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Л. С. МОВЧАН, К. В. ЦИЦЮРА

**FRANSIS SCOTT FITZGERALD.
THE GREAT GATSBY**

Методичні рекомендації до читання текстів
англійською мовою для студентів І курсу

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Автори: Л. С. Мовчан, старший викладач кафедри прикладної лінгвістики;
К. В. Цицюра, викладач кафедри прикладної лінгвістики

Рецензент Н. М. Філіппова, кандидат філологічних наук, професор НУК

Мовчан Л. С.

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Навчальне видання

МОВЧАН Луїза Степанівна
ЦИЦЮРА Ксенія Валеріївна

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E-mail : publishing@nuos.edu.ua

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FRANSIS SCOTT FITZGERALD

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Early Years

F. Scott Fitzgerald, one of the foremost twentieth century American writers, was born on September 24, 1896. Born in St. Paul, Minnesota, young Scott was christened Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald, in honor of his second cousin three times removed, Francis Scott Key, the author of the National Anthem. His father, Edward, brought breeding, charm, and a sense of elegance to the family, although as a businessman, he experienced only marginal financial success. Fitzgerald's mother, Mollie McQuillan, was the daughter of an Irish immigrant who made a fortune in the wholesale grocery business. Although she came from a family of means, she had little interest in society life, except as it regarded her son's future. The family lived comfortably on the outskirts of the city's most fashionable residential neighborhood, Summit Avenue. The Fitzgeralds lived in Minnesota on and off during Scott's youth. When his father's business folded in 1897, the elder Fitzgerald took a job the following year as a salesman for Procter and Gamble, consequently moving his family to New York, first to Buffalo, then Syracuse, and then back to Buffalo. He was fired from his job in 1908, and just months before Scott's twelfth birthday, the family returned to St. Paul where the McQuillan family still lived. From that point, the Fitzgeralds essentially lived off the McQuillan family fortune.



Although Scott would call St. Paul home from 1908 to 1922, he was often not there. Rather, he spent much of that time at boarding school, at Princeton University, in the army, and in New York City.

Prep School and College

Scott attended the prep school and dancing classes where the elite sent their children. In 1908, Fitzgerald entered the St. Paul Academy where he was received with mixed welcome (many of the students apparently thought he was too arrogant). He excelled in debate and athletics, pushing himself continually. In 1909, "The Mystery of the Raymond Mortgage" was published in the school magazine *Now & Then*, marking the first time Fitzgerald was in print. He would publish three more stories in the next two years. He would also begin writing plays while still a student at St. Paul.

In 1911, however, due largely to Scott's less than stellar scholastic record, his parents sent him to the Newman School, a Catholic prep school in Hackensack, New Jersey. Here he met Fr. Sigourney Fay who would serve as a mentor, encouraging him to develop his talents and pursue his dreams of personal achievement and distinction. During the years at Newman, Fitzgerald published three stories in the school literary magazine, helping him to realize that despite his interest in athletics, he was more successful in literary endeavors.

In 1913, Fitzgerald entered Princeton University. Again, he would not prove himself a top scholar, although his literary achievements began to grow. He wrote scripts and lyrics for the Triangle Club musicals and contributed to Princeton publications. By 1917, Fitzgerald was on academic probation and, given graduation looked unlikely, he joined the army, commissioned as a second lieutenant in the infantry. He continued to write, however, and in 1918, *The Romantic Egotist* was rejected by Charles Scribner's Sons, with a request for resubmission upon revision.

Marriage and Work

In 1918, while assigned to Camp Sheridan, near Montgomery, Alabama, the course of his life changed forever. The 22-year-old Scott met and fell in love with then 18-year-old debutante Zelda Sayre. Zelda, youngest daughter of an Alabama Supreme Court judge, refused marriage, however, until Scott could support her in the manner to which she was accustomed. After being discharged from the army in February 1919, Fitzgerald moved to New York and took up work with an advertising agency, hoping to earn enough money so he and Zelda could be married. By June of 1919, Zelda had tired of waiting for Scott to earn his fortune and broke their engagement.

During the summer of 1919, Fitzgerald quit the ad business to return to St. Paul to rewrite *The Romantic Egotist*. In September of the same year noted Scribner's editor Maxwell Perkins accepted *This Side of Paradise*, as the novel was now called, for publication. One week after its publication, Scott and Zelda were married in New York. The novel meant instant success for the young author and pushed the newlyweds into the limelight. Together, Scott and Zelda became synonymous with life in the 1920s. In many regards, the Fitzgeralds' lifestyle read like something out of one of Scott's novels. Stories of their drinking, dancing, and extravagant lifestyle surround the couple. Over the years, they traveled between the United States and Europe (especially France) extensively, becoming (at least for a while) part of "The Lost Generation" of American expatriates in Paris. In 1921 Zelda gave birth to the couple's only child, a daughter named Frances Scott Fitzgerald (known as Scottie).

Later Zelda got mental illness. She required more care than Scott could give, and so he worked hard to keep her comfortably hospitalized (in fact, many of the couple's later debts resulted from Zelda's institutionalization). Scott eventually met and fell in love with Sheilah Graham, a movie columnist, with whom he spent

the last few years of his life. Graham's support and encouragement helped put Scott's stalling career back onto the path of creative productivity.

F. Scott Fitzgerald's Major Works

Although Scott is known for his novels, his literary talents ran much deeper. Over the course of his career, Fitzgerald wrote four complete novels, while a fifth, partially completed at the time of his death, was published posthumously. *This Side of Paradise* (1920) marked the beginning of Fitzgerald's career as a novelist and was built largely around experiences and observations made while at Princeton. While also writing short stories, Fitzgerald completed *The Beautiful and the Damned* (1922), a book first serialized in *Metropolitan Magazine*. *The Great Gatsby* (1925), the novel for which Fitzgerald has become most well known, met only limited success upon its publication. In the years since, it has gone on to become nearly synonymous with Fitzgerald and life in the Roaring '20s. Fitzgerald worked on his fourth novel, *Tender Is the Night* (1934), sporadically for almost ten years after publication of *The Great Gatsby*. Despite favorable reviews, the novel sold even more poorly than *The Great Gatsby*. At the time of his death in 1940, Fitzgerald was working on *The Last Tycoon* (1941), a novel based upon his experiences in Hollywood. About half the novel was completed at the time of his death and, according to some literary critics, *The Last Tycoon* quite likely could have been his greatest critical success, had it been completed.

Aside from his novels, Fitzgerald amassed a considerable collection of short stories, composing over 150. The Fitzgeralds' lifestyle was expensive and frequently, short stories brought in much needed money. Beginning in 1919, Fitzgerald's works were frequently published in national publications such as *The Smart Set*, *The Saturday Evening Post*, *Metropolitan Magazine*, *The American Mercury*, *Liberty*, *Scribner's Magazine*, and *Esquire*. He would

also publish three collections of short stories during his lifetime: *Flappers and Philosophers* (1920), *Tales of the Jazz Age* (1922), *All the Sad Young Men* (1926).

At the time of his death in 1940, Fitzgerald had slipped into relative obscurity. His personal life was chaotic and his literary reputation was fragile. Fitzgerald's death, sadly, was not unlike Gatsby's. Despite having once been the golden boy of the Jazz Age, upon his death, many of his obituaries were condescending, capitalizing on his personal hardships. Not one of his books remained in print and every indication suggested he was on his way into obscurity. However, after World War II, interest in his work began to grow. By the 1960s, he had risen from the dustbin to secure a place among the great twentieth century American authors. In the time since, interest in Fitzgerald has remained consistently strong. Together with Zelda, his personal life has become a part of the American landscape, linked forever with the youthful exuberance of the 1920s. Professionally, his works provide a valuable voice for exploring themes of ambition, justice, equity, and the American dream – themes that are still current – affording him with a well-deserved place in the American literary canon.

Answer the following questions:

1. When & where was Fitzgerald born?
2. Where did he study?
3. How old was he when his first story was published?
4. What kind of a student was he? What did his teachers think of him?
5. What city influenced Fitzgerald? Who did he make friends with?
6. What did Hemingway blame Zelda for?
7. How did Fitzgerald make money?
8. When was his first novel published?
9. When did he work in Hollywood?
10. When did he die?

CHARACTER LIST

Jay Gatsby. The protagonist who gives his name to the story. Gatsby is a newly wealthy Midwesterner-turned-Easterner who orders his life around one desire: to be reunited with Daisy Buchanan, the love he lost five years earlier. His quest for the American dream leads him from poverty to wealth, into the arms of his beloved and, eventually, to death.

Nick Carraway. The narrator of the story. Nick rents the small house next to Gatsby's mansion in West Egg and, over the course of events, helps Gatsby reunite with Daisy (who happens to be Nick's cousin). Nick's Midwestern sensibility finds the East an unsettling place, and he becomes disillusioned with how wealthy socialites like the Buchanans lead their lives.

Daisy Buchanan. Beautiful and mesmerizing, Daisy is the apex of sociability. Her privileged upbringing in Louisville has conditioned her to a particular lifestyle, which Tom, her husband, is able to provide her. She enraptures men, especially Gatsby, with her diaphanous nature and sultry voice. She is the object of Gatsby's desire, for good or ill, and represents women of an elite social class.

Tom Buchanan. Daisy's hulking brute of a husband. Tom comes from an old, wealthy Chicago family and takes pride in his rough ways. He commands attention through his boisterous and outspoken (even racist) behavior. He leads a life of luxury in East Egg, playing polo, riding horses, and driving fast cars. He is proud of his affairs and has had many since his marriage. Myrtle Wilson is merely the woman of the moment for Tom.

Jordan Baker. Professional golfer of questionable integrity. Friend of Daisy's who, like Daisy, represents women of a particular class. Jordan is the young, single woman of wealth, admired by men wherever she goes. She dates Nick casually, but seems offended when he is the first man not to fall for her charms. Although she is savvy, she comes off as somewhat shallow in her approach to life.

Myrtle Wilson. Married lover of Tom Buchanan. Myrtle serves as a representative of the lower class. Through her affair with Tom she gains entrance into the world of the elite, and the change in her personality is remarkable. She conducts a secret life with Tom, wherein she exhibits all the power and dominance she finds lacking in her everyday life. She eventually suffers a tragic end at the hands of her lover's wife.

George Wilson. Myrtle's unassuming husband. He runs a garage and gas station in the valley of ashes and seems trapped by his position in life. Eventually, he finds out about his wife's double life and his response to it helps drive her to her death. Distraught at what happens, Wilson becomes Fitzgerald's way of expressing the despair prevalent in the seemingly trapped lower-middle class.

Meyer Wolfshiem. Gatsby's business associate and link to organized crime. A professional gambler, Wolfshiem is attributed with fixing the 1919 World Series. Wolfshiem helped build Gatsby's fortune, although the wealth came through questionable means.

Dan Cody. Worldly mentor of Jay Gatsby. Cody took Gatsby under his wing when Gatsby was a young man and taught him much about living adventurously and pursuing dreams.

Henry C. Gatz. Father of Jay Gatsby. Comes from the Midwest to bury his son. Gatz serves as a very tangible reminder of Gatsby's humble heritage and roots.

CHAPTERS 1–2

Vocabulary

1. Learn the following words and word combinations and be ready to reproduce the situations from the novel they are used in.

1. to settle down	успокоиться, поселиться
2. bond business	кредитное дело
3. enormous	огромный
4. to be surrounded by	яркий, пышный, великолепный
5. bay	бухта
6. restless	неустанный
7. porch	крыльцо
8. fair-haired	светловолосый
9. riding clothes	одежда для верховой езды
10. dock	пристань, причал
11. couch	диван, софа, кушетка
12. charming	чарующий, привлекательный, очаровательный
13. butler	дворецкий
14. stretch out	растянуться
15. railroad	железная дорога
16. mistress	1. хозяйка дома; 2. возлюбленная
17. hurriedly	поспешно, торопясь
18. false laughter	искусственный смех, фальшивый смех
19. elevator boy	лифтер

2. Find synonyms to these words in the text.

Large

Powerful

Furious

Attractive

Unhappy

Thin

Unexpectedly

Kindly

Lonely

3. Translate the sentences to English. Use the words and phrases from the text.

1. Его дом был недалеко от моего. Он был окружен прекрасными садами.

2. Все окна его дома были открыты настежь.

3. Её глаза были яркими и светились, но её улыбка была грустной.

4. Я почувствовал, что моя жизнь только начинается.

5. Его семья была очень богатой, и Том тратил деньги направо и налево.

6. Ей было около тридцати. Она была не очень красива, но ее лицо было наполнено жизнью.

Grammar Points

there is / it is

4. Translate the sentences and explain the use of there is / it is.

1. There was a big motorboat at the end of the dock.

2. "It's ten o'clock", she said. "Time for me to be in bed".

3. There was one green light, very small and far away.

4. There was one dusty old car in the corner. "It's good for Myrtle to get away", Tom said.

5. Complete the following sentences with it or there:

1. ... was a young lady called Bella staying in Mrs Mayton's boarding-house.

2. Life in the boarding-house was not very interesting. In fact, ... was very dull.

3. ... was nothing anyone could do to stop the police coming.

4. Mr Penbury went up to his room. ... was opposite Mr Wainwright's.

5. ... was a handkerchief on the floor of Mr Penbury's room.

6. ... was a knock on the front door. ... wasn't the police as they all thought.

7. There ... something strange about a man like that.

6. Explain the use of tenses:

1. My family has been well-known there for seventy years.

2. I had planned to stay in the last for several years, but it was there for only one summer.

3. We were dining outside on the porch. Four candles were burning on the table.

4. I saw an unpleasant little smile on her lovely face. I knew she had not been telling the truth.

5. I have been drunk only twice in my life.

6. Get some more ice, Myrtle, before everyone goes to sleep.

7. I'm going to ask McKees to come up. And I'll phone my sister too.

Comprehension check

7. Answer the following questions.

1. When and where is the scene laid?

2. Who is the narrator in the novel?

3. What have you learnt about Nick Carraway's age, vocation, background, mode of life, environment?

4. Speak about the narrator's first mention of Tom Buchanan, Daisy Buchanan, Jordan Baker. Describe their appearance.

5. What were Tom's ideas?

6. What caused uneasiness at dinner at the Buchanans'? How did the behaviour of those present at dinner change after the telephone call?

7. Was Nick disappointed in the Buchanans' after visiting them?

8. Can you call Myrtle a beauty? Describe her.

9. Why did Myrtle get disappointed in her husband?

CHAPTER 3–4

Vocabulary

1. Learn the following words and word combinations and be ready to reproduce the situations from the novel they are used in.

1. to roar	отличать кого-либо/что-либо от чего-либо
2. spy	быть в разгаре, идти полным ходом
3. host	чувствовать себя не в своей тарелке
4. tanned	принимать как должное
5. bootlegger	тщательно подбирать слова
6. crook	буян, хулиган
7. gambler	мучить кого-либо
8. old sport	возбужденный, взволнованный
9. ask somebody a favour	почти ничего
10. jail	потерять кого-либо из виду

2. Translate the passages from the text into Russian (in writing).

1. By seven o'clock the orchestra has arrived ... and low and high drums.

2. Instead of rambling, this party had preserved a dignified homogeneity, and assumed to itself the function of presenting the staid nobility of the country-side East Egg condescending to West Egg, and carefully on guard against its spectroscopic gayety.

3. It was one of those rare smiles with a quality of eternal reassurance in it ... It faced – or seemed to face – the whole external world for an instant, and then concentrated on you with an irresistible prejudice in your favour.

4. He came alive to me, delivered suddenly from the womb of his purposeless splendour.

3. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Джей Гэтсби устраивал свои вечеринки с изысканной помпезностью.

2. В запасах его бара были джины, ликеры, превосходные вина и настойки.

3. Когда Ник Карравей пришел, вечеринка была в полном разгаре, и он почувствовал себя неловко.

4. Он абсолютно никого не знал, даже хозяин дома все еще оставался для него достаточно туманной фигурой.

5. О жизни Гэтсби и его прошлом ходило очень много слухов.

6. Когда о тебе никто ничего не знает, то о тебе начинают сочинять всякие небылицы.

7. У всех вызывало недоумение, как он мог так сказочно разбогатеть, но ответ знал только Гэтсби.

Grammar Points

4. Analyse the use of the Passive Voice.

1. Food was brought from New York – rich, beautiful food – and it was put on long tables under the trees.

2. Not all these people had been invited to Gatsby's house.

5. Write the sentences in the passive:

1. The Queen / not drive / to the embassy / yet.

2. The convict / take / to prison / now.

3. His wound / not treat / yet.

4. My car / break into / last night.

5. Our house / clean / weekly.

6. The building / demolish / by next year.

6. Find other examples with the Passive Voice.

Comprehension check

7. Imagine that you were one of the characters who attended the party in Gatsby's house. Describe what happened around you and your feelings about the evening.

8. Answer the following questions.

1. Why was Gatsby keen on giving those amazing parties?
2. What sorts of rumours about Gatsby were in circulation among the guests?
3. Could anyone who accepted Gatsby's hospitality recognize the host? Describe Gatsby's guests. What sorts of people were attracted by his parties? Did Gatsby experience isolation and loneliness? Find evidence in the text to prove your point of view.
4. How is Gatsby characterized through his speech? Point out the examples to illustrate the queer combination of a certain formality of his speech with jargon.
5. How is Gatsby characterized through his manner of driving?
6. Gatsby called Mr. Wolfshiem his friend. Describe Mr. Wolfshiem (his appearance, manner of speech and behaviour, his past and his business).
7. What was Mr. Wolfshiem's opinion of Gatsby?

9. Points for discussion.

1. How does the author portray a particular period and make the reader feel the spirit of the epoch?
2. How does the author create the atmosphere of those huge, extravagant parties at Gatsby's? What colours prevail in the descriptions of the parties?
3. Do you believe that Gatsby was at Oxford?
4. Do you think it was possible for Gatsby to recapture the lost past (Daisy)?
5. Give a character sketch of Gatsby (at this stage of narration).
6. What is the effect of presenting Gatsby through the eyes of Nick Carraway?

CHAPTERS 5–6

Vocabulary

1. Learn the following words and word combinations and be ready to reproduce the situations of the novel in which they are used.

1. to go overseas	уехать за границу
2. bridesmaid	подружка невесты
3. worth	стоимостью
4. to be in love with	быть влюбленным в
5. wander	прогуливаться
6. admire	любоваться
7. pale colours	бледные тона
8. tough-looking	выглядит основательно, неприступно
9. to say softly	говорить мягко, нежно
10. he seems to know everybody	кажется, он знает всех

2. Translate the passages from the text into Russian (in writing).

1. He looked at his watch as if there was some pressing demand on his time elsewhere.

2. There must have been moments even that afternoon when Daisy tumbled short of his dreams – not through her own fault, but because of the colossal vitality of his illusion.

3. For over a year he had been beating his way along the south shore of Lake Superior as a clam digger and a salmon-fisher or in any other capacity that brought him food and bed.

4. "Perhaps you know the lady", Gatsby indicated a gorgeous, scarcely human orchid of a woman who sat in state under a white-plum tree.

3. Translate the sentences using the given vocabulary of the lesson.

1. Он начал давать роскошные вечеринки в надежде, что однажды Дейзи появится на одной из них.

2. Устраивая все эти вечеринки, он давал выход своему воображению, воплощая в жизнь свои самые нереальные мечты и желания.

3. Гэтсби был на грани отчаяния, когда ему неожиданно пришлось в голову, что его новый знакомый Ник Карравей мог бы ему очень помочь.

4. Вы не могли бы оказать мне услугу и пригласить Дейзи на следующей неделе к себе на чай?

5. У меня не было ни малейшего намерения втереться к нему в доверие, он был мне по-человечески глубоко симпатичен.

6. Гэтсби вздохнул с облегчением и предложил устроить все сам, сказав, что он давно уже стал знатоком в этом деле.

Grammar points

4. Translate the sentences with the degrees of comparison of adjectives.

1. She was the most beautiful and the most popular girl in Louisville.

2. It was the biggest wedding our town had ever seen.

3. It was getting darker now.

Describe Gatsby's house. Use comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives.

5. Translate the sentences with used to + infinitive

1. He used to be my best friend, years ago.

2. There used to be a big house and a lot of people visited it.

Speak about Daisy. Use *used to*.

6. Construction want someone to do something.

I want you and Daisy to come over to my house.

Answer the questions:

– Why did Nick want Gatsby to meet Daisy in his house?

– Why did Gatsby want Daisy to see his house?

7. Translate the sentences:

1. I must get the grass cut.
2. We'll have Klingspringer play the piano.
3. He didn't seem to know me.

Comprehension check

8. Imagine you are a showbiz reporter for a major newspaper. Write a report for your editor about the party at Gatsby's mansion. Include:

- who was present at the party;
- the general mood and atmosphere;
- what the party tells us about the state of American high society;
- some of the rumours that are circulating about Gatsby.

9. Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What have you learnt about Daisy and Gatsby's love from Jordan's story? Do you think their separation was unavoidable?
2. What were Daisy's feelings and behaviour on her wedding day? Why did she marry Tom Buchanan? Was she happy with him?
3. Why was Gatsby's house blazing with lights?
4. Who did Gatsby choose to be the intermediary between Daisy and himself?
5. What preparations did Gatsby make for the tea-party at Nick's?
6. What did Gatsby say of the business he was in? What was Nick's reaction to this?
7. Describe Gatsby's state of mind and his behaviour before he met Daisy and during their meeting.
8. Why did Gatsby want Daisy to see his house?
9. What impression did Gatsby's wealth make on Daisy?
10. Why does the author characterize Gatsby as being "notorious"?
11. What were Daisy's impressions of the party?
12. What were Gatsby's feelings after the party?

10. Points for discussion.

1. Gatsby made it a point that Daisy should see his house (and consequently his wealth). What was Daisy's reaction? How does this episode characterize Daisy?

2. Speak about James Gatz' transformation into Jay Gatsby. Speak about his aspirations in life, his family and educational background, his self-conception. Why did he adopt a new name? What role did Dan Cody play in Jay's transformation?

3. In Chapters 3 and 6 the author gives the descriptions of the parties. Compare the mood of the two parties. Why, do you think, the description of the party in Chapter 6 is given mainly not through Nick's, as in Chapter 3, but through Daisy's eyes?

4. What do you think of Gatsby's idea to win Daisy back by reviving the past?

CHAPTER 7–8

Vocabulary

1. Learn the following words and word combinations and be ready to reproduce the situations from the novel they are used in.

1. uneasy feeling	жуткое чувство
2. in a bad temper	в плохом расположении духа
3. a funny lot of people	огромное количество людей, толпа
4. to see no reason	не видеть причин
5. almost immediately	почти сразу же, внезапно
6. to drink greedily	пить захлеб, пить жадно
7. rich and spoilt	богатые и испорченные
8. a look of terrible jealousy	очень завистливый взгляд
9. excitedly	увлечённо
10. to slip farther	ускользать все дальше

2. Translate the following word combinations.

1. to pick smth up, to hand smth back, to hold smth at arm's length, to have no designs upon smth, to suspect smb of smth;

2. to raise one's voice with annoyance, to be under no obligations to smb, to bother smb, to stand smth, to assure smb, a bona-fide deal;

3. a suggestion, to be distasteful to smb, to look at the gauge, to run out, a pointless remark, to frown;

4. confusion, to feel the hot whips of panic, to slip precipitately from one's control, to step on the accelerator, to overtake smb, to leave smb behind;

5. to cause a row, to be out in the open, to be content, to look from one to another, to have self-control.

Grammar points

3. Put in the correct prepositions in the following sentences.

1. I was invited ... another of Gatsby's parties.

2. He found a girl he wanted to talk ... and the evening passed as usual.

3. Where does he get his money ...?

4. As they got ... their car, Daisy looked back ... the house sadly.

5. He wanted Daisy to ask Tom ... a divorce.

6. "Can't repeat the past?" Gatsby said ... surprise.

7. Daisy comes over ... the afternoons.

8. Daisy went over to Gatsby and kissed him ... the month.

9. She looked across the table ... Gatsby's eyes.

10. Wilson came ... slowly and stood ... the hot sun.

11. "I don't like being called old sport", said Tom, ... a bad-tempered way.

12. I was ... Oxford ... five months.

4. Translate the sentences.

1. They didn't seem to care for anybody or about anything.

2. Everyone seemed to be talking about Gatsby.

3. Tom didn't seem to care.

4. It's hard to make her understand.

5. He had spent his life trying to make that dream come true.

6. Gatsby was nowhere to be seen.

7. Tom seemed to be losing his wife.

8. I did love Tom once, but I love you, too ...

9. If you're rude, Tom, I won't stay a minute.

Comprehension check

5. As Gatsby and Daisy are reacquainted in this chapter, Nick remarks that he is 'aware of the loud beating of my own heart'. Write a short story that recounts the thoughts and feelings that are running through Nick's head as he witnesses the meeting between Gatsby and Daisy.

6. Answer the following questions.

1. What did Gatsby think about Daisy's feeling of the party?

2. Why was Daisy hesitant to tell Tom that she didn't love him?

3. How did Tom Buchanan take the news that his wife was in love with Jay Gatsby? Compare his reaction to Mr. Wilson's, when the latter made a parallel discovery.

4. Why couldn't Jay Gatsby have it out with Tom in the Buchanans' house?

5. What did Tom accuse Gatsby of? Were his accusations justified?

6. What sort of person was Mr. Wilson?

7. Points for discussion.

1. Speak about Tom Buchanan and Jay Gatsby's relationship.

2. Speak about Tom's and Gatsby's behaviour when they were out in the open at last.

3. Who do you think Daisy would finally stay with? Explain your point of view.

4. Give a character sketch of Daisy (collect information from previous chapters as well).

5. Give a character sketch of Tom.

CHAPTERS 9–11

Vocabulary

1. Learn the following words and word combinations and be ready to reproduce the situations from the novel they are used in.

1. to slow down	замедлиться, сбавить скорость
2. to push through the crowd	протолкнуться сквозь толпу
3. coward	хитрец
4. instantly	немедленно, тотчас, мгновенно
5. dusty road	пыльная дорога
6. to find out	узнать
7. to nod your head	кивать головой
8. to belong to each other	принадлежать друг другу
9. not to take any notice of	не замечать, не обращать никакого внимания
10. at the inquest	во время судебного следствия
11. mad with grief	обезумевший от горя
12. funeral	похороны
13. mourner	присутствующий на похоронах, плакальщик
14. to get rid of	избавляться от кого-либо, чего-либо
15. to destroy	уничтожать
16. to clear up the mess	выяснить недоразумение, расхлебывать кашу, приводить дела в порядок
17. wherever	где бы ни, куда бы ни

2. Translate the following word combinations.

1. to inquire about smth, to have no difficulty in smth, to disappear from view, on the other hand;

2. to think much of smth, to alarm smb, to hurry down, a faint movement;

3. with a positive manner, an inquest, to bring to light somebody's suspicions;

4. to leave immediately, to postpone the funeral, to be helpless, to be on the point of collapse;

5. to get mixed up in smth, to stick to smb to the bitter end, to be determined to do smth;

6. to hold out one's hand, to refuse to shake hands with smb;

7. to throw dust into smb's eyes, to have one's share of suffering, to forgive smb.

3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. У него даже не было денег на то, чтобы купить штатскую одежду, и он ходил в форме.

2. Гэтсби был без гроша в кармане, но он намеревался разбогатеть во что бы то ни стало.

3. Он свято верил в то, что он обязательно преуспеет.

4. Том обвинил Гэтсби в том, что он замешан в незаконной торговле спиртным и заявил, что он твердо намерен предать это огласке.

5. Он сказал, что встречал подобных людей, которые пускают девушкам пыль в глаза и завоевывают их обманным путем.

6. Вольфшим боялся, что станет известно о его делах с Гэтсби, поэтому он предпочитал держаться в стороне.

7. Он достиг высокого положения и не хотел оказаться замешанным в убийстве.

8. Ей казалось, что Джей уехал по собственной прихоти, а Том был всегда рядом, всегда под рукой.

9. Том выделялся из толпы ее поклонников, был старше, держался уверенно.

Grammar points

4. Articles. Fill in the correct article.

1. We got out of ... car and Tom pushed through ... crowd into ... garage.

2. He went up to ... policeman who was writing in ... notebook.

3. It was ... big, yellow car, going about sixty.

4. I'll phone for ... taxi to take you home.
5. I walked slowly down ... drive to wait for ... taxi by ... gate.
6. "What are you doing here?" I asked in ... surprise.
7. Would he believe that Myrtle's death had been ... accident?
8. I'm going to take ... water out of ... swimming pool.
9. "Did they leave ... address?" I asked. "No", ... servant replied.
10. He had read ... news of his son's death in ... Chicago newspaper.

5. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. "Do come in. It's only half past nine", she said.
 2. "Daisy wouldn't stop", Gatsby explained. "Then she felt faint and I drove home. I'm waiting here now in case Tom makes any trouble".
 3. The police are sure to find out the yellow car is yours.
 4. It was the only compliment I ever paid Gatsby. But I've always been glad I said it.
 5. I would rather not visit the house.
 6. "Jimmy did well out here in the East", Mr. Gatz said.
 7. "My God!" he said, and hundreds of people used to go there!
- What friends!

8. He had followed his dream and nearly made it come true.

6. Had better + Verb.

You'd better come home with me.

Practise using the phrase I'd

you'd	} + better + Verb.
he'd...	

1. It's so hot, so ...
2. It's pouring with rain, so ...
3. It's already 12 o'clock, so ...
4. You promised me to sell you car. ...

Give some advice to your friend using this phrase **You'd better do it.**

7. Tag questions.

You were at Oxford, weren't you?

Add suitable question tags to these sentences.

1. You'll be coming home soon, ...?
2. He didn't sleep very well, ...?
3. There is no hope, ...?
4. That was the only thing to do, ...?
5. She had such a sweet smile, ...?
6. You'd better not go out tonight, ...?
7. He used to be a sailor, ...?
8. He knows how to spend money, ...?
9. She didn't want it, ...?
10. Daisy drove the car, ...?

Comprehension check

8. Read the passage. Do you agree or disagree? Write an essay (50–80 words) to confirm your viewpoint.

"The death of Jay Gatsby confirms what we already secretly knew: that the American Dream is nothing but the hope that sustains the hopeless".

9. Answer the following questions.

1. How did Tom take Myrtle's death?
2. What sources was Nick informed of the accident from?
3. What gossips about Jay Gatsby turned out to be true and which turned out to be mere gossips?
4. What was the history of Jay Gatsby and Daisy's love? Was it a love at first sight?
5. Why did Daisy marry Tom Buchanan?
6. What were Wilson's behaviour and feelings as described by Michael?
7. What sources does Nick reconstruct Gatsby's and Wilson's actions from?

8. In what respect does the text compare the two characters Gatsby and Myrtle?

9. Why did nobody come to Gatsby's funerals? What did the author of the novel want to show by this fact?

10. Why didn't Nick shake hands with Tom in the end?

11. Why do you think Nick Carraway finally decided to return back to the Middle West?

10. Points for discussion.

1. What were Mr. Wilson and Tom Buchanan's reaction to Myrtle's death?

2. Speak about Mr. Wilson's behaviour before and after the accident.

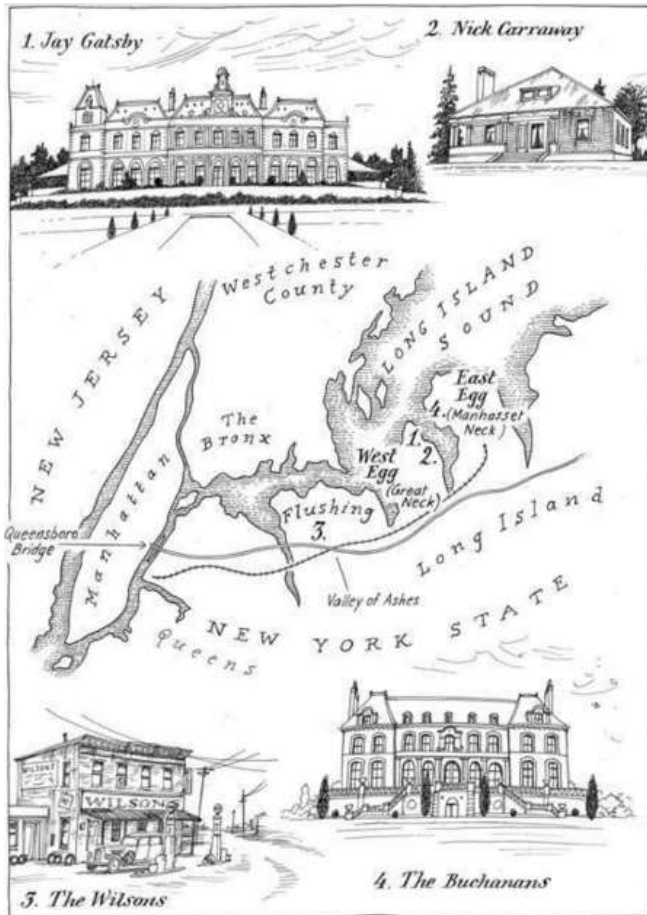
3. Speak about the history of Gatsby's love. Why did he make a journey to Louisville after he had learned that Daisy got married?

4. What were Gatsby's feelings upon losing Daisy?

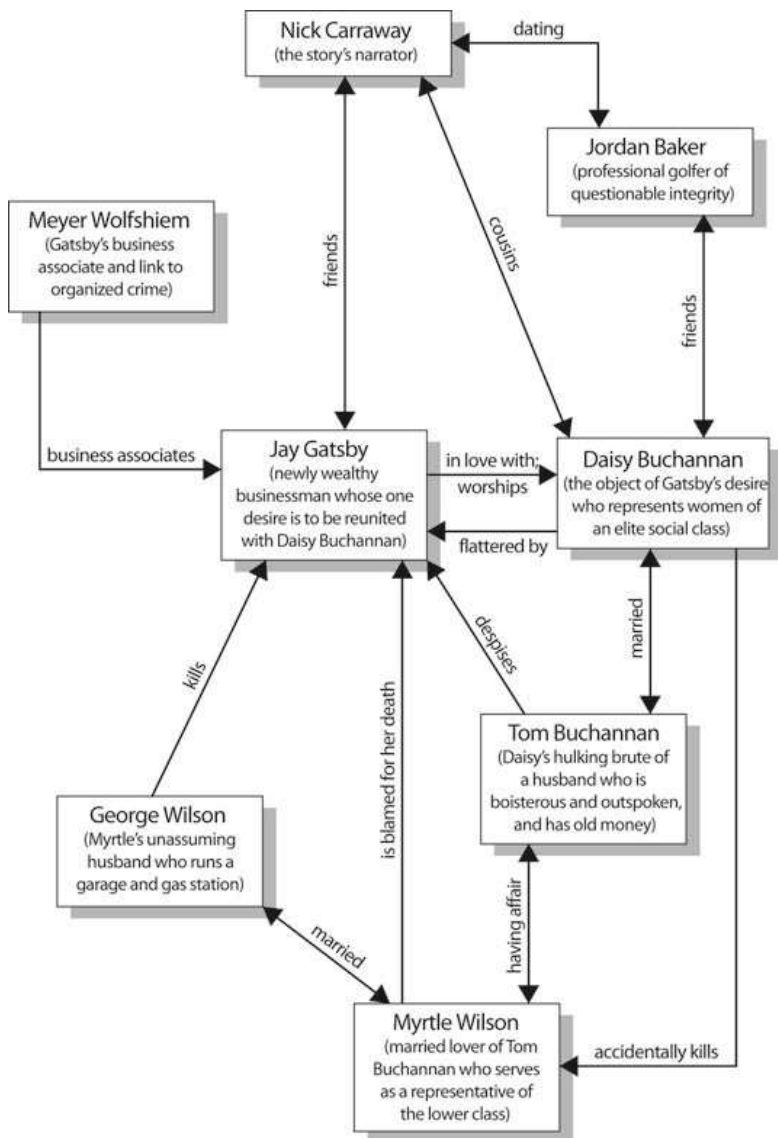
5. Speak about Henry C. Gatz: his appearance, his manner of speech and behaviour.

6. Speak about Jay Gatsby's early years, his youthful aspirations.

7. Comment on the code of the novel "Everybody has a dream, and we must all follow our dream wherever it takes us".



A map of New York in *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald



Character map

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