

## Тема занятия: «Литература. Ч. Диккенс. «Оливер Твист»

**Цели занятия:** повторить лексический материал по теме «Здоровый образ жизни»; совершенствовать навыки чтения и перевода художественного текста; систематизировать знания, выполнив задания по теме занятия.

Уважаемые студенты! Ознакомьтесь с материалами практического занятия на тему «Литература. Ч. Диккенс. «Оливер Твист». Конспект практического занятия выполняйте **в рабочей тетради письменно, обязательно указывая дату занятия, тему занятия, номер упражнения.** Ответы предоставить преподавателю на проверку **до 14. 03. 2023 г.** в электронном виде (**фотоотчёт**) на e-mail [mikagol2605@mail.ru](mailto:mikagol2605@mail.ru). Телефон преподавателя для консультации и возникающих вопросов: 072-14-15-816.

С уважением, Голодюк Марина Викторовна.

**!!! Упражнения этого занятия выполняйте, используя словарь на стр. WL19, Module 6d.**

1. Ознакомьтесь с краткими биографическими сведениями о Чарльзе Диккенсе (стр. 108, упр. 1, устно)
2. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст «Oliver Twist» (с. 108 - 109)
3. Выполните письменно упр. 2 со стр. 108 (выберите правильный вариант ответа А – D на вопросы 1 - 5).
4. Выполните письменно упр. 4 со стр. 109 (какие предложения из текста, на ваш взгляд, лучше всего описывают иллюстрацию к тексту).

## Phrases

catch a cold (phr) простудиться

## Idioms

off colour (idm) нездоровый

on one's feet (idm) выздороветь, оправиться после болезни

get oneself back into shape (idm) привести себя в порядок

take a turn for the worse (idm) измениться к худшему

## 6c

dietician /daɪtʃiən/ (n) диетолог

gentle /dʒentl/ (adj) мягкий, добрый

grain /graɪn/ (n) зерно

headache /hedɪsk/ (n) головная боль

injection /ɪndʒɪkʃən/ (n) укол, инъекция

jumper /dʒʌmpə/ (n) джемпер

jungle /dʒʌŋɡl/ (n) джунгли

painful /peɪnfl/ (adj) болезненный

prawn /praʊn/ (n) креветка

purse /pɜːs/ (n) кошелек

skimmed /skɪmd/ (adj) обезжиренное (о молоке)

wallet /wɒlɪt/ (n) бумажник

## Phrasal Verbs

give away (phr v) дарить, отдавать

give back (phr v) возвращать

give off (phr v) выделять, излучать

give up (phr v) бросать (привычку), отказываться

put on (phr v) набирать (вес)

## Words often confused

ache/pain (n) тупая, ноющая боль/  
страдание, боль

prescription/recipe (n) рецепт (медицинский)/рецепт  
(кулинарный)

rotten/sour (adj) тухлый/кислый

treat/cure (v) лечить/излечивать, вылечить

cure/heal (v) излечивать/исцелять

## 6d

accommodation /əkɒmədeɪʃən/ (n) жилье

appetite /əˈpɪtaɪt/ (n) аппетит

apron /əˈprɒn/ (n) передник

assistant /əˈsɪstənt/ (n) помощник

bakery /ˈbeɪkəri/ (n) пекарня, булочная

brick /brɪk/ (n) кирпич, брусок

companion /kəmˈpænjən/ (n) товарищ

copper /ˈkɒpə/ (n) медь

criminal /ˈkrɪmɪnəl/ (n) преступник

cruelty /ˈkruːləti/ (n) жестокость

debt /deɪt/ (n) долг

dishonesty /dɪʃənɪsti/ (n) нечестность

drawn /drɔːn/ (adj) нерешенный

eager /ɪɡə/ (adj) страстно желающий, жаждущий

eventual /ɪvenʃʊəl/ (adj) окончательный

finger /ˈfɪŋɡə/ (n) палец

forgive /fɔːɡɪv/ (v) прощать

fortune /ˈfɜːtʃʊn/ (n) удача, судьба

gaze /ɡeɪz/ (v) уставиться, пристально глядеть

glance /ɡlɑːns/ (v) взглянуть

glare /ɡleɪ/ (v) свирепо смотреть

grace /ɡreɪs/ (n) молитва

gruel /ɡruːl/ (n) каша

hunger /ˈhʌŋɡə/ (n) голод

improvement /ɪmˈpruːvmənt/ (n) улучшение

kindness /ˈkɪndnəs/ (n) доброта

ladle /ˈleɪdl/ (n) половник

ladleful /ˈleɪdlfʊl/ (n) полный половник

lick /lɪk/ (v) лизать, облизывать

matter /ˈmætə/ (n) значение

nudge /nʌdʒ/ (v) подталкивать

own /əʊn/ (v) владеть

paralyse /pəˈraɪlaɪz/ (v) парализовать

peer /pɪə/ (v) заглядывать, подглядывать

peer /pɪə/ (v) вглядываться

polish /pəˈlɪʃ/ (v) полировать

prayer /preɪ/ (n) молитва

selfishness /ˈselfɪʃnəs/ (n) эгоизм

shriek /ʃriːk/ (v) орать, выкрикивать

splash /splæʃ/ (n) капля

stare /steə/ (v) пристально смотреть, таращить глаза

starvation /stɑːˈveɪʃən/ (n) голодная смерть

stray /streɪ/ (adj) случайный

task /tɑːsk/ (n) задание, дело

theme /θiːm/ (n) основная мысль, сюжет

totally /təʊtəlɪ/ (adj) полностью, абсолютно

whisper /ˈwɪzə/ (v) шептать

wink /wɪŋk/ (v) подмигивать

workhouse /ˈwɜːkhaʊs/ (n) мастерская, рабочий дом

## Phrases

catch a glimpse of (phr) увидеть мельком

catch sight of (phr) заметить, увидеть

take advantage of (phr) воспользоваться чем-либо

## Idioms

a piece of cake (idm) пустячное дело

as cool as a cucumber (idm) абсолютно спокойный

cry over spilt milk (idm) что сделано, то сделано

in hot water (idm) в заботах, в хлопотах

it's not my cup of tea (idm) это не по мне

## 6e

adequate /əˈdeɪkwət/ (adj) соответствующий

assess /əˈseɪs/ (v) оценивать, давать оценку

background /ˈbækgraʊnd/ (n) фон

book /bʊk/ (v) заказывать, резервировать

booking /ˈbʊkɪŋ/ (n) резервирование, бронирование  
билетов

choice /tʃɔɪs/ (n) выбор

cosy /ˈkɒzɪ/ (adj) уютный

decor /dɪˈkɔː/ (n) оформление, декор

dish /dɪʃ/ (n) блюдо

- 1 What do you know about the story of *Oliver Twist*? Read the biography to find out.



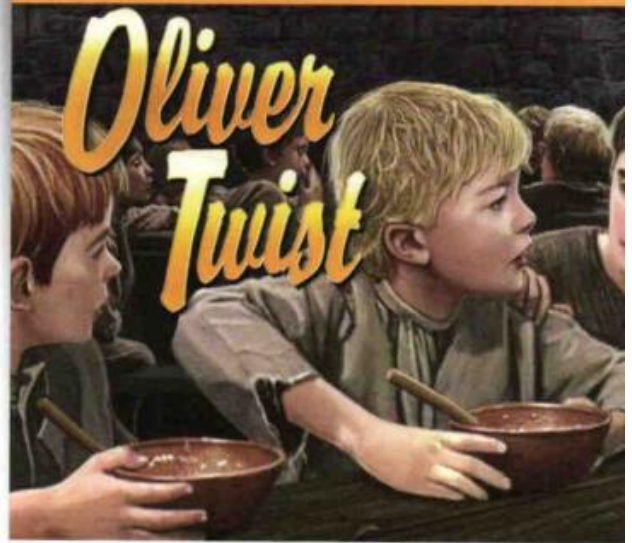
**Charles Dickens**  
(1812-1870)

was born in Portsmouth, Hampshire, but his family moved to London when he was ten. He later went to work in a factory to pay for his accommodation and support his family as his father was in prison for not paying his debts. His father's eventual release and an improvement in the family's fortunes helped matters, but Dickens never forgave his mother for leaving him in the factory. He first made a name for himself as a writer in his twenties with *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

*Oliver Twist* (1837-1839) is about a boy born in a workhouse for the poor. Some of the other boys make him ask for more food. As a result, Oliver is then sold. Suffering terrible cruelty, he runs away and joins a young criminal who teaches him how to steal wallets. The general theme of the novel is that of selfishness and dishonesty as most people take advantage of Oliver. Few people show him love and kindness.

- 2 **RNE** Listen and read the text on pp. 108-109. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 1-5.

- 1 Each mealtime, the boys ...  
 A were happy to get one spoonful of gruel.  
 B had to wash their bowls and spoons.  
 C wanted to eat more.  
 D got tired of cleaning their fingers of food.
- 2 The tall boy whose father was a baker ...  
 A got hungrier than the other boys.  
 B got used to that sort of life.  
 C was afraid of what his hunger would make him do.  
 D was afraid at night.
- 3 Before they could eat, the boys had to ...  
 A give their bowls to the master.  
 B take their chairs to the table.  
 C serve out the food.  
 D say a prayer of thanks.



The boys at the workhouse<sup>1</sup> ate in a large stone hall. At one end there was a copper<sup>2</sup>, out of which the master ladled<sup>3</sup> gruel<sup>4</sup> at mealtimes. Each boy had only one ladleful and no more, except on public holidays when he had two ounces<sup>5</sup> and a quarter of bread.

The bowls never needed washing as the boys polished them with their spoons until they shone. When they had done this, they would sit staring at the copper with such eager eyes as if they could easily eat the very bricks of which it was made. Meanwhile, they licked their fingers trying to catch any stray splashes of gruel.

Generally, boys have excellent appetites and so Oliver and his companions suffered from slow starvation for three months. They finally got so wild with hunger that one boy, who was somewhat tall for his age and not at all used to that sort of thing because his father had owned a small bakery, said to

- 4 The boys decided that Oliver would be the one to ...  
 A nudge the master.  
 B serve the gruel.  
 C ask for another serving.  
 D walk along the table.
- 5 When Oliver asked for more, the master ...  
 A was shocked.  
 B lost his voice.  
 C became paralysed.  
 D turned white with fear.



his companions that unless he had another spoon of 20  
 gruel daily, he was afraid that one night he might eat  
 the boy who slept next to him. He seemed to have a  
 wild, hungry look in his eye and the others **entirely**  
 believed him. A meeting was held and **lots were**  
drawn to see who should walk up to the master after 25  
 supper that evening and ask for more. The **task** fell to  
 Oliver Twist.

The evening arrived and the boys took their  
 places. The master, in his cook's **apron**, stood  
 beside the copper with his assistants behind him. 30  
 The gruel was served out and a long **grace**<sup>6</sup> was  
 said. After the gruel disappeared, the boys  
whispered to each other and winked at Oliver,  
 while his neighbours nudged him. Oliver was  
 desperate with hunger and misery. He rose from 35  
 the table and, walking towards the master with his  
 bowl, said,

'Please, sir, I want some more.'

The master was a fat, healthy man but he turned  
 very pale. He **gazed** in astonishment at the boy for 40  
 some seconds and then held on to the copper for  
 support. His assistants were **paralysed** with wonder  
 and the boys with fear.

'What?' said the master eventually in a **faint**  
 voice. 45


'Please, sir,' replied Oliver, 'I want some more.'

The master hit Oliver's head with the ladle, held  
 him tightly in his arms and **shrieked** aloud for the  
 policeman.

<sup>1</sup> a place where the poor lived and did unpleasant jobs for food  
<sup>2</sup> oven made from bricks <sup>3</sup> serve soup with a deep spoon that has a  
 long handle <sup>4</sup> boiled oats with water <sup>5</sup> an old unit of weight used in  
 Britain (1 ounce=28 grammes) <sup>6</sup> prayer of thanks before eating

**3 a** Match the highlighted words with their meanings below.

- job • amazement • cried, shouted
- friends • completely • unable to move

**b**  Explain the underlined words/phrases. Choose some and mime or draw their meanings.

**4** Which sentence in the text do you think best describes the picture?

**5 a** Find two verbs in the text which mean **look**. How do they differ in meaning? Read the definitions and check.

**glance:** look at sth quickly  
**gaze:** look at sth/sb for a long time because you find it interesting  
**stare:** look at sth/sb for a long time (rudely/blankly)  
**glare:** look at sth/sb angrily  
**peer:** look at sth very hard as you can't see it clearly  
**peep:** take a quick look at sth, often secretly and quietly  
**catch sight of/catch a glimpse of:** see for a short time

**b** Use the verbs from above to say how you would look in the following situations:


- 1 at your neighbour through closed curtains
- 2 at yourself in a mirror
- 3 at your watch to see what the time is
- 4 at someone who keeps interrupting you while you are delivering a speech
- 5 at newspaper headlines when in a hurry
- 6 at someone with very unusual clothes

### Idioms

**6** Complete the idioms with the words in the list. Check in the Word List. Are there similar idioms in your language?

tea cake water cucumber milk

- 1 He's in serious trouble now. He's really in hot .....
- 2 Ann's always calm and doesn't worry about anything. She's as cool as a .....
- 3 You can do it. It's easy. It's a piece of .....
- 4 You can't change anything now. Don't cry over spilt .....
- 5 I don't really enjoy going to the theatre. It's not my cup of .....

**7**  **Portfolio:** Write a paragraph to describe what you think happened when the policeman arrived. Compare with your partner's.