

**ДРОГОБИЦЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ІМЕНІ ІВАНА ФРАНКА**

**ГАЛИНА ЗАДІЛЬСЬКА**

**ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ:  
КОМПЛЕКС ВПРАВ ДЛЯ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ ДОМАШНЬОГО ЧИТАННЯ  
СТУДЕНТІВ З ТЕМИ: *ЧАРЛЬЗ ДІККЕНС*  
*«РІЗДВЯНА ПІСНЯ В ПРОЗІ»***

**Дрогобич**

**2024**

**DROHOBYCH IVAN FRANKO STATE  
PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

**HALYNA ZADILSKA**

**PRACTICAL COURSE OF ENGLISH:  
A SET OF EXERCISES FOR ORGANISING STUDENTS' HOME READING  
ON THE TOPIC: *CHARLES DICKENS*  
*«A CHRISTMAS CAROL IN PROSE»***

**Drohobych  
2024**

УДК 821.111(07)

З-15

**Рекомендовано до друку вченою радою Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету імені Івана Франка (протокол № 4 від 18.04.2024 р.)**

**Р е ц е н з е н т и:**

**Сосяк М. М.**, кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент кафедри практики англійської мови і методики її навчання Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету імені Івана Франка;

**Яскевич О. К.**, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри англійської мови та перекладу Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету імені Івана Франка.

**Відповідальний за випуск:**

**Сирко І. М.**, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри практики англійської мови і методики її навчання Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету імені Івана Франка.

**Задільська Г. М.** Практичний курс англійської мови: комплекс вправ для організації домашнього читання студентів з теми: *Чарльз Діккенс «Різдвяна пісня в прозі»* навчально-методичний посібник [для підготовки фахівців першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти за спеціальністю 014 Середня освіта (Українська мова і література) Середня освіта (Українська мова і література, мова і література (англійська)). Дрогобич, 2024. 68 с.

Навчально-методичний посібник укладений відповідно до програми навчальної дисципліни «Практичний курс англійської мови» для підготовки фахівців першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти за спеціальністю 014 Середня освіта (Українська мова і література) Середня освіта (Українська мова і література, мова і література (англійська)), затвердженої вченою радою Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету імені Івана Франка.

Навчально-методичний посібник є складовою практичного курсу англійської мови і спрямований на вдосконалення вмінь та навичок усного та писемного мовлення, свідомого читання та критичного мислення студентів 2-го курсу, які вивчають англійську мову як другу спеціальність. Основна увага зосереджена на закріпленні та розширенні активного вокабуляра, контролі рівня засвоєння лексико-граматичного матеріалу, передбаченого програмою.

Бібліографія 6 назв.

**UDK 821.111(07)**

**Z-15**

**Recommended for publication by the Academic Council of Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University  
(protocol No. from № 4 від 18.04.2024 )**

**Reviews:**

**M. M. Sosiak**, PhD (Pedagogy), Associate Professor in the Department of English Practice and Methods of its Teaching of Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University;

**O. K. Yaskevych**, PhD (Philology), Associate Professor in the Department of the English Language and Translation of Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University.

**Responsible for release:**

**I. M. Syrko**, PhD (Philology), Associate Professor in the Department of English Practice and Methods of its Teaching of Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University.

**3 16** *Zadilska H. M.* Practical course of English: a set of exercises for organizing students' home reading on the topic: *Charles Dickens «A Christmas Carol in Prose»* educational and methodological manual [for the training of specialists of the first (bachelor) level of higher education in the specialty 014 Secondary education (Ukrainian Language and Literature) Secondary education (Ukrainian Language and Literature, Language and Literature (English))]. Drohobych, 2024. 68 p.

The educational and methodological manual is concluded in accordance with the program of the educational discipline «Practical course of the English Language» for the training of specialists of the first (bachelor's) level of higher education in the specialty 014 Secondary education (Ukrainian Language and Literature) Secondary education (Ukrainian Language and Literature, Language and Literature (English)), approved by the Academic Council of Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University.

The educational and methodological manual is a component of the practical English language course and is aimed at improving the abilities and skills of oral and written communication, conscious reading and critical thinking of 2nd-year students who study English as a second major. The main focus is on consolidation and expansion of active vocabulary, control of the level of assimilation of lexical and grammatical material provided by the programme.

Bibliography of 6 titles.

**CONTENTS**  
**ЗМІСТ**

<b>PREFACE .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>ПЕРЕДМОВА .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTORY TEXTS / ВВІДНІ ТЕКСТИ:</b>	
<b>TEXT 1. CHARLES DICKENS / ЧАРЛЬЗ ДІККЕНС .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>TEXT 2. ABOUT «A CHRISTMAS CAROL IN PROSE» /</b> <b>ПРО «РІЗДВЯНУ ПІСНЮ В ПРОЗІ».....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>CHAPTER II.</b>	
<b>SPEECH EXERCISES / МОВЛЕННЄВІ ВПРАВИ.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>CHAPTER III.</b>	
<b>VOCABULARY EXERCISES / СЛОВНИКОВІ ВПРАВИ.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>CHAPTER IV.</b>	
<b>LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES / ЛЕКСИКО-</b> <b>ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ.....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>CHAPTER V. TESTS / ТЕСТИ.....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>LITERATURE / ЛІТЕРАТУРА.....</b>	<b>67</b>

## PREFACE

The educational and methodical textbook **Practical course of English: a set of exercises for organizing students' home reading on the topic: Charles Dickens «A Christmas Carol in Prose»** is designed for the second-year-students studying English as their second speciality. The textbook is compiled with the need of the effectiveness in teaching a foreign language as the second profession.

The aim of the textbook is the formation of the reading skills of the students, the broadening their social and cultural competence, the formation of the skills of the independent processing of the material.

The material of the text-book is up-to-date, the tasks have the satisfactory didactic potential. The students study to analyse the information and choose the dominant idea. The contents of **Practical course of English: a set of exercises for organizing students' home reading on the topic: Charles Dickens «A Christmas Carol in Prose»** is up to the requirements of the Syllabus of the Practical Course of English.

The educational and methodical textbook **Practical course of English: a set of exercises for organizing students' home reading on the topic: Charles Dickens «A Christmas Carol in Prose»** contains a system of exercises aimed at checking students' understanding of the content, practising and consolidating vocabulary, and promoting the development of speaking skills and creative abilities.

Speaking exercises are aimed at bringing learning activities closer to real-life communication, developing and improving speech skills. Information exercises ensure comprehension and assimilation of language material. Operational exercises develop automaticity, turning them into skills. Motivational exercises develop language skills and improve them in communication. Speaking exercises are aimed at developing students' skills in mobilising the acquired language material for the purpose of language communication.

Vocabulary exercises contribute to mastering the vocabulary units defined by the programme, the development of lexical skills. These exercises activate students'

activities, enrich their vocabulary, foster attention to the word, its meaning and use, and develop logical thinking.

The lexical and grammatical exercises are used to master grammar knowledge and review the theoretical information on the vocabulary, enrich the vocabulary, and develop students' speech. The grammatical material of the textbook is organised according to the systemic and structural principle, which ensures revision of the learnt material with its gradual expansion and deepening in accordance with the communicative needs of the students.

Tests are a tool for controlling the mastering of the material as a whole. They allow to determine the degree and level of understanding of the material studied by the students in the chapters, to identify the level of their knowledge, skills and abilities.

The modern requirements of foreign language teaching methods were taking into account while designing the exercises. The aim of the textbook is to develop a systematic approach to vocabulary and language in general.

The complied educational textbook purposes working out the systematic approach in students' studying vocabulary and the language itself. The textbook, by the acquaintance of the students with the corresponding lexical units, facilitates the stimulation of the recognizing interests, the formation of the professional mastering of the foreign language in the process of absorbing the information, and also the broadening the cultural outlook of the students and the complex realization of the aims of teaching English.

The material of the textbook is recommended for the wide range of people, who master the language with the help of a teacher or independently, and also for school teachers, tutors, students of foreign languages departments.

## ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчально-методичний посібник **Практичний курс англійської мови: комплекс вправ для організації домашнього читання студентів з теми: *Чарльз Дікенс «Різдвяна пісня в прозі»*** передбачено для студентів 2-их курсів, які вивчають англійську мову як другу спеціальність. Посібник створений при потребі ефективізації викладання іноземної мови як другої професії.

Метою посібника є формування читацьких навичок студентів, розширення їх соціокультурної компетенції та формування навичок самостійного опрацювання матеріалу.

Матеріал посібника є сучасним. Зміст текстів має достатній дидактичний потенціал. Студенти вчаться аналізувати інформацію та вибирати головну думку. Зміст навчально-методичного посібника **Практичний курс англійської мови: комплекс вправ для організації домашнього читання студентів з теми: *Чарльз Дікенс «Різдвяна пісня в прозі»*** відповідає Програмі з практичного курсу англійської мови.

Навчально-методичний посібник **Практичний курс англійської мови: комплекс вправ для організації домашнього читання студентів з теми: *Чарльз Дікенс «Різдвяна пісня в прозі»*** містить систему вправ, метою яких є перевірити розуміння змісту, відпрацювати та закріпити лексику, сприяти розвитку мовленнєвих навичок і творчих здібностей.

Мовленні вправи спрямовані на наближення навчальної діяльності до реального спілкування, для вироблення та вдосконалення мовленнєвих умінь і навичок. Інформаційні вправи забезпечують осмислення та засвоєння мовного матеріалу. Операційні розвивають автоматизм, перетворюючи їх у навички. Мотиваційні виробляють мовленнєві вміння та вдосконалюють їх у комунікації. Мовленнєві вправи направлені на вироблення у студентів навиків уміння мобілізувати засвоєний мовний матеріал з метою здійснення мовної комунікації.



Словникові вправи сприяють засвоєнню визначених програмою лексичних одиниць, виробленні лексичних умінь і навичок, Ці вправи активізують діяльність студентів, збагачують їхній словниковий запас, виховують увагу до слова, його значення і вживання, розвивають логічне мислення.

Лексико-граматичні вправи використовуються для засвоєння знань з граматики і повторення теоретичних відомостей з лексики, збагачення словника, розвитку мовлення студентів. Граматичний матеріал посібника організовано за системно-структурним принципом, що забезпечує повторення вивченого матеріалу з поступовим його розширенням та поглибленням відповідно до комунікативних потреб студентів.

Тести є інструментом контролю засвоєння матеріалу в цілому. Вони дозволяють визначати ступінь і рівень засвоєння матеріалу студентами з розділів, виявити рівень їхніх знань, умінь і навичок.

Вправи розроблено з урахуванням сучасних вимог методики викладання іноземних мов. Укладений навчальний посібник ставить за мету вироблення у студентів системного підходу до лексики і мови взагалі.

Посібник через ознайомлення студентів з відповідними лексичними одиницями, сприятиме стимулюванню пізнавальних інтересів, формуванню професійного володіння іноземною мовою у процесі отримання інформації, а також розширенню культурологічного світогляду студентів та комплексній реалізації цілей навчання англійської мови.

Матеріал посібника рекомендовано для широкого кола осіб, що здійснюють підготовку за допомогою викладача або самостійно, а також учителів шкіл, викладачів, студентів факультетів іноземних мов.

## **CHAPTER I.**

### **INTRODUCTORY TEXTS**

#### **TEXT 1. CHARLES DICKENS**

Charles Dickens is one of the most famous English writers. He was born in Portsmouth in 1812. John Dickens, Charles Dickens' father, was an official of the naval treasury. It was a good job. He could not boast of wealth or noble birth. At first the family lived in abundance. The man had a cheerful disposition. He borrowed money. And he did not return it.

Elizabeth Dickens, Charles Dickens' mother, was a housewife. She tried to give advice to all the children. Therefore Elizabeth Dickens' affection and attention were not always enough for all her children.

Charles Dickens was the eldest son and the second child in a large family. There were eight children in the Dickens' family. Unfortunately two of them died early.

The family belonged to the lower middle class. His paternal grandparents were a footman and a maid. The social status of the maternal family was higher. There were officials, who helped the Dickens.

Charles went to school. His teachers praised him. Charles Dickens began his education at a priest in Chatham. While studying at Chatham School, the boy was fond of reading books. Charles dreamed and fantasized. He used to imagine himself to be Robinson Crusoe and Tom Jones. Dickens's favourite books in his childhood were those of Defoe, Smollett, Fielding, and other English novelists of the eighteenth century. Charles especially was fond of reading Cervantes' «Don Quixote».

The future writer's life was ordinary for a boy from a prosperous bourgeois family, and according to his personal memories – «a happy dream that I remembered for the rest of my life».

Dickens' childhood idol was his father, a «holiday man». He spent a lot of time on entertainment: walks, staging home performances, visits to theatres, etc., in which

he also involved his eldest son. Charles' father spent more money than he earned. John Dickens was often in debt. His passion for anecdotes was combined with an even greater passion for gin and whisky. So, Charles' father was a kind and sociable man, but at the same time irresponsible and careless. This negative trait of his character eventually led the family to disaster. That is why Charles Dickens had a difficult childhood.

In 1823 the Dickens moved to London. Charles continued his studies at London school. His studies did not last long.

When Charles Dickens was 12 years old, his father with the family were sent to a debtors' prison. At such prisons poor people, who owed money to someone else were sometimes sent.

Only Charles didn't go to prison. Young Charles had to get a job. He started working at a shoe polish factory. The conditions at the factory were very bad. He worked 10 hours a day and earned 6 shillings a week. Every night, after work, he walked 4 miles back to his room. Charles hated it and never forgot that experience. Dickens described his painful, traumatic, bitter experience in many novels.

For the rest of his life, Dickens was passionate about issues such as poverty and child labor. When Charles was 16, he started working work for a newspaper. He visited a law courts and the Houses of Parliament. Soon he was one of the Morning Chronicle's best journalists. He also wrote short stories for magazines. There were funny descriptions of people, he had met. Dickens' characters were very good people. The bad ones were described in a horrible way. His books became popular in many countries. Charles Dickens spent a lot of time abroad: in America, Italy and Switzerland.

In the 1830s, he began writing stories. The first stories signed by Boz (he took the humorous name of his younger brother as his pseudonym) appeared in periodicals in 1833. In 1836 the first book «Essays by Boz» was published. It included essays and short stories, written between 1833 and 1835. «Boz's Sketches» is a book about London, its streets and people, customs and institutions.

Many of his stories featured the lives of poor people in England and issues such as inequality. He wrote many of England's most famous novels, including «The Adventures of Oliver Twist» (1838), «A Christmas Carol in Prose» (1843), «A Tale of Two Cities» (1859) and «Great Expectations» (1861).

Dickens had 10 children, but he didn't have a happy family life. He never stopped writing and traveling. Dickens was always fascinated by the theatre. He eventually managed to fully realise the actor's streak in his nature in an artistic reading of his own works.

His first public performance (not in a home performance, a favourite pastime of the English of the century before last) took place in 1853 in Birmingham, where Dickens read «A Christmas Carol in Prose» and «A Household Cricket» on the eve of Christmas.

The first major tour of England, Ireland and Scotland took place in 1858. It lasted four months. Gradually public readings became common place and even necessary for him. He travelled to various cities in England, gave charity readings in Paris (1863) and visited America for the second time (1867-1868) to give lectures and performances.

Dickens's readings turned into a real one-man theatre. He transformed into every character he read about, changing his voice, face, and entire appearance. During his performances in the halls, there was nowhere for an apple to fall. The audience's enthusiasm was boundless. He was always greeted with a standing ovation and not let go of the stage for a long time. And Dickens returned and read new passages. These readings were a great joy and pleasure for him. But they took a lot of energy.

The long American tour was extremely profitable from a financial point of view. It was especially difficult for Dickens, mainly his health, which had significantly become worse by that time.

Charles Dickens died of a stroke in his study shortly after his next performance, during which he thanked the audience for their love for him over the years and said goodbye. This happened on 9 June 1870. He was 58 years old.

Charles Dickens' death was perceived in the country as a national tragedy. Dickens was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Many of his stories are still popular today, and his books have been made many times into plays, operas, movies, television shows, and other adaptations.

## **TEXT 2. ABOUT «A CHRISTMAS CAROL IN PROSE»**

«A Christmas Carol in Prose» takes place in the 1820s. This was a time of the great change in England. Cities like London were growing larger. Many people in England were becoming rich. Many factories were built. A lot of coal was mined to provide energy.

However even more people were becoming poor. The mines and factories were not good places to work. They were very dangerous. Besides the workers did not get much money. Those workers often made very little money, even though they were doing dangerous and hard work. Many of them had to borrow money just to buy things like food and clothes for daily life. Some of them refused to work in the bad conditions of the factories and mines. Debtors' prisons and workhouses became big parts of life for many people. While in prison, they would be forced to work until they could pay the money. Poverty was forced on many people and then they were punished for being in poverty.

The government, factory owners and mine owners wanted to find ways in order to get more people to work in the factories and mines. Between 1750 and 1850 in England, many people who used to live in the countryside, were forced to leave the countryside. Those people used to be able to use the forests, fields, and rivers in the countryside to get the things they needed to live. But the government made many laws that stopped people from living freely in the countryside. So, many of those people had to move to the cities and work in factories, or go to the coal mines.

The events of «A Christmas Carol in Prose» describe the society that Dickens lived in. Victorianism is an entire era named after Queen Victoria, who rules from

1837 to 1901. From a socio-historical point of view, Victorianism was the period of the highest rise of the English middle class.

Charles Dickens lived at a time when England was entering a stage of rapid economic development (*as it has been mentioned above*). The cities were growing. Thousands of poor people were flocking to them in search of work. But their labour was worth very little at the time. And those who worked hard, suffered from poverty. They didn't even have days off to celebrate Christmas or other holidays with dignity.

It was only in the 1840s, when Queen Victoria and Prince Albert started the tradition of celebrating Christmas in England. They brought from Germany the custom of decorating a Christmas tree, singing Christmas carols in the streets, rejoicing and praising Christ with great joy.

Those who wanted to accumulate more money at the expense of others considered Christmas to be a nonsense. They forced the workers to work without rest. Charles Dickens had the greatest sympathy for ordinary people. He fought for their right to have a great holiday – Christmas.

In general, the British call Charles Dickens the «Father of Christmas» in the sense that he revealed the deep essence of this holiday in his works. Dickens knew very well what poverty was and how hard life was for working people. Because of his father's debts, young Charles had to work 10-12 hours a day. But in the evening, he never let go of his book.

Charles Dickens got the idea to write a story about Christmas in 1843 on his way to Manchester, where he was invited to one of the most respected cultural and educational clubs to give a talk on the importance of education for factory workers. So, the writer decided to write a work specifically for workers, so that even the poorest person could buy it for a symbolic price of 5 shillings and read a good book with a red cover and gold letters, so that the poor could have faith and hope.

The story «A Christmas Carol in Prose» was the beginning of a whole series of Christmas stories. Those books were published on Christmas Eve. Dickens published them at his own expense. He was convinced, that education and upbringing would help solve the problems of poverty in society.

While working on the novel, Dickens spent hours wandering the streets of London, until the workers went home to their homes.

The artist confessed to his family, that when he was working on this work, he cried, then rejoiced, then cried again. Those were tears of compassion and great Christian love.

«Christmas stories» were conceived as a kind of social sermon. The writer was outraged by the cruelty and inhumanity of the «Poor Law» adopted by the American Parliament in 1834. It first caused the writer a desire to directly defend the children of the poor in a journalistic form.

Dickens began the creation of «Christmas stories» as a mature master. The appearance of those works falls on the 40s. of the 19th century, that is, on the second decade of his creative activity.

Dickens' Christmas cycle consists of five stories: «A Christmas Carol in Prose» (1843), «The Bells» (1844), «The Fireside Cricket» (1845), «The Battle of Life» (1846), «The Possessed» (1848).

Christmas is the most amazing and favourite holiday in the whole world. We Ukrainians are the most looking forward people to its arrival. This holiday brings warmth and joy to every family.

The joy, that has been lasting for more than two millennia, reminds us of the birth of Jesus Christ. During its existence, our nation has been enriched by many different ritual actions: carols, nativity scenes, and preparations for the holiday, about which we know so much. This is a time for warmth and peace, forgiveness of all offenses and sins.

When the family sits down at generously covered tables, remembers the dead, says the warmest words to their loved ones. We are all very similar in our desire for love, forgiveness, faith. But each nation has its own peculiarities regarding the celebration of Christmas.

Americans, for example, cook the biggest and tastiest turkey for Christmas. Lovers, who meet under a sprig of mistletoe, will definitely get married and live happily ever after.

In Austria, the Christmas tree is decorated not with glass toys, but with chocolate and marmalade. In England, there is a tradition to light candles on all the windows of the house on the night before Christmas, so this night is called the night of candles among local residents.

In Serbia, the owners burn an oak branch with preserved dried leaves (hollywood) and watch how many sparks fall. They say: «How many sparks from the holy wood, so much happiness in the house, and money, and joy.»

In Spain, before the Christmas service (mass), everyone gathers in front of the church and dances, holding hands.

In the Czech Republic, fortune telling is done on apples on Christmas night. They cut them across and look at the core. If the star is the right shape, then the next year will be successful.

In India, Christians decorate a mango tree or a banana tree for Christmas.

Charles Dickens wrote about Christmas days: «These are joyful days – days of mercy, kindness, forgiveness. These are the only days in the entire calendar when people, as if by silent consent, freely open their hearts to each other and see in their neighbours – even those who have neither money nor fortune – the same people as themselves.»

The writer perceived Christmas as a holiday of the hearth, he loved the traditional ritual of these holidays – fun games and dances after dinner with the obligatory turkey and pudding. That is why the appeal to the Christmas theme turned out to be so natural and productive for Dickens.

Dickens was endowed with a talent for empathy, which is so vividly revealed in his work «A Christmas Carol in Prose». Dickens had compassion for poor people. With his works, he hoped to draw the attention of the rich to the injustice that exists in society, and to reeducate them.

During Christmas, everyone dreams of happiness and joy, everyone believes in miracles and are ready to implement them themselves. Dickens was sure that his story will make everyone see other people's troubles and help them.



Christmas holidays are special. And Christmas works are like a fairy tale: they have fantastic journeys, magical reincarnations. In «A Christmas Carol in Prose» Charles Dickens glorifies universal love, universal forgiveness, tolerance, reconciliation and compassion. Dickens is a funny and witty storyteller, but when it comes to evil, untruth, insincerity, he turns into an angry satirist.

The writer is not an observer. He is on the side of ordinary people, the poor, who have not lost the ability to have fun and sympathize.

## CHAPTER II.

### SPEECH EXERCISES

**1. Read again Text 1 and Text 2 and be ready to answer the questions.**

1. When was Charles Dickens born?
2. What was his father?
3. Why was Dickens's childhood difficult?
4. What made Charles go to work as a child?
5. What did he do as a child?
6. How many children were there in the Dickens family?
7. Was Charles Dickens' childhood education systematic?
8. Where did Charles study?
9. What was Charles Dickens passionate about?
10. When did Ch. Dickens start to write?
11. What works of this writer do you know that are related to the Christmas theme?
12. What holiday did the writer love most of all?
13. Do you like Christmas?
14. How do people celebrate Christmas all over the world?
15. How do your families celebrate this holiday?
16. The main Christmas dish in England is baked turkey. What is the main Christmas dish in Ukraine?
17. What did Dickens want to convey to his readers in «A Christmas Carol in Prose», what did he do to convince them of?
18. Dickens loved Christmas and believed in miracles during this holiday. What a miracle did Charles Dickens want to happen in society after the publication of «A Christmas Carol in Prose»?
19. Do you believe in miracles?

20. What does human happiness depend on, what is the most important thing in a person's life?

**2. Read the story «A Christmas Carol in Prose» again and answer the questions**

1. What did you expect to read when saw the title of the story?
2. Do you judge a person by behavior?
3. Do you think people can change?
4. Who is the main character is he a good or a bad person?
5. The novella is called «*A Christmas Carol in Prose*». What does that mean and why do you think Dickens chose this title?
6. What did the trip with Spirits give to Scrooge?
7. Why did the Cratchits live very poorly?
8. What are the reasons for the degradation of Scrooge's personality?
9. Who first appeared to Scrooge?
10. Why was Scrooge afraid of the future?
11. What did the Spirit of Future Christmas show the hero?
12. Who was Ebenezer Scrooge?
13. What does Scrooge ask the Spirit for?
14. Who was Fred?
15. Who visited Scrooge at the warehouse?
16. What can we say about the relationship of the nephew to Scrooge?
17. What conclusion did Scrooge reach, what lessons did he learn from his journey with the Spirits?
18. What did Scrooge think had happened to the Church chimes?
19. How do the heroes of the work celebrate Christmas?
20. Who is the main character is he a good or a bad person?
21. What did Fred want from Scrooge?
22. What struck you in the episode describing Christmas in the Cratchit's family?

23. What did Scrooge want to change in the Cratchit family?
24. What surprised the hero in his nephew's family?
25. What impression did «A Christmas Carol in Prose» make on you?

**3. Are the statements true or false? If false, write the correct option**

1. The Ghost of Christmas Past is silent.
2. The Ghost of Christmas Future shows Scrooge his own grave.
3. Marley's ghost told Scrooge that he had better change his life or he would be doomed to walk the earth in chains.
4. Fan was Scrooge's little sister.
5. Scrooge is sent the meeting with the spirit of the Present on Christmas Eve to remember his childhood.
6. He was left alone at Christmas – hence the dislike for this holiday.
7. Scrooge's attention is drawn to the lives of the underprivileged, particularly Bob Cratchit's family while meeting with the spirit of the Past.
8. The Ghost of Future showed Scrooge his neglected grave.
9. Scrooge completely changed, realized the meaning and joy of life, became a happy person.
10. Scrooge spared money not only for others, but also for himself.
11. Scrooge was indifferent to people.
12. Scrooge regretted that he didn't give anything to the boy who sang a Christmas carol.
13. Scrooge remembered that his sister had died, and he deleted her son from his life.
14. Scrooge understood: there is something more important than money, he wanted to say something nice to his clerk.
15. The clerk invited Scrooge to dine with him at Christmas.
16. Scrooge donated a big sum of money for people in need.
17. Scrooge did not like when people called him Marley.

18. Scrooge regretted that he had lost his beloved, had no family and children.

19. The Cratchits lived very poorly, because there were a lot of children, and the father, who worked for Scrooge, received a meager salary, which was enough to not die of hunger. But parents and children live in harmony, care about each other and even raise a glass to Scrooge's health.

20. Scrooge's nephew came into the office in a good mood and was upset when he left his uncle's office.

21. A strange figure that appeared before Scrooge was a big, stout man with a beard.

22. When Scrooge said that he was mortal and liable to fall, the Spirit laid his hand upon Scrooge's heart.

23. The Spirit showed Scrooge a few previous Christmases. They travelled through the time.

24. When the Spirit asked Scrooge what was the matter when the man said in pity for his former self, «Poor boy!» and cried again, he didn't say anything at all.

25. Scrooge wasn't satisfied to see his past.

#### **4. Rearrange the sentences in the right order**

*(Note: all the statements are taken from the original [4])*

A.1. She often cried out that it wasn't fair; and it really was not.

2. He wouldn't catch anybody else.

3. He always knew where the plump sister was

4. Knocking down the fire-irons, tumbling over the chairs, bumping against the piano, smothering himself among the curtains, wherever she went, there went he!

5. If you had fallen up against him (as some of them did), on purpose, he would have made a feint of endeavouring to seize you, which would have been an affront to your understanding, and would instantly have sidled off in the direction of the plump sister.

- B.1. Everyone except the miser, Mr. Scrooge, who didn't like Christmas.
  2. The Ghost of Christmas Present showed to Mr. Scrooge the happiness in a poor family.
  3. Everyone was excited that Christmas was just around the corner.
  4. It was Christmas Eve, when the Ghost of Christmas Past has come to Scrooge and showed him a little Scrooge reading a book alone.
  5. Christmas morning has finally arrived. Mr. Scrooge made a big feast at his house for all people.
  6. Scrooge and the Ghost of Future arrived at a funeral.
- C. 1. The Spirit blessed the Clerk's house with its torch.
  2. Bob Cratchit drank Scrooge's health.
  3. The Cratchits enjoyed their Christmas dinner.
  4. Bob and Tiny Tim came home from church.
  5. Scrooge met a jolly Giant.
  6. People carried their dinners to the baker's shop.
  7. Mrs. Cratchit brought the pudding.

### **5. Match the questions with the answers**

1. Why was Dickens called the writer whom everyone loved?
2. Thanks to what qualities did Charles overcome all life's troubles?
3. What helped him to get rid of loneliness in childhood?
4. What was Dickens' biggest dream since childhood?
5. What life events could prevent Dickens from achieving his goal?
6. Who said about the writer that he raised himself?
7. Who did Dickens want to become by profession and who did he become?
8. Why is English writer Charles Dickens called the «Father of English Christmas»?

9. The novella is called «A Christmas Carol in Prose». What does that mean and why do you think Dickens chose this title?

10. What did you expect to read when saw the title of the story?

A. Reading books.

B. To become an actor and become famous.

C. Father.

D. Father's bankruptcy, poverty, mother took care of eight children, worked in a factory from an early age to help the family.

E. He had a cordial intimacy with the people.

F. When I saw the title «A Christmas Carol in Prose» I expected to read an easy story about Christmas time. I think, that I would enjoy the atmosphere and the mood of the characters. But this story is deeper. We saw a lot of changes that the main character went through.

G. Persistence, self-belief, love for people.

H. Dickens called his story «A Christmas Carol in Prose», because he expected the story to be repeated and shared and to bring people together just as the singing of Christmas carols spread joy and brought families together each season throughout London.

I. As a reporter, then a writer. It was his works, such as «A Christmas Carol in Prose» that made people better.

J. There was a time when Christmas was hardly celebrated in England, where Charles was born. The Puritans had wiped out the ancient folk customs associated with this holiday as relics of paganism. All that remained was an annual festive sermon in church.

In the 19th century, it was Dickens who had the honour of «discovering» the Christmas theme in English literature. He wrote the famous «A Christmas Carol in Prose», a story about a stingy rich man, Scrooge. Scrooge is visited by three Christmas spirits on Christmas Eve: The Patron Saint of Christmas Past, the Patron Saint of Christmas Present, and the Patron Saint of Christmas Future. The first one

reminds Scrooge of the happy days of his innocent youth. The second shows the social problems of the present day that prevent the holiday from becoming a truly joyful one. And the third one takes the poor man to the cemetery, where he will definitely end up if he doesn't reform.

In fact, it was just a bad dream, but after this "excursion", Mr. Scrooge is re-educated and becomes a merciful Christian and a good citizen. This simple story, rooted in the Christian tradition, combined with Dickens's humour, delighted readers and gave rise to a new literary genre in European literature – the «holiday story».



## CHAPTER III

### VOCABULARY EXERCISES

#### 1. Match the following words and word combinations and the corresponding translations

- 1) spirit – А *прозорий*
- 2) transparent – Б *дух*
- 3) a frosty rime – В *зменшувати*
- 4) willfully – Г *опускатися вниз*
- 5) to diminish – Д *морозний іній*
- 6) to edge one's way along the crowded paths of life – Е *налаштовувати*
- 7) to adjust – Є *прокладати свій шлях багатолюдними дорогами життя*
- 8) instantly – Ж *жальногідно*
- 9) miserably – З *миттєво*
- 10) to droop down – И *добровільно*

#### 2. Use one of the words or word combination from the line in an appropriate form to fill each gap

*(Note: all the statements are taken from the original [4])*

*glanced about, doubt, in the habit of, dinner, known to, irresistible drowsiness, transparent, bold to inquire, vestige, to and fro, generous, Christmas Eve, fire, flaring, counting-house, a breathless pause; looked about; got quite blithe and loud; to say about; an eating-house, would have been more conducive, he scrambled out of bed, came briskly in, broke up, they passed through the wall*

1. There is no ... whatever about that.
2. Scrooge took his melancholy ... in his usual melancholy tavern.
3. Scrooge ... him on the floor, in the expectation of finding himself surrounded by some fifty or sixty fathoms of iron cable: but he could see nothing.
4. Many had been personally ... Scrooge in their lives.
5. Scrooge was not much ... cracking jokes.
6. When Scrooge awoke, it was dark, that looking out of bed, he could scarcely distinguish the ... window, from the opaque walls of his chamber.
7. All he could make out was, no noise of people running ..., and making a great stir, as there unquestionably would have been if night had beaten off bright day, and taken possession of the world.
8. He made ... what business brought him there.
9. Not a ... of it was to be seen.
10. He was conscious of being exhausted, and overcome by an ... ; and, further, of being in his own bed-room.
11. Old Scrooge was busy in his ...
12. Marley had died seven years before on ...
13. Scrooge was never ...
14. Candles were ... in the windows.
15. Ragged men gathered around the ... warming their hands.
16. It was succeeded by ..., as Mrs. Cratchit, looking slowly all along the carving-knife, prepared to plunge it in the breast.
17. A smell like ... and a pastrycook's next door to each other, with a laundress's next door to that!
18. Everybody had something ... it, but nobody said or thought it was at all a small pudding for a large family.
19. So surely as they raised their voices, the old man ... and so surely as they stopped, his vigour sank again.
20. Scrooge ... him for the Ghost, and saw it not.
21. The idea being an alarming on ... and groped his way to the window.

22. Scrooge expressed himself much obliged, but could not help thinking that a night of unbroken rest ... to that end.

23. As the words were spoken, ..., and stood upon an open country road, with fields on either hand.

24. Scrooge's former self, now grown a young man, ... , accompanied by his fellow-prentice.

25. When the clock struck eleven, this domestic ball ... .

### **3. Complete the following sentences**

*(Note: all the statements are taken from the original [4])*

1. And even Scrooge was not so dreadfully cut up by the sad event, but that he was an excellent man of business on the very day of the funeral, and solemnized it with ....

2. «A merry Christmas, uncle! God save you!» cried a cheerful voice. It was the voice of Scrooge's nephew, who came upon him so quickly that this was the first intimation he had of ...

3. There were Cains and Abels, Pharaohs' daughters; Queens of Sheba, Angelic messengers descending through the air on clouds like feather-beds, Abrahams, Belshazzars, Apostles putting off to sea in butter-boats, hundreds of figures to attract his thoughts – and yet that face of Marley, seven years dead, came like the ancient Prophet's rod, and swallowed up ...

4. The mention of Marley's funeral brings me back to the point I started from. There is no doubt that Marley was dead. This must be distinctly understood, or nothing wonderful can come of the story ...

5. Mind! I don't mean to say that I know, of my own knowledge, what there is particularly dead about a door-nail. I might have been inclined, myself, to regard a coffin-nail as the deadest piece of ironmongery in the trade. But the wisdom of our ancestors is in the simile; and my unhallowed hands shall not disturb it, or the Country's done for. You will therefore permit me to repeat, emphatically, that ...

6. He went the whole length of the expression, and said that he would see him in that extremity first. «But why?» cried Scrooge's nephew. «Why?» “Why did you get married?” said Scrooge. «Because I fell in love.» «Because you fell in love!» growled Scrooge, as if that were the only one thing in the world more ridiculous than...

7. The city clocks had only just gone three, but it was quite dark already – it had not been light all day – and candles were flaring in the windows of the neighboring offices, like ruddy smears upon the palpable brown air. The fog came pouring in at every chink and keyhole, and was so dense without, that although the court was of the narrowest, the houses opposite were ...

8. Scrooge returned his labors with an improved opinion of himself, and in a more facetious temper than was usual with him. Meanwhile the fog and darkness thickened so, that people ran about with flaring links, proffering their services to go before horses in carriages, and conduct them on their way. The ancient tower of a church, whose gruff old bell was always peeping ...

9. If we were not perfectly convinced that Hamlet's Father died before the play began, there would be nothing more remarkable in his taking a stroll at night, in an easterly wind, upon his own ramparts, than there would be in any other middle-aged gentleman rashly turning out after dark in a breezy spot – say Saint Paul's Churchyard for instance – literally to astonish his son's ....

10. The fog and frost so hung about the black old gateway of the house, that it seemed as if the Genius of the Weather sat in mournful meditation on the threshold. Now, it is a fact, that there was nothing at all particular about the knocker on the door, except that it was very large. It is also a fact, that Scrooge had seen it, night and morning, during his whole residence in that place; also that Scrooge had as little of what is called fancy about him as any man in the city of London, even including – which is a bold word ...

11. The office was closed in a twinkling, and the clerk, with the long ends of his white comforter dangling below his waist (for he boasted no great-coat), went down a slide on Cornhill, at the end of a lane of boys, twenty times, in honor of its being Christmas Eve, and then ran home to Camden Town as hard as he could pelt, to play at ...

12. The cold became intense. In the main street at the corner of the court, some laborers were repairing the gas-pipes, and had lighted a great fire in a brazier, round which a party of ragged men and boys were gathered: warming their hands and winking their eyes before the blaze in rapture. The water-plug being left in solitude, its overflowing sullenly congealed, and turned to misanthropic ice. The brightness of the shops where holly sprigs and berries crackled in the lamp heat of the windows, made pale faces ruddy ...

13. All as they should be. Nobody under the table, nobody under the sofa; a small fire in the grate; spoon and basin ready; and the little saucepan of gruel (Scrooge had a cold in his head) upon the hob. Nobody under the bed; nobody in the closet; nobody in his dressing-gown, which was hanging up in a suspicious attitude against the wall. Lumber-room as usual. Old fire-guards, old shoes, two fish-baskets, washing-stand on three legs, and a poker. Quite satisfied, he closed his door, and locked himself in; double-locked himself in, which was not his custom. Thus secured against surprise, he took off his cravat; put on his dressing-gown and slippers, and his nightcap; and sat down before the fire to take his gruel. It was a very low fire indeed; nothing on such ...

14. The Lord Mayor, in the stronghold of the mighty Mansion House, gave orders to his fifty cooks and butlers to keep Christmas as a Lord Mayor's household should; and even the little tailor, whom he had fined five shillings on the previous Monday for being drunk and bloodthirsty in the streets, stirred up to-morrow's pudding in his garret, while his lean wife and the baby sallied out to buy the beef. Foggier yet, and ...

15. Scrooge took his melancholy dinner in his usual melancholy tavern; and having read all the newspapers, and beguiled the rest of the evening with his

banker's-book, went home to bed. He lived in chambers which had once belonged to his deceased partner. They were a gloomy suite of rooms, in a lowering pile of a building up a yard, where it had so little business to be, that one could scarcely help fancying it must have run there when it was a young house, playing at hide-and-seek with other houses, and forgotten the way out again. It was old enough now, and dreary enough, for nobody lived in it but Scrooge, the other rooms being all let out as offices. The yard was so dark that even Scrooge, who knew its every stone, was fain to grope with ....

16. As Scrooge looked fixedly at this phenomenon, it was a knocker again. To say that he was not startled, or that his blood was not conscious of a terrible sensation to which it had been a stranger from infancy, would be untrue. But he put his hand upon the key he had relinquished, turned it sturdily, walked in, and lighted his candle. He did pause, with a moment's irresolution, before he shut the door; and he did look cautiously behind it first, as if he half-expected to be terrified with the sight of Marley's pigtail sticking out into ...

17. But they and their spirit voices faded together; and the night became as it had been when he walked home. Scrooge closed the window, and examined the door by which the Ghost had entered. It was double-locked, as he had locked it with his own hands, and the bolts were ...

18. Every room above, and every cask in the wine-merchant's cellars below, appeared to have a separate peal of echoes of its own. Scrooge was not a man to be frightened by echoes. He fastened the door, and walked across the hall, and up the stairs; slowly too: trimming his candle as he went. You may talk vaguely about driving a coach-and-six up a good old flight of stairs, or through a bad young Act of Parliament; but I mean to say you might have got a hearse up that staircase, and taken it ...

19. His body was transparent; so that Scrooge, observing him, and looking through his waistcoat, could see the two buttons on his coat behind. Scrooge had often heard it said that Marley had no bowels, but he had never believed it until now. No, nor did he believe it even now. Though he looked the phantom through and through, and saw it standing before him; though he felt the chilling influence of its

death-cold eyes; and marked the very texture of the folded kerchief bound about its head and chin, which wrapper he had not observed before; he was still incredulous, and fought against ...

20. Then the shouting and the struggling, and the onslaught that was made on the defenseless porter! The scaling him with chairs for ladders to dive into his pockets, despoil him of brown-paper parcels, hold on tight by his cravat, hug him round his neck, pommel his back, and kick his legs in irrepressible affection! The shouts of wonder and delight with which the development of every package was received! The terrible announcement that the baby had been taken in the act of putting a doll's frying-pan into his mouth, and was more than suspected of having swallowed a fictitious turkey, glued on a wooden platter! The immense relief of finding this a false alarm! The joy, and gratitude, and ecstasy! They are all indescribable ...

21. Not to know that any Christian spirit working kindly in its little sphere, whatever it may be, will find its mortal life too short for its vast means of usefulness. Not to know that no space of regret can make amends for one life's opportunity misused! Yet such was I! Oh! such was ...

22. Some people laughed to see the alteration in him, but he let them laugh, and little heeded them; for he was wise enough to know that nothing ever happened on this globe, for good, at which some people did not have their fill of laughter in the outset; and knowing that such as these would be blind anyway, he thought it quite as well that they should wrinkle up their eyes in grins, as have the malady in less attractive forms. His own heart laughed: and that was quite enough for ...

23. Passing through the wall of mud and stone, they found a cheerful company assembled round a glowing fire. An old, old man and woman, with their children and their children's children, and another generation beyond that, all decked out gaily in their holiday attire. The old man, in a voice that seldom rose above the howling of the wind upon the barren waste, was singing them a Christmas song – it had been a very old song when he was a boy – and from time to time they all joined in the chorus. So surely as they raised their voices, the old man got quite blithe and loud; and so surely

as they stopped, his vigour sank again. The Spirit did not tarry here, but bade Scrooge hold his robe, and passing on above the moor, sped ...

24. The chuckle with which he said this, and the chuckle with which he paid for the Turkey, and the chuckle with which he paid for the cab, and the chuckle with which he recompensed the boy, were only to be exceeded by the chuckle with which he sat down breathless in his chair again, and chuckled till he cried. Shaving was not an easy task, for his hand continued to shake very much; and shaving requires attention, even when you don't dance while you are at it. But if he had cut the end of his nose off, he would have put a piece of sticking-plaster over it, and been quite satisfied. He dressed himself all in his best, and at last got out into...

25. The inexorable finger underwent no change. Scrooge hastened to the window of his office, and looked in. It was an office still, but not his. The furniture was not the same, and the figure in the chair was not himself. The Phantom pointed as before. He joined it once again, and wondering why and whither he had gone, accompanied it until they reached an iron gate. He paused to look round before entering. A churchyard. Here, then, the wretched man whose name he had now to learn, lay underneath the ground. It was a worthy place. Walled in by houses; overrun by grass and weeds, the growth of vegetation's death, not life; choked up with too much burying; fat with ...

**4. Match the spoken line to the character who speaks it. Some characters match more than one line, some match none**

*(Note: all the statements are taken from the original [4])*

*The Ghost of Christmas Past, The Ghost of Christmas Present,*

*The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come, Ebenezer Scrooge,*

*Bob Cratchit, Tiny Tim, Jacob Marley, Fred, Mr. Fezziwig,*

*Dick Wilkins, Belle, Mrs. Cratchit, Peter Cratchit,*

*Belinda Cratchit, Martha Cratchit, Fan,*

*The Portly Gentlemen, Mrs. Dilber, Old Joe*



1. ....said: «There are many things from which I might have derived good, by which I have not profited, I dare say, Christmas among the rest.»
2. ....said: «What's Christmas to you but a time for paying bills without money, a time for finding yourself a year older and not a dollar richer, a time for balancing your books and having every item...dead against you?»
3. ....said: «It is required of every man that the spirit within him should walk abroad among his fellow men, and travel far and wide; and if that spirit goes not forth in life, it is condemned to do so after death.»
4. ....said: «No more work tonight boys – Christmas Eve!»
5. ....said: «Happiness need not cost us a fortune.»
6. ....said: «Another idol has replaced me: Gold.»
7. ....said: «It should be Christmas day, I am sure, for me to drink the health of such an odious, stingy, hard, unfeeling man as Mr. Scrooge.»
8. ....said: «If these shadows remained unaltered by the Future, the boy will die.»
9. ....said: «God bless us – every one.»
10. ....said: «A poor excuse for picking a man's pocket every twenty- fifth of December.»
11. ....said: «At this festive season of the year, it is more than usually desirable that we should make some slight provision for the poor and destitute...»
12. ....said: «Business?! Mankind was my business. Charity and mercy were my business. The common welfare was my business.»
13. ....said: «He told me, coming home, that he hoped people saw him, because they might remember the stories of who made the beggars walk and the blind man see. I am quite sure his is growing stronger and hearty.»
- 14.....said:. «I don't make myself merry at Christmas, and I can't afford to make idle people merry.»
- 15.....said: «Father is so much kinder than he used to be, and we're all to be together all Christmas long. At home. Home. Home!»

16. ....said: «A small matter, to make folks so full of happiness. He has spent but three, or perhaps four, pounds on his Christmas.»

**5. Fill in the gaps in the story of, A Christmas Carol from the words below.**

**Now listen to the story. Were you correct?**

*(Note: all the statements are taken from the original [4])*

*poor, help, office, pays, Eve, nothing, happy,  
hates, ghost, man, name, school, life, doctor, girlfriend*

1. The story begins on Christmas ....
2. Ebenezer Scrooge, a mean, unkind old man, is working in his ... with Bob Cratchit, his clerk.
3. His nephew Fred visits him and invites Ebenezer to celebrate Christmas day at his house. Scrooge refuses. He ... Christmas because he thinks it's too expensive.
4. Next a charity worker collecting money for the poor arrives, but Scrooge gives her ...
5. When it is time to finish work, Scrooge is angry that he has to give Bob Cratchit a day off work on Christmas day. After work Scrooge goes home to spend Christmas alone and unhappy. That night the ...of his dead business partner, Jacob Marley, visits him.
6. He tells Scrooge that he must change his way of life or face the consequences. He tells him that three ghosts will visit him. Scrooge is scared but he goes to sleep. He wakes up to see The Ghost of Christmas Past, who takes him to re-visit his own past. They go to his old ... and see Scrooge as a lonely and unhappy child.
7. They also visit him as a happy, young man working in his first job, with a kind boss called Mr. Fezziwig. Finally they see Scrooge's ... leave him because of his love of money.

8. Later that night, Scrooge meets The Ghost of Christmas Present. He takes Scrooge to see the Cratchit family's Christmas. They are happy even though they are ....

9. The only thing that makes them sad is that the youngest son, Tiny Tim, is ill. Tiny Tim is likely to die without a ..., something the Cratchit family cannot afford to pay for. Scrooge also visits the house of his nephew.

10. The people are all having fun and are ... .

11. Finally, The Ghost of Christmas Future arrives. He doesn't speak but shows Scrooge people talking about a ... who has died.

12. They speak about the man without affection and are not sad that he is dead. When Scrooge sees the grave of the man, he realises it has his ... on it.

13. It is his death the people are talking about! He is very sad. When he wakes up the next morning, Scrooge realises it is still Christmas morning and he is very happy. He wants to ... everyone now and become a better person.

14. He buys a big Turkey for the Cratchit family and ... for the doctor for Tiny Tim. Next, he goes to his nephew's house and joins in the celebrations.

15. He is sorry for all the bad things he has done and promises to start a new ... .

## 6. Match the adjectives in Column 1 with their antonyms in Column 2

Happy	wrong
angry	sad
good	calm
generous	hot
quiet	mean
kind	bad
right	loud
stupid	unkind
cold	rich
poor	sensible

## Complete the conversation using the adjectives from Column 1

**Scrooge:** Oh! For heavens sake, Mr. Cratch, cough, cough, cough. Stop coughing! Be ... , I can't count!

**Bob:** Sorry, Mr. Scrooge, but it's very ... in here.

**Scrooge:** Cold, cold in here! Then wear more clothes, Mr. Cratch, more clothes!

**Bob:** Yes, Mr. Scrooge, more clothes.

**Scrooge:** You are here to work, Mr. Cratch, to work, not to be warm. Now stop coughing and get on with your work!

**Bob:** Yes, Sir.

**Fred:** Hello.

**Scrooge:** Oh! Fred!

**Fred:** Merry Christmas, Uncle. God bless you!

**Scrooge:** Merry Christmas! Humbug! Don't say Merry Christmas to me!

**Fred:** Why aren't you ... , Uncle. Everybody is happy at Christmas.

**Scrooge:** I don't like Christmas.

**Fred:** You are not serious, I'm sure!

**Scrooge:** I am serious, Merry Christmas! Why are you happy? You are too ... to be happy.

**Fred:** Why are you unhappy? You are too rich to be unhappy!

**Scrooge:** Rich? Me? Humbug! Christmas is a waste of time!

**Fred:** A waste of time! No, uncle, Christmas is ... . People are ... at Christmas. Don't be ... , Uncle!

**Scrooge:** Why not! I live in a world of ... people. Merry Christmas! Merry Christmas! What is Christmas to you? It is just a time for buying things. For buying things, when you don't have any money. When you don't have any money to pay for them! A man who says Merry Christmas is an idiot. Take him away and cook him in a Christmas pudding! Merry Christmas! Huh! Humbug!

**Fred:** Uncle! Don't be so miserable! Christmas is a time to love, to enjoy and to be ... . A time to give. A time to give money to the poor. Christmas has never put a penny to my pocket but I say «God bless Christmas!»

**Bob:** Yes, quite ... , Sir, God bless Christmas!

## CHAPTER IV

### LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES

#### 1. Put all kinds of questions to the following sentences

*(Note: all the statements are taken from the original [4])*

1. Marley was dead, to begin with.
2. The heaviest rain, and snow, and hail, and sleet, could boast of the advantage over him in only one respect.
3. They often «came down» handsomely, and Scrooge never did.
4. Once upon a time of all the good days in the year, on Christmas Eve old Scrooge sat busy in his counting-house.
5. What's Christmas time to you but a time for paying bills without money.
6. The idea being an alarming one, he scrambled out of bed, and groped his way to the window.
7. It was a strange figure – like a child: yet not so like a child as like an old man, viewed through some supernatural medium, which gave him the appearance of having receded from the view, and being diminished to a child's proportions.
8. I am mortal, «Scrooge remonstrated,» and liable to fall.
9. «Your lip is trembling,» said the Ghost.
10. A solitary child, neglected by his friends, is left there still.
11. He tried to say «Humbug!» but stopped at the first syllable.
12. The sound resounded through the house like thunder.
13. He fastened the door, and walked across the hall, and up the stairs.
14. After several turns, he sat down again.
15. «You don't believe in me,» observed the Ghost.
16. Light flashed up in the room upon the instant, and the curtains of his bed were drawn.
17. He rose: but finding that the Spirit made towards the window, clasped his robe in supplication.

18. They left the high-road, by a well-remembered lane, and soon approached a mansion of dull red brick, with a little weathercock-surmounted cupola, on the roof, and a bell hanging in it.

19. The cold within him froze his old features, nipped his pointed nose, shrivelled his cheek, stiffened his gait; made his eyes red, his thin lips blue; and spoke out shrewdly in his grating voice.

20. When this result was brought about, old Fezziwig, clapping his hands to stop the dance, cried out, «Well done!» and the fiddler plunged his hot face into a pot of porter, especially provided for that purpose.

21. Somehow he gets thoughtful, sitting by himself so much, and thinks the strangest things you ever heard.

22. At last the dishes were set on, and grace was said.

23. He sat very close to his father's side upon his little stool.

24. The mention of his name cast a dark shadow on the party, which was not dispelled for full five minutes.

25. She often cried out that it wasn't fair; and it really was not.

## **2. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian**

*(Note: all the statements are taken from the original [4])*

1. You will therefore permit me to repeat, emphatically, that Marley was as dead as a door-nail. Scrooge knew he was dead? Of course he did. How could it be otherwise? Scrooge and he were partners for I don't know how many years. Scrooge was his sole executor, his sole administrator, his sole assign, his sole residuary legatee, his sole friend, and sole mourner.

2. «Let me hear another sound from you,» said Scrooge, «and you'll keep your Christmas by losing your situation! You're quite a powerful speaker, sir,» he added, turning to his nephew. «I wonder you don't go into Parliament.»

«Don't be angry, uncle. Come! Dine with us tomorrow.»

Scrooge said that he would see him – yes, indeed he did. He went the whole length of the expression, and said that he would see him in that extremity first.

3. «But why?» cried Scrooge's nephew. «Why?»

«Why did you get married?» said Scrooge.

«Because I fell in love.»

«Because you fell in love!» growled Scrooge, as if that were the only one thing in the world more ridiculous than a merry Christmas. «Good afternoon!»

4. «Bah!» said Scrooge, «Humbug!»

He had so heated himself with rapid walking in the fog and frost, this nephew of Scrooge's, that he was all in a glow; his face was ruddy and handsome; his eyes sparkled, and his breath smoked again.

«Christmas a humbug, uncle!» said Scrooge's nephew. «You don't mean that, I am sure?»

«I do,» said Scrooge. «Merry Christmas! What right have you to be merry? What reason have you to be merry? You're poor enough.»

5. «Under the impression that they scarcely furnish Christian cheer of mind or body to the multitude,» returned the gentleman, «a few of us are endeavoring to raise a fund to buy the Poor some meat and drink, and means of warmth. We choose this time, because it is a time, of all others, when Want is keenly felt, and Abundance rejoices. What shall I put you down for?»

«Nothing!» Scrooge replied.

6. «It's not convenient,» said Scrooge, «and it's not fair. If I was to stop you half-a-crown for it, you'd think yourself ill-used, I'll be bound?»

The clerk smiled faintly.

«And yet,» said Scrooge, «you don't think me ill-used, when I pay a day's wages for no work.»

The clerk observed that it was only once a year.

7. «How now!» said Scrooge, caustic and cold as ever.

«What do you want with me?»

«Much!» – Marley's voice, no doubt about it.



«Who are you?»

«Ask me who I was.»

«Who were you then?» said Scrooge, raising his voice. «You're particular, for a shade.» He was going to say «to a shade,» but substituted this, as more appropriate.

8. Scrooge trembled more and more.

«Or would you know,» pursued the Ghost, «the weight and length of the strong coil you bear yourself? It was full as heavy and as long as this, seven Christmas Eves ago. You have labored on it, since. It is a ponderous chain!»

Scrooge glanced about him on the floor, in the expectation of finding himself surrounded by some fifty or sixty fathoms of iron cable: but he could see nothing.

«Jacob,» he said, imploringly. «Old Jacob Marley, tell me more. Speak comfort to me, Jacob!»

9. «Slow!» the Ghost repeated.

«Seven years dead,» mused Scrooge. «And travelling all the time!»

«The whole time,» said the Ghost. «No rest, no peace. Incessant torture of remorse.»

«You travel fast?» said Scrooge.

«On the wings of the wind,» replied the Ghost.

«You might have got over a great quantity of ground in seven years,» said Scrooge.

10. «Are you the Spirit, sir, whose coming was foretold to me?» asked Scrooge.

«I am.»

The voice was soft and gentle. Singularly low, as if instead of being so close beside him, it were at a distance.

«Who, and what are you?» Scrooge demanded.

«I am the Ghost of Christmas Past.»

«Long Past?» inquired Scrooge: observant of its dwarfish stature.

«No. Your past.»

11. «Your lip is trembling,» said the Ghost. «and what is that upon your cheek?»

Scrooge muttered, with an unusual catching in his voice, that it was a pimple; and begged the Ghost to lead him where he would.

«You recollect the way?» inquired the Spirit.

«Remember it!» cried Scrooge with fervor; «I could walk it blindfold.»

«Strange to have forgotten it for so many years,» observed the Ghost. «Let us go on.»

12. «Always a delicate creature, whom a breath might have withered,» said the Ghost. «But she had a large heart.»

«So she had,» cried Scrooge. «You're right. I will not gainsay it, Spirit. God forbid.»

«She died a woman,» said the Ghost, «and had, as I think, children.»

«One child,» Scrooge returned.

«True,» said the Ghost. «Your nephew.»

Scrooge seemed uneasy in his mind; and answered briefly, «Yes.»

13. «It isn't that,» said Scrooge, heated by the remark, and speaking unconsciously like his former, not his latter, self. «It isn't that, Spirit. He has the power to render us happy or unhappy; to make our service light or burdensome; a pleasure or a toil. Say that his power lies in words and looks; in things so slight and insignificant that it is impossible to add and count them up: what then? The happiness he gives, is quite as great as if it cost a fortune.»

14. «You fear the world too much,» she answered, gently. «All your other hopes have merged into the hope of being beyond the chance of its sordid reproach. I have seen your nobler aspirations fall off one by one, until the master-passion, Gain, engrosses you. Have I not?»

«What then?» he retorted. «Even if I have grown so much wiser, what then? I am not changed towards you.»

She shook her head.

«Am I?»

15. He was about to speak; but with her head turned from him, she resumed.

«You may – the memory of what is past half makes me hope you will – have pain in this. A very, very brief time, and you will dismiss the recollection of it, gladly, as an unprofitable dream, from which it happened well that you awoke. May you be happy in the life you have chosen.»

16. «Mr Scrooge it was I passed his office window; and as it was not shut up, and he had a candle inside, I could scarcely help seeing him. His partner lies upon the point of death, I hear; and there he sat alone. Quite alone in the world, I do believe.»

«Spirit,» said Scrooge in a broken voice, «remove me from this place.»

17.«Come in!» exclaimed the Ghost. «Come in, and know me better, man.»

Scrooge entered timidly, and hung his head before this Spirit. He was not the dogged Scrooge he had been; and though the Spirit's eyes were clear and kind, he did not like to meet them.

«I am the Ghost of Christmas Present,» said the Spirit.«Look upon me.»

18. And even Scrooge was not so dreadfully cut up by the sad event, but that he was an excellent man of business on the very day of the funeral, and solemnized it with an undoubted bargain. The mention of Marley's funeral brings me back to the point I started from. There is no doubt that Marley was dead. This must be distinctly understood, or nothing wonderful can come of the story I am going to relate.

19. «I told you these were shadows of the things that have been,» said the Ghost. «That they are what they are, do not blame me.»

«Remove me,» Scrooge exclaimed, «I cannot bear it.»

He turned upon the Ghost, and seeing that it looked upon him with a face, in which in some strange way there were fragments of all the faces it had shown him, wrestled with it.

«Leave me! Take me back! Haunt me no longer!»

20. She left him, and they parted.

«Spirit,» said Scrooge, «show me no more. Conduct me home. Why do you delight to torture me?»

«One shadow more,» exclaimed the Ghost.

«No more!» cried Scrooge. «No more, I don't wish to see it. Show me no more.»

But the relentless Ghost pinioned him in both his arms, and forced him to observe what happened next.

21. «It matters little,» she said, softly. «To you, very little. Another idol has displaced me; and if it can cheer and comfort you in time to come, as I would have tried to do, I have no just cause to grieve.»

«What Idol has displaced you?» he rejoined.

«A golden one.»

«This is the even-handed dealing of the world,» he said. «There is nothing on which it is so hard as poverty; and there is nothing it professes to condemn with such severity as the pursuit of wealth.»

22. He felt the Spirit's glance, and stopped.

«What is the matter?» asked the Ghost.

«Nothing in particular,» said Scrooge.

«Something, I think,» the Ghost insisted.

«No,» said Scrooge, «No. I should like to be able to say a word or two to my clerk just now. That's all.»

23. Perhaps, Scrooge could not have told anybody why, if anybody could have asked him; but he had a special desire to see the Spirit in his cap; and begged him to be covered.

«What!» exclaimed the Ghost, «would you so soon put out, with worldly hands, the light I give? Is it not enough that you are one of those whose passions made this cap, and force me through whole trains of years to wear it low upon my brow?»

24. «Are there no prisons?» asked Scrooge.

«Plenty of prisons,» said the gentleman, laying down the pen again.

«And the Union workhouses?» demanded Scrooge. «Are they still in operation?»

«They are. Still,» returned the gentleman, «I wish I could say they were not.»

«The Treadmill and the Poor Law are in full vigor, then?» said Scrooge.

«Both very busy, sir.»

«Oh! I was afraid, from what you said at first, that something had occurred to stop them in their useful course,» said Scrooge. «I'm very glad to hear it.»

25. «What's to-day?» cried Scrooge, calling downward to a boy in Sunday clothes, who perhaps had loitered in to look about him.

«Eh?» returned the boy, with all his might of wonder.

«What's to-day, my fine fellow?» said Scrooge.

«To-day?» replied the boy. «Why, Christmas Day!»

«It's Christmas Day!» said Scrooge to himself. «I haven't missed it! The Spirits have done it all in one night. They can do anything they like. Of course they can. Of course they can. Hallo, my fine fellow!»

### **3. Translate into English and answer the questions**

1. Скрудж був скнарою. Він вмів витискати юшку, витягати жили, заганяти у домовину, засягати, заграбастувати, обдирати. Це старий гріховодник вмів, ой як вмів. Скрудж був креміль, а не чоловік. Він був потайний, замкнений, самотній. Скрудж ховався, немов слимак у мушлю. Душевний холод заморозив зсередини старечі риси його обличчя. Він також загострив гачкуватий ніс, зморщив шкіру на щоках, скував ходу. Скруджеві уста посиніли, очі почервоніли, а його голос зробився крижаним та скрипучим. Присутність Скруджа заморожувала його контору навіть у літню спеку. Він не дозволяв їй відтанути хоча б на пів градуса навіть на релігійні свята.

*What character trait does the author consider defining?*

2. Скрудж шкодував грошей не тільки для оточуючих, але й для самого себе. Він був байдужим до людей. Скрудж зрадив рідних та кохання. Серце Скруджа було нещасливе у той час, коли в ньому панували жорстокість,

зневага, гординя, жадібність, злість та байдужість. Таке серце було здатне лише на вияв негативних рис, скам'янівши від душевного холоду. Скрудж переживає потрясіння, розпач, прозріння, пробудження, переосмислення цінностей, каяття, очищення, і як позитивний результат – бажання творити добро. Він повністю змінився. Адже Скрудж усвідомив сенс і радість життя. Він став щасливою людиною.

*What are your impressions of Scrooge's regeneration?*

3. Скрудж поведився негуманно, зверхньо, жорстоко з іншими людьми. Він зневажав всіх людей. Скрудж ненавидів Різдво. Скруджеві посилаються подорожі Різдвяної ночі. Так, зустріч з духом Минулого дається йому, для того, щоб він пригадав дитинство. Скрудж залишався один є на Різдво. Це є однією з причин, чому він і не любив цього свята.

Крім грошей і збагачення Скруджеві ніщо не приносило щастя і радості. Зустріч з духом Теперішнього заставило старого скнару звернути увагу на життя знедолених. Скрудж бачить, що попри всі негаразди, родина Боба Кретчита є щасливою і дружньою.

*What brought Scrooge happiness and pleasure, and what other heroes saw their happiness in?*

4. Чарльз Діккенс дуже любив різдвяні свята. Напередодні Різдва людей усього світу об'єднує віра в те, що у цей день може статися диво. Події повісті «Різдвяна пісня в прозі» також відбуваються напередодні Різдва. Різдво – свято, яке, на думку Чарльза Діккенса повинно примирити всіх людей. Тому і головний герой Скрудж перероджується, змінюється під впливом зустрічей і подій, які відбуваються напередодні Різдва. Дух Марлі з'явився до колишнього компаньйона Скруджа нагадати про те, що призначення людини на землі — робити добро, допомагати іншим, співстраждати. Якщо цього не зробити за життя, тоді доведеться зазнавати мук після смерті. Якби Марлі знав, що чекатиме на нього після смерті, він би вів інший спосіб життя. Тому колишній

компаньйон Скруджа хоче попередити його про це. Адже він хоче дати йому шанс врятуватися. Чарльз Діккенс використовує прийом фантастики в творі. Потрібно щось надреальне для того, щоб вразити Скруджа. Власне змусити його пережити потрясіння, замислитись над життям і виправити його.

*Comment on the effectiveness of Charles Dickens' use of fiction in the work.*

5. Зустріч Скруджа з духом Майбутнього показала Скруджеві його життя після смерті. Він побачив свою занедбану, нікому не потрібну могилу. Скрудж був шокований. Він ніколи не замислювався над тим, як він живе, як відноситься до своїх родичів і знайомих.

*So, what journey did Scrooge fear most of all? Why?*

6. Скрудж на початку твору. Не було вітру жорстокішого за Скруджа. Темрява річ дешева і Скрудж тому її любив. Це був старий грішник – заздрий, жадний твердий, як креміль. Старці ніколи не сподівались від нього милостині. Через холод у душі й постать його немов заморозилась.

Скрудж в кінці твору. Скрудж став таким добрим другом, добрим господарем і доброю людиною, що навряд чи був другий такий у доброму старому Лондоні. Та запалить насамперед більший вогонь у себе в каміні. І про нього казали, що вже хто-хто, а Скрудж уміє шанувати Різдво. Скрудж привітно озивався до дітей, до старців і відчував, що це все сповнює його серце радістю.

*Human happiness does not depend on wealth. Money does not make a person happy. Undoubtedly, nowadays it is impossible to do without money, it makes our life easier in many ways and brings a lot of pleasant moments. But do you need to put it first in your life?*

7. Різдвяна історія Ч. Діккенса схожа на казку зі щасливим кінцем. Як і кожна казка вона має свій підтекст. Письменник нагадує людям, що часто в своїх нещастях винні вони самі, у їхніх руках змінити життя на краще, жити у мирі та злагоді, бути добрими і милосердними. Потрібно хоч іноді аналізувати

свої вчинки, і тоді стануть зрозумілими ті помилки, які треба виправляти завжди вчасно. Так думав письменник, який бажав бачити всіх людей щасливими, його мрії були ілюзорними, та все ж він змушував людей замислитися над власним життям. І ми з вами, завдяки доброму генієві письменника, тепер знаємо, що людське щастя не залежить від багатства. І лише добрій, щедрій, щирій людині відкриті істинні радощі буття.

### *What is the humanistic content of the work?*

8. Чарльз Діккенс: «Знайомство з життям я почав у конторі юриста і, треба сказати, служба здалася мені марудною. Через два роки я залишив це місце й протягом деякого часу продовжував здобувати освіту сам у Бібліотеці Британського музею, де посилено читав. Тоді я став вивчати стенографію, бажаючи випробувати свої сили на ниві репортерства.»

Я добре владнав цю справу і мене запросили працювати до часопису «Дзеркало парламенту». Потім я став співробітником «Ранкової хроніки», де працював до появи перших випусків «Піквікського клубу» Мушу визнати, що в «Ранковій хроніці» мене вважали одним з найкращих завдяки легкості пера.

Діккенс «вибився в люди», став відомим, популярним, улюбленим письменником усієї Англії. Він купив собі будинок у Лондоні на Дауті-стріт. Саме тут Діккенс створив багато чудових творів.

Слава та популярність не змінили письменника. Він залишився добрим і чуйним, уважним і щедрим. Як у дитинстві, вірив у дива. Саме через це його твори мають щасливий кінець.

### *Why is Charles Dickens considered a special writer?*

9. Письменник сприймав Різдво як свято домашнього вогнища, любив він традиційний ритуал цих свят – веселі ігри та танці після вечері з обов'язковою індичкою і пудингом. Якраз тому звернення до різдвяної тематики виявилось для Діккенса настільки природним і продуктивним.



«Різдвяні повісті» були задумані як свого роду соціальна проповідь. Письменник був обурений жорстокістю і відлюдькуватістю «закону про бідних», прийнятою американським парламентом у 1834 р., і він спершу викликав у письменника бажання прямо у публіцистичній формі виступити на захист дітей бідняків.

*Name the works about Christmas written by C. Dickens. What is the main theme of these works?*

10. Роль оповідача. Оповідач контролює тон новели, використовуючи різні мовні стилі протягом оповідання. На початку оповідач балакучий і привабливий, щоб залучити читача.

У міру того, як історія просувається, оповідач стає більш меланхолійним, оскільки історія стає темнішою. Наприкінці роману оповідач знову відчуває легке серце через щасливий і піднесений кінець.

Використання персоніфікації. Діккенс використовує персоніфікацію, щоб допомогти оживити місце дії новели. Цибуля в зелених бакалійних магазинах здається «рум'яною, з коричневим обличчям, з широким поясом», коли вона сидить «підморгуючи зі своїх полиць».

Цей грайливий приклад уособлення робить місто захоплюючим і живим і відображає енергію, що оточує Різдво.

Настрій допомагає підкреслити послання Діккенса. У більшій частині новели панує святковий і веселий настрій, однак Діккенс затьмарює цей настрій, коли хоче підкреслити соціальну відповідальність, яку він намагається передати.

Використання образних засобів мови. Діккенс використовує порівняння для створення комічного настрою. Навіть зловісний, навіть страхітливий образ Марлі в ланцюгах пом'якшується жартівливим порівнянням «рана, як хвіст».

Символіка та образність. Діккенс використовує символи протягом усієї повісті, щоб передати свої ідеї. Ланцюжок Марлі складається з касових

скриньок, ключів, замків і бухгалтерських книг, це символізує одержимість Марлі грошима та те, як це змусило його ігнорувати своїх ближніх.

Діти, невігластво та потреба уособлюють проблеми, які виникають, коли суспільство нехтує бідними.

Вогонь і Яскравість використовуються для символізації емоційної теплоти протягом усієї новели. Відсутність тепла в житті Скруджа зображено «дуже маленьким вогнем» у його кабінетах і «дуже тихим вогнем» у його домі.

Музика використовується, щоб показати радість і щастя на вечірці Феззівіга та вдома у Фреда. Музична родина Фреда показана на противагу самотньому, нещасному Скруджу.

Погода відображає характер та емоції Скруджа, і його описують як «холодного всередині», а його присутність «ожеледіла його кабінет». Холодна й гірка особистість Скруджа показана як грізніша за погоду, і оповідач пояснює це словами: «Ні тепло не могло зігріти, ні зимова погода не охолодила його. Жоден вітер, що дув, не був гіршим, ніж він».

*Dickens uses symbols throughout the novella to communicate his ideas. Summarize the use of different language styles throughout the story.*

#### **4. Use the verbs in brackets in a right tense**

*(Note: all the statements are taken from the original [4])*

1. Every time he (resolve) within himself, after mature inquiry, that it was all a dream, his mind (fly) back again, like a strong spring (present), to its first position, and (release).

2. Light (be draw) up in the room upon the instant, and the curtains of his bed (flash).

3. They (appear) along the road, Scrooge recognizing every gate, and post, and tree; until a little market-town (walk) in the distance, with its bridge, its church, and winding river.

4. A terrible voice in the hall (cry), «Bring down Master Scrooge's box, there!» and in the hall (appear) the schoolmaster himself, who (glare) on Master Scrooge with a ferocious condescension, and (throw) him into a dreadful state of mind by shaking hands with him.

5. «Always a delicate creature, whom a breath might have (wither),» (say) the Ghost. «But she had a large heart!»

6. The more he (think), the more perplexed he was; and, the more he (endeavor) not to think, the more he (think).

7. It (be) in vain for Scrooge to plead that the weather and the hour were not adapted to pedestrian purposes.

8. They (walk) along the road, Scrooge (recognize) every gate, and post, and tree: until a little market-town (appear) in the distance, with its bridge, its church, and winding river.

9. Although they (have) but that moment (leave) the school behind them, they (to be) now in the busy thoroughfares of a city, where shadowy passengers (pass) and (repass); where shadowy carts and coaches battle for the way, and all the strife and tumult of a real city (to be).

10. You (can predict), at any given time, what (become) of them next.

11. The clerk in the tank involuntarily (applaud). Becoming immediately sensible of the impropriety, he (poke) the fire, and (extinguish) the last frail spark for ever.

12. «I (be) sorry, with all my heart, to find you so resolute. We never (have) any quarrel, to which I (be) a party. But I (make) the trial in homage to Christmas, and I (keep) my Christmas humor to the last. So, A Merry Christmas, uncle!»

13. His nephew (leave) the room without an angry word, notwithstanding. He (stop) at the outer door to bestow the greetings of the season on the clerk, who cold as he (be), (be) warmer than Scrooge; for he (return) them cordially.

14. Meanwhile the fog and darkness (thicken) so, that people (run) about with flaring links, proffering their services to go before horses in carriages, and conduct them on their way.

15. In the main street at the corner of the court, some laborers (be) repairing the gas-pipes, and (light) a great fire in a brazier, round which a party of ragged men and boys (be gathered): warming their hands and winking their eyes before the blaze in rapture.

16. He (live) in chambers which once (belong) to his deceased partner.

17. The yard (be) so dark that even Scrooge, who (know) its every stone, (be) fain to grope with his hands.

18. It (be) not angry or ferocious, but (look) at Scrooge as Marley used to look: with ghostly spectacles (turn) up on its ghostly forehead.

19. He (fasten) the door, and (walk) across the hall, and up the stairs; slowly too: trimming his candle as he (go).

20. As he (throw) his head back in the chair, his glance (happen) to rest upon a bell, a disused bell, that (hang) in the room, and (communicate) for some purpose now forgotten with a chamber in the highest story of the building.

21. Scrooge often (hear) it (say) that Marley (have) no bowels, but he never (believe) it until now.

22. The Ghost, on hearing this, (set) up another cry, and (clank) its chain so hideously in the dead silence of the night, that the Ward (be justified) in indicting it for a nuisance.

23. When it (say) these words, the spectre (take) its wrapper from the table, and (bind) it round its head, as before.

24. Scrooge (take) his melancholy dinner in his usual melancholy tavern; and having read all the newspapers, and (beguile) the rest of the evening with his banker's-book, (go) home to bed.

25. Quite satisfied, he (close) his door, and (lock) himself in; double-locked himself in, which (be) not his custom.

## 5. Insert articles if necessary

*(Note: all the statements are taken from the original [4])*

1. It was ... habit with Scrooge.
2. ... common welfare was ... my business; charity, mercy, forbearance, and benevolence, were, all, my business.
3. Men to ... poor abode!
4. Not so much in ... obedience.
5. Scrooge followed to ... window: desperate in ... his curiosity.
6. Having them shown to him in this way, he tried to say they were fine children but ... words choked themselves, rather than be parties to a lie of such enormous magnitude.
7. They knelt down at its feet, and clung upon ... outside of its garment.
8. It was ... long night, if it were only ... night.
9. ... way he went after that plump sister in the lace tucker, was an outrage on the credulity of human nature.
10. And now two smaller Cratchits, boy and girl, came tearing in, screaming that outside ... baker's they had smelt ... goose, and known it for their own.
11. He had been quite familiar with one old ghost, in ... white waistcoat, with ... monstrous iron safe attached to its ankle, who cried piteously at being unable to assist ... wretched woman with ... infant, whom it saw below, upon ... door-step.
12. It would have been in vain for Scrooge to plead that ... weather and ... hour were not adapted to pedestrian purposes; that bed was warm, and ... thermometer ... long way below freezing; that he was clad but lightly in his slippers, dressing-gown, and nightcap; and that he had ... cold upon him at that time.
13. They left ... high-road, by... well-remembered lane, and soon approached ... mansion of dull red brick, with ... little weathercock-surmounted cupola, on ... roof, and ... bell hanging in it.

14. He then conveyed him and his sister into ... veriest old well of ... shivering best-parlor that ever was seen, where ... maps upon ... wall, and ... celestial and terrestrial globes in ... windows, were waxy with ... cold.

15. His face had not ... harsh and rigid lines of later years; but it had begun to wear ... signs of care and avarice.

16. As to measuring her waist in ... sport, as they did, bold young brood, I couldn't have done it; I should have expected my arm to have grown round it for ... punishment, and never come straight again.

17. Every time he resolved within himself, after mature inquiry, that it was all a dream, his mind flew back again, like ... strong spring released, to its first position, and presented ... same problem to be worked all through, «Was it ... dream or not?»

18. ... curtains of his bed were drawn aside; and Scrooge, starting up into ... half-recumbent attitude, found himself ... face to ... face with ... unearthly visitor who drew them: as close to it as I am now to you, and I am standing in ... spirit at your elbow.

19. He was conscious of ... thousand odors floating in ... air, each one connected with ... thousand thoughts, and hopes, and joys, and cares long, long, forgotten.

20. The idea being ... alarming one, he scrambled out of ... bed, and groped his way to ... window.

21. Every movable was packed off, as if it were dismissed from ... public life for evermore; ... floor was swept and watered, ... lamps were trimmed, ... fuel was heaped upon ... fire; and ... warehouse was as snug, and warm, and dry, and bright ... ball-room, as you would desire to see upon ... winter's night.

22. But before that time we shall be ready with ... money; and even though we were not, it would be ... bad fortune indeed to find so merciless ... creditor in his successor.

23. Away they all went, twenty couples at once; ... hands half round and back again ... other way; down ... middle and up again; round and round in ... various stages of affectionate grouping; old top couple always turning up in the wrong place;

new top couple starting off again, as soon as they got there; all top couples at last, and not ... bottom one to help them.

24. Although they had but that moment left ... school behind them, they were now in ... busy thoroughfares of ... city, where shadowy passengers passed and repassed; where shadowy carts and coaches battle for ... way, and all ... strife and tumult of ... real city were.

25. As the words were spoken, they passed through ... wall, and stood upon ... open country road, with ... fields on either hand.

## CHAPTER V

### TESTS

1. About whom is it said: «Scrooge saw in front of him a very strange creature, similar to a child, but even more like an old man, and he could also be taken for a child. His long hair, falling over his shoulders, was white, like that of a very old man, but there was not a single wrinkle on his face, and a gentle blush played on his cheeks.» It is ... .

- a) a portrait of Marley
- b) a portrait of the Spirit of Last Christmas
- c) a portrait of the Spirit of the Present Christmas

2. About whom is it said: «He was dressed in a simple green mantle or cape bordered with white fur. This garment fell loosely and carelessly from his shoulders, and the broad chest of the giant was exposed, as if he wanted to demonstrate that he needed no artificial coverings or protections. Bare feet were visible from under the lush folds of the mantle, and the head was covered only with a crown of sedge leaves, on which icicles glistened here and there.» It is ... .

- a) Bob Cratchit
- b) Scrooge
- c) Spirit of the Present Christmas

3. «...in his unchanging waistcoat, tight trousers and boots. The tassels on the boots stuck out, as did that pigtail; the skirts of the coat were sticking out, and the hair on the head stood on end.» This is a portrait of ... .

- a) Scrooge
- b) Freda
- c) Marley

4. About whom is it said: «on this throne sat casually and majestically such a cheerful and shining giant that it was enough to look at him – and the heart rejoiced.»It is ... .

- a) a portrait of Marley



b) a portrait of the Spirit of the Present Christmas

c) a portrait of the Spirit of Christmas Past

5. The Ghost conducted him through several streets familiar to his ... ; and as they went along, Scrooge looked here and there to find himself, but nowhere was he to be seen.

a) feet

b) hands

c) fingers

6. When the Ghost of Christmas Past touched Scrooge, he felt ... .

a) the warmth that came from the Spirit of Last Christmas

b) the cold that came from the Spirit of the Past Christmas

c) thousands of smells, and each smell awakened thousands of memories of long-forgotten thoughts, aspirations, joys, hopes

7. The Spirit of Christmas Past led Scrooge to ... .

a) the door

b) the window

c) the table

8. The Spirit of Christmas Past invited Scrooge to touch the ... .

a) heart and touch will support him now and then

b) hands and touch will support him now and then

c) head and touch will support him now and then

9. Scrooge's sister was called ... .

a) Freya

b) Fanny

c) Fiona

10. Tiny Tim's sisters were called ... .

a) Maria and Freya

b) Martha and Belinda

c) Fiona and Bertha

11. The Spirit of Christmas Past led Scrooge to ... .

- a) the native village
- b) to the store
- c) to the office where he worked

12. The manor, where Scrooge served, arranged for family and friends ... .

- a) an interesting meetings with singers
- b) a trip to the theater
- c) real home points

13. Marley's prophecy was about the second Spirit coming to him ... .

- a) at twelve o'clock at night
- b) at one o'clock in the morning
- c) at two o'clock in the morning

14. Scrooge met the Spirit of the Present Christmas in ... .

- a) the neighbouring house
- b) a nearby theater
- c) a nearby office

15. To whom do these words belong: «When you want to teach me, then I want to benefit from your knowledge.» These words belong to ... .

- a) Bob Cratchit
- b) Scrooge
- c) Gauze

16. The spirit of Christmas Present led Scrooge to ... .

- a) to the office in which he worked
- b) to the residence of the girl with whom he was once going to marry
- c) to the house of Scrooge scribe Bob Cratchit

17. Scrooge realized that he lost the opportunity to live a happy family life because ... .

- a) craving for gambling
- b) thirst for profit
- c) craving for the theater

18. The girl, whom Scrooge was going to marry, turned him down, because of ... .

- a) the passion for the theater displaced the feeling of love from his heart
- b) the passion for the computer displaced the feelings of love from his heart
- c) the passion for money displaced the feeling of love from his heart

19. The Spirit of Christmas Present showed Scrooge a boy, who held a small crutch in his hand and his feet were tucked into metal shoes. The boy is ... .

- a) Scrooge in his childhood
- b) Bob Cratchit
- c) Tiny Tim

20. In his youth Scrooge served as a student at ... .

- a) the art workshop
- b) the toy manufacturer
- c) the shops

21. The Cratchits were at Christmas table eating ... .

- a) a Christmas turkey
- b) a Christmas chicken
- c) a Christmas goose

22. Did the Cratchits drink to Scrooge's health at Christmas table?

- a) yes
- b) no

23. Scrooge visited with the Spirit of Christmas Present ... .

- a) the house where rich townspeople gathered
- b) the sick
- c) the residence of the girl he once intended to marry

24. About whom is it said: «... was in black robes, from under which only an outstretched hand was visible, he seemed to be a clot of darkness and horror.»

- a) the portrait of the Spirit of Last Christmas
- b) the portrait of the Spirit of the Future Christmas
- c) the portrait of the Spirit of the Present Christmas

25. Where did Scrooge end up with the Ghost of Christmas to come?
- a) in the center of the village among local residents
  - b) in the center of the city at the stock exchange among merchants
  - c) in the center of the square among the townspeople
26. The Spirit of Christmas Future led Scrooge to a group of business people who were talking ... .
- a) on agreements regarding the sale of goods
  - b) about the death of Scrooge
  - c) about celebrating a birthday
27. Scrooge wanted to hear from the Spirit of Christmas Present about Bob Cratchit's children that ... .
- a) they would be successful in their studies
  - b) they would be able to visit the circus
  - c) Tim would live
28. When the Ghost of Christmas Future brought Scrooge to the Cratchit family. They mourned ... .
- a) Tiny Tim
  - b) Scrooge
  - c) Belinda
29. The Spirit of Christmas Future led Scrooge to an abandoned grave in a cemetery where it was written ... .
- a) Scrooge's name
  - b) the name of Tiny Tim
  - c) Marley's name
30. To whom do these words belong «I am no longer the man I was before. After your science, I no longer want to be what I was.» These words belong to ... .
- a) Bob Cratchit
  - b) Tiny Tim
  - c) Ebenezer Scrooge

31. The Spirit of Christmas Future led Scrooge to old Joe's shop on the outskirts of town to show ... .

- a) the fraudsters who brought things stolen from the house of the deceased
- b) how things that are needed by everyone are sold here
- c) the family that bought things for the holiday

32. Scrooge promised the Spirit of Christmas that ... .

- a) he will cherish Christmas in his heart and think about it all year round
- b) he will forget everything he saw during the trip
- c) he will be the same as it was before

33. To whom do these words belong «... , tell me that I can erase the inscription from this tombstone.»

- a) Bob Cratchit
- b) Marley
- c) Scrooge

34. Did the Ghost of Christmas Eve manage to push Scrooge away?

- a) yes
- b) no

35. Looking at the Spirit of Christmas to come, Scrooge remarked that ... .

- a) spiritual robes have changed
- b) the robes remained unchanged
- c) the robes became golden

36. The robes of the Spirit of the Future Christmas became like ... .

- a) Marley
- b) a column from Scrooge's bed
- c) a familiar shopkeeper

37. The similarity with a prison cell or a monastery cell was in ... .

- a) Scrooge's office
- b) secretarial rooms
- c) Scrooge's bedroom

38. The clerk at work tried to warm himself near ... .

a) the fireplace

b) the heater

c) the candles

39.«Humbug!» – so Scrooge said about ... .

a) a walk

b) Christmas

c) New Year

40. Ebenezer invited ... .

a) a companion

b) a clerk

c) God

41. Complete the quote «Scrooge ate his ... lunch in the same ... restaurant.»

a) beautiful, beautiful

b) tasty, cozy

c) sad, sad

42. In the evening at home, Scrooge sat by the fireplace ... .

a) reading newspapers

b) sipping oatmeal

c) looking at the flame

43. The main character of «A Christmas Carol in Prose» headed the office ... .

a) «Scrooge and Cratchit»

b) «Scrooge and Marley»

c) «Scrooge and Scrooge»

44. How many spirits came to Scrooge?

a) two

b) three

c) four

45. Which of the spirits was dressed in «a simple green hood or mantle»?

a) Spirit of Last Christmas

b) Spirit of the Present Christmas

c) Spirit of the Future Christmas

46. The sick boy from the Cratchit family was named ... .

a) Peter

b) Volume

c) Tim

47. What musical instrument did Scrooge's sister-in-law play well?

a) the harp

b) the piano

c) the violin

48. The author of the novel Spirit of the Future Christmas does not name ... .

a) a ghost

b) a phantom

c) a statue

49. Scrooge was ... before meeting with spirits.

a) sick

b) good

c) evil

50. The first person, who Scrooge saw on Christmas morning, was ... .

a) an elderly woman

b) a priest

c) a boy

51. Scrooge sent his clerk ... for Christmas.

a) a goose

b) a turkey

c) a duck

52. What did Scrooge not dare to do for a long time on Christmas Day?

a) to go up to the porch and knock on the sky

b) to ask the boy to run to the store

c) to attend a church service

53. Bob "shaken and furtively reached for the ruler", because ... .

- a) the owner threatened to fire him
- b) the owner intimidated him
- c) the owner decided to raise his salary

54. Marley's companion was called ... .

- a) James
- b) Jacob
- c) George

55. What did Scrooge send the clerk for the morning after the holiday?

- a) a pudding
- b) money
- c) paper

56. Scrooge became ... for little Tim.

- a) an uncle
- b) a godfather
- c) a second parent

57. Characterizing the main character at the end of the work, Dickens uses the epithet ... several times.

- a) good
- b) beautiful
- c) sincere

58. ... sees people who he previously disrespected because of their poverty enjoying the holiday and having fun.

- a) Scrooge
- b) Bob Cratchit
- c) Marley

59. The main reasons for the degradation of Scrooge's personality is... .

- a) greediness for money
- b) charity
- c) loneliness



60. ... showed Scrooge that on the peat bogs the miners had gathered in a merry company, and on the rock where the lighthouse is located, two people were greeting each other, and on the deck of the ship the sailors on watch were singing a Christmas carol. Everyone in the whole world gathered to celebrate Christmas with a good mood.

- a) Bob Cratchit
- b) Fred
- c) Ghost

61. Scrooge was nervous when the clock struck one, because ... .

- a) he saw the ghost
- b) someone pulled off his blanket
- c) nothing happened

62. The Giant was wearing ... .

- a) a white shirt decorated with trees
- b) a waistcoat and tights
- c) a green mantle bordered with white fur

63. Christmas... was just around the corner.

- a) morning
- b) Eve
- c) day

64. When Scrooge grabbed the Spirit's mantle they got ... .

- a) to the city street
- b) to the clerk's house
- c) to the baker's shop

65. People were wearing their best clothes because ... .

- a) they were going to the church
- b) they were scraping snow from the pavement
- c) they were doing the shopping

66. Mr. and Mrs. Cratchit had ... children.

- a) five

b) six

c) seven

67. Scrooge and the Ghost of ... arrived at a funeral.

a) Past

b) Future

c) Present

68. The Ghost of Christmas Present showed to Mr. Scrooge the happiness in a...family.

a) rich

b) poor

c) good

69. Even... ran away when they saw Scrooge.

a) dogs

b) cats

c) people

70. Men and women, the poor and the rich opened their...on Christmas Day.

a) hearts

b) arms

c) houses

## LITERATURE

1. Білик Н. Д. Англійський роман XIX ст.: Вальтер Скотт. Чарлз Діккенс. Роберт Луїс Стівенсон. К., 2020. 152 с. Режим доступу: [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PSCGD-HXQ3NSwhTY02I\\_LMIXJbtqJvbZ/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PSCGD-HXQ3NSwhTY02I_LMIXJbtqJvbZ/view)
2. Дікенс Ч. Різдвяна пісня в прозі, або різдвяне оповідання з привидами. Режим доступу: <https://www.ukrlib.com.ua/world/printitzip.php?tid=220>
3. Дікенс Ч. Різдвяна пісня в прозі. Аудіокнига. Режим доступу: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Brs7oEmznQE&t=19s>
4. Dickens, Ch. A Christmas Carol. In Prose. Being A Ghost Story of Christmas. Boston, 1887. 168 p. Access mode: <https://tile.loc.gov/storage/services/public/gdcmassbookdig/christmascarolin01dick/christmascarolin01dick.pdf>
5. Charles Dickens. A Christmas Carol in Prose. Audiobook. Access mode: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jZk9vpJkeNA>
6. History Extra. The official website for BBC History Magazine. Access mode: <https://www.historyextra.com/period/victorian/charles-dickens-dickensian-christmas-carol-scrooge>

**Електронне навчально-методичне видання**

**ГАЛИНА ЗАДІЛЬСЬКА**

**HALYNA ZADILSKA**

**ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ:  
КОМПЛЕКС ВПРАВ ДЛЯ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ ДОМАШНЬОГО ЧИТАННЯ  
СТУДЕНТІВ З ТЕМИ: ЧАРЛЬЗ ДІККЕНС  
«РІЗДВЯНА ПІСНЯ В ПРОЗІ»**

**PRACTICAL COURSE OF ENGLISH:  
A SET OF EXERCISES FOR ORGANISING STUDENTS' HOME READING  
ON THE TOPIC: CHARLES DICKENS  
«A CHRISTMAS CAROL IN PROSE»**

**Дрогобицький державний педагогічний університет  
імені Івана Франка**

Редактор

*Ірина Невмержницька*

Технічний редактор

*Ірина Артимко*

Здано до набору 06.11.2024 р. Формат 60x90/16. Гарнітура Times. Ум. друк.  
арк. 4.25. Зам. 107

Дрогобицький державний педагогічний університет імені Івана Франка.  
(Свідоцтво про внесення суб'єкта видавничої справи до державного реєстру  
видавців, виготівників та розповсюджувачів видавничої продукції ДК № 5140 від  
01.07.2016 р.). 82100, Дрогобич, вул. Івана Франка, 24, к. 203