

Joseph Rudyard Kipling

# KIM

Методическое пособие

ООО «ЦПО»  
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В настоящем методическом пособии представлен комплекс упражнений, направленный на расширение словарного запаса, закрепление грамматических навыков и развитие устной речи.

Все упражнения построены на материале книги Р. Киплинга «Ким»; рекомендуются в качестве вспомогательного материала на уроках английского языка и самостоятельной работы. Данное пособие предназначено для учащихся 3–11 классов средних школ, студентов, преподавателей, а также широкого круга читателей, изучающих английский язык.

Подготовлено ООО «ЦПО» в рамках проекта “British Bulldog”.

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее методическое пособие предназначено для учащихся 3–11 классов школ с углубленным изучением английского языка, а также может быть использовано в языковых ВУЗах для обучения английскому как первому и второму иностранному, на курсах иностранных языков и самостоятельно широким кругом читателей, изучающих английский язык.

Основные цели пособия:

- развитие навыков чтения художественного текста;
- развитие речи на материале художественного текста;
- расширение лексического запаса;
- углубление интереса к литературе и культуре изучаемого языка.

Как построено пособие:

Пособие состоит из 15 уроков, соотносимых с главами книги Р. Киплинга «Ким». Каждый урок рассчитан на 2-3 часа аудиторных занятий, включает учебный словарь, упражнения, нацеленные на проверку понимания содержания художественного текста, на отработку лексико-грамматического материала и развитие коммуникативных навыков. Упражнения пособия можно разделить на традиционные и коммуникативно-направленные.

К традиционным можно отнести:

- перевод с русского на английский и обратно;
- упражнения на заполнение пробелов;
- упражнения на повторение грамматических форм глаголов;
- упражнения на повторение синонимии и антонимии.

К коммуникативно-направленным можно отнести:

- упражнения на адекватное понимание понятия по описанию, когда требуется коммуникативный отклик;
- пересказ и рассказ в монологической и диалогической форме;
- описание объектов, явлений, понятий;
- обсуждение ряда проблем и вопросов, поставленных в тексте.

В большинстве уроков автор пособия следует принципу «коммуникативного кольца», когда начало и конец урока ориентированы на развитие речи, а лексико-грамматический материал, составляющий срединную часть урока, является базой для коммуникативных заданий.

Данный принцип позволяет учащимся несколько раз возвращаться к тренируемым явлениям, что облегчает запоминание материала.

Учебный словарь, данный в начале каждого урока, содержит в среднем 20-30 слов. Данный в нем перевод достаточен для правильного понимания и адекватного использования слов, однако, безусловно, не передает всю гамму значений многих широкоупотребительных слов.

Сам художественный текст отражает сферу бытового общения. В нем активно используются элементы разговорного синтаксиса, лексико-синтаксические конструкции, характерные для живой разговорной речи.

Как работать с пособием:

Каждый урок начинается вопросами по содержанию текста. Далее следуют задания:

- установить истинность/ложность информации в соответствии с содержанием текста;
- выбрать вариант информации, соответствующий содержанию;
- расположить предложения по порядку в соответствии с содержанием текста.

Задания на понимание не только проверяют, насколько усвоен текст, но и помогают понять содержание. Ответы на вопросы стимулируют разговорные навыки, позволяют обнаружить пробелы в понимании.

Лексико-грамматические задания в большинстве случаев строятся по схеме:

- объяснение материала (конструкций, глагольных выражений, идиом и т. д.);
- заполнение пробелов с использованием ранее введенного и объясненного материала;
- составление учащимися собственных предложений с данным материалом;
- перевод с русского на английский с использованием усвоенного материала.

Задание на развитие речевых навыков эффективнее выполнять при контроле преподавателя, особенно при работе в парах.

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**CHAPTER 1**

(recommended for 9–11 classes)

**Helpful words:**

Defiance [dɪ'faɪəns] – пренебрежение  
 Justification [ˌdʒʌstɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] – оправдание  
 Indiscretion [ˌɪndɪ'skreʃ(ə)n] – неучтивость, невежливость  
 Insist on smth [ɪn'sɪst ən] – настаивать на ч.-л.  
 Wrinkle ['rɪŋkl] – морщина  
 Priest [priːst] – священник  
 Pilgrimage ['pɪlgrɪmɪdʒ] – паломничество  
 Trader ['treɪdə] – торговец  
 Disciple [dɪ'saɪpl] – ученик  
 Suspect ['sʌspekt] – подозревать

**Read the words:**

Preference, caste, sergeant, birth-certificate, prophecy, procession, bazar, pilgrimage, excitement, spectacles, feud, lamasery, sigh, charitable, towards, dizzy, embroider, question, silence.

**Answer the questions:**

- Who was Kim? Tell the story of his life before he met lama.
- Why did the lama come to Lahore?
- Why was Kim so interested in the lama?
- Why was the Curator so excited to see lama?
- What did the Curator and the lama talk about?
- Why did the lama want to find the River of the Arrow?
- How did Kim help the lama?
- Where did Kim and the lama want to have a rest?
- Who was Mahbub Ali? What did not Kim know about this person?
- What did Mahbub Ali give to Kim?

**Exercise 1.****Choose the right variant.**

- Kim's parents were ... .  
 a) very rich people      b) dead      c) travelers
- Kim lived ... .  
 a) alone  
 b) in a lamasery  
 c) with a woman who looked after him
- The lama was ... .  
 a) old      b) middle-aged      c) young
- The lama came to Lahore because he ... .  
 a) wanted to find treasure  
 b) was looking for the River of the Arrow

- was Kim's grandfather
- Kim helped the lama ... .  
 a) to find new friends      b) to find food      c) to find the River of the Arrow
- The lama and Kim spent the night ... .  
 a) in the bazaar      b) in Kim's house      c) in a luxurious hotel
- Mahbub Ali was ... .  
 a) an actor      b) a horse-trader      c) a doctor
- Mahbub Ali gave Kim ... .  
 a) money      b) a present      c) a pedigree

**Exercise 2.****Put these sentences in the order according to the text.**

- The English held the Punjab and Kim was English.
- Kim had had many dealings with Mahbub in his little life.
- "The pedigree of the white stallion is fully established."
- Kim laid himself down, his ear against a crack in the heat-split cedar door, and, following his instinct, stretched out to listen and watch.
- Kim followed him like a shadow.
- The lama rose obediently, and they passed out of the serai like shadows.
- "I follow the places of His life till I come to the River of the Arrow."
- "Without doubt," returned Kim; "but he is no man of India that I have ever seen."

**Exercise 3.****Make the derivatives and translate them.**

Confuse, beg, excite, trade, anxious, value.

**Exercise 4.****Match the synonyms and use them in your own sentences.**

Confused	Rustic
Peasant	Cruelty
Priest	Clergyman
Excitement	Glasses
Spectacles	Exhilaration
Violence	Perplexed

**Exercise 5.****Give definitions to the words. You say the definition, your partner guesses the word.**

Rupee, lama, chela, caste, sahib, pilgrimage

**Exercise 6.****Retell the story as if you were ...**

- Kim.
- the lama.
- Mahbub Ali.

**CHAPTER 2**

(recommended for 5–8 classes)

**Helpful words:**

Pretend [pri'tend] – притворяться  
 Amazed [ə'meɪzd] – удивленный  
 Fear [fiə] – страх  
 Approval [ə'pru:v(ə)l] – одобрение  
 Shameless ['ʃeɪmləs] – бессовестный  
 Charitable ['ʃærɪtəbl] – милосердный  
 Holy ['həʊli] – святой  
 Payment ['peɪmənt] – оплата  
 Curious ['kjʊəriəs] – любопытный  
 Eloquent ['eləkwənt] – красноречивый  
 Whisper ['(h)wɪspə] – шептать  
 Nun [nʌn] – монахиня  
 Assurance [ə'ʃʊə(ə)n(t)s] – уверение, уверенность  
 Lean [li:n] – наклоняться  
 Prophecy ['prɒfəsi] – пророчество  
 Disciple [dɪ'saɪpl] – ученик  
 Owe [əʊ] – быть должным  
 Victual ['vɪt(ə)l] – пища, провизия  
 Punishment ['pʌnɪʃmənt] – наказание  
 Earthquake ['z:θkweɪk] – землетрясение

**Read the words:**

Gigantic, purse, notion, fear, merciful, whisper, patronizing, chew, inconceivable, tongue, knob, pavement, assurance, prophecy, entirely, bamboo, pedigree, victual, countenance, council, honour, earthquake, pariah.

**Answer the questions:**

1. Where did Kim and the lama come to set off to Benares?
2. How did the lama feel about the train? Why?
3. Who were the other people in the train?
4. What did the travelers talk about?
5. Why did the cultivator's wife invite Kim and the lama to spend the night in her house?
6. How did Kim find the Englishman's house?
7. What did Kim see in this house?
8. What did the priest Sarsut Brahmin predict Kim?

**Exercise 1.****Say whether these sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.**

1. Kim and the lama traveled by train.
2. The lama liked traveling by train very much.

3. It was easy to buy train tickets.
4. Kim and the lama were traveling by train for 3 days.
5. The lama told the people about the River of the Arrow.
6. Kim and the lama spend the night in a hotel.
7. Kim found the Englishman easily.
8. Kim wanted to peep at the Englishman's house.
9. The Englishman and the young officer were talking about some punishment.

**Exercise 2.****Study the phrasal verbs.**

Pick up – take hold of  
 Look for – to try to find  
 Take up – to accept  
 Drop in – to come

**Exercise 3.****Fill in the gaps with the phrasal verbs given above.**

1. I was having a bath when suddenly heard the doorbell – it was my friend who decided to ...
2. I ... my purse. Have you seen it?
3. My friend gave me a car for my birthday. It was really hard to ... such an expensive present.
4. I dropped the purse. Please, ... it ...

**Exercise 4.****A. Give definitions to the words. You say the definition, your partner guesses the word.**

Disciple, pretend, approval, dressing-room, deliver, whisper.

**B. Make your own sentences with these words.**

**CHAPTER 3**

(recommended for 3–6 classes)

**Helpful words:**

Brandish ['brændɪʃ] – размахивать  
 Impolite [ˌɪmpə'laɪt] – невежливый  
 Disciple [dɪ'saɪpl] – ученик  
 Sign [saɪn] – знак  
 Courteous ['kɜːtiəs] – учтивый, вежливый  
 Judge ['dʒʌdʒ] – судить  
 Pride [praɪd] – гордость  
 Glide [ɡlaɪd] – скользить  
 Quench [kwentʃ] – утолить  
 Overwhelm [ˌəʊvə'welɪm] – ошеломлять  
 Hesitate ['hezɪteɪt] – сомневаться  
 Obey [ə'beɪ] – подчиняться  
 Offer ['ɒfə] – предлагать  
 Hamlet ['hæmlət] – деревушка  
 Tortoise ['tɔːtɔɪs] – черепаха  
 Impress ['ɪmpres] – впечатлять  
 Horoscope ['hɒrəskəʊp] – гороскоп  
 Throat [θrəʊt] – горло  
 Respect [rɪ'spekt] – уважать  
 Gift [ɡɪft] – подарок  
 Juggler ['dʒʌɡlə] – жонглер  
 Sick [sɪk] – больной  
 Ordinary [ˈɔːd(ə)n(ə)rɪ] – обычный  
 Treasure ['trezə] – сокровище  
 Return [rɪ'tɜːn] – вернуть  
 Receive [rɪ'siːv] – получить  
 Respect [rɪ'spekt] – уважать  
 Rosary ['rɒz(ə)rɪ] – молитвы по четкам  
 Sword [sɔːd] – меч  
 Evil ['iːv(ə)l] – злой  
 Rumour ['ruːmə] – слух, сплетня  
 Tremble ['treɪbl] – дрожать  
 Quiet ['kwaɪət] – тихий  
 Desire [dɪ'zaɪə] – желать  
 Shy [ʃaɪ] – застенчивый  
 Traffic ['træfɪk] – движение (на дороге)  
 Thief [θiːf] – вор

**Answer the questions:**

1. Why was the market-gardener angry with Kim and the lama?
2. What did Kim see near the river? What was his reaction? What was the lama's reaction?
3. Where did they come in the evening?
4. Who did Kim and the lama meet in the village?
5. Who wanted to hear Kim's prophecy? Why?
6. Where did Kim spend the night?
7. Where did the lama spend the night?
8. Why did Kim take lama's money?
9. Who set off with Kim and the lama in the morning?
10. Who did the travelers meet when they woke up?
11. Who did the old man meet on the road?

**Exercise 1.****Say whether these sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.**

1. A farmer was very glad to meet Kim and the lama.
2. Kim hated snakes.
3. The lama said that snake was not dangerous.
4. The lama and Kim came to a big city in the evening.
5. Kim told the old soldier about the war.
6. Kim spent the night in the old soldier's house.
7. The priest invited the lama for the night because he wanted to take his money.
8. The old soldier set off with Kim and the lama.

**Exercise 2.****Translate into English.**

Подать знак; просить милостыню; предложить место в тени; приказать; избавиться от.

**Exercise 3.****Translate into English.**

1. Поддай мне знак, как только увидишь этого человека.
2. Необходимо подготовить этот отчет к завтрашнему дню, так как начальник приказал именно это.
3. Я был поражен ее пением, настолько красив был ее голос.
4. Чем быстрее мы избавимся от этой проблемы, тем лучше.
5. Зимой беднякам особенно тяжело просить милостыню на улицах.
6. Стояла жара. Мой попутчик предложил мне место в тени высокого дерева.

**Exercise 4.****Give the opposites.**

Polite, little, obedient, kind, old, sick, dry, quiet, heavy, shy

**Exercise 5.****Write 10 questions about the text and discuss them with your partner.**

**CHAPTER 4**

(recommended for 3–6 classes)

**Helpful words:**

Patience [ˈpeɪʃ(ə)n(t)s] – терпение  
 Beg [beg] – просить милостыню  
 Auspicious [ɔːˈspɪʃəs] – благоприятный, успешный  
 Four-anna piece [fɔː ˈæpə piːs] – монета в четыре анны  
 Prophet [ˈprɒfɪt] – пророк  
 Impressive [ɪmˈpresɪv] – выразительный  
 Senior [ˈsiːniə] – старший (по должности)  
 Lizard [ˈlɪzəd] – ящерица  
 Money-lender [ˈmʌni-ˈlendə] – ростовщик  
 Well-educated [wel-ˈedʒuketɪd] – образованный  
 Grateful [ˈɡreɪtful] – благодарный  
 Allow [əˈlaʊ] – разрешать  
 Curse [kɜːs] – проклятие / проклинать  
 Permit [ˈpɜːmɪt] – разрешать  
 Holy man [ˈhəʊli mæn] – святой человек  
 Pilgrimage [ˈpɪlɡrɪmɪdʒ] – паломничество  
 Lamasery [ˈlɑːməs(ə)n] – ламаистский монастырь  
 Trap [træp] – ловушка  
 Charity [ˈtʃærɪti] – милость  
 Desire [dɪˈzaɪə] – желать  
 Prayer [preɪ] – молитва  
 Yawn [jɔːn] – зевать  
 Nod [nɒd] – кивнуть

**Answer the questions:**

1. Who did Kim and the lama meet on their way?
2. Why did the lama say that the land of the South is good?
3. Where did they have a rest?
4. What lady stopped to have a rest in the parao?
5. What did Kim do to attract the old lady's attention? Why did he do this?
6. What offer did the old lady make lama?

**Excercise 1.****Say whether these sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.**

1. Kim and the lama met no one on their way.
2. Kim and the lama wanted to have a rest in a small house.
3. There were many people in the parao.
4. The old lady wanted to have a talk with the lama.
5. The lama and Kim spent the night on the ground.

6. The woman was very kind to her servants.
7. The servants were very kind to the old lady.
8. Kim and the lama set off together with the old lady.

**Excercise 2.****A. Study the words.**

Patient, beg, well-educated, trap.

**B. Make your own sentences using the words.****Excercise 3.****Translate the sentences from Russian into English.**

1. Очень трудно ходить по улице и просить милостыню.
2. Мышь забежала в ловушку.
3. Она – очень терпеливый человек.
4. Он много знает об истории Великобритании. Он очень образованный человек.

**Excercise 4.****Match the synonyms.**

Literate	Thankful
Auspicious	Distant
Grateful	Well-educated
Far	Successful

**Excercise 5.****Fill in the gaps with the following words.**

Grateful, well-educated, far, successful.

1. Thank you for your help. I'm so ... .
2. The day was very ... because I passed the exam.
3. To become ... you should study a lot.
4. We were walking all day long as the house was very ... .

**Excercise 6.****Give three forms of the verbs.**

Go, call, come, be, do, say, cry, walk, sit, throw, nod, take, tell, hold, change, have, repair, look, allow, pass, shout, permit, show, change, match, beg, hear.

**CHAPTER 5**

(recommended for 7–11 classes)

**Helpful words:**

Stream [stri:m] – ручей  
 Reasonable ['ri:z(ə)nəbl] – разумный  
 Purpose ['pɜ:pəs] – цель  
 Wander ['wɒndə] – бродить  
 Halt [hɔ:lt] – остановиться  
 Point to [pɔɪnt tu] – показать / указать на ...  
 Shadow ['ʃædəu] – тень  
 Dignity ['dɪgnəti] – достоинство  
 Absent-minded [,æbs(ə)nt'maɪndɪd] – рассеянный  
 Anxious ['æŋ(k)ʃəs] – взволнованный  
 Obedient [ə'bi:diənt] – послушный  
 Suspect ['sʌspekt] – подозревать  
 Grip [grɪp] – хватка  
 Invent [ɪn'vent] – придумывать / изобретать  
 Charm [tʃɑ:m] – амулет  
 Miracle ['mɪrəkl] – волшебство / чудо  
 Interrupt [ɪntə'rʌpt] – перебивать  
 Neglect [nɪ'gлект] – пренебрегать  
 Villain ['vɪlən] – злодей  
 Blasphemy ['blæsfəmi] – богохульство / кощунство  
 Console [kən'səul] – утешать  
 Escape [es'keɪp] – сбежать

**Answer the questions:**

1. Why did the lama turn aside to look at every stream on the way?
2. Why was Kim wandering along the plain?
3. Who did he see across the plain?
4. Where did Kim see the sign of the Red Bull?
5. What were the soldiers doing in the plain?
6. Who caught Kim near the tent?
7. Why did not Bennett let Kim go away?
8. Who had known Kim's father?
9. What was Father Victor's plan about Kim's life?
10. Did Kim stay in the camp?
11. How was Kim going to return to the lama?

**Excercise 1.****Choose the right variant.**

1. Kim saw ... far across the plain.  
 a) four men                      b) four women                      c) four bulls

2. The soldiers were sent to ...  
 a) find the river                      b) to mark the camp                      c) to find the lama
3. Kim saw the Red Bull ...  
 a) on the flag                      b) near the stream                      c) near the camp
4. It was ... who caught Kim in the camp.  
 a) Bennett                      b) the lama                      c) the old lady
5. Bennett thought that Kim was ...  
 a) a traveler                      b) a thief                      c) a guest
6. Kim told Father Victor about ...  
 a) the Red Bull                      b) the way to Lahore                      c) his life
7. Kim asked the lama ...  
 a) to return to the old lady                      b) to stay in the Regiment                      c) to find money for the learning

**Excercise 2.**

**A. Give definitions to the words and expressions. You say the definition, your partner guesses the word.**

To and fro, mark the camp, blasphemy, lack in dignity, absent-minded, on purpose.

**B. Make your own sentences using these expressions.****Excercise 3.****Give synonyms.**

Wander, remember, point, amaze, return, believe.

**Excercise 4.****Translate into English.**

1. Четырех солдат отправили, чтобы отметить место для лагеря.
2. Он не знал, как утешить ламу.
3. Ким показал на флаг с изображением красного быка.
4. Рассеянный лама остался сидеть в тени дерева.
5. Этот мальчик пришел сюда с какой-то целью.
6. Он не похож на вора.
7. Священник не хотел верить словам Кима.

**Excercise 5.****Write down 6 questions for the text and ask your partner.****Excercise 6.****Retell the story as if you were ...**

- Kim.
- Father Victor.
- the lama.

**CHAPTER 6**

(recommended for 5–8 classes)

**Helpful words:**

Confident ['kɒnfɪd(ə)nt] – уверенный  
 Prophecy ['prɒfəsi] – пророчество  
 Sparkle ['spɑ:kəl] – сверкать / блестеть  
 Consideration [kən,sɪd(ə)'reɪʃ(ə)n] – обсуждение  
 Reflect [rɪ'flekt] – размышлять  
 Cautious ['kɔ:ʃəs] – осторожный  
 Dismiss [dɪs'mɪs] – отпустить, освободить  
 Drummer-boy ['drʌmə bɔɪ] – барабанщик  
 Freckled ['freklɪd] – веснушчатый  
 Impress ['ɪmpres] – впечатлять  
 Letter-writer ['letə 'raɪtə] – писец  
 Impatience [ɪm'peɪʃ(ə)n(t)s] – нетерпение  
 Regard [rɪ'gɑ:d] – считать, относиться к ...  
 Pedigree ['pedɪgri:] – родословная  
 Lend [lend] – дать в долг  
 Seal [si:l] – запечатывать, скреплять  
 Whistle ['(h)wɪsl] – свистеть  
 Orphanage ['ɔ:f(ə)nɪdʒ] – приют  
 Education [ˌedʒu'keɪʃ(ə)n] – образование  
 Delivery [dɪ'lɪv(ə)n] – доставка  
 Resent [rɪ'zent] – негодовать, возмущаться  
 Lack of [læk əv] – недостаток ч.-л.  
 Annoy [ə'nɔɪ] – раздражать, надоедать  
 Conclusion [kən'klu:ʒ(ə)n] – заключение  
 Betrayal [bɪ'treɪəl] – предательство  
 Palm [pɑ:m] – ладонь  
 Swaddle ['swɒdl] – пеленать, ограничивать  
 Insult [ɪn'sʌlt] – оскорблять / оскорбление  
 Mind [maɪnd] – возражать

**Answer the questions:**

1. Why couldn't Kim escape the next day?
2. What letter did the Colonel receive?
3. Why was Kim an object of consideration?
4. Who looked after Kim? Describe this person.
5. Who did Kim want to write a letter? Who helped him to do this? Why?
6. What did Kim write in the letter?
7. What letter did Father Victor receive?
8. Where did Father Victor want to send Kim to get education? Why?
9. How did Kim have a try to escape? Why was not he a success?

10. Why was Mahbub Ali famous among Umballa residents?
11. Who wanted to take Kim to Lucknow? Why?

**Exercise 1.****Put the sentences in the right order according to the text.**

1. Three miles off Mahbub Ali was reining a grey Kabuli stallion with Kim in front of him.
2. Then someone beat Kim on the back, crying: "Tell us how ye knew, ye little limb of Satan?"
3. "That shall be said in the letter, which is to Mahbub Ali, the horse-dealer in the Kashmir Serai, at Lahore. He is my friend."
4. It was the drummer-boy who had been hanging round him all the forenoon.
5. "In three days thou wilt go with me to Lucknow."
6. For the rest of the day Kim found himself an object of distinguished consideration among a few hundred white men.
7. "And now, go to the nearest letter-writer in the bazaar and tell him to come here. I would write a letter."

**Exercise 2.****A. Study the phrasal verbs.**

Go back – to return  
 Look after – to take care of / be responsible for  
 Pick up – to take hold of smth and lift it up

**B. Use the phrasal verbs to fill the gaps.**

1. After school children usually ... home.
2. He ... a stone and threw it at the window.
3. A babysitter usually ... children while their parents are away.

**Exercise 3.****A. Translate the following sentences into English using the expressions below.**

Take care of, be able to, be fond of, be annoyed with, be bound to.

**B. Make your own sentences using these expressions.**

1. Перестаньте шептаться. Меня это раздражает.
2. Это отличная книга. Он определенно захочет ее купить.
3. С тех пор как тяжело заболел его отец, он постоянно заботится о нем.
4. Она постоянно приходит в это кафе, так как обожает свежие булочки.
5. Я не знаю, смогу ли прийти на вечеринку – я слишком занят в последнее время.

**Exercise 4.****Give the derivatives.**

Educate, confide, consider, reflect, impress, depress, deliver, conclude, betray.

**Exercise 5.****Write down 10 questions for the text and ask your partner.**

**CHAPTER 7**

(recommended for 9–11 classes)

**Helpful words:**

Scratch [skræʃ] – царапать / царапина

Beckon ['bek(ə)n] – кивать, манить

Inexpedient [,ɪnɪk'spi:diənt] – неуместный, неблагоприятный

Confusion [kən'fju:ʒ(ə)n] – беспорядок, путаница

Riddle ['rɪdl] – загадка

Rejoice [ri'dʒɔɪs] – радоваться

Discourse ['dɪskɔ:s] – рассуждать

Identity [aɪ'dentəti] – особенности, отличительные черты

Content ['kɒntent] – удовлетворять, успокаивать

Ignorance [ɪ'gn(ə)r(ə)n(t)s] – невежество

Swallow ['swɒləʊ] – глотать

Despatch [di'spætʃ] – послать

Insolence [ɪ'n(s)ɒl(ə)n(t)s] – высокомерие, дерзость

Suffice [sə'faɪs] – быть достаточным, хватать

Evasion [ɪ'veɪʒ(ə)n] – уvertка, обход

Accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] – выполнять, завершать

**Answer the questions:**

1. What did Kim write in the letter to the lama?
2. What did the letter-writer tell Kim about the Colonel? Did Kim believe in these words?
3. What school did Father Victor despatch Kim to?
4. What did the Colonel and Kim talk about in the train?
5. Why was the Colonel so interested in Kim's life?
6. Who had to take Kim to the school? What was this trip around the city like?
7. Who did Kim see in the street?
8. What did the lama say about his travel without Kim?
9. Why did the lama want Kim to stay at school?
10. What was the school time like? Tell about the pupils, school routine and Kim's studies.
11. What were Kim's plans for the holiday?
12. Did the Colonel and Mahbub Ali worry about the boy when he got lost?
13. Where did Kim meet Mahbub Ali?

**Excercise 1.****Choose the right variant.**

1. Kim wrote a letter ...
  - a) himself
  - b) with a pen
  - c) with the help of another person
2. The letter-writer said the Colonel ...
  - a) was mad
  - b) sold horses
  - c) was foolish
3. The school Kim went to was a place for ...
  - a) Hindus
  - b) white people
  - c) anyone who had a wish to study

4. Mahbub Ali was sure that Kim ...

a) was at school

b) had died

c) would meet him one day

**Excercise 2.****A. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Kim was ordered to go away and play.
2. Fools are not given information.
3. Kim was contented.
4. Their pay was cut for ignorance.
5. "Much is gained by forgetting, little brother," said the Colonel.
6. Kim was informed that he would go north.
7. "Sahibs are always tied to their baggage," said Kim.
8. My head is all unshaved.
9. Certain things are not known to those who eat with forks.
10. When his time is accomplished he will come to me.

**B. Make your own sentences.****Excercise 3.****Match the synonyms.**

Queer	Clever
Diligent	Bold
Suitable	Fitting
Insolent	Strange
Wise	Hard-working

**Excercise 4.****Translate the sentences.**

1. Он – самый прилежный ученик в классе.
2. Какая странная история!
3. Как дерзко с его стороны разговаривать так грубо.
4. Если мы поедем отдыхать именно в этот город, стоит подобрать подходящий отель.
5. Она достаточно умна, чтобы не ехать в эту страну – там сейчас слишком опасно.

**Excercise 5.****Give definitions to the following words. Say the definition and your partner guesses the word.**

Rejoice, beam, drag, complain, fate, custom, employ, compliment, disciple, priest.

**Excercise 6.****Retell the story as if you were ...**

- Kim.
- Mahbub Ali.
- the Colonel.
- Father Victor.

**CHAPTER 8**

(recommended for 5–8 classes)

**Helpful words:**

Outskirts ['aʊtskɜ:ts] – окраина, окрестности  
 Gravity ['grævɪtɪ] – серьезность, важность  
 Pucker ['pʌkə] – морщить  
 Admiration [ˌædmə'reɪʃ(ə)n] – восхищение  
 Huckster ['hʌkstə] – мелкий лавочник, торговец  
 Victual ['vɪt(ə)] – снабжать провизией  
 Elaborate [ɪ'læb(ə)rɪt] – сложный  
 Scarlet ['skɑ:lət] – ярко-красный  
 Bosom ['buzəm] – грудь  
 Hindrance ['hɪndrən(t)s] – помеха, препятствие  
 Giggle ['gɪgl] – хихикать  
 Dab [dæb] – ударять  
 Plunge [plʌndʒ] – погружать, окуна́ться  
 Whisper ['(h)wɪspə] – шептать  
 Evidence ['eɪvɪd(ə)n(t)s] – улика  
 Blanket ['blæŋkɪt] – шерстяное одеяло  
 Malignant [mə'lɪgnənt] – злой  
 Vanish ['vænɪʃ] – исчезать  
 Vehemently ['vi:əməntli] – страстно, неистово  
 Divert [daɪ'vɜ:t] – отводить в сторону, отвлекать  
 Zealous ['zeləs] – рьяный, жаждущий  
 Glimpse [glɪmps] – мимолетный взгляд  
 Resignation [ˌrezɪg'neɪʃ(ə)n] – отставка, уход с поста / покорность, смирение  
 Wrath [rɒθ] – разгневанный  
 Exhale [eks'heɪl] – выдыхать  
 Imp [ɪmp] – чертенок, бесенок  
 Defy [dɪ'faɪ] – бросать вызов  
 Cunning ['kʌnɪŋ] – хитрый  
 Bond [bɒnd] – обязательство

**Answer the questions:**

1. What did Kim tell Mahbub Ali about the story in Kashmir Seral?
2. What did Kim hear when he was about to sleep?
3. Who were those people?
4. What happened to those people after Kim had told Mahbub Ali about them?

**Excercise 1.****Put the sentences in the right order according to the text.**

1. The second fakir, whom the Sahibs beat senseless, was the man who came to search thy bulkhead at Lahore. I saw his face as they helped him on the engine. The very same man.

2. "That which I saw," said Kim, "the night that my lama and I lay next thy place in the Kashmir Seral. The door was left unlocked. My eye was against a knot-hole in the plank."
3. "Good. Go back to the camp and lie down. I do not die tonight."
4. He was plunging into a beautiful dreamland when his ears caught a whisper
5. When Mahbub Ali came to his camp in the dawn, no one thought it worth while to tell him any news of the night.
6. At a shop on the outskirts of the city the change was made, and Kim stood up, externally at least, a Mohammedan.

**Excercise 2.****A. Study the phrasal verbs.**

Take up – to begin to spend time doing something interesting

Take to – to feel liking, especially at once

Take out – to go somewhere as a social activity

**B. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate phrasal verb.**

1. I ... Jane as soon as I saw her.
2. Every Sunday we ... our children ... to a funfair.
3. I ... art when I was 10.

**Excercise 3.****Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Я не уверен, что им понравится моя идея.
2. Он постоянно предлагает мне сходить куда-нибудь вместе.
3. Она начала заниматься выращиванием цветов, когда у нее появился свой домик за городом.

**Excercise 4.****Read the words right.**

Disreputable, adventure, lung, turquoise, moustache, careless, thief, perceive, huckster, victual, sarcasm, elaborate, bosom, compass, niche, paw, giggle, scar, plunge, monotonous, nightmare, culvert, divert, honour, crouch, haul, miracle.

**Excercise 5.****A. Give the derivatives and translate them into Russian.**

Admire, invent, connect, explain, suspect, ignore, offend.

**B. Make your own sentences with these words.**

**CHAPTER 9**

(recommended for 3–8 classes)

**Helpful words:**

Dusk [dʌsk] – сумерки  
 Nostril ['nɒstr(ə)l] – ноздря  
 Vernacular [və'nækjʊlə] – родной язык, просторечие  
 Dilate [daɪ'leɪt] – расширять  
 Twitch [twɪtʃ] – дергать  
 Abuse [ə'bjʊ:s] – брань, бранные слова  
 Whirr [(h)wɜ:z] – шум  
 Heed [hi:d] – внимание  
 Fascinate ['fæsɪneɪt] – удивлять, завораживать  
 Tarnish ['tɑ:nɪʃ] – тускнеть  
 Turquoise ['tɜ:kwɑ:z] – бирюза  
 Opal ['əʊp(ə)l] – опал  
 Sapphire ['sæfəɪə] – сапфир  
 Emerald ['em(ə)r(ə)ld] – изумруд  
 Amber ['æmbə] – янтарь  
 Ruby ['ru:bi] – рубин  
 Ivory ['aɪv(ə)rɪ] – слоновая кость  
 Topaz ['təʊpæz] – топаз  
 Crystal ['krɪst(ə)l] – хрусталь  
 Veritable ['verɪtəbl] – настоящий  
 Recital [rɪ'saɪt(ə)l] – изложение, повествование  
 Wrath [rɒθ] – гнев  
 Reward [rɪ'wɔ:d] – награда  
 Orphan ['ɔ:f(ə)n] – сирота

**Answer the questions:**

1. What was Lurgan Sahib's house like? Describe it?
2. How did Kim spend his first night in Lurgan Sahib's house?
3. What was unusual about Lurgan Sahib?
4. What was the story with the water-jar? Retell it.
5. What was the Play of the Jewels? Who played the game? Who was the winner? Why?
6. How many days did Kim stay in this house?
7. Who was Kim's companion on the way to Lucknao? What did this person tell Kim about education?
8. Tell about Kim's time at school – his routine, capabilities.
9. How did the boy spend his holidays? Why?

**Excercise 1.****Say whether these sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.**

1. A little boy showed Kim the way to the house of Lurgan Sahib.

2. Lurgan Sahib had a moustache.
3. Kim slept well at night.
4. Kim broke some box at night.
5. A little boy liked Kim very much and wanted to be his friend.
6. Lurgan Sahib had many stones in the house.
7. A water-jar which Kim had thrown came into shape.
8. The Play of the Jewels was very simple for Kim.
9. The little boy was the winner in this game.
10. Kim enjoyed staying at Lurgan Sahib's.
11. Kim was a good pupil at school.

**Excercise 2.****Fill in the gaps to make words. What other names of stones do you know?**

J\_wel, b\_ggar, t\_rquo\_se, op\_l, \_mer\_ld, r\_by, \_mber, cr\_st\_l.

**Excercise 3.****A. Study the phrases.**

Be used to – have a habit of doing something

Used to – have a habit in the past which you do not have now

**B. Translate into Russian.**

1. I used to smoke 5 years ago, but now I don't.
2. John used to go to work by bus but then he bought a car. Now he is used to driving.
3. I am used to my new flat. I don't want to move anywhere.
4. Do you like cinema? – No, I am used to watching films at home.

**Excercise 4.****Give three forms of the following verbs.**

Make, use, go, spend, like, feel, play, steal, run, give, say, drink, throw, talk, pitch, look, be, come, clean, guess, mind, ask, feel.

**Excercise 5.****Make up 10 questions to the text and ask your partner.**

**CHAPTER 10**

(recommended for 8–11 classes)

**Helpful words:**

Upshot ['ʌpʃɒt] – развязка, результат  
 Garb [gɑ:b] – наряд, одежда  
 Rifle ['raɪfl] – винтовка  
 Monsoon [mɒn'su:n] – сезон дождей  
 Thread [θred] – нанизывать, продевать  
 Thirst [θɜ:st] – жажда  
 Auspicious [ɔ:'spɪʃəs] – успешный, процветающий  
 Splendour ['splendə] – великолепие  
 Flutter ['flʌtə] – лстить  
 Embrace [ɪm'breɪs] – обнимать  
 Impenitent [ɪm'penɪt(ə)nt] – неисправимый  
 Assent [ə'sent] – согласие  
 Archbishop [ɑ:ʃ'bɪʃəp] – архиепископ  
 Spell [spel] – заклинание, заговор  
 Preferment [prɪ'fɜ:mənt] – продвижение, повышение по службе  
 Ingenuity [ɪ, mɔʒɪ'nju:əti] – изобретательность  
 Ludicrous ['lu:dɪkrəs] – смешной, нелепый  
 Foresee [fɔ:'si:] – предвидеть  
 Dye [daɪ] – краска, краситель  
 Ponderous ['pɒnd(ə)rəs] – тяжелый, тяжеловесный  
 Ventriloquist [ven'trɪləkwɪl] – чрево вещательный  
 Opine [ə'paɪn] – полагать, иметь мнение  
 Chain-man [tʃeɪn mæn] – помощник землемера

**Answer the questions:**

1. How did Kim spend his holidays?
2. What did Mahbub Ali and Lurgan ask Creighton about?
3. What did not Creighton want to let Kim in the Great Game?
4. Speak about Colonel Creighton. What was unusual about him?
5. What was Colonel Creighton's decision about Kim?
6. How did Kim leave the school?
7. Where did Kim and Mahbub Ali go in Lucknow? Why?
8. Describe Huneefa's ritual. What was the purpose of that ritual?
9. Who was Hurree Babu? Why did he come to Huneefa?
10. Retell the talk of Hurree Babu and Kim. Why was it important?

**Excercise 1.****Put the sentences in the right order according to the text.**

1. "That is all right. Then I will show you my turquoise if there is time, and then you know who I am, and then we exchange views and documents and those all things."

2. "I understand, O'Hara, that he has found you a place as an assistant chain-man in the Canal Department."
3. "The pony is made – finished – mouthed and paced, Sahib! From now on, day by day, he will lose his manners if he is kept at tricks."
4. "We go to Huneefa's house."
5. Once Mahbub and Kim went together as far as the beautiful city of Bombay, with three truckloads of tram-horses.
6. About third cockcrow, Kim woke after a sleep of thousands of years. Huneefa, in her corner, snored heavily, but Mahbub was gone.
7. Next holidays he was out with Mahbub, and here, by the way, he nearly died of thirst, plodding through the sand on a camel to the mysterious city of Bikanir.

**Excercise 2.****A. Study the following idioms.**

Hold one's tongue – not to say a word  
 Hold water – to be or seem reasonable, true  
 Hold all the cards – have a very strong advantage

**B. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.**

1. Она доверила мне большой секрет, поэтому мне придется держать язык за зубами.
2. Хотя у этой команды было большое преимущество, она проиграла.
3. Его объяснения настолько нелепы, что им нельзя верить.
4. Ты знаешь английский язык, поэтому у тебя есть преимущество при поступлении на работу.
5. Она такая сплетница и в любой момент может выдать твой секрет каждому.

**Excercise 3.****Answer the questions.**

1. When do you have to hold your tongue?
2. Do you know people who can't hold the tongue?
3. In what area do you hold the cards?
4. In what situations do you have to hold water?

**Excercise 4.****A. Give the derivatives for each word.**

Expect, fear, operate, believe, reason, value.

**B. Make your own sentences using these words.****Excercise 5.****Retell the story as if you were ...**

- Colonel Creighton.
- Huneefa.
- Kim.
- Hurree Babu.

**CHAPTER 11**

(recommended for 5–8 classes)

**Helpful words:**

Speculation [ˌspekjəˈleɪʃ(ə)n] – размышление  
 Tremendous [trɪˈmendəs] – огромный  
 Seizure [ˈsiːʒə] – захват, овладение  
 Filthy [ˈfɪlθɪ] – грязный  
 Revere [rɪˈvɪə] – глубоко уважать  
 Fever [ˈfiːvə] – жар  
 Generosity [ˌdʒen(ə)rəsɪti] – щедрость  
 Starvation [stɑːˈveɪʃ(ə)n] – голод  
 Importunate [ɪmˈpɔːtʃunət] – назойливый  
 Rosary [ˈrəʊz(ə)rɪ] – молитвы по четкам  
 Invocation [ˌɪnvəʊˈkeɪʃ(ə)n] – колдовство  
 Lozenge [lɑːˈzɪndʒ] – ромбовидная фигура, пластина  
 Patter [ˈpætə] – скороговорка, речитатив  
 Saying [ˈseɪɪŋ] – поговорка  
 Peer [pɪə] – вглядываться  
 Trusteeship [ˈtrʌsˈtiːʃɪp] – попечительство  
 Complacent [kəmˈpleɪs(ə)nt] – почтительный, любезный  
 Secular [ˈsekjələ] – мирской  
 Obtrude [əbˈtruːd] – выставлять, показываться  
 Collogue [kəˈlɔːg] – интриговать  
 Bruise [bruːz] – синяк  
 Interfere [ˌɪntəˈfɪə] – вмешиваться  
 Rebuke [rɪˈbjuːk] – укорять  
 Blot [blɒt] – вычеркивать  
 Slay [sleɪ] – убивать  
 Smear [smɪə] – мазать, натирать  
 Abash [əˈbæʃ] – смущать

**Answer the questions:**

- How did Kim feel when Herree Babu left him?
- Where did Kim go when he stayed alone?
- What was Benares like?
- Who showed Kim the way to the temple?
- What happened to the Jat's child?
- Who did Kim see in the temple?
- Why was the betel-box useful?
- What was the lama's life like while Kim was away at school?
- What were Kim and the lama going to do the next day?
- Who did Kim see in the train? How did he recognize him?
- How did Kim help him?

**Read the words:**

Solution, height, wound, stare, though, peculiar, bitter, flay, prompt, affliction, court, noticeable, fumble, healer, lozenge, quinine, malaria, wrestler, apology, physician, initiate, cushion, beyond, sacrifice, parable, iron, altar, presence.

**Exercise 1.****Choose the right variant according to the text.**

- When Kim stayed alone he wanted to go to ... .  
 a) Benares                      b) Nucklao                      c) Delhi
- Kim found the way to the Temple of the Tirthankers ... .  
 a) together with the lama      b) himself                      c) with the help of a Punjabi farmer
- The farmer's child ... .  
 a) was very naughty              b) was ill                      c) liked the temple very much
- Kim gave the boy ... .  
 a) medicines                      b) sweets                      c) nothing
- Kim and the lama decided to set off on a journey in order to ... .  
 a) find the River                      b) acquire merit                      c) to see the meaning of the Wheel
- The Kamboh went on a travel with them because ... .  
 a) he had no home                      b) his child was still weak      c) he wanted to find the River
- Kim helped Mahratta ... .  
 a) to change his clothes      b) to buy the ticket                      c) to bandage his leg

**Exercise 2.****Match the antonyms.**

Descend	Generous
Greedy	Ascend
Tremendous	Clean
Filthy	Disgusting
Pleasant	Tiny

**Exercise 3.****Translate the sentences from Russian into English.**

- В реке нельзя купаться – вода слишком грязная.
- В этой крошечной деревеньке живет всего восемь человек.
- Она – самый щедрый человек, которого я когда-либо встречал.
- Не люблю фильмы ужасов. Они отвратительны.
- Восхождение на эту гору было достаточно сложным – было холодно, шел снег.

**Exercise 4.****Speak on ...**

- how Kim healed the farmer's son;
- how Kim met the lama;
- how Kim helped Mahratta in the train.

**CHAPTER 12**

(recommended for 5–8 classes)

**Helpful words:**

Tumult ['t(j)u:mʌlt] – шум, грохот  
 Daze [deɪz] – изумлять, поражать  
 Perspire [pə'spaɪə] – потеть  
 Inconspicuous [ˌɪnkən'spɪkjʊəs] – незаметный  
 Jeer [dʒɪə] – насмехаться, глумиться  
 Extortion [ɪk'stɔ:ʃ(ə)n] – вымогательство  
 Tallish [tɔ:lɪʃ] – довольно высокий  
 Impertinence [ɪm'pɜ:tnənt(s)] – дерзость  
 Elate [r'leɪt] – подбодрять  
 Nettle ['netl] – раздражать, уязвлять  
 Flee [fli:] – спасаться бегством  
 Murmur ['mɜ:mə] – бормотать  
 Ample ['æmpl] – обильный, обширный  
 Distract [dɪ'strækt] – отвлекать  
 Reckon ['rek(ə)n] – считать, полагать  
 Harangue [hə'ræŋ] – разглагольствовать  
 Charm [tʃɑ:m] – амулет  
 Remedy ['remədi] – лекарство  
 Volley ['vɒli] – залп, град  
 Dovecote ['dʌvkəʊt] – голубятня  
 Retort [rɪ'tɔ:t] – возражение  
 Riot ['raɪət] – мятеж  
 Disguise [dɪs'gaɪz] – маскировка  
 Debar [ˌdɪ'ba:] – препятствовать  
 Shiver ['ʃɪvə] – дрожать  
 Laxity ['læksəti] – слабость  
 Contingency [kən'tɪndʒ(ə)n(t)sɪ] – непредвиденное обстоятельство  
 Indent ['ɪndent] – требование  
 Abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ] – уничтожать  
 Ostentatious [ˌɒstən'teɪʃəs] – показной, хвастливый  
 Devout [dɪ'vaut] – преданный

**Answer the questions:**

1. What happened in the train when the police checked the passengers?
2. Who was the Englishman talking to Mahratta?
3. Why did the Kamboh flee from the train?
4. Why did the old lady invite them to her house?
5. Who was another guest in the old lady's house?
6. How did Hurree Babu find Kim there? Why did he want to see Kim? Tell his story.
7. Did Kim agree to help Hurree Babu? Why? What was their plan?

**Exercise 1.****Put the sentences in the right order according to the text.**

1. So they travelled very easily across and among the broad bloomful fruit-gardens.
2. We will go up into the Hills – the high hills – up to the sound of snow-waters and the sound of the trees – for a little while.
3. "Is he also one of Us?" Kim ducked.
4. They covered eleven miles through the fields in two days, and were overwhelmed with attentions at the end; for the old lady held a fine tradition of hospitality.
5. "Who is the hakim, Maharanee?" – "A wanderer – a master of medicine."
6. A group of yellow-trousered Punjab policemen, headed by a hot and perspiring young Englishman, parted the crowd about the carriages.
7. It is purely unofficial indent, to which you can say "No, Babu."
8. Anywhere on the open road, perhaps, he would not have been astonished; but here, in this quiet backwater of life, he was not prepared for Hurree Babu.

**Exercise 2.****A. Study the phrasal verbs.**

Break in – to interrupt  
 Break up – to separate, stop being together  
 Break down – to destroy

**B. Fill in the gaps.**

1. He broke the door ... trying to get into the house.
2. She broke ... on our conversation with some suggestions.
3. After they broke ... their children stayed with his grandparents.

**Exercise 3.****A. Translate from Russian into English.**

1. Машина была полностью разобрана на металлолом.
2. После того, как толпа разошлась, на площади стало тихо.
3. Какой же он невежливый – он постоянно перебивает взрослых.

**B. Make your own sentences using these words.****Exercise 4.****A. Give the derivatives.**

Protect, ignore, travel, distract, count, approve, argue, collect.

**B. Make your own sentences using the derivatives.****Exercise 5.****Read and translate the expressions from English into Russian and use them to retell the story.**

Part the crowd; reach the compartment; blunder out; notice the affair; gather up and flee; travel easily; news travels fast; bring the honour of the presence; a fine tradition of hospitality; the new hakim's drugs; be astonished; be prepared for; recall the troops; five kings; be received by; make promises; come in to Simla; serious detriment; possible contingency; rejoice to see the hills.

**CHAPTER 13**

(recommended for 7–11 classes)

**Helpful words:**

Exhausted [ɪg'zɔːstɪd] – измотанный  
 Twilight ['twɪlaɪt] – сумерки  
 Flare [flɛə] – гореть ярким пламенем  
 Affection [ə'fekʃ(ə)n] – привязанность  
 Stray [streɪ] – заблудиться  
 Overtake [ˌoʊvə'teɪk] – обогнать  
 Ointment ['ɔɪntmənt] – мазь  
 Louse [laʊs] – вошь  
 Ascertain [ˌæsə'teɪn] – выяснять, убеждаться  
 Elimination [ɪˌlɪmɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n] – исключение  
 Enormous [ɪ'nɔːməs] – огромный  
 Moist [mɔɪst] – влажный  
 Cower ['kaʊə] – сжиматься  
 Annoy [ə'nɔɪ] – досаждать  
 Treasonous ['triːz(ə)nəs] – изменнический  
 Indecency [ɪm'diːs(ə)n(t)sɪ] – неприличие  
 Signify ['sɪgnɪfaɪ] – означать  
 Facility [fə'sɪlətɪ] – средство, возможность  
 Headache ['hedeɪk] – головная боль  
 Penitent ['penɪt(ə)nt] – кающийся  
 Retinue ['retɪnjuː] – сопровождение, свита  
 Expound [ɪk'spaʊnd] – объяснять, толковать  
 Placid ['plæsɪd] – спокойный, безмятежный  
 Seek [siːk] – искать  
 Insult [ɪn'sʌlt] – оскорбление  
 Unscrupulous [ʌn'skruːpjələs] – недобросовестный  
 Sacrilege ['sækrɪlɪdʒ] – кощунство  
 Annihilate [ə'naɪəleɪt] – уничтожать  
 Resuscitate [rɪ'sʌsɪteɪt] – оживлять, воскрешать  
 Wound [waʊnd] – ранить  
 Lust [lʌst] – вожделение  
 Zeal [ziːl] – рвение  
 Chase [tʃeɪs] – преследовать  
 Consequence ['kɒn(t)sɪkwəns(t)s] – последствие

**Answer the questions:**

1. How did Kim feel about walking in the mountains? Why?
2. How did the lama feel about the mountains? Why?
3. Who did they follow in the mountains? Why did they follow this person?
4. Who did Hurree Babu meet in the mountains?

5. What happened between the lama and the foreigners? Describe the accident.
6. What happened to the foreigners' stuff?
7. Where did Kim and the lama spend the night?

**Exercise 1.****Write down 10 questions to the text and ask your partner.****Exercise 2.****A. Give definitions to the following words. You say the definition, your partner guesses the word.**

Annoyed, exhausted, neophyte, recovery, prayer.

**B. Make your own sentences using these words.****Exercise 3.****A. Study the phrasal verbs.**

Come across – to meet, find, especially by chance

Come from – to have as a place of origin

Come into – inherit

**B. Fill in the gaps.**

1. He came ... a big house in France after the death of his aunt.
2. Shakespeare comes ... England.
3. While walking I came ... an old friend of mine.

**C. Make your own sentences using these phrasal verbs.****Exercise 4.****Translate from Russian into English.**

1. Откуда вы родом? – Я родился в Москве.
2. Разбирая старые вещи в доме, она наткнулась на письма своей бабушки.
3. Совершенно случайно он узнал, что унаследовал целое состояние.
4. Она была рада найти в магазине именно эту лампу, о которой мечтала очень давно.
5. Он унаследовал отцовский бизнес, но заниматься этим ему никогда не нравилось.
6. Этот кофе привезли прямо из Бразилии.

**Exercise 5.****Give a synonym to each word.**

Exhausted, enormous, wet, seek, placid, cold.

**Exercise 6.****Make the active vocabulary and speak on ...**

- travel through the mountains;
- how Hurree Babu met the foreigners;
- the accident in the mountains;
- how Kim got the kilt with documents.

**CHAPTER 14**

(recommended for 3–8 classes)

**Helpful words:**

Immortal [ɪ'mɔ:t(ə)] – бессмертный  
 Evidence ['eɪdɪ(ə)n(t)s] – свидетельство, доказательство  
 Yearn [jɜ:n] – тосковать  
 Interstellar [ɪntə'stelə] – межзвездный  
 Cod [kɒd] – обманывать, надувать  
 Weary ['wɪəri] – уставший  
 Achieve [ə'tʃi:v] – достигать  
 Swerve [swɜ:v] – сворачивать в сторону  
 Groan [grəʊn] – стонать, вздыхать  
 Aught [ɔ:t] – нечто  
 Inquisition [ɪŋkwɪ'zɪʃ(ə)n] – следствие  
 Walnut ['wɔ:lnʌt] – грецкий орех  
 Relent [rɪ'lent] – смягчаться  
 Wax [wæks] – воск  
 Levy ['levɪ] – собирать (налоги)  
 Inexpedient [ɪnɪk'spi:diənt] – неблагоприятный  
 Swashbuckler ['swɒʃ,bʌklə] – хулиган  
 Scar [skɑ:] – шрам  
 Ordinance ['ɔ:dnəns(t)s] – постановление  
 Yak [jæk] – як  
 Pitch [pɪtʃ] – бросать, кидать  
 Pebble ['pebl] – галька  
 Sneeze [sni:z] – чихать  
 Dignity ['dɪgnəti] – достоинство  
 Plunder ['plʌndə] – грабеж  
 Austerity [əs'terəti] – строгость  
 Alms [ɑ:mz] – милостыня, подаяние  
 Hinder ['hɪndə] – мешать  
 Litter ['lɪtə] – подстилка, носилки  
 Omen ['əʊmən] – знак

**Answer the questions:**

1. Where did Kim and the lama come after the accident in the mountains?
2. How did the lama feel?
3. How did Kim send a note to Hurree Babu?
4. What happened to Hurree Babu and the foreigners after the accident in the mountains?
5. How did the lama explained that accident in the mountains? Why did he want to return to the Plains?
6. Where was Hurree Babu going to see Kim and the lama again?

**Exercise 1.**

**A. Give definitions to the following words. You say the definition, your partner guesses the word.**

Blessing, enlightenment, lust, ignorance, dignity, curse.

**B. Make your own sentences using these words.**

**Exercise 2.**

**A. Study the phrasal verbs.**

Carry on – to continue

Carry off – to perform or do smth successfully

Carry away – to fill with strong feelings

**B. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate phrasal verbs.**

1. Despite excellent results he ... learning English.
2. I was so ... by the sales that I spent all the money.
3. She ... her experiment.

**Exercise 3.**

**Translate from Russian into English.**

1. Она была так взволнована его признанием, что не смогла сдержаться и заплакала.
2. Даже когда зазвучала музыка, они продолжали разговаривать.
3. Она легко выполнила свою часть задания.

**Exercise 4.**

**Give the derivatives to each word.**

Separate, explain, achieve, astonish, peace, delight, please.

**Exercise 5.**

**Make the active vocabulary on the topics and discuss them with your partner.**

- the relationship between Kim and the lama.
- the Wheel and the Cause of Things from lama's point of view.

**CHAPTER 15**

(recommended for 9–11 classes)

**Helpful words:**

Shale [ʃeɪl] – глинистый сланец

Eagle [ˈiːɡl] – орел

Glory [ˈɡlɔːri] – слава

Kinglet [ˈkɪŋlət] – царёк

Accommodation [əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃ(ə)n] – пристанище

Indispensable [ˌɪndɪˈspen(t)səbl] – незаменимый, необходимый

Illustrious [ɪˈlʌstriəs] – известный

Lief [liːf] – охотно

Peasantry [ˈpez(ə)ntri] – крестьянство

Sweat [swet] – потеть

Burden [ˈbɜːdn] – ноша, бремя

Plague [pleɪɡ] – досаждать

Rub [rʌb] – тереть

Vex [veks] – раздражать

Feeble [ˈfiːbl] – слабый, ничтожный

Saw [sɔː] – пословица

Vapour [ˈveɪpə] – испаряться

Scuffling [ˈskʌflɪŋ] – ходить, шаркая ногами

Sniff [snɪf] – сопеть, фыркать

Restore [rɪˈstɔː] – возвращать, восстанавливать

Menace [ˈmenɪs] – угроза, опасность

Enforce [ɪnˈfɔːs] – вынуждать

Drought [draʊt] – засуха

Wade [weɪd] – пробираться

Brook [brʊk] – ручей

Vicinity [vɪˈsɪnəti] – окрестности

Disapproval [ˌdɪsəˈpruːv(ə)l] – неодобрение

Rummage [ˈrʌmɪdʒ] – обыск

Faithful [ˈfeɪθfʊl] – верный

Clench [klenʃ] – сжимать

Fatigue [fəˈtiːɡ] – утомление, усталость

Forbear [ˈfɔːbeə] – воздерживаться

**Exercise 1.****Think on the following problems of the novel and discuss them with your partner.**

1. Religions in India.
2. What do the Wheel of Life and the Cause of Things mean in the life of Hindus?
3. What helped the lama to see the Cause of Things? How did it affect him and his relationship with Kim?
4. What is Kim's future?

**Exercise 2.****Translate from English into Russian.**

1. He peered at the cross-legged figure, outlined jet-black against the lemon-coloured drift of light. So does the stone Bodhisat sit who looks down upon the patent self-registering turnstiles of the Lahore Museum.
2. The boat of my soul lacked direction; I could not see into the Cause of Things. By this I knew the Soul had passed beyond the illusion of Time and Space and of Things.
3. Then a voice cried: "The River! Take heed to the River!" and I looked down upon all the world, which was as I had seen it before – one in time, one in place – and I saw plainly the River of the Arrow at my feet.

**Exercise 3.****Speak about ...**

- Kim (his background, personality, habits, relationships with people, his possible future);
- the lama (his origin, his search of the River, his spiritual search, relationships with people around);
- differences in the lifestyle of the lama and the spies (Mahbub Ali, Lurgan Sahib, Hurree Babu); what is the main contradiction that can happen between them; what approach to the life you would choose for yourself.

**Answer the questions:**

1. How did the foreigners finish their way?
2. How did the lama and Kim get to the old lady's house?
3. How did Kim feel? Who helped him to recover?
4. Why did Hurree Babu stay there?
5. What happened to the lama while Kim was sleeping?