

МЕТОДИЧНІ РОЗРОБКИ
з домашнього читання англійською мовою
за романом Джека Лондона «Білий клик»



для здобувачів 3 року навчання
факультету іноземних мов
(предметної спеціальності «А4.021
Англійська мова та зарубіжна література»))

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Методичні розробки з домашнього читання англійською мовою за романом Джека Лондона «Білий клик» для здобувачів 3 року навчання факультету іноземних мов (спеціалізації «А4.021 Англійська мова та зарубіжна література») / К. І. Зайцева. — Одеса: ПНПУ імені К. Д. Ушинського, 2025. – 57 с.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Методичні розробки з домашнього читання по роману Д. Лондона „Білий Клик” призначений для студентів, які вивчають англійську мову, і може використовуватися як під час аудиторних занять по домашньому читанню, так і для самостійної роботи.

Мета методичних розробок з домашнього читання – допомогти студенту краще розуміти оригінальний художній твір і на його основі розвивати власні практичні мовні уміння і навички, культуру мовлення, навчитися сприймати літературний твір в його культурологічному і часовому контексті.

Методичні розробки з домашнього читання складаються з дванадцяти розділів з комплексом вправ та завдань, списку лексичних одиниць до кожного розділу, які рекомендуються до вивчення та опрацювання, підсумковими тестовими завданнями, темами для написання есе. Методичні вказівки також містять довідку про автора.

Комплекс вправ та завдань у кожному розділі складається з лексичних вправ та завдань, спрямованих на опанування лексики роману; питань для обговорення подій, дійових осіб, проблематики роману; творчих завдань на вміння грамотного використання у вільній формі лексики роману при обговоренні цікавих та важливих питань, поштовхом до яких були події у романі та власні думки автора роману.

Під час роботи над методичною розробкою з домашнього читання використовувалися словники: Сучасний Англо-Український Українсько-Англійський словник 100 000 слів Авт: Мюллер В. Зубков М. Вид-во: Школа; Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English (6th ed.) A. S. Hornby (S. Wehmeier, Ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000.; Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. 4th edition., 2005 та довідкові ресурси глобальної мережи ІНТЕРНЕТ.

Unit 1

Chapters 1–2

I. Write Ukrainian equivalents of the following words and phrases:

to harry; defiant; indomitable; unawed; cessation; tangible; to bicker; commiseratingly; commotion; to replenish; to cogitate; wistful; to bushwhack; to play out; almighty

Make up a situation of your own (use not less than 5 words or word-combinations)

II. Explain the following words and phrases:

infallibility; a spume; a dictum; a bedlam; hunky-dory; pall; a whine; objurgation; enticing; a marauder

Reproduce situations in which the words under study were used

III. Translate in writing into Ukrainian:

1. There was a hint in it of laughter, but of a laughter more terrible than any sadness - a laughter that was mirthless as the smile of the Sphinx, a laughter cold as the frost and partaking of the grimness of infallibility. It was the masterful and incommunicable wisdom of eternity laughing at the futility of life and the effort of life. It was the Wild, the savage, frozen-hearted Northland Wild.

2. It looked at them in a strangely wistful way, after the manner of a dog; but in its wistfulness there was none of the dog affection. It was a wistfulness bred of hunger, as cruel as its own fangs, as merciless as the frost itself.

IV. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What do you know about the author?
- 2) In what countries are the scenes of London's numerous stories laid? Why?
- 3) Where do the events take place?

- 4) Who were Bill and Henry? What did they do in the Northland Wild?
- 5) How did a pack of wolves manage to destruct half of Bill and Henry's dog-team?
- 6) How did Bill try to save his dogs from wolves?
- 7) What bet did Bill lose?
- 8) What made Bill and Henry think that the she-wolf was not a usual wolf?

V. Give the short summary of ch.ch. 1–2 from the main characters' points of view

VI. Describe in detail:

- 1) the she-wolf's character;
- 2) the whole atmosphere of the Northland Wild;
- 3) Bill's and Henry's moods before losing half of their dog-team and after that.

VII. Explain the following:

1. "... Life is an offense to it (the Wild) ..."
2. "...On every side was the silence, pressing upon them with a tangible presence...."

VIII. Express your own opinion on the following:

Is it possible to survive in the conditions Bill and Henry found themselves?

IX. Think of the alternative ending after reading these chapters. Do you believe that such an ending may have a positive effect on the proceeding events. Will an alternative ending change the plot of the whole novel?

Unit 2

Chapters 3–4

I. Write Ukrainian equivalents of the following words and phrases:

auspiciously; facetious; coyness; to intervene; undulating; ravenous; a missile; carnivorous; precarious; at short range; to maunder; precipitately; to squabble; quandary; to stand smb. in good stead

Make up a situation of your own (use not less than 5 words or word-combinations)

II. Explain the following words and phrases:

a foreboding; mincing; resilience; scaffold; sustenance; gustatory sensations; to besiege; to sizzle; gaunt; to be foredoomed

Reproduce situations in which the words under study were used

III. Translate in writing into Ukrainian:

1. A spasm of fear went through him. He reached hastily for a brand to throw at her. But even as he reached, and before his fingers had closed on the missile, she sprang back into safety; and he knew that she was used to having things thrown at her. She had snarled as she sprang away, baring her white fangs to their roots, all her wistfulness vanishing, being replaced by a carnivorous malignity that made him shudder.

2. He made one desperate attempt to pull out on the trail. But the moment he left the protection of the fire, the boldest wolf leaped for him, but leaped short. He saved himself by springing back, the jaws snapping together a scant six inches from his thigh. The rest of the pack was now up and surging upon him, and a throwing of firebrands right and left was necessary to drive them back to a respectful distance.

3. The she-wolf was angry. She sank her fangs into her mate's shoulder in reproof; and he, frightened, unaware of what constituted this new onslaught, struck back ferociously and in still greater fright, ripping down the side of the she-wolf's muzzle. For him to resent such reproof was equally unexpected to her, and she sprang upon him in snarling indignation. Then he discovered his mistake and tried to placate her. But she proceeded to punish him roundly, until he gave over all attempts at placation, and whirled in a circle, his head away from her, his shoulders receiving the punishment of her teeth.

IV. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What happened to One Ear?
- 2) What was Bill's set determination? Was it a success?
- 3) What did Henry do with the coffin?
- 4) How did Henry save his life during long nights?
- 5) Why did Henry survive? Was his salvation a happy coincidence?
- 6) What was wolves' game? Why was it so important for the pack to hunt the animal?
- 7) What did the pack do after the hunting?
- 8) Whom did the she-wolf remain with? Why?

V. Give the short summary of ch.ch. 3–4 from the main characters' points of view

VI. Describe in detail:

- 1) wolves' behaviour while Henry's making desperate ventures to survive;
- 2) Henry's struggle for his life;
- 3) the she-wolf and old One Eye's life.

VII. Explain the following:

“... Morning came, but for the first time the light of day failed to scatter the wolves. ... They remained ... displaying an **arrogance of possession**...”

VIII. Express your own opinion on the following:

What may happen to a person who overcame all difficulties that Henry did?

IX. Think of the alternative ending after reading these chapters. Do you believe that such an ending may have a positive effect on the proceeding events. Will an alternative ending change the plot of the whole novel?

Unit 3

Chapters 5–6

I. Write Ukrainian equivalents of the following words and phrases:

to be loath to do smth.; solicitous; painstaking; deft; impregnable; a ptarmigan; to be in a frenzy of smth.; defiant; progeny; to snuggle; volition; a rebuke; to yearn; a nudge; to incur;

Make up a situation of your own (use not less than 5 words or word-combinations)

II. Explain the following words and phrases:

a lair; a fissure; to crouch; perturbation; a porcupine; a covert; antics; a litter; rasping; to disgorge

Reproduce situations in which the words under study were used

III. Translate in writing into Ukrainian:

1. He lay down in the snow, depositing the ptarmigan beside him, and with eyes peering through the needles of a low-growing spruce he watched the play of life before him - the waiting lynx and the waiting porcupine, each intent on life; and, such was the curiousness of the game, the way of life for one lay in the eating of the other, and the way of life for the other lay in being not eaten.

2. The ball of quills might have been a stone for all it moved; the lynx might have been frozen to marble; and old One Eye might have been dead, yet all three animals were keyed to a tenseness of living that was almost painful, and scarcely ever would it come to them to be more alive than they were then in their seeming petrification.

3. The life of his body and of every fibre of his body, the life that was the very substance of his body and that was apart from his own personal life, had yearned toward this light and urged his body toward it in the same way that the cunning chemistry of a plant urges it toward the sun.

IV. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What can you say about the she-wolf's litter?
- 2) Why did the she-wolf keep One Eye away from its progeny?
- 3) How did One Eye provide its family with food?
- 4) What was the result of the play of life between the lynx and the porcupine?
- 5) Describe the gray cub's appearance? Was he different was its brothers and sisters? Why?
- 6) What was the cubs' daily routine at lair?
- 7) What happened to One Eye?
- 8) How many cubs did survive of the she-wolf's litter? Why?

V. Give the short summary of ch.ch. 5–6 from the main characters' points of view

VI. Describe in detail:

- 1) the she-wolf's behaviour as a mother;
- 2) One Eye's behaviour as a father;
- 3) the gray cub's life at lair

VII. Explain the following:

1. "The life of his body ... had yearned toward this light ... in the same way that the cunning chemistry of a plant urges it toward the sun."

2. "Of her own experience she had no memory of the thing happening; but in her instinct, which was the experience of all the mothers of wolves, there lurked a memory of fathers that had eaten their newborn, and helpless progeny."

VIII. Express your own opinion on the following:

The law of the Northland Wild is "the way of life for one lies in the eating of the other, and the way of life for the other lies in being not eaten". Does this law in its figurative manifestations rule in our world?

IX. Think of the alternative ending after reading these chapters. Do you believe that such an ending may have a positive effect on the proceeding events. Will an alternative ending change the plot of the whole novel?

Unit 4

Chapters 7–8

I. Write Ukrainian equivalents of the following words and phrases:

legacy; to appease; remuneration; antecedent; to blunder; oblivious; to adduce; abiding; expedient; an exertion; volubly; to conduce; ignominiously; to turn the tables on smb.; voracious.

Make up a situation of your own (use not less than 5 words or word-combinations)

II. Explain the following words and phrases:

pottage; vehemence; permeable; equilibrium; a foray; suffocation; prowling; an admonition; impunity; slaughter.

Reproduce situations in which the words under study were used

III. Translate in writing into Ukrainian:

1. His was the luck of the beginner. Born to be a hunter of meat (though he did not know it), he blundered upon meat just outside his own cave-door on his first foray into the world. It was by sheer blundering that he chanced upon the shrewdly hidden ptarmigan nest. He fell into it. He had essayed to walk along the trunk of a fallen pine. The rotten bark gave way under his feet, and with a despairing yelp he pitched down the rounded descent, smashed through the leafage and stalks of a small bush, and in the heart of the bush, on the ground, fetched up amongst seven ptarmigan chicks.

2. But the cub saw, and it was a warning and a lesson to him - the swift downward swoop of the hawk, the short skim of its body just above the ground, the strike of its talons in the body of the ptarmigan, the ptarmigan's squawk of agony and fright, and the hawk's rush upward into the blue, carrying the ptarmigan away with it.

3. Had the cub thought in man-fashion, he might have epitomized life as a voracious appetite, and the world as a place wherein ranged a multitude of appetites, pursuing and being pursued, hunting and being hunted, eating and being

eaten, all in blindness and confusion, with violence and disorder, a chaos of gluttony and slaughter, ruled over by chance, merciless, planless, endless.

IV. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Why didn't the gray cub dare to leave the cave? What made him change his mind?
- 2) What feelings and emotions had he during his first day of wandering?
- 3) What deeds of his first day outside the cave do you consider reasonable and unreasonable? Why?
- 4) What is meant by the "instinct of death"?
- 5) Why did the lynx attack the gray cub and his mother? Did he help in that battle? Was his help crucial?
- 6) Speak about the "law of meat".
- 7) Compare the gray cub's view of life: his first day of wandering and his accompanying his mother on the meat-trail. What changed in him and his perception of the world?
- 8) Name all the animals and birds mentioned in these chapters.

V. Give the short summary of ch.ch. 7–8 from the main characters' points of view

VI. Describe in detail:

- 1) the gray cub's classifications of the surrounding world;
- 2) the gray cub's victories and defeats;
- 3) the gray cub's obtaining his first experience of the first day outside the cave

VII. Explain the following:

1. "Fear! - that legacy of the Wild which no animal may escape nor exchange for pottage."

2. "...that all was not freedom in the world, that to life there were limitations and restraints. These limitations and restraints were law. To be obedient to them was to escape hurt and make for happiness...."

VIII. Express your own opinion on the following:

1. Growth is life, and life is forever destined to make for light.
2. Things are not always what they appeared to be.
3. Life lives on life. The law is: eat or be eaten.

IX. Think of the alternative ending after reading these chapters. Do you believe that such an ending may have a positive effect on the proceeding events. Will an alternative ending change the plot of the whole novel?

Unit 5

Chapters 9–10

I. Write Ukrainian equivalents of the following words and phrases:

to objectify; militant; ungainly; perturbed; ostentatious; belligerent; rampant; interminably; imminence; a wraith; to forgo; bane; to wreak; insidiously; a clout

Make up a situation of your own (use not less than 5 words or word-combinations)

II. Explain the following words and phrases:

to wilt; raw hide; celestial; bondage; to cache; to render allegiance to; liability; a pendulum; to manhandle; condoning; shackles

Reproduce situations in which the words under study were used

III. Translate in writing into Ukrainian:

1. White Fang, in the very nature of him, could never know anything about gods; at the best he could know only things that were beyond knowing; but the wonder and awe that he had of these man-animals in ways resembled what would be the wonder and awe of man at sight of some celestial creature, on a mountain top, hurling thunderbolts from either hand at an astonished world.

2. Unlike man, whose gods are of the unseen and the overguessed, vapors and mists of fancy eluding the garmenture of reality, wandering wraiths of desired goodness and power, intangible outcroppings of self into the realm of spirit- unlike man, the wolf and the wild dog that have come in to the fire find their gods in the living flesh, solid to the touch, occupying the earth-space and requiring time for the accomplishment of their ends and their existence.

3. Insidiously, and by remote ways, as well as by the power of stick and stone and clout of hand, were the shackles of White Fang's bondage being riveted upon him. The qualities in his kind that in the beginning made it possible for them to come into the fires of men, were qualities capable of development. They were developing in him, and the camp-life, replete with misery as it was, was secretly endearing itself to him all the time. But White Fang was unaware of it. He knew only grief for the loss of Kiche, hope for her return, and a hungry yearning for the free life that had been his.

IV. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What new information about the she-wolf have you learnt?
- 2) Why were the dogs of the Indian camp aggressive toward Kiche and White Fang?
- 3) Why did Kiche prefer life in camp to freedom in the Northland Wild?

- 4) Why did the White Fang consider men to be gods?
- 5) Compare the wolf's and man's life perception.
- 6) In what context is the saying "familiarity breeds contempt" used? Why?

What does it mean in this context?

7) How was White Fang tamed? What things influenced it? Was there a kind of attachment between him and his master? How did it happen?

8) Why were men respected by wild animals? What made wild animals approach men and live with them?

V. Give the short summary of ch.ch. 9-10 *from the main characters' points of view*

VI. Describe in detail:

- 1) White Fang's bitterest enemy and their coexistence;
- 2) White Fang's life among people;
- 3) White Fang's lessons of bondage;
- 4) White Fang's entaming

VII. Explain the following:

1. "... To man has been given the grief, often, of seeing his gods overthrown and his altars crumbling..."

2. "...In the Wild the time of a mother with her young is short; but under the dominion of man it is sometimes even shorter..."

VIII. Express your own opinion on the following:

It is always easier to lean upon another than to stand alone.

IX. Think of the alternative ending after reading these chapters. Do you believe that such an ending may have a positive effect on the proceeding events. Will an alternative ending change the plot of the whole novel?

Unit 6

Chapters 11–13

I. Write Ukrainian equivalents of the following words and phrases:

a sneak; to dodge; to lacerate; a culprit; to waylay; precipitous; gregarious; tallow; a covenant; well-nigh; hundredfold; unremitting; primacy; wastage; to be fraught with

Make up a situation of your own (use not less than 5 words or word-combinations)

II. Explain the following words and phrases:

irate; a fomentor; enmity; preliminaries; strutting; to bequeath; reprisals; exigencies; rags and tags; sacrilegious

Reproduce situations in which the words under study were used

III. Translate in writing into Ukrainian:

1. He was a sneak and a thief, a mischief-maker, a fomentor of trouble; and irate squaws told him to his face, the while he eyed them alert and ready to dodge any quick-flung missile, that he was a wolf and worthless and bound to come to an evil end.

2. With nose serrulated by continuous spasms, hair bristling in recurrent waves, tongue whipping out like a red snake and whipping back again, ears

flattened down, eyes gleaming hatred, lips wrinkled back, and fangs exposed and dripping, he could compel a pause on the part of almost any assailant.

3. Now, had not the moose come down to drink, had not Mit-sah been steering out of the course because of the snow, had not Kloo-kooch sighted the moose, and had not Gray Beaver killed it with a lucky shot from his rifle, all subsequent things would have happened differently. Gray Beaver would not have camped on the near side of the Mackenzie, and White Fang would have passed by and gone on, either to die or to find his way to his wild brothers and become one of them – a wolf to the end of his days.

IV. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What were White Fang's relations with the dogs in the camp?
- 2) What type of temperament did White Fang have? Name the other types of temperament.
- 3) What did White Fang choose: freedom in the Wild or living within the human surroundings? Why?
- 4) What happened to Lip-lip? Why did he find himself in such a position?
- 5) Why didn't White Fang become the leader of the pack?
- 6) Why did White Fang bite a boy? Was he punished for that? Why?
- 7) What event changed White Fang's status? Why?
- 8) What was White Fang's method of dealing with "thieving gods"?

V. Give the short summary of ch.ch. 11-13 from the main characters' points of view

VI. Describe in detail:

- 1) White Fang's life in the Indian's camp: before and after the tribe's going off to the fall hunting;
- 2) changes in White Fang's nature;
- 3) White Fang's discovering the laws of existence;
- 4) White Fang's relations with Gray Beaver

VII. Explain the following:

1. "The intent of the snarl is to warn or frighten, and judgment is required to know when it should be used."
2. "His (White Fang's) allegiance to man seemed somehow a law of his being greater than the love of liberty, of kind and kin."

VIII. Dwell upon the following:

What kind of creature may White Fang have become if he had remained in the Wild; or the life conditions and the atmosphere had been different in the Indian camp?

IX. Think of the alternative ending after reading these chapters. Do you believe that such an ending may have a positive effect on the proceeding events. Will an alternative ending change the plot of the whole novel?

Unit 7

Chapters 14–15

I. Write Ukrainian equivalents of the following words and phrases:

staid; rightabout; perforce; to resurrect; vicinity; a godhead; astounded; unmolested; to eke out; with dispatch; irretrievably; to eat one's heart; commensurate; to brew; to revel in

Make up a situation of your own (use not less than 5 words or word-combinations)

II. Explain the following words and phrases:

stringy; temerity; enfeeblement; an iteration; havoc; the Ishmaelite life; a bale;
dexterity; plummet; a diversion

Reproduce situations in which the words under study were used

III. Translate in writing into Ukrainian:

1. And so, according to the clay of his nature and the pressure of his surroundings, his character was being moulded into a certain particular shape. There was no escaping it. He was becoming more morose, more uncompanionably, more solitary, more ferocious; while the dogs were learning more and more that it was better to be at peace with him than at war, and Gray Beaver was coming to prize him more greatly with the passage of each day.

2. For now the dogs hated him- hated him for the extra meat bestowed upon him by Mit-sah; hated him for all the real and fancied favors he received; hated him for that he fled always at the head of the team, his waving brush of a tail and his perpetually retreating hind-quarters forever maddening their eyes.

3. He was the Wild- the unknown, the terrible, the ever menacing, the thing that prowled in the darkness around the fires of the primeval world when they, cowering close to the fires, were reshaping their instincts, learning to fear the Wild out of which they had come, and which they had deserted and betrayed.

IV. Answer the following questions:

1) What happened between Baseek and White Fang one day? What were its consequences?

2) When did White Fang meet his mother? How did it happen? What did he feel? What did he learn?

3) Why did White Fang steal away from the Mackenzie Indians? How did he survive in the woods? What happened to Lip-lip?

4) What made White Fang return back to people? How did he manage to do that?

5) Why did all the dogs begin to hate him? How was that hatred evinced?

6) How did White Fang become the enemy of his kind? How was it evinced?

7) What kind of pastime did White Fang have at Fort Yukon? Was it innocent?

8) What was White Fang's opinion of dogs at Fort Yukon? Was it objective or subjective?

V. Give the short summary of ch.ch. 14-15 from the main characters' points of view

VI. Describe in detail:

1) White Fang's appearance;

2) White Fang's meeting Kiche

3) White Fang's cognition of succeeding laws of existence

4) White Fang as the enemy of his kind

VII. Explain the following:

1. "One cannot violate the promptings of one's nature without having that nature recoil upon itself."

2. "Danger lurks in contacts."

VIII. Dwell upon the following:

1. White Fang's probable life in the Wild after his escape during the general famine.

2. The kind of creature White Fang might have become but for Lip-lip's and the whole puppy-pack's persecution; but for Gray Beaver's character and ways of treating the animals; but for the general atmosphere in the Indian camp.

IX. Think of the alternative ending after reading these chapters. Do you believe that such an ending may have a positive effect on the proceeding events. Will an alternative ending change the plot of the whole novel?

Unit 8

Chapters 16–17

I. Write Ukrainian equivalents of the following words and phrases:

a Sourdough; a covetous eye; niggardly; pre-eminently; weak-kneed; awry; scorching; cringing; tutelage; susceptibility; to deter; to vouchsafe; arch; to come to close quarters; a mainspring

Make up a situation of your own (use not less than 5 words or word-combinations)

II. Explain the following words and phrases:

invidious; antithesis; an apex; parsimony; snivelling; a monstrosity; prowess; uncharted senses; occult; to lay hands on smb.

Reproduce situations in which the words under study were used

III. Translate in writing into Ukrainian:

1. His fevered membranes and burnt stomach began to clamor for more and more of the scorching fluid; while his brain, thrust all awry by the unwonted stimulant, permitted him to go any length to obtain it.

2. It was the quality that was peculiarly the possession of his kind; the quality that set apart his species from all other species; the quality that had enabled the wolf and the wild dog to come in from the open and be the companions of man.

3. But what is a dog to know in its consciousness of madness? To White Fang, Beauty Smith was a veritable, if terrible, god. He was a mad god at best, but White Fang knew nothing of madness; he knew only that he must submit to the will of this new master, obey his every whim and fancy.

4. The average dog was accustomed to the preliminaries of snarling and bristling and growling, and the average dog was knocked off his feet and finished before he had begun to fight or recovered from his surprise.

IV. Answer the following questions:

- 1) How did Beauty Smith come to know White Fang?
- 2) What did the good and the bad stand for White Fang?
- 3) Did Beauty Smith manage to persuade Grave Beaver to sell him White Fang? How?
- 4) What was Beauty Smith's way of life in Fort Yukon?
- 5) How did Gray Beaver betray White Fang?
- 6) Did White Fang remain faithful to Gray Beaver after his betrayal? Why? Prove your answer.
- 7) How did Beauty Smith tease White Fang?
- 8) How did White Fang become the enemy of all things? In what ways was it expressed?
- 9) How did White Fang manage to survive and win in professional fights? What was his attitude towards them?

V. Give the short summary of ch.ch. 16-17 from the main characters' points of view

VI. Describe in detail:

- 1) Beauty Smith's appearance and character;
- 2) White Fang's attitude towards Beauty Smith;
- 3) White Fang's attitude towards Gray Beaver after his betrayal;
- 4) White Fang as the enemy of all things

VII. Explain the following:

1. "Rather did they tolerate him (Beauty Smith) in a broad human way, *as one tolerates any creature evilly treated in the making.*"
2. "All life likes power."

VIII. Dwell upon the following:

White Fang's further life with Beauty Smith as his master.

IX. Think of the alternative ending after reading these chapters. Do you believe that such an ending may have a positive effect on the proceeding events. Will an alternative ending change the plot of the whole novel?

Unit 9

Chapters 18–19

I. Write Ukrainian equivalents of the following words and phrases:

squat; bow-legged; to baffle; at all hazards; inexorable; apprehensively; to break loose; sane; abject; expulsion; to turn the trick; to spit out; off and on; insatiable; blood-curdling; viciousness

Make up a situation of your own (use not less than 5 words or word-combinations)

II. Explain the following words and phrases:

to fondle; an impetus; demeanour; doubling; certitude; a half-somersault; abysmal; peremptory; a gamble; a fighting chance

Reproduce situations in which the words under study were used

III. Translate in writing into Ukrainian:

1. The bulldog had managed to roll him over on his back, and still hanging on to his throat, was on top of him. Like a cat. White Fang bowed his hind-quarters in, and, with his feet digging into his enemy's abdomen above him, he began to claw with long, tearing strokes. Cherokee might well have been disemboweled had he not quickly pivoted on his grip and got his body off of White Fang's and at right angles to it.

2. White Fang had practically ceased struggling. Now and again he resisted spasmodically and to no purpose. He could get little air, and that little grew less and less under the merciless grip that ever tightened. In spite of his armor of fur, the great vein of his throat would have long since been torn open, had not the first grip of the bulldog been so low down as to be practically on the chest. It had taken Cherokee a long time to shift that grip upward, and this had also tended further to clog his jaws with fur and skin-fold.

IV. Answer the following questions:

1) Describe Cherokee's appearance.

- 2) Was Cherokee a dangerous rival for White Fang at first?
- 3) What was Cherokee's lethal weapon?
- 4) When and why did White Fang start suffering a defeat?
- 5) Why did Weedon Scott interfere in the dog's fight? How did he manage to do it?
- 6) How did Weedon Scott become the owner of White Fang?
- 7) Why did Matt plead for White Fang when Weedon Scott made up his mind to kill the latter?
- 8) Why did Weedon Scott plead for White Fang when Matt made up his mind to kill the latter?

V. Give the short summary of ch.ch. 18-19 from the main characters' points of view

VI. Describe in detail:

- 1) White Fang and Cherokee's fight;
- 2) Mr. Scott's interference in White Fang and Cherokee's fight;
- 3) White Fang's first days with Weedon Scott and Matt

VII. Dwell upon the following:

"Fate is inexorable"

IX. Think of the alternative ending after reading these chapters. Do you believe that such an ending may have a positive effect on the proceeding events. Will an alternative ending change the plot of the whole novel?

Unit 10

Chapters 20–21

I. Write Ukrainian equivalents of the following words and phrases:

interminably; to belie; overt; to attain one's end; cavernous; to retaliate; to give the lie to; to redeem; a burgeoning; to thrash; to divine; to be unversed in; to snigger; ingratiatingly; to dodge

Make up a situation of your own (use not less than 5 words or word-combinations)

II. Explain the following words and phrases:

sacrilege; void; counter-force; ulterior; fealty; a recrudescence; a rough-house; bestial; calamity; to electrocute

Reproduce situations in which the words under study were used

III. Translate in writing into Ukrainian:

1. To accomplish the change was like a reflux of being, and this when the plasticity of youth was no longer his; when the fibre of him had become tough and knotty; when the warp and the woof of him had made of him an adamantine texture, harsh and unyielding; when the face of his spirit had become iron and all his instincts and axioms had crystallized into set rules, cautions, dislikes, and desires.

2. As the days went by, the evolution of like into love was accelerated. White Fang himself began to grow aware of it, though in his consciousness he knew not what love was. It manifested itself to him as a void in his being- a hungry, aching, yearning void that clamored to be filled. It was a pain and an unrest; and it received easement only by the touch of the new god's presence. At such times love was a joy to him, a wild, keen-thrilling satisfaction. But when away from his god,

the pain and the unrest returned; the void in him sprang up and pressed against him with its emptiness, and the hunger gnawed and gnawed unceasingly.

3. He was voicing an utter woe, his cry bursting upward in great, heartbreaking rushes, dying down into quavering misery, and bursting upward again with rush upon rush of grief.

IV. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Why was White Fang not given any punishment for having killed Major and having bitten Matt and Weedon Scott?
- 2) How did Weedon Scott manage to tame White Fang?
- 3) What required of Weedon Scott to tame White Fang?
- 4) What required of White Fang to change his character, his code of conduct and his perception of the world?
- 5) How did White Fang display his sorrow for his god's absence?
- 6) How did Weedon Scott and Matt behave towards Beauty Smith?
- 7) Why wasn't Weedon Scott going to take White Fang together with him to California?
- 8) How did Weedon Scott and Matt feel about Weedon Scott's going to California without White Fang?
- 9) How did White Fang manage to get to the steamboat?
- 10) What were Weedon Scott's and Matt's reactions to White Fang's sitting on the deck of the steamboat?

V. Give the short summary of ch.ch. 20-21 from the main characters' points of view

VI. Describe in detail:

- 1) Transformation of White Fang's feeling of likeness to love for Weedon Scott;
- 2) White Fang's display of love for Weedon Scott;
- 3) White Fang's behaviour while Weedon Scott's long absence;
- 4) White Fang's attack on Beauty Smith

VII. Dwell upon the following:

1. Weedon Scott's decision to take White Fang together with him to California.
2. White Fang's future life in California.

IX. Think of the alternative ending after reading these chapters. Do you believe that such an ending may have a positive effect on the proceeding events. Will an alternative ending change the plot of the whole novel?

Unit 11
Chapters 22–23

I. Write Ukrainian equivalents of the following words and phrases:

peril; malevolently; to brace oneself; to perpetrate; to be averse to smth.; to maltreat smb.; to be cherished; appurtenances; domain; metes and bounds; censure; to penalize; to interpose; to befuddle; condescension; equity

Make up a situation of your own (use not less than 5 words or word-combinations)

II. Explain the following words and phrases:

inferno; porte-cochere; to qualify; overtures; a spur; retaliation; a nip; a denizen; effusively; to molest

Reproduce situations in which the words under study were used

III. Translate in writing into Ukrainian:

1. At the end of fifteen minutes, the carriage swung in through a stone gateway and on between a double row of arched and interlacing walnut trees. On either side stretched lawns, their broad sweep broken, here and there, by great, sturdy-limbed oaks. In the near distance, in contrast with the young green of the tended grass, sunburnt hayfields showed tan and gold; while beyond were the tawny hills and upland pastures. From the head of the lawn, on the first soft swell from the valley-level, looked down the deep-porched, many-windowed house.

2. But most potent in his education were the cuff of the master's hand, the censure of the master's voice. Because of White Fang's very great love, a cuff from the master hurt him far more than any beating Gray Beaver or Beauty Smith had ever given him. They had hurt only the flesh of him; beneath the flesh the spirit had still raged, splendid and invincible. But with the master the cuff was always too light to hurt the flesh. Yet it went deeper. It was an expression of the master's disapproval, and White Fang's spirit wilted under it.

IV. Answer the following questions:

1) When White Fang landed from the steamer in San Francisco he was appalled. Why?

2) What was White Fang's reaction to Weedon Scott's parents' greeting their son? What did Weedon Scott do? Did he teach White Fang any lesson?

3) What was the route to Weedon Scott's house from the place he was greeted by his parents?

4) Did White Fang reach the house without incidents? How did he get them settled?

5) What was White Fang's attitude to chickens? What experience did he obtain of all that?

6) Why was Weedon Scott sure that his giving White Fang the lesson concerning chickens would be effective?

7) What kind of bet did Weedon Scott and his father make? Who won? What did the loser have to do?

8) Life was complex in the Santa Clara Valley for White Fang after the simplicities of the Northland. Why?

V. Give the short summary of ch.ch. 22-23 from the main characters' points of view

VI. Describe in detail:

1) White Fang's interrelation with the animal denizens of Weedon Scott's house;

2) White Fang's interrelation with the human denizens of Weedon Scott's house;

3) White Fang's education at Sierra Vista.

VII. Explain the following:

"The gods held the power of life and death over their subjects, and the gods were jealous of their power."

VIII. Dwell upon the following:

"...there is a certain sense of equity that resides in life..."

IX. Think of the alternative ending after reading these chapters. Do you believe that such an ending may have a positive effect on the proceeding events. Will an alternative ending change the plot of the whole novel?

Unit 12

Chapters 24–25

I. Write Ukrainian equivalents of the following words and phrases:

to chum with; to recoil from; onrushing; amenable to; in a bantering way; quizzical; to ascertain; to surmise; to gibber; avaricious; a sleuth-hound; to be hand in glove with; perpetration; ubiquitous; forsooth; to clamber

Make up a situation of your own (use not less than 5 words or word-combinations)

II. Explain the following words and phrases:

punctiliously; to dumbfound; to be nonplussed; to romp; to feign; a denizen; incorrigible; pulpy; a straitjacket; parlance

Reproduce situations in which the words under study were used

III. Translate in writing into Ukrainian:

1. But he did not have it in him to be angry with the love-master, and when that god elected to laugh at him in a good-natured, bantering way, he was nonplussed. He could feel the pricking and stinging of the old anger as it strove to rise up in him, but it strove against love.

2. At first he was dignified, and the master laughed the harder. Then he tried to be more dignified, and the master laughed harder than before. In the end, the master laughed him out of his dignity. His jaws slightly parted, his lips lifted a little, a quizzical expression that was more love than humor came into his eyes. He had learned to laugh.

3. It was a case, in the parlance of thieves and police, of 'railroading'. Jim Hall was being 'railroaded' to prison for a crime he had not committed.

4. To him, Judge Scott was the keystone in the arch of injustice, and upon Judge Scott he emptied the vials of his wrath and hurled the threats of his revenge yet to come. Then Jim Hall went to his living death... and escaped.

IV. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Had White Fang ever recollected the Northland?
- 2) How did White Fang learn to love? Who helped him?
- 3) In the Northland White Fang had evidenced his fealty by toiling in the harness. How did he evidence his fealty in the Southland?
- 4) Why did Weedon Scott break his leg? How did White Fang try to help Weedon Scott after the accident?
- 5) White Fang had barked only twice in his life. When had it occurred?
- 6) Why could Jim Hall be characterized as carnivorous?
- 7) Why Jim Hall empty his vials upon Judge Scott?
- 8) Who pursued Jim Hall after his escape? Why? What were the results of it?
- 9) How did White Fang help Weedon Scott's family to avert a catastrophe?
- 10) What injuries did White Fang have after the struggle to the last breath with Jim Hall?
- 11) White Fang won out on the one chance in ten thousand denied him by the surgeon. How could it happen?
- 12) What dreams did White Fang have while lingering out the weeks? What was one particular nightmare from which he suffered?

V. Give the short summary of ch.ch. 24-25 from the main characters' points of view

VI. Describe in detail:

- 1) White Fang's relationship with Collie;
- 2) White Fang's modes of expressing his love;

- 3) Jim Hall's personality;
- 4) White Fang's struggle with Jim Hall;
- 5) A gala day (when White Fang returned home from the hospital).

VII. Explain the following:

1. "Not alone was he in the geographical Southland, for he was in the Southland of Life".
2. "He was a man and a monstrosity, as fearful a thing of fear as ever gibbered in the visions of a maddened brain. "

VIII. Dwell upon the following:

"The hands of society are harsh..."

IX. Think of the alternative ending after reading these chapters. Do you believe that such an ending may have a positive effect on the proceeding events. Will an alternative ending change the plot of the whole novel?

VOCABULARY WORK (TESTS)

I – variant

1. Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the list on the right. Put the words in the correct forms:

1. This was an enormously significant _____ for all educators that followed.	a) indomitable
2. But even the most _____ officials could overlook some estates.	b) sustenance
3. And shortly, in her armies' _____ retreat, the great fortress of Przemyśl was abandoned to siege.	c) painstaking
4. In this situation, _____ apologies in some respects remain complicit with the patronizing attitudes from which they attempt to disassociate themselves.	d) legacy
5. Alice was a woman of _____ spirit.	e) perturbed
6. Art is not a race: there are _____ writers and painters, but fashion has a certain hand in this.	f) unremitting
7. There was a _____ of that infectious disease in the village.	g) to brew
8. Any wonder that there is a campaign-finance scandal _____ in Washington?	h) pre-eminent
9. But the kitchen was empty save for Boris, and there were no signs of any _____ at all.	i) abject
10. She seemed a little _____ by these rumors.	j) a recrudescence

2. Fill in the blanks with prepositions from the box:

out	at	in	off	to
-----	----	----	-----	----

1. He was captivated by the aura and mystique, he revelled ____ the attention and acclaim.
2. I was not averse ____ fighting with any boy who challenged me.
3. He played ____ during long excursion.
4. Both men had been shot ____ short range.
5. We've been going out together for five years, ____ and ____.

3. Match the words in bold type in the sentences on the left with words and phrases on the right:

1. Hurricane George was just the latest calamity to hit the state.	a. indulgence
2. George talks to the jury in their own language, but there is no condescension in his words.	b. always wanting more and more of something
3. At the shopping center, the ubiquitous closed-circuit camera may soon be smart enough to seek him out personally.	c. a terrible and unexpected event
4. Humankind seems to have an insatiable urge to conquer and explore.	d. extremely unwilling to spend money
5. For a side that prides itself on its parsimonious	e. seeming to be everywhere

nature, the case for the defence was frankly indefensible.	
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4. Suggest situations where the following phrases can be used:

1. hunky-dory;
2. to stand smb. in good stand;
3. to be in a frenzy of smth.;
4. to turn the tables on smb.;
5. to eat one's heart

5. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Баски - непокірний народ. Їх неприборкний і безстрашний характер тягне їх до здійснення нових ризикованих вчинків і дозволяє їм виходити з будь-яких скрутних ситуацій. Цей народ ніколи не дозволяв загарбникам спустошувати їх землі.

2. Вони завжди відчували огиду до цієї слабохарактерної людини. Він завжди прикидався, раболіпствував перед всіма, його легко можна було привести в замішання. Він всіх і у всьому підозрював, не умів зав'язувати дружніх взаємостосунків.

3. Роберт добився своєї мети, оббрехавши чесну людину. Ніхто не зміг викрити його в брехні, хоча багато хто знав про його порочність і вчинки, що холонять серце. Вирок суду був безапеляційним - стратити підсудного на електричному стільці.

4. Ця людина - боягуз. Його войовнича поведінка - показна. Він завжди утримувався від прояву емоцій і ніколи не давав волю своїм відчуттям. Проте,

близькі люди знають, що він давно впав духом і сповнений страху від неминучості прийдешнього.

5. Цей старожил - повна протилежність своєму другові. Його ніколи не бачили нерішучим або голосячим. Його завзятість відома всім. Він завжди стикається віч-на-віч з небезпекою.

VOCABULARY WORK (TESTS)

II – variant

1. Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the list on the right. Put the words in the correct forms:

1. Poor man! thought Meredith _____.	a) infallible
2. He was no hero: his final exit was _____.	b) auspicious
3. There is no _____ way of predicting exactly what the weather will be like.	c) _____
4. Demonstrators surged through the capital city yesterday, ignoring threats of _____ from the government.	d) oblivious
5. Sending a guest away with no food is a _____ thing to my mother.	e) ignominious
6. 'What's wrong?' I asked _____.	f) belligerent
7. It is my honour to toast the bride and groom on this _____ occasion.	g) reprisals
8. This double vision of the woman-goddess is said to be the _____ of Shakespeare's tragedies.	h) sacrilegious
9. They soon fell asleep, _____ of the danger.	i) a mainspring
10. Harris is a _____ man with an explosive temper.	j) apprehensively

2. Fill in the blanks with prepositions from the box:

from	with	out	at	to
------	------	-----	----	----

1. Again, the choice was between following the work to the factory towns or eking ____ an existence by labouring.
2. A number of communes were independent of any seigneur, and rendered allegiance ____ the Crown alone.
3. We must avoid a scandal ____ all hazards.
4. But the Republican governors recoiled ____ the prospect of reopening the welfare bill for anything.
5. There is no reason that corrective legislation can not be passed and signed into law ____ dispatch.

3. Match the words in bold type in the sentences on the left with words and phrases on the right:

1. And Andrus would be untouched, impregnable behind his rigid simplicities.	a. strong and impossible to change
2. The disease has baffled doctors, who are unable to treat it.	b. a short phrase
3. Gertrude Stein's most famous dictum was "a rose is a rose is a rose."	c. a difficult situation or problem
4. Rivera claimed he was kicked and manhandled by police.	d. to handle someone roughly
5. But they were in a quandary about how to blend their vastly different tastes.	e. to distract

4. Suggest situations where the following phrases can be used:

1. to lay hands on smb.;
2. to come to close quarters;
3. to give the lie to;
4. to be hand in glove with;
5. to turn the trick

5. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Його поведінка викликала загальне засудження. Його чекала невблаганна відплата з боку тих людей, на яких він напав. Його покарали, позбавивши права справедливості і поблажливості. Він, нарешті, зрозумів, що значить «жити в пеклі».

2. Мене збиває з пантелику твоя симпатія до цього приземистого і кривоногого створіння. Стівен вічно ходить з самовдоволенням виглядом, хоча при цьому, ганебні гримаси на його обличчі, коли він запобігливо дивиться в очі співбесіднику, воістину викликають неприязнь до нього.

3. У її долі відбувся крутий поворот, і їй, хочеш не хочеш, довелося воскресити минулі навички і спритність рук, щоб добитися бажаного ефекту. Вона - не така людина, яка б сиділа мовчки і впивалася своїм горем.

4. Він був приречений. Його запас життєвих сил швидко вичерпувався. Вже п'ятий день він не міг вгамувати голод. Їжі ніде не було. Він настільки видихнувся, що навіть не міг підійти до рушниць, побачивши сотні хижих очей, спрямованих на нього з лісної гущавини.

5. Легкий поштовх ліктем вивів його із задумливості. Друг вказав Пітеру на дикобраза, що пробігає мимо барлогу ведмеда. Том припав до землі на

близькій відстані від міжгір'я. Це було поганою ознакою. Він був в сказі від того, що його господар вирішив почати полювання не попередивши його.

TOPICS FOR ESSAYS

1. "The masterful and incommunicable wisdom of eternity laughing at the futility of life and the effort of life in the Northland Wild."
2. "Fear - that legacy of the Wild which no animal may escape."
3. "Growth is life, and life is forever destined to make for light."
4. "Things are not always what they appeared to be."
5. "Life lives on life. The law is: eat or be eaten."
6. "One cannot violate the promptings of one's nature without having that nature recoil upon itself."
7. "All life likes power."
8. "Fate is inexorable."
9. "There is a certain sense of equity that resides in life."
10. "The hands of society are harsh."

LIST OF WORDS

Unit 1

1. to harry – спустошувати;
2. defiant – непокірний;
3. indomitable – неприборкний;
4. unawed – той, який не устрашається;
5. cessation – зупинка;
6. tangible – відчутний;
7. to bicker – сваритися;
8. commiseratingly – співчутливо;
9. commotion – хвилювання;
10. to replenish – підкинути дрів;
11. to cogitate – роздумувати;
12. wistful – тужливий;
13. to bushwhack – влаштовувати засідки;
14. to play out – видихатися, втрачати силу;
15. almighty – надзвичайно;
16. infallibility – непогрішність;
17. a spume – піна;
18. a dictum – вислів;
19. a bedlam – божевільня;
20. hunky-dory – «те що треба»;
21. pall – покрив;

- 22. a whine – тужливе завивання;
- 23. objurgation – докір;
- 24. enticing – спокусливий;
- 25. a marauder – мародер;

Unit 2

- 1. auspiciously – сприятливо;
- 2. facetious – грайливий;
- 3. coyness – манірність;
- 4. to intervene – втручатися;
- 5. undulating – те, що рухається хвилеподібно;
- 6. ravenous – хижий;
- 7. a missile – металевий снаряд;
- 8. carnivorous – м'ясоїдний;
- 9. precarious – сумнівний;
- 10. at short range – на близькій відстані;
- 11. to maunder – бурмотати;
- 12. precipitately – стрімко;
- 13. to squabble – сперечатися;
- 14. quandary – скрутний стан;
- 15. to stand smb. in good stand – виявитися корисним кому-небудь;
- 16. a foreboding – погана ознака;
- 17. mincing – манірний;
- 18. resilience – запас життєвих сил;

- 19. scaffold – поміст;
- 20. sustenance – пища;
- 21. gustatory sensations – смакові відчуття;
- 22. to besiege – облягати;
- 23. to sizzle – шипіти (при жарінні);
- 24. gaunt – сухопарий;
- 25. to be foredoomed – бути приреченим;

Unit 3

- 1| to be loath to do smth| – не хотіти зробити що-небудь;
- 2. solicitous – дбайливий;
- 3. painstaking – старанний;
- 4. deft – спритний;
- 5. impregnable – неприступний;
- 6. a ptarmigan – куріпка;
- 7. to be in a frenzy of smth. – бути в сказі від;
- 8. defiant – зухвалий;
- 9. progeny – потомство;
- 10. to snuggle – притиснутися;
- 11. volition – бажання;
- 12. a rebuke – догана;
- 13. to yearn – прагнути;
- 14. a nudge – легкий поштовх ліктем;
- 15. to incur – накликати на себе;

16. a lair – барліг;
17. a fissure – міжгір'я;
18. to crouch – припасти до землі;
19. perturbation – сум'яття;
20. a porcupine – дикобраз;
21. a covert – лісова гущавина;
22. antics – гримаси;
23. a litter – послід;
24. rasping – той, ще скрегоче;
25. to disgorge – відригувати;

Unit 4

1. legacy – спадщина;
2. to appease – утамовувати (голод);
3. remuneration – винагорода;
4. antecedent – попередній;
5. to blunder – випадково натрапляти;
6. oblivious – той, що забуває;
7. to adduce – посилатися;
8. abiding – постійний;
9. expedient – доцільний;
10. an exertion – напруга;
11. volubly – багатослівно;
12. to conduce – приводити до;

13. ignominiously – ганебно;
14. to turn the tables on smb. – помінятися ролями;
15. voracious. – ненажерливий;
16. pottage – юшка;
17. vehemence – гарячість;
18. permeable – той, що пропускає рідину;
19. equilibrium – рівновага;
20. a foray – вилазка;
21. suffocation – задущення;
22. prowling – нишпорячий;
23. an admonition – догана; застереження;
24. impunity – безкарність;
25. slaughter – масове вбивство

Unit 5

1. to objectify – утілювати;
2. militant – войовничий;
3. ungainly – ніяковий;
4. perturbed – стривожений;
5. ostentatious – показний;
6. belligerent – войовничий;
7. rampant – ярий;
8. interminably – безмежно;
9. imminence – неминучість;

10. a wraith – тінь (видение);
11. to forgo – стримуватися;
12. bane – отрута;
13. to wreak – давати волю;
14. insidiously – віроломно;
15. a clout – сильний удар (рукою);
16. to wilt – падати духом;
17. raw hide – недублена шкіра;
18. celestial – небесний;
19. bondage – рабство;
20. to cache – ховати про запас в потайному місці;
21. to render allegiance to – платити відданістю;
22. liability – схильність;
23. a pendulum – маятник;
24. to manhandle – грубо звертатися;
25. condoning – виправдання;
26. shackles – узи

Unit 6

1. a sneak – крадій;
2. to dodge – ухилятися;
3. to lacerate – роздирати;
4. a culprit – злочинець;
5. to waylay – підстерігати;

6. precipitous – обривистий;
7. gregarious – стадний;
8. tallow – жир;
9. a covenant – угода;
10. well-nigh – майже;
11. hundredfold – у сто разів;
12. unremitting – неослабний;
13. primacy – першість;
14. wastage – збиток;
15. to be fraught with – сповнений;
16. irate – гнівний;
17. a fomentor – підбурювач;
18. enmity – ворожнеча;
19. preliminaries – попередні дії;
20. strutting – ходіння з самовдоволенням виглядом;
21. to bequeath – заповідати;
22. reprisals – дії у відповідь;
23. exigencies – потреби;
24. rags and tags – набрид;
25. sacrilegious – святотатний;

Unit 7

1. staid – позитивний ступінь;
2. rightabout – крутий поворот;

3. perforce – хочеш не хочеш;
4. to resurrect – воскрешати;
5. vicinity – довколишній район;
6. a godhead – божественність;
7. astounded – уражений;
8. unmolested – той, кого залишили у спокою;
9. to eke out – заповнювати;
10. with dispatch – швидко;
11. irretrievably – безповоротно;
12. to eat one's heart – страждати мовчки;
13. commensurate – сумірний;
14. to brew – назрівати;
15. to revel in – упиватися;
16. stringy – тягучий;
17. temerity – необачність;
18. enfeeblement – постаріння;
19. an iteration – повторення;
20. havoc – спустошення;
21. the Ishmaelite life – життя знедоленого;
22. a bale – пакунок;
23. dexterity – спритність;
24. plummet – тягар;
25. a diversion – розвага;

Unit 8

1. a Sourdough – старожил;
2. a covetous eye – жадібний погляд;
3. niggardly – мізерний;
4. pre-eminently – перевершуюче;
5. weak-kneed – нерішучий;
6. awry – косий;
7. scorching – пекучий;
8. cringing – раболіпствуючий;
9. tutelage – навчання; опікування;
10. susceptibility – сприйнятливість;
11. to deter – утримувати;
12. to vouchsafe – удостоювати;
13. arch – запеклий;
14. to come to close quarters – зіткнутися лицем в лице (віч-на-віч);
15. a mainspring – спонука;
16. invidious – обурливий;
17. antithesis – повна протилежність;
18. an apex – верхівка;
19. parsimony – скупість;
20. snivelling – той, хто голосячись;
21. a monstrosity – потворність;
22. prowess – завзятість;
23. uncharted senses – невивчені відчуття;

24. occult – загадковий;
25. to lay hands on smb. – захопити;

Unit 9

1. squat – приземистий;
2. bow-legged – кривоногий;
3. to baffle – збивати з пантелику;
4. at all hazards – за всяку ціну;
5. inexorable – невідступний;
6. apprehensively – чекаючий із страхом;
7. to break loose – вирватися на свободу;
8. sane – здоровий;
9. abject – ганебний;
10. expulsion – вихлоп;
11. to turn the trick – добитися бажаного ефекту;
12. to spit out – вибовкувати;
13. off and on – час від часу;
14. insatiable – ненаситний;
15. blood-curdling – те, що леденить кров;
16. viciousness – порочність;
17. to fondle – пестити;
18. an impetus – імпульс;
19. demeanour – манера поводитися;
20. doubling – хитрощі;

21. certitude – безсумнівність;
22. a half-somersault – напівперекид (в повітрі);
23. abysmal – бездонний;
24. peremptory – безапеляційний;
25. a gamble – ризикована витівка;
26. a fighting chance – можливість успіху за умови напруженої боротьби або тривалих зусиль;

Unit 10

1. interminably – нескінченно;
2. to belie – оббрехати;
3. overt – відкритий;
4. to attain one's end – добитися своєї мети;
5. cavernous – глухий;
6. to retaliate – відплачувати тим же;
7. to give the lie to – викрити кого-небудь в брехні;
8. to redeem – перевиховати;
9. a burgeoning – даючий паростки;
10. to thrash – хльостати;
11. to divine – інтуїтивно розуміти;
12. to be unversed in – бути недосвідченим у;
13. to snigger – хихикати;
14. ingratiatingly – запобігливо;
15. to dodge – ухилятися;

16. sacrilege – блюзнірство;
17. void – пустка;
18. counter-force – протидіюча сила;
19. ulterior – прихований;
20. fealty – відданість;
21. a recrudescence – новий спалах;
22. a rough-house – скандал, який доходить до бійки;
23. bestial – скотинячий;
24. calamity – велике нещастя;
25. to electrocute – страчувати на електричному стільці;

Unit 11

1. peril – небезпека;
2. malevolently – недоброзичливо;
3. to brace oneself - напружити всі сили;
4. to perpetrate – скоювати;
5. , be averse to smth. – бути несхильним до чогось;
6. to maltreat smb.– погано поводитися з ким-небудь;
7. to be cherished – дорожити;
8. appurtenances – необхідна приналежність;
9. domain – володіння;
10. metes and bounds – межі;
11. censure – засудження;
12. to penalize – карати;

13. to interpose – втручатися;
14. to befuddle – збивати з пантелику;
15. condescension – поблажливість;
16. equity – право справедливості;
17. inferno – пекло;
18. porte-cochere – криті в'їзні ворота для карети або коляски;
19. to qualify – пом'якшувати;
20. overtures – зав'язування дружніх відносин;
21. a spur – стимул;
22. retaliation – відплата;
23. a nip – укус;
24. a denizen – мешканець
25. effusively – нестримано;
26. to molest – нападати ;

Unit 12

1. to chum with – дружити;
2. to recoil from – відчувати огиду;
3. onrushing – атакуючий;
4. amenable to – згідливий;
5. in a bantering way – в жартівливій формі;
6. quizzical – питальний;
7. to ascertain – переконатися;
8. to surmise – підозрювати;

9. to gibber – говорити нечленороздільно;
10. avaricious – жадібний;
11. a sleuth-hound – сищик;
12. to be hand in glove with - бути нерозлучними друзями;
13. perpetration – здійснення;
14. ubiquitous – усюдисущий;
15. forsooth – воістину;
16. to clamber – підійматися чіпляючись;
17. punctiliously – ретельно;
18. to dumbfound – приголомшувати;
19. to be nonplussed – бути приведеним в замішання;
20. to romp – побитися;
21. to feign – прикидатися;
22. incorrigible – непоправний;
23. pulpy – слабохарактерний;
24. a straitjacket – гамівна сорочка;
25. parlance – манера висловлюватися;