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ДОМАШНЕЕ ЧТЕНИЕ.
ЗАДАНИЯ К РОМАНУ ЗАДИ СМИТ
«БЕЛЫЕ ЗУБЫ»

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для студентов высших учебных заведений

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Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов-бакалавров, обучающихся по профилю «Английский язык. Иностранный язык», изучающих произведения современной литературы, а также для преподавателей, желающих углубить обсуждение романа. Пособие содержит вопросы для осмысления и обсуждения, способствующие развитию критического мышления, упражнения для расширения словарного запаса и улучшения навыков понимания текста, дополнительные материалы для дальнейшего изучения контекста произведения..

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Пояснительная записка

Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов, изучающих роман «Белые зубы» знаменитого британского писателя Зады Смит. Этот роман, охватывающий важные аспекты мультикультурализма и идентичности, является актуальным объектом изучения в контексте современного литературного анализа. Пособие направлено на углубленное освоение текста и развитие ряда навыков, необходимых для успешного восприятия и анализа литературы.

В рамках работы над романом «Белые зубы» пособие включает в себя разнообразные задания, которые помогают студентам более эффективно взаимодействовать с текстом. Основные задачи пособия заключаются в следующем:

1. Работа с лексикой: Задания направлены на расширение словарного запаса студентов через изучение ключевых слов и выражений, используемых в романе. Это поможет углубить понимание не только содержания произведения, но и стиля писателя.

2. Кроссворды: Интерактивные задания в виде кроссвордов обеспечивают интересный способ закрепления изучённой лексики и главных тем романа, что способствует лучшему запоминанию материала.

3. Пересказы: Выполнение заданий на пересказ отдельных глав или ключевых эпизодов позволит студентам развивать навыки анализа, а также способность кратко и структурировано излагать мысли.

4. Вопросы для обсуждения: В пособии представлены вопросы, на которые студенты могут ответить в ходе обсуждения в группе. Это поможет развивать критическое мышление и способность аргументировать свою точку зрения.

5. Творческие задания: Включение элементов творческого подхода, таких как написание альтернативных концовок или создание персонажей, позволит студентам глубже осознать литературные техники и замыслы автора.

Учебно-методическое пособие помогает формировать навыки, необходимые для анализа художественного текста в целом. Мы надеемся, что оно окажется полезным в процессе обучения и вдохновит студентов на дальнейшее чтение и исследование литературы.

1 Zadie Smith

1. Read the text about Zadie Smith, the author of *White Teeth*.

By Chux Dezman



With the release of her first novel *White Teeth* in 2000, Zadie Smith immediately made the world fall in love with the novelist, essayist, and short story writer that she is. Close to two decades, five more novels, and many short stories later, the English writer still maintains her place as the beloved writer of many. Smith has become a bestselling author with many awards to her name, but more than that, she is also a book editor and reviewer.

Zadie Smith Biography

On 25 October 1975 in Brent, London, England, Yvonne Bailey and Harvey Smith had a daughter whom they named Sadie Smith. 14 years after she was born, Sadie decided her new name would be Zadie Smith.

She was raised with two brothers by parents who loved books more than anything else, becoming her first influence in deciding to become a writer. Nonetheless, the marriage of her parents ended in a divorce when she was a teenager.

The writer was educated at Malorees Junior School and then she moved to Hampstead Comprehensive School. She later studied English literature at King's College, Cambridge, from where she graduated with second-class honors.

As a little girl growing up, Zadie was first interested in becoming a dancer and had considered having a musical theatre career. She would later make money as a jazz musician when she was in university. Not yet done, Smith also thought of becoming a journalist but then what got the better side of her was her passion for writing.

Books

She started with short story writing when she was at Cambridge. Zadie got some of her works published in the short story collection, *The Mays Anthology* which immediately got her a deal for her first Novel.

The English writer published her debut novel in 2000 titled *White Teeth*. It became a wild success, attracting international acclaim and many awards. Zadie revealed that following the kind of hype the book enjoyed, she suffered writer's block for some time.

Two years later, she released *The Autograph Man* which although enjoyed success commercially, did not make it so well with critics as her first. 2005 saw the publishing of *On Beauty*. The third novel was very successful as it won the Orange Prize for Fiction as well as the Anisfield-Wolf Book Award. It also landed the Man Booker Prize nomination.

She published other novels- *NW* (2012), *Swing Time* (2016), and *The Fraud* (2019); short story collections- *Martha and Hanwell* (2005) and *Grand Union* (2009); and some works of nonfiction including *Changing My Mind: Occasional Essays* (2009), *Fences: A Brexit Diary* (2016), and *Feel Free* (2018).

In a writing career that has spanned close to two decades, she has won many awards and recognition. In 2002, she was elected a Royal Society of Literature fellow and was named one of the most influential people in British culture according to a BBC poll in 2004.

Parents and Family

Zadie's mother, Yvonne Bailey, was originally from Jamaica. She moved to England as a girl of 15 years in 1969 in search of better opportunities. First, she worked as a model and then she worked as a secretary. She would later attend Brunel where she did youth and community studies before working as a psychotherapist with NHS as well as a consultant.

Her father, on the other hand, was English. Abandoned by his father, he joined the army during the Second World War, helping in the liberation of Belsen in northern Germany. Harvey would give away everything from the war including his uniform and medals in an attempt to forget the war and he took a job as a photographer.

Before her parents met, her father was once married in the 1950s and he had two children but the marriage did not survive. When he met Yvonne and had children with her after they were married, he was proud of the children of a mixed race he had with her even though it wasn't fashionable. He had a very good

relationship with his children most especially Zadie who had always loved him.

The two brothers of Zadie Smith are also in the world of creativity. While Ben Bailey Smith is a comedian, actor, and rapper known as Doc Brown, Luc Skyz who is the youngest of the three is a rapper.

Husband and Children



Nick and Zadie Smith

Zadie Smith is a family woman who is married to Irish writer and poet, Nick Laird. Also born in 1975, Nick met his wife at Cambridge University and after dating for a while, they decided to become husband and wife in 2004 in the Chapel of King's College, Cambridge.

Zadie and Nick have been blessed with two children, Katherine and Harvey. The family has lived in different parts of the world including London, New York, and Rome.

2. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What impact did the release of Zadie Smith's first novel, **White Teeth**, have on her career?

2. How does Zadie Smith's background and upbringing influence her writing?

3. What career aspirations did Zadie have before deciding to pursue writing?

4. In what ways did Zadie Smith's education shape her development as a writer?

5. How does the success of **White Teeth** compare to her later novels, such as **On Beauty** and **NW**?

6. What themes can be observed in Zadie Smith's works based on the summary given?

7. How does Zadie's family background reflect the multicultural experience in Britain?

8. What is the significance of Zadie Smith changing her name from Sadie to Zadie?

9. How do Zadie's parents' professions and life experiences shape her worldview?

10. What challenges might Zadie Smith have faced in her writing career following her rapid success?

11. How does Zadie Smith's role as an editor and reviewer complement her work as a novelist?

12. What does her relationship with her husband, Nick Laird, indicate about her personal life and values?

13. In what ways do Zadie Smith's children influence her perspective on family and creativity?

14. How has Zadie Smith's literary recognition evolved since her first publication?

15. What can be inferred about the themes of identity and belonging in Zadie Smith's writing?

3. Speak about Zadie Smith using the information from the text.

2. Part 'Archie'

2.1 Chapters 1-2

1. Study the vocabulary to the chapter.

1	Marriage license (phrase)	
2	odds and ends (phrase)	
3	Contend with (v.)	
4	Discarded (adj.)	
5	Plug into (phr.v.)	
6	Chase back (phr.v.)	
7	Sort out (phr.v.)	
8	Unavoidably (adv.)	
9	Oblivion (n.)	
10	Take guts (phrase)	
11	Martyr (n.)	
12	Negligible (adj.)	
13	Squander (v.)	
14	Dead-end (adj.)	
15	Poncey (adj.)	
16	Parlance (n.)	
17	trip smb up (phr.v.)	
18	Black out (phr.v.)	
19	come-hither look (phrase)	
20	Retain (v.)	
21	Perplex (v.)	

22	Reveal (v.)	
23	Lisp (v.)	
24	Inadvertently (adv.)	
25	Exquisite (adj.)	
26	Vigorously (adv.)	
27	Rueful (adj.)	
28	swear allegiance to (phrase)	
29	Panopticon (n.)	
30	Lair (n.)	
31	Overexcitable (adj.)	
32	Revile (v.)	
33	Heathen (n.)	
34	Condemn (v.)	
35	Circumnavigate (v.)	
36	Convert (v.)	
37	Furtive (adj.)	
38	Beset (v.)	
39	Redemption (n.)	
40	Half-conceived (adj.)	
41	Assert (v.)	
42	Enable (v.)	
43	Come over (phr.v.)	
44	Admittedly (adv.)	
45	In abundance (phrase)	
46	Tongue-whipping (phrase)	
47	Onslaught (n.)	
48	Consciousness (n.)	

49	Keep up with (phr.v.)	
50	Unacquainted with (adj.)	
51	Mammoth (adj.)	
52	Drug addict (n.)	
53	Ardently (adv.)	
54	Inexplicable (adj.)	
55	Predilection (n.)	
56	Morbid (adj.)	
57	Fad (n.)	

2. Match the words to their definitions

1	admittedly	A	so small or unimportant as to be not worth considering; insignificant.
2	redemption	B	express complete disapproval of; censure.
3	furtive	C	make known something that was previously secret or unknown
4	exquisite	D	extremely beautiful and delicate; intensely felt or experienced.
5	rueful	E	thrown away or rejected as no longer useful or desirable
6	martyr	F	keep possession of; continue to have in one's possession
7	assert	G	state a fact or belief confidently and forcefully
8	unavoidably	H	criticize in an abusive or angrily insulting manner
9	reveal	I	cause someone to feel completely baffled or confused
10	discarded	J	attempting to avoid notice or attention, typically because of guilt or a belief that discovery would lead to trouble
11	condemn	K	in a way that involves physical strength, effort, or energy
12	enable	L	used when making a concession or acknowledging a fact
13	perplex	M	expressing sorrow or regret, especially when slightly humorous

14	retain	N	give someone the authority or means to do something; make possible
15	convert	O	a person who is killed because of their beliefs or principles
16	negligible	P	change or adapt into another form, purpose, or medium
17	vigorously	Q	impossible to avoid or prevent; inevitable
18	revile	R	the action of saving or being saved from sin, error, or evil

3. Complete the sentences with the words below

Guts, odds, into, trip, with, over, back, contend, look, allegiance, blacked, keep, license., abundance, out

1) Before the wedding, we went to city hall to pick up our marriage _____(1)

2) After cleaning the house, I found some _____(2) and ends that needed to be put away.

3) As a professional athlete, she had to _____(3) with pressure from both fans and the media.

4) The detective chased _____(4) the suspect's movements to piece together the timeline of events.

5) His nerves almost caused him to _____(5) himself up during the important presentation.

6) She _____(6) out from dehydration after running the marathon in intense heat.

7) With a subtle come-hither _____(7), she caught his attention across the crowded room.

8) The new citizens had to swear _____(8)to their new country during the naturalization ceremony.

9) The garden was filled with colorful flowers in _____ (9), creating a breathtaking display.

10) 10. In order to succeed in the fast-paced industry, you must work hard to _____ (10) up _____ (11) the latest trends.

11) He plugged _____ the system to access the database.

12) It took me a while to sort _____ all the different opinions on the matter.

13) It takes _____ to speak up against injustice in society.

14) Can you come _____ to my house for dinner tonight?

4. Translate from English into Russian.

1) It occurred to him that, for the first time since his birth, Life had said Yes to Archie Jones.

2) Archie Jones attempted suicide because his wife Ophelia, a violet-eyed Italian with a faint moustache, had recently divorced him.

3) The first spring of 1946, he had stumbled out of the darkness of war and into a Florentine coffee house, where he was served by a waitress truly like the sun: Ophelia Diagilo,

4) ‘You good for nothing!’ Santa whoever chased him back down the stairs. ‘Your wife is ill in her head, and this is all you can do!’

5) Their wartime friendship had been severed by thirty years of separation across continents, but in the spring of 1973 Samad had come to England, a middle-aged man seeking a new life with his twenty-year-old new bride, the diminutive, moon-faced Alsana Begum with her shrewd eyes

6) Slowly but surely a kind of friendship was being rekindled between the two men.

7) He referred to Ophelia's madness, which led her to believe, half of the time, that she was the maid of the celebrated fifteenth-century art lover Cosimo de' Medici.

8) You have picked up the wrong life in the cloakroom and you must return it.

9) But there are second chances; oh yes, there are second chances in life.

10) He was very thin and very tall, red-headed, flat-footed and freckled to such an extent that his skin was rarer than his freckles.

11) Clara Bowden was gangly, buck-toothed, a Jehovah's Witness, and saw in Ryan a kindred spirit.

12) There were no dates, in the normal sense. No flowers or restaurants, movies or parties. Occasionally, when more weed was required, Ryan would take her to visit a large squat in North London where an eighth came cheap and people too stoned to make out the features on your face acted like your best friends

13) Naturally, the thing called Ryan Topps began to push the End of the World further and further into the back-rooms of Clara's consciousness.

14) Of course, like the mother of a drug addict or the neighbour of a serial killer, Clara was the last to know

15) Clara saw Archie through the grey-green eyes of loss; her world had just disappeared, the faith she lived by had receded like a low tide, and Archie, quite by accident, had become the bloke in the joke: the last man on earth.

16)

5. Do the wordsearch

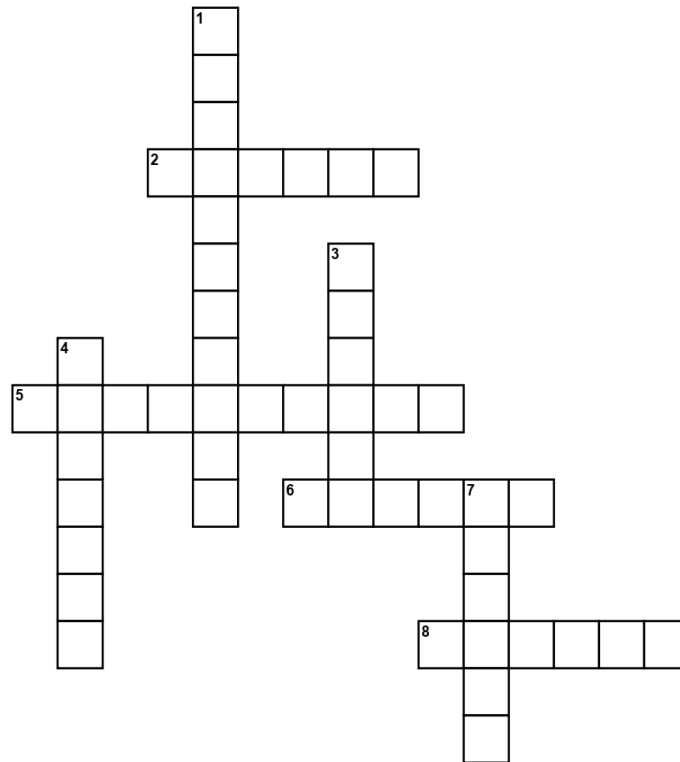
F A Q S I I L U F E U R U U F
T R E S S A T P E A S A S F E
O L L C O E Y M A M M O T H I
F O Q S E O X I I O S S N U P
S E D U V E R Q N T R S E E I
L T C S R Y L S U O R O G I V
E T R L N X B E N I U E E O E
N L C O N S C I O U S N E S S
E N L I I O F R O O T I S E G
T N O I M E R E L R S M T U A
N P Q O I A E N A B L E S E M
E O E T M S E V I T R U F V C
U F R E T R S O X S E O U I E
N M E D N O C T I D F V A O Y
C O S N O R E D E M P T I O N

Exquisite
Condemn
Mammoth

Vigorously
Assert
Rueful

consciousness
Enable

furtive
Redemption



Across

- [2]** to make someone able to do something, or to make something possible
- [5]** decision or promise to do something
- [6]** to make known or show something that is surprising or that was previously secret
- [8]** to keep or continue to have something:

Down

- [1]** done in a hurried way and in a state of excitement or confusion
- [3]** to criticize someone strongly, or say unpleasant things to or about someone
- [4]** to confuse and worry someone slightly by being difficult to understand or solve
- [7]** to say that something is certainly true

6. Do the crossword puzzle.

7. Speak about:

- Archie
- Ophelia;
- Clara;
- Clara's mother and father;
- Ryan Tropp

8. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.

- 1) The Hussein Ismael _____ (own) by Mo Hussein Ismael.
- 2) One day, so Mo _____ (believe), Cricklewood and its residents _____ (have) cause to thank him for his daily massacre.
- 3) On Boxing Day morning, six days before he _____ (park) outside Mo's halal butchers, Archie _____ (return) to their semi-detached in Hendon in search of tat Hoover.
- 4) The home-help _____ (follow) him up the attic stairs armed with some kind of a cleaning fluid.
- 5) He _____ (go) to fix every broken thing in the house.
- 6) Archie Jones _____ (attempt) suicide because his wife Ophelia, _____ (divorce) him.
- 7) If Clara _____ (realize) what _____ (happen), she wouldn't allow herself to believe it.
- 8) Unlike gravity, it is a law that _____ (not exist) whatever happens.

9. Put the events of the chapters in order

1. Archie experiences an epiphany as he thanks Mo for pulling him back from the brink of death.
2. Mo approaches Archie's car to find out what is wrong, discovering him in a fume-filled state.
3. Clara becomes involved with Ryan Topps, stemming from her need for connection.

4. Archie Jones sits in his car on Cricklewood Broadway, contemplating suicide on 1 January 1975.

5. Samad encourages Archie to forget about his troubles and suggests trying to start fresh.

6. Mo Hussein-Ishmael chases away pigeons from his butcher shop, noticing Archie's car.

7. Clara Bowden is introduced as she rides her scooter and attracts Archie's attention.

10. Think over and discuss the following questions.

1. What does Archie's decision to attempt suicide reveal about his state of mind at the beginning of the chapter?

2. How does the setting of Cricklewood Broadway contribute to the mood and tone of Archie's experience?

3. In what ways does the author use symbolism in Archie's grip on his army service medals and marriage license?

4. How does Archie's interaction with Mo Hussein-Ishmael change the course of his day?

5. What does the description of Archie's life, particularly his marriage to Ophelia, suggest about personal fulfillment and happiness?

6. How does Clara Bowden's character contrast with Archie's circumstances when they first meet?

7. How does the narrative discuss the themes of chance and fate through Archie's experiences?

8. What significance does the conversation about Clara's appearance and background hold in the context of identity?

9. How do Clara's thoughts about Ryan Topps reflect her internal struggles with relationships and self-worth?

10. In what ways do the experiences of Archie and Clara illustrate the broader themes of cultural and generational differences?

11. How do the characters of Ryan Topps and Millat Iqbal serve as foils to Archie and Clara, respectively?

12. What role do the Chalfens play in influencing Irie and Millat, and what does this indicate about social mobility and connection?

13. How does the portrayal of family dynamics in Clara's household reflect her character's motivations and worldview?

14. In what ways does the narrative explore the concept of faith and its impact on Clara's choices throughout the chapter?

15. What does the ending of the chapter suggest about the potential for new beginnings or transformations for both Archie and Clara?

11. Do the test checking understanding of the chapters.

1) What was the name of the waitress in the Florentine coffee house?

- A) Olivia Diagilo
- B) Ophelia Diagilo
- C) Octavia Diagilo
- D) Odette Diagilo

2) Why did Archie visit their semi-detached house in Hendon?

- A) To retrieve a broken blender
- B) To pick up his toolbox
- C) To reclaim the Hoover

D) To search for his lost wallet

3) How did the Spanish home-help react to Archie coming back for the Hoover?

A) She warmly welcomed him

B) She ignored him

C) She expressed frustration

D) She offered to help find it

4) How did Archie plan to demonstrate his worth after his divorce?

A) By fixing every broken thing in the house

B) By buying new furniture

C) By going on a vacation

D) By starting a new hobby

5) What did the Italian grandmothers say about Archie's actions?

A) He should let go of everything

B) He was making a mess

C) He was taking away too much

D) He should fix the Hoover

6) Why did Archie decide to fix the Hoover despite its condition?

A) To prove his worth

B) To sell it for profit

C) To donate it

D) To get rid of it

7) Who was Archie's old friend that he visited on New Year's morning?

A) Samad Miah Iqbal

B) Alvin Smith

C) Jonathan Green

D) Thomas Brown

8) What realization did Archie have about his life as he drove around with the Hoover tube?

A) He needed to start afresh

B) He was too insignificant for change

C) He decided to move abroad

D) He wanted to repair his broken relationships

9) What emotions did Archie experience when he met Daria at the coffee house?

A) Her unique style of clothing

B) Her professionalism

C) Her kindness and soft kisses

D) Her decisiveness and confidence

10) What made Archie stand out among the members of the commune he found himself in?

A) His ability to play card games

B) His wisdom and unique spiritual energy

C) His tendency to argue about World War II

D) His inclination towards free love and dislike of criticism

11) What impact did the meeting with Clara Bowden have on Archie's life?

A) He felt the need to change his life and start over

B) He decided that his emotional balance depended on the other commune members

C) Changes occurred randomly when he decided to marry Clara

D) He realized the importance of diverse perspectives and friendly support in life

12) How does Archie's attitude towards his past and future change after meeting the commune?

A) He feels that his old life is unreliable and joyless

B) He starts to understand the need to pursue new experiences and a fresh life

C) He doubts his ability to make the right choices

D) He decides that he lacks the necessity of admitting a new member to the commune

13) Which description best fits Ryan Topps?

A) Short and brunette

B) Tall and red-headed

C) Thin and brunette

D) Stout and dark-haired

14) Which music groups did Ryan fancy?

A) The Beatles and Led Zeppelin

B) The Kinks, The Small Faces, and The Who

C) Queen and Pink Floyd

D) Nirvana and Radiohead

15) Which description best fits Clara Bowden?

A) Hairy and stunningly beautiful

B) Flexible and blue-eyed

C) Tall and brown-eyed

D) Long-haired and with a overbite

16) What measures did Hortense take in anticipation of the end of the world according to her faith?

A) Called upon the family for prayer

- B) Formed a group for soul-saving
- C) Marked the date of the end of the world in her diary
- D) Organized an evening tea party

17) How is Hortense connected to the end of the world prediction?

- A) Received a letter from the International Corporation
- B) Relied on a book of prophecies
- C) Got a frame made for the official end-of-world notice
- D) Named the chief prophetess in the community

18) What brief description of Hortense Bowden indicates her conviction about the impending end of the world?

- A) She began praying more often
- B) She devoted more time to self-care
- C) She noticed the changes in the aging and death of her peers
- D) She believed that the end of the world was imminent

19) What did Ryan do to convince Clara to follow religious doctrines?

- A) He invited her for a date at a cafe
- B) He tried to compel her to participate in a church service
- C) He provided her with articles to read and discuss
- D) He persuaded her to go to a high summit to discuss the imminent end of the world

20) In what way did Clara's personal beliefs and perceptions change after her encounter with Ryan and his religious influence?

- A) She began to believe in the apocalypse
- B) She rejected her family's religious beliefs

C) Her beliefs about her own role after the end of the world changed

D) She became an advocate for a new religious paradigm

21) What is the similarity between the principles of Christianity and Sod's Law (Murphy's Law) regarding misfortune predetermined by fate?

A) Every misfortune happens to me

B) All coincidences can be explained by the presence of God

C) Misfortunes always happen to prove personal unluckiness

D) Murphy's Law only applies to random situations

22) Why did Ryan believe he was saved while Clara was not?

A) He wore a holy image on a string

B) He helped Ryan pray ceaselessly

C) He set up candles and fervently prayed for her soul

D) He believed it was predestined by God

23) What moment triggered a melancholic state in Clara at the party?

A) The outfit she chose for the party

B) The absence of the end of the world appearance on New Year's Eve

C) Congratulations and praises from friends for her released faith

D) Loss of faith and nostalgia for the promised salvation

24) How did Clara perceive Archie Jones she met at the bottom of the stairs?

A) As a quick and active savior

B) As a funny and amusing uncle from the street

C) As the last man on earth

D) As a typical middle-aged neighbor in a badly tailored suit

12. Answer the questions.

1) Why did Archie decide to commit suicide in Cricklewood Broadway?

2) What was he holding in his hands when he was preparing for a suicide? Why?

3) Why was Archie so frustrated when his wife had divorced him?

4) What have we learned about Archie's past from these two chapters?

5) Why did Archie finally blend in with Tim Westleigh's party?

6) Why did Ryan Tropp turn into an ardent Jehovah witness?

7) Why did Clara fall for Archie and marry him?

8) Who is Horst Ibelgauft and what have we learned about him in these chapters?

13. Act out conversations between:

- Hortense and Ryann when he came to Clara's house.
- Ophelia and Archie when she announced they would divorce.
- Samad and Archibald before Archie's marriage with Clara.
- Hortense and Darcus Bowden when Hortense came to London after a 14-year wait.

2.2 Chapters 3-4

1. Study the vocabulary to the chapter.

1	Desert smth for smth (phrase)	
2	Carefree (adj.)	
3	Dismiss (v.)	
4	Proxy (n.)	
5	Props (n.)	
6	Safety net (phrase)	
7	On grounds of (phrase)	
8	Ostracize (v.)	
9	Deep down (phrase)	
10	Live in sin (phrase)	
11	Sweet nothings (phrase)	
12	Squint (v.)	
13	Removal van (phrase)	
14	Revert back to	
15	Defunct (adj.)	
16	Unspeakable (adj.)	
17	Forfeit	
18	The promised land (phrase)	
19	Revelation (n.)	
20	First thing in the morning (phrase)	
21	Be saddled with	
22	Amount to (v.)	
23	Draw to a close (phrase)	
24	Registry office (phrase)	

25	Petite (adj.)	
26	Stake on	
27	Rivulet (n.)	
28	To the naked eye (phrase)	
29	Registrar (n.)	
30	Make an appearance (phrase)	
31	Wallow in	
32	Pardon my French (phrase)	
	lose steam halfway	
33	Be packed off (phrase)	
34	Sheepish (adj.)	
35	Compel (v.)	
36	Feel bad for (phrase)	
37	Tersely	
38	Studiously	
39	Well-wisher	
40	Save from extinction (phrase)	
41	Inconsiderable (adj.)	
42	Bag-lady (n.)	
43	Relentless (adj.)	
44	Enviably (adj.)	
45	Gasp for breath (phrase)	
46	Tackle	
47	Hoarse (adj.)	
48	Heads	
49	Tails	
50	Relent	

51	On the brink of collapse (phrase)	
52	Induce	
53	Without resentment (phrase)	
54	The next man (phrase)	
55	Cloying (adj.)	
56	Oleaginous (adj.)	
57	Every little helps (phrase)	
58	Daylight robbery (phrase)	
	Make allowances for	
59	If he is a day (phrase)	
60	Snarl	
61	Relinquish	
62	Grab	
63	Sluggish (adj.)	
64	Collide	
65	Chit-chat (n.)	
66	Summon up	
	was two and a half months up the spout	
	incense stick	
67	Intimidate	
68	Confront with	
69	confer with	
	Enough is enough	
70	Immaculate conception (phrase)	
71	Conduct relationships (phrase)	

72	Raise serious objections (phrase)	
73	Be outraged	
74	Common sense (phrase)	
74	Obscenity (n.)	
75	Arranged marriage (phrase)	
76	Jovial (adj.)	
77	Become hot under the collar (phrase)	
78	Exasperation	
79	Speak one's mind (phrase)	
80	unravel	
81	chase a wish (phrase)	

2. Match the words and their definitions

1	collide	A	indulge in an emotion or situation excessively; revel or bask in.
2	unspeakable	B	consult or discuss with someone in order to make a decision; confer or deliberate
3	enviable	C	showing embarrassment or lack of self-confidence; bashful or timid
4	compel	D	face or deal with a difficult situation or problem directly; address or tackle
5	sheepish	E	force or oblige someone to do something; urge or pressure
6	relinquish	F	crash together violently; impact or clash
7	carefree	G	unyielding or persistent in pursuit of a goal; determined or unwavering

8	proxy	H	a surprising and previously unknown fact; disclosure or unveiling
9	confront with	I	exclude someone from a group or society; shun or banish.
10	confer with	J	voluntarily give up or let go of something; surrender or abandon
11	ostracize	K	with great care, attention, and effort; diligently or meticulously
12	induce	L	frighten or threaten someone into doing something; bully or coerce
13	sluggish	M	a person authorized to act on behalf of another; substitute or stand-in
14	studiously	N	too terrible to be expressed in words; unimaginable or horrific
15	relentless	O	arousing jealousy or admiration in others; desirable or coveted
16	revelation	P	bring about or give rise to something; cause or generate
17	intimidate	Q	slow-moving or lacking energy; lethargic or inactive.
18	bag-lady	R	call forth or evoke a feeling or memory; conjure or elicit
19	wallow in	S	without worries or responsibilities; lighthearted and relaxed.
20	summon up	T	a homeless woman who carries her belongings in bags; destitute or impoverished woman.

3. Rephrase the underlined words using the target vocabulary.

proxy, ostracize, unspeakable, revelation, wallow in, sheepish, compel, studiously, bag-lady, relentless, enviable, induce, relinquish, sluggish, summon up, intimidate, confront with, confer with, defunct, tersely

1. She acted on behalf of her boss.
2. They excluded him from the group.
3. The crime was too horrible to describe.
4. The truth came as a big surprise to everyone.
5. He indulged in self-pity after the failure.
6. He gave a shy smile when praised.
7. The teacher forced the students to finish their homework.
8. She worked very carefully on her project.
9. She looked like a homeless woman carrying many bags.
10. The rain was continuous and never stopped.
11. She has an attractive job that everyone desires.
12. The medicine caused him to sleep.
13. He gave up his claim to the throne.
14. He felt very slow and tired after the workout.
15. She tried to gather the courage to speak.
16. The bully tried to scare the smaller kids.
17. He had to face the difficult truth.
18. He decided to discuss the plan with his colleague.
19. The old factory is no longer in use.
20. He answered the question in a very brief manner.

4. Complete the sentences with correct prepositions.

1) Hortense was fiercely opposed _____ the affair, _____ ground _____ colour rather than _____ age.

2) Archie had clasped her hand and nodded and whispered sweet nothings _____ the full knowledge that the furthest a man _____ his means was going was a newly acquired, heavily mortgaged, two-storey house in Willesden Green.

3) Archie was passed a pen and put _____ his name (Alfred Archibald Jones), nationality (English) and age (47).

4) Samad' wife, Alsana, was tiny and tight-lipped and seemed to disapprove _____ Clara somehow.

5) There is something about weddings that brings _____ the misanthrope in me.

6) Samad and Ardashir were distant cousins, Samad the elder _____ six years.

7) And the rest would avoid his glare and busy themselves quietly _____ other things.

8) Samad was moving _____ of East London (where one couldn't bring _____ children, indeed), from East London with its NF gangs, to North London, north-west, where things were more... more... liberal.

9) Alsana, who was prone _____ moments, even fits – yes, fits was not too strong a word – of rage.

10) These are the people my child will grow _____ around?

5. Translate these passages from English into Russian

1) True lovers row, then fall the next second back into each other's arms; more seasoned lovers will walk up the stairs or

into the next room before they relent and retrace their steps. A relationship on the brink of collapse will find one partner two blocks down the road or two countries to the east before something tugs, some responsibility, some memory, a pull of a child's hand or a heart string, which induces them to make the long journey back to their other half. On this Richter scale, then, Clara made only the tiniest of rumbles. She turned towards the gate, walked two steps only and stopped.

2) But all the same, she reflected, slamming the door behind her, it was true: it was a nice area; she couldn't deny it as she stormed towards the high road, avoiding trees where previously, in Whitechapel, she avoided flung-out mattresses and the homeless. It would be good for the child, she couldn't deny it. Alsana had a deep-seated belief that living near green spaces was morally beneficial to the young, and there to her right was Gladstone Park, a sweeping horizon of green named after the Liberal Prime Minister (Alsana was from a respected old Bengal family and had read her English History; but look at her now; if they could see what depths...!), and in the Liberal tradition it was a park without fences, unlike the more affluent Queens Park (Victoria's), with its pointed metal railings.

3) Black people are often friendly, thought Alsana, smiling at Clara, and adding this fact subconsciously to the short 'pro' side of the pro and con list she had on the black girl. From every minority she disliked, Alsana liked to single out one specimen for spiritual forgiveness. From Whitechapel, there had been many such redeemed characters. Mr Van, the Chinese chiropodist, Mr Segal, a Jewish carpenter, Rosie, a Dominican woman who continuously

popped round, much to Alsana's grievance and delight, in an attempt to convert her into a Seventh-Day Adventist – all these lucky individuals were given Alsana's golden reprieve and magically extrapolated from their skins like Indian tigers.

4) Partly because Mrs Jones becomes pregnant so soon after Mrs Iqbal and partly because of a daily proximity (by this point Clara is working part time as a supervisor for a Kilburn youth group which looks like the fifteen-man line-up of a ska and roots band – six-inch Afros, Adidas tracksuits, brown ties, Velcro, sun-tinted shades – and Alsana attends an Asian Women's Pre-natal Class in Kilburn High Road round the corner), the two women begin to see more of each other. Hesitant in the beginning – a few lunch dates here and there, the occasional coffee – what begins as a rearguard action against their husbands' friendship soon develops. They have resigned themselves to their husbands' mutual appreciation society and the free time this leaves is not altogether unpleasant; there is time for picnics and outings, for discussion and personal study; for old French movies where Alsana screams and covers her eyes at the suggestion of nudity ('Put it away! We are not wanting to see the dangly bits!') and Clara gets a glimpse of how the other half live: the half who live on romance, passion and *joie de vivre*. The other half who have *sex*. The life that might have been hers had she not been at the top of some stairs one fine day as Archibald Jones waited at the bottom.

6. Fill in the words from the list.

amount to, common sense, on grounds of, intimidate, wallow in, relinquish, tersely, studiously, feel bad for, well-wisher, hoarse, confer with, snarl, the next man, unspeakable, inconsiderable, arranged marriage, sheepish, deep down

1. _____(1) his poor performance, he was fired from the company despite having a great charm and social skills.

2. _____(2) she knew that she had to move on, but her emotions kept holding onto the past.

3. It was _____(3) how beautiful the scenery was, words couldn't describe the magnificent view.

4. His efforts _____(4) little as the project did not meet the clients' expectations.

5. It's easy to _____(5) self-pity, but it takes courage to face the problems and find solutions.

6. He felt _____(6) about his mistake and apologized for his wrong actions in front of the team.

7. I _____(7) the families affected by the devastating floods, they deserve all the help and support they can get.

8. She responded _____(8) when the interviewer asked her about her weaknesses.

9. He studied _____(9) for his exams and achieved excellent grades in all subjects.

10. As your _____(10), I hope you achieve all your dreams and aspirations in life.

11. Despite an _____(11) budget, the NGO managed to make significant changes in the community through its initiatives.

12. His _____(12) voice indicated that he had been speaking for hours during the conference.

13. I support the cause as much as _____(13), but we need to come up with practical solutions to make a real difference.

14. The dog let out a fierce _____(14) when the stranger approached him too closely.

15. She decided to _____(15) her claim to the estate and move on with her life.

16. With great effort, she summoned up the courage to speak in front of the huge crowd.

17. He tried to _____(16) his opponent by staring him down for a full minute before the match began.

18. He needed to _____(17) his boss before making a final decision on the proposal.

19. _____(18) dictates that we should prepare for the worst and hope for the best in any situation.

20. The tradition of _____(19) is still prevalent in some cultures, although many people now prefer to choose their own partners.

7. Speak about the following

- Clara and Archie's wedding; the way they looked;
- Clara's impressions of her new neighborhood;
- Was Clara's marriage a marriage of convenience?
- Family commitments as Clara and Archibald see them;
- Why did Archie's friends decline the invitation to the wedding;
- Mail of Horst Ibelgaufts;

- The first row of Clara and Archie and the classification of rows the author gives.
- What is meant by ‘Those kinds of Indians’?
- What it cost to the Iqballs to move to Willesden;
- Samad’s work at the Palace;
- New ways of women;
- The row between Samad and Alsana;
- The beginning of friendship between Alsana and Clara;
- The way Archie reacted to the news of Clara’s pregnancy;
- Archie’s colleagues;
- Racial discrimination at Archie’s work;
- Alsana’s and Neena’s argument about the roles of a man and a woman.

8. Questions to think over.

- 1) How does a life of a person changes after marriage? How should it change?
- 2) What do you think of the marriage of convenience?
- 3) Who do you mostly agree with: Alsana, Clara or Neena?
- 4) How did Archie speak to Indians? (p. 69)
- 5) What did Neena mean when she said, ‘He talks at you’ (p.76)
- 6) Choice of books (p. 78)
- 7) Hero staff (p.81)
10. Act out conversations between
 - Clara and Archie;
 - Samad and Ardashir;
 - Alsana and Samad;

- Alsana and Neena;
- Archie and Kevin.

10. To understand the implications about the main characters you should get some glimpses of Bangladesh. Watch the video and answer the questions.

1. What are some of the rivers that contribute to Bangladesh's fertile delta?

2. How did agriculture become a major economic background in Bangladesh?

3. Which religions had significant influence in Bengal over time?

4. Why did many Bengalis resist Muslim rule under the Mughal Empire?

5. What were some benefits brought by British rule to Bengal?

6. How did independence come to India in 1947, and what was the outcome for East Pakistan?

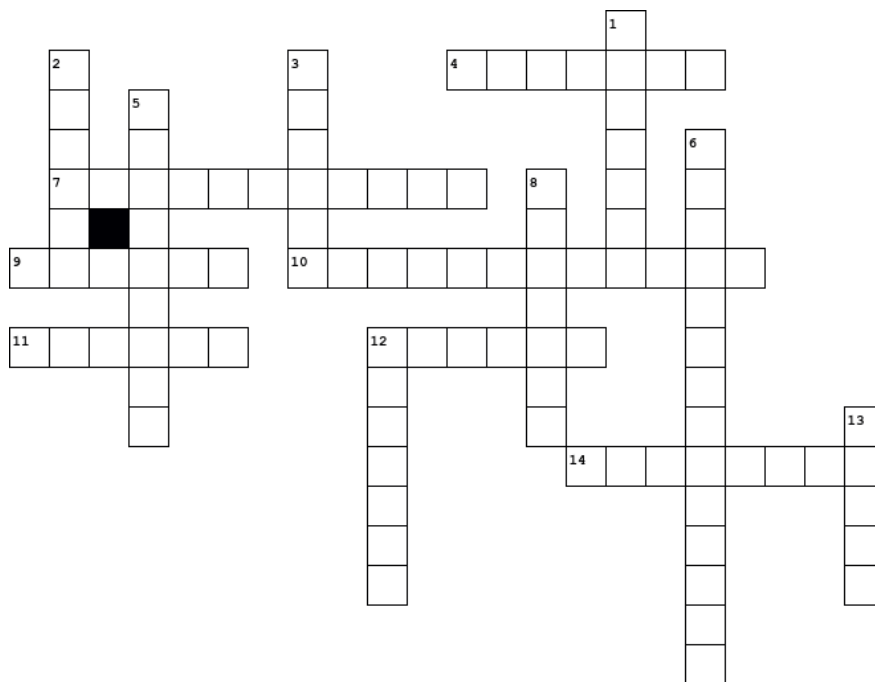
7. What challenges did Bangladesh face after gaining independence in 1971?

11. Match the phrase with the character who said it.

1	Samad	A	You all live off my back! Somebody get these losers off my back! That was my fiver and now it's going to be split sixty-five-fucking-million ways as a hand-out to these losers! What is this: communism?'
2	Neena	B	Usually, there is something about weddings that brings out the misanthrope in me, but

			today, as I attempted to save a bed of petunias from extinction, I felt a not inconsiderable warmth at the thought of the union of one man and one woman in lifelong cohabitation.
3	Ibelgaufts	C	‘He’s a registrar, you old flake. ‘Not a Catholic priest.’
4	Shiva	D	‘Oh, Archie, love, I shouldn’t . Goes straight on the legs and hips, don’t it? An’ neither of us is getting any younger, are we, eh? Are we, eh? None of us can turn back the clock, can we, eh?
5	Maureen	E	‘So let me get this straight. You’re saying that a good dose of repression keeps a marriage healthy.’

12. Do the crossword



Across

4. in an abruptly concise manner
7. inexpressibly bad or objectionable
9. to leave (a person, place, etc.) without intending to return, especially in violation of a duty, promise
10. irritation; extreme annoyance:
11. endowed with or characterized by a hearty, joyous humor or a spirit of good-fellowship
12. to force or drive, especially to a course of action
14. without anxiety or worry

Down

1. no longer in effect or use; not operating or functioning
2. to lead or move by persuasion or influence, as to some action or state of mind
3. to undertake to handle, master, solve
5. a quality of being offensive to morality or decency; indecent; depraved
6. small, as in value, amount, or size.
8. a fine or something to which the right is lost
12. causing or tending to cause disgust or aversion through excess
13. with the top, or obverse, facing up

13. Do the test checking understanding of the chapters.

1. What does Corinthians I, chapter seven, verse nine advise?
 - A) To never marry
 - B) It is better to marry than to burn

- C) Marriage is a sin
 - D) Love is more important than marriage
2. Why did Clara leave the church?
- A) She disagreed with its teachings
 - B) She wanted to be a carefree atheist
 - C) She found a job somewhere else
 - D) She was ostracized by her mother
3. What was Clara's mother's main objection to her relationship with Archibald Jones?
- A) The age difference
 - B) His lack of wealth
 - C) The color of his skin
 - D) His religion
4. Where did Clara impulsively decide to move with Archie?
- A) Morocco
 - B) Belgium
 - C) Italy
 - D) Willesden Green
5. What did Clara carry more easily than Archie on their move?
- A) Boxes
 - B) Furniture
 - C) Clothes
 - D) Decoration items
6. How did Clara initially feel about her new house?
- A) It was perfect
 - B) It was horrible
 - C) It was nice, though not as nice as hoped
 - D) It felt haunted

7. What does Clara appreciate about Archie on their wedding day?

- A) His wealth
- B) His stability
- C) His romantic gestures
- D) His cooking skills

8. What is Clara's opinion about romance?

- A) It is essential for a happy marriage
- B) It is overrated and unnecessary
- C) It is a sign of true love
- D) She has given up on romance

9. What happened when Clara and Archie got married?

- A) They had a large wedding party
- B) They found themselves at the police station
- C) They moved to another country
- D) They received many gifts

10. What did Archie often prioritize over time with Clara?

- A) His job
- B) His friends
- C) His hobbies
- D) His family

11. What kind of man does Clara ultimately see Archie as?

- A) A romantic hero
- B) A boring man
- C) A bad husband
- D) A perfect match

12. Why were Clara's wedding guests limited?

- A) She didn't have many friends

- B) Her mother disapproved
 - C) Archie had no relatives
 - D) The venue was too small
13. Why did Clara change her accent?
- A) To fit in with her new community
 - B) To sound more educated
 - C) To impress her husband
 - D) To sound less Jamaican
14. What does Alsana think about the neighborhood they moved to?
- A) It's just like Whitechapel
 - B) It offers more opportunities
 - C) It's a nice area for her child
 - D) It's too old-fashioned
15. Why does Samad argue with Alsana about food?
- A) She spends money on take-out
 - B) She cannot cook
 - C) She won't listen to him
 - D) He is a traditionalist
16. What was Alsana's reaction when she saw Clara?
- A) Indifferent
 - B) Friendly
 - C) Hostile
 - D) Excited
17. What does Archie care about regarding their house?
- A) The price
 - B) Its aesthetics
 - C) The neighborhood's reputation

- D) Ensuring it has enough space

18. How did Archie view his friendship with Samad?

- A) As a source of pride

- B) As a burden

- C) As a comfort

- D) As a distraction

19. What does Samad suggest to Ardashir in their conversation?

- A) A pay increase

- B) A partnership

- C) A friendship

- D) A loan

20. What was Clara's feeling about love by the end of the passage?

- A) It is essential for happiness

- B) It can easily be forfeited

- C) It is overrated

- D) It is painful and difficult

1. What news does Archie receive while at work?

- A) Clara won a competition

- B) Clara is pregnant

- C) Clara wants a divorce

- D) Archie got a promotion

2. How many months pregnant is Clara when Archie hears the news?

- A) One month

- B) Two months

- C) Two and a half months

- D) Three months

3. What does Clara ask the doctor about her baby?
 - A) If it will be healthy
 - B) What color eyes it may have
 - C) If it will resemble Archie
 - D) If it's a girl or boy
4. What does Archie do to celebrate the news of Clara's pregnancy?
 - A) Throws a party
 - B) Buys cigars and sweets
 - C) Takes Clara out for dinner
 - D) Calls his friends
5. How does Noel initially react to Archie's announcement?
 - A) Excited and happy
 - B) Suspicious and reserved
 - C) Overwhelmed with joy
 - D) Disinterested
6. What does Maureen remark on when Archie announces Clara's pregnancy?
 - A) That it's reckless
 - B) That they should be cautious
 - C) That it's too early to tell the gender
 - D) That Clara is a "colored" woman
7. What metaphor does Archie use to describe his feelings about having a baby?
 - A) A miracle of nature
 - B) A blessing
 - C) A coincidence
 - D) A burden

8. What does Mr. Hero think about Archie's marriage?
- A) He supports it
 - B) He feels uncomfortable with it
 - C) He is indifferent
 - D) He disapproves entirely
9. What does Kelvin Hero offer Archie during their meeting?
- A) A promotion
 - B) Job security
 - C) Luncheon vouchers
 - D) Advice on parenting
10. How do Clara and Alsana's relationship change over time?
- A) They grow distant
 - B) They become close friends
 - C) They become rivals
 - D) They avoid each other
11. What was Alsana's reaction when she saw the ultrasound?
- A) Excitement
 - B) Terror
 - C) Indifference
 - D) Happiness
12. What does Alsana insist about her husband's involvement in their pregnancy?
- A) He should be present
 - B) It's not necessary for him to know everything
 - C) He has no say in naming the baby
 - D) He should attend prenatal classes

13. What names does Alsana suggest for her children?
- A) Sarah and David
 - B) Meena and Malana
 - C) Clara and Archie
 - D) Irie and Malik
14. What weird name does Clara suggest for her baby?
- A) Sarah
 - B) Irie
 - C) Meena
 - D) Malana
15. What does Neena think about naming her future child?
- A) It's a significant responsibility
 - B) Men have caused enough chaos
 - C) She wants to follow tradition
 - D) Names don't matter
16. How does Alsana feel about communication in relationships?
- A) It's essential for a good marriage
 - B) It leads to unnecessary problems
 - C) It's only for younger generations
 - D) It should be avoided entirely
17. What does Clara think about discussing relationships openly?
- A) It's too intimate
 - B) It's important for bonding
 - C) It's unnecessary
 - D) It leads to misunderstandings

18. How do Clara and Alsana bond over their pregnancies?
- A) Through shared experiences and meals
 - B) By staying distant
 - C) By complaining about their husbands
 - D) By attending classes together
19. What does Alsana criticize Neena for?
- A) Not being traditional
 - B) Wanting a western marriage
 - C) Being too confrontational
 - D) Ignoring family values
20. How does the text portray the relationship dynamics between the women?
- A) Competitive and hostile
 - B) Supportive and understanding
 - C) Conflicted and strained
 - D) Detached and cold

2.3 Chapter 5

1. Study the vocabulary to the chapter.

1	dead-straight (adj.)	
2	Meticulous (adj.)	
3	Revelry (n.)	
4	Fluster (v.)	
5	speak under one's breath (phrase)	
6	Eyeball (n.)	
7	Countenance (n.)	
8	Luscious (adj.)	

9	Chew the fat (phrase)	
10	Poncey (adj.)	
11	Be partial to smb	
12	Contempt for smb (N.)	
13	Muse (v.)	
14	In terms of (phrase)	
15	Shoot the breeze (phrase)	
16	Allegiance (n.)	
17	Bring smth/ smb to the knees (phrase)	
18	Buggered (adj.)	
19	Resign oneself to one's fate (phrase)	
20	Insatiable (adj.)	
21	Tedious (adj.)	
22	Discontent (n.)	
23	Make no effort (phrase)	
24	Despair of smth (V.)	
25	Be loath to do smh	
26	Subside (v.)	
27	Impish (adj.)	
28	Dismissively (adv.)	
29	Make a pretence of + Ving (phrase)	
30	Disreputable (adj.)	
31	Feel disincline to do smth (phrase)	
32	Lever up (v.)	

33	Nonchalantly (adv.)	
34	Propensity (n.)	
35	Peccadillo (n.)	
36	Reticence (n.)	
37	Evocation (n.)	
38	Dissenter (n.)	
39	Lucid (adj.)	
40	Unravel (v.)	
41	Prudish (adj.)	
42	Contemptuously (adv.)	
43	Distractedly (adv.)	
44	Dubious of (adj.)	
45	In awe of (phrase)	
46	Fatuous (adj.)	
47	Swashbuckler (n.)	
48	Rapscallion (n.)	
49	Sinister (adj.)	
50	Out of sorts (phrase)	
51	Malevolent (adj.)	
52	Devilish deal (phrase)	
53	hour of need (phrase)	
54	Loads (slang) (n.)	
55	Fall apart (phrase)	
56	In cold blood (phrase)	
57	Imminent (adj.)	

2. Match the words and their definitions.

1	unravel	A	become less intense, violent, or severe
2	poncey	B	dissatisfaction with one's circumstances; lack of contentment
3	propensity	C	having a pleasingly rich, sweet taste; attractive in appearance or smell
4	reticence	D	the act of bringing or recalling a feeling, memory, or image to the conscious mind
5	contemptuously	E	showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise
6	revelry	F	make (someone) agitated or confused
7	countenance	G	behaving or dressing in an affectedly effeminate way
8	evocation	H	lively and noisy festivities, especially when these involve drinking a large amount of alcohol
9	meticulous	I	inclined to do slightly naughty things for fun; mischievous
10	discontent	J	the quality of being reserved or shy
11	tedious	K	an inclination or natural tendency to behave in a particular way
12	fluster	L	undo twisted, knitted, or woven threads; investigate and solve or explain (something complicated or puzzling)
13	subside	M	in a scornful way that shows disdain or disrespect
14	impish	N	too long, slow, or dull; tiresome or monotonous
15	luscious	O	a person's face or facial expression

3. Choose the correct word to make an idiom.

1. During the exam, I saw him speak under his *mind/ breath/ face* when he got confused.

2. After work, we sat in the café to chew the *gum/ grease/ fat* about our weekend plans.

3. She is *fond/ good/ partial* to chocolate desserts, especially if they are homemade.

4. We often *shoot/ speak/ blow* the breeze while waiting for our bus to arrive at the station.

5. The sudden storm can bring the whole city to its *laps/ knees/ feet* without warning.

6. After losing the match, the team had to *submit resign/ face* themselves to their fate and accept defeat.

7. He decided to make no *money/ effort/ effect* in studying for the test, and it showed in his grade.

8. She began to *dissatisfy/ complain/ despair* of finding a job after searching for many months without success.

9. He was *bad/ revolting/ loath* to do the chores because he preferred playing video games instead.

10. She tried to make a *pretense/ view/ opinion* of being happy, but everyone could see she was sad.

11. I am in *admiration/ owe/ awe* of her talent because she can sing beautifully without any training.

12. They struck a *devilish deal/ thing/ sale* that seemed too good to be true for both parties involved.

13. He knew he could rely on his friends during his *moment/ minute/ hour* of need last winter.

14. Their relationship started to fall *ahead/ apart/ off* when they stopped communicating regularly.

15. He planned to take revenge in *cool/ chilly/ cold* blood after what happened at the party last week.

4. Complete the sentences with the words given.

Made no effort, impish, distractedly, allegiance, fatuous, sinister, subside, imminent, disreputable, nonchalantly, insatiable, rascalion, despair of, prudish, malevolent

1. My _____(1) to the queen is unwavering, for she has shown great leadership and wisdom through tumultuous times.

2. After a few days of heavy rain, the floodwaters finally began to _____(2), revealing a landscape transformed by its fury.

3. The _____(3) child delighted in teasing his sister with practical jokes and good-natured pranks.

4. Despite the _____(4) reputation of the bar, he was drawn there by the promise of cheap drinks and live music.

5. She _____(5) sipped her cocktail, watching the crowds swirl around her in a kaleidoscope of colors and sounds.

6. Her _____(6) sensibilities were scandalized by the risqué humor of the comedy club, but she couldn't help laughing despite herself.

7. He typed _____(7) at his computer, thoughts drifting to the upcoming weekend and all its possibilities.

8. The _____(8) argument put forth by the politician was easily dismantled by his opponents, leaving him floundering on stage.

9. The _____(9) grinned maliciously as he snatched the priceless artifact, slipping away into the night before anyone could catch him.

10. The _____(10) figure lingered in the shadows, his piercing gaze following every move of his unsuspecting victim.

11. The _____(11) dictator relished in the suffering of his people, using propaganda and force to maintain his grip on power.

12. The _____(12) threat of war hung heavy over the delicate negotiations, each side wary of making the wrong move.

13. His _____(13) hunger for knowledge drove him to read hundreds of books each year, delving into every subject imaginable.

14. She _____ _____ _____(14) to hide her disgust at the vulgar display of wealth and excess, turning her nose up at the outlandish decorations and ostentatious attire.

15. I _____ _____(15) ever finding true love in this shallow and superficial world, where appearances matter more than substance.

5. Paraphrase underlined parts of sentences with the words given.

make no effort, chew the fat, shoot the breeze, bring smth/smb to the knees, in cold blood, resign oneself to one's fate, be loath to do, speak under one's breath despair of smth, , make a presence of, be partial to feel disinclined to do, lever up, dubious of, in awe of, devilish deal, hour of need, fall apart,

1. She whispered so no one could hear her.
2. They chatted for hours after dinner.
3. He prefers chocolate over vanilla.
5. We spent the afternoon chatting idly.
6. The crisis almost destroyed the company.

7. He accepted his situation without complaint.
8. She didn't try at all to help.
9. He lost hope of ever finding his dog.
10. She was unwilling to leave.
11. He pretended to be interested in the lecture.
12. She didn't feel like going out tonight.
13. They used a tool to lift the heavy object.
14. He was uncertain about the plan.
15. They were amazed by the mountain's beauty.
16. She made a risky business agreement.
17. He came to help when it was most needed.
18. The team disintegrated after the loss.
19. The crime was committed with calculated cruelty.

6. Match the sentence halves.

1	In a nearby village, a luscious garden remained untouched	A	of a nearby group of soldiers who had taken a rare moment to celebrate.
2	War painted a picture far	B	removed from the simplicity of peace, blurring realities with every step they took.
3	From a distance, the impish grin of a young dissenter could be seen as	C	more prudish soldiers who looked at him contemptuously
4	Here, tales of a swashbuckler and a rascalion roamed,	D	even in the face of imminent danger.

5	The tedious sounds of war were interrupted by the revelry	E	figures who seemed almost bugged by the surreal peace around them.
6	In the midst of the battle, the soldier	F	he nonchalantly tossed a stone, an act both fatuous and brave.
7	His behavior was scorned by the older,	G	by the war's destruction, as if it existed in another world.
8	His allegiance to his country was unwavering,	H	walked dead-straight, his face showing no sign of fluster.
9	One couldn't help but feel disinclined to	I	join in the joy amid such chaos.

7. Do the writing task. Use one of the suggestions. Use the target vocabulary below.

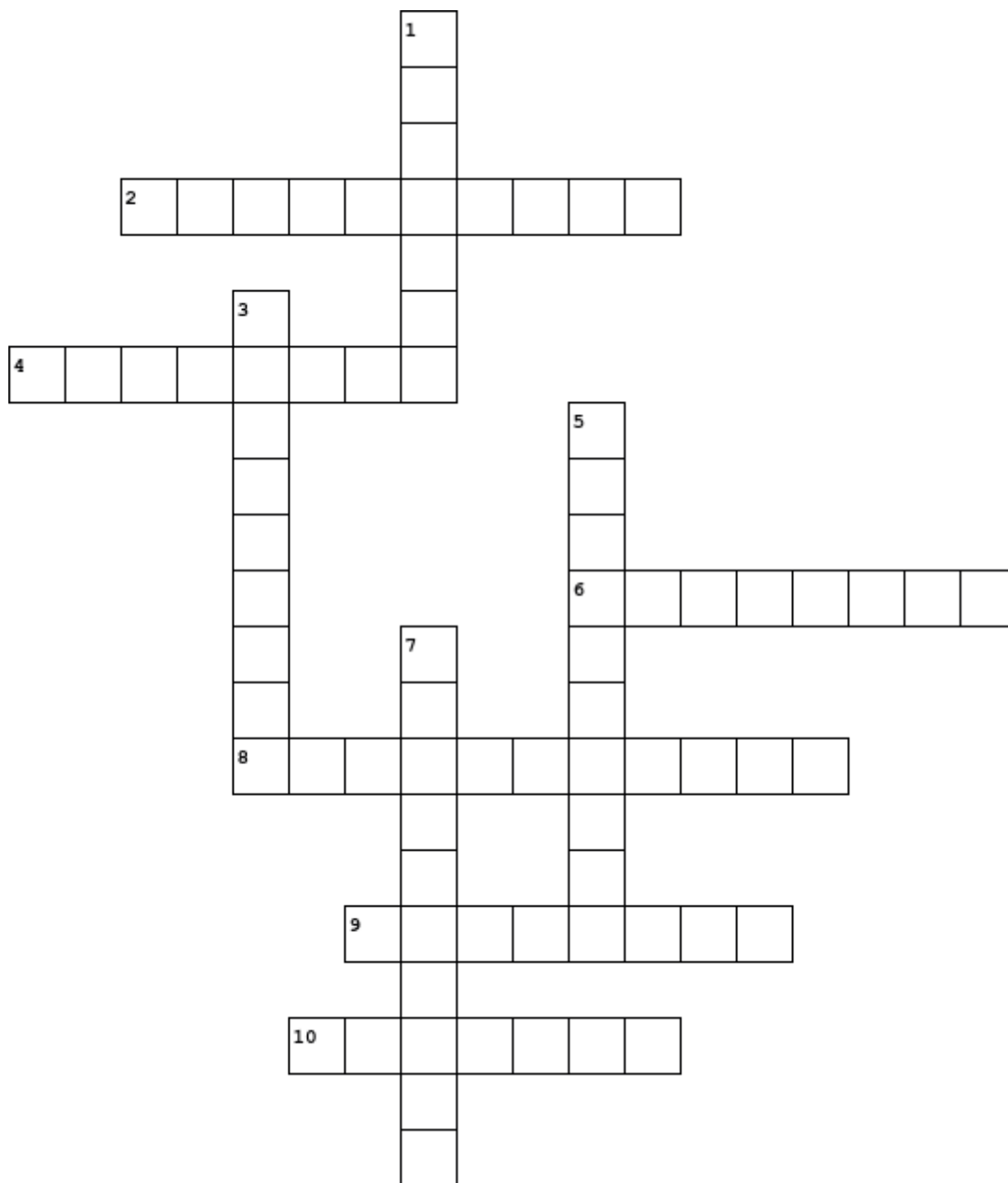
allegiance, subside, impish, disreputable, nonchalantly, prudish, distractedly, fatuous, rascalion, sinister, malevolent, imminent, insatiable, Dissenter, rascalion, Out of sorts, Devilish deal, hour of need, Fall apart, In cold blood

1. Write a social media post in which you confess to a disreputable act you committed in the past. Use the target vocabulary to emphasize your feelings of guilt, shame, and imminent consequences.

2. Compose an email to a colleague in which you express concern about a sinister change in your company's policies. Use the target vocabulary to convey your fear and suspicion of malevolent forces at work.

3. Write a job advertisement for a position as a personal assistant to a rascalion celebrity. Use the target vocabulary to describe the ideal candidate's nonchalant attitude, impish sense of humor, and insatiable appetite for adventure.

8. Do the crossword



Across

2. loyalty or devotion to some person, group, cause, or the like
4. highly pleasing to the taste or smell
6. likely to occur at any moment
8. a rascal; rogue; scamp
9. threatening or portending evil, harm, or trouble; ominous
10. to become quiet, less active, or less violent;

Down

1. long and tiresome
3. a person who differs or disagrees, as with an established church, political party, or majority opinion
5. taking or showing extreme care about minute details
7. incapable of being satisfied or appeased

8. Answer the questions

- Did Samad and Archie like each other from the start?

Why?

- Why did they stay with the tank and didn't try to join their units?
- Who murdered the tank crew?
- Why did they call themselves 'Captain' and 'Lieutenant'?
- Why did they decide to kill Doctor Sick?
- Find discrepancies in historical events described in the chapter.

9. Retell the story as if you were

- Samad;
- Archie;
- Gozan;
- Nickolai Pesotsky.

10. Put the events in order as they occurred

- Samad and Archie go out to a village and return to find the tank crew murdered;
- Incident with Dr. Sick
- Meeting with the Russians
- The tank is broken down;
- Poker game;
- Samad has a row with Mackintosh.

11. Questions to think about and discuss.

1. What significance does the instruction of Alsana to "look at the thing close up" hold for the characters in the narrative?

2. How does the text explore the themes of identity and heritage through Samad's reflections on his great-grandfather and his own role in the war?

3. In what ways do Archie and Samad's interactions illustrate the complexities of friendship across cultural and racial divides?

4. How does the dialogue between the characters reveal their different attitudes towards war and heroism?

5. What role does humor play in the dialogue among the soldiers, and how does it serve as a coping mechanism?

6. How is the concept of "blood" symbolically represented throughout the text?

7. How does Archie's characterization evolve in relation to his position and actions during the war?

8. Analyze the use of military hierarchy within the group dynamics depicted in the text. How does it impact relationships among the characters?

9. Discuss the contrasting views on masculinity presented through Samad and Archie. How do their perspectives influence their actions?

10. How does the setting of the tank emphasize the isolation and psychological state of the soldiers?

11. In what ways does the chapter comment on colonialism and the impact of British rule on Indian soldiers like Samad?

12. Discuss the significance of food and drink in the text. How do they reflect cultural identities and personal connections?

13. How does the final climax of Samad pulling the gun on Dr. Sick serve to culminate the themes of justice and retribution?

14. What is the meaning behind Archie's hesitation to kill Dr. Sick, and what does it say about his character?

15. How does the ending reflect the broader historical context of the end of World War II and its effect on the individuals involved?

16.

12. To fully understand the essence of the chapter you should brush up your knowledge of the WWII. Watch the video and mark statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. The war in Europe started when Germany invaded Poland.

2. Britain and France immediately took military action after declaring war on Germany.

3. The British army was evacuated from Dunkirk during the war.

4. Germany successfully defeated the RAF during the Battle of Britain.

5. The USA entered the war after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

6. The Axis powers included Germany, Italy, and Russia.

7. The Allies launched an invasion of Normandy in 1944.

13. Write the summary of the chapter.

14. Do the test checking how well you remember the chapter.

1. What instruction does Alsana give regarding how to look at things?

- A) With a hint of doubt
- B) Close up and honestly
- C) From a distance
- D) With a critical eye

2. What old American question is mentioned in relation to the narrative?

- A) What do you see?
- B) What do you want – blood?
- C) What do you believe?
- D) What do you need?

3. How old was Archie when he first met Samad?

- A) Fifteen
- B) Seventeen
- C) Nineteen
- D) Twenty-one

4. What color is Samad described as?

- A) Pale
- B) Warm color of baked bread
- C) Dark chocolate brown
- D) Ashy gray

5. Where were Archie and Samad first assigned together?
- A) In a medical camp
 - B) In a tank
 - C) In an office
 - D) At a checkpoint
6. What was Archie's reaction to Samad's relentless gaze?
- A) Indifference
 - B) Curiosity
 - C) Frustration
 - D) Annoyance
7. On what date were Archie and Samad in their tank, according to the text?
- A) 1 April 1944
 - B) 1 April 1945
 - C) 6 May 1945
 - D) 19 April 1945
8. What is Samad's role in the tank?
- A) Driver
 - B) Wireless operator
 - C) Co-driver
 - D) Gunner
9. How does Samad refer to his own family history?
- A) Heroic lineage
 - B) Embarrassing history
 - C) Mediocre background
 - D) Tragic past
10. What does Samad criticize about the Indian Army?
- A) Their strategy

- B) Their leadership
- C) Their ignorance of battles
- D) Their relations with the British

11. What was the nickname given to Samad within the tank crew?

- A) Captain
- B) Sultan
- C) Warrior
- D) Scholar

12. What event led to Samad being in the Buggered Battalion?

- A) An accident during training
- B) Being shot by a Sikh comrade
- C) His educational background
- D) A misjudged strategy

13. What type of food did Archie barter for while in the Bulgarian village?

- A) Fish and chips
- B) Souvlaki
- C) Pork and soup
- D) Pasta salad

14. Who were the first two characters killed in the Bulgarian village?

- A) Archie and Samad
- B) Thomas Dickinson-Smith and Roy Mackintosh
- C) Archie and Roy
- D) Samad and Johnson

15. What was Samad's great-grandfather known for?

- A) Leading the troops

- B) Initiating the Indian Mutiny
- C) Being a peaceful leader
- D) Serving in the British Army

16. What emotional reaction does Samad express about his family's position?

- A) Embarrassment
- B) Anger
- C) Pride
- D) Indifference

17. How do Archie and Samad bond throughout their time together?

- A) By arguing
- B) Through shared silence
- C) By telling jokes
- D) By exchanging personal secrets

18. What does Samad consider essential about their actions during the war?

- A) They should be strategic
- B) They should be memorable
- C) They should be selfish
- D) They should be swift

19. What day does something blow up in the tank?

- A) 1 April 1945
- B) 5 May 1945
- C) 6 May 1945
- D) 7 May 1945

20. What does Archie struggle to understand when Samad talks about his family?

- A) The significance of their history

- B) The details of his marriage
- C) Cultural differences
- D) The need for honor in war

21. What does Archie initially demand to know?

- A) "What are we doing?"
- B) "What's going on?"
- C) "Where are we going?"
- D) "Who are these men?"

22. What do Samad and Archie find instead of the expected action?

- A) Soldiers in battle
- B) Vegetables, specifically potatoes
- C) A hidden Nazi
- D) A wounded comrade

23. What does Samad call the potatoes?

- A) Freedom potatoes
- B) Hitler potatoes
- C) Dictator potatoes
- D) Peace potatoes

24. How long has the fighting been over, according to the Russian?

- A) One week
- B) Two weeks
- C) Three weeks
- D) Four weeks

25. What is the primary purpose of the Russian soldier's mission?

- A) To celebrate victory

- B) To liberate work camps
- C) To find food
- D) To seek revenge

26. Who does the Russian soldier refer to as a senior officer hiding in the house?

- A) Dr. Sick
- B) Captain Dickinson-Smith
- C) Alfred Archibald Jones
- D) Roy Mackintosh

27. What was Dr. Sick's profession before the war?

- A) A teacher
- B) A doctor and artist
- C) A soldier
- D) A scientist

28. What condition does Dr. Sick suffer from?

- A) Blindness
- B) Diabetes
- C) Blood loss
- D) Diabetic retinopathy

29. What does Archie mistakenly believe about Samad's rank?

- A) He is a captain
- B) He is a general
- C) He is a private
- D) He is a sergeant

30. What affects Samad's mental state before approaching Dr. Sick?

- A) Fatigue

- B) Alcohol and morphine
 - C) Hunger
 - D) Fear
31. What motivates Samad to consider killing Dr. Sick?
- A) Revenge for fallen comrades
 - B) A desire for glory
 - C) A moral crossroads
 - D) Personal vendetta
32. How does Archie react when Samad suggests he should kill Dr. Sick?
- A) Calm and accepting
 - B) Fearful and resistant
 - C) Eager and ready
 - D) Indifferent
33. What does Samad believe about the purpose of their actions?
- A) They are fun and entertaining
 - B) They have no real significance
 - C) They can redeem their failures
 - D) They are meaningless in war
34. How does Samad describe the relationships between generations?
- A) Linear and straightforward
 - B) Circular and interconnected
 - C) Conflicted and strained
 - D) Distant and neglected
35. What does Samad think men like Dr. Sick want to control?

- A) The war
- B) People's lives
- C) The media
- D) The weather

36. What does Archie insist they should do with Dr. Sick after capturing him?

- A) Kill him immediately
- B) Return him to barracks
- C) Torture him for information
- D) Send him to escape

37. What simile does Samad use when addressing Archie about facing challenges?

- A) "It's like a game of cards."
- B) "Life is a rollercoaster."
- C) "It's a circle, not a line."
- D) "It's a dance."

38. What ultimately does Archie do with Dr. Sick?

- A) He challenges him to a duel
- B) He shoots him
- C) He negotiates for his freedom
- D) He lets him escape

39. What unexpected event occurs as Archie returns to the jeep?

- A) He finds a hidden weapon
- B) He collapses from exhaustion
- C) He gets shot
- D) He limps back, wounded

40. What does Samad feel he can now provide for his future generations?

- A) Wealth and power
- B) Stories of bravery and purpose
- C) Knowledge of science
- D) A way to escape poverty

3 Part 'Samad'

3.1 Chapter 6

1. Study the vocabulary

1	Sire	
2	Be full of beans (phrase)	
3	Mortify	
4	Hissed exchange	
5	Divorcee	
6	Put the proposition to a vote (phrase)	
7	Infer	
8	A motion	
9	intractable	
10	Conflation	
11	Oblivious to/ of smth	
12	Laudable	
13	Second (V)	
14	Subjugated	
15	Defiantly	

16	Accost smb	
17	Coherent	
18	Flatter	
19	Whatever	
20	Queasy	
21	Spare the time	
22	Intimidate	
23	Irredeemably	
24	Set eyes on smb. (phrase)	
25	Maliciously	
26	mutinous	
27	Be subjected to	
28	Indignity	
29	Temptation	
30	Mid-life crisis	
31	Be over the hill (phrase)	
32	In confidence	
33	Stunner	
34	Odious	
35	It's (hardly) rocket science (phrase)	
36	Absolve	
37	Unappealing	
38	Buck teeth	
39	Eerie	
40	missive	
41	meticulous	

42	Convert	
43	malaise	
44	Detention	
45	Bellow	
46	Scrawl	
47	Hedge	
48	Haggle	
49	Wrath	
50	Wear the trousers in the family (phrase)	
51	Take the eyes off smb (phrase)	
52	Be reminiscent of smth	
53	Akin to	
54	Baton	
55	Music-stand	
56	Call to attention	
57	Volatile	
58	heinous	
59	retarded	
60	Be in something of a flow (phrase)	
	Split hairs (phrase)	
61	Solemnly	
62	Fluster	
63	excrescence	
64	ditsy	

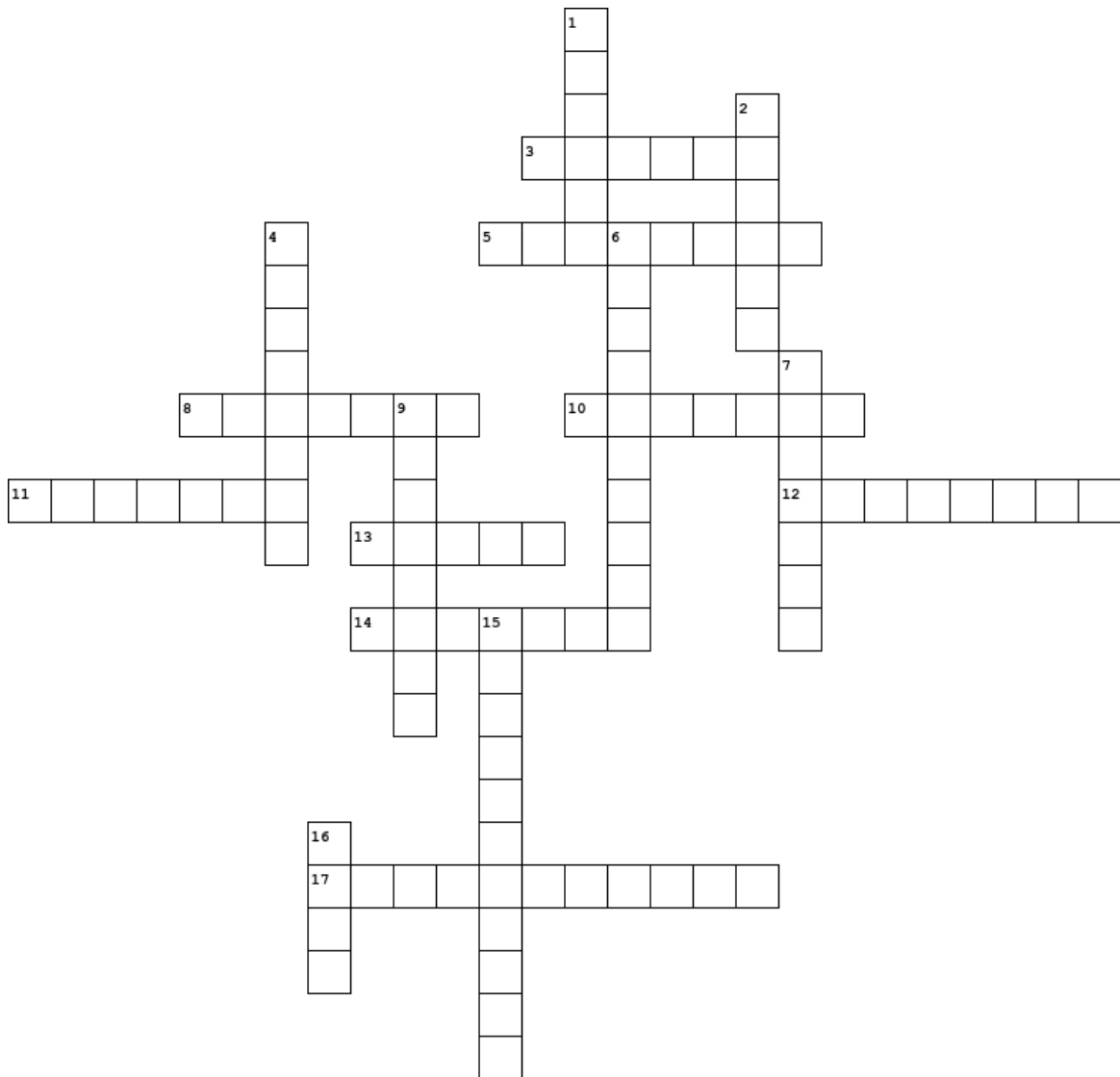
65	Divulge	
66	Disdain	
67	abstinence	
68	feverish	

2. Match the words and their definitions

1	laudable	A	to change something from one form, purpose, or belief system to another
2	accost smb	B	deserving praise and commendation for its excellence or worthiness
3	oblivious to/ of smth	C	boldly resisting authority or refusing to obey rules or norms
4	conflation	D	a general feeling of discomfort, unease, or illness, often used to describe a sense of societal or cultural decline
5	spare the time	E	to approach and speak to someone aggressively or confrontationally
6	irredeemably	F	the merging of two or more ideas, concepts, or entities into one
7	queasy	G	unaware or ignorant of something happening around you
8	meticulous	H	. a formal proposal put forward for consideration by a group or organization, typically at a meeting
9	convert	I	showing great attention to detail and precision, often referring to a person's work or behavior

10	intimidate	J	difficult to control or deal with, often referring to a problem or situation that is stubbornly persistent
11	second (v)	K	to frighten or threaten someone in order to make them do what you want or to exert power over them
12	subjugated	L	to deduce or conclude information based on evidence and reasoning rather than explicit statements
13	missive	M	beyond redemption or repair, often used to describe a hopeless situation or person
14	a motion	N	a written message or letter, often sent with an official purpose or intent
15	intractable	O	logically consistent and easy to understand, often referring to an argument or idea
16	flatter	P	feeling nauseous or sick to one's stomach, often due to anxiety or discomfort
17	defiantly	Q	to make time available for someone or something despite being busy or occupied
18	malaise	R	to compliment excessively or insincerely in order to gain favor or manipulate someone
19	coherent	S	brought under complete control or domination by a more powerful entity or person
20	infer	T	to formally support or endorse a proposal made by someone else during a meeting or discussion

3. Solve the crossword puzzle.



Across

3. to argue over the price of something in order to reach an agreement.
5. likely to change suddenly and unpredictably, often for the worse.
8. to cause someone to feel very embarrassed or ashamed.
10. a feeling of contempt or lack of respect for someone or something.
11. a general feeling of discomfort or unease without a clear reason.
12. done with seriousness and dignity, often in a formal manner.
13. strange and frightening, often causing unease
14. to reveal or make known information that was previously secret.
17. difficult to manage or control; stubborn in nature.

Down

1. to write something quickly and carelessly, making it hard to read.
2. to shout loudly and deeply, like a bull or a strong voice.
4. a person who has legally ended their marriage.
6. the practice of refraining from indulging in certain activities, especially drinking alcohol or eating certain foods.
7. a written message, especially one sent formally or officially.
9. having or showing symptoms of fever, often marked by intense excitement or activity.
15. not attractive or interesting; lacking charm.
16. a term used to address or refer to a man of high rank, especially a king.

4. Complete the sentences with the derivatives of the words given

1. The _____(divorced) was finally able to move on with her life.
2. The _____(tractability) problem required a creative solution.
3. The _____(conflate) of the two ideas led to confusion.
4. His _____(laud) efforts were recognized by his colleagues.
5. The _____(subjugate) people fought for their freedom.
6. Her actions were _____(redeemable) wrong.
7. He _____(malice) spread rumors about his ex-girlfriend.
8. Resisting the _____(tempt) to eat junk food is difficult.
9. The _____(appeal) dish was left untouched.
10. _____(abstain) from alcohol can improve your health.

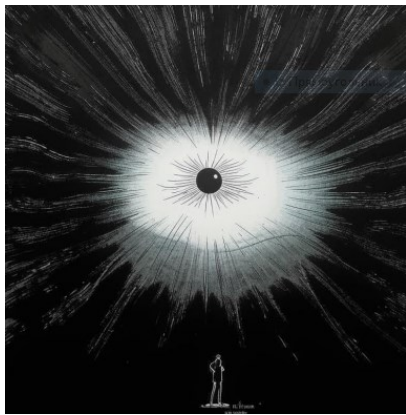
5. Guess the idiom from the picture drawn by AI. Use them in the sentences of your own.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

6. Complete the sentences with the words given.

put the proposition to a vote, take eyes off, reminiscent, wrath, intractable, the trousers, infer, conflation, sire, beans, mortified, bellowed, hedge, haggled, scrawled, divorcee, the, detention, a motion, hissed exchange

1. After serving _____(1) for a week, Peter never broke school rules again.

2. He _____(2) into the microphone during his speech, causing the audience to flinch.

3. The toddler _____(3) all over the walls with crayons, leaving his parents with quite the mess to clean up.

4. The tall _____(4) provided a perfect hiding spot for the rabbits.

5. They _____(5) back and forth for hours before finally agreeing on a price for the antique vase.

6. Her _____(6) was evident as she slammed the door shut, letting out an ear-piercing scream.

7. Although it's the 21st century, some families still follow the traditional notion of the husband wearing _____ (7) in the family.

8. You should never take your _____ (8) the road while driving, not even for a second.

9. The old abandoned house was _____ (9) of a scene from a horror movie.

10. The Arabian prince sought to _____ (10) the most beautiful children in the world by marrying the most beautiful women.

11. Even at the age of 80, she is full of _____ (11), never sitting idle for a moment.

12. She was absolutely _____ (12) when she saw her dress tucked into her tights, revealing her underwear to everyone at the party.

13. The _____ (13) between the two sisters revealed the deep-seated animosity they harboured against each other.

14. The _____ (14) felt an immense amount of relief after the divorce proceedings were finalised, knowing that she could finally start her life anew.

15. The teacher _____ (15), allowing students to choose what text they wanted to study.

16. From his red cheeks and quick breaths, one can _____ (16) that the marathon runner was nearing the end of the race.

17. _____ (17) has been raised to abolish the death penalty across the country.

18. The _____ (18) problem of obesity cannot be solved overnight by simply telling people to eat healthier and exercise more.

19. The _____ (19) of two historical events caused confusion among students studying for the history exam.

7. Speak about:

- Music teacher Poppy Burt-Jones;
- Ms Miniver;
- Magid;
- Millat;
- Irie.

8. Answer the questions:

1. How did Samad behave at the school council meeting?
2. What is Alsana's attitude to it?
3. What proposition did Samad put on a vote? How was it met?
4. What are the attitudes in Samad's family (and among Samad's friends) to the Harvest Festival?
5. How did Poppy Burt-Jones try to support Samad and his ideas?

9. Act out the following scenes:

1. School council meeting;
2. Orchestra rehearsal.

10. Imagine and act out possible conversations between:

- Samad and Alsana after the school council meeting;
- Samad and Archie after the school council meeting;
- Members of the school council meeting;
- Teachers after the school council meeting;
- Magid, Millat and Irie when they discuss the Harvest Festival.

11. Think of the following:

- Should school take into account everybody's beliefs and identity? To what extent?
- Why is it so principle for some people to underline their status?
- Can children change their names if they feel uneasy with the one given by the parents?
- Should immigrants stick to their national roots? To what extent?
- Imagine that the situations with the Harvest Festival and the orchestra happed at your school. How would you react?
- Mid-life crisis. What is it? Can it be avoided? How can a family overcome it?
- Adultery: are there any reasons? Can it be justified/ forgiven?

12. Answer the questions

1. How does Samad's perception of children change throughout the chapter, and what does that signify about his character development?
2. Discuss the dynamics of Samad and Alsana's relationship as portrayed in the chapter. How do their interactions reflect broader themes of marriage and communication?
3. What role does cultural clash play in Samad's perspective on parenting and education within a Western context?
4. How does the setting of the school governors' meeting serve to highlight Samad's frustrations with Western societal norms?

5. Analyze the significance of the Harvest Festival as a representation of cultural and religious disparity. What does Samad's objection to it reveal?

6. Explore the character of Poppy Burt-Jones. How does her interaction with Samad contrast with his interactions with other characters in the chapter?

7. What does Samad's internal conflict regarding desire and temptation suggest about his views on masculinity and faith?

8. Discuss the portrayal of the immigrant experience through Samad's character. In what ways does he struggle with his identity in Britain?

9. How does humor play a role in Samad's coping mechanism when faced with societal expectations and personal dilemmas?

10. What are the implications of Samad's visits to the restaurant for his sense of self-worth and identity?

11. Analyze the use of symbolism in the chapter, especially concerning Samad's hand and its significance in various contexts.

12. How do the perceptions and expectations of traditional masculinity impact Samad's actions and thoughts throughout the story?

13. Discuss the significance of the "New Deal" that Samad makes with God. How does this reflect his values and beliefs?

14. Examine the theme of assimilation vs. cultural preservation as exhibited in Samad's struggles with his children's identity and behaviors.

15. In what ways does the chapter illustrate the complexities of multicultural interaction in contemporary society, particularly through the perspectives of children?

13. Answer the questions checking understanding of the text.

1. What unexpected role has Samad taken on?
 - A) School principal
 - B) Parent-governor
 - C) Community organizer
 - D) Teacher
2. How does Samad feel about his sudden involvement with children?
 - A) Joyful
 - B) Indifferent
 - C) Overwhelmed
 - D) Proud
3. What issue does Samad frequently raise during school council meetings?
 - A) Funding for technology
 - B) Overcrowding in playgrounds
 - C) Pagan influences in holidays
 - D) Teacher salaries
4. What is Alsana's reaction to Samad's opinions during the meeting?
 - A) Supportive
 - B) Embarrassed
 - C) Indifferent
 - D) Angry
5. What does Samad wish to remove from the school calendar?
 - A) Christmas
 - B) Diwali

- C) The Harvest Festival
 - D) Ramadan
6. What was Katie Miniver's marital status?
- A) Single
 - B) Divorced
 - C) Widowed
 - D) Married
7. What does Samad compare the Harvest Festival to in terms of religious beliefs?
- A) A Christian holiday
 - B) A pagan holiday
 - C) A Muslim festival
 - D) An Indian tradition
8. In which year does the main story take place?
- A) 1980
 - B) 1982
 - C) 1984
 - D) 1986
9. What does Poppy Burt-Jones do for a living?
- A) Scientist
 - B) Music teacher
 - C) Artist
 - D) Writer
10. How does Samad feel when he is in the presence of Poppy?
- A) Indifferent
 - B) Attractive
 - C) Anxious

- D) Resentful
11. What physical aspect does Samad notice about Poppy?
- A) Her eyes
 - B) Her hair
 - C) Her hands
 - D) Her smile
12. What is Samad's "New Deal" regarding masturbation and drinking?
- A) He will only drink on special occasions
 - B) He will give up drinking to masturbate
 - C) He will give up masturbation to drink
 - D) He will not engage in either
13. What dilemma weighs on Samad regarding his sons?
- A) Their academic performance
 - B) Their cultural identity
 - C) Their friendships
 - D) Their health
14. What does Samad believe is key to his faith?
- A) Charity
 - B) Purity
 - C) Knowledge
 - D) Community
15. What does Samad feel is the cause of his temptation toward Poppy?
- A) Loneliness
 - B) Aging
 - C) Cultural separation
 - D) Loss of faith

16. What type of humor does Samad notice in Poppy?
- A) Sarcastic
 - B) Dry
 - C) Witty
 - D) Dark
17. What does Samad do before he kisses Poppy?
- A) He hesitates
 - B) He asks permission
 - C) He rationalizes it
 - D) He shakes her hand
18. What metaphor does Samad use to express his thoughts on the Harvest Festival?
- A) Trade agreements
 - B) Limiting beliefs
 - C) Diet restrictions
 - D) Spiritual fasting
19. What aspect of his upbringing does Samad regret?
- A) Moving to England
 - B) His marriage
 - C) His education
 - D) His career
20. In whose presence does Samad feel his internal conflict intensify?
- A) Archie
 - B) Alsana
 - C) Poppy
 - D) Magid
21. What festival is mentioned in the text?
- A) Diwali

- B) Eid
- C) The Druid festival of harvest
- D) Christmas

22. What does Samad pack for his meeting with Miss Burt-Jones?

- A) A brand new suit
- B) A plastic bag with a used shirt
- C) A basket of fruits
- D) Sweets and biscuits

23. What do Magid and Millat plan to bring to Mr. J. P. Hamilton?

- A) Fresh fruit and vegetables
- B) Leftover takeout
- C) Canned goods and snacks
- D) Sweets and pastries

24. What reaction does Millat have to raisins?

- A) He loves them
- B) He hates them
- C) He is indifferent
- D) He finds them amusing

25. How does Irie justify bringing Garibaldi biscuits?

- A) Old people like raisins in them
- B) They're her favorite snack
- C) They're a gift from her mother
- D) They are easy to share

26. What does Samad believe about the replay of experiences among immigrants?

- A) They create new traditions

- B) They lead to boredom
 - C) They are a form of trauma
 - D) They enrich cultural understanding
27. How does Samad view Poppy Burt-Jones after their kiss?
- A) As a mere friend
 - B) As a symbol of temptation
 - C) As a motherly figure
 - D) As a source of support
28. What historical reference does Samad mention to Poppy?
- A) The First World War
 - B) The Falklands War
 - C) The Second World War
 - D) The Vietnam War
29. What is Samad's primary concern regarding his identity?
- A) His family's wealth
 - B) His cultural heritage
 - C) His career
 - D) His physical appearance
30. Why does Samad feel guilty after the interaction with Poppy?
- A) He kissed her
 - B) He is married
 - C) He abandoned his children
 - D) He lied about his background
31. What does Samad reference when discussing truth and morality?
- A) The Quran
 - B) The Bible

- C) The teachings of Gandhi
 - D) His personal philosophy
32. What is the significance of "satyagraha" in the text?
- A) A concept promoting violence
 - B) A form of peaceful resistance
 - C) An ancient ritual
 - D) A type of prayer
33. How does Poppy respond to Mr. Hamilton's comments?
- A) She agrees with him
 - B) She feels embarrassed
 - C) She argues with him
 - D) She leaves the conversation
34. What strategy does Millat use to retaliate against his siblings?
- A) Physical confrontation
 - B) Name-calling
 - C) Ignoring them
 - D) Using humor
35. What is Mr. Hamilton's attitude toward the children?
- A) Warm and welcoming
 - B) Suspicious and untrusting
 - C) Dismissive and rude
 - D) Confused and frightened
36. What did Magid and Millat argue about on the bus?
- A) Their plans for the day
 - B) Which food to bring
 - C) Their favorite video games
 - D) Their school grades

37. How does Irie feel about the protest they are involved in?
- A) Excited and motivated
 - B) Ashamed and reluctant
 - C) Indifferent and bored
 - D) Empowered and angry
38. What does Samad hope for after his meeting with Poppy?
- A) A stronger marital relationship
 - B) Recognition at work
 - C) Spiritual enlightenment
 - D) To meet his children's needs
39. What animal does the author use as a metaphor for the past?
- A) A horse
 - B) A snake
 - C) A dog
 - D) A camel
40. What does Poppy give to Samad as a symbol of their connection?
- A) A book
 - B) A piece of jewelry
 - C) A toothbrush
 - D) A music sheet

3.2 Chapter 7 – 8

1. Study the vocabulary

1	without arousing suspicion	
2	Change of heart (adj.)	
3	Unbeknownst	
4	condescension	
5	inexplicable	
6	disgruntled	
7	envision	
8	sordid	
9	My mouth is like the grave	
10	Abhorrent to smb	
11	Lay claims	
12	deject	
13	ensue	
14	Rebound	
15	ferocious	
16	magpie	
17	Senior Service	
18	intimidate	
19	chastise	
20	elaborate	
21	Contemplatively	
22	grumble	
23	downfall	
24	impaction	

25	Hedge one's bets	
26	discern	
27	Gut instinct	
28	impart	
29	hapless	
30	Vicious truth-telling	
32	menace	
33	Mind your own business	
34	On the brink of	
35	interrogation	
36	Passive resistance	
37	Civil disobedience	
38	dumbstruck	
39	congregation	
40	frail	
41	It runs in the family	
42	Passion for	
43	Stick to	
44	Shoot the breeze	
45	Suffice to say	
46	Pride oneself on	
47	Formative years	
48	Between you and me	
49	Go tell it to the (fucking) mountain	
50	aggravate	
51	foul-mouthed	

52	Apparition	
53	inane	
54	Debauch	
55	Go off the rails	
56	Juvenile court	
57	Foul-mouthed	
58	luncheon vouchers	
59	Abide by smth	
60	Test the water	
61	Dowry	
62	Feel compelled to do smth	
63	Hunch over	
64	Mutiny	
65	disdain	
66	Over my dead body	
67	Mane	
68	Plot smth	
69	abduct	
70	Head in the clouds	
71	Be belittled by smb	

2. Fill in the missing words or phrases

passion for, lay claims, dowry, envision, frail, mutiny, pride himself on, disgruntled, contemplatively, felt compelled, abhorrent to, sordid, abide by, impart, grumble, rebound, hunch over, elaborate, deject, juvenile court

1. The _____(1) employee expressed his dissatisfaction during the team meeting yesterday.

2. She hopes to _____ (2) a brighter future for her community and its children.

3. The movie showed a _____ (3) tale of betrayal and deception among friends.

4. The teacher found the student's behavior _____ (4) her values and beliefs.

5. They will _____ (5) to the property once all the paperwork is complete.

6. Losing the game did not _____ (6) him; he learned from the experience instead.

7. After a tough year, she managed to _____ (7) and find joy in life again.

8. The architect had to _____ (8) on her plans to make them more understandable.

9. He sat _____ (9) by the lake, thinking about his decisions in life.

10. It's common for kids to _____ (10) about doing their homework after school.

11. The coach wanted to _____ (11) important lessons about teamwork to the players.

12. The _____ (12) old man needed assistance getting up the stairs every day.

13. Her _____ (13) dancing inspired her to take classes three times a week.

14. He _____ (14) always finishing his projects ahead of schedule at work.

15. The case was brought to _____ (15) due to the age of the offenders.

16. Everyone must _____(16) the rules if we want to have a good time.

17. In some cultures, a _____(17) is an important part of traditional weddings.

18. She _____(18) to help the victims of the natural disaster last month.

19. The child began to _____(19) when he realized his homework was not done.

20. The sailors planned a _____(20) against their captain due to poor conditions.

3. Match idioms and their definitions

1	between you and me	A	to be made to feel small, insignificant, or unimportant by someone else
2	test the water	B	used to express strong opposition or refusal to allow something to happen
3	suffice to say	C	to protect oneself from loss by keeping options open or taking multiple approaches.
4	over my dead body	D	confidentially; in secret; not to be shared with others
5	go off the rails	E	a trait or characteristic that is common among family members
6	head in the clouds	F	to try something cautiously or tentatively before fully committing to it
7	be belittled by smb	G	to behave in an erratic or unpredictable manner; to lose control or direction

8	shoot the breeze	H	used to indicate that what follows is obvious or does not need to be explained further
9	Go tell it to the mountain	I	a shift in one's feelings or opinions about something after thinking about it.
10	It runs in the family	J	to have a casual conversation or chat, often about unimportant topics
11	mouth is like the grave	K	to express frustration that someone should share their complaints elsewhere rather than with you.
12	Change of heart	L	to keep secrets very well and not reveal anything to others.
13	Hedge one's bets	M	to be daydreaming or not paying attention to reality; to be unrealistic or impractical

4. Unscramble the words

1. grntleduisd
2. ngirratotcieo
3. gaatncinreoo
4. irlaf
5. ktsci
6. bacehud
7. owydr
8. nhcuh

5. Complete the sentences with the words given. Then choose the right option

over, head, years, to say, abide, you and me, off the rails, the water, the breeze.

1. When we meet up with old friends, we like to shoot/ shake/ beat _____(1) and catch up on each other's lives.

2. Lack/ good/ suffice _____(2) that he didn't take the news well and was quite upset about it.

3. Among/ through/ between _____(3), I think she's planning a surprise party for her husband's birthday.

4. After his divorce, he seemed to jump/ go/ get _____(4) and started making impulsive decisions.

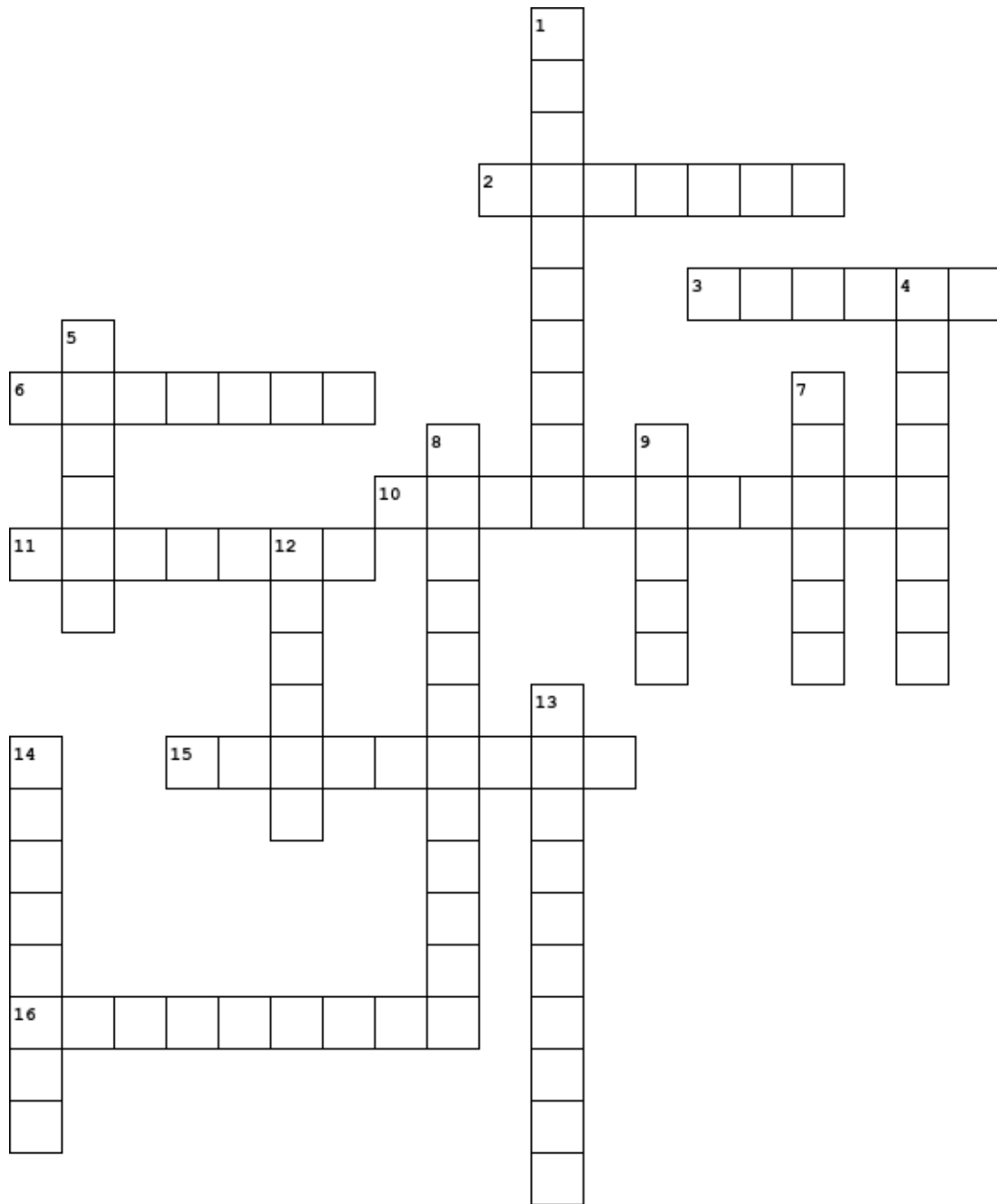
5. Before deciding to open a new branch, they wanted to taste/ try/ test _____(5) by conducting market research.

6. If anyone tries to harm my family, they'll have to do so _____my corpse/ head/ dead body (6).

7. Even though he is very talented, sometimes he has his _____ in the sky/ clods/ heights (7) and forgets important details.

10. His significant/ formation/ formative _____(9) were filled with experiences that shaped his character and influenced his choices.

6. Solve a crossword puzzle.



Across

2. To perceive or detect something; to recognize or distinguish between different items or information.
3. To take someone away illegally by force or deception; to kidnap.
6. Unfortunate or unlucky; having no luck.
10. Not known or not aware of something; without the knowledge of someone.
11. A feeling of contempt or lack of respect for someone or something regarded as unworthy or inferior.
15. Savagely fierce, cruel, or violent; exhibiting extreme aggression or intensity.
16. To make a situation worse or more severe; to irritate or annoy someone persistently.

Down

1. To frighten or make someone feel afraid, often to influence their behavior through fear.
4. To scold or reprimand someone severely; to punish or criticize.
5. A type of bird known for its black and white plumage and often characterized by its noisy behavior; can also refer to a person who is chatty or collects things.
7. A person or thing that is likely to cause harm or danger; a threat.
8. Impossible to explain or account for; something that cannot be understood or clarified.
9. To happen or occur afterward or as a result of an action or situation.
12. To communicate, convey, or give something, such as information or a quality, to

someone else.

13. Unable to speak because of shock or astonishment; stunned or bewildered.

14. A loss of power, prosperity, or status; a sudden decline or failure.

6. Speak about:

- Children's visit to J.P. Hamilton;
- O'Connell's Pool House;
- Samad's soul-searching and his plot;
- Quarrel with Alsana;
- Preparations for the kidnapping.

6. Answer the questions:

1. What impression do you have of O'Connell's Pool House?
2. What topics do Samad and Archie usually discuss?
3. What was the topic on that particular afternoon?
4. What advice did Abdul-Mickey give? Why did Samad grab at the idea?

5. Why did Samad and Alsana fight?

6. What is 'Operation Blue Star'? What do you know about it?

7. Watch the video about the operation 'Blue Star' and answer the questions.

1. What was the main objective of Operation Blue Star in 1984?

2. Who ordered the military operation known as Operation Blue Star?

3. Why did then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi decide to carry out Operation Blue Star?

4. How did the terrorists inside the Golden Temple prepare for the assault during Operation Blue Star?

5. What were some of the consequences of Operation Blue Star on civilians and army officers?

6. How did the events following Operation Blue Star impact Punjab and its residents?

7. Why was Prime Minister Indira Gandhi criticized for her role in Operation Blue Star?

8. Act out the following scenes:

1. Archie, Samad and other people at O'Connell's Pool House;

2. Samad and Alsana;

3. Shiva and Samad;

4. Samad, Archie and the children.

8. Think of the following:

1. Is Western society that corrupt?

2. What will harm a child more: living in the 'corrupt' society with their parents and siblings or in a 'pure' traditional country with their grandparents whom they have never seen?

3. Who has more rights to decide upon a child's destiny?

4. How do you think the relationship between parents and children differs in your culture compared to the one in the text?

5. What do you think it means to be caught between two cultures, as Samad is? Have you or someone you know experienced something similar?

6. In what ways do you think tradition can be both beneficial and limiting for families like the Iqbals?

7. How do family expectations shape the choices of the characters? Can you relate to any of their situations?

8. What do you think about the relationship between Samad and his sons? How do you think they could improve their communication?

9. How do you handle embarrassment or shame in social situations? Do you think it's comparable to what Irie and Millat experience?

10. What is your definition of "home"? Do you think Samad feels at home in England? Why or why not?

11. How do you personally react to significant changes in life, such as moving to a new place or changing schools?

12. What were some activities that you and your friends enjoyed as children? Do you think they are similar to what Millat, Magid, and Irie do?

13. How do you feel about adults and authority figures in your life? Do you think they understand young people well?

14. Do you think the characters' choice of items (like linguistics and food) reflects their identity? What objects would symbolize your identity?

15. The text includes humorous moments amidst serious themes. How do you think humor can be used to cope with tough situations?

16. Mr. Hamilton discusses the importance of health and teeth care. What do you think about the significance of health in your life and society?

17. When faced with fears or challenges, do you prefer to confront them directly, like Samad, or avoid them like some characters may do?

18. Samad has to choose between his sons. If you had a tough choice to make, would you prefer to do it alone or involve someone else for advice?

9. Answer the questions checking understanding of the text.

1. What is "the visitation of repetition" referring to in the text?

- A) A religious ritual
- B) A recurring pattern in life
- C) A family reunion
- D) A holiday celebration

2. Who is preparing to meet Miss Burt-Jones?

- A) Magid
- B) Samad
- C) Millat
- D) Irie

3. What items do Magid and Millat pack for their meeting?

- A) Cans of soup
- B) Past-their-sell-by-date chickpeas
- C) Sweets and biscuits
- D) Fresh vegetables

4. What does Irie suggest old people like to eat?

- A) Sweets
- B) Raisins
- C) Meat

- D) Vegetables
5. How does Millat feel about raisins?
- A) He loves them
 - B) He dislikes them
 - C) He finds them essential
 - D) He is indifferent about them
6. How does Samad feel when he learns about Poppy's living situation?
- A) Relieved
 - B) Alarmed
 - C) Excited
 - D) Confused
7. What does Mr. Hamilton think about old people and information?
- A) They need less information
 - B) They crave more information
 - C) They are indifferent to information
 - D) They actively seek knowledge
8. How does Mr. Hamilton respond to the children's gifts?
- A) With delight
 - B) With indifference
 - C) With tears
 - D) With anger
9. What does Samad try to convey to Mad Mary?
- A) His anger
 - B) His confusion
 - C) A message of peace
 - D) A desire to leave

10. What does Mad Mary often do when she sees people?
- A) Greet them warmly
 - B) Walk away silently
 - C) Confront them aggressively
 - D) Offer them food
11. Who does Samad compare his children to when mentioning their repetitive behavior?
- A) Immigrants
 - B) Historical figures
 - C) Animals
 - D) Television characters
12. What type of shop are Samad's cousins running?
- A) Convenience store
 - B) Grocery shop
 - C) Bakery
 - D) Thrift store
13. What item does Samad take to Poppy to symbolize their relationship?
- A) A piece of jewelry
 - B) A coconut
 - C) A flower
 - D) A can of soda
14. What is an overarching theme present in the text?
- A) The importance of fashion
 - B) The clash of cultures
 - C) The value of wealth
 - D) The beauty of nature

15. How does Irie feel after meeting Mr. Hamilton?
- A) Joyful
 - B) Angry
 - C) Disappointed
 - D) Unaffected
16. What does Millat claim old people dislike?
- A) Vegetables
 - B) Loud noises
 - C) Raisins
 - D) Change
17. How does Samad ultimately feel about his relationship with his children?
- A) Proud
 - B) Concerned
 - C) Indifferent
 - D) Angry
18. Who is Samad secretly meeting?
- A) A former friend
 - B) An old neighbor
 - C) His lover Poppy
 - D) A family member
19. Which of the following describes the Iqbal family dynamic?
- A) Harmonious
 - B) Chaotic
 - C) Traditional
 - D) Estranged

20. What does Samad believe about the cultural identity of his children?

- A) They are fully integrated
- B) They face constant fragmentation
- C) They should reject their heritage
- D) They will excel in society

21. What is O'Connell's Pool House described as?

- A) An authentic Irish pub
- B) A family-oriented restaurant
- C) An actual pool house
- D) A place for gambling

22. Why does the stranger feel confused upon entering O'Connell's?

- A) He expected to see familiar faces.
- B) He wanted to play pool but found no tables.
- C) He thought it would be noisy and crowded.
- D) He was looking for a particular friend.

23. What food does Mickey serve at O'Connell's?

- A) Traditional Irish dishes
- B) Fast food
- C) Chips, eggs, and beans
- D) Vegetables and rice

24. Who are the main regulars at O'Connell's?

- A) Women and children
- B) Young adults
- C) Family men
- D) Tourists

25. What was Samad's major concern during his visit to O'Connell's?

- A) His gambling debts
- B) His relationship issues
- C) His sons' upbringing
- D) The restaurant's reputation

26. What dilemma does Samad face regarding his children?

- A) Sending them to school
- B) Moving them back to India
- C) Finding them jobs
- D) Teaching them how to cook

27. How does Samad feel after revealing his infidelity to Archie?

- A) Relieved
- B) Anxious
- C) Happy
- D) Indifferent

28. What is the main theme explored through Samad's character?

- A) Ambition and wealth
- B) Guilt and redemption
- C) Family values
- D) Immigration challenges

29. What ethnicity is represented by the characters at O'Connell's?

- A) American
- B) Irish and Arab
- C) French

- D) Italian
30. How does Samad perceive tradition?
- A) As a burden
 - B) As a strength
 - C) As irrelevant
 - D) As an obstacle
31. What prompts Samad to call Archie for a meeting?
- A) His boredom
 - B) His feelings of loneliness
 - C) His marital conflicts
 - D) A business proposal
32. What is Mickey's attitude towards Samad's problems?
- A) Sympathetic
 - B) Dismissive
 - C) Angry
 - D) Supportive
33. What is a recurring motif in Samad's conversations about his sons?
- A) Assimilation vs. tradition
 - B) Education and learning
 - C) Physical appearance
 - D) Excessive wealth
34. What does Samad believe about his own capabilities as a father?
- A) He is doing well
 - B) He is failing
 - C) He has no interest
 - D) He is oblivious to problems

35. What type of relationship does Samad have with his wife, Alsana?

- A) Harmonious
- B) Strained and conflictual
- C) Non-existent
- D) Supportive

36. How do the other customers at O'Connell's feel about outsiders?

- A) Welcoming
- B) Suspicious
- C) Indifferent
- D) Friendly

37. What causes Samad to feel guilty in the narrative?

- A) His lack of employment
- B) His infidelity
- C) His gambling problems
- D) His parenting skills

38. What major event occurs during the story that affects Samad?

- A) A car accident
- B) A family trip
- C) The assassination of a political figure
- D) A celebration

39. What does Samad ultimately decide to do regarding his children?

- A) Enroll them in school
- B) Abduct one of the twins
- C) Move back to India

- D) Leave them with relatives

40. How does Samad react to the news about political unrest in his homeland?

- A) With indifference

- B) With anger and despair

- C) With an intent to return

- D) With pride

3.3 Chapter 9

1. Study the vocabulary to the chapter.

1	Mutiny	
2	ominous	
3	Hair's breadth from	
4	Witching hour	
5	Volatile	
5	threadbare	
6	On a whim	
7	Ball of fire	
8	conceive of smth	
9	Perish	
10	commiseration	
11	Be a hair's breadth from	
12	Dilapidated	
13	pop-eyed	
14	hold to ransom	

15	Drive smb to the brink	
16	Validate	
17	scowl	
18	incumbent	
19	spew out	
20	imbue	
21	apparition	
22	slowcoach	
23	elusive	
24	wanker	
25	fuckwit	
26	Haunt	
27	arsey	
28	Zit-faced	
29	pert	
30	Mutinous	
31	Joy-riding	
32	Top-notch	
33	Mesmerize	
34	hell and high water	
35	last-ditch	
36	Riot	
37	Confide to smb	
38	scythe	
39	Segue to	
40	Split the hairs with smb	
41	Be in the mood for	

42	Formidable	
43	Tentatively	
44	regurgitate	
45	Nuclear fallout	
46	Scoundrel	
47	Ditto	
48	feign	
49	Clamour	
50	Ingrate	
51	Magpie	
52	Incredulous	
53	Take a breath	
54	Contemptuously	
55	Blasphemy	
56	out of one's depth	
57	Sacred	
58	be on	
59	Meltdown	
60	put on airs	

2. Match sentence halves.

1	She tentatively raised her hand to answer the question	A	which they considered to be blasphemy against their beliefs.
2	The magician's tricks never fail to	B	if the climate continues to change so rapidly.
3	The artist wanted to imbue her painting	C	an elusive task that took much longer than I expected.
4	He was considered a scoundrel by many	D	like an ingrate and didn't thank him for anything.
5	The sailors decided to rise against	E	after he cheated his friends out of their money.
6	The crowd was shocked by his words,	F	before writing your research paper.
7	Even after all his help, she acted	G	with feelings of joy and hope for the viewers.
8	Finding the perfect gift for my friend was	H	a sudden change in the market or economy.
9	The old house at the end of the street looked completely	I	mesmerize the audience, leaving them in awe of his skills.
10	Dark clouds gathered above the mountain, and	J	unsure if she knew the right answer.
11	It is important to validate your sources of information	K	the weather felt ominous for the hikers below.

12	Many plants and animals can perish	L	dilapidated after many years without care.
13	Prices can be very volatile when there is	M	their captain in a mutiny during the stormy night.

3. In this chapter, there are many proper names. Match them with what they define

1. Kung Fu; 2. POW; 3. Dhaka; 4. Acidhead; 5. BBC; 6. Black power; 7. Nehru. 8. Rabindranath Tagore; 9. Bruce Lee; 10. Hiroshima; 11. Wembley; 12. Raggastani. 13. Mangal Pandey

- a. a stadium located in London, England known for hosting major sporting events and concerts
- b. British Broadcasting Corporation, a public service broadcaster in the United Kingdom
- c. a slang term used to describe someone who frequently uses hallucinogenic drugs such as LSD
- d. a legendary martial artist and actor known for his expertise in kung fu and his influential films
- e. a Chinese martial art form characterized by fluid movements and powerful strikes
- f. a city in Japan that was devastated by an atomic bomb during World War II
- g. a political slogan and movement advocating for self-determination, equality, and empowerment for Black people
- h. the capital city of Bangladesh
- i. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India and a prominent leader in the Indian independence movement

j. an Indian soldier who played a significant role in the Indian Rebellion of 1857 against British rule

k. a renowned Indian poet, philosopher, and Nobel laureate known for his literary works

l. A person of Asian origin who talks with a Jamaican/Anglo African accent as they have abandoned their own cultural identity and so adopt black/African culture as their own.

m. Military acronym or Prisoner of War

7. Match the phrases and their definitions.

1	last-ditch	A	the late night hours, typically between midnight and dawn, when supernatural events are believed to occur
2	split the hair	B	without any planning or forethought; impulsively
3	drive smb to the brink	C	done as a final effort, often when all other options have failed
4	hell and high water	D	be extremely close to something, almost reaching it
5	out of one's depth	E	to feel like doing or experiencing something at a particular moment
6	joy-riding	F	to make unnecessary distinctions or argue about insignificant details
7	hold to ransom	G	to be in a situation that is too difficult or complex to handle
8	be in the mood for	H	to demand payment or some other concession by threatening harm or damage

9	put on airs	I	in spite of any difficulties or obstacles; no matter what happens
10	top-notch	J	to push someone to the point of extreme stress or emotional instability
11	witching hour	K	the act of stealing a car for the purpose of driving it recklessly and for enjoyment
12	ball of fire	L	of the highest quality or excellence; outstanding
13	on a whim	M	an energetic and enthusiastic person who is full of energy and ambition
14	be a hair's breadth from	N	to behave in a way that suggests one is superior or more important than others

8. Complete the sentences with the words given.

hell and high water, in the mood, splitting hairs, joy-riding, last-ditch, out of his depth, put on airs, to ransom, witching hour, on a whim, ball of fire, to the brink, hair's breadth, top-notch

1. The _____(1) is the time when magical things happen.
2. _____(2), she decided to go for a walk in the park.
3. He is a _____(3) on the basketball court, always scoring goals.
4. We were hiking in the mountains and were a _____(4) from reaching the summit.
5. The kidnappers planned to hold the rich businessman _____(5) for a large sum of money.

6. The constant pressure at work drove him _____(6) of exhaustion.

7. They were arrested for _____(7) in a stolen car.

8. The restaurant received _____(8) reviews for their delicious food.

9. Despite facing _____(9), she managed to finish her studies and obtain her degree.

10. In a _____(10) effort, they tried to repair the broken car before the race started.

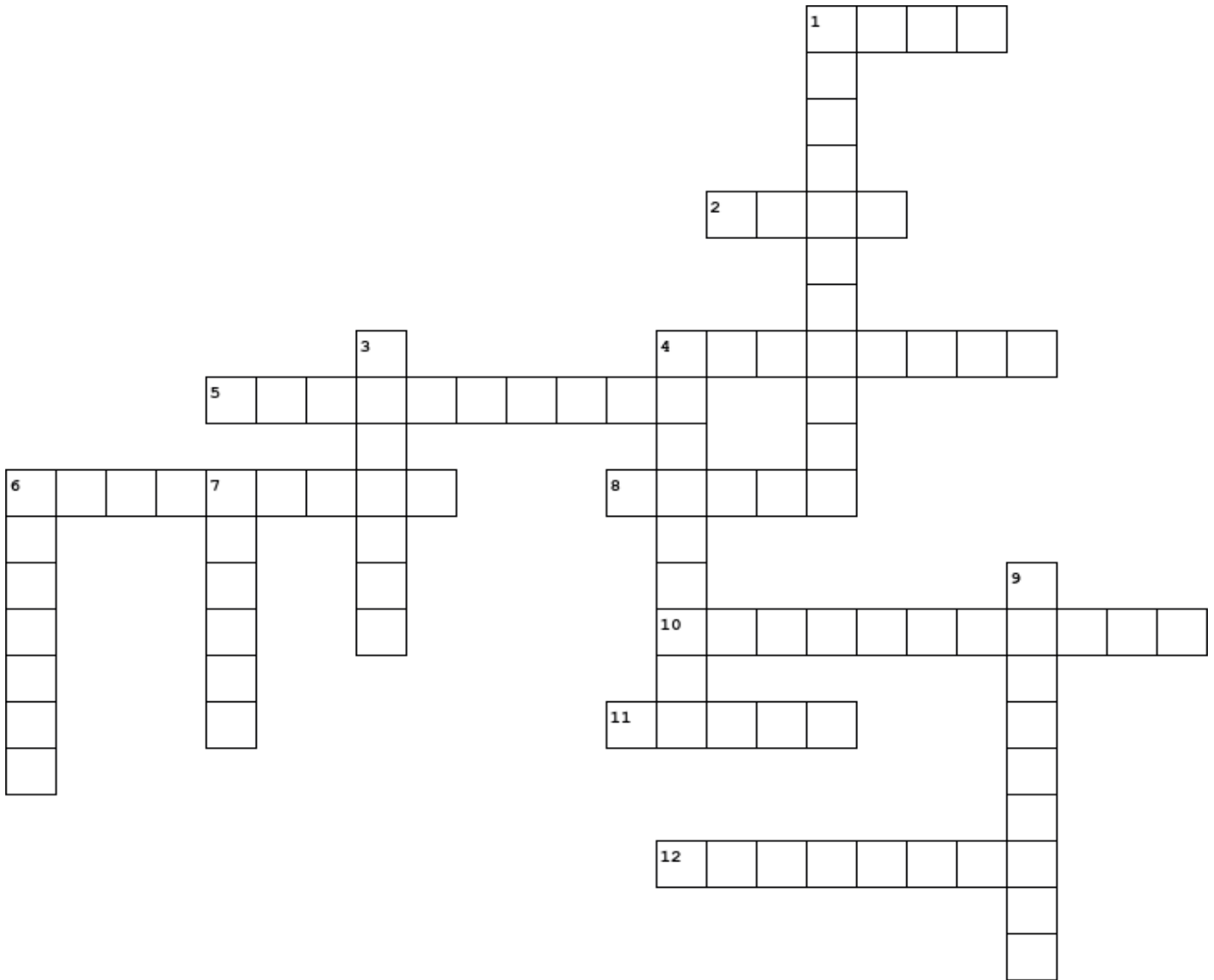
11. I am _____(11) for some ice cream after dinner.

12. He felt _____(12) in the advanced mathematics class.

13. The famous actor _____(13) and refused to mingle with his fans.

14. Let's not argue about small details, it's just _____(14).

9. Do the crossword.



Across

1. a noisy, violent public disorder caused by a group or crowd of persons, as by a crowd protesting against another group, a government policy, etc., in the streets
2. boldly forward in speech or behavior; impertinent; saucy
4. a quickly developing breakdown or collapse
5. causing fear, apprehension, or dread
6. holding an indicated position, role, office, etc., currently
8. to impregnate or inspire, as with feelings, opinions, etc.
10. not credulous; disinclined or indisposed to believe
11. to invent fictitiously or deceptively, as a story or an excuse.
12. to give legal force to; legalize

Down

1. to give back or repeat, especially something not fully understood or assimilated
3. portending evil or harm; foreboding; threatening; inauspicious
4. to completely capture the attention of
6. an ungrateful person
7. revolt or rebellion against constituted authority, especially by sailors against their officers.
9. irreverent behavior toward anything held sacred, priceless, etc.

10. Speak about the events below. You should use the description in the book and you may resort to the Internet for facts

- The flooding of May 28 1985 in Bangladesh;
- Hurricane of October 15, 1987 in Great Britain;
- Burning of the book (which one?) on January 14, 1989 in Bradford;
- The events of November 10, 1989.

11. Put the events in order:

Alsana burns Millat's secular things.

The Joneses and the Iqbals watch TV and have a row.

Magid sends the photo with the goat.

Alsana tries to get Magid back to England.

Hurricane in England.

Millat gets involved in the unrest of 1989 in Bradford.

Millat and Irie try to clear the air.

12. Act out the following scenes:

1. Archie, Samad and their families at the Jones's house during the hurricane;
2. Archie, Samad and their families at the Jones's house watching TV on November 10, 1989;

13. Who said that? In what situation?

<p>You see? He'll come to no harm in Chittagong! Even better news, he was in a <i>mosque</i> . Better he break his nose in a mosque than in a Kilburn fight! It is exactly as I had hoped. He is learning the old ways. Is he not learning the old ways?</p>	
--	--

‘Oh! Look at his nose! Look at the break. He’s got a Roman nose, now. He looks like a little aristocrat, like a little Englishman. Look, Millat.’	
‘Maybe, Samad Miah, maybe.’	
’Course. Tell the truth, I was expecting you. You never did know a drill bit from a screw handle, Ick-Ball. Good with the theory, but never got the hang of the practicalities. Go on, up the stairs, mind the night lights – good idea that, eh?	
Well, I’m afraid that’s the price. Maybe next time you mug some poor old lady	
You <i>fool</i> . Don’t you know you’re left behind like carriage and horses, like candlewax? Don’t you know to them you’re old and smelly like yesterday’s fishnchip paper? I’ll be agreeing with your daughter on one matter of importance.	
‘Why do you talk like that?’ ‘That’s not your voice. You sound ridiculous!’	

14. Think of the following:

- Does the difference between the English and the people of Bangladesh described by the author make sense?
- The difference between Magid and Millat and the reason(s) for it?
- Are people really malicious and delight at the misery of the others?
- Behaviour of the young people described in the book (rudeness, disrespect, etc.) and the causes of it.

15. Discuss the following questions

1. How does Alsana's perspective on cultural differences challenge conventional views on race and identity?

2. What role does the environment (earth and sky) play in shaping the experiences of individuals in different cultures, according to Alsana's worldview?

3. Discuss the implications of the metaphorical divide between those who live on "solid ground" and those under "volatile skies." How does this metaphor manifest in the characters' lives?

4. How does Alsana's experience of motherhood and her anxieties about her children's upbringing reflect broader issues within immigrant families?

5. Explore the significance of the "Harvest Festival" in the narrative. What does it symbolize in the context of cross-cultural interactions and religious identity?

6. Analyze the dynamics of the Iqbal family as they cope with the challenges of assimilation and cultural preservation. How do their varying responses reflect generational differences?

7. How does Samad's behavior at the school governors' meeting illustrate the conflict between Eastern values and Western societal norms?

8. In what ways do humor and sarcasm serve as coping mechanisms for the characters in the text, especially Samad and Alsana?

9. Examine the role of community and social connections in shaping Alsana's experience of grief and her responses to Magid being away.

10. Discuss the relationship dynamics between Samad and his children, particularly regarding their individual identities and aspirations.

11. How does the concept of “holding life lightly” resonate with both Alsana’s and Samad’s views on parenting?

12. Explore the theme of identity crisis as depicted through Millat and Magid. How do their experiences highlight the struggles of second-generation immigrants?

13. What does the narrative suggest about the stigma and perceptions of masculinity within the context of Samad’s character?

14. Consider the portrayal of the English character (represented through the school governors) in relation to the Iqbal family's cultural experiences. What critique does the text offer?

15. How does the text engage with the idea of “cultural nostalgia” as both Samad and Alsana reflect on their past lives in their homeland versus their current realities?

15. Answer the questions checking understanding of the text.

1. What does Alsana believe is the fundamental difference between people?

- A) Color
- B) Gender
- C) Economic status
- D) Their environment (earth and sky)

2. According to Alsana’s perspective, what should define humanity?

- A) Cultural background

- B) Education
 - C) Responses to a questionnaire
 - D) Financial wealth
3. What do the three questions in Alsana's questionnaire hint at?
- A) A lifestyle of leisure
 - B) A life filled with disaster
 - C) Economic disparity
 - D) Cultural differences
4. How does Alsana describe a carefree life?
- A) As chaotic
 - B) As restrictive
 - C) As predictable
 - D) As heavy
5. What is mentioned as a characteristic of English people regarding disaster?
- A) They are always prepared for it
 - B) They can never truly understand it
 - C) They frequently encounter it
 - D) They learn from it
6. According to the text, what narrative is prevalent in Bangladesh?
- A) Stability and prosperity
 - B) Constant natural disasters
 - C) Strong cultural identity
 - D) Future optimism
7. How does Alsana feel about Magid's upbringing?
- A) She is indifferent
 - B) She feels he should learn to hold life lightly

- C) She wishes he had more freedom
 - D) She believes he is overly protected
8. What does Alsana compare her life to after the cyclone?
- A) A joyful festival
 - B) An endless battle
 - C) A midnight affair
 - D) A peaceful garden
9. What motivates Alsana's desire to get Magid back?
- A) A sense of duty as a mother
 - B) Fear of losing him
 - C) Cultural expectations
 - D) Her own unresolved feelings
10. What do the authorities tell Alsana regarding her concerns?
- A) They will do everything possible
 - B) They are more worried about immigration
 - C) They sympathize with her
 - D) They prioritize other cases
11. What does Alsana realize about the people around her during her time of grief?
- A) They are genuinely supportive
 - B) They secretly take pleasure in her pain
 - C) They are indifferent to her plight
 - D) They want to help her financially
12. What tragic event leads to Alsana's despair at the end of the story?
- A) Magid's injury
 - B) The cyclone affecting Bangladesh

- C) The fire at their home
- D) The political turmoil in England

13. How does Samad perceive Magid's learning from the situation?

- A) He disapproves of his learning
- B) He thinks it helps him grow
- C) He believes it is irrelevant
- D) He is indifferent to it

14. What does Samad think about modern-day challenges for their children?

- A) They are too sheltered
- B) They are adequately prepared
- C) They are facing fewer challenges
- D) They don't need challenges

15. How does Alsana react to Samad's theories about life?

- A) With admiration
- B) With resentment
- C) With confusion
- D) With agreement

16. How does Magid's letter suggest he perceives power and punishment?

- A) It's always justified
- B) It can be arbitrary
- C) It should come from authority only
- D) It's a family duty

17. How does Millat's character contrast with Magid's?

- A) Magid is rebellious, Millat is passive
- B) Millat is outgoing, Magid is reserved

- C) Magid is focused, Millat is impulsive
 - D) Millat is serious, Magid is carefree
18. What is the tone of Millat's crew during their train ride?
- A) Serious
 - B) Humorous
 - C) Angry
 - D) Indifferent
19. What does Millat refuse to do in relation to the ticket-man at the station?
- A) Admit he is wrong
 - B) Use polite language
 - C) Show respect
 - D) Follow the law
20. How does Samad feel about the news that affects Millat's crew?
- A) Indifferent
 - B) Supportive
 - C) Critical
 - D) Proud
21. What implications does Samad draw from engaging with events in their homeland?
- A) He feels proud and connected
 - B) He believes they can avoid disaster
 - C) He thinks they are irrelevant
 - D) He feels it is burdensome
22. What does Alsana think of Samad's view about cultural identity?
- A) She fully agrees with him

- B) She finds it limiting
- C) She respects his opinion
- D) She is uninterested in cultural distinctions

23. How does Irie perceive Millat?

- A) As clever
- B) As a follower
- C) As arrogant
- D) As a role model

24. What does Clara's reaction during the storm suggest about her character?

- A) She is reckless
- B) She is practical
- C) She is emotional
- D) She is whimsical

25. What task does Samad attempt during the hurricane?

- A) Protect his family
- B) Do repairs to the house
- C) Gather supplies
- D) Call for help

26. What is implied about the relationship between politics and family in the text?

- A) Politics is prioritizing family
- B) Family matters are secondary to politics
- C) They intertwined, causing conflict
- D) They are completely unrelated

27. How does the Iqbal family view their life in England?

- A) As a perfect dream
- B) As fraught with challenges

- C) As an ongoing adventure
- D) As a positive experiment

28. What does Samad believe sending Magid back to Bangladesh would accomplish?

- A) It would bring him closer to his culture
- B) It would create a financial burden
- C) It would displace him
- D) It would guarantee success

29. How does the text characterize the notion of "home"?

- A) As a place of safety
- B) As an emotional bond
- C) As a shifting concept
- D) As a geographical location

30. What does the final scene at the pub suggest about Samad and Archie's relationship?

- A) They have grown fonder of each other
- B) They are growing apart
- C) They share a mutual understanding
- D) They are constantly at odds

3.4 Chapter 10

1. Study the vocabulary

1	hefty	
2	Take advantage of	
3	Strike the balance	
4	defunct	
5	clapped-out	

6	Seek a refund	
7	Mean no offence	
8	ruminate	
9	A regular	
10	Concession	
11	squeak	
12	victorious	
13	defer	
14	Ignominy	
15	Humiliation	
16	A big deal	
17	conciliatory	
18	palaver	
19	argue the toss	
20	sepoy	
21	Exultant	
22	common parlance	
23	Mutineer	
24	concede	
25	There's no smoke without fire	
26	Separate fact from fiction	
27	Have the heart to do smth	
28	Disabuse of smth	
29	makeshift	
30	Horde	
31	canny	

32	feverish	
33	turmoil	
34	engulf	
35	Spread like wildfire	
36	unsightly	
37	swagger	
38	throng	
39	Enlighten	
40	sway	
41	eddy	
42	bhang	
43	infidel	
44	run amok	
45	tulwar	
46	lunge	
47	hearsay	
48	Put an end to	
49	disband	
50	commend	
51	Chinese whispers	
52	assailant	
53	recede	
54	misquote	
55	slander	
56	In the name of	
57	In full swing	
58	Reveal	

59	deadpan	
60	dashing	
61	Tickle in the sneeze	
62	tentatively	
63	Make a row [rau]	
64	Goad	

2. In this chapter, there are many proper names. Match them with what they define

Agincourt, Grigory Rasputin, Indira Ghandi, Cleopatra, Henry V, W. Churchill, Czechoslovakia, Mangal Pandey

Definitions:

a. a controversial Russian mystic and advisor to the Romanov family in the early 20th century.

b. the last active ruler of the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, known for her political savvy and relationships with Julius Caesar and Mark Antony.

c. a medieval English king remembered for his military victories and leadership during the Hundred Years' War.

d. a former country in Central Europe that existed from 1918 to 1993, when it split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

e. a British statesman and Prime Minister who led the country through World War II.

f. a famous battle fought between England and France in 1415, resulting in a decisive victory for the English.

g. an Indian soldier who played a key role in sparking the Indian Rebellion of 1857 against British rule.

h. the first female Prime Minister of India, serving from 1966 until her assassination in 1984.

3. Complete the sentences with the words given.

humiliation, commended, slanderous, take advantage of, turmoil, ruminate, recede, makeshift, run amok, concede, strike the balance, feverishly, infidel, reveal, ignominy, misquoting, hefty, defer, canny

1. He needed a _____(1) amount of money to start his business.

2. I always _____(2) the study group to improve my language skills.

3. It's important to _____(3) between work and personal life.

4. She liked to _____(4) on her life choices and reflect on past experiences.

5. The politician decided to _____(5) his speech until after the election.

6. The thief was filled with _____(6) as he was escorted to jail.

7. The player felt great _____(7) when he missed the penalty shot in the championship game.

8. The losing team had to _____(8) defeat to their rivals.

9. The therapist helped to disabuse her client of negative self-perceptions.

10. They built a _____(9) shelter to protect themselves from the storm.

11. His _____(10) negotiation tactics helped him close the deal successfully.

12. She worked _____(11) to finish her dissertation before the deadline.

13. Political _____(12) often leads to social unrest and instability.

14. The priest denounced the _____(13) beliefs of certain members of the congregation.

15. The protestors started to _____(14), causing chaos in the streets.

16. The teacher _____(15) the student for his hard work and dedication.

17. The floodwaters started to _____(16) after days of heavy rainfall.

18. The journalist admitted to _____(17) the interviewee and apologized for the error.

19. The celebrity filed a lawsuit against the tabloid for _____(18) remarks made about her.

20. The detective was determined to _____(19) the truth behind the mysterious murder case.

4. Match sentence halves

1	"Selfie" has become a popular term in common	A	full swing, with holiday music playing and decorations being put up everywhere.
2	The news of their breakup quickly spread through the school, turning into Chinese	B	a row that the neighbors called the police.

3	It is important to strike	C	the heart to pursue her dreams and become a successful artist.
4	Winning the championship was a	D	parlance, referring to taking a picture of oneself with a phone.
5	I mean	E	name of environmental conservation, we must reduce our carbon footprint and live more sustainably.
6	Rumors about their relationship spread	F	the toss over which restaurant to go to, but never seem to come to a decision.
7	They constantly argue	G	the balance between work and personal life in order to maintain a healthy lifestyle.
8	Even though her parents were against her career choice, she had	H	no offence, but your behavior towards your colleagues was unprofessional.
9	In the	I	big deal for our team as it took years of training and dedication
10	In order to put	J	like wildfire throughout the office, causing unnecessary drama.
11	Christmas preparations are in	K	whispers and adding false details to the story.
12	Their constant arguing made such	L	an end to this dispute, we need to sit down and have a calm, rational discussion.

5. Act out the following scenes:

1. Samad, Ali and the regulars discussing the portrait;
2. Samad and Rajnu.
3. Final dialogue of the chapter with Samad and Archie.

6. Watch the video about the Indian Rebellion and answer the questions:

1. What is William Dalrymple's perspective on the appropriate terminology to describe the events in India in 1857?

2. How did the British East India Company establish its hegemonic power over the Indian subcontinent?

3. What were some of the significant factors that led to the growing discontent among the native people in India against the British rule?

4. How did the relationship between the British and the natives change over time, particularly in terms of cultural assimilation and segregation?

5. What was the significance of the Enfield p53 rifle in escalating the rebellion in 1857?

6. Who was Mangal Pandey and what role did he play in the rebellion?

7. Describe the course of the rebellion that took place in Delhi and its eventual outcome.

8. How did the British government respond to the rebellion and what were the long-term implications of this response?

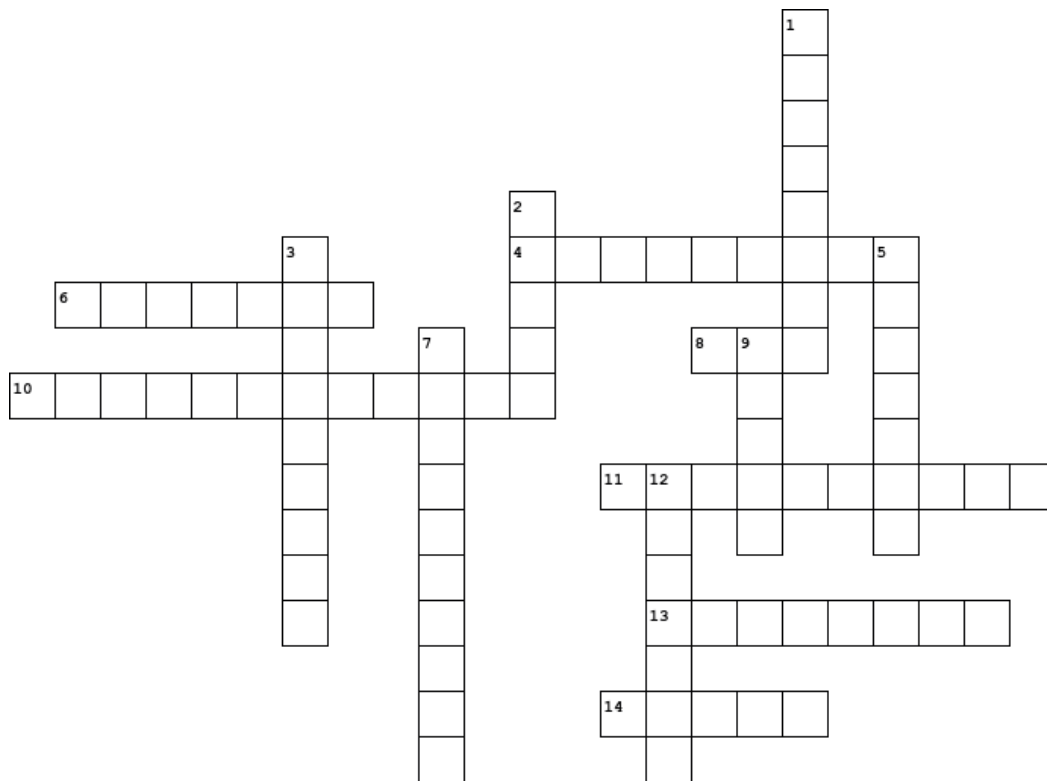
9. What was the role of the Sikhs during the rebellion and how did it impact the course of the revolt?

10. How long did it take for India to gain independence after the rebellion and what was the role of the British government during this period?

7. Watch the video about Indira Gandhi and mark sentences as True or False.

1. Indira Gandhi was born in Allahabad, India.
2. Her mother, Kamala Nehru, was a freedom fighter.
3. Indira Gandhi completed her degree at the University of Oxford.
4. She married Feroze Gandhi on March 26, 1942.
5. Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister of India in January 1966.
6. She nationalized 14 major commercial banks, coal, steel, copper refining, cotton textiles, and insurance industries.
7. Indira Gandhi supported West Pakistan in the Pakistan civil war.
8. After the 1971 elections, she was accused of using unlawful methods and electoral fraud to win the elections.
9. Indira Gandhi extended the state of emergency twice before the elections of March 1977.
10. Indira Gandhi's son, Sanjay Gandhi, died in a car crash.

8. Do the crossword puzzle



Across

- 4. a person who attacks
- 6. to break up or dissolve (an organization)
- 8. act of conceding or yielding, as a right, a privilege, or a point or fact in an argument
- 10. tending to overcome the distrust or hostility of
- 11. having achieved a victory; conquering; triumphant
- 13. disgrace; dishonor; public

Down

- 1. to obsessively revisit the same thought or theme over and over again
- 2. careful; cautious; prudent
- 3. to give intellectual or spiritual light to; instruct; impart knowledge to
- 5. a state of great commotion, confusion, or disturbance; tumult; agitation; disquiet
- 7. the act of admitting or

contempt
14. to put off (action, consideration, etc.) to a future time

yielding, as a right, a privilege, or a point or fact in an argument
9. heavy; weighty
12. a person who has no religious faith; unbeliever

8. Discuss the following questions

1. Why do you think O'Connell's is described as a timeless place for its patrons?

2. How does the past influence the characters who frequent O'Connell's, especially Samad and Archie?

3. What significance does Samad's desire to hang Mangal Pande's portrait have for him personally?

4. In what ways does the chapter explore the theme of memory and its connection to identity?

5. How do Samad and Archie's views on Mangal Pande differ, and what do these differences reveal about their characters?

6. What role does humor play in the characters' discussions about serious historical topics?

7. How does the portrayal of Mangal Pande change throughout the chapter, and what factors contribute to this change?

8. In what ways does the chapter illustrate the idea that history can be subjective and interpreted in different ways?

9. How does the setting of O'Connell's serve as a backdrop for the characters' discussions about their past?

10. What does Samad's relationship with his family history tell us about his views on honor and legacy?

11. How does the chapter reflect the immigrant experience through the character of Ali and his establishment?

12. Why do you think the characters believe in the importance of being witnesses to their history?

13. What is the significance of the New Year's Eve setting for the events that unfold in the chapter?

14. How does the interaction between Samad and Mickey reflect cultural differences and misunderstandings?

15. What can we learn about the nature of bravery and sacrifice from the debate over Mangal Pande's actions and legacy?

9. Answer the questions checking understanding of the text.

1. What does Alsana believe is the real difference between people?

- A) Color
- B) Wealth
- C) Location
- D) Gender

2. What does Alsana's questionnaire include asking about?

- A) Skies and ground conditions
- B) Political beliefs
- C) Favorite foods
- D) Education level

3. What does Alsana associate with a life lived under disaster?

- A) Calmness
- B) Predictability

- C) Carefreeness
 - D) Prosperity
4. How does Alsana view the English POWs in Dresden?
- A) As resilient
 - B) As oblivious to disaster
 - C) As brave
 - D) As cultural icons
5. Which of these countries does Alsana mention in contrast to England?
- A) India
 - B) Pakistan
 - C) Bangladesh
 - D) Nepal
6. What event does Alsana recall that led to many deaths while she was growing up?
- A) Earthquake
 - B) Floods and cyclones
 - C) War
 - D) Famine
7. What does Alsana wish Magid should learn to do?
- A) Hold on to his wealth
 - B) Hold his life lightly
 - C) Live a carefree life
 - D) Embrace danger
8. How does the relevant authority respond when Alsana seeks help?
- A) With sympathy
 - B) With confusion

- C) With indifference
 - D) With urgency
9. What does Alsana find herself frequently doing after learning about Magid?
- A) Traveling
 - B) Weeping and eating
 - C) Hosting parties
 - D) Writing letters
10. What symbolizes Alsana's resilience during the cyclone?
- A) Her community
 - B) Her poetry
 - C) The cypress tree
 - D) Her family name
11. What does Samad believe Magid is learning in Chittagong?
- A) Disobedience
 - B) The old ways
 - C) Western culture
 - D) City living
12. How does Alsana respond to Samad's belief about Magid's education?
- A) She agrees wholeheartedly
 - B) She is indifferent
 - C) She is uncertain
 - D) She feels betrayed
13. What is Samad's initial reaction to Magid's accident?
- A) Anger
 - B) Triumph

- C) Disappointment
- D) Indifference

14. What does Alsana try to communicate through her silence to Samad?

- A) Her anger
- B) Her love
- C) Her confusion
- D) Her stubbornness

15. What does Samad often explain to concerned relatives about the youth?

- A) They are too safe
- B) They are too reckless
- C) They are too educated
- D) They are too traditional

16. What activity do the younger generation engage in according to Samad?

- A) Violence
- B) Activism
- C) Innocence
- D) Indifference

17. What historical figure does Samad frequently reference?

- A) Gandhi
- B) Mangal Pande
- C) Nehru
- D) Allama Iqbal

18. What leads to confusion and conflict between Samad and the younger generation?

- A) Their worldview

- B) Their education
- C) Their assimilation
- D) Their financial status

19. What does the portrait of Mangal Pande represent for Samad?

- A) Shame
- B) Pride
- C) Loneliness
- D) Anger

20. How does Samad describe Mangal Pande's impact?

- A) A historical footnote
- B) A revolutionist
- C) An insignificant figure
- D) A national hero

21. What connection does Samad feel towards Pande?

- A) Disappointment
- B) A sense of justice
- C) A familial bond
- D) Cultural shame

22. What do the characters Denzel and Clarence do during the New Year celebration?

- A) Support Samad
- B) Play dominoes
- C) Watch TV
- D) Discuss history

23. How does Samad feel about the English perspective on historical events?

- A) He admires it
- B) He rejects it

- C) He finds it humorous
- D) He is indifferent

24. What does Alsana believe is lacking in their children's upbringing?

- A) Discipline
- B) Creativity
- C) Adventure
- D) Faith

25. What does Millat refer to when he talks about his identity?

- A) His clothing
- B) His neighborhood
- C) His heritage
- D) His education

26. In their cultural discussions, Samad often contrasts Western beliefs with which principle?

- A) Spiritual satisfaction
- B) Scientific reasoning
- C) Emotional intelligence
- D) Historical accuracy

27. How does Millat approach the idea of tradition?

- A) With disdain
- B) With curiosity
- C) With nostalgia
- D) With acceptance

28. How does Clara feel about Millat's behavior against the backdrop of familial expectations?

- A) Disappointed

- B) Understanding
- C) Indifferent
- D) Resentful

29. What does Samad criticize about new movements within their community?

- A) Lack of unity
- B) Resistance to change
- C) Emphasis on individuality
- D) Loss of cultural identity

30. What type of humor do Denzel and Clarence employ during conversations?

- A) Satirical
- B) Sarcastic
- C) Dark
- D) Silly

31. How does Alsana recall her life experiences prior to marriage?

- A) Adventurous
- B) Restrained
- C) Mundane
- D) Chaotic

32. What does Samad believe about cultural integration?

- A) It is unnecessary
- B) It should be embraced
- C) It dilutes tradition
- D) It is inevitable

33. How does the cyclical nature of disasters affect Alsana's worldview?

- A) It brings despair
- B) It breeds resilience
- C) It fosters nostalgia
- D) It creates fear

34. What does Alsana do during the New Year's Eve celebrations?

- A) Remembers past disasters
- B) Engages in family discussions
- C) Prepares traditional dishes
- D) Plans for the future

35. What role do food and shared meals play in Alsana's family life?

- A) Symbol of unity
- B) Source of conflict
- C) Means of distraction
- D) Cultural heritage

36. What is Millat's attitude towards authority figures?

- A) Respectful
- B) Cynical
- C) Indifferent
- D) Admiring

37. How does Samad respond to contemporary challenges faced by their community?

- A) By seeking unity
- B) By advocating assimilation
- C) By calling for rebellion
- D) By invoking tradition

38. What does the character of Alsana represent in the family dynamic?

- A) Stability
- B) Rebelliousness
- C) Pragmatism
- D) Idealism

39. How is the representation of the past perceived by characters in the story?

- A) As emotional anchors
- B) As burdens
- C) As sources of pride
- D) As irrelevant

40. In light of their discussions, what is the main theme surrounding identity within the text?

- A) Cultural conflict
- B) Religious exploration
- C) Personal growth
- D) Familial loyalty

4 Part 'Irie'
4.1 Chapter 11

1. Study the vocabulary

1	Meticulous	
2	Dodgy	
3	To top it off	
4	Subdue	
5	Wide-boys	
6	Lady-killer	
7	Martyr	
8	Dismal	
9	Clarity	
10	Recede	
11	With a modern ear	
12	On the dot	
13	Animosity	
14	Pull oneself together	
15	Talk twelve to the dozen	
16	Enlist	
17	good-for-nothing	
18	commend	
19	Ingrain	
20	Asylum	
21	Surreptitious	
22	Gullible	
23	Ploy	

24	Sundry	
25	Token	
26	Constabulary	
27	Expulsion	
28	Illicit	
29	Implosion	
30	Chastisement	
31	Exasperate	
32	Cover for	
33	Tenuously	
34	Eminent	
35	horticulturalist	
36	hassle	
37	ground to a halt	
38	vermiculous	
39	Go under	
40	aberration consideration period	

2. Match the words to the definitions

1	eminent	A	the act of forcing someone to leave a place or group.
2	subdue	B	strong hostility or hatred towards someone or something.
3	ploy	C	to move back or away from a previous position.

4	Sundry	D	the quality of being clear, coherent, and easily understood
5	gullible	E	to irritate or annoy intensely
6	recede	F	easily deceived or tricked due to being too trusting or naive.
7	Dodgy	G	various or diverse types or items
8	expulsion	H	to firmly establish or fix (a habit, belief, or attitude) in someone's mind
9	clarity	I	distinguished, respected, or well-known within a particular field or profession.
10	dismal	J	to join or enroll in a cause or organization
11	animosity	K	to bring under control or conquer by force
12	ingrain	L	done secretly or stealthily to avoid detection.
13	Commend	M	a charming and attractive man who is skilled at seducing women
14	surreptitious	N	forbidden by law, rules, or custom; illegal
15	tenuously	O	weakly or thinly held together; lacking strength or stability.
16	asylum	P	a cunning plan or strategy used to achieve an objective.
17	Illicit	Q	depressing, gloomy, or hopeless.
18	exasperate	R	of questionable integrity or reliability.
19	enlist	S	a place of refuge or safety, especially for those seeking protection from persecution or danger
20	lady-killer	T	to praise or express approval for someone's actions or qualities

3. Complete the sentences with the words given.

dot, dozen, under, cover, together, ground, ear, off

1. On the _____(1), we arrived at the meeting and were ready to start right on time.

2. He was able to pull himself _____(2) after the tragedy and move forward.

3. She can talk twelve to the _____(3) about her favorite hobby - writing.

4. The boss asked me to _____(4) for him while he's away on vacation.

5. After hours of dancing, the party finally _____(5) to a halt in the late hours of the night.

6. Although old, the museum manages to keep up with modern trends with a modern _____(6) for art.

7. Hours spent organizing are often lost when plans go _____(7) at the last minute.

8. The grand finale, to top it _____(8), ended the concert with a standing ovation from the crowd.

4. Match sentence halves

1	She was known for her meticulous,	A	charming and irresistible to women.
2	The evening was magical and, to top	B	for the cause, but most people saw him as a con artist.
3	He decided to enlist	C	in the military to serve his country and gain valuable skills.

4	Growing up in a multicultural household,	D	the two rival companies had been building for years.
5	They refused to do business with the company, suspecting	E	and the sun emerged from behind the clouds.
6	The team's performance in the last game was dismal,	F	efforts and dedication to the project.
7	Despite the challenges she faced, she managed to	G	enthusiastically sharing every detail with us.
8	With a modern ear, he could distinguish	H	the violent protesters using tear gas.
9	He claimed to be a martyr	I	them of dodgy practices.
10	She talked twelve to the dozen about her recent trip,	J	the dot, just as the timetable had promised.
11	Seeking refuge from persecution in their home country, they applied for asylum	K	who were always up to no good.
12	The police had to subdue	L	attention to detail in her work as a surgeon.
13	He was nothing but a good-for-nothing	M	thief, constantly causing trouble in the neighborhood.
14	As the storm passed, the wind began to recede	N	it off, we saw a shooting star.
15	The neighborhood was full of wide-boys	O	diversity was ingrained in her way of thinking.
16	Her colleagues commended her tireless	P	pull herself together and face the day with confidence.

17	Their train arrived on	Q	resulting in their loss.
18	He had a reputation as a lady-killer	R	the subtle differences between similar sounding words in different languages.
19	The animosity between	S	in a neighboring nation.

5. Complete the sentences with the derivatives of the words in brackets.

1. The police officer tried to _____(subdued) the suspect during the arrest.

2. The teacher explained the math problem with _____(clear), making it easier to understand.

3. The army decided to _____(enlistment) more soldiers for the upcoming mission.

4. The spy used _____(surreption) methods to gather classified information.

5. The _____(constable) responded quickly to the emergency call.

6. The student received a harsh _____(chastise) from the teacher for cheating on the test.

7. The scientist made an _____(eminence) discovery that revolutionized the field of medicine.

8. The _____(horticulture) carefully tended to the plants in the greenhouse.

9. The old book had pages filled with _____(vermin) worms.

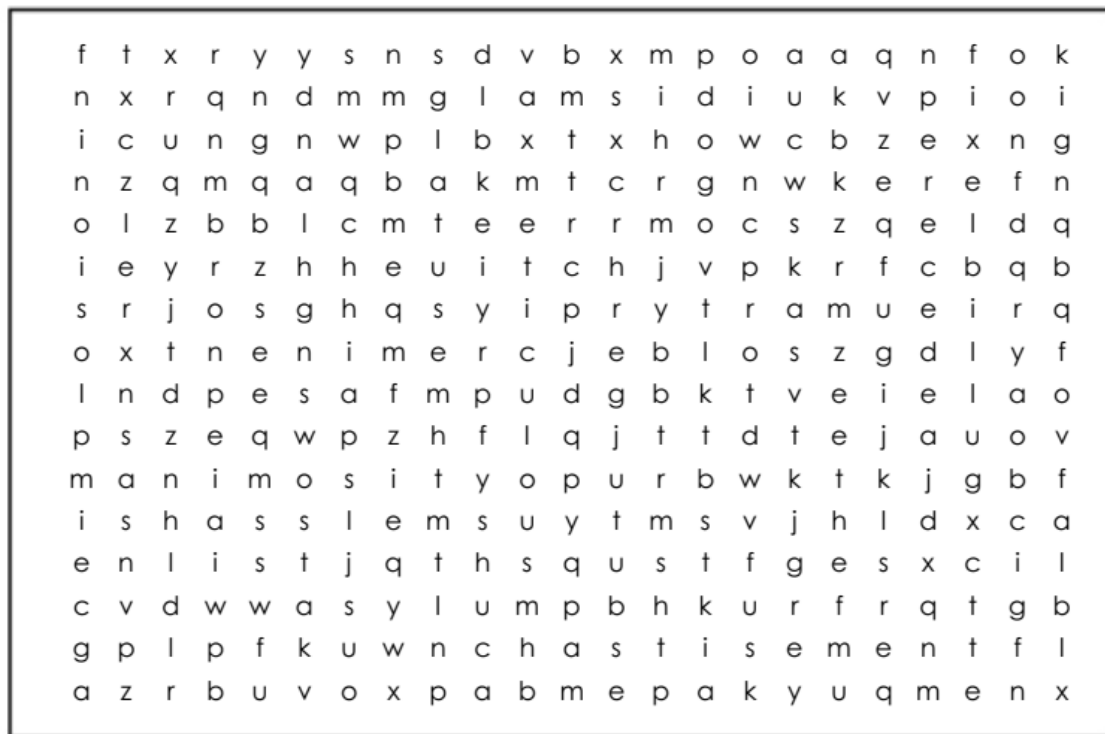
10. The cultural traditions _____(grain) in the local community's way of life.

6. Choose one scene to act out. Your groupmates will have to guess what you are showing.

7. Put the events in order

1. Irie, Millat and Joshua have a talk with the headmaster
2. Raid
3. Irie gets artificial hair
4. Irie is looking for Millat at the school yard
5. Irie goes to the Iqbals
6. Irie goes to the hairdresser's
7. Irie is told off at a lesson

8. Do the wordsearch



Find the following words in the puzzle.

Words are hidden     and .

chastisement
meticulous
animosity
implosion
gullible

eminent
martyr
dismal
recede
enlist

asylum
hassle

8. Speak about

- Hierarchy and bullying at Glenard Oak Comprehensive;
- Magid letter;
- Niece-of-Shame ideas;
- School life at Glenard Oak Comprehensive;
- Irie and Millat's relations.

10. Discuss the following questions.

1. What does the lamp-post and the advert represent for Irie? Why do you think it appears in her dreams?

2. How does Irie's physical appearance affect her self-image throughout the chapter?

3. How do Irie's interactions with her mother reflect family dynamics and cultural differences?

4. Why do you think Irie feels pressure to change her hair and appearance to fit in?

5. How does the school environment contribute to the sense of belonging or alienation felt by Irie and Millat?

6. What roles do Millat and Irie play in each other's lives, and how do those roles change?

7. How does the discussion of beauty standards in the chapter highlight issues of race and identity?

8. What does the hair salon scene reveal about societal expectations for black women and their hair?

9. How does Irie's perception of Millat change as she navigates her feelings towards him?

10. What does the quote "You have to let them make their own mistakes" suggest about parenting styles and independence?

11. How do different characters in the chapter respond to the idea of identity and cultural heritage?

12. In what ways do humor and sarcasm function in the dialogues between Irie, Millat, and their peers?

13. What is the significance of the term "before and after" in the context of Irie's transformation?

14. How does the headmaster's perspective on education and discipline reflect broader societal attitudes?

15. What do you think is the impact of Irie's new look on her relationships with her friends and family?

9. Answer the questions checking understanding of the text.

1. What item appears in Irie's dreams?

- A) A tree
- B) A school
- C) A lamp-post
- D) A car

2. What does the advert on the lamp-post promise?

- A) Earn money through exercise
- B) Lose weight to earn money
- C) Free consultations
- D) Diet plans

3. How much did Irie weigh when she was introduced?

- A) 10 stone
- B) 12 stone
- C) 13 stone
- D) 15 stone

4. What is contained in Irie's "spare tyres"?

- A) Candy
- B) Old clothes
- C) Excess weight
- D) Books

5. What is Irie trying to fight against regarding her appearance?

- A) Genetics
 - B) School policy
 - C) Fashion trends
 - D) Social norms
6. How does Irie's mother try to reassure her?
- A) By taking her shopping
 - B) By discussing body positivity
 - C) By referencing her own figure
 - D) By encouraging her dieting
7. What does Irie fantasize about transforming into?
- A) A model
 - B) An English Rose
 - C) A famous singer
 - D) A movie star
8. Who is Mrs. Olive Roody?
- A) School nurse
 - B) Gym teacher
 - C) English teacher
 - D) Principal
9. What is the subject of Irie's exercise book that Mrs. Roody questions?
- A) Poetry
 - B) Doodles
 - C) Math problems
 - D) Science notes
10. What do Irie's classmates think about Millat Iqbal?
- A) He is a genius
 - B) He is a troublemaker

- C) He is a leader
 - D) He is a nerd
11. How does Irie feel about her appearance?
- A) Confident
 - B) Disconnected
 - C) Proud
 - D) Indifferent
12. What is Millat's reputation at school?
- A) The nerdy kid
 - B) The joker
 - C) The social chameleon
 - D) The quiet one
13. How do the girls view Millat?
- A) As a bothersome classmate
 - B) As a project to improve
 - C) As a close friend
 - D) As a rival
14. What does Hifan discuss with Millat during their conversation?
- A) Schoolwork
 - B) Religions
 - C) Marijuana use
 - D) Sports
15. What nickname does Irie use for Millat in her thoughts?
- A) My prince
 - B) My best friend
 - C) My hero
 - D) My lost cause

16. What does Hifan want Millat to recognize about himself?
- A) His beauty
 - B) His leadership skills
 - C) His past
 - D) His humor
17. What does Irie notice about Joshua Chalfen?
- A) His humor
 - B) His intelligence
 - C) His awkwardness
 - D) His body type
18. How does Irie initially want to change her appearance?
- A) By coloring her hair
 - B) By losing weight
 - C) By straightening her hair
 - D) By exercising
19. What does Joshua suggest about Irie's personality?
- A) She is aggressive
 - B) She is lazy
 - C) She is intelligent
 - D) She is beautiful
20. What does Irie think about Millat's drug use?
- A) It makes him more attractive
 - B) It will hurt his future
 - C) It is a harmless pastime
 - D) It is culturally significant
21. Where does Irie spot Millat during their school days?
- A) At the library
 - B) In the cafeteria

- C) At the basketball court
- D) Outside the science block

22. What is the headmaster's demeanor during the student meeting?

- A) Authoritarian
- B) Encouraging
- C) Fearful
- D) Disinterested

23. What does Samad think about his son's newfound education?

- A) He supports it
- B) He questions it
- C) He ignores it
- D) He celebrates it

24. What is Irie's goal regarding her hair transformation?

- A) To feel confident
- B) To impress Millat
- C) To follow trends
- D) To be like her mother

25. How does Neena react to Irie's new look?

- A) With admiration
- B) With jealousy
- C) With ridicule
- D) With indifference

26. What do Irie's friends want from her regarding Millat?

- A) To confront him
- B) To ignore him
- C) To pursue him

- D) To challenge him
27. What does Irie say when pressured about her appearance?
- A) It's just hair
 - B) I love my afro
 - C) It's temporary
 - D) I don't care
28. How do people expect to get along at Glenard Oak?
- A) Through shared learning
 - B) Through conformity
 - C) Through social status
 - D) Through competition
29. What does Irie carry with her as she heads to Millat's house?
- A) A book
 - B) A plan
 - C) A new hairstyle
 - D) A gift
30. What is Samad's reaction to the news about Millat and Irie's situation?
- A) Indifference
 - B) Anguish
 - C) Support
 - D) Frustration
31. How does the headmaster suggest handling Millat's behavior?
- A) Detention
 - B) Therapy
 - C) Study group

- D) Suspension
32. What influences Irie to change her hair?
- A) Cultural identity
 - B) Peer pressure
 - C) Personal choice
 - D) Family tradition
33. What does the headmaster's scheme with Joshua aim to achieve?
- A) Academic excellence
 - B) Punishment
 - C) Harmony
 - D) Improvement
34. How does Mother Alsana feel about her son's lifestyle?
- A) Proud
 - B) Concerned
 - C) Disapproving
 - D) Uninterested
35. What does Irie imagine will happen when Millat sees her new hair?
- A) He'll laugh
 - B) He'll be amazed
 - C) He will reject her
 - D) He won't notice
36. What type of hair does Irie ultimately decide on?
- A) Curly
 - B) Straight
 - C) Wavy
 - D) Short

37. Who expresses genuine concern for Irie's well-being?
- A) Millat
 - B) Joshua
 - C) Alsana
 - D) Neena
38. How does Joshua feel about Millat's friends?
- A) He admires them
 - B) He respects them
 - C) He envies them
 - D) He fears them
39. What does Irie think about the societal pressures regarding appearance?
- A) They are outdated
 - B) They are unnecessary
 - C) They are important
 - D) They are superficial
40. How does the story portray the concept of identity?
- A) As fixed
 - B) As disability
 - C) As fluid
 - D) As irrelevant

4.2 Chapters 12-13

1. Study the vocabulary

1	Self-pollinating plant	
2	stamen	
3	Hardy	
4	once-over	
5	Envisage	
6	Pinch	
7	helix	
8	webbed feet	
9	Doodle	
10	Eloquently	
11	Ken	
12	come within an inch of	
13	Shoo	
14	catch wind of	
15	Bouncy	
16	against (one's) better judgment	
17	Supplant	
18	pine for	
19	linchpin	
20	prune	
21	Retrieve	
22	Pop-eyed	
23	Kick the habit	
24	Inevitable	

25	Tilt	
26	Delve	
27	Charitable	
28	boon and bane	
29	Pulchritude	
30	Belch	
31	Jovially	
32	Old letch	
33	Pleasantry	
34	Weary	
35	Fall victim to	
36	familial	
37	Feign	
38	On intimate terms	
39	Enamour	
40	untrammelled	
41	Lame	
42	spunk	
43	meek	
44	bottom line	
45	Take my word for it	
46	reprimand	
47	Underestimate	
48	wondrous	
49	prude	
50	tangent	
51	revery	

52	case the joint	
53	Reassertion	
54	heinous	
55	Nurture	
56	Inquiry	
57	daunting	
58	Prow	
59	Ingest	
60	Staunch	
61	gaping wound	
62	Awry	
63	Emulate	
64	Confide	
65	quagmire	
66	miscegenation	
67	unflappable	
68	nebulous	
69	Get back into the swing of things	
70	wishy-washy	
71	Get kicks from	
72	ante	
73	purring	
74	spliff	
75	hash	
76	Motion to (V)	
77	have a go at	

78	veer off the rails	
79	off one's face	
80	keep an eye out for	
81	A whole other kettle of fish	
82	haphazard appearance	
83	public house	
84	Be engrossed in	
85	luvvie	
86	imprecise	
87	Tumour	
88	Abrasion	
89	Shed light on	
90	Reliance	
9	Deliberation	
92	covert	
93	rave about	
94	all-out	
95	disingenuously	
96	Put one's foot down	
9	know from Adam or Eve	
98	Raise the money	
99	Keep the family together	
100	Tear smth apart	
101	Get down to business	
102	plonk	
103	swear blood for	
104	Speak one's mind	

105	Earn a good living	
106	grumble	
107	Infiltrate	
108	Inadvertently	
109	amass	
110	find one's tongue	
111	Smooth out	
112	double entendres	
113	Be oblivious to	
114	unheeding	
115	keep on toes	
116	loony tunes	
117	have head on shoulders	
118	lean on one's guns	
119	Be cut of the same cloth	
120	malingering	
121	guffaw	
122	nutso	
123	raisins short of a fruitcake	
124	Modulate	
125	Beyond all reason	
126	lurch away	
127	presumptuous	
128	Defiantly	
129	in the interim	
130	Take great pleasure in	
131	rambunctious	

132	rumpot	
133	snifter	
134	Repel	
135	pledge aid	
136	Relish	
137	insolently	
138	Vengeful	
139	Infer	
140	On one's last leg	
141	attest to	

2. Complete the sentences with missing words

tangent, daunting, reliance, infiltrate, malingering, retrieve, supplant, nutso, wondrous, weary, pulchritude, awry, delve, imprecise, confide, heinous, nurture, doodle, emulate

1. I love to _____ (2) during my classes when I feel bored and restless.
2. New technologies often _____ (3) older methods in many industries over time.
3. Can you help me _____ (4) the book I left at your house last week?
4. It's interesting to _____ (5) into the history of ancient civilizations and their cultures.
5. The movie showcased the _____ (6) of nature through stunning visuals and cinematography.
6. After a long day at work, I always feel _____ (7) and ready for bed early.

7. The _____ (8) sights of the national park amazed everyone who visited it last summer.
8. During the discussion, he went off on a _____ (9) that made us all laugh unexpectedly.
9. The crime was so _____ (10) that the whole community felt shocked and frightened.
10. Parents should _____ (11) their children's talents to help them grow and succeed in life.
11. Starting college can be _____ (12), but it also presents many opportunities for growth.
12. Everything went _____ (13) during the party when the power suddenly went out unexpectedly.
13. She tried to _____ (14) her favorite singer by practicing her songs every day.
14. I trust you to _____ (15) in me about your fears and worries anytime you need to.
15. His explanation was _____ (16), leaving everyone in the room confused about what he meant.
16. My _____ (17) on coffee increases every morning as I struggle to wake up on time.
17. The spy tried to _____ (18) the enemy's organization without getting caught or noticed.
18. It's not okay to _____ (19) at work just because you don't feel motivated some days.
19. That movie was so _____ (20) that I couldn't believe the plot twists they used.

3. Rephrase the sentences using the words in the box

Vengeful, envisage, covert, retrieve, inevitable, staunch, pleasantry, pinch, feign, meek, familial, underestimate, reassertion wondrous, inquiry, deliberation, inadvertently, relish, insolently.

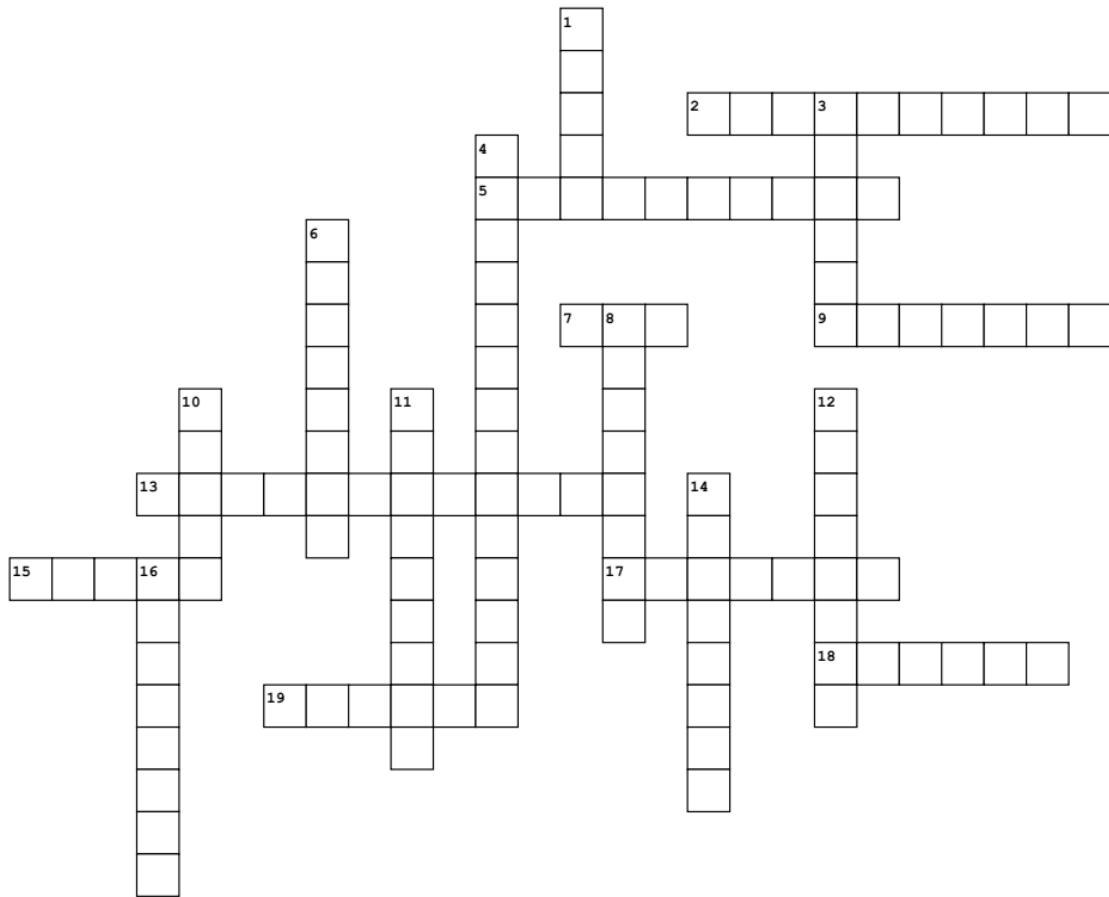
1. She imagined a peaceful future for her family.
2. He took a small piece of cake from the plate.
3. The dog brought back the stick to its owner.
4. Death is a certain end for all living beings.
5. They exchanged light-hearted remarks during the meeting.
6. They have a strong bond with their relatives.
7. He pretended to be happy, but he was really sad.
8. The shy girl spoke softly during the presentation.
9. She didn't realize how difficult the task would be.
10. The sight of the Grand Canyon was amazing.
11. The leader's speech was a reaffirmation of their goals.
12. He made a formal request for more information.
13. She remained loyal to her friend despite the rumors.
14. They took time for careful consideration before making a decision.
15. The spy carried out a secret mission.
16. She accidentally left her keys at home.
17. He thoroughly enjoyed the delicious meal.
18. The student answered the teacher rudely.
19. He sought revenge against those who wronged him.

4. Match the words to the definitions

1	keep an eye out for	A	a. to find enjoyment or excitement in something.
2	get kicks from	B	despite knowing it is not the best decision.
3	case the joint	C	to promise loyalty or devotion to someone or something.
4	put one's foot down	D	to attempt or try something
5	know from Adam or Eve	E	to watch for something or someone.
6	take great pleasure in	F	to provide information or understanding about something.
7	come within an inch of	G	to carefully examine a place, usually with criminal intent.
8	fall victim to	H	to thoroughly enjoy or appreciate something.
9	speak one's mind	I	to share similar characteristics or qualities.
10	a whole other kettle of fish	J	close to failing or ending
11	swear blood for	K	under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
12	off one's face	L	to have no knowledge or familiarity with someone or something
13	against (one's) better judgment	M	unreasonable or illogical

14	be cut of the same cloth	N	the most important or essential aspect of a situation
15	beyond all reason	O	a completely different matter or situation.
16	on one's last leg	P	trust what I am saying without needing proof.
17	take my word for it	Q	to express one's thoughts or opinions openly and honestly
18	have a go at	R	to be harmed or affected by something negative
19	bottom line	S	to assert oneself and make a firm decision.
20	shed light on	T	to almost achieve or experience something.

5. Solve a crossword puzzle.



Across

2. showing kindness and generosity towards others, especially those in need
5. certain to happen; unavoidable
7. one's range of knowledge or understanding
9. extremely wicked or evil
13. overly confident or arrogant, often without justification
15. feeling physically or mentally exhausted
17. to complain or express dissatisfaction in a low voice.
18. to provide evidence or proof of something
19. having a lively and energetic quality

Down

1. a person who is excessively concerned with propriety and modesty
3. to enjoy or take pleasure in something
4. not being sincere or honest
6. seeking revenge or wanting to harm someone in return for perceived wrongdoings.
8. to imagine or visualize something in the future
10. able to withstand difficult or harsh conditions
11. to scold or rebuke someone for their actions
12. relating to or characteristic of a family
14. intimidating or overwhelming in nature.
16. dependence on someone or something

6. Choose the correct option in an idiom

1. I came within an *inch/ yard/ centimeter* of winning the race, but unfortunately I fell short.

2. Against my *better/ best/ good* judgment, I decided to try the spicy food.

3. It's easy to *fall/ become/ be* victim to scams if you're not careful with your personal information.

4. The *bottom/ low/ last* line is that we need to find a way to increase our profits.

5. *Take/ get/choose* my word for it, this is the best cheesecake you will ever taste.

6. He cased the *joint/ link/ bond* before robbing the store.

7. Some people get *kicks/ hits/ bits* from bungee jumping, but I prefer a good book and a cup of tea.

8. Let's *start/ have/ get* a go at solving this difficult puzzle together.

9. After drinking too much, he was completely *without/ at/off* his face and couldn't even walk straight.

10. *Get/ keep/ set* an eye out for any suspicious individuals while walking alone at night.

11. Learning a new language can be challenging, but understanding the culture is a whole other kettle of *food/ tea/ fish*.

12. This documentary shed *light/ knowledge/ tear* on the dangers of climate change and inspired me to take action.

13. As a parent, sometimes you have to put your *leg/ arm/foot* down and set boundaries for your children.

14. I don't *get/know/speak* him from Adam or Eve, so why would I trust him?

15. She would *swear/ share/ spare* blood for her family, no matter what.

16. It's important to *tell/ speak/ talk* your mind and stand up for what you believe in.

17. Despite their differences, they were *made/ created/cut* of the same cloth and had a strong bond.

18. His extravagant spending on unnecessary items was *beyond/ above/ over* all reason.

19. I *have/ get/ take* great pleasure in reading, it's my favorite hobby.

20. After years of hard work, the old man was now on his last *feet/ arm/leg* and could hardly walk.

7. Match sentence halves

1	After years of hard work, the old man	A	kettle of fish.
2	Take my word for it, this is	B	solving this difficult puzzle together.
3	I take great	C	if you're not careful with your personal information.
4	Against my better judgment, I decided	D	to try the spicy food.
5	Learning a new language can be challenging, but understanding the culture is a whole other	E	bungee jumping, but I prefer a good book and a cup of tea.
6	It's important to speak your mind	F	suspicious individuals while walking alone at night.
7	I don't know him from Adam	G	was now on his last leg and could hardly walk.

8	She would swear	H	dangers of climate change and inspired me to take action.
9	Let's have a go at	I	off his face and couldn't even walk straight.
10	As a parent, sometimes you have to put your foot	J	and stand up for what you believe in.
11	It's easy to fall victim to scams	K	blood for her family, no matter what.
12	Keep an eye out for any	L	the race, but unfortunately I fell short.
13	His extravagant spending on unnecessary items was beyond	M	down and set boundaries for your children.
14	Some people get kicks from	N	before robbing the store.
15	He cased the joint	O	the best cheesecake you will ever taste.
16	I came within an inch of winning	P	or Eve, so why would I trust him?
17	The bottom line is that we need	Q	cut of the same cloth and had a strong bond.
18	After drinking too much, he was completely	R	pleasure in reading, it's my favorite hobby.
19	This documentary shed light on the	S	to find a way to increase our profits.
	Despite their differences, they were		all reason.

8. Choose one scene to act out. Your groupmates will have to guess what you are showing.

9. Watch the video about Jamaica and answer the questions

1. What were some of the indigenous groups that inhabited Jamaica before European colonization?

2. How did Spanish colonization impact the indigenous population of Jamaica?

3. What was the main industry in Jamaica during British colonization?

4. Besides African slaves, which other groups of workers were brought to Jamaica during British colonization?

5. What were some of the conditions that enslaved Africans faced in Jamaica?

6. When was slavery abolished in Jamaica and the rest of the British Empire?

7. What challenges has Jamaica faced since gaining independence?

8. How has Jamaican culture been influenced by its history and geography?

9. What are some examples of Jamaican cuisine?

10. Besides its music and cuisine, what else is Jamaica famous for?

10. Put the events in order

1. The Chalfen family is introduced as a very intellectual and seemingly perfect family.

2. Joyce longs for a way to feel needed and to cultivate something in her life.

3. Clara expresses concern about Irie's tight clothing and weight.

4. Millat and Irie arrive at the Chalfen home.

5. Joyce reflects on her happy marriage and her children's academic success.

6. Millat's relationships and behavior change as he becomes involved with a group called KEVIN.

7. Irie becomes obsessed with her appearance and transformation.

8. Alsana and Clara conspire to gather information about the Chalfens and their influence.

11. Think of and discuss the following questions.

1. What does the lamp-post and the advert symbolize in Irie's life, and how does it affect her self-perception?

2. How do Irie's feelings about her body image reflect broader societal expectations of beauty?

3. In what ways does Clara's concern for Irie's appearance illustrate the relationship between mother and daughter?

4. Why is Irie so fixated on transforming her appearance, and what does this reveal about her character?

5. How does the classroom environment with Mrs. Olive Roody contribute to Irie's sense of alienation?

6. What role does humor play in the Chalfen family's dynamic, and how does it affect Irie's interactions with them?

7. How does Marcus Chalfen's work with transgenic mice relate to the themes of control and manipulation in both science and life?

8. What does Joyce Chalfen's perspective on motherhood and family life reveal about her character and desires?

9. How does the introduction of the Chalfen family impact Millat and Irie's lives and their sense of identity?

10. What deeper issues are hinted at through Samad's opinions about English education and his experiences as an immigrant?

11. How does the history of Sir Edmund Flecker Glenard reflect on the themes of cultural appropriation and colonialism?

12. In what ways do the characters of Irie and Millat embody the struggles of second-generation immigrants?

13. How is the concept of identity explored through Irie's experiences with different groups at school?

14. What does the relationship between Irie and her parents tell us about the challenges immigrants face in England?

15. How do the dreams and aspirations of characters like Irie and Millat clash with their family backgrounds and societal expectations?

12. Answer the questions checking how well you remember the chapters.

1. What does Joyce Chalfen compare the sexual and cultural revolution to?

- A) Industrial revolution
- B) Horticultural revolution
- C) Technological revolution
- D) Agricultural revolution

2. What type of flowers did people previously settle for?

- A) Hybrid flowers

- B) Biennials
 - C) Perennials
 - D) Exotic blooms
3. What fertilization process was preferred before the cultural shift?
- A) Geitonogamy
 - B) Autogamy
 - C) Xenogamy
 - D) Cross-pollination
4. What is said to be a danger of self-pollination?
- A) Reduced diversity
 - B) Increased yield
 - C) Faster growth
 - D) Simpler care
5. What does Joyce believe is necessary for the future of flowers?
- A) Seasonal changes
 - B) Hardy plants
 - C) Traditional plants
 - D) Hybrid plants
6. The New Flower Power was written in which year?
- A) 1976
 - B) 1984
 - C) 1990
 - D) 1981
7. How long did it take Joyce to write The New Flower Power?
- A) Three months

- B) Six months
- C) One year
- D) Two years

8. What was Marcus Chalfen working on during the summer of '76?

- A) A gardening book
- B) A scientific study
- C) A novel
- D) A biography

9. How was Joyce's writing process described?

- A) Tedious
- B) Chaotic
- C) Easy
- D) Difficult

10. What was Joshua doing while Joyce was writing The New Flower Power?

- A) Attending school
- B) Playing outside
- C) Breastfeeding
- D) Reading books

11. What does Irie Jones feel as she admires the Chalfens' way of life?

- A) Jealousy
- B) Fascination
- C) Indifference
- D) Anger

12. What kind of relationship did Joyce think she had with her husband?

- A) Strained
- B) Perfect
- C) Complicated
- D) Distant

13. How does Marcus perceive his scientific work?

- A) As a burden
- B) As a passion
- C) As a job
- D) As a hobby

14. What type of family does Irie long for?

- A) Chaotic
- B) Stable
- C) Supportive
- D) Large

15. What is a consequence of a lack of male role models according to Joyce?

- A) Happiness
- B) Discontent
- C) Success
- D) Confusion

16. How does Joyce describe her children in comparison to herself?

- A) Better
- B) Perfect
- C) Worse
- D) Out of control

17. What does Irie want to achieve by merging with the Chalfen family?

- A) Wealth
 - B) Acceptance
 - C) Power
 - D) Identity
18. How does Clara's past influence her view of the Chalfens?
- A) It makes her cynical
 - B) It makes her jealous
 - C) It makes her open-minded
 - D) It makes her nostalgic
19. How does the Chalfen family view social interaction?
- A) With skepticism
 - B) With openness
 - C) With indifference
 - D) With caution
20. What does Joyce fear regarding her children's future?
- A) Boredom
 - B) Poverty
 - C) Disappointment
 - D) Rejection
21. What is a central theme of Joyce's writing?
- A) Environmental awareness
 - B) Education and knowledge
 - C) Family dynamics
 - D) Gardening tips
22. What cultural aspect do the Chalfens appreciate?
- A) Diversity in education
 - B) Monogamous relationships
 - C) Traditional values

- D) Optimistic outlook
23. What does Marcus use as a source of authority?
- A) His education
 - B) Personal experience
 - C) Family tradition
 - D) Social status
24. In what manner does Joyce think she nurtures her family?
- A) With love
 - B) Through discipline
 - C) Through neglect
 - D) With material support
25. How does the summer of '76 affect Joyce?
- A) It brings her clarity
 - B) It makes her nostalgic
 - C) It changes her ambitions
 - D) It confuses her
26. What is the nature of the relationship between the Chalfens and immigrants?
- A) Supportive
 - B) Contemptuous
 - C) Neutral
 - D) Competitive
27. How does Joyce assess the impact of her nurturing on her children?
- A) Positive
 - B) Negative
 - C) Uncertain
 - D) Questionable

28. What does Irie think about her own family?
- A) They are supportive
 - B) They are chaotic
 - C) They are distant
 - D) They are detrimental
29. How does Joyce view her relationships with others?
- A) Superficial
 - B) Deep
 - C) Complicated
 - D) Casual
30. What does the future look like to Joyce according to her gardening metaphors?
- A) Bleak
 - B) Encouraging
 - C) Unpredictable
 - D) Boring
31. What does the family dynamic revolve around in Chalfen's household?
- A) Conflicts
 - B) Discussions
 - C) Silence
 - D) Secrets
32. How does Marcus respond to his children's ambitions?
- A) With approval
 - B) With skepticism
 - C) With indifference
 - D) With pride
33. What discussion does Joyce often find herself in?

- A) Academic debates
 - B) Political discussions
 - C) Personal matters
 - D) Gardening techniques
34. What is the Chalfen family's approach to child-rearing?
- A) Strict and disciplined
 - B) Supportive and nurturing
 - C) Indulgent
 - D) Lax
35. What entity does Joyce consider a great teacher and mentor?
- A) Literary sources
 - B) Family history
 - C) Nature
 - D) Personal experiences
36. How does the Chalfen's legacy manifest in their children?
- A) Success and stability
 - B) Rebellion
 - C) Indecision
 - D) Vulnerability
37. What is Irie's main desire regarding her identity?
- A) To conform
 - B) To excel
 - C) To explore
 - D) To understand
38. What stands out about Joyce's parenting style?
- A) Perfervidity
 - B) Indifference

- C) Methodical
 - D) Nurturing
39. Joyce's thoughts suggest a struggle with:
- A) Cultural identity
 - B) Personal vanity
 - C) Family loyalty
 - D) Societal acceptance
40. Why does Joyce intend to prune her flowers diligently?
- A) To enhance their beauty
 - B) To maintain control
 - C) To encourage diversity
 - D) To help them grow

4.3 Chapters 14-15

1. Vocabulary

1	Commingling	
2	Tedious	
3	Delve into	
4	From the bottom of one's heart	
5	Be in owe of	
6	Excel	
7	Stump up	
8	Get to the bar	
9	Staunch	
10	Hold out much hope for	

11	Have one's heart set on	
12	Have sniffles	
13	Be below deck	
14	Indiscriminate	
15	Luscious	
16	Law of averages	
17	Broach	
18	Thoughtless balls	
19	Verbatim	
20	Deep in the blue bunk	
21	Dope	
22	Self-revulsion	
23	Curfew	
24	Imminent	
25	Kickstart	
26	Sever (V)	
27	Be bound for	
28	Vengeance	
29	Acquaint (V)	
30	Breeding grounds	
31	Lure into	
32	Lascivious arms	
33	Spout	
34	Clap-trap	
35	Scurry	
36	Wary	
37	Bellowing	

38	Zealous	
39	Repent	
40	Bunk (V)	
41	Fleetingly	
42	Assiduously	
43	Voraciously	
44	Fall short of	
45	Lay claim to	
46	Battery chicken	
47	Hardcore end	
48	Barmy	
49	Pander	
50	Pin hope on	
51	At full blast	
52	Put somebody in an early grave	
53	Idea of belonging	
54	vexation	

2. Match the idioms to the definitions

1	Be in owe of	A	to have a positive outlook or expectation for something
2	Pin hope on	B	a place where certain behaviors or attitudes are encouraged or developed
3	Have sniffles	C	to be determined to achieve or obtain something.

4	lay claim to	D	to entice or tempt someone into doing something
5	Be bound for	E	feeling sad, depressed, or melancholic
6	fall short of	F	with sincere and genuine feelings or emotions
7	Breeding grounds	G	to cause someone's death prematurely
8	Deep in the blue bunk	H	to assert ownership or right to something
9	Put somebody in an early grave	I	to pay or contribute money, often unwillingly
10	Hold out much hope for	J	meaningless or insincere talk or behavior
11	From the bottom of one's heart	K	to have a mild cold or runny nose
12	stump up	L	to rely or depend on something or someone for success or improvement
13	At full blast	M	to be destined or headed towards a particular place or situation
14	Lure into	N	at maximum volume or intensity
15	clap-trap	O	to not meet expectations or reach a desired goal
16	Have one's heart set on	P	to feel grateful or indebted to someone for something they have done.

3. Complete the idioms with the words given.

hopes on, breeding grounds, heart set on, blue bunk, owe, bottom, hope for, lure, early grave, full, bound

1. She spoke the words from the _____(1) of her heart, tears streaming down her cheeks.

2. I am in _____(2) of my father's perseverance and hard work.

3. Despite the odds, I hold out much _____(3) a bright future.

4. Ever since she was a little girl, she had her _____(4) becoming a doctor.

5. As soon as the weather changed, he started sniffing and sneezing.

6. Growing up in poverty, she was deep in the _____(5) and could only dream of a better life.

7. After years of studying, he is finally _____(6) for success in his chosen career.

8. The lush forests are the perfect _____(7) for a wide variety of exotic birds.

9. The salesman tried to _____(8) me into buying their expensive product with false promises.

10. She pinned her _____(9) winning the competition, but unfortunately she didn't make it to the finals.

11. The music was playing at _____(10) blast, making it difficult to have a conversation.

12. His drinking habits put him in an _____(11), much to the sadness of his family.

4. Do the wordsearch.

D A I D U M C T Y U B C E S O
 O I N P N A E E M S E A T N A
 C O C R N E I D R N I C A T S
 D M O S C L E I A U R S N A S
 E T M O P E T O B D O S I I I
 N S M M S O X U A A U U M A D
 A C I E S U U S S O E O I W U
 H C N U A T S T L E C I R A O
 A R G S A O D A I X N C C R U
 R D L L M T E E Z C A S S Y S
 I S I A C Z D E O E E U I U L
 E U N D C S Z U R L G L D I Y
 A O G N P N O M D C N S N A A
 R E C P A N D E R I E S I N L
 T N E N I M M I S D V C I Y Y

Commingling
 Indiscriminate
 Spout
 Pander

Tedious
 Luscious
 Wary
 Barmy

Excel
 Imminent
 Zealous

Staunch
 Vengeance
 Assiduously

5. Match sentence halves

1	The bellowing thunder sounded like	A	up their fair share of the expenses.
2	As the storm approached, people began to scurry	B	a close eye on her belongings in the crowded market.
3	We need to come up with an innovative idea to kickstart	C	made her feel uncomfortable and objectified.

4	After causing much harm and pain,	S	excelled in her studies and graduated with honors.
5	The wary traveler made sure to keep	E	that everyone had to be off the streets by 10PM.
6	He carefully broached the sensitive topic	F	he finally repented and sought forgiveness.
7	The luscious chocolate cake melted	G	has greatly harmed the environment.
8	The lascivious comments made by her boss	H	fun, but I wish it could have lasted longer.
9	The government demanded that the taxpayers stump	I	home, seeking shelter from the strong winds.
10	She decided to broach the topic	J	our project and make it stand out.
11	Her staunch beliefs never wavered,	K	the air, creating a beautiful display.
12	After months of hard work, she finally	L	even when faced with opposition.
13	It's important to acquaint yourself	M	in my mouth, leaving behind a rich, velvety flavor.
14	The town's strict curfew meant	N	an angry giant stomping across the sky.
15	The indiscriminate use of pesticides	O	with local customs before traveling to a new country.
16	The fountain spouted water high into	P	with his parents, hoping for their understanding.

17	Our trip to Paris was fleetingly	Q	of equal pay for women in the workplace.
18	She decided to delve into	R	the complex subject of quantum physics.

6. Choose one scene to act out. Your group mates will have to guess what you are showing.

7. Put the events in order

- Irie discovers that Clara has false teeth;
- Samad visits Irie;
- Irie quarrels with her parents;
- Joshua visits Irie;
- Magid and Marcus become penpals;
- Irie comes to live with Hortense;

8. Speak about

- Irie's rebellion and reasons for that;
- Why did Magid and Marcus hit it off straight away?

Relations between them.

- Relations between Hortense and the Jones;
- Relations between Irie and Hortense;
- Why did R. Topps live with Hortense;
- Samad's visit to Irie;
- Irie's relations with parents;
- Joshua's newly acquired views;
- Millat's relations with girls;
- Millat's soul-searching;

- Who is to blame in the situation with Irie, Millat, Margid, Joshua?

9. Read the passages below. How do you understand the ideas expressed in them? How far do you agree?

1. In the end, Irie wasn't offended. She had the sniffles for a while, but they soon passed. She was like her mother, like her father – a great reinventor of herself, a great make-doer. Can't be a war correspondent? Be a cyclist. Can't be a cyclist? Fold paper. Can't sit next to Jesus with the 144,000? Join the Great Crowd. Can't stand the Great Crowd? Marry Archie. Irie wasn't so upset. She just thought, right: dentistry. I'll be a dentist. Dentistry. Right.

2. And then you begin to give up the *very idea* of belonging. Suddenly this thing, this *belonging*, it seems like some long, dirty lie... and I begin to believe that birthplaces are accidents, that everything is an *accident*. But if you believe that, where do you go? What do you do? What does anything matter?'

10. Speak about the following topics raised in the chapters.

- Cultural Dichotomy: The contrast between the characters' British upbringing and their parental expectations from their immigrant backgrounds creates tension, particularly in Irie and Millat's experiences. They grapple with their identities in a multicultural society, often feeling torn between different worlds.

- Connection & Disconnection: The correspondence between Marcus and Magid serves as a literary device to show how connections can transcend geographic and cultural barriers, while

also implying underlying jealousy and rivalry, especially from Irie's perspective.

- **Generational Conflict:** The differing values between generations are evident, as seen in Irie's relationship with her mother, Clara, and her grandmother, Hortense. This struggle for understanding and acceptance is a recurring motif, emphasizing how past experiences shape individual outlooks.

- **Search for Self:** Irie's desire to explore her heritage and identity mirrors her internal conflicts, driving her to seek connections with her past, her family, and even with her cultural roots in Jamaica.

- **Societal Commentary:** The text sheds light on issues such as race, gender roles, and religion, particularly through the characters' interactions and opinions, offering a critique of both mainstream society and the communities they belong to.

11. Answer the questions checking understanding of the chapters.

1. What sparked the correspondence between Marcus and Magid?

- A) A school project
- B) A competition
- C) An address slipped to Marcus
- D) A chance meeting

2. Who was blamed for Marcus and Magid becoming penpals?

- A) Irie
- B) Joyce
- C) Millat

- D) Alsana
3. How often did letters pass between Marcus and Magid?
- A) Rarely
 - B) Daily
 - C) Weekly
 - D) Monthly
4. What did Irie have to rearrange for the correspondence?
- A) The filing system
 - B) Her bedroom
 - C) The postal system
 - D) Her address book
5. What did Irie feel while reading letters between Marcus and Magid?
- A) Happiness
 - B) Joy
 - C) Jealousy
 - D) Indifference
6. Which literary figure's works do Marcus and Magid's letters resemble in length?
- A) F. R. Leavis
 - B) St. Paul
 - C) Keats
 - D) Shakespeare
7. Irie found herself feeling what regarding Marcus?
- A) Admiration
 - B) Jealousy
 - C) Confusion
 - D) Happiness

8. Which sentiment is expressed in Magid's letters to Marcus?
- A) Anger
 - B) Jealousy
 - C) Mutual recognition
 - D) Indifference
9. What was Marcus's opinion about cloning?
- A) It was dangerous
 - B) It was completely unethical
 - C) It was simply delayed twinning
 - D) It had no impact on society
10. What profession did Irie initially consider after Marcus's comments?
- A) Scientist
 - B) Dentist
 - C) Doctor
 - D) Lawyer
11. How does Millat interact with women?
- A) He avoids them
 - B) He has numerous relationships
 - C) He is rude to them
 - D) He focuses on friendship
12. What were "the Sisters of KEVIN" concerned with?
- A) Agriculture
 - B) Religious matters
 - C) Women's rights
 - D) Environmental issues
13. What did Millat think of his relationship with Karina Cain?

- A) It was unsatisfying
 - B) It was purely physical
 - C) He genuinely liked her
 - D) He felt indifferent towards her
14. What changed Millat's feelings about Karina Cain?
- A) Her looks
 - B) The influence of KEVIN literature
 - C) More time apart
 - D) Peer pressure
15. What happened at a KEVIN meeting that impacted Millat?
- A) A theological lecture
 - B) He was encouraged to preach
 - C) He was introduced to new members
 - D) He was criticized by leaders
16. What did Samad worry about regarding his sons?
- A) They were too religious
 - B) They were too Westernized
 - C) They had bad grades
 - D) They didn't communicate well
17. What homework did Irie take upon herself?
- A) A scientific project
 - B) Sorting letters
 - C) Researching her family
 - D) Learning about her roots
18. What was the state of Irie's relationship with her parents?
- A) Very supportive
 - B) Strained

- C) Non-existent
 - D) Perfect
19. What did Millat do after getting upset with Karina?
- A) Confront her
 - B) Call off the relationship
 - C) Apologize
 - D) Talk to his parents
20. What did Irie hope to study at university?
- A) Engineering
 - B) Medicine
 - C) Dentistry
 - D) Literature
21. How did Clara react to Irie's aspirations for a gap year?
- A) She was supportive
 - B) She was indifferent
 - C) She was angry
 - D) She encouraged it
22. What did Irie feel towards her cousin Joshua?
- A) Disdain
 - B) Sympathy
 - C) Indifference
 - D) Confusion
23. What was significant about the letters Marcus sent?
- A) They were short
 - B) They were sentimental
 - C) They were frequently critical
 - D) They showcased his career plans

24. How did Irie and her grandmother communicate primarily?

- A) Through video calls
- B) Via email
- C) Over the phone
- D) By letters

25. How did Millat perceive himself compared to others?

- A) Inadequate in relationships
- B) Superior in intellect
- C) Unable to take action
- D) Ignorant of his surroundings

26. What did Millat think of himself at a KEVIN meeting?

- A) Confident leader
- B) An outsider
- C) Respected member
- D) Victim of peer pressure

27. How did Irie react when she first saw her grandmother?

- A) With joy
- B) With surprise
- C) With anger
- D) With nervousness

28. How did the atmosphere in the Bowden household feel to Irie?

- A) Cluttered and chaotic
- B) Peaceful and serene
- C) Dull and lifeless
- D) Alive with tradition

29. What was a main concern of Samad regarding British society?

- A) The food quality
- B) Racial acceptance
- C) Economic disparity
- D) Cultural integration

30. What element of the house struck Irie upon entering her grandmother's flat?

- A) Its cleanliness
- B) Its vibrant decor
- C) Its odd arrangements
- D) Its familiarity

31. What does Irie's name signify or represent?

- A) Bad luck
- B) No problem
- C) Strong will
- D) Cultural identity

32. How does Joshua feel about Marcus after meeting the FATE group?

- A) He respects him
- B) He disapproves of him
- C) He admires him
- D) He seeks his approval

33. Which character expresses despair about their cultural identity?

- A) Irie
- B) Marcus
- C) Samad

- D) Millat
34. What does Irie do when she decides to leave home?
- A) Packs a suitcase
 - B) Tells her parents
 - C) Invites friends over
 - D) Leaves anonymously
35. What does Irie dream of claiming her heritage as?
- A) A burden
 - B) A right
 - C) A fantasy
 - D) A chore
36. Who helps Hortense find purpose in her daily life?
- A) Ryan Topps
 - B) Her children
 - C) Other Witnesses
 - D) The community
37. What emotional state does Millat find himself in?
- A) Overjoyed
 - B) Confused
 - C) Angry
 - D) Content
38. How does Irie ultimately handle her feelings towards her identity?
- A) By confronting her parents
 - B) By embracing her roots
 - C) By suppressing them
 - D) By ignoring them
39. What advice does Joyce give Millat ultimately?

- A) To leave the country
- B) To embrace his heritage
- C) To seek help
- D) To forget about women

40. What does Clara do upon hearing from Irie on the phone?

- A) Worries for her safety
- B) Celebrates her independence
- C) Feels betrayed
- D) Encourages her to return home

4.4. Chapters 16-17

1. Vocabulary

1	Garner	
2	Interrogation	
3	Empathize	
4	Profess	
5	Gain public attention	
6	Sanctity	
7	Stir up	
8	Faction	
9	Retract	
10	Be predisposed to smth	
11	scald	
12	eschew	
13	Estrangement	

14	Sublime	
15	Conceivable	
16	Wont	
17	lopside	
18	jump out of one's skin	
19	Excruciating	
20	Upholder	
21	chagrin	
22	ostensible	
23	between a rock and hard place	
24	No-win situation	
25	berate	
26	Keep one's distance	
27	Shut one's mouth	
28	Confidant	
29	Apprentice	
30	Squint	
31	Concede	
32	Room for	
33	Soothing	
34	Eloquent	
35	Juncture	
36	turn the other cheek	
37	Pun one' finger on	
38	Put finger in/ on	
39	Grit one's teeth	
40	defend one's own turf	

41	Maligned	
42	Be put on display	
43	Flinch	
44	Intimidate	
45	Garish	
46	paisley	
47	Flabby	
48	Mess up	
49	Caustically	
50	Strident	
51	come hell or water high	
52	godawful	
53	Wince	
54	Be at odds with	
55	thug	
56	split apart	
57	Operatic	
58	The salt in the wound	
59	drive a wedge between	
60	draw breath (in)	
61	tit for tat	
62	Teach smb a lesson	
63	split level	
64	booze	
65	give it the best shot	
66	geezer	
67	contemptible	

68	moribund	
69	seething	
70	juvenile delinquent	
71	pious	
72	face off	
73	low-key	
74	consternation	
75	debilitate	
76	bowl over	
77	clientele	
78	illumine	
79	twitch	
80	Count smb in	
81	volition	
82	wry	
83	steady on!	
848	A thorn in one's foot	
85	meddle with	
86	Disown	
87	Mesmerize	
88	permeate	
89	Unreturned love	
90	abomination	
91	impersonate	
92	make do	
93	pervert	

2. Match the idioms to the definitions

1	turn the other cheek	A	to be extremely startled or surprised.
2	be predisposed to smth	D	an action or response that mirrors or matches what has been done to oneself.
3	put finger in/ on	C	to maintain physical or emotional space from someone or something.
4	drive a wedge between	D	to create division or conflict between people or groups.
5	give it the best shot	E	to take a moment to pause and rest, often after exertion
6	between a rock and hard place	F	a persistent problem or annoyance
7	grit one's teeth	G	to attract the interest and focus of the general public
8	gain public attention	H	to become involved in or meddle with something
9	a thorn in one's foot	I	in a difficult situation with no good options available
10	tit for tat	J	something that makes a bad situation even worse
11	no-win situation	K	to protect one's territory or personal interests
12	jump out of one's skin	L	to respond to an insult or injury with forgiveness and kindness
13	draw breath	M	to make a strong effort or attempt at

			something
14	keep one's distance	N	to clench one's jaw in determination or frustration
15	the salt in the wound	O	to be exhibited or shown publicly
16	unreturned love	P	a situation where there is no possibility of success or victory
17	come hell or water high	Q	to have a natural inclination or tendency towards something
18	defend one's own turf	R	regardless of any obstacles or difficulties that may arise
19	be put on display	S	feelings of affection that are not reciprocated by the person they are directed towards

3. Complete the idioms with the words given.

high, no-win situation, display, turn, unreturned, skin, place, predisposed, turf, wound, foot, breath, shot, tat, gritted, wedge, distance, gain, finger

1. We need to come up with a compelling marketing strategy in order to _____(1) public attention.

2. Genetics may play a role, but ultimately one's actions and choices can still be _____(2) to success.

3. Despite my efforts to stay calm, the sudden loud noise made me jump out of my _____(3).

4. As a politician, she was stuck between a rock and a hard _____(4) with conflicting opinions from her constituents and party.

5. The negotiation ended in a _____(5) for both sides as neither was willing to compromise.

6. In order to maintain professionalism, it's important to keep one's _____(6) from clients.

7. Even though he had been wronged, he chose to _____(7) the other cheek and not retaliate.

8. She hesitantly put her _____(8) on the issue, being uncertain about her right to do so.

9. Despite the difficult circumstances, she _____(9) her teeth and persevered through the challenge.

10. As an established artist, she was determined to defend her own _____(10) against newcomers in the industry.

11. Her art pieces were finally going to be put on _____(11) at the prestigious gallery.

12. The company was determined to continue its operations come hell or _____(12) water, even during challenging times.

13. Losing the game by one point was just salt in the _____(13) after weeks of hard training.

14. Their gossip only served to drive a _____(14) between the once close-knit group.

15. After running for an hour straight, she bent over to draw _____(15) and catch her second wind.

16. Despite being provoked, the wise king showed restraint and refused to respond tit for _____(16).

17. I'll give it my best _____(17) and try to win this competition.

18. That coworker you can never get along with can be quite a thorn in your _____(18) at work.

19. He mourned the _____(19) love as if his heart had shattered into a million pieces.

4. Do the wordsearch.



Find the following words in the puzzle.

Words are hidden     and .

APPRENTICE
BERATE
CON
CONCEIVABLE
CONFIDANT
CONTEMPTIBLE
DISOWN
ESTRANGEMENT

FLINCH
ILLUMINE
IMPERSONATE
LOPSIDE
MORIBUND
OSTENSIBLE
PERVERT
PROFESS

SOOTHING
STRIDENT
SUBLIME
UPHOLDER
WONT
WRY

5. Match sentence halves

1	The thug's	A	let it stop him from living his life to the fullest
2	Many health-conscious individuals choose to eschew	B	his classmates with physical threats
3	The pain from her injury was excruciating,	C	and he was eventually fired for his unethical behavior
4	Even in his old age, the geezer	S	was still sharp and witty
5	As a therapist, it is important to empathize	E	but she pushed through it to finish the race
6	She responded caustically	F	the entire house, making everyone's mouth water.
7	The play received godawful	G	repeated run-ins with the law were finally caught on camera and he was arrested
8	The politician's eloquent speeches	H	forced to retract his previous statement
9	After years of fighting, the son decided to disown	I	to his rude remarks, not afraid to show her disapproval
10	His actions were contemptible	J	the entire audience with his captivating performance
11	Despite being maligned by his opponents,	K	the CEO's decisions ultimately led to the company's success

12	His chronic illness debilitated him, but he never	L	his abusive father
13	After years of hard work and dedication, she was able to garner	M	the respect and admiration of her colleagues
14	After years of hard work and dedication, she was able to garner	O	processed foods and opt for whole, natural ingredients instead
15	When new evidence came to light, the prosecutor was	P	to serving others through her religious beliefs
16	The hypnotist was able to mesmerize	Q	he refused to concede defeat
17	Even though he was losing the argument,	R	with my patients and understand their struggles
18	After a long day at work, she likes	S	to unwind with a glass of booze
19	The smell of freshly baked bread would permeate	T	reviews, despite the high expectations
20	The pious nun dedicated her life	U	could sway even the most skeptical voters

6. Choose one scene to act out. Your group mates will have to guess what you are showing.

7. Put the events in order

- Irie visits Millat and then Magid;
- Marcus meets Magid at the airport;
- Millat meets Magid;
- Joyce talks to Alsana;
- Samad, Archie and Magid visit O’Connel’s.

8. Who said that? In what situation?

‘Don’t worry, I won’t smoke if you don’t want me to. I was just wondering, is it a good book?’	
‘Yeah, you know, messing about with the body. They reckon there’s a gene for intelligence, sexuality – practically everything, you know? Recombinant DNA technology,’	
‘Oh, you know, he’ll probably come round. He always was a stubborn bastard.’	
‘The fact is both these boys have serious emotional problems and it’s not helped by Millat refusing to see Magid. It upsets him so much. They’ve been split by their religions, by their cultures. Can you imagine the <i>trauma</i> ?’	
‘Well, Marcus, my dear man, you are the only white fellow at gate 32.’	
‘Joyce, why don’t you worry about your own family for once? Just for a change. What about Josh? When’s the last time you saw Josh?’	
‘Well, that’s it, then, isn’t it? It’s already been decided. KEVIN will do whatever is necessary to stop you and your kind. And that’s the fucking end of it.’	
‘Fruit not possible. Not even Earl Grey is possible. I come from the land of tea to this godawful country and then I can’t afford a proper cup of it. P.G. Tips is possible and nothing else.’	

‘All right, gentlemen. There is no reason to be alarmed. It is simply my son.’	
‘All right – what about mushrooms and beans? Omelette and chips? No better chips in the Finchley Road. Come on, son,’	
‘Well... I can’t... I mean, it’s not for me to say... I suppose, if he wants... but then again, if you don’t think...	

9. Think over and discuss the following questions.

1. How does Marcus's initial encounter with the girl at the airport reflect his struggles with human connection and the impact of his career as a scientist?

2. What themes of ethics and morality are raised through the girl's concerns about genetic engineering and its implications for society?

3. In what ways does the conversation about Marcus's book highlight the gap between scientific knowledge and public perception?

4. How do Marcus's feelings of relief after speaking with the girl contrast with his anticipations about meeting Magid?

5. How does the relationship between the Chalfens and the Iqbals illustrate the complexities of cultural identity and familial loyalty?

6. What significance does Magid's appearance and demeanor hold in the context of his relationship with his family and society?

7. How does Millat's refusal to reconcile with Magid reflect deeper issues within his character and belief system?

8. What does Joyce's determination to facilitate a meeting between Millat and Magid reveal about her understanding of familial bonds?

9. How does Irie's role in the narrative connect both families, and what does it suggest about her own identity struggles?

10. In what ways are the twins, Magid and Millat, depicted as symbolic representations of differing cultural and ideological paths?

11. How do the characters' recollections of their youth serve as a backdrop for their current conflicts and decisions?

12. What does the conversation about the nature of involvement and interference reveal about the character dynamics between Joyce and Alsana?

13. How does the narrative illustrate the tension between tradition and modernity as experienced by the immigrant families?

14. In what ways do Marcus's professional ambitions conflict with his personal relationships, particularly with his son Joshua?

15. How does the setting of the airport serve as a metaphor for the transitional states within the characters' lives, particularly in relation to identity and belonging?

10. Order the events of the chapter in order as they occurred.

1. Millat refuses to meet with Magid, causing tension between the brothers and their parents.

2. Eventually, Irie and Magid share a moment of intimacy that is significant for both characters.

3. Samad, Magid's father, visits Joyce, expressing his concerns about the rift between Millat and Magid.

4. Irie arrives at the Iqbal house, feeling she must protect Millat from emotional pain.

5. Marcus Jones sits in the airport waiting lounge, contemplating smoking his pipe despite being told not to.

6. Marcus notes the physical similarities and differences between himself and Magid upon their meeting.

7. Clara Bowden is introduced to the scene and provides her perspective on the situation.

11. Answer the questions checking understanding of the chapters.

1. What does Marcus initially say in response to the girl asking him not to smoke?

- A) "Yes, I'll put it out."
- B) "No, I am going to smoke that."
- C) "Yes, I'm not going to smoke that."
- D) "I don't care what you think."

2. What is the girl's main reason for asking Marcus not to smoke?

- A) It's illegal.
- B) She dislikes smoking.
- C) She has asthma.
- D) It bothers her friends.

3. How does Marcus respond to the girl's request?

- A) By ignoring her completely.
- B) By closing his eyes.

- C) By getting angry.
 - D) By apologizing.
4. What book does the girl hold in her lap?
- A) A novel by Surrey T. Banks
 - B) A poetry collection
 - C) A pop science book by Marcus
 - D) A history book
5. How does Marcus feel about meeting one of his readers?
- A) Dismissive
 - B) Excited
 - C) Anxious
 - D) Uncomfortable
6. What does the girl think of the book 'Time Bombs and Body Clocks'?
- A) It's unnecessary.
 - B) It's insightful.
 - C) It's weird and scary.
 - D) It's boring.
7. Why did Marcus agree to write the book with Surrey T. Banks?
- A) For the academic prestige.
 - B) To reach a wider audience.
 - C) For financial reasons.
 - D) To share his personal stories.
8. What does the girl imply about the implications of genetic engineering?
- A) It will improve lives.
 - B) It poses risks and ethical dilemmas.

- C) It is unnecessary.
 - D) It is a simple process.
9. How does Marcus react to the girl's views on the ethical implications of genetic engineering?
- A) He agrees completely.
 - B) He feels embarrassed.
 - C) He shrugs it off.
 - D) He grows defensive.
10. How does Millat view the twin dynamic with Magid?
- A) Indifferent
 - B) Competitive
 - C) Supportive
 - D) Mean-spirited
11. Who does Magid describe as his twin?
- A) Millat
 - B) Marcus
 - C) Joshua
 - D) Archie
12. Why is Magid living with the Chalfens?
- A) For educational purposes
 - B) To avoid Millat
 - C) For personal growth
 - D) To explore his heritage
13. What does Alsana think of Magid after his return?
- A) He's unchanged.
 - B) He's peculiar.
 - C) He's diminished.
 - D) He's improved.

14. What event had caused Millat to be angry with Magid?
- A) Their differing beliefs.
 - B) Magid's return.
 - C) Their mother's actions.
 - D) A misunderstanding.
15. What is one thing Magid's father, Samad, fears?
- A) The influence of the Western culture on his sons.
 - B) Losing his restaurant.
 - C) His sons not getting jobs.
 - D) Illness in the family.
16. How does Iris feel about her work for the Chalfens?
- A) Disappointed
 - B) Resentful
 - C) Proud
 - D) Conflicted
17. Why does Alsana refuse to let Joyce into her house?
- A) She dislikes Joyce.
 - B) She has a protest tactic.
 - C) She needs privacy.
 - D) She has no time.
18. How does Samad feel when he sees Joyce?
- A) Energetic
 - B) Annoyed
 - C) Excited
 - D) Indifferent
19. What issue does Joyce bring to Alsana?
- A) Millat's behavior
 - B) The state of the family

- C) Magid's involvement with Marcus
 - D) Her children's education
20. What does Alsana compare her sewing to?
- A) A peaceful process
 - B) A wrestling match
 - C) A battlefield
 - D) A simple task
21. What is Joyce concerned about with Magid?
- A) His mental health
 - B) His academic performance
 - C) His relationship with Millat
 - D) His social life
22. Why does Millat want to stay away from Magid?
- A) He dislikes him.
 - B) They argue too much.
 - C) He is feeling pressured.
 - D) He blames him.
23. How does Millat express his disappointment about the book?
- A) Through verbal outbursts
 - B) By not reading it
 - C) By sharing it with others
 - D) By avoiding writers.
24. Why is Samad upset with Marcus's research?
- A) It is unethical.
 - B) It is too experimental.
 - C) It goes against their culture.
 - D) It is outdated.

25. How does Magid characterize the Western use of genetics?
- A) Beneficial
 - B) Dangerous
 - C) Superfluous
 - D) Exciting
26. What is one of Millat's coping mechanisms?
- A) Retreating socially
 - B) Writing poetry
 - C) Embracing his faith
 - D) Engaging in activism
27. What does Irie give her father advice about?
- A) His career
 - B) His relationships
 - C) His friendship with Joyce
 - D) His parenting.
28. What does Alsana want from Joyce?
- A) Support for Millat
 - B) A truce
 - C) Medical advice
 - D) Scolding for Magid
29. How does Joyce view Irie's viewpoint?
- A) Enlightening
 - B) Naive
 - C) Supportive
 - D) Dismissive
30. How does Marcus view his place in science compared to others?

- A) Unique and important
- B) Overrated
- C) Trivial
- D) Unsure

31. What emotion does Millat feel while confronting his identity?

- A) Confusion
- B) Anger
- C) Acceptance
- D) Distress

32. What realization does Irie come to regarding her past?

- A) It holds her back.
- B) It is irrelevant.
- C) It shapes her identity.
- D) It is painful.

33. What's surprising to Irie about Magid's appearance?

- A) His attire
- B) His hair
- C) His demeanor
- D) His weight

34. What type of atmosphere does O'Connell's create for Magid?

- A) Welcoming
- B) Pressurized
- C) Hostile
- D) Familiar

35. What does Millat perceive as a societal flaw?

- A) Overpopulation

- B) Lack of empathy
- C) Cultural assimilation
- D) Religious extremism

36. How does Magid's return affect the Iqbal family dynamics?

- A) Absence of tension
- B) Increased conflict
- C) Better relationship
- D) No significant change

37. Why do Millat and Magid finally meet after a long time?

- A) Family event
- B) Joyce's planning
- C) Educational purposes
- D) Personal choice

38. What does Millat reflect upon after meeting Magid?

- A) Their similarities
- B) Their cultural heritage
- C) Their future plans
- D) Their past grievances

39. How does Marcus feel towards the involvement of politics in genetics?

- A) Dismissive
- B) Interested
- C) Concerned
- D) Neutral

40. What does Millat seek as part of his identity?

- A) Acceptance
- B) Rebellion

- C) Freedom
- D) Understanding

4.5 Chapters 18-19

1. Study the vocabulary to the chapter

1	In a turmoil	
2	Prurience	
3	Profligacy	
4	Bear witness	
5	Demeanor	
6	Diminutive	
7	Elucidation	
8	Poverty-stricken	
9	Formidable	
10	Word of mouth	
11	Confinement	
12	Profusely	
13	Slobery	
14	Ponce money off	
15	Show smb the door	
16	Culprit	
17	The last straw	
18	Dissect	
19	Despondent	
20	Infidel	

21	Vigorous (ly)	
22	Two bird from the same bush	
23	Decreed	
24	Abomination	
	Run at a standstill	
25	Give smb the eye	
26	come up trumps	
27	Get the low-down on	
28	Wobbly	
29	Circumspect	
30	Impeccable	
31	Disrupt	
32	Surmise	
33	Bemoan	
34	Lie low on	
35	Insinuate	
36	Intercede	
37	point of order	
38	Bust out	
39	Goad	
40	Time-bomb	
41	Hold captive	
42	Incarnate (adj)	
43	Reveler	
44	Whip up	
45	Careen	

46	Secretive	
47	Unprecedented	
48	Roundabout	
49	Bite one's tongue	
50	Frying pan and the fire	
51	The writing on the wall	
52	Sobriety	
53	tell-tale	
54	Say under one's breath	
55	Betray	
56	Desert	
57	Tax evasion	
58	Civil disobedience	
59	In the light of	
60	fatuous	
61	lay down the law	

2. Match the idioms to the definitions

1	Word of mouth	A	to look at someone in a way that suggests interest or attraction.
2	point of order	B	to ask someone to leave, often in a rude or dismissive manner
3	Get the low-down on	C	the final problem or annoyance that makes someone lose their patience after dealing with several issues
4	Two bird from the same bush	D	achieving two goals or benefits at once from a single action or decision

5	The last straw	E	a situation where progress is halted and nothing is moving forward
6	Show smb the door	F	to keep someone confined against their will, preventing them from leaving
7	Run at a standstill	G	a request made during a meeting to address a procedural issue or rule
8	Give smb the eye	H	considering new information or circumstances that affect understanding or decisions.
9	come up trumps	I	information or recommendations that are shared verbally between people rather than through written communication or advertising.
10	Hold captive	J	to assertively state rules or expectations, often in a commanding manner
11	Bite one's tongue	K	to succeed unexpectedly or achieve a positive outcome when it was not anticipated
12	Frying pan and the fire	L	to refrain from speaking, especially to avoid saying something inappropriate or hurtful
13	Say under one's breath	M	being caught in a difficult situation where one problem leads directly to another worse problem
14	In the light of	N	to speak quietly so that only a few people can hear, often expressing

			frustration or discontent
15	lay down the law	O	to obtain detailed and important information about something or someone

3. Complete the sentences with the words given.

unprecedented, demeanor, abomination, despondent, culprit, prurience, impeccable, elucidation, sobriety, confinement, intercede, decreed, fatuous

1. His _____(1) was evident when he spoke about the scandal in detail.

2. The teacher's calm _____(2) helped the students feel relaxed during the exam.

3. The _____(3) of the difficult topic made it much easier for everyone to understand.

4. Her _____(4) in the small room lasted for several weeks due to her illness.

5. The _____(5) was caught on camera, which helped the police solve the case quickly.

6. After losing his job, he felt _____(6) and struggled to find motivation again.

7. The council _____(7) that all new buildings must be environmentally friendly from now on.

8. Many people found the way he treated animals to be an _____(8) of kindness.

9. She wore an _____(9) outfit that impressed everyone at the formal event last night.

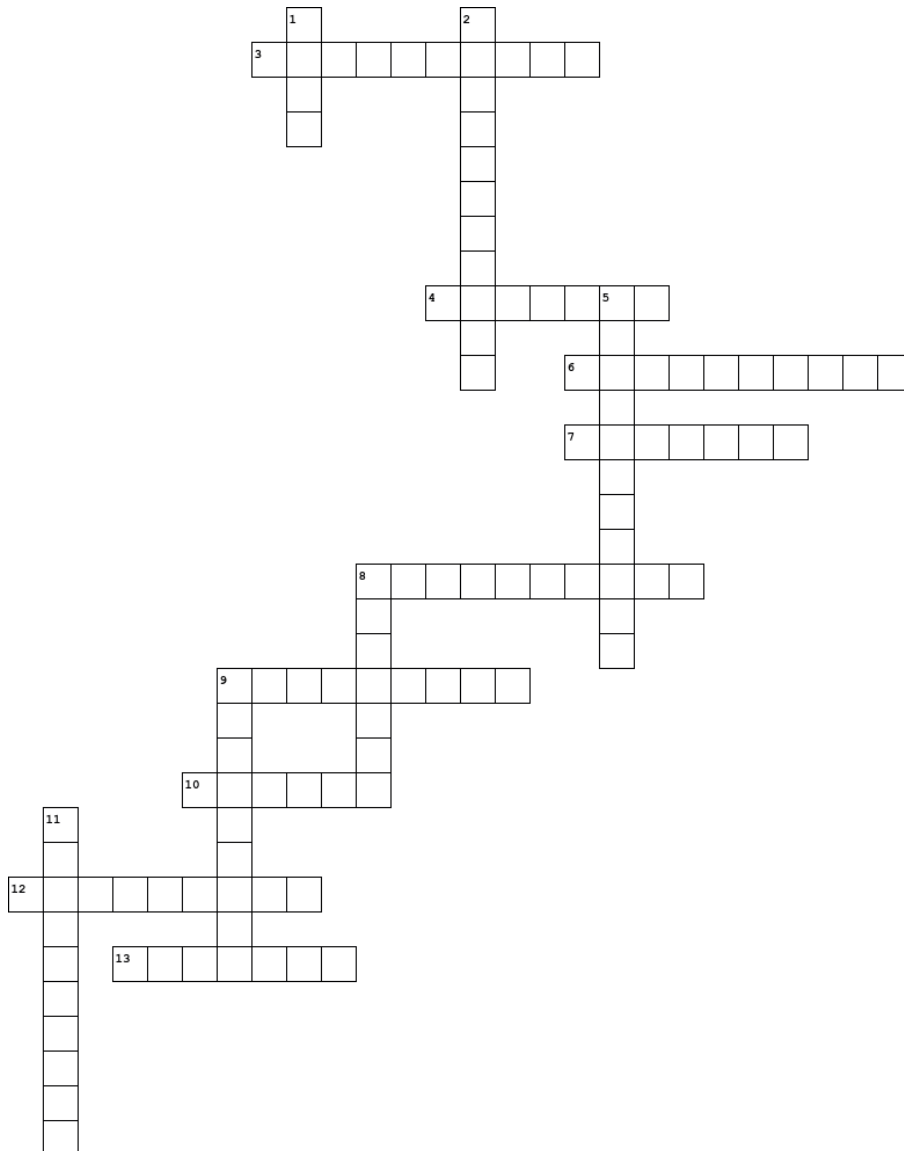
10. The older brother decided to _____(10) when his younger sibling was being bullied at school.

11. The _____(11) weather conditions surprised everyone and caused significant damage.

12. After a long period of partying, he finally realised the importance of _____(12) in his life.

13. His _____(13) comments during the serious discussion frustrated all of his colleagues greatly.

4. Do the crossword.



Across

3. indirect, as a road, journey, method, statement or person
4. to cut apart (an animal body, plant, etc.) to examine the structure, relation of parts, or the like
6. great abundance
7. to think or infer without certain or strong evidence; conjecture; guess
8. feeling or showing profound hopelessness, dejection, discouragement, or gloom
9. embodied in flesh; given a bodily, especially a human, form
10. to leave (a person, place, etc.) without intending to return, especially in violation of a duty, promise, or the like
12. to a great or excessive extent; abundantly or extravagantly
13. a person who is enjoying themselves in a lively and noisy way

Down

1. something that encourages, urges, or drives; a stimulus
2. anything greatly disliked or abhorred
5. watchful and discreet; cautious; prudent
8. to cause disorder or turmoil in
9. to attempt to reconcile differences between two people or groups; mediate
11. causing fear, apprehension, or dread

5. Do the wordsearch.



Find the following words in the puzzle.

Words are hidden     and .

poverty-stricken
unprecedented
insinuate
secretive
vigorous
sobriety

tell-tale
culprit
infidel
decreed
disrupt
surmise

fatuous
wobbly
bemoan
betray
desert

6. Rephrase the sentences with the words given

demeanor, confinement, decreed, impeccable, unprecedented, sobriety, In a turmoil, Bear witness, Elucidation, Ponce money off, Culprit, Despondent, Vigorous, Bemoan, Lie low on, point of order, Bust out, Time-bomb, Tax evasion, Civil disobedience

1. His behaviour was always polite and respectful.
2. They were kept in isolation for a week.

3. The king issued a new law.
4. Her performance was flawless.
5. The event was something that had never happened before.
6. He maintained a state of seriousness and self-control.
7. She was in a state of confusion and disorder.
8. They can confirm the occurrence of the event.
9. The teacher provided a clear explanation of the topic.
10. He tried to borrow money from his friends.
11. The person responsible for the crime was caught.
12. She felt very depressed and hopeless.
13. He carried out the task with great energy and enthusiasm.
14. They complained about the poor conditions.
15. He decided to avoid attracting attention.
16. He raised a procedural question during the meeting.
17. They managed to escape from the prison.
18. The situation was like a disaster waiting to happen.
19. He was charged with illegally avoiding taxes.
20. The protest was an act of refusing to obey certain laws.

6. Choose one scene to act out. Your groupmates will have to guess what you are showing.

7. Put the events in order

1. Millat engages in conversation with Mo Hussein-Ishmael, who expresses admiration for Brother Ibrāhīm and his speeches.

2. The KEVIN group decides to change their plan regarding the upcoming protest against Marcus Chalfen.

3. Brother Ibrāhīm ad-Din Shukrallah begins his lecture on "Ideological Warfare," addressing the audience about the state of the world.

4. Irie receives a phone call from Ryan Topps and Hortense, warning her about being involved with Marcus.

5. As the group gathers to protest, tensions rise regarding their motivations and strategies.

6. The group arrives at Trafalgar Square, ready to initiate their protest against the FutureMouse exhibition.

7. Joshua is introduced to FATE, where he develops a crush on Joely, who is married to Crispin.

8. Who said that? In what situation?

There are three things, that the colonial powers wish to do to you, brothers of KEVIN. Firstly, they wish to kill you <i>spiritually</i> ... oh yes, they value nothing higher than your <i>mental slavery</i> . There are too many of you to fight hand-to-hand! But if they have your minds, then-	
‘Josh, mate, could you just read me the minutes for a couple of minutes ago, if you get my drift?’	
‘I’m <i>in</i> , I’ve no intention of <i>wimping out</i> .’	
‘What? Er... what? Is that Ryan? Look, Ryan, I don’t mean to be rude, but it’s midnight, yeah? Is there something you wanted or-’	
‘Millat, <i>man</i> ,’ he said under his breath, confident he couldn’t be heard by the rest of the Brothers above the noise of the train. ‘What have you been <i>doing</i> to yourself?’	
‘I have to be honest, Archibald, I find it singularly uninteresting. I find it terminally dull.’	

<p>‘No, Samad, don’t even <i>begin</i> to start on me. You’re the one who had all the real objections about coming... but you never stick to a decision, do you? Always Pandy-ing around. At least Archie’s, well, you know...’</p>	
<p>‘No, I <i>will</i> tell you,’ said Irie, going very red in the face, ‘actually. Yeah, I will. Shut <i>up</i> . Shut up, Alsana. And shut up the lot of you. All right? Just shut <i>up</i> . In case you didn’t notice, there are, like, <i>other people</i> on this bus and, believe it or not, not everyone in the <i>universe</i> wants to listen to you lot. So shut it. Go on. Try it. <i>Silence. Ah .</i>’</p>	

9. Think over and discuss the following questions.

1. How does Brother Ibrāhīm ad-Din Shukrallah’s speech reflect the themes of oppression and resistance within the context of KEVIN?
2. In what ways does the physical presence and stature of Brother Ibrāhīm influence the audience's perception of his authority despite his speaking shortcomings?
3. How does the portrayal of the KEVIN movement illustrate the relationship between religion and politics in contemporary society?
4. What impact does the girl's criticism of genetic engineering have on Marcus's self-perception and the way he views his work?
5. How do Marcus's and the girl's differing outlooks on scientific responsibility mirror broader societal tensions regarding technology and ethics?

6. In what ways does the dynamic between Millat and Magid highlight themes of familial loyalty and betrayal?

7. How does the narrative use humor and irony to depict the complexities of identity and cultural conflict experienced by the characters?

8. What role does the setting of the bus play in reflecting the emotional and relational dynamics between the characters?

9. How does Irie's proclamation about other families enhance the understanding of her own struggles with her identity and family relationships?

10. What is the significance of the phrase "involved" as it pertains to the character development and interactions among the Iqbal and Chalfen families?

11. How do the references to historical figures and events (such as Havelock and Pande) serve to contextualize the characters' present struggles?

12. In what ways does the conversation between Joyce and Alsana serve as a commentary on the differing perceptions of parenting and intervention?

13. How does Millat's internal conflict regarding his religious and personal identity manifest in his actions and decisions throughout the story?

14. What insights does the narrative provide about the role of violence and aggression within immigrant communities as depicted through characters like Mo Hussein-Ishmael?

15. How do the individual motivations of each character contribute to the overall themes of generational conflict, identity, and the quest for belonging in a multicultural society?

10. Answer the questions checking understanding of the chapters.

1. What does the speaker initially ask the audience to do?
 - A) Look around
 - B) Speak up
 - C) Leave the room
 - D) Listen closely
2. What does the speaker assert about democracy and freedom?
 - A) They lead to prosperity
 - B) They result in chaos and disorder
 - C) They are universally accepted
 - D) They are worth fighting for
3. According to the speaker, what is the "disease" affecting the world?
 - A) Ignorance
 - B) Kufr
 - C) Fear
 - D) Apathy
4. How does Marcus feel about Brother Ibrāhīm ad-Din Shukrallah's speaking abilities?
 - A) Impressed
 - B) Disappointed
 - C) Indifferent
 - D) Enthusiastic
5. Which term best describes Brother Ibrāhīm's speaking style?
 - A) Charismatic

- B) Inept
- C) Persuasive
- D) Inspiring

6. Which important life event did Brother Ibrāhīm experience at age 14?

- A) He moved to England
- B) He converted to Islam
- C) He graduated from high school
- D) He published a book

7. What was the community's reaction to Brother Ibrāhīm before he became known?

- A) Acceptance
- B) Mockery
- C) Celebration
- D) Indifference

8. How did Mo Hussein-Ishmael become involved with KEVIN?

- A) Through family connections
- B) By donating funds and expressing interest
- C) By attending religious meetings
- D) By trying to fight against oppression

9. How does Millat feel about Mo Hussein-Ishmael's joining KEVIN?

- A) Welcoming
- B) Skeptical
- C) Indifferent
- D) Supportive

10. In what way did Brother Ibrāhīm view colonial powers?

- A) As allies
- B) As oppressors
- C) As neutral
- D) As misunderstood

11. How many types of warfare does Brother Ibrāhīm mention?

- A) Five
- B) Six
- C) Ten
- D) Four

12. What does Millat initially think of Brother Ibrāhīm's message?

- A) Profound
- B) Compelling
- C) Uninspiring
- D) Confusing

13. What personal experience does Mo Hussein-Ishmael highlight in his character history?

- A) His childhood
- B) His business success
- C) His experiences of violence and robbery
- D) His education

14. How many times has Mo been a victim of serious violence?

- A) Once a year
- B) Daily
- C) Three times a year
- D) Monthly

15. What does Millat do when he is in a stoned state at the station?

- A) Feel purposeful
- B) Question his choices
- C) Experience clarity
- D) Contemplate revenge

16. How does Millat's perception of the English narrative differ from his own?

- A) He finds it relatable
- B) He sees it as oppressive
- C) He dismisses it as irrelevant
- D) He believes it reflects his struggle

17. What significant event is scheduled for 31st December in the text?

- A) A concert
- B) A protest
- C) A press conference
- D) A New Year's Eve party

18. How does Millat feel about the prospect of meeting Marcus?

- A) Excited
- B) Anxious
- C) Indifferent
- D) Fearful

19. What does Millat believe about the future in relation to the past?

- A) It will repeat itself
- B) It holds no weight

- C) It will be different
- D) It is inconsequential

20. How does the text characterize the interaction between Keevin members?

- A) Collaborative
- B) Hostile
- C) Friendly
- D) Competitive

21. How does Joyce view family dynamics in relation to Millat and Magid?

- A) As irrelevant
- B) As supportive
- C) As strained
- D) Dependent on others

22. What method does Millat suggest for keeping the protest discreet?

- A) Avoid attention
- B) Be loud and proud
- C) Act normal
- D) Wear disguises

23. What does Brother Ibrāhīm label the Western belief system?

- A) Ignorant
- B) Liberal
- C) Omnipotent
- D) Dangerous

24. What emotional state does Millat exhibit before the protest?

- A) Elation
 - B) Despair
 - C) Indifference
 - D) Anxiety
25. Which two roles are contrasted in the text?
- A) Mentor and mentee
 - B) Leader and follower
 - C) Activism and quiet living
 - D) Science and religion
26. What does Millat view as a betrayal from his family?
- A) Their faith
 - B) Their loyalty
 - C) Their silence
 - D) Their expectations
27. How is O'Connell's described in the context of the meeting?
- A) A safe space
 - B) An enjoyable environment
 - C) A familiar yet challenging setting
 - D) An artistic venue
28. How does Joyce respond to criticism regarding her family?
- A) Indifference
 - B) Anger
 - C) Deflection
 - D) Acknowledgment
29. What does Irie experience regarding her surroundings?
- A) Comfort

- B) Nostalgia
 - C) Alienation
 - D) Indifference
30. How is Marcus characterized in relation to his work?
- A) Dismissive
 - B) Passionate
 - C) Apathetic
 - D) Uncertain
31. What prophecy does Millat express at the square?
- A) Reconciliation
 - B) Violence
 - C) Peace
 - D) Justice
32. What does Joshua struggle with in relation to Joely?
- A) Obsession
 - B) Indifference
 - C) Anger
 - D) Regret
33. What aspect of KEVIN does Millat find most important?
- A) Its ideology
 - B) Its members
 - C) Its funding
 - D) Its tactics
34. How does Magid view his connections with others?
- A) Disruptively
 - B) Engagingly
 - C) Dismissively
 - D) Tactically

35. What symbolizes Millat's anger towards his situation?
- A) A fight
 - B) A drug
 - C) A decision
 - D) A betrayal
36. What does Ryan Topps believe to be essential for his family?
- A) Indulgence
 - B) Discipline
 - C) Independence
 - D) Cooperation
37. What is the implied outcome of the proposed actions by FATE?
- A) No impact
 - B) Positive change
 - C) Society turmoil
 - D) Individual salvation
38. What is the core internal conflict faced by Joshua?
- A) Choosing between friends
 - B) Balancing family and ideals
 - C) Finding a private path
 - D) Fighting depression
39. What is portrayed as the challenge faced by FATE?
- A) Internal unity
 - B) Gaining followers
 - C) Logistics of operations
 - D) Financial stability

40. How does the narrative suggest individuals respond to societal changes?

- A) Ignoring them
- B) Confronting them
- C) Adapting to them
- D) Reverting to old ways

4.6 Chapter 20

1. Study the vocabulary to the chapter

1	Comfy	
2	pull faces	
3	grievance	
4	plonk down	
5	in the light of	
6	philistine	
7	jump the gun	
8	give it a chance	
9	vicious	
10	account for	
11	come along with	
12	<i>an open mind</i>	
13	on good authority	
14	sagacity	
15	override	
16	ungainly	
17	misjudge	

18	<i>unfazed</i>	
19	come easily	
20	anvil	
21	at hand	
22	feels bound to	
23	delve deeper into	
24	intricate	
25	sermon	
26	indispensable	
27	lay the foundations for	
28	partner in crime	
29	lion's share	
30	cornerstone	
31	tumbles	
32	vernacular	
33	vanquish	
34	embodiment	
35	groan	
36	pointless debate	
37	quandary	
38	hearsay	
39	exasperate	
40	agitate	
41	scoff	
42	do a runner	
43	perverse	
44	change the balance of	

	power	
45	stand by my word	
46	mesmerize	
47	community service	
48	tall tales	
49	getaway	

2. Match the words to their definitions

1	misjudge	A	a speech given in a religious setting, usually offering moral guidance or teachings
2	override	B	to annoy or frustrate someone greatly, often causing them to lose patience
3	hearsay	C	information received from others that has not been verified and may not be true
4	indispensable	D	having many small parts arranged in a complicated way, making it detailed and complex
5	ungainly	E	moving in a clumsy or awkward way that is not graceful
6	anvil	F	to defeat someone completely in a battle or competition
7	vicious	G	an essential part or foundation that supports a larger structure or idea
8	comfy	H	the quality of being wise and able to make good decisions based on experience
9	intricate	I	absolutely necessary and cannot be replaced or done without

1 0	exasperate	J	a place where one can escape for relaxation or fun, often during a vacation
1 1	getaway	K	having a cruel or violent nature; likely to cause harm or suffering
1 2	sermon	L	a heavy metal block used by blacksmiths for shaping hot metal
1 3	embodiment	M	to hold someone's attention completely, as if they are under a spell
1 4	cornerstone	N	to form an incorrect opinion about someone or something, often leading to mistakes
1 5	sagacity	O	a tangible representation or example of a particular quality or idea
1 6	unfazed	P	to use power or authority to change or cancel something that was previously decided
1 7	vanquish	Q	remaining calm and unaffected by difficult situations or challenges.
1 8	mesmerize	R	a feeling of being comfortable and relaxed, often due to soft furniture or clothing.

3. Paraphrase the underlined phrases with the expressions given

an open mind, tall tales, pull faces, lion's share, lay the foundations for, come easily, give it a chance, , on good authority, at hand, in the light of, partner in crime

1. The little boy made silly expressions during the family photo.
2. The decision was made because of the new evidence.
3. She was hesitant to try the new dish but decided to try it.
4. He approached the new culture without prejudices.
5. She heard the news from a reliable source.
6. Learning new languages was always natural for him.
7. The tools needed for the job were nearby.
8. They started the project to create a strong base for future development.
9. His best friend was always his accomplice in mischief.
10. The eldest sibling received the largest portion of the inheritance.
11. The fisherman loved to tell exaggerated stories about his adventures.

4. Answer the following questions.

1. How does the text compare real-life events to TV experiences? What does this say about people's expectations in reality?

2. What emotion does Archie feel regarding the modern design of the seating? How does this reflect his character and perspective?

3. What significance does the mouse hold in the context of the press conference, and what might it symbolize in relation to scientific experimentation?

4. How does Archie's view of progress differ from that of other characters, particularly concerning "Science"?

5. Discuss the role and perception of Brother Ibrāhīm ad-Din Shukrallah as a speaker. What aspects of his personality affect how he is received by the audience?

6. In what ways does the character of Mo Hussein-Ishmael serve as a foil to Millat? What does this reveal about their motivations?

7. What conflicting emotions does Millat experience as he prepares for the protest? How does this reflect on his internal struggle regarding KEVIN's actions?

8. How do Millat's and Magid's contrasting attitudes toward their backgrounds and futures shape their identities?

9. Analyze the dynamics between the characters in the FATE group. How does Joshua's relationship with Joely and Crispin develop throughout the excerpt?

10. What does the text imply about the intricacies of loyalty and personal commitment within activist movements?

11. How does the use of humor ("the golden age of Luncheon Vouchers is over") serve to lighten the mood in a tense situation? What does this reveal about the characters?

12. Explore the implications of Archie's realization about the "trajectories of their lives." How does this relate to themes of fate and control?

13. What is the significance of the date and setting (31st December 1992) in the narrative? How does it frame the events that occur?

14. How do the themes of power and knowledge play out in the interactions between characters, particularly in the context of science and ideology?

15. In what ways does the presence of violence in the narrative affect the characters' decisions and outlooks?

16. Discuss how historical references and personal anecdotes shape the characters' perspectives on their current struggles.

17. What role does Archie play in bridging the gap between generations? How is this depicted in his interactions with characters like Samad and Millat?

18. How does Hortense's character challenge or support the views of other characters in the community? What does she represent?

19. In what ways do the various groups (KEVIN and FATE) reflect differing ideologies and approaches to activism?

20. Consider the narrative style. How does the author's technique of juxtaposing internal thoughts with external events deepen the reader's understanding?

5. Answer the questions checking understanding of the chapters.

1. How does Archie describe the event he is attending?

- A) Boring and uninteresting
- B) Just like on TV
- C) Better than his last birthday
- D) Too loud and chaotic

2. What type of chairs does Archie find?

- A) Wooden chairs with legs
- B) Plastic, legless, and curved like an S
- C) Soft, padded armchairs
- D) Folding chairs

3. Who is sitting at the front with Marcus?

- A) Abdul-Jimmy
 - B) Irie
 - C) Josh Chalfen
 - D) Alsana
4. What is at the center of the table during the press conference?
- A) A toy
 - B) A mouse in a glass box
 - C) A piece of technology
 - D) A trophy
5. How long has the mouse been in the glass box?
- A) Forever
 - B) Seven years
 - C) A week
 - D) It doesn't say
6. What kind of people does Archie recognize at the event?
- A) Strangers
 - B) Family members
 - C) People he knows
 - D) Famous celebrities
7. What does Archie find disappointing about Marcus and his colleagues?
- A) Their lack of enthusiasm
 - B) Their casual attire
 - C) Their poor presentation skills
 - D) Their absence of glasses
8. Who is described as a "commentator on life"?
- A) Abdul-Mickey

- B) Archie
 - C) Samad
 - D) Millat
9. Which phrase does Archie think is commonly overused?
- A) "We live and learn"
 - B) "At the end of the day"
 - C) "I should cocoa"
 - D) "We must move on"
10. What does Abdul-Mickey say about Science?
- A) It has no purpose
 - B) It has to please the people
 - C) It is irrelevant
 - D) It is overrated
11. How does Mickey feel about new ideas?
- A) They should be instantly dismissed
 - B) They must be given a chance
 - C) They are always good
 - D) They are a waste of time
12. Who does Archie want to hear more from during the event?
- A) Millat
 - B) Marcus
 - C) Mickey
 - D) The mouse
13. Why is Joshua upset about the seating arrangement?
- A) It is uncomfortable
 - B) It doesn't provide a clear view
 - C) It is too far back

- D) He is alone
14. What is Millat's relationship to Crispin?
- A) Friends
 - B) Siblings
 - C) Enemies
 - D) Colleagues
15. Which biblical reference does Archie recall about knowledge?
- A) The Book of Revelation
 - B) Corinthians
 - C) Genesis
 - D) Psalms
16. What does Irie struggle to understand?
- A) The significance of the mouse
 - B) The singing of Hortense
 - C) The differences between her family members
 - D) The reason for the press conference
17. What does Hortense do during the event?
- A) Falls asleep
 - B) Sings loudly
 - C) Gives a speech
 - D) Leaves the room
18. How does Samad feel when he approaches the Witness ladies?
- A) Nervous
 - B) Confident
 - C) Excited
 - D) Disinterested

19. Who does Archie feel deeply connected to in terms of mentorship?

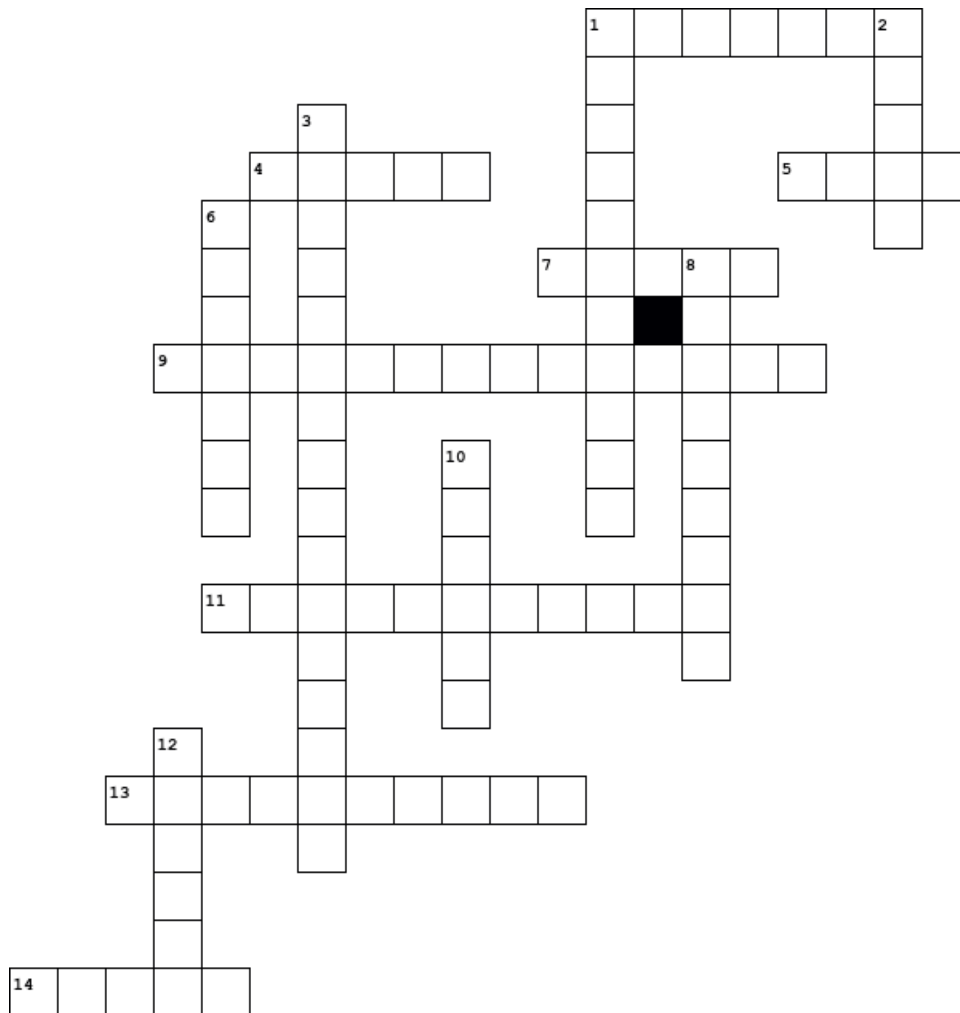
- A) Samad
- B) Marcus
- C) Abdul-Mickey
- D) Millat

20. What does Archie plan to do with the coin he finds?

- A) Use it to bribe someone
- B) Flip it to decide whether to kill Dr. Sick or not
- C) Give it to Joshua
- D) Collect it as a souvenir

5 Conclusion

1. Do the final crossword.



Across

1. What Magid practices in Bangladesh
4. Where the main character tried to kill himself
5. War in which Archie served
7. Radical Islamic Organization

Down

1. Main character who tried to kill himself
2. Sent to Bangladesh by his father
3. Woman who Archie falls in love with
6. where Clara Bowden

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>9. What Archie was planning on killing himself with</p> <p>11. Samad's great-grandfather</p> <p>13. Author of White Teeth</p> <p>14. Old friend of Archie who competed in the Olympics with Archie</p> | <p>emigrated from</p> <p>8. Spends a lot of time obsessing over her appearance</p> <p>10. The bad boy of the story; smokes, drinks, parties, bad student ect...</p> <p>12. Creator of FutureMouse</p> |
|---|---|

2. Answer the questions

1. How does the concept of identity play a role in the lives of the characters in "White Teeth"?
2. In what ways does Zadie Smith depict the complexity of multiculturalism in contemporary British society?
3. What are the significance and implications of the title "White Teeth" in relation to the themes of the novel?
4. How do the relationships between parents and children evolve throughout the narrative?
5. In what ways do the differing cultural backgrounds of the characters create conflict or understanding among them?
6. How does the theme of legacy manifest in the lives of the characters across generations?
7. What role does religion play in shaping the beliefs and actions of the characters?
8. How does Smith utilize humor to address serious social issues within the novel?

9. How do historical events influence the characters' perspectives and choices in "White Teeth"?

10. In what ways does the author use the characters of Archie and Samad as foils to each other?

11. How does the concept of "science versus faith" emerge through the storyline and character development?

12. What impact does the setting of London have on the narrative and the characters' experiences?

13. How do the various institutions (schools, churches, families) portrayed in the novel reflect societal values and tensions?

14. In what ways do the personal stories of the characters intertwine with the broader themes of immigration and belonging?

15. How does the author explore the idea of the "English" identity through the characters' experiences?

16. What is the role of food and culinary traditions in representing cultural identity in "White Teeth"?

17. How do the characters' struggles with their heritage affect their relationships with one another?

18. In what ways does Smith challenge stereotypes and assumptions about race and ethnicity in the novel?

19. How do the themes of friendship and loyalty develop among the younger characters in the story?

20. What messages or critiques about society does "White Teeth" convey through its exploration of various characters' journeys?

6. Texts on the historical background of the book

Mangal Pandey. Indian soldier

Written by Shanthie Mariet D'Souza

Mangal Pandey (born July 19, 1827, Akbarpur, India—died April 8, 1857, Barrackpore) was an Indian soldier whose attack on British officers on March 29, 1857, was the first major incident of what came to be known as the Indian, or Sepoy, Mutiny (in India the uprising is often called the First War of Independence or other similar names).

Pandey was born in a town near Faizabad in what is now eastern Uttar Pradesh state in northern India, although some give his birth place as a small village near Lalitpur (in present-day southwestern Uttar Pradesh). He was from a high-caste Brahman landowning family that professed strong Hindu beliefs. Pandey joined the army of the British East India Company in 1849, some accounts suggesting that he was recruited by a brigade that marched past him. He was made a soldier (sepoy) in the 6th Company of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry, which included a large number of Brahmans. Pandey was ambitious and viewed his profession as a sepoy as a stepping-stone to future success.

Pandey's career ambitions, however, came into conflict with his religious beliefs. While he was posted at the garrison in Barrackpore in the mid-1850s, a new Enfield rifle was introduced into India that required a soldier to bite off the ends of greased cartridges in order to load the weapon. A rumour spread that the lubricant used was either cow or pig lard, which was repugnant to

Hindus or Muslims, respectively. The belief arose among the sepoys that the British had deliberately used the lard on the cartridges.

There have been various accounts of the events of March 29, 1857. However, the general agreement is that Pandey attempted to incite his fellow sepoys to rise up against their British officers, attacked two of those officers, attempted to shoot himself after having been restrained, and eventually was overpowered and arrested. Some contemporary reports suggested that he was under the influence of drugs—possibly cannabis or opium—and was not fully aware of his actions. Pandey was soon tried and sentenced to death. His execution (by hanging) was set for April 18, but British authorities, fearing the outbreak of a large-scale revolt if they waited until then, moved the date up to April 8. Resistance to the use of Enfield cartridges later that month in Meerut led to the outbreak of a revolt there in May and the start of the larger insurrection.

In India, Pandey has been remembered as a freedom fighter against British rule. A commemorative postage stamp with his image on it was issued by the Indian government in 1984. In addition, a movie and stage play that depicted his life both appeared in 2005.

Jamaica

Jamaica is a mountainous island in the Caribbean Sea about 600 miles (965 kilometers) south of Miami, Florida.



Jamaica is a mountainous island in the Caribbean Sea about 600 miles (965 kilometers) south of Miami, [Florida](#). It is part of the chain of Caribbean islands called the Greater Antilles, along with [Cuba](#), Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico. Jamaica was formed when the North American and Caribbean tectonic plates collided about 25 million years ago.

Jamaica is the tip of a mountain rising from the sea floor. Nearly half of the island is more than 1,000 feet (330 meters) above sea level. There are lush rolling hills that are ideal for agriculture and coastal beach regions that are popular with tourists.

Most of the population lives in the city and one third of all Jamaicans live in the capital of Kingston. More than 90 percent of the population is of African descent, but many other people have come from China, India, Germany, and Syria to find work on the island. Jamaica's motto is "Out of Many, One People."

When most people think of Jamaica they think of Reggae, or "Ragged Music." The music was born in the 1950s and '60s from the musical styles of mento, ska, and rocksteady. The most famous reggae star was Bob Marley, who was backed by his group the Wailers. Other famous reggae stars include Desmond Dekkar, Jimmy Cliff, Peter Tosh, and Burning Spear.

Jamaicans are spiritual people and follow many religions, including Christianity, Hinduism, Judaism, and Islam. Many are Rastafarians, followers of a Christian-based faith, which grew out of a civil rights movement in the 1930s.

Rastafarians believe that Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia from 1916 to 1974, was their savior. Rasta men wear their hair in dreadlocks, believing that hair should not be cut, and wear clothing in red, gold, and green—the colors of the Ethiopian flag.

The island is home to the endangered Homerus swallowtail, the largest butterfly in the Western Hemisphere. Its wingspan is 6 inches (25 cm), which makes this insect larger than many of the island's birds.

Bird watchers enjoy the 250 [bird](#) species that can be seen on the island, including 26 birds that are found nowhere else. The vervain, the world's second smallest bird is found here. This tiny hummingbird is only 2.5 inches (8 cm) long. Jamaica's national bird is the streamertail hummingbird, or "doctor bird." It has long tail feathers and a scarlet bill.

Jamaica boasts more than 200 orchids and 550 different ferns. One quarter of the 3,000 plant species are endemic, or native species. Years of development have decreased the habitats for

wildlife on the island. The American crocodile, manatee, and iguana are rare now because they were hunted for meat and hides.



The Taino people arrived from South America in the seventh century and called the island Xaymaca, "land of wood and water," because of the green dense forest and the hundreds of fast-flowing streams that once covered the landscape.

Christopher Columbus was the first European to visit Jamaica in 1494 and called it "the fairest island that eyes have beheld." The Taino people were enslaved and by 1600 were wiped out by disease or harsh treatment. The [Spanish](#) brought in slaves from Africa and ruled the island until 1655 when the British seized it.

African slaves worked on the sugar plantations and were treated very cruelly by the owners. By the late 1700s, Jamaica became one of the largest slave markets for the Western Hemisphere. There were many slave uprisings and slavery was finally abolished in Jamaica in 1838. The island became independent in 1962.

Bangladesh

Bangladesh is surrounded by India on the West, North and Northeast, Myanmar on the Southeast and the Bay of Bengal on the South. Bangladesh has a strategic location and acts as bridge between South Asia and Southeast Asia. It has a population of 147 million people. In other words, it is roughly the size of New York State with half the entire population of the United States crammed into this area.

People

Building upon firm ethnological roots and an entrepreneurial spirit as well as innovative skill, the people of Bangladesh are creating a special niche for themselves on the global plank. Given the fascinating land with a variegated history and a rich cultural tapestry, the people are endowed with a native intellect, capacity for hard work and resilience. Bangladeshis are simple, friendly and hospitable in nature. With a 147 million population, Bangladesh ranks as the world's 8th most populous country. It is also one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Birth rate in 2006 came down to 1.5% while the percentage of literacy rate is now over 60, the highest in South Asia after Sri Lanka. Life expectancy at birth is now over 62.4 according to 2005 Census. The staple food of the people is rice, which is generally eaten with fish curry and lentil. Most women in Bangladesh wear a "Sari", and men "Lungi". Bengalees descended from several racial and sub-racial groups entering South Asia over the past five thousand years. By and large, they are now a single homogenous race with one common language - Bangla.

The overwhelming majority of Bangladeshis are ethnic Bengalis, comprising 98% of the population. The remainder are mostly Biharis and indigenous tribal groups. There is also a small but growing population of Rohingya refugees from Burma around Cox's Bazaar, which Bangladesh seeks to repatriate to Burma. The indigenous tribal peoples are concentrated in the Chittagong Hill Tracts in the southeast. There are 13 tribal groups located in this region, the largest being the Chakma. The Hill Tracts region has been a source of unrest and separatism since and before the inception of Bangladesh. Outside the Hill Tracts, the largest tribal groups are the Santhals and Garos (Achiks), while smaller groups include the Kaibartta, Meitei, Mundas, Oraons, and Zomi.

Nearly all Bangladeshis speak Bangla as their mother tongue and it is the official language. It is an Indo-Aryan language of Sanskrit origin with its own script. English is used as a second language among the middle and upper classes. English is also widely used in higher education and the legal system. Historically, laws were written in English and translated into Bengali until 1987 when the procedure was reversed. The Bihari population speaks Urdu, which was also the language associated with the government prior to separation from Pakistan.

Religion

Islam is the predominant religion with over 88% adherents. Hindus comprise about 10% of the population. The rest are Buddhists, Christians and animists. People are generally pious and keen in observing their respective religious rites and festivities with fervour. Bangladesh is a model of religious harmony and tolerance. Different religious communities and groups live in peace

and the minorities are well represented in all tiers of society as well as in the government machinery.

Culture

Reflecting the long history of the region, Bangladesh has a culture that encompasses elements both old and new. The Bengali language boasts a rich literary heritage, which Bangladesh shares with the Indian state of West Bengal. The earliest literary text in Bengali is the 8th century Charyapada. Medieval Bengali literature was often either religious (for example, Chandidas), or adapted from other languages (for example, Alaol). Bengali literature reached its full expression in the 19th century, with its greatest icons being poets Rabindranath Tagore, Michael Madhusudan Dutt and Kazi Nazrul Islam. Bangladesh also has a long tradition in folk literature, for example Maimansingha Gitika, Thakurmar Jhuli and stories related to Gopal Bhar, Birbal and Molla Nasiruddin.

The musical tradition of Bangladesh is lyrics-based (Baniprodhan), with minimal instrumental accompaniment. The Baul tradition is a distinctive element of Bengali folk music. Numerous other musical traditions exist including Gombhira, Bhatiali and Bhawaiya, varying from one region to the next. Folk music is often accompanied by the ektara, an instrument with only one string. Other instruments include the dotara, dhol, flute and tabla. Bangladesh also has an active heritage in North Indian classical music. Similarly, Bangladeshi dance forms draw from folk traditions, especially those of the tribal groups, as well as the broader Indian dance tradition.

Bangladesh produces about 80 films a year. Mainstream Hindi films are also quite popular. Around 200 daily newspapers

are published in Bangladesh, along with more than 500 periodicals. However, regular readership is low at just under 15% of the population. Bangladeshis listen to a variety of local and national radio programs like Bangladesh Betar. Four private FM radio stations named (Radio Foorti, ABC Radio, Radio Today, Radio Amar) are popular among urban youths. International Bengali language broadcasts include BBC Bangla and Voice of America. The dominant television channel is the state-owned Bangladesh Television, but in the last few years, privately owned channels have developed considerably.

The culinary tradition of Bangladesh has close relations to nearby North-East Indian and Middle Eastern cuisine as well as having its own unique traits. Rice, and fish are traditional favorites. Bangladeshis make distinctive sweetmeats from milk products, some common ones being Rôshogolla, Rasmalai|Rôshomalai, chômchôm and kalojam.

The sari (shaṛi) is by far the most widely worn dress by Bangladeshi women. A guild of weavers in Dhaka is renowned for producing saris from exquisite Jamdani muslin. The salwar kameez (shaloar kamiz) is also quite popular, and in urban areas some women wear western attire. Among men, western attire is more widely adopted. Men also wear the kurta-paejama combination, often on religious occasions, and the lungi, a kind of long skirt for men.

Eid ul-Fitr and Eid ul-Adha, being the most important holidays in the Islamic calendar, are the subject of major festivals. The day before Eid ul-Fitr is called Châd Rat(the night of the moon) and is often celebrated with firecrackers. Eid ul-Adha is

celebrated in the memory of great sacrifice of Prophet Abraham. Major Hindu festivals are Durga Puja, Kali Puja and Saraswati Puja. Buddha Purnima, which marks the birth of Gautama Buddha, and Christmas, called Bôrodin (Great day), are both national holidays. The most important secular festival is Pohela Baishakh or Bengali New Year, the beginning of the Bengali calendar. Other festivities include Nobanno, Poush parbon (festival of Poush) and observance of national days like Shohid Dibosh and Victory Day.

History

Bangladesh is usually called a comparatively new nation in an ancient land. It emerged as an independent country through a sanguinary and protracted War of Liberation at the cost of immense sacrifices. The history of the country is as old as it is eventful. Bangladesh was famed in ancient times as a land of bounty and affluence. Etymologically the word Bangladesh is derived from the cognate Banga, which was first mentioned in the Hindu scripture Oitery Araanyk composed between 5000 BC and 500 AD. Bangladesh is the largest wetland in the world formed by the interaction of innumerable rivers and streams; its configuration was determined and is continuously changed by these water bodies. Geological evidence indicates that much of Bangladesh was formed 1 to 6.5 million years ago during the tertiary era. Human habitation in the region is believed to be very old with its roots in the Paleolithic civilization dating back to about one hundred thousand (1,00,000) years. In the ancient age an Austro-Asian race first inhabited the region. Then came the Dravidians from Western India and later the Aryans from Central Asia. Then followed the influx of the Mongolians, Persians, Turks and Afghans. The

mighty Gangaridai and Prasioi empires were located in Bengal. According to Greek sources of 4th century BC, the people of this deltaic region made extensive military preparations to halt the march of Alexander the Great, had he chosen to continue his Eastward advancement. Later records, inscriptions, coins and ornaments testify to the tradition of rich heritage and civilization indicating the glorious past of Bangladesh. Because of its strategic location Bangladesh since time immemorial served as a flourishing entry-port and intermediary in trade and commerce between South Asia and the Far East. The influence of Bengal spread far and wide and the region played a seminal role in disseminating its rich heritage and tradition, art and architecture, culture and learning in the wider continent of Asia and beyond. History recorded that Mauryas (4th to 2nd centuries BC), the Guptas (4th to 5th century AD), the empire of Sasanka (7th century AD), the Pala dynasty (750-1162 AD) and the Senas (1162 to 1223 AD) successively held their sway here. Then followed a long chain of Muslim rule (till 1757) when this region reached the zenith of economic affluence. In fact, had there been no British conquest in 1757 Bengal would have been the first country in Asia to achieve industrial revolution because of its excellence in the finest fabrics. The British rule, which started from Bengal, was subsequently extended to the whole of the sub-continent. When the British left the subcontinent was partitioned into two countries-India and Pakistan. Bangladesh formed the Eastern Wing of Pakistan. Though numerically in the majority, the Bengalees were treated unjustly and very soon the movement for the autonomy of Bangladesh started because of cultural, linguistic and ethnic differences and economic disparity,

deprivation and exploitation perpetrated by the Pakistani rulers. The disillusionment of the people of Bangladesh with the state of Pakistan began early on. The decision of the central authorities in Pakistan to opt for Urdu as the only state language of the country militated against the emotions of the Bengali-speaking people, who constituted the majority in Pakistan. The then East Pakistan rose in protest, first in 1948 and then, in a more concerted form, in 1952. The death of a number of young men resulting from Police firing on demonstrators in Dhaka on 21 February 1952 proved to be the catalyst for what eventually became the nationalist struggle of the Bengali-speaking people of Pakistan. The frustration and resentment continued and culminated in a mass upsurge in 1969. There came a sudden change over in the government – Martial Law was re-imposed. Consequently, the general elections held throughout Pakistan in 1970 gave the people of Bangladesh a remarkable opportunity to claim their rightful place in national politics. But that hope was soon to prove illusory when the military establishment refused to transfer power. Instead on the night of 25 March, 1971, they embarked on a systematic policy of repression and genocide. This prompted the declaration of independence of Bangladesh on 26 March 1971.

The liberation of Bangladesh on 16 December 1971 after nine months of a sustained war ushered in a new period of hope for the people of the country. The Constitution of Bangladesh was framed and came into effect on 16 December 1972. Bangladesh became a member of the UN on 17 September 1974. In January 1975, the system of government was changed to a one party Presidential from on 15 August, 1975, then President late Sheikh Mujibur

Rahman was killed by some elements in the armed forces along with most of his family members. In the chaotic condition that followed, several national leaders and cabinet members were also killed. It was against this backdrop that late President Ziaur Rahman was called upon to take over the affairs of the state on 7 November 1975.

Late President Ziaur Rahman's life was cut short in May 1981 when he was assassinated in Chittagong by a section of military officers. A coup in March 1982 forced the elected government of BNP to step down. But soon the misuse of power and corruption of the military regime caused widespread disillusionment. A relentless struggle for restoring democratic system was launched by the national political parties and alliances, which mobilized the masses and forced the autocratic regime to step down in December 1990.

The BNP under the leadership of Begum Khaleda Zia was voted to office through the general elections organized by a neutral caretaker government in February 1991. Within months of taking over the administration, Begum Zia undertook to take the country back to a parliamentary form of government. Fresh elections were organized in February 1996 for making the necessary amendment to the Constitution to facilitate holding of elections under a neutral caretaker administration. Following elections of June 1996, the Awami League formed a new government, and BNP took its place in parliament as the opposition. In the general election of October 2001, Begum Khaleda Zia led a four-party alliance to victory with a clear two-thirds majority in parliament. Later in the 9th Parliament Election in December 29, 2008 under the Leadership of

present Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina her party Bangladesh Awami league led grand alliance won a landslide victory with 262 seats out of 299 in the National Parliament and followed by that took oath to form a new government on January 06, 2009.

Indira Gandhi

Indira Gandhi was India's third prime minister and the only women prime minister of India till date. She is considered by many to be the strongest Prime Minister India has ever seen. Gandhi belonged to the Indian National Congress and was elected as the PM for the first time in 1966 after Lal Bahadur Shastri died in office.

Indira Gandhi was the second longest-serving prime minister after India's first prime minister and her father Jawaharlal Nehru. She served from 1966 to 1977 and then again from 1980 until her assassination by her bodyguards in 1984.

Indira Gandhi was the daughter of one of India's tallest leaders, freedom fighter, and independent India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. Her mother, Kamala Nehru, was also a freedom fighter and the leader of the Indian National Congress. She was born on November 19, 1917 in Allahabad.

She did her early schooling from Modern School in Delhi, St Cecilia's and St Mary's Convent in Allahabad. She also studied in International School of Geneva, the Ecole Nouvelle in Bex, and the Pupil's Own School in Poona and Bombay. She later moved with her mother to Belur Math, which is the headquarter of the Ramakrishna Mission. She also studied at Santiniketan where

Rabindranath Tagore named her Priyadarshini after, which she came to be known as Indira Priyadarshini Tagore.

She attended Oxford University in England but could not complete her course and returned to India.

She later married Feroze Gandhi in 1942 and had two sons, Rajiv and Sanjay.

Political career

In the early 1950s, she unofficially served as the personal assistant to her father. In 1955, she became a member of the Congress Working Committee and in 1959 and then the president of the party.

In 1964, after her father's death, she was made the information and Broadcasting minister in Lal Bahadur Shastri's cabinet.

After Shastri's death in 1966, the Congress legislative party elected Gandhi as the leader over Moraji Desai.

Indira as the Prime Minister

Many Congressmen believed, because she was a woman, she would be weak and could be used as a puppet. But her leadership and policy decisions made her one of the most popular prime ministers ever in the history of Indian politics.

Her anti-poverty measures, Green revolution, and the war with Pakistan, which helped liberate Bangladesh made her immensely popular.

Emergency

After her election to the Lok Sabha in 1971, Gandhi was accused of misconduct by Raj Narain who contested against her. The Allahabad High Court declared her election void on the

grounds of electoral malpractice, which meant she could no longer hold her position as the prime minister. But she refused to step down. This led to protests and unrest.

Gandhi arrested most of the Opposition leaders who participated in the protests. Gandhi and her cabinet recommended to the President of India Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to declare a state of emergency, which the president did in 1975.

After the declaration of emergency, the entire country was under direct rule of Gandhi and the Congress party. Police were granted special powers, which enabled them to curb liberty indefinitely. The press was also censored. Most of the Opposition leaders were detained and states governed by the Opposition parties were dismissed.

Finally, in 1977, Gandhi decided to call elections. She grossly misjudged her popularity and lost the elections.

She won it back in 1980, helped by her charismatic leadership and the infighting within the Janata Party-led government.

Assassination

In 1984, the Golden Temple in Amritsar was overtaken by extremists led by Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale who sought an independent state for Sikhs.

To control the situation, Gandhi sent the army. But this resulted in bloodshed, and offended the Sikh community.

On October 31, 1984, Gandhi was assassinated by her two bodyguards outside her home, who had sought revenge for what happened at the Golden Temple.

The Berlin Wall

As World War II came to an end in 1945, a pair of Allied peace conferences at Yalta and Potsdam determined the fate of Germany's territories. They split the defeated nation into four "allied occupation zones": The eastern part of the country went to the Soviet Union, while the western part went to the United States, Great Britain and (eventually) France.

Even though Berlin was located entirely within the Soviet part of the country (it sat about 100 miles from the border between the eastern and western occupation zones), the Yalta and Potsdam agreements split the city into similar sectors. The Soviets took the eastern half, while the other Allies took the western. This four-way occupation of Berlin began in June 1945.

Before the wall was built, Berliners on both sides of the city could move around fairly freely: They crossed the East-West border to work, to shop, to go to the theater and the movies. Trains and subway lines carried passengers back and forth. After the wall was built, it became impossible to get from East to West Berlin except through one of three checkpoints: at Helmstedt ("Checkpoint Alpha" in American military parlance), at Dreilinden ("Checkpoint Bravo") and in the center of Berlin at Friedrichstrasse ("Checkpoint Charlie"). (Eventually, the GDR built 12 checkpoints along the wall.) At each of the checkpoints, East German soldiers screened diplomats and other officials before they were allowed to enter or leave. Except under special circumstances, travelers from East and West Berlin were rarely allowed across the border.

On November 9, 1989, as the Cold War began to thaw across Eastern Europe, an East German Communist Party spokesman announced a series of new policies regarding border crossings. When pressed on when the changes would take place, he said “As far as I know... effective immediately, without delay.” East Berliners flocked to border checkpoints, some chanting “Tor auf!” (“Open the gate!”). Within hours, the guards were letting the crowds through, where West Berliners greeted them with flowers and champagne.

More than 2 million people from East Berlin visited West Berlin that weekend to participate in a celebration that was, one journalist wrote, “the greatest street party in the history of the world.” People used hammers and picks to knock away chunks of the wall—they became known as “mauerspechte,” or “wall woodpeckers”—while cranes and bulldozers pulled down section after section. Soon the wall was gone and Berlin was united for the first time since 1945. “Only today,” one Berliner spray-painted on a piece of the wall, “is the war really over.”

The reunification of East and West Germany was made official on October 3, 1990, almost one year after the fall of the Berlin Wall.

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