months at the factory leave on him that it was not until the publication of his biography by John Towles, after Dickens' death, that his family knew of these early experiences.

When he was released from the Marshalsea John Dickens sent his son to Wellington House Academy, an institution of negligible value to the boy but an improvement on his recent mode of living, and there he remained until the spring of 1827. He then became an office boy in a firm of attorneys, mastering shorthand and rising swiftly to work as reporter.

Characteristically alert to self-advancement, the young Dickens was by 1832 working for **The Mirror of Parliament** and also reporting for **The True Sun**. Shortly afterwards, he was Parliamentary journalist for the liberal **The Morning Chronicle**, often travelling to the country to report political meetings for the paper. During the 1830s he also wrote sketches for a variety of journals. From these reportorial experience and writings came his first book, **Sketches by Boz** (1836-1837) under the pseudonym of Boz.

In April 1836 Dickens married Catherine , the eldest daughter of his friend George Hogarth, a journal editor. The same month saw the inauspicious beginning of **The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club**, better known as **The Pickwick Papers**. Its fourth number, introducing Sam Weller, elevated Dickens to a literary and financial position from which he never descended.

With success assured, Dickens worked and lived with even greater intensity and purpose than before. Overlapping with the serialization of **Pickwick Papers** came first **Oliver Twist** (1837-1839) and then **Nicholas Nickleby** (1838-1839), **The Old Curiosity Shop** (1840-1841); this was quickly followed with **Barnaby Rudge** (1841).

By 1842 Dickens had enlarged his family, had been elected to the **Athenaeum** (a weekly literary review founded in 1828), had met his future biographer John Forster, rescued his parents several times from financial difficulties and widened his circle of friends beyond the humble sphere of journalism.

In January 1842 Dickens arrived to an enthusiastic welcome in Boston for his first American visit. He travelled to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, DC, and Richmond, Virginia, as well as various smaller cities and towns; he went down the Ohio River to Cincinnati and briefly up to Canada. But his **American Notes** (1842) and the American episodes in his next novel, **Martin Chuzzlewit** (1843-1844), caused lasting resentment among his American audience. In 1843 Dickens produces his first and most famous Christmas story, **A Christmas Carol**. In the spring of the next year he went to live in Genoa - partly, he claimed, for financial reasons - and, with his unusual energetic curiosity, made a round of visits to Vesuvius, Rome, Naples, Florence and Venice before returning to England in 1845 with **Pictures from Italy**, less controversial than **American Notes**.

In 1852 Dickens published **Christmas Books** (including republished **A Christmas Carol**). As a journalist he edited the newly founded **Daily News** for about a year before the disagreement with the publishers caused him to withdraw and launch his own magazine, **Household Words** (1850), succeeded by **All the Year Round** in 1859.

More important was the publication of **Dombey and Son** (1846-1848), the novel which ushered in the mature period of his art and was followed in the next decade by **David Copperfield** (1849 -1850), **Bleak House** (1852-1853), **Hard Times** (1854), **Little Dorrit** (1855-1857) and **A Tale of Two Cities**(1859). Where his early work had overflowed with improvisatory energy the novels of the 1850s and beyond are more tightly controlled. No less wide-ranging in their subjects, they are unified by theme, image and symbol as much as by their complex and ramifying plots.

Outside literature, Dickens' energy continued unabated. He indulged his love for the theatre and delighted in assembling companies.

He also continued his interest in social problems, concerning himself with capital punishment and social reforms. He toured Switzerland and Italy with Wilkie Collins and visited France several times. His marriage which had deteriorated over the years came to an end with a permanent separation from Catherine.

Ever aware of his inability to rest or settle, even if beset with domestic difficulties, Dickens planned a series of public readings from his work, the first of them given in 1858. Highly successful, they were repeated throughout England and on his second visit to the United States in 1867. Further readings took place on his return to England, but by then the strain had grown too great and they curtailed. The 1860s also produced some of Dickens' best works: **Great Expectations** (1860-1861), **Our Mutual Friend** (1864-1865) and the tantalizingly incomplete **Mystery of Edwin Drood**, halted in its serialization by the death of Dickens on June 9, 1870.

It is hard to accept that in the space of 58 years Dickens should have written even as much as the foregoing, though his canon also included **A Child's History of England** (1851-1853), many short stories, several comic plays and other writings. So prolific is his output and so frenzied his life, it seems miraculous he lived as long as he did.

In his most successful novels including **Oliver Twist**, **The Old Curiosity Shop**, **David Copperfield** and **Great Expectations** Dickens protested against the cruelty, hypocrisy, and selfishness of industrial England and the evils of the poor laws and the education system.

Do you know that

- the World Peace Congress declared the year of 1970 the Year of Dickens in all civilized countries?
- in 1844 "Literaturnaya Gazeta" reported that Dickens' name was familiar to every educated person?
- the Russian literary critic and publicist Pissarev placed Dickens in line with Nikolai Gogol and Henrich Heine?
- E.Saltykov-Stchedrin emphasized Dickens' pre-eminence over Emil Zola and the Goncourt brothers?
- F. Dostoevsky wrote in a letter to Botkin that Dickens' "Dombey and Son" was to him something "appalling and terribly beautiful"?
- the pseudonym Dickens adopted for the first time in "Sketches by Boz" derives from his own infant pronunciation of "Moses" or "Bozes" - his younger brother's nickname?
- in the Victorian society Dickens' nickname, coined by his close friend and his biographer John Forster, was Inimitable ("неподражаемый")?
- among the guests Dickens received in Gad's Hill in Rochester was Hans Christian Anderson who stayed there for five weeks?
- "The Pickwick Papers" appeared as a comic accompaniment to a series of funny engravings?
- Charles Dickens created the comic opera "Country Coquettes" though the author never thought of the opera as a valuable piece of art?

- Dickens used every opportunity to run the theatre or work there? In 1852 he staged a vaudeville in which he also starred in six parts: of an advocate, a lackey, a pedestrian, a hypochondriac, an elderly lady, and a deaf sacristan.
- Dickens' troupe performed in London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool? The performances were a great success.
- Dickens launched his own theatre where he staged Johnson's and Shakespeare's plays? He wrote vaudevilles, rehearsed, made posters, gave directions to the conductor. Dickens decorated the building of the theatre, was the leading actor, director, and prompter.
- Charles Dickens could have shared his novel "A Tale of Two Cities" with two other writers: Wilkie Collins whose play "The Frozen Deep" prompted Dickens to write a novel about sacrifice, and Thomas Carlyle whose three-volume creation "The French Revolution. A History" (1837) became a wonderful source of information of the French Revolution?
- Charles Dickens confessed that he reread Thomas Carlyle's book "The French Revolution. A History" 550 times?
- Dickens acted in "The Frozen Deep" - the play he wrote in collaboration with his friend Wilkie Collins - the author of "The Woman in White" and "The Moonstone"?
- Sydney Carton's image who rescued Charles Darnay at the guillotine was prompted by Richard Warder, "The Frozen Deep" main character, who sacrificed his life to his beloved girl's happiness and rescued his rival from death? Charles Dickens played the part of Richard Warder.

- 1. Give a brief summary of Dickens' life story.**
- 2. What is Dickens' canon?**
- 3. Which of his works have you read?**
- 4. Speak on Dickens' love of the theatre.**

Section 1
Book the First
"RECALLED TO LIFE"
Chapters I – IV

I. Find the following words in the text, reproduce the situations in which they are used and memorize the words:

incredulity -	disbelief
adjacent (to) -	very close; touching or almost touching
miscellaneous -	of several kinds or different kinds; too various to be called by a single name
to flounder -	to move about helplessly or with difficulty, esp. in water, mud, snow
to perplex -	to make someone feel confused and worried by being difficult to understand or answer
tedious -	long, tiring and uninteresting; boring, e.g. a tedious book/ speaker/ lecture
lamentation -	an expression of deep sorrow, grief
involuntary -	made or done without conscious effort or intention, e.g. an involuntary action (muscular movement/gesture/smile/shudder)
humility -	the quality of being humble; lack of pride

II. Paraphrase or explain the meaning of the underlined parts of the following sentences:

1. It was the epoch of disbelief, it was the epoch of incredulity.
2. The message perplexing his mind, he scratched his head.
3. The woods adjacent to the estate were rich in game.
4. The child floundered in the water till someone jumped in to save him.
5. Dickens portrays both Paris and London with their miscellaneous inhabitants as the cities where injustice and disorder reigned.
6. The messenger rode back and he didn't meet anyone on his tedious way home.

III. Make sure you can pronounce the following words correctly:

a) epoch	routine
adjacent	goal
league	spectre
alienate	repute

tedious	trustee
courtesy	lament
execute	perplex
b) incredulity – incredulous	to execute – execution – executive
ceremony – ceremonial	to perplex – perplexity
miscellany – miscellaneous	to lament – lamentation
coincide – coincidence	

IV. Write down

- a) **synonyms for:** belief, puzzle, boring, stroll, resemblance,
b) **antonyms for:** incredulity, lamentation, involuntary, clear conscience, in the dark, out of the common, an evil spirit.

V. Translate the following sentences into English using the words and expressions from the text:

1. Чувство недоверия к незнакомцу заставило его хранить молчание.
2. Телегу, нагруженную различными вещами, с трудом тащили две лошади, рядом месил грязь хозяин.
3. Девушка подавила непроизвольный крик.
4. Старик провел в заточении много лет, этим объяснялась его покорность.
5. Урожай на близлежащих полях был скуден.
6. Стенания женщин подействовали на толпу, дети начали плакать.
7. Это была крайне утомительная работа.
8. Не вопрос меня озадачивает, а ответ.

VI. Translate in writing the following passage: "France less favoured..." up to "It is likely enough that..."

Points for discussion

1. What conditions prevailed in England and France in 1775? Comment on Charles Dickens's description.
2. How does the first chapter relate to the title of the novel?
3. How are Fate and Death personified?
4. Describe the Dover road. How does Dickens create an atmosphere of mystery and danger?
5. How does the encounter with the messenger help to reveal the characters the reader comes across in this chapter?
6. What is Jerry Cruncher's reaction to Mr. Lorry's message?

7. Why is Chapter III entitled "The Night Shadows"?
8. Characterize Mr. Jarvis Lorry.
9. Speak on the customs at the Royal George Hotel and the way Mr. Lorry spent his time there.
10. Describe Mr. Lorry's meeting with Miss Manette. How does it reveal both characters?
11. What qualities does Dickens emphasize in Miss Manette?
12. What is the meaning of the message "recalled to life"?

Section 2

Chapters V - VI

I. Find the following words and word - combinations in the text, reproduce the situations in which they are used and memorize the words:

to suspend -	to delay or stop smth for a while
within reach -	near enough to reach
within hearing	
within sight	
abundant -	more than enough, plentiful
abundance -	great plenty, e.g. food and drink in abundance
prevalent (among, in)	existing commonly, generally or widely in a particular place or at a particular time
filthy -	extremely dirty; covered with filth
casual -	happening by chance, e.g. casual friendship/visitor
It is incumbent on you...-	It is your must...
to stoop -	to stand or walk with your shoulders bent forward; to bend the upper body forward and down
depository -	a person or place who/ that keeps things safely stored
scanty -	hardly (big) enough in size or quantity, almost too small, few
captive -	n. a person held as a prisoner adj. taken, held, or kept as a prisoner
to resume -	to begin again after a pause
to recoil (from) -	to move back suddenly in fear or dislike
to be fit for smth -	to be good enough for

II. Make sure you can pronounce the following words correctly:

Saint Antoine, Madame Defarge, Monsieur, Monsignor, Jacques

III. Paraphrase or explain the meaning of the underlined parts of the following sentences:

1. All the people within reach suspended their business to run to the spot and drink wine.
2. In wine-shops people sat over their scanty measures of thin wine and beer.
3. Hunger was prevalent everywhere. In stared down from the smokeless chimneys, and stared up from the filthy street.
4. Defarge stooped and looked through the crevice in the wall.
5. She glanced in a casual manner round the wine-shop.
6. The garret, built to be a depository for firewood and the like, was dim and dark.
7. The captive recoiled from the girl as she sat down on the bench beside him.

IV. Write down the definitions of the following words:

scoop, to define, chamber

V. Write down

- a) **synonyms for:** rough, cease, bare, tremendous, tremble, dirty, scanty, casual, plentiful;
- b) **antonyms for:** descend, greedy, within reach, scanty, expressive, disinclined

VI. Translate the following sentences into English using the words and word-combinations from the text:

1. Ваш долг возобновить работу, приостановленную на две недели.
2. В полях, прилегающих к деревне, пшеница и рожь никогда не росли в изобилии.
3. Крестьяне понимали, что скудный урожай не позволит им прокормить семью.
4. Мадам Дефарж бросила небрежный взгляд на гостей.
5. Все находящиеся поблизости сбежались взглянуть на пленника.
6. Люди складывали руки ковшиком и пытались пить вино, которое текло меж пальцев.
7. На низенькой скамейке, наклонившись вперед, сидел старик и шил обувь.
8. Он был случайным посетителем в этом хранилище редких книг.

VII. Translate in writing the following passage: “A shrill sound of laughter...” up to “The man who had left...”

Points for discussion

1. Give a detailed description of the incident in the suburbs of Saint Antoine in Paris. What is the significance of the broken wine-cask episode?
2. How did Hunger affect the people? Describe the life of the poor in Paris.
3. Describe the wine-shop, its keepers and customers.
4. What do you make of their interchanging name of Jacques?
5. Why did Mr Lorry and Miss Manette come to the wine-shop?
6. Describe the place where Monsieur Defarge kept the captive. Why did he show Dr Manette to the selected visitors?
7. Speak about Manette, his appearance and character. What did eighteen years in prison do to Doctor Manette? What helped the captive to “escape in spirit”?
8. What visitor’s traits does the scene in the garret emphasise?
9. Why does Lucie try to make her father weep?

Section 3
Book the Second
“THE GOLDEN THREAD”
Chapters I - III

I. Find the following words and word - combinations in the text, reproduce the situations in which they are used and memorize the words:

commodious -	having plenty of space
dingy -	(of things and places) dirty or dull or dark in colour
ferocity -	fierceness, savage cruelty;
to forge -	to make a copy (of smth) in order to deceive
a forger –	a person who forges
forgery -	smth made by forgery
dire -	(of needs and danger) very great, extreme, terrible
animosity (towards, between) -	(an example of) powerful, often active, hatred
mercenary -	influenced by the wish of money
to tolerate -	to put up with, to, to permit, to bear, to

to anticipate -	endure 1) to think likely to happen, to expect 2) to guess or to imagine in advance what will happen and take the necessary action to be ready
in anticipation of fatigue	3) to do smth before someone else great tiredness, exhaustion
under an assumed name -	under the name one pretends to have

II. Paraphrase or explain the meaning of the underlined parts of the following sentences:

1. The clerks examined the signature by the dingiest of windows.
2. At home Jerry spoke in a voice of dire exasperation.
3. He resented his wife's saying grace with particular animosity.
4. The jury could never tolerate the idea sleeping peacefully unless the prisoner was executed.
5. The crowd got excited in anticipation of the prisoner's death.
6. The old man was much fatigued and in a very weak state of health.
7. He tried to get into the country on the forged passport.
8. Miss Pross' faithful service was free from any mercenary feint.

III. Write down:

- a) **synonyms for:** dim, hostile, terror, compassion, lofty, animosity, fatigue, sincere;
- b) **antonyms for:** commodious, inherent, consistency, hostile, willingness, fidelity.

IV. Give Russian equivalents of the following words and expressions:

- a) his father's express image, dire diseases, in the dead of the night, the live sign of Tellson's;
- b) a trial, the accused, the jury, Attorney-General, in the court; a witness; an indictment, prosecution, to sentence smb to..., an accusation, to cross-examine, acquitted, a verdict, the witness-box; a counsel, treason, high treason.

V. Translate the following sentences into English using the words and word-combinations from the text

1. Помещения банка были тесными и темными.
2. Оказалось, что картина была подделкой.
3. Из слов свидетеля стало ясно, что их намерения были корыстными.
4. Всех изнурило длительное и утомительное путешествие.
5. Крайняя нищета порождала ужасные болезни.
6. В преддверии революции многие аристократы бежали из Франции в Англию.
7. Они были вынуждены мириться с враждебностью своего спутника.
8. Жестокость правителя потрясла народ.

VI. Translate in writing the following passage: “But indeed, at that time, putting to death...” up to “Thus, Tellson’s...”.

Points for discussion

1. Describe Tellson’s Bank by Temple Bar. What stylistic devices does Dickens use to picture the Bank?
2. Speak about Jerry Cruncher, his wife and son. Why is it ironic that Jerry works for Tellson’s?
3. What do you make of the old clerk’s remark: “Some of us have damp ways, some of us have dry ways”?
4. Speak about the Old Bailey. What is the author’s attitude to such “wise” and “dear old institutions”?
5. Comment on the spectators’ behaviour in the court after the prisoner was brought. Why does Dickens call them “blue-flies”?
6. Describe the prisoner’s appearance and manners. Say if he enlists the reader’s sympathy and respect.
7. What new details about the Manettes does the reader come to know from the scene in the court?
8. What did the Attorney-General tell the jury?
9. Who were the witnesses and what did they say? On what motives did they witness against Charles Darnay?
10. What portraits of Barsad and Cly does Dickens create with the help of indirect dialogue? Why is Barsad compared to “accursed Judas”?
11. What is your opinion of Carton? What do you think he wrote on a piece of paper? How did it help the prisoner’s counsel?
12. Why was Charles Darnay acquitted?
13. Comment on the title of Chapter III: “A Disappointment”.
14. What evils of society are exposed in the chapter?

Section 4 Chapters IV-VI

I. Find the following words and word - combinations in the text, reproduce the situations in which they are used and memorize the words:

apparent -	Clearly seen or understood
to evoke -	to call up, to bring about
to extinguish -	1) to put out (a light/fire) 2) to end the existence (of love/passion/hope); to destroy
to impose (on) -	to lay or place a duty/tax
to survey -	1) to look carefully at the whole of smth, to look over 2) to study, to inspect, to view, to examine
detriment -	damage, harm
to the detriment of	
without any detriment to	
vigilance -	watchful care; continual attentiveness
vigil n. -	staying awake to keep watch or to pray, e.g. to keep vigil over a sick child
vigilant -	continually watchful or on guard; always prepared for possible danger
compunction -	(usually in questions and negatives) an awkward feeling of guilt that stops one doing smth; uneasiness of conscience; feeling of regret for one's actions
fidelity (to) -	faithfulness, loyalty
zealous -	eager, keen; enthusiastic
vivacity -	liveliness
vivacious -	full of life and high spirits
sultry -	(of weather) hot, airless and uncomfortable; hot and oppressive
incessant -	continual; never stopping

II. Paraphrase or explain the underlined parts of the following sentences:

1. The apparent reason of his failure at the exam was his illness, but the real cause was lack of knowledge.
2. Mr. Lorry had to perform the task that was imposed on him.
3. Charles Darnay's misfortunes evoked the girl's sympathy and compassion.
4. The lights in the court were all extinguished.
5. He stepped back and surveyed his work
6. Lucie's truthful evidence was used to the detriment of Charles Darnay.

7. Nothing could extinguish his faith in human nature.
8. The witness was telling lies with no touch of compunction.
9. Mr. Lorry didn't ask these questions out of curiosity, but out of zealous interest.
10. He had been talking all day, on many subjects, and with unusual vivacity.
11. Thanks to their constant vigilance, the crisis was averted.
12. He was tired of her incessant complaining.

III. Write down:

- a) **synonyms for:** harm, liveliness, watchfulness, loyalty, keen, to inspect, to put out a fire;
- b) **antonyms for:** extinguish, respectable, selfish, faithful, scrupulous, genius, fidelity.

IV. Write down the derivatives of the following words:

impose, vigil, vivacity, comprehend, impute, zeal.

V. Give Russian equivalents of the following words and expressions:

solicitor for the defence, barrister, to be released, to plead (not) guilty, to advocate, an advocate, a client, Lord Chief Justice, proceedings, the Court of King's Bench, a trial for (high) treason, execution.

VI. Translate the following sentences into English using the words and expressions from the text:

1. Его верность своим принципам вызывала всеобщее уважение.
2. Он смог сделать это без ущерба для своего здоровья.
3. Костер давно погас, и ему следовало быть бдительным.
4. С утра непрерывно моросит.
5. Кбртон подошел к зеркалу, висевшему на стене, и некоторое время рассматривал себя.
6. Неверность убивает любовь.
7. В то душное утро он был мрачен и раздражен без какой-либо явной причины.
8. Очевидно, что у нее нет ни малейшего раскаяния.
9. Она всегда усердно выполняла свои обязанности.
10. Дэнни был живым любознательным ребенком.

Points for discussion

1. What new details does the scene of congratulating Charles Darnay on his release add to the characters? Why didn't Sydney Carton join the group?
2. Explain Dr. Manette's reaction to Charles Darnay after the trial.
3. Why did Carton take Charles Darnay to the tavern?
4. Speak about Mr. Stryver, "a favourite at the Old Bailey" "shouldering his way in life".
5. Describe Sydney Carton's visit to Mr. Stryver. What sort of person does Carton make? Why is he called "a jackal"?
6. Comment on Carton's words (about Stryver): "You were always in the front rank, and I was always behind".
7. Comment on Sydney Carton's mirage on his way home. What stylistic devices does Dickens use in this scene?
8. How did the scenery correspond to Carton's mood? Why was his pillow wet with tears at night?
9. Describe Dr. Manette's household. What events disturbed the peaceful household?
10. Why was Mr. Lorry so frequent a visitor at Dr. Manette's?
11. Give a character sketch of Miss Pross. What wonderful arts did Miss Pross possess?
12. What new traits can the reader add to Darnay's and Carton's portrayals having read this part of the narrative?
13. What associations do the incessant footsteps and echoes evoke in the reader?
14. Describe the coming thunderstorm.
15. What stylistic devices do you find in the following excerpts?
 - a) "A favourite at the Old Bailey...at his fingers ends..."
 - b) "Waste forces within him to let it eat him away."

Section 5 Chapters VII-IX

I. Find the following words in the text, reproduce the situations in which they are used and memorize the words:

sanctuary -	a sacred place, a place of shelter or protection
gorgeous -	richly coloured, sumptuous; (col.) strikingly beautiful, very pleasant, splendid
sumptuous -	splendid and costly-looking
exemplary -	serving as an example or as a warning
treachery -	great disloyalty and deceit; unfaithfulness
conspicuous -	1) noticeable, clearly visible, attracting attention

to substitute -	2) noteworthy, striking
to survive -	to put or use (smth or someone) in place of another
	to continue to live or exist, especially after coming close
	to death
ominous -	giving a warning of smth bad that is going to happen
to execute -	1) to perform; to do (a plan/an order/a piece of work) completely
	2) to kill someone as a lawful punishment
to prosper	to become successful and especially rich, to develop favourably

II. Make sure you can pronounce the following words correctly:

monseigneur, marquis, Tuileries, tribunal, lacquey, flambeau (pl.-beaux), chateau (pl.-teaux), grandeur, monsieur (pl. - monsieurs).

III. Paraphrase or explain the underlined parts of the following sentences:

1. Monseigneur was in his inner room, his sanctuary of sanctuaries.
2. His behaviour was exemplary.
3. The dints on his nostrils gave a look of treachery and cruelty to the whole countenance.
4. The woman stood conspicuous, knitting, still knitting on.
5. The deepened lines in the cruel face looked ominous.
6. The young man was to execute his mother's last request.
7. England is very attractive to you, seeing how you have prospered there.

IV. Write down

- a) **synonyms for:** assistance, splendid, sumptuous, seek, stupid, misgiving, destiny, abandon, clasp, fatigued;
- b) **antonyms for:** sweet, audible, steep, grief, experience, convenience.

V. Translate the following sentences into English using the words and expressions from the text:

1. Дела его процветали, он жил в роскошном особняке, полном дорогостоящих вещей.
2. Его вероломства нельзя простить.

3. В комнате царило зловещее молчание.
4. Разве вы не считаете его поведение образцовым?
5. Квартира служила ему убежищем, где он скрывался от своих почитателей.
6. Их сходство бросалось в глаза.
7. Никто не заменит его верного друга.
8. Доктор намного пережил свою жену.
9. Работа была выполнена плохо.
10. Предупреждающие знаки должны быть заметны издалека.

VI. Translate in writing the following passage: “Military officers destitute of military knowledge...” up to “Unbelieving philosophers who were...”

Points for discussion

1. What is the significance of the scene with Monseigneur and his hot chocolate? Trace the stylistic devices Dickens uses to achieve the desired effect.
2. What is Monseigneur’s business? What does the author say of the people who can be found in Monseigneur’s reception-room?
3. Portray Monsieur the Marquis leaving the sanctuary.
4. How did the Marquis react to the death of the child?
5. Why is it significant that the Marquis is steeped in crimson by the setting sun?
6. Describe the countryside and the life of the common people there.
7. Why was the Marquis upset by what the road mender had seen?
8. Describe the Marquis’s encounter with the poor woman.
9. Comment on the phrase “Monsieur the Marquis, escorted by the Furies...”.
10. Explain why Dickens blends the images of Monseigneur and Monsieur the Marquis in Chapter VIII.
11. Describe the chateau of Monsieur the Marquis. What is the implication of the word “stone”?
12. Comment on the title of Chapter IX: “The Gorgon’s Head”.
13. Who is Monsieur Charles? Why has he come to France? How does Darnay’s philosophy differ from his uncle’s?
14. How is the murder of the Marquis foreshadowed? What hints are given to the identity of the murderer?
15. Describe the night and the morning. Comment on the images created by Dickens and the stylistic devices he uses.

Section 6

Chapters X-XIII

I. Find the following words and word - combinations in the text, reproduce the situations in which they are used and memorize the words:

smuggler -	a person who smuggles
to smuggle -	to take (esp. goods) illegally from one country to another
to assassinate - assassination	to murder a ruler/political or other important person
fervent -	showing or having deep sincere feelings, e.g. fervent love /affection/hatred, etc. a fervent lover /admirer/prayer, etc.
constraint -	forced or unnatural
shrewd -	1) showing good practical judgement; well-reasoned and likely to be right, e.g. a shrewd man/look/guess, etc. 2) keen, sharp, skilful, e.g. a shrewd pain (cold)
morose -	bad-tempered, unhappy and silent, e.g. a morose smile
incorrigible -	(of people and behaviour) very bad and unable to be changed or improved, e.g. an incorrigible liar; incorrigible bad habits
complacent (about) -	(usually derog.) pleased or satisfied with oneself or with a situation (often unreasonably)
dubious (about) -	feeling doubt; undecided or uncertain, e.g. a dubious character/plan/suggestion
to be taken aback -	to be bewildered by smth unexpected
conducive -	likely to produce helping; favourable
remorse -	great sorrow and a feeling of guilt for having done wrong

II. Paraphrase or explain the underlined parts of the following sentences:

1. Charles Darnay smuggled the French language and French literature to England.
2. Dr. Manette spoke with evident constraint and in a subdued tone.
3. Will you understand that I am incorrigible?
4. Mr. Lorry, rubbing his chin, looked at his visitor dubiously.
5. Sydney Carton had always been the same moody and morose loungee at Dr. Manette's.
6. Mr. Lorry was so taken aback that he looked quite stupidly at Mr. Stryver.

7. I have been troubled by a remorse that I thought would never reproach me again.
8. Lucie believed most fervently that Carton was capable of better days.

III. Use the following words in the sentences of your own:

dubious, fervent, eligible, shrewd, conducive

IV. Write down:

- a) **synonyms for:** sullen, dubious, eligible, shrewd, coarse, affection, flush, feeble, solitary;
- b) **antonyms for:** sensitive, morose, incorrigible, eligible, respectfully, remorseful, vigour

V. Translate the following sentences into English using the words from the text:

1. Нежелание приступить к этому разговору породило некую скованность.
2. Я знаю, он неисправимый лгун.
3. Напитки были привезены из Франции контрабандой.
4. Его самодовольный вид и сомнительная репутация обеспокоили нас.
5. Тренер был мрачен после неудачной игры.
6. Неужели я неподходящий жених?
7. Услышав это признание, она была так ошеломлена, что не могла вымолвить ни слова.
8. Присутствие дочери было благоприятно для его выздоровления.
9. Его проницательный взгляд сразу уловил все перемены.
10. Джордж Вашингтон был убит 14 апреля 1865 года.
11. Обижая жену, Джерри не испытывал угрызений совести.
12. В ее голосе слышалось пылкое чувство.

VI. Translate in writing the following passage: “More months to the number of twelve...” up to “He was well acquainted...”

Points for discussion

1. Speak about Charles Darnay's life in England.
2. What traits of Darnay's character are manifested in the conversation with Lucie's father?
3. What is Dr. Manette's reaction to Darnay's request to court Lucie? Why doesn't the Doctor want to know Darnay's true identity?
4. What does Mr. Stryver think of Carton? Do you side with him?
5. What do you make of Mr. Stryver, one of Dickensian characters?
6. What are Mr. Stryver's intentions of marrying Lucie? Compare them to Charles Darnay's.
7. Comment on Mr. Stryver's matrimonial advice to Sydney Carton as a means of indirect characteristic of Sydney Carton.
8. Why is Chapter XI entitled "A Companion Picture"?
9. Comment on the stylistic devices used in the excerpt concerning Mr. Stryver's "mental debating of the marriage point".
10. Speak about Mr. Stryver's arrival at the bank. What new traits can the reader add to Mr. Stryver's portrayal?
11. Why was he taken aback on Mr. Lorry's advice not to go to Soho?
12. What do you think accounts for Mr. Stryver's behaviour?
13. What does the author mean saying that Mr. Stryver "shouldered his way"?
14. What does Sydney Carton reveal about himself in his visit to Lucie? What do you make of his revelation?
15. Comment on the titles of Chapters XII and XIII: "The Fellow of Delicacy" and "The Fellow of No Delicacy".

Section 7 **Chapters XIV - XV**

I. Find the following words and word - combinations in the text, reproduce the situations in which they are used and memorize the words:

benevolent –	having or showing the wish to do good and help others
benevolence -	a wish to do good; kindness of heart
to engender -	to produce or be the cause of (a state/feeling)
transition (from/to) -	changing or passing from one form, state, subject or place to another
plundering -	robbing people; robbery
to plunder –	to rob (people) especially in war time or civil disorder
plunder -	things taken in the course of plundering; stolen goods
to hustle -	to push or jostle roughly; to act quickly and with energy
to make a feint of doing smth -	to pretend doing smth
to lure –	to attract or tempt by promising pleasure, profit, etc.
lure -	smth that attracts, entices or invites
sallow -	(of human skin or complexion) an unhealthy yellow colour
to elicit -	to draw out (a fact/information/emotions/feelings)
to subdue -	to conquer, overcome, gain control of, e.g. Napoleon subdued much of Europe. 2) (of sounds, lights, feelings) to make less strong; to make quiet
to make an attempt on smb's life -	to try to kill
by stealth -	secretly or unseen
destruction -	the act of destroying or the state of being destroyed
destructive	causing destruction

II. Paraphrase or explain the underlined parts of the following sentences:

1. And it was from the gifts bestowed upon him towards the execution of his benevolent purpose.

2. The transition to the sport of window-breaking was easy and natural.
3. Take your time, I don't want to hustle you into decision.
4. Young Jerry was only making a feint of undressing.
5. His long-cherished desire to know more about these matters lured him back.
6. The greeting elicited an answering chorus of "Good-day!"
7. The villagers looked at the man by stealth.
8. The chateau and the whole race are to be registered as doomed to destruction.

III. Write down:

- a) **synonyms for:** to entice, loot, to produce, to yield, malevolent, destruction;
- b) **antonyms for:** prosperous, orderly, satisfaction, immense, visible, audible, frequently, consistent, religious, offensive.

IV. Give Russian equivalents of the following:

- a small part of his income was derived from...
- practical suggestion
- casual passers-by
- belligerent spirits
- to keep a vigilant watch on
- to call for vengeance on the spies
- his father's calling
- his long-cherished desire
- swallowing talk in lieu of drink
- a rough tribunal
- in the vast concourse
- to be registered as doomed to destruction.

V. Translate the following sentences into English using the words and expressions from the text:

1. Они были великодушны и готовы простить меня.
2. Переход от колониального правления к самоуправлению был мирным; переходный период (the period of transition) длился несколько лет.
3. Приглушенные звуки, притушенные огни, подавленные чувства не очень заметны.
4. Она делала вид, что занята своими делами.
5. После многих лет заточения лицо пленника было болезненно-желтым.
6. Перестань суетиться.
7. Солдаты разграбили захваченный город.
8. Преступления часто порождаются нищетой.

9. Время от времени она украдкой смотрела на посетителей.
10. Речь прокурора вызвала бурю аплодисментов.
11. Их завлекли в банду обещаниями большой добычи.

VI. Translate in writing the following passage: “Notwithstanding an unusual flow of company...” up to “Thus, Saint Antoine...”

Points for discussion

1. Describe the funeral procession. Comment on the people’s behaviour. What made them so excited? What verbs does Dickens use to let the reader “hear” the noise accompanying the crowd’s advancement?
2. What is Roger Cly? Is the importance of his death clear at this point? Does the reader get why the crowd is so hostile towards the funeral procession?
3. Speak on how the funeral procession turns into “a monster much dreaded”. Trace the stages of “the usual progress of the mob”. What stylistic devices can you find in the description of the crowd?
4. Why did funerals so greatly attract Jerry Cruncher? Why did he stop to see the physician after the funeral? Why did Jerry object to his wife’s “flopping”?
5. Speak about Cruncher’s going “fishing”. How successful is Jerry’s “fishing out”?
6. Describe young Jerry’s investigation of “the art and mastery of his father’s honest calling”. What makes you enjoy those scenes?
7. Give the details of what once happened in the wine-shop.
8. What did the mender of the roads tell Monsieur Defarge and Jacques? What effect did the story have on Defarge and the others? What decision was made after the revolutionaries had heard the road mender’s story?
9. What associations do you have while reading Dickens’ descriptions of the funeral procession turning into a mob, the “rough tribunal” composed of four Jacques, “a judicious show” of the Royalty and Nobility; the activity of the Defarges?
10. Where did the Defarges take the mender of the roads one day? With what aim in view? Comment on the scene in Versailles. What did Defarge praise the mender of the roads for?
11. Speak about the activity of Monsieur Defarge and Madame Defarge. What is the significance of Madame Defarge’s knitting?

Section 8

Chapters XVI-XVIII

I. Find the following words in the text, reproduce the situations in which they are used and memorize the words:

to avenge -	to hurt or punish the person for a wrong or harmful act, e.g. He was determined to avenge his father's death.
to dismiss -	to give permission to go anyway; to put away from the mind, to stop thinking or talking about
docile -	easily trained or controlled, e.g. a docile child/horse
to falter -	to move, walk or act in an uncertain or hesitating manner (from either weakness or fear)
trustworthy -	worthy of trust, reliable
composure -	calmness (of mind or behaviour), peace of mind
to induce -	to persuade or influence a person to do smth
to interpose -	1) to place oneself between others 2) to make an interruption, say smth as an interruption
to pervade -	to spread through every part of ; (fig.) to influence
vestige -	trace or sign; small remaining (of material or nonmaterial thing)
amiss -	(pred.) wrong, out of order, in a wrong way, e.g. You mustn't take anything I say amiss.

II. Paraphrase or explain the meaning of the underlined parts of the following sentences:

1. The stone fence bore a cruel look of being avenged.
2. Madame Defarge finally dismissed the serving man to bed.
3. Monsieur Defarge was standing before his wife like a docile and attentive pupil.
4. The customers, catching sight of that novelty, faltered and went away.
5. He tried to light his pipe, but he was troubled, and his hand was not trustworthy.
6. Madame Defarge spoke with her usual composure.
7. Defarge tried to induce his wife to admit his words.
8. No new affections of mine, no new duties of mine will ever interpose between us.
9. Her life was active, cheerful, useful; but my poor history pervaded it all.
10. The Doctor was deadly pale - not a vestige of colour was to be seen in his face.
11. They quietly spoke as if nothing were amiss.

III. Write down antonyms for:

responsible, thoughtful, impeachable, false, worthless, vice, handsome, conscious, steadily.

IV. Give the derivatives of the following words:

dismiss, extend, trust, induce, reconcile.

V. Give Russian equivalents of the following:

I will stop at nothing.

to pick up any crumbs he could find or make

You mistake me for another.

to take one's road in life

My life is consecrated to you.

You were cut out for bachelor.

Even Tellson's shall go to the wall.

They were released from the dark obscurity of one of Mr. Lorry's pockets.

No persuasion should extract a word from him.

in conjunction with Miss Pross

VI. Translate the following sentences into English using the words from the text:

1. Учитель отпустил самых прилежных учеников сразу после звонка.

2. Выбрось эти мысли из головы.

3. Никто и ничто не заставит меня лгать.

4. Его самообладание во время суда поразило всех.

5. Он пробормотал извинения и удалился.

6. Я тут же почувствовал что-то неладное.

7. В его объяснении нет и намёка на правду.

8. Не встревайте в ссору, пусть они все уладят сами.

9. Идеи, пронизывающие роман, были весьма необычны.

VII. Translate in writing the following passage: A rumour just lived in the village..." up to "Chateau and hut, stone face..."

Points for discussion

1. Comment on the connection of the village rumour with the situation in the whole of France.
2. Where do you think the journey tended the Defarges to? What for?
3. What is John Barsad? Why does Madame Defarge enter his name on her register?
4. Are natural phenomena the topic of husband and wife's conversation? Contrast Monsieur Defarge's attitude to the revolution with that of his wife.
5. What associations are engendered by "the lightning and the earthquake" Madame Defarge mentions?
6. Comment on the phrases:
 - a) "He walked up and down through life" ;
 - b) "When the time comes let loose a tiger and a devil" .
7. What precautions did the Defarges take to baffle Barsad the spy. How did Barsad try to induce them to let out some information of Saint Antoine, Gaspard, etc.?
8. Was the spy satisfied with his visit? Why?
9. How did Monsieur Defarge react to the news that Lucie Manette and Charles Darnay were getting married?
10. Speak about Madame Defarge's mission in the evening. What allusions does Dickens use to describe the scene?
11. Give the gist of the conversation between Lucie and her father the night before the wedding.
12. How did Doctor Manette picture his child in his confinement?
13. Why is Doctor Manette troubled after his talk to Charles Darnay? How does he show that he is troubled? Give the details of the changes in Doctor Manette.

Section 9 **Chapters XIX-XXI**

I. Find the following words in the text, reproduce the situations in which they are used and memorize the words:

studious -) 1) having or showing the habit of learning 2) painstaking, deliberate
to relapse -	to fall back (into bad ways/illness/silence. etc.)
a relapse -	a return into a former bad state
to cope -	to manage successfully
Sagacity -	sound judgement, wisdom of a practical kind
to dread -	to fear greatly
to relieve -	to lessen or remove (pain or distress); to give or bring relief (to)
accomplice -	a helper or companion (in wrongdoing)
to render -) 1) to give in return or exchange as smth due; give up 2) to do, perform (some action/ help)
lenient -	not severe (esp. in punishing people), not strict
clamorous -	noisy, making loud complaints

II. Paraphrase or explain the underlined parts of the following sentences:

1. Very few people could stand Mr. Stryver's studious politeness.
2. The Doctor's sagacity, knowledge and experience could put Mr. Lorry on the right track.
3. There had long been a dread lurking in his mind that the old associations would be recalled.
4. Something long dreaded sent the Doctor into a relapse.
5. I would ask you to be very generous with him, very lenient on his faults.
6. St. Antoine was clamorous.

III. Write down:

- a) **synonyms for:** comprehend, utter, dread, calm, subdued, recall, harsh, plea;
- b) **antonyms for:** studious, easy, composed, coherent, conspicuous, movable

IV. Give Russian equivalents of the following:

in the thickest of the uproar
an incidental allusion to the day of the wee
Be explicit!
Spare no details!
He ventured to ask...
It was commenced without delay.

A heavy slumber overtook him.
Take my word for it.
How does the relapse come about?

V. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following:

почти невозможно, молодожены, план был тщательно разработан, несерьезный, оказать услугу, уклониться, пропащий человек, задеть за живое, в кильватере

VI. Translate the following sentences into English using the words from the text:

1. Вы оказали мне услугу, и я буду к вам снисходителен.
2. Чтобы облегчить его страдания, заставьте его рассказать, что произошло.
3. У больного был рецидив.
4. Только практический ум и опыт помогут вам справиться с трудностями.
5. Соучастники ужасно боялись думать о том, что может случиться.
6. Посетитель рассматривал картину с деланным вниманием.
7. Толпа роптала, все ждали появления губернатора.

VII. Translate in writing the following passage: “Saint Antoine had been that morning....” up to “As a whirlpool of boiling waters...”

Points for discussion

1. Describe Mr. Lorry’s feelings when he woke up on the tenth morning.
2. How did Mr. Lorry manage to get from Dr. Manette all the information he needed?
3. Why was it important for Dr. Manette to keep his bench and tools? What dread was lurking in his mind?
4. How did Mr. Lorry convince Dr. Manette to give up his bench?
5. How did Mr. Lorry and Miss Pross get rid of Dr. Manette’s bench and tools? Why did they “feel like accomplices in a horrible crime”?
6. Dwell on the contents of Sydney Carton and Charles Darnay’s conversation. How does this episode help us to reveal their characters?
7. Speak about the “echoing steps” in the lives of Lucie, her family and her friends. What do the echoes and footsteps foreshadow?
8. Describe the scenes of the clamorous St. Antoine. Say what stylistic devices and expressive means Charles Dickens uses to show his attitude to the revolutionary people.

9. Speak about the Defarges storming the Bastille. Why did Monsieur Defarge ask for 105 North Tower?

Section 10 Chapters XXII-XXIV

I. Find the following words and word combinations in the text, reproduce the situations in which they are used and memorize the words and word combinations:

fraternal -	brotherly, e.g. fraternal love
fraternity -	a brotherly feeling
to pant -	to take short, quick breaths, to gasp
pant -	n. a short, quick breath, a gasp
steadfast -	firm and unchanging, keeping firm (to)
frenzy -	violent excitement
flock -	number of birds or animals of one kind; crowd of people
meagre -	1) very small, insufficient, poor, scanty, e.g. a meagre meal
scanty	2) thin, lacking in flesh, e.g. a meagre face
edifice -	opposite to ample, small in size or amount; barely large enough, e.g. a scanty rice crop
to vanish -	building (esp. a large and imposing one)
	1) suddenly disappear
	2) fade away gradually
	3) go out of existence
to speak in strict confidence	to say smth as a secret
to raze to the ground -	to make level with the ground

II. Paraphrase or explain the underlined parts of the following sentences:

1. Defarge stood, panting, against a background of eager eyes and open mouths.
2. Defarge and his wife looked steadfastly at each other.
3. The woman lashed into blind frenzy.

4. Men and women flocked round Defarge.
5. After the scanty and insufficient suppers fathers and mothers played gently with their meagre children.
6. A red-hot wind seemed to be blowing the edifice away.
7. The tops of the towers vanished like ice before the heat.
8. By dawn the building had been razed to the ground.
9. During this exultant week St. Antoine witnessed fraternal embraces and congratulations.

III. Write down synonyms for:

profound, mad, a gasp, to avenge, solitary, nourishment, cease

IV. Give the Russian equivalents of the following:

in his heart of hearts

birds of prey

far and wide lay a ruined country

of almost barbarian aspect

the head-quarters

the man who instructs youth

V. Translate the following sentences into English using the words and expressions from the text:

1. Шумные приветствия и братские объятия выразили всеобщую радость встречи.
2. Толпа неистовствовала, требуя огласить приговор.
3. Город был стерт с лица земли в IX веке.
4. Ему сказали строго по секрету, что он вскоре сможет вступить в монашеское братство.
5. Многие величественные сооружения греков исчезли без следа.
6. Люди толпились вокруг, пристально глядя на человека, который говорил, задыхаясь, словно он пробежал несколько миль.
7. Его истощенное лицо, пристальный взгляд и затрудненное дыхание выдавали его напряжение.

VI. Translate in writing the following passage: “The dialogue has taken place...” up to “Among the talkers was Stryver...”.

Points for discussion

1. Describe the gathering in the wine-shop. What news did Defarge bring? Comment on the change in the people.
2. Describe the execution of Foulon. What aroused the people's indignation and frenzy?
3. How did "the day's bad work" end?
4. Comment on the author's attitude to the "patriots".
5. What changes does the reader see in the village and in the country?
6. Speak about the traveller who turned up one day in July.
7. Describe the fire. Did anyone try to extinguish it? Why? What does the fire symbolize?
8. Dickens calls Tellson's Bank the "head-quarters of Monseigneur" in London. Why?
9. Give an account of Mr. Lorry and Charles Darnay's conversation. What was "hard" for "any sane man to endure"?
10. Speak about Gabelle's letter and its consequences.
11. Why did Darnay feel his must was to go to Paris? What did he think would happen there? What is the Loadstone Rock?

Section 11

Book the Third

"THE TRACK OF A STORM"

Chapters I-IV

I. Find the following words and word combinations in the text, reproduce the situations in which they are used and memorize the words and word combinations:

fraught -	(adj.; pred. only) filled with, e.g. fraught with danger /risk / meaning
to retard - retardation (n.)	to make slow or late; hinder
timid -	shy, having no courage or self-confidence
to traverse -	1) to travel across, pass over 2) to discuss, to deal with, e.g. to traverse a subject
to banish -	1) to send away (out of the country) as a punishment 2) to put away from, to put out of (the mind)
unprecedented -	never done or known before, without precedent

to loiter -	to linger on the way, spend one's time idly
to condole with smb on/upon smth -	to express sympathy/regret at a loss/misfortune, etc.
to confine -	1) to keep, hold, restrict within limits, e.g. I wish the speaker would confine himself to the subject.
	2) to keep shut up, e.g. He is confined to the house by illness.
errand -	a short journey to take or get smth (a message/goods from a shop, etc.)
to go on an errand	
to run (on) errands	
to send smb on an errand	
to remain in custody -	to remain in prison (awaiting trial)
to set at liberty -	to set free
to persist in smth/in doing smth -	to refuse to make any change in smth, e.g. He persisted in his opinion.

II. Paraphrase or explain the underlined parts of the following sentences:

1. The changed times were fraught with other obstacles.
2. The watchful revolutionaries retarded Darnay's progress twenty times a day.
3. They lay down on the ground to sleep, while others talked together, or loitered about.
4. Those who returned were condemned to death, all other emigrants were banished.
5. All here is so changed, so unprecedented, that I am lost.
6. In this state the patriots traversed without change, except of horses and pace.
7. Mr. Lorry condoled with Lucie upon her father's relapse.
8. Charles Darnay was confined in a solitary cell.

III. Make sure you can pronounce the following words correctly:

barrier, La Guillotine, the Emigrant Evremonde, coquette, courtesies, the Saint Germain Quarter, Gazette.

IV. Write down

- a) **synonyms for:** perceive, delay, filthy, gloomy, shiver, throng, to be released, intelligible, confident;

b) **antonyms for:** gloomy, ill-humour, retard, comfort, repudiate, thankful, lavish (adj.), justly.

V. Give the derivatives of the following words:

retard, approve, banish, loiter, confine, persist, condole.

VI. Give the Russian equivalents of the following:

to send under the escort

Down with the emigrants!

His life is forfeit to the people.

in the dead of the night

a resolute-looking man in authority

a disagreeable word

under what law?

companions in misfortune

I can't collect my thoughts.

VII. Translate the following sentences into English using words and expressions from the text:

1. Путешествие по реке, которая пересекала страну с запада на восток, было полно опасностей и риска.
2. Не теряйте попусту время.
3. Все эти меры предосторожности задержали продвижение путешественников по стране.
4. Мистер Лорри был против поездки Чарльза во Францию, но Чарльз стоял на своем.
5. Он не смог собраться с мыслями, целый день слоняясь без дела.
6. По непонятным для доктора причинам его оставили под стражей.
7. Время от времени эта застенчивая девушка выполняла различные поручения миссис Бронсон.
8. Друзья сочувствовали Люси по поводу того, что Чарльза не освободили.

VIII. Translate in writing the following passage: The grindstone had a double handle..." up to "The eye could not detect..."

Points for discussion

1. What were the changed times fraught with? What was the “Tree of Liberty”? Comment on the decrees adopted by the revolutionary people of France.
2. Speak about Charles Darnay’s travel to Paris.
3. Give an account of the patriots’ questioning Charles Darnay. Say how this scene characterizes Defarge.
4. What is ironic about Darnay’s arrest?
5. Speak about Charles Darnay at La Force.
6. Describe the prison and the prisoners.
7. What is the author’s attitude towards the events described in Chapter I?
8. Dwell on Tellson’s - “place of business” in Paris.
9. What made Lucie and her father come to Paris?
10. Why did Mr. Lorry not let Lucie look out into the yard? What was going on there? What symbolic signs does the reader find in the description of the people at the grindstone?
11. What did Mr. Lorry advise Dr. Manette to do and why? Why did the Doctor think he could save Charles Darnay? Was he a success?
12. Speak on the Defarges’ visit to Lucie. Why did they visit her? How did Madame Defarge look upon little Lucie? Who does the author sympathize with?
13. How did Madame Defarge react when she met Lucie Defarge?
14. Give an account of Dr. Manette’s story. Speak about his new life. What helped him to endure all the trials? In what way was Darnay’s imprisonment good for Dr. Manette?
15. Comment on the title of Chapter IV.

Section 12 Chapters V-VIII

I. Find the following words in the text, reproduce the situations in which they are used and memorize the words:

to jolt -	to shake up; (of a vehicle) move along by jerks
jolt -	a jerk, sudden bump or shake
to secure -	to make safe (from harm or attack)
suspense -	uncertainty, anxiety (about news / events / decisions)
staunch -	(of a friend, support) trustworthy, loyal, firm
scaffold -	platform on which criminals are executed
frugal -	careful, economical (esp. of food / expenditure), costing little

consternation - surprise and fear, dismay
dissonance - discord, lack of harmony
taciturn - (in the habit of) saying very little, habitually silent
to have a grudge against smb
to bear (owe) smb a grudge

II. Paraphrase or explain the underlined parts of the following sentences:

1. Every day through the stony streets the tumbrils jolted heavily.
2. To secure her good will, she always spoke to him first.
3. Your suspense is nearly ended.
4. She was a staunch supporter of the revolutionary ideas.
5. Their housekeeping was of a very frugal kind.
6. Struck with consternation, the old gentleman exclaimed, "What do you tell me?"
7. I bear him no grudge.
8. She scolds me for my taciturn disposition.
9. He is frugal of his time and money.

III. Make sure you can pronounce the following words correctly:
the Carmagnole, the Conciergerie, the Seine, purveyor, Pont-Heuf

IV. Write down antonyms for:

staunch, steady, ferocious, sensible, infinite, revengeful, fitful, frugal, legible, conscious, taciturn

V. Look up some word-combinations with the following words:
exile, mercy, bargain, service, liberty, risk

VI. Give Russian equivalents of the following:

to make a sign of recognition
to secure his good will
within the sense and spirit of the law
Sheep was a cant word of the time for a spy.
I did it at random.
to dwell upon the point

A word might bring it down upon him.
a wonder of wonders to me

VII. Translate the following sentences into English using the words and expressions from the text:

1. Такие скудные затраты на (on) охрану окружающей среды не обезопасят жителей города от вредных последствий.
2. Поторопись, у нас мало времени.
3. Автобус сильно трясло на каменистой дороге.
4. Они имеют зуб на вас?
5. Осужденный был казнен на рассвете.
6. Чувство неопределенности подавляло всякое желание пленников общаться.
7. Он всегда так молчалив?
8. Пораженный ужасом, старик молчал.
9. Эти двенадцать рыцарей были верными союзниками короля Артура.

VIII. Translate in writing the following passage: “It was a poorer hand than he suspected.” up to “He always remembered...”

Points for discussion

1. Speak about Lucie’s life in her new residence.
2. When and where did Lucie walk every afternoon? Who did she meet in a small winding street?
3. What is the Carmagnole? Describe the people dancing the Carmagnole.
Comment on the author’s attitude to the events of the revolution perceived through the description of the Carmagnole.
Trace the stylistic means in the Carmagnole episode.
4. Speak about Lucie’s encounter with her father and Madame Defarge.
5. Describe the atmosphere and the people’s behaviour at Charles Darnay’s trial.
Compare them to Darnay’s trial in London. (See Book the Second, Chapters II and III).
6. Describe the Doctor’s family housekeeping.
7. Comment on Miss Pross’ attitude to France and the French.
8. Give an account of the red-capped men’s coming. Why was Charles Darnay arrested again?
9. Why did Miss Pross scream at the wine-shop? Characterise Solomon - John Barsad.

10. How did Sydney Carton persuade John Barsad to help him rescue Charles Darnay?
11. What important information did Jerry Cruncher have about Roger Cly?
12. How does the encounter with Mr. Lorry help to better understand the characters of Dr. Manette and Mr. Lorry?
13. What accounts for Dickens' spelling the words "fraternity", "equality", "death", in this part of the novel with the small "f", "e", "d" though he spelt "Fraternity", "Equality", "Liberty", "Freedom", etc at the beginning?
14. What stylistic figures can the reader trace in the description of La Guillotine?

Section 13 Chapters IX-X

I. Find the following words in the text, reproduce the situations in which they are used and memorize the words:

to prevaricate -	to avoid giving a direct truthful answer
prevarication -	avoidance of a direct and truthful answer
to repent -	to be/feel sorry for doing smth bad; to be full of regret
repentant -	regretting for wrongdoing(s)
go well (badly/ill/better, etc.) -	to get/become ill/better, etc.
vagabond -	a person, having no fixed living place; habitually wandering
to animate -	to give life; to make lively
circumstantial -	giving full details; based on details
imperious -	commanding, masterful, haughty
to suffocate	1) to cause difficulty in breathing 2) to kill by making breathing impossible
gaunt -	lean-looking (as from hunger/ ill health/ suffering)
descendant -	a person in later generations; one who descends from another as ancestor

II. Paraphrase or explain the meaning of the underlined parts of the following sentences:

1. "I will not prevaricate to you, sir", said Cruncher.
2. "I shall stand your friend, if you deserve it, and repent in action - not in words."
3. You know my vagabond and restless habits.
4. Lucie's sustaining and encouraging look, full of love and tenderness, animated her heart.
5. My memory is circumstantial and exact.
6. Her face turned over the edge of the bed and the end of her scarf drawn into her mouth, there was a danger of suffocation.
7. The manner of both was imperious.
8. The girl looked weary, her face gaunt and drawn.

III. Write down synonyms for:

adjoining, misgiving, misfortune, alter, swiftly, desolate, to be on the vogue.

IV. Look up derivatives of the following words:
respect, prevaricate, repent, estimate, suffocate, fortune

V. Give Russian equivalents of the following:

to inspire confidence

You have used the house of Tellson's as a blind.

who had never seen the better side of him

I have my Leave to Pass.

a scrap of paper

a youth of great promise

to scatter them all to the winds

made a rising reputation in Paris

VI. Translate the following sentences into English using words and expressions from the text:

1. Лишь молодой человек не принял участия в оживленной беседе.
2. Не увиливайте, скажите нам всю правду.
3. Мне не в чем раскаиваться.
4. Дела его потомков пошли лучше: семья вновь разбогатела.
5. В его повелительном тоне не было признаков раскаяния.
6. Палатки бродячих цыган несколько оживили пейзаж.
7. Он представил подробный отчет обо всем, что произошло.
8. Изможденное лицо доктора свидетельствовало о страшных годах, проведенных в заточении.

VII. Translate in writing the following passage: "It was with the greatest difficulty..." up to "I had never before seen ..."

Points for discussion

1. Give an account of Mr. Lorry's conversation with Jerry Cruncher. What do you make of Mr. Lorry's saying: "It may be that I shall yet stand your friend..." ?
2. What did Sydney Carton purchase at the chemist's?
3. What feelings overwhelmed Sydney Carton? What did he recall as he walked at night?
4. Speak about the open denouncement of Charles Darnay. Who was the third citizen to denounce Darnay?
5. What were the circumstantial contents of the paper?
6. What was the verdict?

Section 14

Chapters XI-XIII

I. Find the following words and word-combinations in the text, reproduce the situations in which they are used and memorize the words:

to uphold	1) to support
	2) to encourage, give moral strength
to acquiesce -	to accept silently an arrangement/a conclusion without protest
anguish -	severe suffering (esp. of mind)
to revive -	to come back to consciousness/health/strength or to an earlier state
to emerge -	1) to come out, come into view
	2) to appear, become known
to brood (on/over) -	to think about for a long time
capital -	1) (of a crime/sentence/punishment) punishable to death
	2) (coll.) excellent, e.g. a capital speech/fellow
without distinction -	disregarding rank or position
turbulent -	violent, disorderly, uncontrolled
to confide (in smb)	to tell secrets to smb; to give to another person to keep safely or to be done with care
to be confided to smb's care	
to obtrude -	to push forward (oneself/one's opinion, esp. when unwanted), e.g. He obtruded his opinion (up)on his friend.
obtrusive -	inclined to push oneself forward

II. Paraphrase or explain the meaning of the underlined parts of the following sentences:

1. It was she of all the world who must uphold him in his misery.
2. Barsad's proposal was silently acquiesced in.
3. The anguish of his daughter must be a dreadful anguish to him.
4. The dry grass revived after the rainy days.
5. At the appointed hour he emerged from the shadow of the prison wall.
6. Little Lucie was confided to the care of Miss Pross.
7. Mr. Lorry was still brooding upon Lucie's anguish of mind.
8. One can't confide in those who obtrude themselves.
9. The turbulent mob demanded that Evremond should be extinguished.

III. Write down synonyms for:

approve, satisfy, to faint, perish, smite, acquiesce, merge, chase, support.

IV. Give derivatives of the following:

acquaintance, enjoy, turbulent, emerge, confide, obtrude, pursue, animate.

V. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following:

основательное предостережение
физические и душевные страдания
задабривающая манера
ходить взад и вперед
прийти в назначенное время
сердце екнуло
как рассерженный ребенок
поддаваться эмоциям
проливать слезы
справедливо упрекать себя

VII. Translate the following sentences into English using words and expressions from the text:

1. Давайте подождем, пока утихнут бурные страсти.
2. Она испытывала муки, пока не узнала, что ее муж в безопасности.
3. Боюсь, никто не поддержит вашего решения.
4. Его родители не согласились на такой неподходящий брак.
5. Контрабанда наркотиков является уголовным преступлением.
6. Он всегда навязывает свое мнение другим.
7. Эти идеи возникли во время ее грустных размышлений о своих несчастьях.
8. Все без исключения служащие доверяли своему шефу.
9. Слабая улыбка оживила лицо молодой девушки.

VII. Translate in writing the following passage: “I communicate to him that secret...” up to “Both her hearers...”

Points for discussion

1. Describe Lucie’s parting with her husband.
2. Speak about Carton’s taking Lucie home.

3. What's the meaning of his words: "A life you love"?
4. Why did Sydney Carton go to the wine-shop? Give an account of his visit there.
5. Why was Madame Defarge intent on getting revenge?
6. What did Dr. Manette's attempt to rescue his son-in-law result in?
7. Speak about Mr. Lorry and Carton's pledge.
8. What do you make of the titles of Chapters XI and XII: "Dusk" and "Darkness"?
9. Give an account of Charles Darnay's last hours in the black prison of the Conciergerie.
10. How did Sydney Carton save Charles Darnay? How does Sydney Carton's behaviour characterize him?
11. Say a few words about the little seamstress. Why do you think the author introduces this character into the narration?
12. Describe how Dr. Manette's family and Mr. Lorry left Paris.
13. Describe Lucie's state of mind as they were leaving the French capital.
14. What stylistic devices does the reader trace in the description of the departure from Paris?

Section 15

Chapters XIV-XV

I. Find the following words in the text, reproduce the situations in which they are used and memorize the words:

voluble -	with a vehement and incessant flow of words
to relent -	to relax one's severity; begin to show mercy
relentless -	merciless, unrelenting
to evade -	1) to avoid or escape from, (esp. by trickery), e.g. He found a way of evading responsibility. 2) to avoid doing or answering directly
alacrity -	prompt or eager readiness
ruthless -	having no pity or compassion, merciless
prey -	1) an animal/bird/fish, etc. hunted, killed and eaten by another 2) a person or thing that falls victim to an enemy/ disease/fear/etc.
malevolent -	wishing ill to others
to deduce -	to draw as a logical conclusion, e.g. What do you deduce from all this?

II. Paraphrase or explain the meaning of the underlined parts of the following sentences:

1. The voluble Vengeance protested in her shrill notes.
2. The citizeness looking at him, he became embarrassed and evaded her glance.
3. The Vengeance spoke with alacrity.
4. Miss Pross knew full well that Madame Defarge was the family's malevolent enemy.
5. There was not one among them more to be dreaded than this ruthless woman.
6. The deer fell a prey to the lion.
7. Both women were very watchful, and intent to deduce from look and manner, what the unintelligible words meant.

III. Write down antonyms for:

voluble, relentless, alacrity, clasp, ruthless, similar, questionable.

IV. Give Russian equivalents of the following:

to seize the occasion
an ardent Republican
to arrive in good time
They were her natural enemies and her prey.
to be in earnest
She was set at naught.
I am your match.
That brought the irrepressible tears into her eyes .
with the vigorous tenacity of love
to call for fruitless help
It is better as it is.
They solemnly bless each other.

V. Translate the following sentences into English using words and expressions from the text:

1. Все эти люди стали жертвами насилия и несправедливости.
2. Чтобы достичь своей цели, этот безжалостный человек выполнит любой приказ.
3. Хотя мы не знаем языка, мы попробуем понять по жестам и мимике, что нужно этому иностранцу.
4. Золушка выполнила эту тяжелую работу с готовностью.
5. Мой вам совет: не пытайтесь ускользнуть от ответственности.
6. Поняв, что опасность миновала, он стал говорлив.
7. Иногда ее родители смягчались и разрешали ей пойти погулять.

VI. Translate in writing the following passage: “I see a beautiful city...” up to “I see that child...”

Points for discussion

1. Give an account of Madame Defarge’s counsel with the Vengeance, Jacques Three and the wood-sawyer.
2. Why did Madame Defarge go to Dr. Manette’s house?
3. Why did Mr. Lorry propose Miss Pross and Jerry Cruncher should leave behind?
4. Why does Dickens again introduce Jerry Cruncher into the narration? Why, in your opinion, did Jerry Cruncher say he would “never interfere with Mrs. Cruncher’s flopping?”
5. Describe Madame Defarge’s visit to the Doctor’s house.
6. Say what Miss Pross and Madame Defarge symbolize.
7. Is Miss Pross and Madame Defarge’s conversation scene comic or tragic? How does the author manage it?
8. Comment on Miss Pross’ retreat after Madame Defarge was shot.
9. Speak about the death-carts and their riders going along the streets of Paris. What was the lookers-on’s attitude to them?
10. Describe Sydney Carton’s behaviour before the execution. Why does he appear sublime and prophetic?
11. What is the significance of the episode with the poor little seamstress?
12. Why do you think the author uses mainly the present tenses in the final chapter?

QUESTION AND TOPICS FOR THE DISCUSSION OF THE NOVEL AS A WHOLE

I. Reflection

1. Having read A TALE OF TWO CITIES, would you say Dickens is an optimist or a pessimist?
2. Novelist Wilkie Collins, friend and contemporary of Dickens, suggested this formula for a successful novel: “Make ‘em laugh, make ‘em cry, make ‘em wait”. Does Dickens follow Collins’ formula in A TALE OF TWO CITIES?
3. Compare Dickens’ style with that of a 20th - century novelist. Which is more difficult to read? Why?
4. What does A TALE OF TWO CITIES have to say to a modern audience?
5. Some critics say Dickens is a sentimentalist. Would you agree? Why or why not?

II. Theme and Symbolism:

1. How are the themes of love and death interwoven in the novel?
2. Prison and the threat of imprisonment frequently arise as terrible spectres in the story. In what way does Dickens use the prison symbolically to develop the theme of resurrection?
3. How does Dickens use blood as a symbol?
4. What is the significance of the storm and the sea images in the novel?
5. How does Jerry Cruncher's avocation tie with the resurrection theme?
6. What is the golden thread?

P.S. Compare your answers to the suggested keys and responses.

III. Essay Tests

1. How does Dickens create suspense and mystery in A TALE OF TWO CITIES?
2. How are Miss Pross, John Barsad and Jerry Cruncher essential to the development of the plot?
3. Dickens frequently contrasts people or events in A TALE OF TWO CITIES. Find some of these contrasts and explain how each is important to the story (say, the contrast between the aristocracy and the peasants, Lucie - a figure of femininity, beauty, and compassion - and Madame Defarge - a symbol of coarseness, vengeance and hatred; the deaths of Sydney Carton and Madame Defarge, etc.).
4. At first Dickens seems sympathetic to the French peasants, as the peasants gain control, he seems to shift sides. How do you explain this?
5. How are Dr. Manette, Charles Darnay and Sydney Carton each recalled to life?

P.S. Compare your answers to the suggested responses.

IV. Speculation

1. What sparked the revolution in France?
2. Revolutions have occurred in many countries throughout history. What comparisons can you make regarding causes and effects of these revolutions? How do they contrast?
3. Is vengeance ever a good motive for action? What often happens when vengeance is the motive?
4. Most movements begin idealistically - consider the slogan of the French revolution, for example: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity". Why does this idealism often turn into fanaticism?

V. Survey.

1. Charles Dickens and his historical novel.
2. Charles Dickens' political views as reflected in the novel.
3. The French Revolution of 1789-1793 in Charles Dickens' interpretation.
4. The life of the poor people on the eve of the French Revolution.
5. Law and justice in London and Paris.
6. Character sketches of
 - Sydney Carton;
 - the Defarges;
 - Doctor Manette;
 - Mr. Lorry;
 - Jerry Cruncher;
 - Mr. Stryver.
7. Female characters - Lucie Manette, Miss Pross, Mrs. Cruncher, Madame Defarge.
8. Dickens' style of narration and the language of the book.

Appendix

Objective Test

I. Say if the statement is True (T) or False (F):

1. The story takes place in the 1600s.
2. The passengers in the mail coach worry about highwaymen.
3. Jerry Cruncher's message to Mr. Lorry is "A life you love".
4. The Marquis lives in St Antoine.
5. Dr. Manette was imprisoned eighteen years for opposing the revolution.
6. Dr. Manette immediately recognised his daughter Lucie.
7. Jerry Cruncher thinks his wife is praying against him.
8. The spectators are sympathetic at Darnay's treason trial.
9. Charles Darnay is acquitted because of Lucie Manette's testimony.
10. Sydney Carton is Mr. Stryver's jackal.
11. Dr. Manette returns to his shoe-maker's bench when reminded of his past.
12. The Marquis favours granting peasants more rights.
13. Gaspard's child is killed by the king's carriage.
14. Charles Darnay earns his leaving by being a smuggler.
15. Dr. Manette does not want to know Charles Darnay's true identity.

II. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence:

1. The peasants in St. Antoine are poor because of
 - a) war.
 - b) unemployment.
 - c) high taxes.
 - d) drought.
2. Hearing Sydney Carton's confession, Lucie is
 - a) astonished.
 - b) indifferent.
 - c) amused.
 - d) compassionate.
3. Jerry Cruncher is
 - a) a surgeon.
 - b) an undertaker.
 - c) a grave robber.
 - d) a fisherman.
4. John Barsad is
 - a) a turnkey at the Conciergerie.
 - b) Madame Defarge's confidant.
 - c) Charles Darnay's look-alike.
 - d) master of the guillotine.
5. In the Bastille Defarge finds
 - a) Dr. Manette's tools and bench.
 - b) a letter written by Dr. Manette.
 - c) evidence against Jarvis Lorry.
 - d) a tunnel dug by Dr. Manette.

6. Many of the nobles fleeing France stop at
- a) Dr. Manette's.
 - b) Tellson's Bank.
 - c) the Old Bailey.
 - d) the Conciergerie.
7. Mr. Lorry goes to Paris
- a) on business for Tellson's Bank.
 - b) to rescue Charles Darnay.
 - c) to locate Roger Cly.
 - d) to renounce the Marquis.
8. Darnay is arrested when he arrives in Paris because
- a) he is an English spy.
 - b) he has denounced Madame Defarge.
 - c) he is an aristocrat emigrant
 - d) his papers are not in order.
9. Darnay asks that Mr Lorry be told
- a) that the nobles are leaving France.
 - b) that Lucie is in Paris.
 - c) of Madame Defarge's plan.
 - d) of his arrest.
10. Darnay remains in La Force for
- a) three months.
 - b) a year and three months.
 - c) three years and a month.
 - d) eighteen years.
11. Lucie is seen blowing Charles a kiss by
- a) the Vengeance.
 - b) Ernest Defarge.
 - c) Madame Defarge.
 - d) John Barsad.
12. Darnay is finally released from La Force with the help of
- a) Ernest Defarge.
 - b) John Barsad.
 - c) Dr. Manette.
 - d) Jarvis Lorry.
13. Darnay is arrested again and denounced by
- a) Sydney Carton.
 - b) Roger Cly.
 - c) the Defarges.
 - d) the Vengeance.
14. Sydney Carton persuades John Barsad to help him
- a) kidnap Lucie Manette.
 - b) rescue Charles Darnay.
 - c) murder Madame Defarge.
 - d) arrest Dr. Manette.
15. At the chemist's shop, Carton purchases
- a) chemicals to drug Darnay.
 - b) poison for Charles Darnay.
 - c) poison for himself.
 - d) powders for his headaches.

16. Madame Defarge wants revenge because
- her mother was jailed by the king.
 - her daughter was killed by the Marquis.
 - her brother was murdered by Gaspard.
 - her family was wronged by the Evremondes.
17. Carton is admitted to Darnay's cell by
- Roger Cly.
 - Ernest Defarge.
 - Dr. Manette.
 - John Barsad.
18. A few hours before the execution, Charles Darnay feels
- bitter.
 - resigned.
 - terrified.
 - angry.
19. Madame Defarge is killed by
- the mob.
 - John Barsad.
 - Miss Pross.
 - Jerry Cruncher.
20. At the guillotine, Sydney Carton appears
- pale and grim.
 - mute and trembling.
 - sublime and prophetic.
 - sorry and sullen.

Active Vocabulary Test

Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct.

Book the First

1. lamentation

- injustice
- grief
- merrymaking
- need

2. miscellaneous

- fantastic
- piquant
- diverse
- similar

3. perplex

- bewilder
- falter
- convince
- enlighten

4. adjacent

- spacious
- fruitful
- intense
- neighbouring

5. abundant

- positive
- plentiful
- thrifty
- costly

6. casual

- accidental
- deliberate
- formal
- purposeful

7. scanty

- attractive
- enormous
- illusory
- insufficient

8. incumbent

- necessary
- improper
- straight
- definite

9. depository

- money

10. recoil

- reduce

11. filthy

- dirty

12. suspense

- support

- b. identification
- c. storehouse
- d. definition

- b. remember
- c. review
- d. react

- b. quick
- c. helpful
- d. strange

- b. malice
- c. exhaustion
- d. uncertainty

Book the Second

13. ferocity

- a. distress
- b. cruelty
- c. laziness
- d. misfortune

14. forge

- a. repair
- b. yield
- c. imitate
- d. sustain

15. commodious

- a. ordinary
- b. uncomfortable
- c. comprehensive
- d. spacious

16. dingy

- a. expensive
- b. forgetful
- c. dire
- d. dirty

17. fatigue

- a. fate
- b. fame
- c. exhaustion
- d. exodus

18. anticipate

- a. oppose
- b. counteract
- c. expect
- d. contradict

19. animosity

- a. hatred
- b. dismissal
- c. courage
- d. bewilderment

20. dire

- a. pleasing
- b. distorted
- c. sound
- d. extreme

21. tolerate

- a. inspect
- b. bear
- c. respect
- d. despise

22. mercenary

- a. heroic
- b. feeble
- c. vigorous
- d. cruel

23. evoke

- a. produce
- b. value
- c. avoid
- d. hurry

24. incessant

- a. perpetual
- b. spacious
- c. implicit
- d. varied

25. sultry

- a. sincere
- b. oppressive
- c. spirited
- d. shallow

26. compunction

- a. ignorance
- b. cleverness
- c. regret
- d. bewilderment

27. extinguish

- a. ruin
- b. enlarge
- c. retire
- d. move

28. detriment

- a. misery
- b. fate
- c. advantage
- d. harm

29. vigil

- a. miracle
- b. strength
- c. carelessness
- d. caution

30. fidelity

- a. atrocity
- b. brightness
- c. softness
- d. loyalty

31. zealous

- a. refined
- b. keen
- c. prominent
- d. promising

32. vivacity

- a. liveliness
- b. fatigue
- c. generosity
- d. prosperity

33. gorgeous

- a. cheerful
- b. solemn
- c. profitable
- d. splendid

34. conspicuous

- a. pitiless
- b. noticeable
- c. charitable
- d. incessant

35. sumptuous

- a. stubborn
- b. costly
- c. terrible
- d. ill

36. treacherous

- a. learned
- b. hostile
- c. traitorous
- d. frightened

37. ominous

38. assassinate

39. fervent

40. constraint

- a. threatening
- b. formal
- c. candid
- d. expensive

41.morose

- a. bad-tempered
- b. mysterious
- c. feeble
- d. timid

45.shrewd

- a. knowing
- b. awful
- c. plain
- d. decisive

49.benevolent

- a. childish
- b. sympathetic
- c. generous
- d. ambitious

53.docile

- a. obedient
- b. unerring
- c. pitiless
- d. mad

57.vestige

- a. sign
- b. edge
- c. end
- d. decision

61.relapse

- a. desire
- b. return
- c. ecstasy
- d. mistake

65.pant

- a. betray
- b. murder
- c. scold
- d. offend

42.incorrigible

- a. indignant
- b. irresolute
- c. unsuitable
- d. indirect

46.complacent

- a. obscure
- b. hearty
- c. philosophic
- d. self-satisfied

50.engender

- a. enforce
- b. threaten
- c. generate
- d. strengthen

54.interpose

- a. relax
- b. meddle
- c. change
- d. propose

58.dread

- a. show
- b. use
- c. fear
- d. aim

62.clamorous

- a. delicate
- b. chilly
- c. noisy
- d. earnest

66.steadfast

- a. useful
- b. purposeless
- c. passionate
- d. admirable

43.conducive

- a. harmful
- b. earnest
- c. favourable
- d. sudden

47.sallow

- a. yellowish
- b. sunken
- c. tasteless
- d. colourless

51.lure

- a. reflect
- b. attract
- c. distract
- d. disgust

55.pervade

- a. influence
- b. dread
- c. cherish
- d. trace

59.studious

- a. steady
- b. docile
- c. morose
- d. notorious

63.sagacity

- a. cowardice
- b. weakness
- c. wisdom
- d. wry

67.frenzy

- a. forced
- b. strong
- c. beneficent
- d. silly

44.smuggle

- a. rumour
- b. receive
- c. transport
- d. destroy

48.subdue

- a. decline
- b. accept
- c. conquer
- d. release

52.elicit

- a. ignore
- b. taste
- c. omit
- d. evoke

56.composure

- a. alacrity
- b. calmness
- c. expression
- d. replacement

60.lenient

- a. lifeless
- b. merry
- c. merciful
- d. massive

64.accomplice

- a. companion
- b. discourse
- c. endeavour
- d. relapse

68.edifice

- a. plant
- b. lack
- c. gasp
- d. omen

- a. shaky
- b. unchanging
- c. faithful
- d. desperate

- a. glory
- b. greed
- c. jealousy
- d. excitement

- a. publication
- b. editor
- c. building
- d. complaint

69. vanish

- a. prosper
- b. disappear
- c. ignite
- d. paint

70. meagre

- a. scanty
- b. offensive
- c. stout
- d. plentiful

71. plunder

- a. rob
- b. loiter
- c. permit
- d. kill

Book the Third

72. loiter

- a. develop
- b. wait
- c. perplex
- d. produce

73. condole

- a. agree
- b. soothe
- c. express
- d. sympathize

74. banished

- a. acquired
- b. invaded
- c. erected
- d. dismissed

75. retarded

- a. delayed
- b. imposing
- c. learned
- d. concealed

76. confined

- a. limited
- b. satisfied
- c. cured
- d. pleased

77. timid

- a. pure
- b. plain
- c. shy
- d. sane

78. staunch

- a. loyal
- b. crazy
- c. indifferent
- d. treacherous

79. consternation

- a. assertion
- b. panic
- c. disagreement
- d. elegance

80. taciturn

- a. profound
- b. sane
- c. silent
- d. true

81. prevaricate

- a. avoid
- b. soothe
- c. express
- d. foresee

82. repentant

- a. contented
- b. suitable
- c. reliable
- d. sorrowful

83. vagabond

- a. relation
- b. enthusiast
- c. resident
- d. tramp

84. animate

- a. terrify
- b. depress
- c. enliven
- d. delay

85. circumstantial

- a. detailed
- b. indifferent
- c. involved
- d. dependent

86. imperious

- a. lonely
- b. rough
- c. honourable
- d. haughty

87. gaunt

- a. firm
- b. lanky
- c. wakeful
- d. solid

88. acquiescence

- a. resistance
- b. agreement
- c. recollection
- d. passion

89. anguish

- a. relief
- b. torment
- c. refusal
- d. complaint

90. turbulent

- a. uncontrolled
- b. outrageous
- c. placid
- d. wry

91. confide

- a. respect
- b. invest
- c. trust
- d. build

92. obtrusive

- a. polite
- b. competent
- c. wasteful
- d. interfering

93. capital

- a. excellent
- b. candid
- c. penetrating
- d. diligent

94. relent

- a. soften
- b. resist
- c. limit
- d. reveal

95. alacrity

- a. fear
- b. vivacity
- c. goodwill
- d. insult

96. jolt

- a. jerk
- b. joke
- c. gesture
- d. intelligence

97. frugal

- a. reluctant
- b. modest
- c. careless
- d. thirsty

98. malevolent

- a. diverse
- b. malicious
- c. penetrating
- d. diligent

99. voluble

- a. voluntary
- b. eloquent
- c. impudent
- d. taciturn

100. ruthless

- a. unhappy
- b. discreet
- c. unskilful
- d. brutal

Additional Vocabulary Test**Book the First****1. atrocious**

- a. careless
- b. poor
- c. outrageous
- d. bitter

2. capitulated

- a. beheaded
- b. surrendered
- c. puzzled
- d. reported

3. alienated

- a. estranged
- b. alarmed
- c. straightened
- d. ruined

4. stolid

- a. firm
- b. careless
- c. indifferent
- d. clear

5. squalid

- a. wasteful
- b. windy
- c. rough
- d. dirty

6. intangible

- a. vague
- b. tasteless
- c. lonely
- d. expensive

7. spectre

- a. scintillation
- b. ghost
- c. sparkle
- d. radiance

8. inexorable

- a. mistrusted
- b. unskilled
- c. pitiless
- d. distasteful

9. obliterate

- a. raze
- b. appear
- c. gain
- squeeze

Book the Second

- 10. efficacy**
a. brightness
b. effectiveness
c. softness
d. miracle

- 11. deference**
a. indifference
b. delay
c. respect
d. inconsistency

- 12. demeanour**
a. humour
b. manner
c. error
d. cruelty

- 13. infamous**
a. unknown
b. dependable
c. childish
d. notorious

- 14. ludicrous**
a. absurd
b. wicked
c. wild
d. ugly

- 15. congenial**
a. obvious
b. natural
c. agreeable
d. solid

- 16. placidity**
a. suggestion
b. interference
c. calmness
d. liberation

- 17. compassion**
a. agreement
b. sympathy
c. increase
d. respect

- 18. tranquil**
a. calm
b. laud
c. vigilant
d. admirable

- 19. latent**
a. tardy
b. recent
c. hidden
d. corrupt

- 20. sanguine**
a. cold
b. optimistic
c. angry
d. clean

- 21. penalty**
a. goal
b. distress
c. blow
d. punishment

- 22. apparent**
a. certain
b. evident
c. fearful
d. glorious

- 23. weird**
a. eerie
b. alert
c. gentle
d. elegant

Book the Third

- 24. capricious**
a. fickle
b. large
c. lively
d. strong

- 25. apparition**
a. machine
b. clothing
c. ghost
d. vagabond

- 26. countenance**
a. guidance
b. irritation
c. opposition
d. appearance

- 27. dubious**
a. clever
b. doubtful
c. careful
d. bitter

- 28. dormant**
a. inactive
b. inedible
c. useless
d. sad

- 29. redundant**
a. excessive
b. useful
c. laconic
d. explosive

- 30. entreaty**
a. contract
b. bargain
c. plea
d. feast

- 31. gregarious**
a. spiteful
b. fearful
c. dangerous
d. sociable

- 32. atonement**
a. revenge
b. disappointment
c. redemption
d. punishment

- 33. antipathy**
a. pity
b. hatred
c. affection
d. fear

- 34. doleful**
a. sad
b. sacred
c. devoted
d. eternal

- 35. indispensable**
a. unwise
b. independent
c. unsuitable
d. essential

- 36. obnoxious**

- 37. felicitous**

- 38. obstinate**

- 39. perpetuate**

- a. apparent
- b. disagreeable
- c. sweet
- d. preventive

- a. suitable
- b. improper
- c. dreadful
- d. respectful

- a. harmless
- b. abrupt
- c. relaxed
- d. stubborn

- a. puzzle
- b. change
- c. prolong
- d. propose

40. ostentatious

- a. thorny
- b. showy
- c. bony
- d. sly

41. crestfallen

- a. dejected
- b. untidy
- c. clumsy
- d. circular

42. ubiquitous

- a. nowhere
- b. seldom
- c. everywhere
- d. anything

43. infallible

- a. permanent
- b. tolerant
- c. childish
- d. unerring

44. desolate

- a. lonely
- b. dreadful
- c. timid
- d. serious

45. palpable

- a. serious
- b. obvious
- c. worthless
- d. prosperous

46. implacable

- a. zestful
- b. odd
- c. relentless
- d. sad

47. fidelity

- a. jealousy
- b. generosity
- c. greed
- d. loyalty

48. magnanimous

- a. enormous
- b. generous
- c. attractive
- d. absurd

49. demented

- a. insane
- b. silly
- c. humble
- d. silent

50. portentous

- a. large
- b. poor
- c. ominous
- d. dull

Students' Enrichment Activities

I. Dramatic Elements

Answer the questions:

1. Charles Dickens loved the theatre. He attended performances regularly and frequently acted or directed in amateur productions. How is the plot in A TALE OF TWO CITIES similar to the plot in most theatrical productions?
2. Comic relief is an important theatrical convention. How is it used in A TALE OF TWO CITIES?
3. Theatrical productions in Dickens' time tended to be melodramatic. Is it true of A TALE OF TWO CITIES?

P.S. Compare your answers to the suggested keys and responses.

II. Research

1. Study the causes of the French Revolution. How accurately does Dickens depict these causes? Does he exaggerate the conditions in France at the time? Does he oversimplify the historical forces at work?
2. Read one of Dickens' other novels, "**Oliver Twist**", "**Nicholas Nickleby**",

“David Copperfield”, “Barnaby Rudge”, “Bleak House”, or “Hard Times”. Compare and contrast the novel you have chosen with A TALE OF TWO CITIES. Consider the theme, characterization, and style.

III. Imagination

1. Imagine that you are a reporter. Write a news story covering one of these events: Charles Darnay’s first trial, the storming of the Bastille, Sydney Carton’s execution.
2. Write a eulogy for Sydney Carton.
3. Compose a ballad about the life and death of Sidney Carton.
4. Imagine that A TALE OF TWO CITIES is a newly published book and you are a book reviewer. What would you say about the novel? Write a review of the book, commenting on the setting, characters, plot, theme, and style. Would you recommend it? Explain why you feel as you do.
5. Illustrate several scenes or characters from the book.
6. Write a sketch in which Mr. Lorry awakens in the 20th century. How would he react? What do you think his opinion of modern banking would be?
7. Write a poem or letter to Lucie from Sydney Carton. Suppose he had time to write just before going to the guillotine. What would he say?

Keys and Suggested Responses:

Questions and Topics For Discussion Of The Novel As A Whole

II. Theme and Symbolism

1. In three relationships, both themes are present, with love the triumphant force. First, Lucie recalls her father to life after his 18-year imprisonment, restoring him to health with her love. Second, when Madame Defarge confronts Miss Pross, Miss Pross' protective love is stronger than Madame Defarge's hatred and vengeance. Third, and most important, Sydney Carton dies for Lucie's happiness. By sacrificing his life out of love for her, he gives the gift of life to Charles Darnay. He triumphs over death and lives on in the memory of Lucie and her child.
2. Prison is a symbol of death from the beginning. Dr. Manette's 18-year imprisonment in the Bastille is described as a burial from which he is recalled to life. Each time Darnay is imprisoned, the spectre of death predominates. The second time, Darnay speaks directly of being buried in La Force as if he were dead. Darnay is resurrected from this burial by Sydney Carton. More importantly, Carton, in taking Darnay's place in prison and on the guillotine, is described in terms of resurrection and expiation. The theme is extended when Carton prophesies that the people will rise from the abyss to a new life in the future.
3. Blood is the symbol of vengeance. The spilt wine symbolises the blood to be spilt in the coming revolution. The blood of the peasants spilt by the aristocracy will be expiated by the blood of aristocrats spilt at the guillotine. A traditional Christian symbol, blood also signifies redemption. In that sense Carton spills his blood for Charles Darnay and Lucie, thus his death implies atonement.
4. Both are symbols of the revolution. On two occasions, rain-storms in London foreshadow the revolution in France. Dickens uses sea imagery to describe the assault on the Bastille, characterising the revolution as an inexorable force engulfing everyone and sweeping them into the maelstrom of violence. Through these images, Dickens conveys the idea that unleashing certain forces in the history will lead inevitably to counterforces.
5. Cruncher's avocation is a comical variation on the theme. He robs graves and sells the bodies to local surgeons for research. Such body snatchers were known as resurrection-men.
3. Lucie Manette's golden hair is an identifying characteristic from her first appearance in the story. Dr. Manette links Lucie, the daughter he has never seen, with his past because of her golden hair. He has kept with him in prison a strand of his wife's golden hair. This link, the golden thread, is a first step

towards his recovery. The golden thread becomes a symbol of the love that binds Lucie, her father, Charles Darnay, and Sydney Carton.

III. Essay Test

1. Dickens builds suspense and mystery with both setting and plot. Certain key scenes establish the mood of the story. For instance, the opening episode effectively establishes an aura of mystery. The muffled passengers, the nervous driver and jumpy guard, the darkness, fog, and cold, all contribute to the sense of foreboding and danger. Later, the evening storm in Soho Square foreshadows a dark future for all those gathered. The episode at the grindstone is another scene evoking a mood of danger and terror. Dickens creates suspense with plot in two ways. First, he withholds key pieces of information, leaving important questions unanswered. This is typical of serial publication. To maintain interest, Dickens had to hook the reader, often by ending an instalment with an unanswered question. The pieces fall into place as the story unfolds. Second, Dickens uses foreshadowing to provide hints of coming events. The storm in Soho points to the coming revolution. Dark looks passing over the doctor's face indicate dark things about the past yet to be revealed. Carton stresses that he will sacrifice everything for Lucie. Madame Defarge's knitting is portent of death. These are all examples of foreshadowing.
2. Miss Pross provides comic relief in an essentially serious novel, but she has another role, too. Her protective nature and physical strength neutralize the threat of Madame Defarge. This is especially when the Doctor, Lucie, Mr, Lorry and Darnay make their escape from Paris. Miss Pross' devotion and protective instinct shield Lucie from the vengeful Madame Defarge. John Barsad, alias Solomon Pross, is also a key figure. His criminal and spy activities make him vulnerable to Carton's pressures. Barsad, a prison turnkey, admits Carton to Darnay's cell and helps remove the unconscious Darnay from prison into an awaiting carriage. Without Barsad, Darnay could not have been saved. Jerry Cruncher provides comic relief by his strange appearance and behaviour. He robs graves. His grave digging, although humorous, leads to important information about Roger Cly. This knowledge strengthens Carton's hold over Barsad, forcing the man to cooperate in Carton's plan to rescue Charles Darnay.
3. One of the most important contrasts is that between the aristocracy and the peasants. The people in St. Antoine and the peasants in the country live in a terrible poverty. The peasants scooping wine off the street contrast vividly with the Monseigneur drinking chocolate served by four attendants. The contrast shows the peasants' motive for hating the aristocracy. Such oppression inevitably leads to revolution.

Lucie, a figure of femininity, beauty, and compassion, contrasts with Madame Defarge, a symbol of coarseness, vengeance and hatred. Love is the chief motivating force in Lucie's life. Kind and gracious to everyone around her, Lucie has special compassion for the despairing Sydney Carton.

Madame Defarge, on the other hand, is motivated by hatred and vengeance. Seeking revenge for the evils done to her family by the Evremondes, she has no compassion - not even for Dr. Manette who has also suffered. She would denounce even him because of his connection to Darnay.

A third contrast is apparent in the deaths of Madame Defarge and Sydney Carton. Madame Defarge dies by her own weapon. At the time of her death, her heart is filled with vengeance. Carton, however, dies nobly, sacrificing himself out of love for Lucie.

4. Dickens does sympathize with the poor. He vividly depicts their poverty, oppression, and squalor, showing they have cause to revolt. The Marquis' smug attitude represents the aristocracy's attitude in general. His views show change will come only through violent upheaval and revolution.

After the storming of the Bastille, the people established a tyranny of their own. Consider for example, what happens to Charles Darnay. He is seized, imprisoned, and condemned without trial. The Reign of Terror is a mockery of the slogan "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity". Dickens opposes injustice of all kinds. Injustice committed by the peasants is no more acceptable or justifiable than injustice imposed by the aristocracy.

5. Dr. Manette is recalled to life after being in prison for eighteen years, his mind nearly destroyed. Lucie's love and devotion restored him to health. Charles Darnay is recalled to life twice - both times by Sydney Carton. The first time, Darnay is rescued from what appears to be certain death in his trial for treason. Through Carton's keen observation, Darnay is acquitted. The second time occurs in Paris. Darnay is to die on the guillotine. Carton takes his place, saving Darnay from death once again.

Though he dies on the guillotine, Carton is recalled to life, too. Carton gives his life a purpose and meaning when he chooses to die for Charles Darnay.

Appendix

Objective Test

I. 1.F 2.T 3.F 4.F 5.F 6.F 7.T 8.F 9.F 10.T 11.T 12.F

13.F

14.T 15.T

II. 1c 2d 3c 4a 5b 6b 7a 8c 9d 10b 11c 12c 13c

14b 15a 16d 17d 18b 19c 20c

Active Vocabulary Test

Book the First

1b 2c 3a 4d 5b 6a 7d 8a 9c 10d 11a 12d

Book the Second

13b 14c 15d 16d 17c 18c 19a 20d 21b 22d 23a 24a 25b
26c 27a 28d 29d 30d 31b 32a 33d 34b 35b 36c 37a 38b
39c 40a 41a 42c 43c 44c 45a 46d 47a 48c 49c 50c 51b
52d 53a 54b 55a 56b 57a 58c 59b 60c 61b 62c 63c 64a
65c 66b 67d 68c 69b 70a 71a

Book the Third

72b 73d 74d 75a 76a 77c 78a 79b 80c 81a 82d 83d 84c
85a 86d 87b 88b 89b 90a 91c 92d 93a 94a 95b 96a 97b
98b 99b 100d

Additional Vocabulary Test

Book the First

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

Book the Second

10b 11c 12b 13d 14a 15c 16c 17b 18a 19c 20b 21d
22b 23a

Book the Third

24a 25c 26d 27b 28a 29a 30c 31d 32c 33b 34a 35d 36b
37a 38d 39c 40b 41a 42c 43d 44a 45b 46c 47d 48b 49a
50c

Students' Enrichment Achievements

I. Dramatic Elements

1. Book I functions like the introduction of a play. The setting is established, nearly all the main characters are introduced, and the elements of conflict are clearly stated.

In Book II, the plot unfolds. Complications are introduced to add suspense. The events build to the turning point when Charles Darnay returns to Paris.

In Book III, there is a brief staying action while Darnay remains in prison, with Dr. Manette patiently working to secure his release. Suddenly the events move quickly to the conclusion - the trial, Darnay's release and second arrest, the exchange and escape to freedom, and finally, Sydney Carton's execution.

2. Jerry Cruncher and Miss Pross are humorous characters. Jerry's body snatching and his reaction to his wife's flopping provide relief from the novel's seriousness. Miss Pross' protective posturing and exaggerated manner

are almost farcical. She is eccentric and wild. Both characters lighten the novel's serious tone.

3. Dickens' novels were published serially. Each installment needed action, excitement, and suspense to insure continuing readership. For this reason, plot is probably one of the strongest elements in *A TALE OF TWO CITIES*. While there are some melodramatic moments, such as the scene describing the death of the son, Dickens plays down these theatrical elements that characterize his other works. He deliberately uses less dialogue in *A TALE OF TWO CITIES*. The farce and caricature so important in his other novels are underplayed in this one.

The action scenes involving the revolution are dramatic, but not overdrawn. Dickens relied heavily on Carlyle's accounts in **History Of The French Revolution**. He does not sentimentalise them.

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