

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионального образования
«Пензенский государственный университет
архитектуры и строительства»

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THE SECRET GARDEN
(Тайный сад)

Рекомендовано Редсоветом университета
в качестве учебного пособия по английскому языку
для студентов, обучающихся по направлению 270800.68 «Строительство»
и по дополнительной квалификации
«Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации»

Пенза 2013

УДК 811.111
ББК 81.2 Англ-2
С50

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С50 The secret garden (Тайный сад): учеб. пособие / С.В. Сботова,
Е.Г. Стешина, Т.А. Козина. – Пенза: ПГУАС, 2013. – 140 с.

Содержит аутентичный текст на английском языке, адаптированный для студентов, изучающих английский язык. Цель учебного пособия состоит в том, чтобы дать студентам базисную лексику, развить навыки устной речи, совершенствовать навыки монологического высказывания. Представленные тексты сопровождаются лексическими упражнениями, вопросами и заданиями, предусматривающими контроль прочитанного.

Учебное пособие подготовлено на кафедре «Иностранные языки» и предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по направлению 270800.68 «Строительство» и по дополнительной квалификации «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации».

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов I-II курсов, обучающихся по направлению 270800.68 «Строительство» и по дополнительной квалификации «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации»..

Пособие состоит из аутентичного текста на английском языке известного английского писателя, адаптированного для студентов, изучающих английский язык.

Пособие сопровождается лексическими упражнениями, вопросами и заданиями, предусматривающими контроль прочитанного материала. Пособие содержит различные виды лексических упражнений разного уровня сложности. Пособие содержит ключи ко всем упражнениям, таким образом позволяя студентам контролировать себя в процессе самостоятельной работы. Кроме того, в пособие включен английский глоссарий, способствующий углубленному пониманию аутентичного текста на английском языке, и словарь фразеологических глаголов.

Весь материал расположен по принципу от простого к сложному. В связи с этим пособие может быть использовано для работы со студентами, имеющими различный уровень знаний.

THE SECRET GARDEN

F.H. BURNETT

(pre-intermediate)

A Note About The Author

Frances Hodgson Burnett wrote *The Secret Garden* in 1911, and it is probably the most famous of all her books. In her lifetime Frances wrote more than forty books, for adults as well as children. However, she is most well-known for her children's stories.

Frances Eliza Hodgson (Fanny) was born in 1849 in Manchester, England. When she was young, her father died, and her family became very poor. At that time in England, poor people lived very hard lives. The Hodgson family had a relative who lived in the United States, so in 1865 they decided to move to Knoxville, Tennessee. The family liked living in Tennessee, but they did not get any help from their relatives. They were still terribly poor and when Frances was 18 years old, her mother died.

After that, Frances had to look after her brothers and sisters. She started writing for American magazines, to make some money. Her first story was published in 1868, and slowly, people started to realize that she was a very good writer. In 1873, she married Dr Swan Burnett. From then on, she wrote under her husband's name, and it was as Frances Hodgson Burnett that she became very famous.

Her first novel, *That Lass O'Lowrie's*, was published in 1877. It was about poor people in Manchester. And in 1886, her children's *Little Lord Fauntleroy* was published. It immediately became loved all around the world and sold more than half a million copies.

From the mid 1890s, Frances Hodgson Burnett lived mainly in England. She wrote the play *The Lady of Quality* in 1896, and the children's book *A Little Princess* in 1905. In 1909, she moved back to Long Island, in the United States, where she wrote *The Secret Garden*. Frances Hodgson Burnett died in Plandome, New York, in 1924.

A Note About This Story

This story starts in the early 1900s. At the beginning of the story, Mary Lennox comes from India to live in Yorkshire in England. India was still part of the British Empire at that time and lots of British people lived and worked there. They always had Indian servants, and sometimes they did not treat their servants well. The British thought that Indian people were less important than themselves.

When Mary comes to England from India, she does not know how to be polite or kind to people. Because her parents never had time for her, she is lonely and angry. She does not know how to make friends. However, at Misselthwaite Manor in Yorkshire, she meets the maid Martha and her brother Dickon. Martha and Dickon are poor but happy, because they come from a loving home. Mary also meets Colin, a boy who is also unloved. Like Mary, Colin feels angry and lonely.

One morning, Mary discovers a hidden garden where no one has been for ten years. She and her friends decide to care for it. And as the garden starts to grow and bloom when spring comes, the children too begin to come alive. At the same time, Mary learns how to be a good person.

The Secret Garden is a magical story about children who find new happiness through the simple joys of nature. Nearly a hundred years later, it is still one of the most well-loved children's books ever written.

Chapter 1

Mary Comes to England

Mary Lennox was born in India. When she was nine years old, her mother and father died of cholera. Mary did not miss her mother very much when she was gone. She had not seen or spoken to her very much when she was alive.

Mary's mother had not wanted a child at all. She had been very beautiful, and she had only been interested in going to parties and meeting people. Mary's father was always busy with his work, too. So when Mary was born, a servant looked after her. Her mother told the servant to make sure that Mary did not cry or make too much noise. So the servant always gave Mary whatever he asked for and Mary quickly became a very difficult and selfish little girl.

Mary was a plain-looking child, too. She had a thin little face and body, and she always looked cross.

Because Mary was such a selfish little girl, she only really thought about herself. She wanted to know who would look after her now that her parents had died. She hoped they would let her do what she wanted.

At first, Mary went to stay with a family called the Crawfords, in India. But Mary was so disagreeable that none of the Crawford children wanted to play with her. After she had been there for a week, one of the Crawfords' little boys told her that she was going to go back to England.

"You are going to live with your uncle," the boy said. "He lives in a great big old house in the country. He's so cross, he won't let people come and see him. And no one would want to see him anyway. He's a hunchback, and he's horrible."

"I don't believe you," said Mary, and she turned her back and put her fingers in her ears.

But that night, Mrs Crawford told her that she would sail to England in a few days' time. She said that Mary would live with her uncle, Mr Archibald Craven, at Misselthwaite Manor in Yorkshire.

"Mary is such a plain child – and so disagreeable," said Mrs Crawford afterwards. "And yet her mother was so pretty, and so delightful. Perhaps if Mary's mother had spent a little more time with her, she might have learned to be delightful too. But most people didn't even know that she had a child."

When Mary arrived in England, she was met in London by Mr Craven's housekeeper, Mrs Medlock. Mrs. Medlock took Mary up to Yorkshire by train. Mrs. Medlock was a large woman, with very red cheeks and sharp black eyes. She was not a very patient woman, and she was not interested in young children.

Mary did not like Mrs. Medlock at all. In the train, she sat as far as possible from her, looking bored and unhappy. Her black dress made her look more yellow than ever, and her hair hung down messily underneath her hat.

"I've never seen such a spoilt looking child in my life," Mrs Medlock thought to herself.

After a while, the housekeeper began to talk to Mary in a hard, sharp voice.

"I suppose I had better tell you something about where you are going to," she said. She waited for Mary to reply, but Mary said nothing at all. "It's a very strange place," Mrs. Medlock went on. "It's big and grand, of course, but very gloomy. The house is six hundred years old, and it's on the edge of the moor. There are nearly a hundred rooms, with pictures and beautiful old furniture, but most of them are shut up and locked. There's a big park around the house, with gardens and big trees. But there's nothing else," she ended suddenly.

Mary had begun to listen. It all sounded very different from India, and she liked new things. But she tried to look as if she wasn't interested.

"I certainly don't know why you're going there," Mrs. Medlock went on. "Mr. Craven's not going to look after you, I'm sure about that. He doesn't care about anyone. He has a crooked back. That gave him a bad start in life. He was a cross young man and he didn't do any good until he got married."

Mary looked up. She had not known that Mr. Craven was married, and she was surprised. Mrs. Medlock saw that Mary was interested, and went on talking.

"His wife was a sweet, pretty thing. He'd have done anything for her. People said she only married him for his money, but that's not true. Then she died, and he became stranger than ever. He doesn't care about anyone now. Most of the time he goes away. But when he is at Misselthwaite, he shuts himself up and won't see anyone. You probably won't see him at all. And there won't be anyone to talk to you. You will have to play on your own. I'll tell you which rooms you can go into. But you mustn't go walking all around the house. Mr. Craven wouldn't like it."

Listening to Mrs Medlock did not make Mary feel very happy. A house with a hundred rooms, nearly all shut up and locked. A man with a crooked back who

shut himself up too! She stared out of the window of the train and that made her feel even more gloomy, because it had started to rain. She watched the grey sky grow heavier and heavier, and then she fell asleep.

When Mary woke up, she and Mrs Medlock ate some lunch, but she soon fell asleep once more. When she woke again, the train had stopped at a station and Mrs Medlock was shaking her.

“Wake up!” She said. “We’ve arrived.”

Mary watched as Mrs Medlock collected up their bags. She did not help, because she was not used to helping. In India, servants had always done everything for her. Then Mary followed Mrs Medlock through the station and outside, where a carriage was waiting. Mary climbed in, and they set off. She felt curious about where they were going.

“What is a moor?” she asked suddenly.

“Look out of the window and you’ll see,” Mrs Medlock replied.

Mary looked out of the window. They were on a rough road, with bushes and low-growing things on both sides. Beyond that, all she could see was darkness stretching out all around them. The wind was making a strange low sound.

“Is it the sea?” Mary asked.

“No,” replied Mrs Medlock. “And it’s not fields or mountains, either. It’s just miles and miles of wild land. The only things that grow there are heather and gorse. And the only things that live there are wild ponies and sheep.”

“It sounds just like the sea”, said Mary.

“That’s the sound of the wind blowing through the bushes,” said Mrs Medlock. “I think it’s a dull, wild place. But plenty of people like it.”

They drove on through the darkness, until at last Mary saw a light in the distance. Mrs Medlock saw it at the same time.

“We’re nearly there now,” she said.

At last the carriage pulled up in front of a long, low-built house. Most of it was in darkness, but there was a light in one of the upstairs rooms. Mary followed Mrs Medlock through the large wooden front door into the hall. It was a very large room, and the walls were covered with painting of people who had lived a long time ago. But it was so dark in the hall that Mary found it quite frightening to look at the paintings. She suddenly felt very small and lost.

“I’ll take you to your room now,” said Mrs Medlock. She led Mary up some stairs, down a long corridor, up some more stairs and along two more corridors. Then she opened a door into a room. There was a fire burning in the room, and there was some dinner on the table.

“Here you are”, said Mrs Medlock. “You will live here, and in the room next door. And you must stay in these rooms. Don’t forget that!”

And that is how Mary began her life at Misselthwaite Manor.

Chapter 2

Robin Redbreast

When Mary opened her eyes in the morning, there was a young servant girl cleaning out the fireplace in her room. Mary lay and watched her for a few moments and then looked around the room. It was not like a child's room at all. It was strange and gloomy, and there were no toys or books. There was a large window, and through it Mary could see a huge area of land climbing into the distance. There were no trees on it, and it looked like an endless, purple sea.

"What is that?" Mary asked, pointing out of the window.

"That's the moor," said Martha, the young servant girl, standing up and looking out. "Do you like it?"

"No," answered Mary. "I hate it."

"That's because you're not used to it," Martha said cheerfully, turning back to her work. "Wait till spring and summer, when the gorse and heather are in flower. Then it smells like honey. The sky looks so high, and the bees and the birds make such a noise humming and singing. Then you'll like it."

Martha was a round, red-cheeked, cheerful-looking person. She spoke with a strong Yorkshire accent, and Mary listened to her in surprise. She was not at all like the servants Mary had in India. They always did everything Mary wanted and if they disobeyed her she hit them in the face. Martha did not talk to Mary like she was an important person. But Martha was quite a strong-looking girl and Mary thought that if she hit Martha, Martha might possibly hit her back.

"Are you going to be my servant?" Mary asked Martha, in her proud, unfriendly way.

"I'm Mrs Medlock's servant", said Martha. "But I shall clean your room, and bring you your meals."

"Who is going to dress me?" asked Mary. Martha sat up and stared at Mary.

"Can't you dress yourself?" she asked, amazed.

"No," answered Mary, crossly. "I've never dressed myself. My servants always did it."

"Well," said Martha. "It's time you learnt to do it yourself."

Mary began to feel horribly lonely and very far away from everything she knew. Suddenly she threw herself down on the bed and started to cry so loudly that Martha felt a little frightened. She also felt quite sorry for Mary. She went to the bed and stood next to her

"Eh, you mustn't cry like that," she said. "I'm sorry, Miss. Do stop crying." Mary slowly stopped crying and became quite. Martha looked relieved. "It's time for you to get up now," the maid said. "Your breakfast is ready next door. If you get out of bed, I'll help you put your clothes on."

Martha chattered away as she helped Mary to get dressed. Mary listened coldly at first, but slowly she began to be interested.

“There are twelve children in our house, and there’s never enough food for all of them.” said Martha. “They run and play on the moor all day. Mother says the fresh air of the moor fattens them up. She thinks they must eat grass, just like the ponies! Our Dickon, he’s twelve years old and he’s found a young pony to play with.”

“Where did he get it?” asked Mary.

“He found it on the moor with its mother when it was little,” Martha told her. “He started to make friends with it and give it bits of bread. And now it follows him around and lets him get on its back. Dickon’s kind boy and the animals like him.”

Mary had always thought it would be nice to have a pet animal. So she started to feel a little interested in Dickon. And that was a strange feeling for her. She had only ever been interested in herself before. When Mary went into the next door, there was a large breakfast laid out on the table. But she had never eaten much, and when Martha put a plate in front of her she pushed it away.

“I don’t want it,” she said.

“Don’t want it?” cried Martha, shocked. “If our children were here, they’d eat all this up in minutes.

“Why?” asked Mary coldly.

“Why?” repeated Martha. “Because they’ve never had full stomachs in their lives. They’re as hungry as foxes.”

Mary didn’t know what it was like to be hungry. She drank some tea and ate a little bit of toast.

“Now put some warm clothes on and go out and play,” said Martha. “It’ll be good for you.”

“Who will go with me?” Mary asked.

Martha stared at her.

“You’ll go by yourself,” she answered. “You’ll have to learn to play by yourself, like other children. Our Dickon goes off on the moor by himself for hours and hours. That’s how he made friends with the pony. There are sheep on the moor that know him, and birds come and eat out of his hand. He always saves a bit of bread for them.”

Mary thought for a moment. There wouldn’t be ponies or sheep in the garden, but there might be birds. And they would probably be different from the ones in India. It might be interesting to look at them. And there was certainly nothing to do indoors.

Martha found Mary’s coat and hat and a pair little boots and showed her the way downstairs.

“If you go that way, you’ll come to the gardens,” she said, pointing to a gate. “There are lots of flowers there in the summer, but they’re rather bare right now.” After a moment, she added, “One of the gardens is locked up. No one has been in it for ten years.”

“Why?” asked Mary. Normally she didn’t like to show that she was interested. But this sounded very strange.

“Mr Craven had it shut when his wife died so suddenly. He won’t let anyone go inside. It was her garden. He locked the door and buried the key.”

At that moment, they heard a bell ring.

“Mrs Medlock’s calling me,” said Martha and she went inside.

After Martha had gone, Mary went out into the gardens.

There were wide lawns, trees and flower beds, and a large pool with an old grey fountain in the middle. But the flower beds were bare, and the fountain was not playing. Mary could not stop thinking about the locked garden. “What would it look like now?” she wondered. “Would the flowers still be alive?”

At the end of the path Mary was following, she saw a long wall with a green door in it. She went through the door and found herself in a walled garden. There were some fruit trees growing against the wall, and a few beds of winter vegetables, but otherwise it was bare. A doorway led from there into another walled garden, and there were several more beyond. Mary walked through the gardens until she came to an orchard – a garden full of fruit trees. The walls seemed to go beyond the orchard, as if there was a garden on the other side. But there was no door in the orchard wall. Mary could see the tops of trees above the wall. As she looked up she saw a bird with a bright red breast sitting on top of one of the trees. Suddenly he started to sing his winter song, as if he had just noticed her and was calling to her.

The bird’s cheerful little song gave Mary a pleasant feeling. The big closed house and bare moor had made Mary feel as if she was all alone in this world. But this little bird almost made her smile. She listened to him until he flew away. Then she started to walk back towards the first walled garden. She kept thinking about the locked garden, probably because she had nothing else to do. Then she thought of the little bird with the red breast, and suddenly she stopped.

“I think he was on a tree in the secret garden,” she said to herself. “I’m sure he was. There was a wall around the place, and there was no door.”

She had reached the door to the first walled garden by now. As she came into it, she noticed that an old man was now digging in the corner. He looked up as she came in, and nodded at her. He had an unfriendly face, and did not look pleased to see her. She walked over and stood watching him in her cold little way. He did not look up again, so at last she spoke to him.

“I can’t find the door into the other garden,” she said.

“What garden?” the man said in a rough voice. He stopped digging for a moment.

“The one behind the orchard,” answered Mary. “There were trees there. I saw the tops of them, and he sang.”

To Mary’s surprise, the gardener suddenly smiled. He turned around and whistled softly. Then a wonderful thing happened. The bird with the red breast came flying over to them, and landed on the earth near the gardener’s foot.

“Here he is,” laughed the old man. “Where have you been, you cheeky thing?”

The bird looked up at him with his soft black eye. He didn’t seem at all frightened. He hopped about, looking for insects.

“What kind of bird is he?” Mary asked.

“Don’t you know?” the old man replied. “He’s a robin redbreast. They’re the friendliest birds of all. I’ve known this one since he was a baby. His brothers and sisters flew away, and he was lonely.”

Mary went a little nearer to the robin and looked at him very hard.

“I’m lonely,” she said. She suddenly realized that this was one of the things that made her feel so cross all the time.

The old gardener stared at her for a minute.

“Are you the little girl from India?” he asked.

Mary nodded. “What is your name?” she asked.

“Ben Weatherstaff,” he answered. Then he said, with a little laugh, “I’m lonely too. That robin’s the only friend I’ve got.”

“I don’t have any friends at all,” said Mary. “I’ve never played with anyone.”

“You’re probably a little bit like me,” said old Ben Weatherstaff. “Neither of us are good-looking. And we’re both as cross as we look. I expect you’ve probably got a horrible temper like me, too.”

No one had ever talked to Mary like that before.

“Do I really look as cross as Ben Weatherstaff?” she thought to herself. “And do I have a horrible temper?” She felt rather uncomfortable.

Suddenly they both looked up. The robin had flown onto an apple tree close to Mary, and had started singing. Ben Weatherstaff laughed.

“He’s decided to make friends with you,” said Ben. “He likes you!”

Mary moved carefully towards the tree, and looked up.

“Would you make friends with me?” she asked the robin. But she did not say it in her hard little voice. She spoke softly and gently.

At that moment, the robin stopped singing, shook his wings and flew away.

“He has flown over the wall!” cried Mary, watching him. “He has flown across the orchard into the locked garden.”

“He lives there,” said old Ben. “He lives there, among the rose-trees.”

“Are there rose-trees? I’d like to see them,” said Mary. “Where is the door to the garden?”

Ben suddenly became cold and unfriendly once more.

“There isn’t a door,” he said roughly. “There was ten years ago, but there isn’t now. Now go and play. I’ve got to work.”

And he picked up his spade and walked away. He didn’t even look at Mary or say goodbye.

Chapter 3

Mary Finds the Key

For the first week or two, every day was exactly the same for Mary. There was nothing for her to do indoors, so after breakfast she went out into the gardens. The wind, which blew down from the moor, was strong and cold. Mary had to run to keep herself warm. She did not know that this was good for her. She did not know that the fresh air was making her thin body stronger and bringing some red colour into her cheeks.

For the first few days, Mary had not eaten the breakfast Martha brought her. But one morning, after several days of running around outside, she woke up with a strange feeling. She realized that for the first time in her life she felt hungry. When Martha brought her breakfast that day, she picked up her spoon and started eating it. And she went on eating until it had all gone.

“The fresh air of the moor is making you hungry,” said Martha. “If you play outside every day you’ll get bigger and stronger.”

“I don’t play,” said Mary. “I have nothing to play with.”

“Nothing to play with!” cried Martha. “Our children play with sticks and stones. They just run about and shout and look at things.”

Mary did not shout, but she did look at things. She walked round and round the gardens and the park. Sometimes she looked for Ben Weatherstaff, but he was always too busy or too unfriendly to talk to her.

There was one place that Mary went to more than anywhere else. It was the long walk outside the kitchen gardens. The walls there were covered with ivy. In one part the ivy was so thick it looked as if no one had cut it for years. One morning, Mary was looking at the ivy and thinking about this, when she heard a loud twitter up above. She looked up and saw the robin sitting on a treetop.

“Oh, it’s you!” Mary laughed happily. The first time Mary had seen the robin, he had been sitting on treetop and she had been standing in the orchard. But looking at him now, she realized that he was sitting on top of the same tree. She looked up at the ivy-covered wall.

“The robin’s in the secret garden again,” she said to herself. “And this must be the back wall of the garden.”

Mary ran up to the green door she had gone through the first morning. Then she ran down through the kitchen gardens into the orchard, and looked up above the wall. Sure enough, there was the robin sitting on treetop. Mary walked along, looking closely at the orchard wall, but there was no door. Then she ran back out to the long ivy-covered wall and looked at that side carefully, too. But there was no door there either.

“It’s very strange,” she said to herself. “Ben Weatherstaff said there was no door, and he’s right. But there must have been a door ten years ago, because Mr Craven buried the key.”

Mary began to feel very interested in the secret garden. One evening after supper, she sat down in front of the fire and asked Martha a question.

“Why did Mr Craven hate the garden?” she said.

“Are you still thinking about that garden?” said Martha. She came and sat down next to Mary. It was a windy night. There was a low roaring noise as the wind rushed around the house. It beat against the walls and windows.

“Mr Medlock says no one should talk about it,” Martha said. “If it wasn’t for that garden, Mr Craven wouldn’t be like he is. It was Mrs Craven’s garden, and she just loved it. They used to look after it themselves. None of the gardeners were allowed to go in it. Mr and Mrs Craven sat there for hours and hours, reading and talking. There was an old tree with a big branch, and Mrs Craven liked to sit on the branch. But one day when she was sitting on it, the branch broke. She fell to the ground and she was hurt very badly. The next day she died. The doctors thought Mr Craven would go mad and die too. And that’s why he hates the garden. No one has been inside since, and no one allowed to talk about it.”

All at once Mary felt sorry for Mr Craven. It was the first time she had ever felt sorry for anyone before, and it was a strange feeling. She sat thinking about what Martha had said. Suddenly she realized she could hear a noise. It was a strange sound, as if a child was crying. It was a long way away, but she was sure that it was inside the house. She turned round and looked at Martha.

“Can you hear someone crying?” she said.

Martha suddenly looked confused. “It’s just the wind,” she replied quickly. “The wind makes such strange noises. Sometimes it sounds as if someone is lost on the moor.”

But Martha seemed worried about something. Mary stared at her. She was sure that the noise she had heard was not the wind. She did not believe that Martha was telling the truth.

It rained for the next few days, and Mary could not go outside. But one morning she woke and sat up in bed immediately.

“Look at the moor!” she called to Martha.

The rain had stopped and the wind had blown the clouds away. There was a deep blue sky high above the moor. Mary had never seen such a blue sky.

“Yes,” said Martha cheerfully. “The spring is coming.”

“I thought perhaps it always rained or looked dark in England,” Mary said.

“Oh no,” replied Martha. “Yorkshire’s the sunniest place on earth when it’s sunny. Just wait till the gorse turns gold and the heather flowers. Then the heather looks like purple bells, and it’s full of butterflies. You’ll want to get out there first thing in morning and stay out there all day, just like our Dickon!”

Martha went on cleaning out the fireplace. "I'm going across the moor today," she said. "It's my day off and I'm going home to see my mother. Oh, I am glad!"

Mary had started to rather enjoy listening to Martha talk about her family. She especially liked to hear about Martha's mother and Dickon. When Martha told stories about what "Mother" had done, they always sounded comfortable.

"I think I like your mother," said Mary.

"Everyone likes my mother," Martha replied. "She's so sensible and hard-working, and friendly, and clean."

"I like Dickon too," said Mary. "And I've never seen him."

"Well," said Martha, "I've told you that the birds and the sheep and ponies like him ... He's even got a little fox cub that he keeps at home. And a crow that flies about with him everywhere. Everyone likes Dickon, even the animals."

After Martha had gone home, Mary felt lonelier than ever. She went out and ran round and round the fountain. And after that she felt a little better. Then she went into the kitchen garden and found Ben Weatherstaff working there. Even he seemed more cheerful on this beautiful morning.

"Springtime's coming," he said. "Things are beginning to happen in the flower gardens, down there in the dark. You'll see bits of green starting to stick out of the earth soon."

"What will they be?" asked Mary.

"Crocuses and snowdrops and daffodils," said Ben "You watch them. They'll grow a little bit more every day."

At that moment, the robin flew down and hopped around near Mary's feet.

"Do you think he remembers me?" she asked Ben Weatherstaff.

"Of course he does!" he replied. "He's never seen a little girl in the garden before, and he's trying to find out all about you."

As Mary slowly walked away, she was thinking. She had begun to like the garden. And she had begun to like the robin, and Dickon, and Martha's mother. She was starting to like Martha, too. That felt like a lot of people for someone who had never really liked anyone before.

Mary went and walked in her favourite place, behind the long ivy-covered wall at the bank of the kitchen gardens. And that was when the most interesting and exciting thing happened to her. She heard a twitter, looked down and saw the robin. He was hopping about on the earth. She knew that he had followed her, and she felt so pleased that she trembled a little.

"You do remember me!" she cried. "You do!"

The robin hopped among the bushes in the flower-bed. A dog had been doffing a hole there, and the robin stopped to look for a worm in the earth. As Mary watched the robin, she noticed an old metal ring half-buried in the earth where the dog had been digging. When the robin flew up into a tree nearby, she

reached down and picked the ring up. But it wasn't just a ring. It was an old key, it looked as if it had been buried for a long time.

Mary stood up and looked at it. She felt almost frightened. "Perhaps it has been buried for ten years," she said in a whisper. "Perhaps it is the key to the garden!"

Suddenly she felt very excited. What would the garden look like now, after being shut up for so many years? If she could find the door, she could go into it every day. Nobody would know where she was. She liked that idea very much.

Mary put the key in her pocket and walked slowly up and down beside the wall. But the only thing she could see was thick ivy. She felt disappointed. But she decided to keep the key in her pocket. Then if she did find the hidden door, she would be ready.

Chapter 4

Inside the Secret Garden

The next day, Martha was back at work. She was full of excitement about her visit home.

"When I'd helped Mother with all the baking and the washing I made the children a little cake," she told Mary. "And when they came in from playing on the moor, they just shouted for joy. And in the evening we all sat around the fire, and I told them all about you. They wanted to know all about the ship you sailed on from India! But Mother does worry about you all alone in a big place like this."

Martha went on chattering about her day at home until she had finished tidying away Mary's breakfast things. Then she went back to the kitchen, and Mary put on her coat and hat and went outside into the gardens. She went to her special walk, and immediately noticed the robin hopping around at the bottom of the wall. When she saw him, she laughed.

"You slowed me where the key was yesterday," she said. "You should really slow me where the door is today. But I don't believe you know!"

The robin flew up onto the top of the wall and twittered loudly. What happened next really was very strange.

Mary had stepped forwards close to the robin, and at that moment a strong wind suddenly blew, lifting some of the ivy from the wall. Underneath, Mary saw a round knob which had been covered by leaves. It was the knob of a door.

Mary put her hands under the leaves and began to pull and push them away. Her heart started beating hard, and her hands trembled a little with excitement. The robin kept singing and twittering, as if he was excited too. Mary could feel a metal hole.

It was the lock of the door which had been closed for ten years. Mary still had the key the in her pocket in her pocket, and she took it out and tried to put it

in the hole. It fitted. Then she turned the key. It was difficult, and she had to use both hands. But the key turned.

Mary looked behind her, but there was no one coming. She took a deep breath and slowly pushed back the door. Then she went through the door and shut it behind her. She was breathing fast with excitement and delight.

She was standing inside the secret garden! It was a lovely, mysterious looking place. The high walls around it were covered with thick climbing roses. There were trees in the garden, and the climbing roses had run all over them. In places, the roses had grown from one tree to another and made lovely bridges. There were no leaves or roses on them now, just thin brown branches. But the way they hung from tree to tree looked so mysterious. It was different from any other place Mary had ever seen.

“How still it is!” Mary whispered to herself. Even the robin, who had flown to his treetop, was still. He sat watching her.

Mary looked up at one of the mysterious curtains of roses.

“Are they all completely dead?” She wondered. “I hope not.”

She did not want it to be a dead garden. If it were alive, how wonderful it would be.

As Mary walked around the garden, she felt as if she had found a world that was all her own. The robin flew down from his treetop and went from one bush to another. He twittered loudly, as if he were showing her things. In one of the corners of the garden, Mary could see that there had once been a flower bed. And sticking out of the earth there, she could see some green shoots. She remembered what Ben Weatherstaff had said, and she bent down to look at them.

“Yes”, she whispered to herself. “They are tiny growing things, and they might be crocuses or snowdrops or daffodils.”

All around the garden, Mary found lots more green shoots coming up out of the earth. She was feeling excited again.

“It isn’t a dead garden,” cried out softly to herself. “Even if the roses are dead, there are other things that are alive.”

Mary did not know anything about gardening. But in some places the grass was very thick and the green shoots did not seem to have enough room to grow. Mary found a sharp piece of wood and dug away the weeds and the grass.

“Now they look as if they can breathe,” said Mary, after she had finished the first ones. She enjoyed herself so much that she went on digging, all around the garden, making space around the green shoots. When it was time for lunch, she realized that she had been working for two or three hours. And she had felt happy all the time.

When Mary came in for lunch, Martha was delighted to see that she had bright red cheeks and bright eyes.

“Mother will be so pleased,” she said. “She said you must stay outside as much as possible. And now look at the colour in your face!”

“I wish I had a little spade,” Mary said to Martha.

“What do you want a spade for?” asked Martha, laughing.

Mary thought for a moment. She had to be careful. If Mr Craven found out about the open door, he would probably get a new key and lock it up forever. And that would be terrible.

“If I had a little spade,” Mary told her, “I could do some digging like Ben Weatherstaff. Perhaps I could make a little garden and plant some seeds in it.”

“Well,” said Martha, thinking for a moment. “I saw a nice little spade and fork in the shop in Thwaite last week. They sell flower seeds there too. Our Dickon often walks over to Thwaite. He knows all about planting seeds. Why don’t we write him a letter? We can ask him to go and buy the spade and fork and some seeds at the same time.”

“Oh, yes, let’s do that!” cried Mary, excited.

So that afternoon, Martha and Mary wrote a letter to Dickon. Mary had some money which Mrs Medlock had given her from Mr Craven. She put some of the money in the envelope with the letter, and gave it to Martha to send.

Chapter 5

Dickon

The sun shone down for nearly a week on the secret garden. Mary loved the feeling that when she shut the door, no one knew where she was. Every day, she found more green shoots. They seemed to be coming up everywhere. Mary worked hard digging and pulling up weeds until the shoots had nice clear spaces around them. And the more she worked, the more she enjoyed herself.

During that week, Mary saw Ben Weatherstaff a lot.

He seemed happier to talk to her now. One day, when he seemed to be in a particularly good mood, Mary decided to ask him a question.

“If you wanted to make a flower garden,” she said, “what would you plant?”

“Sweet-smelling things – but mostly roses,” Ben Weatherstaff replied.

“Do you like roses?” Mary asked.

Ben dug up a weed before he answered. “Well, yes, I do,” he said. “A young lady taught me about roses. She had a lot of them in a place she liked. And she loved them like children. But that was ten years ago now.”

“Where is she now?” asked Mary.

“She died,” Ben answered, digging his spade hard into the earth.

“What happened to the roses? Did they die too?” asked Mary, more interested than ever.

“Well, I liked them – and I liked her. So every year I used to go and work on them a bit, cutting them back and weeding around them. And some of them lived.”

“When they have no leaves and look grey and brown and dry, how can you tell whether they are dead or alive?” asked Mary.

“Look along the branches, and if you see some brown lumps,” Ben Weatherstaff replied. “watch them after the rain.” Suddenly he stopped digging and looked curiously at Mary’s excited face. “Why do you care so much about roses all of a sudden?” he asked.

Mary felt her face grow red. She was almost afraid to answer.

“I - I want to say that – that I have a garden of my own,” she said. “There is nothing for me to do. I - I have nothing - and no one.”

“Well,” said Ben Weatherstaff slowly. “That’s true.”

He said it in a strange way, and Mary thought he was perhaps feeling sorry for her. She had never felt sorry for herself. She had only felt tired and cross. But now the world seemed to be changing and getting nicer. She realized that she had found another person that she liked. She liked old Ben Weatherstaff, even though he was often so cross.

After Mary had finished talking to Ben, she walked down the long walk at the back of the secret garden. She decided to go up to the wood at the edge of the gardens, and look for rabbits. But as she got near to the wood, she heard a strange low whistling sound. Then she saw a very strange sight.

A boy was sitting under a tree, playing on a round wooden pipe. He was a funny-looking boy, and he was about twelve. His nose turned up, his cheeks were as red as poppies, and he had round, blue eyes. A brown squirrel was watching him from a branch of the tree. And nearby two rabbits seemed to be listening to the noise of his pipe.

When the boy saw Mary, he held up his hand and spoke to her in a low voice.

“Don’t move,” he said. “It will frighten them away.”

Mary stood still. The boy stopped playing his pipe and began to get up very carefully. He moved so slowly, it was as if he wasn’t moving at all. At last he stood up. The rabbits hopped away, and the squirrel ran back up the tree, but they didn’t seem at all frightened.

“I’m Dickon,” the boy said. “And I know you are Miss Mary. I’ve brought you a fork and a spade. They’re really good ones! And I’ve got you some nice seeds, too.”

He had a wide, red mouth and his smile went right across his face. Mary knew nothing about boys, and she felt rather shy.

“Will you show the seeds to me?” she said.

When she came closer to him, she noticed that he had a clean fresh smell of heather, grass and leaves. It was a nice smell. And when she looked into his funny face with the red cheeks and the blue eyes, she forgot that she was feeling shy.

Dickon took out some small paper bags.

“There are lots of poppies, look,” he said. “They’ll grow wherever you throw the seeds.”

He stopped and turned his head quickly.

“There’s a robin calling us,” he said. And sure enough they heard a loud twitter from the bushes. Dickon turned towards Mary. “Does he know you?” he asked.

“He knows me a little,” said Mary. “Is he really calling us?”

‘Oh, yes,’ laughed Dickon. He moved closer to the bushes, and made a sound almost like the robin’s own twitter. The robin twittered back as if it were answering a question.

“Oh, yes, he’s a friend of yours,” said Dickon. “I can see that!”

“Do you understand everything birds say?” said Mary.

“I think I do, and they think I do,” Dickon smiled. “Sometimes I think perhaps I am a bird, or a fox or a rabbit!”

He laughed, and started telling Mary about the seeds once more. “Why don’t I come and plant them for you?” he said. “Where’s your garden?”

Mary said nothing. Her face turned red and then pale.

“Didn’t they give you a bit of garden?” said Dickon.

Mary looked at him.

“I don’t know anything about boys,” she said slowly. “Could you keep a secret, if I told you one? It’s a big secret. I think if anyone found out, I would die!”

“I’m keeping secrets all the time,” said Dickon. “If I told all the other boys about birds’ nests and foxes’ cubs and things, nothing on the moor would be safe.”

Mary said nothing for a moment. Then she made up her mind.

“I’ve stolen a garden,” she said, very fast. “Nobody wants it. Perhaps everything in it is dead already. I don’t know. But they can’t take it away from me! They can’t!” She felt hot and cross again.

“Where is it?” asked Dickon gently.

“Come with me and I’ll show you,” Mary said, getting up. And she led Dickon to the ivy-covered wall and took him through the door into the secret garden.

“Here it is,” she said. “It’s a secret garden. And I’m the only one in the world who wants it to be alive.”

Dickon looked all around. He breathed out in surprise.

“Well,” he almost whispered. “What a strange and pretty place. It’s like walking into a dream.”

For two or three minutes, he stood looking around him while Mary watched him. Then he began to walk softly around.

“I never thought I’d see this place,” he whispered at last.

“Martha told me there was a garden that no one went into. We used to wonder what it was like.”

“Will there be roses?” Mary whispered. “I thought perhaps they were all dead.”

“No, not all of them,” Dickon answered. “Look here!”

He walked over to one of the branches and took out his knife. There were lots of shoots on the branch, and most of them were hard, dry-grey. But one was brownish-green.

“This here is a new bit,” said Dickon, pointing at it. “It’s as alive as you or me.”

“Oh, I’m glad!” cried Mary.

They went from tree to tree and from bush to bush. Dickon was very strong and clever with his knife. He knew how to cut the dead wood away. And he knew when a branch still had green life in it. He showed Mary how to use the fork, and they went around the garden digging and pulling out weeds.

“There’s a lot of work to do here!” said Dickon, looking around happily.

“Will you come again and help me do it?” Mary said. “Oh, do come, Dickon!”

“I’ll come every day if you want me to,” he answered. “But I don’t want it to look like a gardener’s garden. It’s nice like this, with the roses all running wild. I wouldn’t like it all neat and tidy, would you?”

“Let’s not make it tidy,” said Mary. “It wouldn’t be a secret garden if it was tidy.”

Dickon stood rubbing his head for a moment.

“It’s a secret garden,” he said, “but someone else must have been in here since it was shut up ten years ago.”

“But the door was locked and the key was buried,” said Mary. “No one could get in.”

“That’s true,” said Dickon. “But I think someone’s cut back these roses a bit in the last ten years.” As he started digging again, he leant forward to smell the freshly-turned earth. “Oh, when there are things growing, and birds singing and whistling, it makes me feel good.”

They worked harder and more happily than ever. Mary was sorry when she realized it was dinner time.

“I shall have to go,” she said sadly. She didn’t want to leave Dickon. It all seemed too much like a dream. She couldn’t believe that he would really be there when she came back.

“You – you would never tell?” she asked Dickon.

“Imagine you were a thrush and you showed me your nest. Do you think I’d tell anyone?” Dickon smiled. “Not me. You’re as safe as a thrush.”

When she got inside, Mary told Martha all about meeting Dickon. But she was very careful. She didn't say anything about the secret garden. Then she ate dinner as quickly as possible. She was getting ready to go outside again when Martha stopped her.

"I've got something to tell you," Martha said. "Mr. Craven came back this morning and he wants to see you."

Mary turned pale.

"Why? Why does he want to see me?" she asked.

"Mrs Medlock says that my mother saw him in the village yesterday," said Martha. "And she said something to him but I don't know what she said. He's going away again tomorrow. He probably won't come back again until the autumn or winter. And he wants to see you before he goes. Mrs Medlock is going to come and get you in a minute."

Mr Craven was sitting in a chair in front of the fire. He was not really a hunchback, but he had high, slightly crooked shoulders. His black hair was white in places.

"This is Miss Mary, sir," said Mrs Medlock.

"You can leave her here," said Mr Craven, and he looked over his shoulder at Mary. "Come here!" he said, as Mrs Medlock left the room.

He was not ugly. But his face was miserable, and he looked worried.

"Are you well?" he asked Mary. "You are very thin."

"I am getting fatter," said Mary, in her stiff little voice.

"I forgot you," he said. "I should have got you a teacher, but I forgot."

What an unhappy face he had! His black eyes hardly seemed to see Mary. It was as if they were seeing something else.

"Please," said Mary. "Please don't make me have a teacher yet."

"That's what Mrs Sowerby said," said Mr Craven. "Martha's mother. I met her yesterday, and she was worried about you. She said you should play outside. She thought you should get stronger before you have a teacher."

"I want to play outside," Mary answered. She tried to stop her voice trembling. "It makes me feel strong when I play in the wind from the moor."

Mr Craven was watching her.

"Where do you play?" he asked.

"Everywhere," said Mary quietly. "I run around, and look for things growing up out of the earth. I don't do anything wrong."

"Don't look so frightened," said Mr Craven in a worried voice. "You may do what you like. I am not good at looking after children. I am too ill and I have too many things to think about. But I want you to be happy and comfortable. Play outside as much as you like. You can go anywhere you like. Is there anything you want?" he added suddenly. "Do you want toys, books, dolls?"

"Could I ..." said Mary, her voice trembling, "Could I have a bit of earth?"

Mr Craven looked surprised.

“Earth?” he said. “What do you mean?”

“I want to plant some seeds and watch them grow,” said Mary.

Mr Craven stared at her and put his hands over his face for a moment. Then he got up and walked slowly across the room. When he spoke to her again his eyes were soft and kind.

“You can have as much earth as you want,” he said. “You remind me of someone else who loved the earth and things that grow. When you see a bit of earth you want, take it, child. Make it come alive. Now, you must go. I am tired.” He touched the bell to call Mrs Medlock. “Goodbye. I shall be away all summer.”

When Mrs Medlock had led Mary back to her own corridor, she ran into her room. Martha was waiting there for her.

“I can have a garden!” Mary cried, excited. “And I am not going to have a teacher until I am stronger! Mr Craven said that I can do what I like.”

Mary ran as quickly as she could out to the garden. She knew that she had been away for a long time. When she went under the ivy and through the door, she saw that Dickon was not there. The garden fork and spade were lying under a tree, but the secret garden was empty.

“He’s gone,” said Mary sadly. “Oh, was it all just a dream?”

Then she saw a piece of paper lying by the fork and spade. There was a picture on the paper, and some writing. She couldn’t see what the picture was at first, but then she realized. It was a bird sitting on a nest. Underneath, the writing said, “I will come back.”

Chapter 6

A Meeting in the Night

Mary took the picture back to the house and showed it to Martha.

“Oh, our Dickon’s clever,” she said proudly. “That’s a picture of a thrush on her nest. It almost looks real.”

Suddenly Mary understood. The picture was like a message. Dickon wanted to show her that he would keep her secret.

Mary hoped that he would come back the next day. She fell asleep feeling excited about the morning. But in the night she was woken by the sound of heavy rain. It was beating against her window, and the wind was whistling around the house. Mary felt miserable and angry. Now she wouldn’t be able to go to the garden in the morning.

She could not go to sleep again. After she had been lying awake for about an hour, she suddenly sat up in bed. She had heard something.

“That’s not the noise of the wind,” she said in a loud whisper. “It’s that crying I heard before, when I first arrived here.”

She listened for a few minutes, and she became more and more sure. She got out of bed and stood up.

“I am going to find out what it is,” she said.

She followed the noise of the crying along the corridors, her heart beating loudly. At last she came to a door with a light coming from underneath. The crying was coming from inside.

Mary pushed the door open and stepped inside a large room. There was lots of beautiful old furniture in the room. A fire was burning gently. There was also a big bed. And on the bed a boy was lying, crying miserably.

The boy had a sharp white face with big grey eyes and lots of hair. He looked up at Mary and his eyes opened wide.

“Who are you?” he said in a half-frightened whisper. “Are you a ghost?”

“No, I’m not,” answered Mary. “Are you?”

“No,” the boy replied after a moment or so. Mary thought that he looked ill. “I’m Colin. Colin Craven. Who are you?”

“I am Mary Lennox. Mr Craven is my uncle.”

“He is my father,” said the boy.

“Your father!” gasped Mary. “No one ever told me he had a boy!”

“Come here,” said Colin, watching her carefully with a worried face.

Mary came close to the bed. The boy put out his hand and touched her arm.

“Where did you come from?” he asked.

“From my room,” said Mary. “I heard someone crying. I wanted to see who it was. Why were you crying?”

“Because I couldn’t go to sleep,” said Colin. “Tell me your name again.”

“Mary Lennox. Did no one tell you that I live here now?”

“No,” the boy answered. “They were probably afraid to tell me. I don’t let people see me or talk about me.”

“Why?” asked Mary.

“Because I’m always ill. I’m always having to lie down. My father won’t let people talk about me either. If I live, I may be a hunchback, but I shan’t live.”

“Oh, what a strange house this is!” said Mary. “Everything is secret. Rooms are locked up and gardens are locked up. What about you? Have you been locked up too?”

“No,” replied Colin. “I stay here because I don’t want to go out. I get too tired.”

“If you don’t like people to see you,” she said, “do you want me to go away?”

“No,” he said. “I want to hear about you.”

Mary sat down near the bed. She wanted to stay in this hidden room. She wanted to talk to this mysterious boy.

„What do you want me to tell you?” she asked.

Colin wanted to know how long she had been at Misselthwaite. He asked where her room was and what she did during the day. He made her tell him all about India and her journey back to England. Mary found out lots of things about Colin, too. He had lots of wonderful toys and things. Whenever he asked for things, people always brought them to him. And if he didn't want to do something, no one made him to do it.

"Everyone has to please me," Colin told her. "I get ill when I am angry. No one believes I shall live long enough to grow up."

"Does your father come and see you?" Mary asked.

"Sometimes," Colin answered, and his face suddenly looked dark and angry. "But he doesn't want to see me. My mother died when I was born. It makes my father feel miserable when he looks at me. He almost hates me."

"He hates the garden because she died," Mary said, almost to herself. "That was why he locked the garden door and buried the key."

Colin sat up a little, and turned towards Mary.

"What garden door did he lock?" he asked. He was suddenly interested.

"It – it was a garden your mother used to like," said Mary nervously. "He locked the door ten years ago. No one – no one knows where he buried the key."

"What sort of garden is it?" asked Colin, excited.

"No one has been into it for ten years," said Mary carefully.

But it was too late to be careful. Colin was too much like Mary. He, too, was excited about the idea of a hidden garden. He asked her lots of questions. Where was the garden? Had Mary ever looked for the door? Had she ever asked the gardeners?

"The gardeners won't talk about it," said Mary. "I think your father told them not to say anything."

"I shall make them tell me," said Colin.

"Could you do that?" asked Mary, starting to feel worried.

"Everyone has to please me," said Colin. "If I live, this house will be mine one day."

"Do you really think you won't live?" Mary asked. She wanted him to forget about the garden.

"Everyone says that I won't," replied Colin. "They think I don't know. At first they thought that I was too little to understand. And now they think that I don't hear. But I do. My doctor is my father's cousin. He is quite poor. If I die, he will have Misselthwaite when my father dies. So I don't think he wants me to live."

"Do you want to live?" asked Mary.

"No," Colin said, sounding cross and tired. "My father is afraid that I will be a hunchback like him. I don't want to die, though. When I feel ill I lie here and think about dying. And then I cry and cry. But let's not talk about that. Let's talk about the garden. Don't you want to see it?"

"Yes," Mary said quietly.

“I do,” Colin went on. “I don’t think I ever wanted to see anything before. But I want to see that garden. I want to find the key and unlock the door. They could take me there in my wheelchair. I am going to make them open the door. They have to please me. I will make them take me there. And I will let you go too.”

He had become quite excited, and his large eyes were shining.

Mary’s heart was beating hard. Everything would be spoiled. Dickon would never come back. She would never again feel like a thrush with a safety hidden nest.

“Oh, don’t! Don’t do that!” she cried out.

He stared at her.

“Why not?” he asked, surprised. “You said you wanted to see it.”

“I do,” she answered, feeling as if she might cry. “But if you make them open the door like that, it will never be a secret again.” She took a deep breath. “You see, if we are the only people who know, perhaps we can find the door. Perhaps we can go in and shut it behind us. And then no one would know that we were inside. Oh, don’t you see? It would be so much nicer if it was a secret.”

“I’ve never had a proper secret,” said Colin.

“Don’t make them take you to the garden,” said Mary. “I’m sure I can find out how to get into it. And then perhaps we could find a boy who could push your wheelchair. We could go alone. Then it would always be a secret garden.”

“I should like that,” Colin said slowly. His eyes looked dreamy.

“I have been here a long time,” said Mary. “Shall I go away now? You look sleepy.”

“I am. But I am glad you came,” said Colin.

“So am I,” said Mary. “I shall come as often as I can. But I will have to look every day for the garden door.”

“Yes, you must,” said Colin. “And you can tell me about it afterwards. Do you know Martha?”

“Yes, I know her very well,” said Mary, surprised, “She brings me my meals.”

“She looks after me when my nurse isn’t here,” said Colin. “Martha will tell you when to come.”

So Martha already knew about Colin! That was why she looked so worried when Mary asked her about the crying. Suddenly Mary understood.

“I wish I could go to sleep before you leave me,” Colin said a little shyly.

“Shut your eyes,” said Mary, moving closer to the bed. “I shall hold your hand and sing to you quietly. My servants used to do that for me in India.”

“I would like that,” said Colin sleepily.

It was strange, but Mary felt sorry for Colin. She didn’t want him to lie there awake. So she sat close to the bed and held his hand. And she sang quietly to him until his eyes shut and he was asleep. Then she got up quietly and went back to her room.

Chapter 7

Colin

It was still raining in the morning, and Mary couldn't go outside. She didn't see Martha until the afternoon. But when Martha came to bring her her tea, Mary told her the news at once.

"I have found out what the crying was," Mary said. "I heard it in the night and I wanted to see where it was coming from. So I went to look, and I found Colin."

"Oh, Miss Mary," cried Martha. "You shouldn't have done that! They will be cross with me. They will send me away!"

"They won't send you away," said Mary. "Colin was pleased that I came. We talked and talked. He asked me all about India."

Martha gasped in amazement.

"I don't believe you!" she said. "Colin won't let people look at him. When they do, he has one of his tantrums. He screams and cries so much it frightens us all. Was he really nice to you?"

"I think he almost liked me," Mary said. "What's the matter with him?"

"Nobody really knows," said Martha. "Mr Craven nearly went mad when he was born, because Mrs Craven had died. He wouldn't look at the baby. He said that Colin would just be another hunchback. Everyone worries that back is weak. So they make him lie down and they don't let him walk. Dr Craven made him wear a metal thing on back once. But another doctor came from London and told him to take it off. He was very angry. He said that Colin takes too much medicine. He said people shouldn't let him do what he wants all the time."

"Do you think he will die?" asked Mary.

"Mother says it's difficult to live when you're like that. He doesn't get any fresh air. He lies on his back all day taking medicine and reading books."

A bell rang, and Martha got up to go. When she came back, she looked surprised.

"Well, you have put him in a good mood," she said. "He's sitting up on his sofa reading. He wants you to go and see him."

Mary was pleased. She wanted to see Colin very much. Not as much as she wanted to see Dickon. But she did want to see him.

Colin's room looked even more beautiful in daylight. There were colourful rugs and pictures, and lots of books. Colin was sitting on the sofa wearing a dressing gown.

"Come in," he said. "I've been thinking about you all morning."

"I've been thinking about you too," answered Mary. "You know, Martha is very frightened. She thinks that Mrs Medlock will send her away. She says Mrs Medlock will think Martha told me about you."

Colin frowned.

"Go and tell Martha to come here," he said. "She is in the next room."

Mary went and brought her back. Poor Martha was trembling.

“You know that you have to do what I tell you,” Colin said to her in a hard voice.

“Yes, sir,” said Martha, turning red.

“Medlock has to do what I tell her too. So when I ask you to bring Mary here, you must bring her. And if Medlock says anything about it, I’ll send her away,” he said importantly. “Now go.”

When Martha had gone, Colin saw that Mary was staring at him.

“Why are you looking at me like that?” he asked. “What were you thinking?”

“I was thinking that I saw a prince in India once,” Mary replied. “He spoke to his people just like you spoke to Martha. Everybody had to do what he said. And I was also thinking how different you from Dickon.”

“Who is Dickon?” Colin said.

“He is Martha’s brother,” said Mary. “He is not like anyone else in the world. He plays on his pipe and the foxes and squirrels and birds come and listen to him. He knows about everything that grows or lives on the moor. He knows all about eggs and nests. And he knows where all the animals live. But he keeps it a secret. He doesn’t want other boys to frighten them.”

Colin lay back on the sofa his eyes grew larger.

”Tell me some more about him,” he said.

So Mary told Colin about the moor, and about Dickon’s cottage and the fourteen people who lived there. She talked about Dickon’s mother. And she talked the green shoots that were sticking up out of the black earth.

“You never see anything if you are ill,” said Colin quietly.

“You can’t if you stay in a room,” said Mary.

“I couldn’t go on the moor,” said Colin. “How could I? I am going to die.”

Mary didn’t like the way Colin talked about dying. He almost sounded proud of it.

“Let’s not talk about dying,” she said. “Let’s talk about living. Dickon is always talking about living things. He’s always looking up in the sky to watch birds flying, or looking down at the earth to watch things growing. Let’s talk about Dickon.”

It was the best thing she could have said. Mary talked more than she had ever talked before. And Colin talked and listened more than he had ever done. They both began to laugh about nothing. And suddenly they seemed just like normal healthy happy children. They no longer seemed like a hard unloving little girl and a poor crooked boy who thought he was going to die.

It rained for the rest that week, so Mary couldn’t go to the secret garden or see Dickon. But she enjoyed herself very much. Every day, she spent hours with

Colin in his room. They talked about gardens or Dickon or the cottage on the moor, and they looked at Colin's books.

Mrs Medlock had been shocked the first time she walked into Master Colin's room and found Mary there. But Colin told her that Mary made him feel better. He said that he wanted her to come and talk to him whenever he asked.

Mary was very careful about the secret garden when she talked to Colin. She still wasn't sure whether he would be able to keep the secret. But she thought perhaps if Colin met Dickon and saw things growing, he wouldn't think about dying so much. She knew that the gardens and the fresh air had been good for her. She had grown stronger and fatter, and her cheeks were red. Perhaps the fresh air would be good for Colin too.

Chapter 8

A Tantrum

On the first morning when the sky was blue again, Mary woke very early. The sun was pouring in through the windows. She jumped out of bed and ran to open the window. The moor was blue, and fresh air that blew in was warm.

"I can't wait!" Mary said, excited. "I'm going to see the garden!"

She knew how to dress herself by now. She put on her clothes and ran downstairs. No one was awake because it was so early, but she unlocked a small side door. And then she stepped outside. The sky was so blue and full spring-time light that she wanted to sing. She ran towards the secret garden. In all the flower beds, things had started to grow. Mary could even see purple and yellow crocuses starting to come out. The world was waking up.

When Mary arrived at the door of the secret garden, she heard a strange low sound. Looking up, she saw a crow landing on top of the wall. He made her a little nervous, and she felt glad when he flew away across the garden. But when she went into the garden, she saw that he had landed on an apple tree. Under the apple tree was a little fox cub. Both animals were watching Dickon, who was working hard on the grass below.

Mary ran across the grass to him.

"Oh, Dickon! Dickon!" she cried out. "How did you get here so early?"

"I couldn't stay in bed!" he laughed. "The world's begun again this morning. And the garden was lying here waiting. I ran like mad all the way here, shouting and singing! And these two came with me!"

As he spoke, the little fox cub got up and moved next to him. And the crow flew down and sat quietly on his shoulder.

"Oh, Dickon!" said Mary. "I'm so happy!"

There was so much to see. There were leaf-buds growing on the rose branches. And there were thousands of new green shoots pushing up through the earth. There was every joy on earth in the secret garden that morning. Even the

robin had a special surprise for them. They suddenly saw him flying through the trees with something in his beak. Dickon stood quite still and put his hand on Mary's arm.

"He's found a mate and he's building his nest," he whispered to her. "That's part of spring-time. We mustn't frighten him."

"There's something I want to tell you," whispered Mary. "Do you know about Colin?"

Dickon turned his head to look at her in surprise.

"What do you know about him?" he asked.

Mary told Dickon about finding Colin in his room.

"Colin is afraid of becoming a hunchback like his father," said Mary. "He's so afraid of it that he won't sit up."

Dickon thought for a few minutes.

"I knew there was a little boy who was ill," he said. "And I knew that Mr Craven didn't like people talking about him. If he was out here, he wouldn't think about being a hunchback. Do you think we could get him to come out here?"

"I've been wondering that myself," said Mary.

"It'd be good for him, I'm sure," said Dickon. "I could push his wheelchair. I'm sure we could get him out here."

They were so busy in the garden that Mary didn't go and see Colin all day. When she finally said goodbye to Dickon and came into the house for tea, she was excited about seeing Colin. She wanted to tell him about Dickon's fox cub and the crow.

But when she went to her room, Martha was waiting there, looking worried.

"Oh, I wish you'd gone to see him today," Martha said. "He's been getting close to a tantrum all afternoon."

When Mary went into Colin's room, he was lying on his back in his bed. His nurse was sitting in the corner of the room. Colin did not turn his head towards Mary when she came in.

"Why didn't you get up?" Mary asked him.

"I did get up this morning," Colin answered, without looking at her. "But you didn't come. So I told them to put me back in bed this afternoon. Where have you been?"

"I was working in the garden with Dickon," said Mary.

Colin frowned and looked at her.

"I won't let that boy come here if you stay with him all the time," he said.

Mary grew silently angry.

"If you send Dickon away, I'll never come into this room again," she said.

"I'll make you!" said Colin. "You're so selfish!"

"You're more selfish than I am," said Mary. "You're the most selfish boy I ever saw."

“I’m not!” snapped Colin. “I’m not selfish, because I’m always ill,” he said. “And anyway, I’m going to die.”

“You’re not!” snapped Mary. “You just say that. I think you’re proud of it!”

Colin’s face had gone white and red, and he was shaking.

“I felt a lump in my back,” he choked. “I felt it. I am going to turn into a hunchback, and then I shall die.”

“You didn’t feel a lump,” said Mary, still angry. “There’s nothing with your stupid back. Turn over and let me look at it. Nurse! Come here and show me his back!”

The nurse came up to the bed, looking a little frightened.

“Show her!” Colin cried. “Then she’ll see!”

The nurse helped Colin turn over, and Mary looked up and down his poor thin back.

“There’s nothing there!” she said at last. “There are no lumps. If you ever say there’s a lump again, I shall laugh!”

For years, Colin had lain in his bed thinking that he was ill. Everyone had been frightened of him. So no one had ever told him that there was nothing wrong with him. But now, hearing this angry little girl, he actually felt that she might be telling the truth.

“I didn’t know that he thought he had a lump on his back,” said the nurse quietly. “There’s no lump. His back is weak because he doesn’t sit up.”

Colin turned to look at her. Big tears were running down his face.

“Do you think – do you think I will live long enough to grow up?” he asked.

“You probably will if you get lots of fresh air,” said the nurse.

“I look after him,” Mary said to the nurse. “You can go if you like.”

As soon as the nurse had gone, Colin pulled Mary’s hand.

“Tell me Mary,” he said. “Have you - have you found the way into the secret garden yet?”

Mary looked at Colin’s poor little tired face and her heart softened.

“I think I may have found the way,” she answered. “And if you promise not to have any more tantrums, I will tell you about it tomorrow.”

Colin’s hand trembled.

“Oh, Mary!” he said. “If I could go into the garden, I think I would live long enough to grow up!”

“Lie quietly,” Mary said. “And I shall tell you what I think the garden might look like.”

And quietly, Mary began to talk about the secret garden. She talked about roses that might have climbed all over the trees and the walls. She talked about crocuses that might be turning purple and yellow. And she talked about a robin that might be building its nest. And when she looked up, Colin had fallen asleep.

Chapter 9

“The Spring has Come!”

The next morning, Mary woke late. When she got up, she saw that there was a wooden box on her table.

“Mr Craven sent it to you,” said Martha, excited.

Mary opened the box. There were several beautiful books. Two of them were about gardens. There were also two or three games, and a beautiful little writing case. Mary had not expected Mr Craven to remember her and her hard little heart grew quite warm. She ate her breakfast quickly, and went straight to Colin’s room, carrying the box. He was lying on his bed looking pale and tired, but he was pleased to see her. Mary showed him the presents, and together they looked at the garden books.

“Mary,” he said after a while, “I wish I hadn’t said those things about sending Dickon away yesterday.” Mary could see that Colin was thinking. “You know,” he went on, “I wouldn’t mind if Dickon saw me. I want to meet him.”

“I’m glad you said that,” answered Mary, “because Dickon would like to come and see you too. I could ask him to come tomorrow, if you like.”

“Oh! Oh!” Colin cried out, excited.

“And there’s something else, too,” said Mary. “Can you promise to keep a secret?” she said. “Can you really promise?”

Mary’s face was so serious that Colin almost whispered his answer.

“Yes – yes!”

“There is a door into the garden,” said Mary. “I found it. It is under the ivy on the wall.”

Colin’s eyes grew bigger and bigger. He almost couldn’t breathe. Then he took hold of her hands and pulled her towards him.

“Oh, Mary!” he cried out. “Will I be able to see it? Will I be able to go into it? Will I live long enough?”

“Of course you will!” she said a little crossly. “Don’t be silly!”

And because she spoke so sensibly, he started to laugh at himself. Mary sat down next to his bed. After a few moments, she told him all about the secret garden. And this time, she did not tell him what she thought it would be like. She told him how it really was. He listened full of excitement and delight.

“It’s just how you thought it would be!” he said at last.

Mary thought for a couple of minutes. And then she told Colin the truth.

“I had already seen it – and I had been in it,” she said. “I found the key and got in weeks ago. But I didn’t tell you because I wasn’t sure that you could keep a secret.”

The next morning, Mary and Colin ate their breakfast together with the morning air pouring in through the window. Colin ate a good breakfast, and Mary watched him with interest.

“You will start to get fatter, just like me,” she said.

“I felt hungry this morning,” said Colin. “Perhaps it’s the fresh air coming from the window. When do you think Dickon will come?”

They didn’t have to wait long. A few minutes later, the door opened and Martha came in.

“Excuse me, sir,” she said. “Here’s Dickon and his animals.”

Dickon came in smiling his nicest wide smile. He was holding a newborn lamb in his arms, and the little fox cub was walking next to him. Two squirrels were looking out of his pockets, and the crow sat on his shoulder.

Colin slowly sat up and stared and stared. He had never talked to another boy before. He was so curious and so excited that he forgot to speak.

But Dickon was not at all shy. He walked over to Colin’s sofa, and put the lamb quietly onto Colin’s knees. It immediately started rubbing its nose against Collin’s dressing gown.

“What is it doing?” asked Colin. “What does it want?”

“It’s hungry,” said Dickon, smiling. He took a feeding bottle of milk out of his pocket and put it in the lamb’s mouth. And the children watched as the lamb drank the milk all down quickly and then fell asleep on Colin’s knee.

After that children wanted to know all about the lamb. Dickon told them that he had found it on the moor three days before. Its mother had died, and it was hungry. So he had wrapped it up in his coat, and carried it home.

“It was half dead with cold when I found it,” said Dickon. “But I fed it some warm milk, and it lay down next to the fire, and soon started to look better.”

While Dickon talked, the squirrels ran up and down the big trees outside Colin’s room. And the crow flew in and out of the open window. After Colin had asked Dickon endless questions about the animals, the children looked at the pictures in Mary’s garden books. They also talked about the flowers that were growing in the secret garden.

“I’m going to see them!” cried Colin. “I’m going to see them!”

“Yes, you are,” said Mary. “And you’re going to see them soon!”

Chapter 10

Colin Goes into the Secret Garden

But the children had to wait for more than a week. The next few days were very windy, and then Colin got a cold. Normally when things did not happen the way he wanted, Colin had big tantrums. But the children were so busy planning his visit to the secret garden that Colin did not have time to get upset.

At last the day they had been waiting for came. Colin sent for Mrs Medlock in the morning.

“I am going out in my wheelchair this afternoon,” he said. “If I like the fresh air, I may go out every day. When I go, all the gardeners must stay away from the kitchen gardens. I will go out at about two o’clock. I will tell them when they can go back to their work.”

Mrs Medlock had almost gasped in surprise when Colin started talking. He had always said that fresh air would give him a cold and kill him.

“Things are changing this house,” Mrs Medlock said to the nurse after she had left Colin’s room. “That girl from India has done something to Master Colin. I don’t know what it is. But there’s something different about him.”

After lunch, the nurse helped Colin to get dressed, and a servant carried him downstairs to his wheelchair while Mary walked behind. Dickon was waiting outside. The nurse and the servant arranged Colin’s rugs and cushions, and then they went back inside.

When they had gone, Dickon began to push the wheelchair slowly and carefully. Mary walked next to it, and Colin lay back and looked up at the sky. The small snowy clouds were like white birds floating above the blue. The wind blew softly down from the moor, bringing a sweet clear smell.

“What’s that smell?” Colin asked.

“It’s the gorse on the moor opening out,” answered Dickon. “The bees will be busy today!”

The gardeners had all gone, as Colin had asked. But when the children arrived at the long walk, they started to whisper.

“This is where I used to walk,” said Mary quietly. “And this is where the robin showed me the key.”

Colin’s eyes grew bigger and bigger.

“And this,” said Mary, stepping onto the flower bed and lifting up the ivy, “this is the door!”

Colin gasped as Mary turned the handle and opened the door. Then Dickon pushed the wheelchair through the door and into the garden. Colin covered his eyes with his hands until the wheelchair had stopped. Only then did he take them away and look round and round. Everywhere there were little patches of gold and purple and white. Little green leaves were growing on the branches and the walls. And all around them they heard birds fluttering their wings.

The sun fell on Colin’s face like a hand with a lovely touch. And Mary and Dickon stood and stared at him in surprise. He looked so strange and different. A little bit of colour had touched his face and neck and hands.

“I shall get well!” he cried out. “Mary! Dickon! I shall get well! And I shall live for ever and ever!”

Dickon and Mary pushed the wheelchair slowly round and round the garden, stopping all the time to show Colin things. They showed him buds that were

opening and leaves that were just coming out. They showed him crocuses coming up from the earth. There were so many new things to look at that afternoon. Every hour the sunshine seemed to get more golden.

After a while, Dickon and Mary pulled Colin's wheelchair under the plum tree, which was covered in snow-white blossom. They did a little bit of work in the garden, and Colin watched them.

"Look!" cried Dickon suddenly, pointing across the garden at a flash of red. "There's the robin! He's been looking for food for his mate."

Colin looked up and saw the robin flying into the trees with a worm in his beak. Then the boy sat back in his chair, laughing a little with happiness.

"I don't want this afternoon to end," he said. "But I shall come back tomorrow, and the next day, and the next day. I'm going to grow here myself."

"You will," said Dickon. "Soon you'll be walking about and digging here like us."

Colin's face went red.

"Walk!" he said. "Dig! Shall I?"

Mary and Dickon looked at each other. They had never asked Colin why he did not walk. They did not know if there was anything wrong with his legs.

"Of course you will," said Dickon after a moment. "You've got legs, just like us, haven't you?"

"There's nothing wrong with them," Colin answered. "But they are so thin and weak. I'm afraid to stand up because they shake so much."

"When you stop being afraid, you'll stand on them," Dickon said.

They were all quiet for a little while. The sun was dropping lower in the sky. Even the animals had stopped moving about. Dickon and Mary were both surprised when Colin suddenly said in a frightened whisper:

"Who is that man?"

Dickon and Mary jumped up. Colin was pointing at the high wall.

"Look!" he whispered excitedly. "Look!"

Mary and Dickon looked up. Ben Weatherstaff was standing at the top of a ladder, looking crossly over the wall at them. Mary walked towards him.

"I always thought you were a bad one," he said to her, shaking his fist. "Always asking questions. How on earth did you get in here?"

Suddenly, Ben Weatherstaff stopped shaking his fist and his mouth dropped open. Dickon was pushing Colin's wheelchair across the grass towards Mary. Ben stared at Colin. He looked as if he was seeing a ghost.

"Do you know who I am?" Colin said importantly.

Ben Weatherstaff rubbed his hand over his eyes.

"Yes, I do," he said. "I can see your mother's eyes staring at me out of that face. I don't know how you got here. But you are that poor boy who can't walk."

Colin went bright red and sat up.

"I can walk!" he shouted. "I can!"

“You – you haven’t got a crooked back?” asked Ben.

“No!” shouted Colin.

“And you haven’t got crooked legs?” Ben said in a shaky voice.

It was too much for Colin. Suddenly his anger made him stronger than he had ever been before.

“Come here!” he shouted to Dickon, pulling the rugs off his wheelchair. “Come here now!”

Dickon rushed to Colin’s side. Mary felt herself turn pale.

”He can do it! He can do it!” she whispered to herself.

Dickon threw the rugs on the ground and took Colin’s arm.

His thin legs came out and his feet were on the grass. Then Colin was standing up, looking strangely tall. He threw his head back and his eyes shone.

“Look at me!” he shouted up at Ben Weatherstaff. “Just look at me!”

“He’s as straight as I am,” cried Dickon.

Then Ben Weatherstaff did something very strange. He choked and put his hands together, and tears ran down his cheeks.

“Oh, it was all lies!” he said. “You’re as thin as a stick and as white as a sheet. But you’re not crooked. You’ll be a fine man one day. God bless you.”

Dickon held Colin’s arms strongly, but Colin stood straighter and straighter.

“I’m your master when my father is away,” Colin said to Ben.

“You must do what I say. This is my garden. You mustn’t say anything about it. Now get down from that ladder. Go out to the long walk and Mary will meet you there. She’ll bring you here. I want to talk to you. We did not want you, but now you will have to be in the secret.”

Ben Weatherstaff still couldn’t stop looking at Colin’s face.

“Oh, my boy,” he almost whispered. Then he added, “Yes, sir, yes, sir.” And his head disappeared as he went down the ladder.

Mary ran across the grass to meet him, and Colin turned to Dickon. His cheeks were red.

“I’m going to walk to that tree,” Colin said, pointing at a tree close by.

He walked to the tree. Dickon held his arm, but he walked without stopping. When Ben Weatherstaff came through the door, he saw Colin standing there.

“Look at me!” said Colin. “Am I a hunchback? Have I got crooked legs?”

“No,” said Ben, looking him up and down. “You haven’t. Why don’t you sit down, young master. And tell me what to do.”

Dickon had put a rug under the tree, and Colin sat down on it.

“What work do you do in the gardens, Weatherstaff?” he asked.

“Anything they tell me to,” Ben answered. “They kept me here because your mother liked me.”

“My mother?” said Colin, and he looked about quietly. “This was her garden, wasn’t it?”

“That’s right,” said Ben. “She loved it.”

“It’s my garden now,” said Colin. “I like it. I shall come here every day. But that must be a secret. No one must know that we come here. Mary and Dickon have worked and made it come alive. We’ll ask you to come and help sometimes. But you must come secretly, when no one can see you.”

Ben’s face twisted into a dry old smile.

“I’ve come secretly before,” he said. “She liked this garden so much, your mother. She asked me to look after it for her. So after she died, I came and did a bit of work for her every year. But I didn’t come through the door. I came over the wall.”

“That’s why so many roses are still alive,” said Dickon. “I thought someone had done some work here.”

Dickon had left a trowel lying on the grass near the tree, and Colin suddenly reached out and picked it up. He had a strange look on his face, and he started digging at the earth. His hand was weak. But as they watched him, he dug the trowel into the earth and turned some over.

“You said I’d walk like other people,” he said excitedly to Dickon. “And you said I’d dig. This is only the first day, and I’ve walked. And now I’m digging!”

“Would you like to plant something, Master Colin?” Ben Weatherstaff asked. “I could get you a rose in a pot.”

“Go and get it!” said Colin, digging happily. “Quick! Quick!”

Ben Weatherstaff hurried away to find the rose. Dickon took his spade and helped Colin make the hole deeper. “I want to do it before the sun goes down,” said Colin, looking up at the sky.

When Ben came back, Colin put the rose into the hole. Ben and Dickon helped him fill the rose in and press it down.

“It’s planted!” said Colin at last. “Help me up, Dickon. I want to stand up and watch the sun going down.”

Dickon helped Colin up. And when the sun finally went down at the end of that strange and lovely afternoon, Colin was standing on his two feet laughing.

Chapter 11

“I am Getting Stronger!”

The next few months in the garden were like magic. At first there were green shoots coming up everywhere - in the grass, in the flowerbeds and even on the walls. Then the buds appeared. And then the buds opened out and the garden was full of colour. The poppies Dickon and Mary had planted grew, and the roses covered the garden. They climbed the walls, hung from the trees and grew out of the grass. They seemed to come alive every minute, and their smell filled the garden air.

Colin saw it all. He spent every hour of each day in the garden. He watched things growing. He watched the insects and birds in the garden. And he learned from Dickon about other animals, too. Suddenly he had a whole new world to discover.

Because he had stood on his feet, Colin had something else new to think about too. He wanted to walk and run, and he wanted to be as strong as Dickon. So every morning, with Mary standing on one side, and Dickon on the other, he walked around the garden. The first time, they had to stop after every few steps, and Colin held on to Dickon's arm. But sometimes Colin took his arm away, put his head up high, and walked a few steps alone.

"I am getting stronger! I can feel it!" he cried, after they had walked all around the garden for the first time.

"What will Dr Craven say?" cried Mary, excited.

"He won't know," Colin answered. "This is going to be the biggest secret of all. No one will know about it. I don't want my father to hear about it. We'll wait until I can walk and run like other boys. Then when my father comes back to Misselthwaite, I shall walk into his room. And I shall say, "Here I am. I am quite well and I shall live to be a man."

"He won't believe his eyes!" cried Mary.

Colin's cheeks were red. He finally believed that he was going to get well. And he couldn't wait to show his father that he was as straight and as strong as any other boy.

But it was difficult for the children to keep their secret. He no longer looked like a sick child. His skin now had a warm colour, his beautiful eyes were clear, and he was starting to get fatter. He and Mary were always hungry now. After every meal, their plates were empty. The children knew that the servants were starting to wonder why Master Colin was suddenly eating so much. So the children decided they must try to eat less. But every morning, they woke up feeling hungry. And when they saw their breakfast laid out, they could never send it away.

The children had decided that Dickon's mother could know their secret. They all agreed that she would never tell anyone. So one beautiful evening, while Dickon was working in his vegetable garden at home, he told her the whole story. He told her about the buried key, and the garden, and about Master Colin getting stronger.

"My word!" she said, when he had finished talking. "It's a good thing that little girl came to the Manor. It's been good for her, and it's saved Master Colin. You say he stood on his feet! And we all thought he was a poor crooked boy. What do they think of it all at the Manor?"

“They can’t understand it,” laughed Dickon. “Master Colin’s keeping it all a secret. He doesn’t want them to write and tell his father. So he pretends he’s still ill. When the servants carry him down to the wheelchair, he lies back like a sick child, moaning and complaining. The problem is that Master Colin and Miss Mary are always hungry now. They want to ask for more food. But they know the servants won’t believe Master Colin is still ill!”

Dickon’s mother laughed.

“Oh, they’re enjoying themselves, aren’t they!” she said. “I’ll tell you what, son. In the morning, I’ll bake them some nice bread, and you can take them some fresh milk. That will stop them feeling hungry!”

“Oh, Mother! You are wonderful!” cried Dickon. “What a good idea!”

And so the next morning, after the children had been in the garden for a while, Dickon brought out a bucket of milk and some fresh bread, still warm. Mary and Colin were delighted.

“Your mother is such a kind, clever woman, Dickon!” they cried. “The milk is so good! And the bread is wonderful! “

Chapter 12

Mr Craven Comes Home

While the secret garden was coming alive, and two children were coming alive with it, Mr Archie Craven was travelling around beautiful places in Europe. His mind had been full of dark, sad thoughts for ten years. Something terrible had happened to him when he had been happy. And he had refused to let any light into his life since then. But slowly – slowly-as he walked among beautiful mountains and wandered by blue lakes, he began to grow stronger.

Mr Craven began to think about Misselthwaite Manor, and wondered if he should go home. Sometimes he thought about his son. He wondered how he would feel when he looked at Colin’s white face once more. He felt frightened when he thought about it.

One beautiful day, Mr Craven went out walking all day. When he came back to the house where he was staying, the moon was high in the sky. The lake near the house was so still in the silver moonlight that he walked down and sat on a seat near the water. He breathed in the lovely smells of the night, and felt strangely calm. He felt calmer and calmer, until at last he fell asleep.

And as he slept, he dreamed a dream that seemed very real. It seemed so real that he wasn’t even sure he had been dreaming. In his dream, he heard a sweet happy voice, calling to him from far away.

“Archie! Archie!” the voice said.

It was the voice of his dead wife.

“Lilias!” he cried out to her. “Where are you?”

“In the garden,” she answered. “In the garden!”

That was the end of Mr Craven's dream, but he did not wake up. He slept deeply all night, on the seat by the lake. When he woke, it was morning, and a servant was standing in front of him, holding a letter.

Mr Craven took the letter, and sat staring at the lake for a few moments. He was remembering his dream.

"In the garden," he said to himself. "But the door is locked and the key is buried."

When he looked at the letter a few minutes later, he saw that it had come from Yorkshire. He opened the letter and read it.

Dear Sir,

I am Susan Sowerby, Martha's mother. I spoke to you about Miss Mary a little while ago when I met you in Thwaite. I would like to speak to you about something else. Please, sir, I think you should come home. I think you will be pleased that you have come back. And I think your wife would ask you to come if she was here.

Kind regards

Susan Sowerby

Mr Craven read the letter twice, and then put it down. He kept thinking about the dream.

"I will go back to Misselthwaite," he said to himself. "I'll go straight away."

And he went back to the house and told the servants to get ready to go back to England.

On the way back to Yorkshire, he thought a lot about his son, Colin. When his wife was died, he had been like a madman. He had been angry because his wife was dead and his son was alive. He had not felt like a father at all. He had gone away travelling. And when he came back and saw his son, he could not look at him. Colin's eyes were so like his wife's happy eyes, and yet so different from them, because they were so sad. After that, he only went to see Colin when he was asleep. The servants told him that Colin was sick, and that he had big tantrums.

Mr Craven kept remembering the voice he had heard in his dream: "In the garden, in the garden."

"I will try to find the key," he said to himself. "I will try to open the door. I must – although I don't know why."

When Mr Craven arrived back at Misselthwaite Manor, he went straight out into the gardens. The flowers beds were full of autumn flowers and the fountain was playing. Without knowing why, he walked across the lawn and down to the long walk at the back of the secret garden. When he got there, he wondered if he was dreaming again. There was thick ivy over the door still. But he could hear noises inside the garden. He could hear the noise of quiet laughter, and running

feet. He could hear someone running faster and faster. And then suddenly the door in the wall flew open, and a boy ran out very fast, straight into Mr Craven's arms.

Mr Craven held the boy away from him and looked at him, amazed. He was a tall handsome boy and his face was full of colour. When Mr Craven saw his eyes, he gasped. They were full of laughter.

This was not how Colin had planned to meet his father. He had come running out of the garden because he had just won a race with Mary and Dickon. But in fact, it was probably the best possible way of surprising Mr Craven.

"Father," he said, "I'm Colin. You can't believe it, I know. The garden made me well. Aren't you glad, Father? I'm going to live for ever and ever and ever!"

Mr Craven was trembling with happiness. He put his hands on the boy's shoulders and held him still. He couldn't speak for a moment.

"Take me into the garden, my boy," he said at last. "And tell me all about it."

Mary and Dickon had run out of the garden after Colin, and together they all led Mr Craven back inside. The garden was full of autumn color – gold and purple and red – and late roses climbed and hung all around. Mr Craven looked round and round.

"I thought it would be dead," he said.

"That was what Mary thought too," said Colin. "But it came alive."

Then they sat down under the tree, and the children told him their story. They told him how Mary and Colin had met in the middle of the night. They told him about the spring coming, and about their great secret. Mr Craven laughed until he cried, and sometimes he cried when he was not laughing.

"Now," said Colin, at the end of the story, "it doesn't have to be a secret any more. I am never going to go in the wheelchair again. I shall walk back with you to the house, Father."

A few minutes later, Mrs Medlock was looking out of the kitchen window when she gave a little cry. All the servants came running over, and looked out with her.

Mr Craven, the Master of Misselthwaite, was walking across the garden towards them, looking happier than he had been for years. And next to him, his head up in the air, and his eyes full of laughter, was Master Colin. Walking as strongly as any boy in Yorkshire!

POINTS FOR UNDERSTANDING

A Note About The Author

Glossary

- 1) **lifetime** – the time during which a person is alive;
- 2) **adult** – a fully grown person;
- 3) **well-known** – known by many people;
- 4) **Manchester** – a large city in the north-west of England, which was formerly known for its wool and cotton industries, but is now the financial and business centre for the area. Many pop and rock bands come from Manchester, which is known for its music industry and its many nightclubs. It is also known for its two football teams, *Manchester United* and *Manchester City*. People who come from Manchester are called Mancunians;
- 5) **poor** – having very little money and therefore a low standard of living;
- 6) **hard** – using great and steady effort;
- 7) **Tennessee** – a state in the southeast of the USA, whose cities include Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville. Tennessee is both an industrial and farming centre, with coal mines, chemical industries, and crops such as cotton and tobacco;
- 8) **terribly** – very, extremely;
- 9) **to look after** – to take care of, be responsible for;
- 10) **magazine** – a sort of book with a paper cover and large pages, which contains written articles, photographs, and advertisements, usually on a special subject or for a certain group of people, and which is printed and sold every week or month;
- 11) **to publish** – to choose, arrange, have printed, and offer for sale to the public (a book, magazine, newspaper);
- 12) **to realize** – to understand and believe;
- 13) **married** – having a husband or a wife;
- 14) **husband** – the man to whom a woman is married;
- 15) **famous** – very well known, especially for a special ability, quality or feature;
- 16) **immediately** – without delay, at once;
- 17) **copy** – a thing made to be exactly like another;
- 18) **mainly** – in most cases or to a large degree, chiefly;
- 19) **play** – activity for amusement, especially among children;
- 20) **Long Island** – an island in the USA that contains the New York City boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn;
- 21) **New York** – a large city and port in the northeastern US, on the southeast coast of New York State and east of the Hudson River. New York City

is the largest city in the US and its main business centre. The city is divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

Questions

- 1) When did Frances Hodgson Burnett write “The Secret Garden”?
- 2) How many books did Frances write in her lifetime?
- 3) Which books is she well-known for?
- 4) When and where was Frances born?
- 5) What was her name then?
- 6) Why did her family become poor?
- 7) How did the people live in England?
- 8) When and why did the family move to the USA?
- 9) Where did the family live in the USA?
- 10) Did the family get any help from their relatives?
- 11) How old was Frances when her mother died?
- 12) How did Frances make money?
- 13) Which magazines did she start writing for?
- 14) When was her first story published?
- 15) When did she marry Dr Swan Burnett?
- 16) Which name did she write her stories?
- 17) When was her first novel published?
- 18) What was the name of the novel?
- 19) What was the novel about?
- 20) When was her children’s book published?
- 21) How many copies did it sell all around the world?
- 22) Where did Frances live from the mid-1890s?
- 23) When did she write the play “The Lady of Quality”?
- 24) Which book was published in 1905?
- 25) Where did she move in 1909?
- 26) Where was “The Secret Garden” written?
- 27) When and where did Frances Hodgson Burnett die?

A Note About This Story

Glossary

- 1) **early** – before the usual, arranged, or expected time;
- 2) **beginning** – the point at which something begins, start, origin;
- 3) **Yorkshire** – an area and former county in northeast England, now divided into North, East, South and West Yorkshire. Yorkshire is partly very industrial, with large cities such as Leeds, Sheffield and Bradford, and many coal mines. It also has large areas of beautiful, wild countryside, including the North York Moors and the Dales. People from Yorkshire are usually very proud of their

county, and they are thought to always say what they think in a plain, direct way;

4) **British Empire** – the group of countries formerly connected with and controlled by Great Britain, which was at its largest at the time of World War I, when it included 25% of the world's area;

5) **servant** – a person who is paid to do personal services for someone, such as cleaning or cooking, especially in their house;

6) **to treat** – to act or behave towards in the stated way;

7) **polite** – having or showing good manners, sensitivity to other people's feelings, and correct social behavior;

8) **kind** – caring about the happiness or feelings of others;

9) **lonely** – unhappy because of being alone or without friends;

10) **angry** – feeling or showing anger;

11) **manor** – a large house with land;

12) **maid** – a female servant, especially in a large house in former times;

13) **loving** – showing or expressing love, fond;

14) **to discover** – to find something that already existed but was not known about before;

15) **to care for** – to nurse, look after;

16) **garden** – a piece of land, often around or at the side of a house, which may be covered with grass or planted with flowers, fruit or vegetables;

17) **to bloom** – to produce flowers, come into flower, or be in flower;

18) **alive** – having life, not dead, living;

19) **person** – a human being considered as having a character of his or her own, or as being different from all others;

20) **magical** – mystery or charm;

21) **happiness** – the state of being happy;

22) **simple** – without decoration, plain not elaborate;

23) **joy** – great happiness.

Questions

- 1) When does the story start?
- 2) What is the main character of the story?
- 3) Where does Mary come from?
- 4) Why did British people lived and worked in India?
- 5) What did the British think about Indian people?
- 6) How did they treat their servants?
- 7) Does Mary know how to be to people?
- 8) Why is Mary lonely?
- 9) Does she have any friends?
- 10) Who does she meet at Misselthwaite Manor?
- 11) Why are Martha and Dickon happy?

- 12) Which boy does Mary meet also?
- 13) What does Mary discover one morning?
- 14) What do the children decide to do with the hidden garden?
- 15) Why do the children begin to live?
- 16) Which person does Mary learn to be?
- 17) What is “The Secret Garden” about?
- 18) How long is it the most well-loved children’s books?

Chapter 1

Glossary

- 1) **cholera** – a serious disease that affects your stomach and the tubes in your body that process food and carry waste out of your body;
- 2) **to miss** – to feel sorry or unhappy at the absence or loss of;
- 3) **alive** – having life, not dead, living;
- 4) **party** – an occasion when people meet together, usually by invitation and often in a private home, to enjoy themselves, by eating and drinking, dancing;
- 5) **busy** – having a lot of work to do, actively working or doing things;
- 6) **servant** – a person who is paid to do personal services for someone, such as cleaning or cooking, especially in their house;
- 7) **to look after** – to take care of, be responsible for;
- 8) **noise** – sound, especially unwanted or meaningless unmusical sound;
- 9) **whatever** – anything else like that;
- 10) **selfish** – thinking only about yourself and not caring other people;
- 11) **disagreeable** – not friendly or polite;
- 12) **uncle** – the brother of one’s father or mother, or the husband of one’s aunt;
- 13) **cross** – angry, bad-tempered;
- 14) **hunchback** – an offensive word for someone who has a large round part on their back;
- 15) **horrible** – terrible, very unkind or unpleasant;
- 16) **finger** – any of the five movable parts which joints at the end of each hand;
- 17) **to sail** – to travel on water or across (a body of water) in a ship or boat (not only one with sails);
- 18) **manor** – a large house with land;
- 19) **plain** – simple, without anything added, without decoration;
- 20) **afterwards** – later, after that;
- 21) **pretty** – pleasing to look at, listen to, charming and attractive without being very beautiful or important-looking;
- 22) **delightful** – very nice;

23) **housekeeper** – someone whose job is to clean or cook in a large house or a hotel;

24) **sharp** – not rounded, marked by hard lines and narrow angles;

25) **patient** – having or showing patience (the ability to wait calmly for a long time and not to be made angry by delay);

26) **bored** – tired and uninterested;

27) **messily** – in a dirty or very untidy way;

28) **underneath** – under, below;

29) **spoilt** – a spoilt child behaves badly if they do not get what they want. This is because people have always given them everything that they want. Mrs Medlock thinks that Mary looks like a spoilt child;

30) **to reply** – to answer;

31) **grand** – splendid in appearance or style,

32) **gloomy** – a place that is *gloomy* is dark in a way that makes you feel sad or a little afraid. When a person is *gloomy* they are feeling sad and without hope;

33) **moor** – a large area of high land that is covered with grass, bushes, and small plants. It has soil that is not good for growing crops;

34) **furniture** – large or quite large movable articles such as beds, chairs, tables, that are placed in a house, room, or other area, in order to make it convenient, comfortable or pleasant as a space for living in;

35) **garden** – a piece of land, often around or at the side of a house, which may be covered with grass or planted with flowers, fruit or vegetables;

36) **crooked** – not straight;

37) **sweet** – gentle, kind or attractive in manner;

38) **stare** – to look steadily for a long time, in great surprise or shock;

39) **carriage** – a vehicle pulled by horses, used in the past for carrying passengers;

40) **curious** – wanting to find out about something;

41) **rough** – having an uneven surface, not smooth;

42) **beyond** – later than, past, after;

43) **to stretch** – to become wider or longer;

44) **heather** – a plant with small purple or white flowers which grows wild in the countryside of Europe;

45) **gorse** – a small bush with yellow flowers and sharp points that stick out from the stem. Gorse also grows wild in the countryside in Europe;

46) **ponies (pony)** – a small horse;

47) **dull** – not bright;

48) **frightened** – full of fear;

49) **corridor** – a long passage inside a building with doors on each side.

Questions

- 1) When was Mary Lennox born?
- 2) How long was she when her parents died?
- 3) Did her mother like her?
- 4) Who looked after Mary since her birth?
- 5) Why did Mary become a difficult girl?
- 6) How did Mary look like?
- 7) Who did she think about?
- 8) What did she hope to do after her parents' death?
- 9) Where did Mary stay first?
- 10) Why didn't the children want to play with her?
- 11) How long did she stay with the Crawfords?
- 12) What did one of the boys tell Mary about her life in England?
- 13) What did she know about her uncle?
- 14) Where did he live and how did he look like?
- 15) What did Mrs Crawford tell Mary soon?
- 16) What was her uncle's name?
- 17) Where did he live?
- 18) What did Mrs Crawford think about Mary?
- 19) Who met Mary in England?
- 20) What was Mrs Medlock?
- 21) How did Mary get to Yorkshire?
- 22) What was Mrs Medlock's appearance?
- 23) Was she interested in children?
- 24) Did Mary like Mrs Medlock?
- 25) What did Mary feel in the train?
- 26) What did Mrs Medlock think about Mary?
- 27) What did she tell Mary about her new home?
- 28) How old was a house?
- 29) Where was it situated?
- 30) How many rooms are there in the house?
- 31) Did Mrs Medlock's story sound different to Mary?
- 32) Why did Mrs Medlock think that Mr Craven would not look after Mary?
- 33) What did Mary know about her uncle?
- 34) Did Mary feel happy listening to Mrs Medlock?
- 35) Did Mary see the moor before?
- 36) Why did Mary feel small and lost?
- 37) How did Mary begin her life at Misselthwaite Manor?

Chapter 2

Glossary

1) **robin redbreast** – a robin is a small brown European bird. The front part of its body, which is called its *breast*, is red. Robins are also called *robin redbreast*;

2) **gloomy** – a place that is *gloomy* is dark in a way that makes you feel sad or a little afraid. When a person is *gloomy* they are feeling sad and without hope;

3) **cheerfully** – happy and lively, in good spirits;

4) **gorse** – a small bush with yellow flowers and sharp points that stick out from the stem. Gorse also grows wild in the countryside in Europe;

5) **heather** – a plant with small purple or white flowers which grows wild in the countryside of Europe;

6) **humming** (*to hum*) – to make a low continuous sound;

7) **accent** – a way of pronouncing words that shows what country, region, or social class you come from;

8) **disobeyed** (*to disobey*) – to deliberately not pay attention to a rule or an order from someone in authority;

9) **proud** – having too high an opinion of oneself and one's own importance;

10) **amazed** – filled with great surprise or wonder;

11) **lonely** – unhappy because of being alone or without friends;

12) **sorry** (*to feel sorry for somebody*) – to feel sympathy for someone because they are in difficult or unpleasant situation;

13) **relieved** – happy and relaxed because something bad has ended or did not happen;

14) **chattered** (*to chatter*) – to talk in a fast informal way about unimportant subjects;

15) **moor** – a large area of high land that is covered with grass, bushes, and small plants. It has soil that is not good for growing crops;

16) **fatten** – to make fatter;

17) **ponies** (*pony*) – a small horse;

18) **kind** – caring about the happiness or feelings of others;

19) **to push** – to use sudden or steady pressure in order to move forward, away from oneself or to a different position;

20) **shocked** – caused by a sudden unpleasant surprise;

21) **stomach** – a baglike organ in the body where food is broken down for use by the body after being eaten;

22) **hungry** – feeling or showing hunger;

23) **foxes** (*fox*) – a wild animal similar to a small dog, with red-brown fur and a thick tail. A young *fox* is called a *fox cub*;

24) **toast** – bread made brown by being placed close to heat, usually eaten hot with butter;

- 25) **stare** – to look steadily for a long time, in great surprise or shock;
- 26) **to save for** – to keep for future use or enjoyment later;
- 27) **indoors** – into or inside a building;
- 28) **downstairs** – on or to a lower floor and especially the main or ground floor of a house;
- 29) **to point** – to show where it is or how to get there, by holding out a finger or a long pointed object towards it;
- 30) **bare** – a bare surface has nothing on it. The garden is *bare* because there are no flowers in it;
- 31) **buried (to bury something)** – to put something in the ground and cover it with earth;
- 32) **lawn** – an area of grass that is cut short, especially in a garden;
- 33) **flowerbed** – a piece of prepared ground in which flowers are grown;
- 34) **fountain** – a stream of water which is sent up into the air. It is a decoration for gardens and streets;
- 35) **to wonder** – to express a wish to know, in words or silently;
- 36) **alive** – having life, not dead, living;
- 37) **path** – a track or way made by or for people walking over the ground;
- 38) **otherwise** – in a different way, differently;
- 39) **beyond** – besides, except for;
- 40) **orchard** – a place where fruit trees are grown;
- 41) **to notice** – to pay attention to with the eyes, other senses, or mind;
- 42) **cheerful** – happy and lively, in good spirits;
- 43) **pleasant** – giving one a feeling of enjoyment or happiness;
- 44) **digging (to dig)** – to make a hole in earth using your hands, a machine, or a tool;
- 45) **to nod** – to bend one's head forward and down, especially to show agreement or give a greeting or sign;
- 46) **rough** – showing a lack of gentleness, good manners or consideration;
- 47) **whistled (to whistle)** – to make a high sound by forcing air through your lips;
- 48) **hopped (to hop)** – if a bird or animal hops, it uses both or all four feet to jump forward;
- 49) **realized (to realize)** – to gradually begin to understand something that you did not know or notice before;
- 50) **cross** – angry, bad-tempered;
- 51) **good-looking** – having an attractive appearance;
- 52) **temper** – a tendency to get angry very quickly;
- 53) **spade** – a tool used for digging that consists of a handle and a flat part that you push into the earth.

Questions

- 1) Who did Mary see first in the morning?
- 2) What was the girl doing in the room?
- 3) What kind of room was it?
- 4) What could Mary see through the window?
- 5) What did Martha tell Mary about the moor?
- 6) How did Martha look like?
- 7) Which accent did she speak?
- 8) What did Mary think about Martha?
- 9) What was Martha going to do for Mary?
- 10) Why did Mary start to cry?
- 11) What did Martha tell Mary about her family?
- 12) What was Dickon?
- 13) How old was he?
- 14) What did he make friends with?
- 15) Why was Mary interested in Dickon?
- 16) Why was Martha surprised when Mary did not eat her breakfast?
- 17) Did Mary know what it was like to be hungry?
- 18) What did Mary do after breakfast?
- 19) What story did she hear from Martha?
- 20) When was one of the gardens locked up?
- 21) What did she find in the garden?
- 22) Which garden couldn't she stop thinking about?
- 23) What kind of garden was it?
- 24) What kind of bird did she see there?
- 25) Where did Mary first see the robin?
- 26) Why did this little girl make her smile?
- 27) Why did she call the locked garden as the secret garden?
- 28) Who did she see in the garden then?
- 29) What was the man doing?
- 30) How did the man look like?
- 31) What did the man tell Mary about the robin?
- 32) What was the man's name?
- 33) How many friends did he have?
- 34) What kind of trees were in the locked garden?
- 35) Did Mary know anything about the secret garden?

Chapter 3

Glossary

- 1) **realized** (*to realize*) – to gradually begin to understand something that you did not know or notice before;
- 2) **to look for** – to try to find;
- 3) **busy** – having a lot of work to do, actively working or doing things;
- 4) **ivy** – a dark green plant that spreads and grows up walls;
- 5) **twitter** – a high singing sound that is made by bird;
- 6) **orchard** – a place where fruit trees are grown;
- 7) **to bury** – to put something in the ground and cover it with earth;
- 8) **roaring** – to a very great degree;
- 9) **to rush** – to go or move suddenly and with great speed or violence;
- 10) **to allow** – to let someone do something without opposing them or trying to prevent them;
- 11) **branch** – one of the parts of a tree that grows out of its *trunk* (= its main stem);
- 12) **confused** – mixed up in your mind;
- 13) **to reply** – to answer;
- 14) **worried** – experiencing worry, anxious;
- 15) **immediately** – without delay, at once;
- 16) **cheerfully** – happy and lively, in good spirits;
- 17) **heather** – a plant with small purple or white flowers which grows wild in the countryside of Europe;
- 18) **butterfly** – a type of insect with large beautifully coloured wings, which develops from a caterpillar;
- 19) **day off** – a day when one does not go to work and one has a day's holiday;
- 20) **sensible** – reasonable, having or showing good sense;
- 21) **friendly** – acting or ready to act as a friend;
- 22) **fox cub** – a young wild animal similar to a small dog, with red-brown fur, a pointed face and a thick tail;
- 23) **crow** – a large black bird that makes a loud sound;
- 24) **crocuses and snowdrops and daffodils** – a *crocus* is a small yellow, white, or purple flower. *Snowdrops* are a type of small white flower. *Daffodils* are tall yellow flowers. These flowers all start to appear in early spring. They are a sign that the winter has ended;
- 25) **to hop** – to jump;
- 26) **to find out** – to learn or discover a fact that was hidden or not known;
- 27) **pleased** – happy or satisfied;
- 28) **trembled** (*to tremble*) – if you are trembling, your body is shaking, for example because you are nervous or weak;

- 29) *to notice* – to pay attention to with the eyes, other senses, or mind;
 30) *frightened* – full of fear;
 31) *excited* – full of strong feelings of expectation and happiness;
 32) *pocket* – a small flat cloth bag sewn into or onto a garment, for keeping small articles in;
 33) *disappointed* – unhappy at not seeing hopes come true.

Questions

- 1) Were the days the same for Mary?
- 2) What did she usually do?
- 3) What was good for her?
- 4) Did she have anyone to play with?
- 5) Was Ben Weatherstaff friendly to her?
- 6) Who lived in the secret garden?
- 7) What were the walls of the garden covered with?
- 8) Did she find a door to the secret garden?
- 9) Was Mary interested in that garden?
- 10) Why did Mr Craven hate the locked garden?
- 11) What did Mary hear when she was with Martha?
- 12) Did Mary feel sorry for Mr Craven?
- 13) What did Mary hear in the house once?
- 14) Did Martha explain anything to her?
- 15) What was the weather like the next days?
- 16) Had Mary ever seen such sky?
- 17) Yorkshire is the dullest place on earth, isn't it?
- 18) Did Mary like Martha's stories about her family?
- 19) What did Martha tell about her mother?
- 20) Which animals did Dickon have?
- 21) Who did Mary find in the kitchen garden?
- 22) What flowers did Ben grow in the garden?
- 23) What was Mary's favourite place?
- 24) Where did Mary find the key to the secret garden?
- 25) What did Mary feel?
- 26) Did she find the door to the secret garden?
- 27) Where did she keep the key?

Chapter 4

Glossary

- 1) *excitement* – the state or quality of being excited;
- 2) *to sail* – to travel on water or across (a body of water) in a ship or boat (not only one with sails);

- 3) **to worry about** – to be anxious about, especially over a period of time;
- 4) **to tidy** – to make neat, put in order;
- 5) **to put on** – get dressed in;
- 6) **immediately** – without delay, at once;
- 7) **bottom** – the lowest part of something;
- 8) **to believe** – to consider to be true, honest or real;
- 9) **twitter** – a high singing sound that is made by bird;
- 10) **ivy** – a dark green plant that spreads and grows up walls;
- 11) **underneath** – under, below;
- 12) **knob** – a round handle on a door or drawer;
- 13) **to cover** – to place something upon or over something in order to protect or hide it;
- 14) **leaf (leaves)** – flat green parts of a plant that are joined to its stems or branches;
- 15) **to pull** – to use force on something, especially with the hands, in order to move it towards oneself or in the direction of the force;
- 16) **to push** – to use sudden or steady pressure in order to move forward, away from oneself or to a different position;
- 17) **to tremble** – to shake uncontrollably with quick short movements, usually from fear, excitement or weakness;
- 18) **pocket** – a small flat cloth bag sewn into or onto a garment, for keeping small articles in;
- 19) **to fit** – to be the right size or shape;
- 20) **breath** – air taken into and breathed out of the lungs;
- 21) **delight** – great pleasure and satisfaction, joy;
- 22) **lovely** – beautiful, attractive;
- 23) **mysterious** – a not explained, understood, or known;
- 24) **branch** – one of the parts of a tree that grows out of its *trunk* (= its main stem);
- 25) **to whisper** – to speak or say very quietly, so that only a person close by can hear;
- 26) **still** – not moving;
- 27) **curtain** – a piece of hanging cloth that can be pulled across to cover a window or a door;
- 28) **completely** – totally, in every way;
- 29) **alive** – having life, not dead, living;
- 30) **bush** – a low woody plant, smaller than a tree and with many stems;
- 31) **corner** – the point at which two lines, edges, surfaces, roads meet;
- 32) **to stick out** – to cause to come outwards from a surface or main part;
- 33) **shoot** – a very young plant, or a new part growing on a plant;
- 34) **crocus and snowdrops and daffodils** – a *crocus* is a small yellow, white, or purple flower. *Snowdrops* are a type of small white flower. *Daffodils*

are tall yellow flowers. These flowers all start to appear in early spring. They are a sign that the winter has ended;

35) *weed* – a wild plant that grows in places where you do not want it;

36) *pleased* – happy or satisfied;

37) *spade* – a tool used for digging that consists of a handle and a flat part that you push into the earth;

38) *careful* – taking care with the intention of avoiding loss or danger;

39) *to plant* – to put trees, plants, or seeds in soil so that they will grow there;

40) *seed* – a small hard part produced by a plant that can grow into a new plant of the same type;

41) *fork* – a farm or gardening tool for breaking up the soil, lifting dried grass, having a handle with two or more metal points at one end;

42) *to plant* – to put plants or seeds in the ground to grow;

43) *envelope* – a flat paper container for a letter.

Questions

- 1) What did Martha tell Mary after her visit home?
- 2) What did she do for children?
- 3) Did Martha tell anyone about Mary?
- 4) Who worries about Mary and why?
- 5) Did the robin show the key to Mary? What do you think?
- 6) What did Mary see suddenly?
- 7) How did she feel when she saw the knob of the door?
- 8) Why had Mary not been able to find the door to the secret garden before?
- 9) How long was the door closed?
- 10) Did Mary's key fit?
- 11) It was a strange place, isn't it?
- 12) What were the walls in the garden covered with?
- 13) Why did the garden look mysterious?
- 14) Was it different from other places?
- 15) Why was the garden still?
- 16) Was it a dead garden?
- 17) What did Mary notice in the garden?
- 18) Whose words did she remember?
- 19) Did she know anything about the gardening?
- 20) What work did Mary do in the secret garden on her first visit?
- 21) Why did she enjoy herself?
- 22) How long had she been working?
- 23) What did she feel all the time?
- 24) Why did Martha and Mary write a letter to Dickon?
- 25) Who did Mary receive money from?

Chapter 5

Glossary

- 1) *nearly* – almost, not quite or not yet completely;
- 2) *shoot* – a very young plant, or a new part growing on a plant;
- 3) *weed* – a wild plant that grows in places where you do not want it;
- 4) *particularly* – especially, in a way that is special and different from others;
- 5) *mood* – a state of the feelings at a particular time;
- 6) *lump* – a solid piece that does not have a regular shape on a surface that should be smooth;
- 7) *curious* – eager to know or learn, especially about something unfamiliar or mysterious;
- 8) *excited* – full of strong feelings of expectation and happiness;
- 9) *cross* – angry, bad-tempered;
- 10) *edge* – the part or place where something ends or begins or that is farthest from its centre;
- 11) *to look for* – to try to find;
- 12) *sight* – the power of seeing;
- 13) *rough* – having an uneven surface, not smooth;
- 14) *pipe* – a musical instrument with one or more tubes that you blow through;
- 15) *poppy (poppies)* – a plant that has brightly coloured flowers, especially red ones,;
- 16) *squirrel* – a grey or red-brown animal with a long thick tail. Squirrels live in trees;
- 17) *noise* – sound, especially unwanted or meaningless unmusical sound;
- 18) *careful* – taking care with the intention of avoiding loss or danger;
- 19) *to hop* – to jump;
- 20) *frightened* – full of fear;
- 21) *fork* – a farm or gardening tool for breaking up the soil, lifting dried grass, having a handle with two or more metal points at one end;
- 22) *spade* – a tool used for digging that consists of a handle and a flat part that you push into the earth;
- 23) *seed* – a small hard part produced by a plant that can grow into a new plant of the same type;
- 24) *shy* – nervous in the company of others, lacking self-confidence;
- 25) *to notice* – to pay attention to with the eyes, other senses, or mind;
- 26) *smell* – the power of using the nose to discover the presence of substances in the air;
- 27) *wherever* – to or at whatever place, position or situation;
- 28) *quickly* – fast;
- 29) *nest* – a structure that birds make to keep their eggs and babies in;

- 30) **fox cub** – a young wild animal similar to a small dog, with red-brown fur, a pointed face and a thick tail;
- 31) **gentle** – not rough, violent or severe in movement, character;
- 32) **to whisper** – to speak or say very quietly, so that only a person close by can hear;
- 33) **dream** – a group of related thoughts, images or feelings experienced during sleep;
- 34) **to look around** – to look at and examine a place, especially while walking;
- 35) **soft** – quiet, not making much noise, not loud;
- 36) **to wonder** - to express a wish to know; in words or silently;
- 37) **wild** – living or growing in natural conditions and having natural qualities, not bred, grown or produced by humans;
- 38) **neat** – in good order, tidy;
- 39) **tidy** – neat and orderly;
- 40) **to rub** – to press one’s hand or another surface against something, usually with a repeated up-and-down or round-and-round movement;
- 41) **to lean** – to slope or bend from an upright position;
- 42) **to whistle** – to make a high sound by forcing air through your lips;
- 43) **to imagine** – to form a picture or idea in the mind;
- 44) **thrush**-a brown bird with light spots on its breast;
- 45) **pale** – rather white;
- 46) **village** – a collection of houses and other buildings, such as a church, school pub, shops, in a country area, smaller than a town;
- 47) **hunchback** – an offensive word for someone who has a large round part on their back,
- 48) **shoulder** – the part of the body at each side of the neck where the arm of a person is connected;
- 49) **miserable** – extremely unhappy;
- 50) **stiff** – full of determination;
- 51) **voice** – the ability to make the sound produced in speaking and singing;
- 52) **hardly** – almost not, only with difficulty;
- 53) **to tremble** – to shake uncontrollably with quick short movements, usually from fear, excitement or weakness;
- 54) **soft** – restful and pleasant to the senses, especially the eyes;
- 55) **to remind** – to tell or cause someone to remember;
- 56) **tired** – feeling weak and lacking power in the body or mind, especially as a result of long activity, needing rest or sleep;
- 57) **to touch** – be in contact with;
- 58) **corridor** – a long passage inside a building with doors on each side;
- 59) **empty** – containing nothing;

60) *nest* – a hollow place built or found by a bird for use as a home and a place to keep its eggs;

61) *underneath* – under, below.

Questions

- 1) What was the weather like?
- 2) Did anyone know where Mary was?
- 3) Why did she enjoy herself more?
- 4) Who did she see a lot?
- 5) Did they make friends?
- 6) What did Mary ask Ben about?
- 7) Which flowers did Ben like most of all?
- 8) Who taught Ben Weatherstaff about roses?
- 9) How long ago was it?
- 10) Did he like the young lady?
- 11) What happened to the roses?
- 12) How could Mary know whether the roses were alive?
- 13) How did Mary explain her interest to the roses?
- 14) Did Ben feel sorry for Mary?
- 15) Why did the world change for Mary?
- 16) Why did Mary like Ben?
- 17) Where did Mary go after her talk with Ben?
- 18) What did she see in the wood?
- 19) Which instrument was the boy playing?
- 20) How old was he?
- 21) How did he look like?
- 22) Which animals were around him?
- 23) What was his name?
- 24) What did he bring to Mary?
- 25) Did he understand everything birds and animals say?
- 26) How did Mary know that Dickon would keep her secret?
- 27) Why did she decide to show him the secret garden?
- 28) Was Dickon surprised?
- 29) Did he know anything about the garden?
- 30) What did he find in the garden?
- 31) What did the children do in it?
- 32) Why did Dickon think that someone had been into the secret garden in the last ten years?
- 33) Why did Mary have to leave Dickon?
- 34) Who wanted to see Mary?
- 35) How did Mr Craven look like?
- 36) What did he ask Mary about?

- 37) What did Mary ask Mr Craven for?
- 38) What did Mary find in the garden?

Chapter 6

Glossary

- 1) **proud** – showing proper and reasonable respect for oneself;
- 2) **thrush** – a brown bird with light spots on its breast;
- 3) **message** – spoken or written piece of information passed from one person to another;
- 4) **excited** – full of strong feelings of expectation and happiness;
- 5) **heavy (rain)** – full of dark clouds;
- 6) **to beat** – to hit again and again;
- 7) **against** – touching, especially for support;
- 8) **to whistle** – to make a high sound by forcing air through your lips;
- 9) **miserable** – extremely unhappy;
- 10) **angry** – feeling or showing anger;
- 11) **awake** – not sleep;
- 12) **loud** – having or producing great strength of sound;
- 13) **to whisper** – to speak or say very quietly, so that only a person close by can hear;
- 14) **to arrive** – to come to a place, especially by arrangement;
- 15) **sure** – having no doubt, confident in one's knowledge of something;
- 16) **to find out** – to learn or discover a fact that was hidden or not known;
- 17) **to follow** – to go after in order to catch;
- 18) **noise** – sound, especially unwanted or meaningless unmusical sound;
- 19) **cry** – any loud sound expressing fear, pain or other strong feeling;
- 20) **corridor** – a long passage inside a building with doors on each side;
- 21) **underneath** – under, below;
- 22) **to push** – to use sudden or steady pressure in order to move forward, away from oneself or to a different position;
- 23) **to step** – to raise one foot and put it down, usually in front of the other, in order to move along;
- 24) **furniture** – large or quite large movable articles such as beds, chairs, tables, that are placed in a house, room, or other area, in order to make it convenient, comfortable or pleasant as a space for living in;
- 25) **gentle** – not rough, violent or severe in movement;
- 26) **sharp** – not rounded, marked by hard lines and narrow angles;
- 27) **ghost** – a dead person who appears again;
- 28) **uncle** – the brother of one's father or mother, or the husband of one's aunt;

- 29) **to gasp** – to breathe in suddenly because you are surprised, shocked, or in pain;
- 30) **carefully** – showing attention to details;
- 31) **to worry** – to make anxious or uncomfortable;
- 32) **to touch** – be in contact with;
- 33) **hunchback** – an offensive word for someone who has a large round part on their back;
- 34) **tired** – feeling weak and lacking power in the body or mind, especially as a result of long activity, needing rest or sleep;
- 35) **mysterious** – full of mystery, not easily understood;
- 36) **miserable** – extremely unhappy;
- 37) **to hate** – to have a very strong dislike of;
- 38) **to bury** – to put something in the ground and cover it with earth;
- 39) **to turn** – to change position or direction so as to face or move in a particular direction;
- 40) **nervous** – rather frightened, worried about what might happen;
- 41) **to lock** – to fasten with a lock;
- 42) **cousin** – the child of your uncle or aunt;
- 43) **poor** – having very little money and therefore a low standard of living;
- 44) **cross** – angry, bad-tempered;
- 45) **tired** – feeling weak and lacking power in the body or mind, especially as a result of long activity, needing rest or sleep;
- 46) **quiet** – without unwanted activity or excitement, calm;
- 47) **wheelchair** – a chair with large wheels that someone who cannot walk uses for moving around;
- 48) **to spoil** – to destroy the value, quality, ruin;
- 49) **to stare** – to look steadily for a long time, in great surprise or shock;
- 50) **surprised** – feeling or showing surprise or shock;
- 51) **breath** – air taken into and breathed out of the lungs;
- 52) **proper** – right, suitable, correct;
- 53) **dreamy** – peaceful;
- 54) **sleepy** – tired and ready for sleep;
- 55) **meal** – an amount of food eaten at one time, usually consisting of two or more dishes;
- 56) **nurse** – a person, typically a woman, who is trained to take care of sick, hurt or old people;
- 57) **shy** – nervous in the company of others, lacking self-confidence;
- 58) **awake** – not asleep.

Questions

- 1) What did Mary show to Martha?
- 2) What was the picture like?
- 3) What was Mary woken by?
- 4) How did she feel?
- 5) Could she go to sleep?
- 6) What did she hear?
- 7) Where did she go?
- 8) What did she see in a large room?
- 9) How did the boy look like?
- 10) Who was he?
- 11) Why did no one tell her about Colin?
- 12) Why did Colin think that he was going to die?
- 13) Why did Mary want to stay in this hidden room?
- 14) What did Colin want to know?
- 15) What did Mary find out about Colin?
- 16) Why did everyone have to please Colin?
- 17) Why did Colin think his father hated him?
- 18) How did Colin know about the secret garden?
- 19) Why was Mary careful about the garden?
- 20) Did Colin want to live?
- 21) Why did Colin want to see the garden?
- 22) Why did Mary try to stop him?
- 23) How did Mary calm down Colin?
- 24) Why didn't Martha tell anything Mary about Colin?
- 25) What did Mary do to make Colin asleep?

Chapter 7

Glossary

- 1) **cross** – angry, bad-tempered;
- 2) **to gasp** – to breathe in suddenly because you are surprised, shocked, or in pain;
- 3) **to amaze** – to fill with a feeling of great surprise, cause wonder of;
- 4) **tantrum** - an occasion when someone, especially a young child, suddenly behaves in a very angry way that is unreasonable or silly;
- 5) **to scream** – to cry out loudly on a high note;
- 6) **to frighten** – to fill with fear;
- 7) **really** – in fact, actually;
- 8) **matter** – a subject to which one gives attention, situation or affair;
- 9) **nearly** – almost, not quite or not yet completely;

- 10) **mad** – ill in the mind;
- 11) **hunchback** – an offensive word for someone who has a large round part on their back;
- 12) **to worry** – to make anxious or uncomfortable;
- 13) **weak** – not strong, especially not strong enough to work or last properly;
- 14) **to take off** – to remove;
- 15) **angry** – feeling or showing anger;
- 16) **medicine** – a substance that you take to treat an illness;
- 17) **surprised** – feeling or showing surprise or shock;
- 18) **mood** – the way that someone is feeling at a particular time. If someone is *in a good mood*, they are happy and relaxed. If someone is *in a bad mood*, they are unhappy or angry;
- 19) **pleased** – happy or satisfied;
- 20) **daylight** – the light of day, the very beginning of the day;
- 21) **colourful** – brightly coloured, full of colour;
- 22) **rug** – a thick woolen mat, smaller than a carpet, used to cover the floor or for decoration;
- 23) **to wear** – to have on one's body, especially as clothing;
- 24) **dress** – a piece of clothing like a long loose coat that you wear in your house;
- 25) **to frown** – to bring the eyebrows together in anger, causing lines to appear on the forehead;
- 26) **to tremble** – to shake uncontrollably with quick short movements, usually from fear, excitement or weakness;
- 27) **hard** – firm and stiff;
- 28) **voice** – the sounds produced in speaking and singing;
- 29) **to turn** – to change position or direction so as to face or move in a particular direction;
- 30) **important** – which matters a lot, having or likely to have great effect, value or influence;
- 31) **to stare** – to look steadily for a long time, in great surprise or shock;
- 32) **prince** – a son or other near male relation of a king or queen;
- 33) **to reply** – to answer;
- 34) **pipe** – a musical instrument with one or more tubes that you blow through;
- 35) **fox** – a wild animal similar to a small dog, with red-brown fur, a pointed face and a thick tail;
- 36) **squirrel** – a grey or red-brown animal with a long thick tail, squirrels live in trees;
- 37) **moor** – a large area of high land that is covered with grass, bushes, and small plants. It has soil that is not good for growing crops;
- 38) **cottage** – a small house, especially an old one in the country;

- 39) **shoot** – a very young plant, or a new part growing on a plant;
- 40) **to sound** – to produce an effect that can be heard;
- 41) **proud** – showing proper and reasonable respect for oneself;
- 42) **healthy** – physically strong and not ill, usually in good health;
- 43) **crooked** – not straight, twisted, bent;
- 44) **shocked** – caused by a sudden unpleasant surprise;
- 45) **careful** – taking care with the intention of avoiding loss or danger.

Questions

- 1) What did Mary tell Martha the next day?
- 2) Why was Martha frightened?
- 3) Why was Martha surprised that Colin was nice to Mary?
- 4) How did Colin behave when people saw him?
- 5) What did Martha tell Mary about Colin?
- 6) What did he usually do?
- 7) Why did Mary want to see Colin again?
- 8) In what ways did Mary think that Colin was different from Dickon?
- 9) What did Mary tell Colin about?
- 10) Were the children happy together?
- 11) How often did they meet?
- 12) What did they do?
- 13) Why did not Mary tell Colin that she had been into the secret garden?

Chapter 8

Glossary

- 1) **tantrum** – an occasion when someone, especially a young child, suddenly behaves in a very angry way that is unreasonable or silly;
- 2) **to pour** – to flow steadily and rapidly;
- 3) **moor** – a large area of high land that is covered with grass, bushes, and small plants. It has soil that is not good for growing crops;
- 4) **downstairs** – on or to a lower floor and especially the main or ground floor of a house;
- 5) **awake** – not asleep;
- 6) **spring-time** – the season of spring, time of spring weather;
- 7) **a crocus** – a small yellow, white, or purple flower;
- 8) **strange** – difficult to explain or understand, unusual or surprising;
- 9) **crow** – a large black bird that makes a loud sound;
- 10) **to land** – to come or bring down from the air onto a surface;
- 11) **nervous** – rather frightened, worried about what might happen;

12) **fox cub** – a young wild animal similar to a small dog, with red-brown fur, a pointed face and a thick tail;

13) **mad** – very foolish;

14) **shoulder** – the part of the body at each side of the neck where the arm of a person is connected;

15) **leaf- bud** – a part of a plant that opens to form a leaf;

16) **Branch** – one of the parts of a tree that grows out of its *trunk* (= its main stem);

17) **robin redbreast** – a robin is a small brown European bird. The front part of its body, which is called its *breast* is red. Robins are also called *robin redbreast*;

18) **beak** – the hard curved or pointed part of a bird's mouth;

19) **mate** – an animal's sexual partner;

20) **nest** – a hollow place built or found by a bird for use as a home and a place to keep its eggs;

21) **to whisper** – to speak or say very quietly, so that only a person close by can hear;

22) **hunchback** – an offensive word for someone who has a large round part on their back;

23) **to push** – to use sudden or steady pressure in order to move forward, away from oneself or to a different position;

24) **wheelchair** – a chair with large wheels that someone who cannot walk uses for moving around;

25) **busy** – having a lot of work to do, actively working or doing things;

26) **excited** – full of strong feelings of expectation and happiness;

27) **to worry** – to make anxious or uncomfortable;

28) **nurse** – a person, typically a woman, who is trained to take care of sick, hurt or old people;

29) **to frown** – to bring the eyebrows together in anger, causing lines to appear on the forehead;

30) **silent** – free from noise, quiet, not speaking;

31) **angry** – feeling or showing anger;

32) **selfish** – concerned with or directed towards one's own advantage without care for others;

33) **to snap** – to speak or to say quickly, usually in an annoyed way;

34) **proud** – showing proper and reasonable respect for oneself;

35) **to shake** – to move up and down or from side to side with quick short movements;

36) **choked** (*to choke*) – if someone chokes, or chokes up, they cannot speak clearly because they are starting to cry;

37) **a lump** – a mass of something solid without a special size or shape;

38) **stupid** – silly or foolish, either generally or in particular;

- 39) **to frighten** – to fill with fear;
- 40) **back** – the part of a person’s body that is the side opposite the chest, and goes from the neck to the bottom of the spine;
- 41) **weak** – not strong, especially not strong enough to work or last properly;
- 42) **to pull** – to use force on something, especially with the hands, in order to move it towards oneself or in the direction of the force;
- 43) **tired** – feeling weak and lacking power in the body or mind, especially as a result of long activity, needing rest or sleep;
- 44) **to soften** – to become gentle less stiff or less severe;
- 45) **to promise** – to make a promise to do or give something or that something will be done;
- 46) **to tremble** – to shake uncontrollably with quick short movements, usually from fear, excitement or weakness.

Questions

- 1) Why did Mary run to the secret garden first?
- 2) What season was it?
- 3) Which bird met Mary in the garden?
- 4) Who did she meet in the garden?
- 5) What was Dickon with?
- 6) What was he doing?
- 7) What changes were in the garden?
- 8) What did Dickon explain Mary about the robin?
- 9) Who did Mary tell Dickon about?
- 10) Why did Mary and Dickon want Colin to come into the secret garden?
- 11) Did Mary see Colin that day?
- 12) What did Martha tell Mary about Colin’s behavior?
- 13) Why was Colin angry with Mary?
- 14) Was he a selfish boy?
- 15) What did Colin feel in his back?
- 16) What did Mary discover?
- 17) Was anything wrong with Colin?
- 18) Why did Mary decide to tell about the secret garden?

Chapter 9

Glossary

- 1) **wooden** – made of wood;
- 2) **excited** – full of strong feelings of expectation and happiness;
- 3) **case** – a large box or container, in which goods can be stored or moved;
- 4) **to expect** – to think or believe that something will happen;

5) **to remember** – to be able to bring back to one’s mind information, past events, keep in the memory;

6) **straight** – directly;

7) **pale** – having less than the usual amount of colour, rather white;

8) **tired** – feeling weak and lacking power in the body or mind, especially as a result of long activity, needing rest or sleep;

9) **pleased** – happy or satisfied;

10) **to promise** – to make a promise to do or give something or that something will be done;

11) **serious** – not easy to deal with, causing worry and needing attention, not slight;

12) **to whisper** – to speak or say very quietly, so that only a person close by can hear;

13) **ivy** – a climbing plant with shiny three or five-pointed leaves;

14) **to breathe** – to take air into the lungs and send it out again;

15) **to pull** – to use force on something, especially with the hands, in order to move it towards oneself or in the direction of the force;

16) **cross** – angry, bad-tempered;

17) **silly** – foolish, not serious or sensible;

18) **sensible** – reasonable, having or showing good sense;

19) **excitement** – the state or quality of being excited;

20) **delight** – great pleasure and satisfaction;

21) **couple** – two things related in some way, two things of the same kind;

22) **truth** – the state or quality of being true;

23) **to pour** – to flow steadily and rapidly;

24) **to watch** – to look at attentively;

25) **hungry** – feeling or showing hunger;

26) **to smile** – to express with a smile, to have or make a smile;

27) **to hold** – to keep or support something;

28) **newborn** – recently born;

29) **lamb** – a young sheep;

30) **fox cub** – a young wild animal similar to a small dog, with red-brown fur, a pointed face and a thick tail;

31) **squirrel** – a small animal with a long furry tail that climbs trees and eats nuts which it also stores for the winter;

32) **to look out** – to keep watching;

33) **pocket** – a small flat cloth bag sewn into or onto a garment, for keeping small articles in;

34) **crow** – a large black bird that makes a loud sound;

35) **shoulder** – the part of the body at each side of the neck where the arm of a person is connected;

36) **to stare** – to look steadily for a long time, in great surprise or shock;

- 37) *curious* – eager to know or learn, especially about something unfamiliar or mysterious;
- 38) *shy* – nervous in the company of others, lacking self-confidence;
- 39) *quiet* – with little noise;
- 40) *knee* – the middle joint of the leg, where it bends;
- 41) *immediately* – without delay, at once;
- 42) *to rub* – to press one’s hand or another surface against something, usually with a repeated up-and-down or round-and-round movement;
- 43) *dressing gown* – a piece of clothing like a long loose coat that you wear in your house;
- 44) *to wrap* – to cover something in a material folded around;
- 45) *endless* – never finishing, having or seeming to have no end.

Questions

- 1) When did Mary wake the next morning?
- 2) What gifts did Mr Craven send Mary?
- 3) Did Mary expect Mr Craven to remember her?
- 4) When did she go after breakfast?
- 5) Was Colin pleased to see Mary?
- 6) Who did Colin want to see?
- 7) Which secret did Mary tell Colin?
- 8) Did she tell him the truth?
- 9) Who visited Colin next day?
- 10) Which animals did Dickon bring to see Colin?
- 11) Why was Colin excited?
- 12) Which animal did Dickon feed?
- 13) What did the children want to know about?
- 14) Where did Dickon find the lamb?
- 15) What did squirrels do while Dickon talked?
- 16) What did the children talk about?
- 17) What did Mary promise to Colin?

Chapter 10

Glossary

- 1) *to wait* – to stay without doing anything until someone or something comes or something happens;
- 2) *windy* – with a lot of wind;
- 3) *tantrum* – an occasion when someone, especially a young child, suddenly behaves in a very angry way that is unreasonable or silly;
- 4) *busy* – having a lot of work to do, actively working or doing things;
- 5) *to upset* – to cause to worry, be sad not be calm;

6) **wheelchair** – a chair with large wheels that someone who cannot walk uses for moving around;

7) **to gasp** – to breathe in suddenly because you are surprised, shocked, or in pain;

8) **nurse** – a person, typically a woman, who is trained to take care of sick, hurt or old people;

9) **servant** – a person who is paid to do personal services for someone, such as cleaning or cooking, especially in their house;

10) **to arrange** – to put into a correct, pleasing or desired order;

11) **rug** – a thick woolen mat, smaller than a carpet, used to cover the floor or for decoration;

12) **cushion** – a bag filled with a soft substance on which a person can lie, sit or rest comfortably;

13) **to push** – to use sudden or steady pressure in order to move forward, away from oneself or to a different position;

14) **snowy** – full of snow or snowing;

15) **cloud** – a white or grey mass floating in the sky in various shapes, which is formed from very small drops of water;

16) **to float** – to move easily and lightly as on moving liquid or air;

17) **soft** – with little force, light, gentle;

18) **sweet** – having a taste like that of sugar;

19) **smell** – the power of using the nose to discover the presence of substances in the air;

20) **gorse** – a small bush with yellow flowers and sharp points that stick out from the stem, gorse also grows wild in the countryside in Europe;

21) **bee** – a stinging insect that makes sweet honey;

22) **walk** – a natural way of moving on foot in which a person's feet are lifted one at a time, in such a way that one foot is always touching the ground;

23) **to walk** – to move along on foot in a natural way, in such a way that one foot is always touching the ground;

24) **to whisper** – to speak or say very quietly, so that only a person close by can hear;

25) **to step** – to raise one foot and put it down, usually in front of the other, in order to move along;

26) **flowerbed** – a piece of prepared ground in which flowers are grown;

27) **ivy** – a climbing plant with shiny three or five-pointed leaves;

28) **handle** – a part of an object which is specially made for holding it or for opening it;

29) **to cover** – to place something upon or over something in order to protect or hide it;

30) **to look round** – to look at and examine a place, especially while walking;

- 31) **patch** – an area that is different from what surrounds it, the *patches* of colour are the flowers that are appearing in the garden,
- 32) **fluttering** (*to flutter*) – to move with quick light movements, or to make something move in this way;
- 33) **touch** – the effect caused by touching something, way something feels;
- 34) **to stare** – to look steadily for a long time, in great surprise or shock;
- 35) **surprise** – the feeling caused by something unexpected;
- 36) **sunshine** – strong sunlight;
- 37) **plum** – a roundish sweet juicy smooth-skinned fruit, usually dark red or yellow, with a single hard nutlike stone;
- 38) **blossom** – a flower on a tree, or all the flowers on a tree;
- 39) **to point** – to draw attention to something or show where it is or how to get there, by holding out a finger or a long pointed object towards it;
- 40) **flash** – a bright light or colour that appears for a very short time;;
- 41) **mate** – one of a male-female pair, usually of animals;
- 42) **worm** – a small thin creature with no bones or limbs, like a round tube of flesh, especially an earth-worm;
- 43) **beak** – the hard horny mouth of a bird;
- 44) **to dig** – to break up and move earth, especially using a spade;
- 45) **to shake** – to move up and down or from side to side with quick short movements;
- 46) **to drop** – to fall or let fall, especially unexpectedly or suddenly;
- 47) **frightened** – full of fear;
- 48) **to jump** – to push oneself into the air or away from a surface by the force of one's legs;
- 49) **excited** – full of strong feelings of expectation and happiness;
- 50) **ladder** – a piece of equipment for reaching high places. It has two long pieces of wood or metal joined by smaller pieces called rungs;
- 51) **cross** – angry, bad-tempered;
- 52) **fist** – your hand when your fingers are closed tightly;
- 53) **ghost** – a dead person who appears again;
- 54) **important** – which matters a lot, having or likely to have a great effect, value or influence;
- 55) **to rub** – to press one's hand or another surface against something, usually with a repeated up-and-down or round-and-round movement;
- 56) **to stare** – to look steadily for a long time, in great surprise or shock;
- 57) **crooked** – not straight, twisted, bent;
shaky – shaking or unsteady, especially from nervousness, weakness or old age;
- 58) **voice** – the ability to make the sounds produced in speaking and singing;

59) **anger** – a strong and sometimes violent feeling of displeasure, usually leading to a desire to hurt or stop the person or thing causing it, extreme annoyance;

60) **rug** – a cloth made of wool that you use to keep yourself warm;

61) **to rush** – to go or move suddenly and with a great speed or violence;

62) **to turn** – to change position or direction so as to face or move in a particular direction;

63) **pale** – having less than the usual amount of colour, rather white;

64) **to shout** – to make a loud sound with the voice, speak or say very loudly;

65) **straight** – not bent or curved;

66) **to choke** – to have great difficulty in breathing or stop breathing because of blocking of or damage to the breathing passages;

67) **tear** – a drop of salty liquid that flows from the eye, especially because of pain or sadness;

68) **stick** – a small thin branch or part of a branch that has fallen or been cut from a tree;

69) **sheet** – a large four-sided piece of cotton or nylon cloth used in a pair on a bed, one above and one below a person lying in it;

70) **to bless** – to ask God's favour or protection for;

71) **master** – a man in control of people, animals or things;

72) **to whisper** – to speak or say very quietly, so that only a person close by can hear;

73) **to add** – to put together with something else so as to increase the number, size or importance;

74) **to disappear** – to go out of sight;

75) **hunchback** – an offensive word for someone who has a large round part on their back;

76) **crooked** – not straight, twisted, bent;

77) **to twist** – to change shape by bending, curling or turning;

78) **alive** – having life, not dead;

79) **trowel** – a small tool with a curved blade that is used in gardens for digging;

80) **to reach out** – to stretch out a hand or arm;

81) **to pick up** – to lift it up from the surface;

82) **weak** – not strong, especially not strong enough to work or last properly;

83) **to plant** – to put plants or seeds in the ground to grow;

84) **pot** – a dish, bowl or other container made by hand out of clay;

85) **to hurry** – to be quick in action or movement, sometimes too quick;

86) **hole** – an empty space inside something solid.

Questions

- 1) Why did the children have to wait?
- 2) Was Colin upset?
- 3) Why was Mrs Medlock surprised that Colin wanted to go into the gardens?
- 4) What did she think about?
- 5) What happened after lunch?
- 6) Where was Dickon?
- 7) Who pushed the wheelchair with Colin?
- 8) What was the weather like?
- 9) Why did the children whisper?
- 10) What did Mary tell Colin?
- 11) Why did Colin cover his eyes?
- 12) How did he feel?
- 13) What did the children show to Colin?
- 14) What was Colin doing while Dickon and Mary working in the garden?
- 15) Was he happy?
- 16) What was Colin going to do?
- 17) Did the children ask Colin why he didn't walk?
- 18) Who did Colin see suddenly?
- 19) Who was standing at the top of the ladder?
- 20) Why was Ben Weatherstaff so cross?
- 21) Why did Ben Weatherstaff cry when he saw Colin?
- 22) What did Colin tell Ben?
- 23) What did Colin show Ben?
- 24) Why did Ben start crying?
- 25) Who helped Colin to walk?
- 26) Why had Ben come into the garden secretly before?
- 27) Who planted the rose?

Chapter 11

Glossary

- 1) **magic** – a mysterious power that makes impossible things happen if you do special actions or say special words;
- 2) **shoot** – a very young plant, or a new part growing on a plant;
- 3) **flowerbed** – a piece of prepared ground in which flowers are grown;
- 4) **bud** – a young tightly rolled-up flower or leaf before it opens;
- 5) **poppy** (*poppies*) – a plant that has brightly coloured flowers, especially red ones;
- 6) **to cover** – to place something upon or over something in order to protect or hide it;

- 7) **to climb** – to go up towards the top of;
- 8) **to seem** – to give the idea or effect of being;
- 9) **alive** – having life, not dead;
- 10) **smell** – the power of using the nose to discover the presence of substances in the air;
- 11) **insect** – a small creature with no bones, six legs, a body divided into three parts and usually two pairs of wings;
- 12) **to discover** – to find something that already existed but was not known about before;
- 13) **excited** – full of strong feelings of expectation and happiness;
- 14) **to believe** – to consider to be true, honest or real;
- 15) **straight** – not bent or curved;
- 16) **sick** – not well, ill, having a disease;
- 17) **skin** – the natural outer covering of human body, from which hair may grow;
- 18) **hungry** – feeling or showing hunger;
- 19) **meal** – an amount of food eaten at one time, usually consisting of two or more dishes;
- 20) **plate** – a flat usually round dish with a slightly raised edge, from which food is eaten or served;
- 21) **empty** – containing nothing;
- 22) **servant** – a person who is paid to do personal services for someone, such as cleaning or cooking, especially in their house;
- 23) **to wonder** – to express a wish to know, in words or silently;
- 24) **to agree** – to have or share the same opinion, feeling or purpose;
- 25) **vegetable** – plant that is grown for food to be eaten in the main part of a meal, rather than with sweet things, vegetables are often eaten together with a piece of meat or fish;
- 26) **to bury** – to put a dead body into a grave;
- 27) **manor** – a large house with land;
- 28) **to save** – to make safe from danger, harm or destruction;
- 29) **poor** – deserving or causing pity, unlucky;
- 30) **crooked** – not straight, twisted, bent;
- 31) **to pretend** – to imagine as a game;
- 32) **moaning** (to moan) – to complain about something in an annoying way;
- 33) **to complain** – to express feelings of annoyance, dissatisfaction, unhappiness;
- 34) **to bake** – to cook using dry heat in an oven;
- 35) **bucket** – an open metal, plastic or wooden container with a handle for carrying liquids;
- 36) **delighted** – very pleased or satisfied.

Questions

- 1) What happened in the garden the next months?
- 2) What filled the air?
- 3) What did Colin discover to himself?
- 4) What did he learn from Dickon?
- 5) Did he walk or run?
- 6) He was getting stronger, wasn't he?
- 7) Why didn't Colin want Dr Craven to know that he could walk?
- 8) Did Colin want his father to hear about it?
- 9) Did he believe that he was going to get well?
- 10) Was it difficult for children to keep their secret? Why?
- 11) Colin looked like a health child, didn't he?
- 12) Why were children always hungry?
- 13) Did the servants wonder why they were eating so much?
- 14) Why did Colin pretend he was still ill?
- 15) Who knew children's secret?
- 16) Who told Dickon's mother the whole story?
- 17) Was it a surprise for her?
- 18) Why was a good thing that Mary came to England?
- 19) Was it good only for her?
- 20) How did she decide to stop the children feeling hungry?
- 21) Why did Dickon's mother give the children food?
- 22) What did Dickon bring the next morning?
- 23) Why were the children delighted?
- 24) What kind of person was Dickon's mother?
- 25) Was the food delicious?

Chapter 12

Glossary

- 1) *alive* – having life, not dead;
- 2) *mind* – a person's way of thinking or feelings, thought;
- 3) *sad* – feeling, showing or causing grief or sorrow, unhappy;
- 4) *thought* – the action of thinking;
- 5) *terrible* – extremely severe, causing suffering, destruction;
- 6) *to refuse* – to state one's strong unwillingness to accept;
- 7) *to wander* – to move about or away from an area, usually on foot, without a fixed course, aim or purpose;
- 8) *to wonder* – to express a wish to know, in words or silently;
- 9) *frightened* – full of fear;
- 10) *a lake* – a large area of water, surrounded by land;

- 11) **still** – not moving;
- 12) **moonlight** – the light of the moon;
- 13) **to breathe** – to take air into the lungs and send it out again;
- 14) **lovely** – beautiful, attractive;
- 15) **smell** – the power of using the nose to discover the presence of substances in the air;
- 16) **calm** – free from excitement, nervous activity or strong feeling, quiet and untroubled;
- 17) **to dream** – to imagine something;
- 18) **a dream** – a group of related thoughts, images or feelings experienced during sleep;
- 19) **sweet** – having a taste like that of sugar;
- 20) **voice** – the ability to make the sounds produced in speaking and singing;
- 21) **dead** – no longer alive;
- 22) **seat** – a place for sitting;
- 23) **servant** – a person who is paid to do personal services for someone, such as cleaning or cooking, especially in their house;
- 24) **a letter** – a written or printed message sent in an envelope;
- 25) **to stare** – to look steadily for a long time, in great surprise or shock;
- 26) **to remember** – to be able to bring back to one's mind information, past events, keep in the memory;
- 27) **to bury** – to put a dead body into a grave;
- 28) **regards** – good wishes;
- 29) **straight** – not bent or curved;
- 30) **madman** – a person who is mad;
- 31) **angry** – feeling or showing anger;
- 32) **sick** – not well, ill, having a disease;
- 33) **tantrum** – an occasion when someone, especially a young child, suddenly behaves in a very angry way that is unreasonable or silly;
- 34) **manor** – a large house with land;
- 35) **lawn** – *a stretch of usually flat ground, especially next to a house, covered with closely cut grass;*
- 36) **ivy** – a climbing plant with shiny three or five-pointed leaves;
- 37) **noise** – sound, especially an unwanted or meaningless unmusical sound;
- 38) **handsome** – good-looking, of attractive appearance;
- 39) **to gasp** – to take in one's breath suddenly and in a way that can be heard, especially because of surprise, shock;
- 40) **a race** – a competition in speed;
- 41) **to tremble** – to shake uncontrollably with quick short movements, usually from fear, excitement or weakness;
- 42) **shoulder** – the part of the body at each side of the neck where the arm of a person is connected;

43) *wheelchair* – a chair with large wheels that someone who cannot walk uses for moving around.

Questions

- 1) What was Mr Craven doing at that time?
- 2) What was his mind full of?
- 3) Why did he refuse to be happy?
- 4) Did he begin to grow stronger in spite of anything?
- 5) What did he begin to think about?
- 6) Did he wonder if he should go home?
- 7) Did he think about his son?
- 8) Why did he feel frightened when he thought about his son?
- 9) Where was the house he was staying?
- 10) Why did he fall asleep?
- 11) What was his dream?
- 12) What did he hear in his dream?
- 13) What did he receive in the morning?
- 14) Who was the letter from?
- 15) Why did Susan Sowerby ask Mr Craven to come home?
- 16) What were the two reasons why Mr Craven decided to come back to Misselthwaite Manor?
- 17) Why did he think a lot about his son on the way back to England?
- 18) Did he feel like a father when his wife was dead?
- 19) What did he do after his wife's death?
- 20) When did he see Colin and why?
- 21) Did he know that his son was ill?
- 22) Where did Mr Craven go when he arrived home?
- 23) What was the season of the year?
- 24) Why did he go straight to the secret garden?
- 25) Why did Mr Craven think that he was dreaming when he stood outside the secret garden?
- 26) What could he hear inside the garden?
- 27) Who did he see first?
- 28) Why was Mr Craven amazed?
- 29) How did the boy look like?
- 30) Did Colin plan to meet his father this way?
- 31) Why did Colin run out of the garden?
- 32) Was it the best way of surprising his father?
- 33) What made Colin well?
- 34) Could his father speak?
- 35) What did Mr Craven ask his son about?

- 36) Who did Mr Craven meet in the garden too?
- 37) What was the garden look like?
- 38) Why did Mr Craven think the garden would be dead?
- 39) Why did he sometimes cry?
- 40) Was it a secret any more?
- 41) Why was Mrs Medlock surprised?
- 42) What did the servants do?
- 43) Who was walking towards them?
- 44) Was Colin looking happier than he had been for years?
- 45) Was he as health as other children?
- 46) What do you think of the end of this story?
- 47) What can you say about their future lives?

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Put the words and phrases in the box next to the correct meanings:

crooked	branch	bury	gloomy	disagreeable	crow
moan	flutter	disobey	choke	mood	lawn
gasp	relieved	miserable	nest	lump	seed
mysterious	knob	tremble	pade	temper	selfish
whistle	patch	bare	corridor	curious	fountain
medicine	moor	spoilt	robin	servant	carriage
dig	fox	plant	weed		

1		1 not pleasant or enjoyable 2 not friendly or polite
2		thinking only about yourself and not caring about other people
3		1 to make a long, low sound 2 to complain in an annoying way
4		to move up and down or from side to side with short, quick, light movements – a flag in the wind/ a bird’s wings/falling leaves
5		a piece of ground, especially one where you grow fruit or vegetables
6		be unable to breathe because something is blocking your throat
7		the way someone is feeling, for example whether they are happy, sad, or angry
8		something that you take to treat an illness- pills, tablets, etc
9		to breathe in suddenly because you are surprised, shocked, or in pain
10		extremely unhappy or uncomfortable
11		a structure that birds make to keep their eggs and babies in
12		a solid piece of something that does not have a regular shape
13		a small hard part produced by a plant, which can grow into a new plant of the same type
14		a living thing that grows in soil, has leaves and roots, and needs water and light from the sun to live
15		a plant that grows easily in places where you do not want it
16		not explained or understood
17		a round handle on a door or drawer
18		to shake because you are nervous, afraid, excited, or cold
19		a large black bird that makes a loud sound
20		a part of tree that grows out of its main body

21		a tool used for digging earth
22		a tendency to get angry very quickly
23		the sound someone makes when they force air through their lips
24		an area of grass that is cut short, especially in a garden or park
25		a structure through which a stream of water is pumped into the air and falls down again
26		1 surfaces that have no covering or decoration- walls/ floors, etc. 2 empty - when there is nothing inside a cupboard or refrigerator
27		to do the opposite of what someone tells you to do deliberately
28		a long passage inside a building with doors on each side
29		wanting to find out about something
30		not straight
31		a large area of high land covered with grass, bushes, and heather, with soil that is not good for growing crops
32		dark in a way that makes you feel sad or a little afraid
33		a child who behaves badly when she does not get what she wants
34		a small brown European bird with a red chest
35		someone whose job is to cook, clean, or do other work in someone else's home
36		a vehicle with wheels that is pulled by horses, especially one used in the past before cars were invented
37		to make a hole in earth or sand
38		a wild animal similar to a small dog, with red brown fur, a pointed face, and a thick tail
39		happy and relaxed because something bad has not happened, or because a bad situation has ended
40		to put something in the ground and cover it with dirt

Exercise 2. Rewrite the sentences using words and phrases in the previous exercise to replace the underlined words.

Example: Mary was unpleasant and impolite.

You write: Mary was disagreeable.

1. Mary only thought about herself.

2. Colin takes too many pills.

3. His face was *extremely unhappy*.
-
4. Colin thought that there was a *strange shape growing* on his back.
-
5. There was an *area of ground* where roses grew.
-
6. Mary cut the *unwanted plants* around the roses.
-
7. Mary saw a door *handle* underneath the leaves.
-
8. I would like a *tool* to dig in the garden.
-
9. There was a *wide area of grass* in the middle of the garden.
-
10. The garden had no flowers: it looked *empty*.
-
11. Mr Craven's back was *not straight*.
-
12. They travelled to the old house in a *vehicle pulled by horses*.
-
13. He locked the door and *hid* the key in the ground.
-
14. Mary stopped crying and Martha looked *more relaxed*.
-
15. She led Mary down a long *passageway with doors on either side*.
-
16. Colin's hand *shook*.
-
17. She saw a *black bird* land on top of the wall.
-
18. And all around them they heard birds *moving* their wings.
-
19. In India, Mary was looked after by *employees in her parents' house*.
-
20. It was a bird sitting on a *place which it had made for its eggs*.
-
21. Dickon lived in a cottage on the *bare land covered with glass and heather*.
-
22. She *wanted to know* where they were going.
-

Exercise 3. In the story, how did these people look or feel or sound? Or what did the places look like? Rewrite the sentences using the words look, feel or sound.

Example: Martha had a cheerful face.

You write: Martha looked cheerful.

1. Mary was always bad-tempered and frowned most of the time.

2. The garden was dull because it had no flowers.

3. The moor was flat. It reminded Mary of a dark sea.

4. The gardener did not have a friendly face.

5. Mary did not have any friends. "I'm lonely", she said.

6. The robin was whistling happily.

7. My father does not like to see me. I make him miserable.

8. He spoke in an angry way.

9. The big garden was tidy. The secret garden was in a mess.

10. Mary's face had a healthy colour.

Exercise 4. Complete the story using words from the box. There are two extra words.

teachers at her she but mother and to servants when old sickness friends heard after eat go stood was opened another child were who because everything must hid left doorway dead morning bury crying came always spade not water looked place nobody

Mary Lennox was a sickly child. She lived in India and she was _____ sick. Her hair was yellow, _____ skin was yellow and _____ had a very bad temper.

Nobody liked Mary Lennox. _____ came to the house to teach her, _____ they did not stay _____ Mary was rude. Her _____ and father did not like her _____ they did not talk _____ her. They told their British _____. "Our daughter is sick. She _____ stay in the house in the garden. The _____ can look after her."

There _____ many servants in the house. They looked after Mary but Mary was always angry and shouted _____ them: “Sons of pigs! Daughters of pigs! Do this! Do that!” The servants did _____ disobey young Mary. They did _____ that Mary wanted.

One day, _____ Mary was nine years _____, everything changed. There was _____ in the town and sickness _____ to her parents’ house. Mary _____ people crying. The servants were _____. Nobody came to look _____ her. She was afraid.

She _____ in the house in the garden for two days and waited and listened. She drank a little _____ but did not want to _____. She did not want to _____ outside. Then, one the third _____ there was silence.

Mary _____ in the middle of the room. She _____ hungry and angry and afraid. She _____ small and ugly, when the door _____.

A British officer and _____ soldier stood in the _____. The officer looked astonished. “There is a _____ here! A child alone! In a _____ like this! Mercy on us, _____ is she?”

“I am Mary Lennox,” said Mary.

“She is the child who _____ ever saw,” said the soldier. “And now there is nobody _____ in the house to look after her. They are all _____.”

Exercise 5. The letters of each word are mixed up. Write the words correctly.

Example:

TELLIT She had a thin face and body

You write: She had a thin little face and body

1	NIGBOWL	Is that the sound of the wind? _____
2	ZGIAYALNM	“Can’t you dress?” she asked. _____
3	CODELK	She kept thinking about the garden. _____
4	DULENSDY	The gardener smiled. _____
5	RONDIOS	There was nothing for her to do. _____
6	CERTES	Mary began to feel very interested in the garden. _____
7	DOWNOE	A boy was sitting under a tree, playing on a pipe. _____
8	DALERAY	Perhaps everything in it is dead. _____
9	TUODIES	You can play as much as you like. _____

Exercise 6. Put the words into the correct order to make sentences.

Example: She told the secret him about all garden.

You write: She told him all about the secret garden

1. I'm afraid to shake my legs because so much stand up.

2. before he had made His anger stronger than him ever been.

3. They never agreed that all she would tell anyone.

4. Mr Craven heard in his dream the voice he had kept remembering.

5. He was full of boy and a tall handsome face was his colour.

6. The hand fell on Colin's face with a touch like a lovely sun.

7. He's flying up in the sky always looking to watch birds.

8. The fresh air was blue, and moor that blew in was warm.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. You need a passport to cross the ... between Mexico and the United States.
a) edge c) border
b) line d) rim

2. The hotel where we are ... is quite luxurious.
a) living c) existing
b) remaining d) staying

3. When you ... your destination, your relatives will meet you at the station.
a) arrive c) reach
b) get d) achieve

4. He ... me to the station every morning.
a) goes c) has
b) takes d) makes

5. I always enjoy our ... to France.
a) excursion c) trip
b) journey d) travel

6. The brochure says that the hotel has a great ... of the sea.
a) appearance c) sight
b) look d) view

7. I live in London, but my ... town is Bath.
a) birth c) native
b) home d) origin

8. There's little ... of our getting into the final.
a) opportunity c) luck
b) chance d) fortune

9. Grandma ... a lot of pleasure from gardening.
a) does c) makes
b) has d) gets

10. He'd ... hours lying on his bed.

- a) spend
- b) take
- c) make
- d) pass

11. He ... at the clock and realized he was late for the meeting.

- a) glimpsed
- b) glanced
- c) observed
- d) watched

12. Could you wipe the table with a damp ...?

- a) clothe
- b) clothing
- c) cloth
- d) clothes

13. I need a funny ... for the fancy-dress party.

- a) dress
- b) uniform
- c) suit
- d) costume

14. Could you ... in the paper and see what's on TV tonight?

- a) see
- b) watch
- c) look
- d) examine

15. I'm reading a ... set in England during the First World War.

- a) novel
- b) fiction
- c) literature
- d) writing

16. He kept us ... throughout the journey with his jokes.

- a) enjoyed
- b) entertained
- c) laughed
- d) pleased

17. Mary told me a joke today but I didn't ... it at all.

- a) get
- b) bring
- c) fetch
- d) collect

18. I didn't like this book at first, but it's starting to ... on me now.

- a) grow
- b) raise
- c) develop
- d) increase

19. I'm going to stay in and ... TV tonight.

- a) see
- b) watch
- c) look at
- d) view

20. We really ... ourselves at the party.
a) entertained c) enjoyed
b) had fun d) occupied
21. Ann ... me she'd bought that dress in a sale.
a) said c) told
b) spoke d) claimed
22. There's been a ... Britain and a village was completely destroyed.
a) flood c) shower
b) drizzle d) smog
23. It's sunny, but there's a very cold ... so don't forget your coat.
a) blowing c) wind
b) air d) gas
24. With a little hard work, I'm sure you'll ... a lot this year.
a) reach c) achieve
b) succeed d) quality
25. Who ... you how to dig so well?
a) taught c) made
b) learned d) explained
26. Jane thinks she's very ..., but I don't think many people like her, really.
a) famous c) recognizable
b) known d) popular
27. Colin looks terribly You don't think he's ill, do you?
a) slim c) slender
b) thin d) slight
28. Eat your vegetables. They'll ... you good.
a) make c) have
b) get d) do
29. The boy ... that he had had anything to do with the break-in.
a) refused c) objected
b) denied d) rejected
30. Tom tells me he really ... himself at your party last week.
a) pleased c) enjoyed
b) played d) interested

Exercise 2. Choose the correct word.

1. I hope to go on a trip round the *world / earth* one day.
2. You learn a lot about the local *territory / area* by speaking to local people.
3. Cristopher Columbus discovered America on a *voyage / travel* to India.
4. The sunset over the Thames is a magnificent *look / sight*.
5. Forgetting to thank us for dinner is *usual / typical* of him.
6. She doesn't have any *close / near* family her own age left.
7. Don't you know it's *kind / polite* to close your mouth when you are eating?
8. Her parents were *enjoyed / pleased* when they saw her in the school play.
9. I have a very good *connection / relationship* with my parents.
10. She looks really pale and *thin / slim*.
11. It's important to eat a *fit / healthy* food.
12. It's good for children to get minor *diseases / illnesses*.
13. Half an hour after taking the pill, he began to feel the *results / effects*.
14. I particularly like English and Indian *kitchen / cuisine*.
15. My mum's the best *cooker / cook* in the world.
16. Did you know that he can *speak / talk* four languages?
17. She had had her hair cut and I didn't *know / recognise* her at first.
18. My uncle made a *wealth / fortune* by investing at the right time.
19. Do you think the *average / everyday* person is interested in reading books?
20. I've got blond hair, so I never *put on / wear* white clothes.
21. India *supplies / produces* the world with tea.

Exercise 3. Match words from list A with words from list B that have a similar meaning.

A

recall
modern
show
surroundings
popular
negative
transform
invent
stone
produce
audience

B

famous
broadcast
change
contemporary
viewers
rock
make
hostile
remember
create
environment

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words from Exercise 3 in each space.

1. a) Cinema ... loved the movie.
b) Millions of ... switched on their TV sets to watch football.
2. a) The lawyer asked the witness what she could ... about the accident.
b) I'm always forgetting things. I just can't ... anything.
3. a) We must stop polluting the
b) She grew up in very comfortable ...
4. a) He's a very ... president; I'm sure people will vote for him again.
b) When her photo appeared on the front page of the newspaper, she became ... overnight.
5. a) The BBC ... all over the world.
b) The film was first ... at the Cannes Film Festival.
6. a) They live in an old ... cottage in the country.
b) The ship hit some ... and sank.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs.

give up *catch up* *make up* *take up*
come up *look up* *go up*

1. I don't believe you; I'm sure you've ... the whole story.
2. Which questions do you think are going to ... in the exam?
3. If you ... a sport, it'll help you lose weight.
4. I've ... smoking hundreds of times. It's really easy.
5. The temperature's ... today – I'm feeling hot.
6. I always ... difficult words in the dictionary.
7. If you miss lessons, you will have to try and ... with the rest of the class later.

Exercise 6. Fill in the table with the correct words.

noun	verb	adjective	adverb
	achieve		
	add	additional	
allowance		allowable	
	amuse		(un)amusingly
anxiety			
appearance			apparently
application		(in)applicable/ applied	
	appreciate	appreciative	
argument	argue		
	arrange		
	arrive		
association		(un)associated	
attention	attend		
attraction			(un)attractively
beauty		beautiful	
	behave		
(dis)belief	believe		(un)believably
	bore	bored/boring	
breadth		broad	
	care	careful/careless	
	comfort	(un)comfortable	
communication		(un)communicative	
container/content			
creation/creativity		creative	
culture		cultural	
danger	endanger		
day			
decision	decide		
	dedicate		
desire			
development	develop		
		different	differently
direction	direct		
discovery			
	discuss		
distance		distant	
education			educationally

effect		effective	
	enjoy	enjoyable	
	enter		
entertainment		entertaining	
equipment		equipped	
evidence		evident	
	excite	(un)exciting/excited	
expectation		(un)expected	(un)expectedly
explanation			
extremity		extreme	
failure		failing	
fame			(in)famously
fashion			(un)fashionably
finance			
fitness	fit		
misfortune		(un)fortunate	
friend		(un)friendly	
globe		global	
		great	greatly
growth	grow		
(un)happiness		(un)happy	
	harm		harmfully/ harmlessly
	help	(un)helpful/helpless	
honesty/dishonesty		honest/dishonest	
		humorous/ humourless	
illness			
		(un)important	(un)importantly
improvement	improve		
information	inform		
	inhabit		
	injure		
intensity	intense		intensely
interest		(un)interesting	
introduction		introductory	
invention			
investigation		investigative	
	involve	(un)involved	
jealousy			jealously

journal/journalist/ journalism			
(un)kindness		(un)kind	
knowledge	know		
law			
	(un)like	(un)likeable	
	literate	illiterate	
loss		lost	
		low	
luxury			
	maintain		
manager	manage		
marriage	marry		
	meet		
mixture		mixed	
nature			(un)naturally
neighbour		neighbouring	
nerve/nervousness		nervous	
(dis)obedience	(dis)obey		(dis)obediently
observation	observe		
opponent	oppose		
origin		(un)original	
payment	pay		
person/personality			
photography			
poison		poisoning	
		(im)polite	(im)politely
poverty		poor	
popularity			popularly
(im)possibility		(im)possible	
power		powerful/powerless	
practice		practical	
	prepare	preparatory	
product/production			(un)productively
profession		professional	
proof	prove		
psychology		psychological	
qualification	qualify		
reality	realise		realistically
reason		(un)reasonable	
	recognise	(un)recognisable	

	recover		
relative/relation	relate		
(ir)responsibility			(ir)responsibly
revision	revise		
ridiculousness		ridiculous	
robbery			
safety/safe	save		
	say		
scholar		scholastic	
science		(un)scientific	
similarity			(dis)similarly
solution	solve		
strength		strong	
student	study		
style/stylist		(un)stylish	
success			(un)successfully
suggestion	suggest		
sunshine		sunny	
supervision	supervise		
surprise			(un)surprisingly
sweetness		sweet	
teacher			
technique		technological/ technical	
thought	think	thoughtful/ thoughtless	
		thorough	
time			
tourism			
train			
	treat		
understanding	understand		understandably
	use	useful/useless	
valuation		valuable	
variation		variable/various	
		wealthy	
willingness		(un)willing	
wood			
	work	working	
world			
	write		

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences using one of the words.

nervous *bad-tempered* *moody* *anxious*

1. A person who is always shouting is ...
2. You are expecting the results of an exam, you feel ...
3. Before exam you may feel ...
4. Your friend is often cheerful. He is ...
5. He was so ... on his wedding day that he forgot his bride's name.
6. My boss is very ... on Monday morning.
7. The drought has made farmers ... about the harvest.
8. Ann admits she's ..., but says it's because she's an actress.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs.

look on *get on* *go on* *count on*
turn on *take on* *put on*

1. Her application was successful so they ... her ... as an assistant manager.
2. Could you ... the radio ...? I'd like to hear the news.
3. We're going to ... the show ... at Christmas.
4. In London people get mugged and passers-by just ...
5. I'm sorry I can't ... working like this – I've had enough.
6. If you want to ... in life, you have to work hard.
7. Can I ... you to help me? You won't let me down?

Exercise 9. Complete the sentences using one of the words.

outskirts *suburb* *surroundings* *region*
environment *district* *neighbourhood*

1. My parents' house is set in beautiful ...
2. A new family has just moved into our ...
3. Our business is located in the old industrial ... of the city.
4. I live in a quiet ... of London.
5. We are not doing enough to protect the ... from pollution.
6. The mountainous ... in the north of our country is very beautiful.
7. The factory is on the ... of the city.

Exercise 10. Match words from list A with words from list B to make compound nouns. You can use some of the words more than once.

A

rail
public
underground
cycle
building
construction
traffic
number
city
bus
hard

B

dweller
route
path
plate
transport
station
work
shoulder
link
jam
site

Exercise 11. Complete the sentences using one of the words.

<i>cheque</i>	<i>bill</i>	<i>menu</i>	<i>recipe</i>
<i>fare</i>	<i>catalogue</i>	<i>fee</i>	<i>receipt</i>

1. I can't go to court because I can't afford the lawyer's ...
2. We had a lovely meal and our friends insisted on playing the ...
3. You should get a ... for everything you buy in the shops.
4. I can pay by either ... or credit card.
5. You must let me have the ... for that wonderful dish you made on Sunday.
6. Bus ... are expensive in London.
7. Waiter, what's on the ... tonight?
8. I don't know whether we have the book in stock. I'll look in the ...

Exercise 12. Replace the underlined words in the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs.

<i>come across</i>	<i>pick up</i>	<i>set off</i>	<i>get back</i>
<i>get away</i>	<i>hold up</i>	<i>take off</i>	

1. Sorry I'm late. I was in a meeting and I couldn't leave.
2. Wait for me at the airport and I'll come and get you in the car.
3. We should get to the airport one hour before the plane leaves.
4. I was walking along the street when I met an old friend.
5. What time shall we start our journey tomorrow?
6. Sorry we're late. We were delayed by the traffic.
7. When did you return from your holidays?

Exercise 13. Match words from list A with words from list B that have a similar meaning.

A	B
insult	habit
persist	straight
custom	embarrass
reason	signal
persuade	accept
common	usually
information	offend
humiliate	regulations
sign	ordinary
receive	insist
direct	convince
prompt	cause
rules	knowledge
frequently	punctual

Exercise 14. Complete the pairs of sentences using the correct form of the words above. Use the definitions to help you choose the right word.

1. a) The police officer gave us a ... to stop.
(A sound or an action intended to give a message.)
b) Road ... shaped like a triangle usually warn you about something.
(A notice that gives information or instructions.)

2. a) She ... that she was innocent.
(To say something forcefully, especially when someone opposes you.)
b) If you ... in cheating, I 'll have to fail you.
(To continue to do something, even if someone doesn't want you to do so.)

3. a) What ... did he give for leaving his last job?
(The fact which explains why something happens.)
b) What was the ... of the accident?
(A person or thing that makes something happens.)

4. a) My mother ... me to get my hair cut.
(To make someone do something they were unwilling to do by giving good reasons.)
b) You will never ... me that there is life on other planets.
(To make someone believe something.)

5. a) Donkeys are ... on Greek islands.

(Something that is usual or frequent.)

b) Although she is famous star she leads a/an life.

(Something that is not unusual or special in any way.)

6. a) It is the ... in some countries to pin money on the bride and groom at a wedding.

(An activity that is common among a particular group of people and is part of their way of life.)

b) Smoking is a very bad

(Something we do repeatedly, often without thinking.)

7. a) I'd like some ... about holidays in Britain.

(Facts or details that tell you something about a situation, person, event.)

b) My ... of foreign languages is not very good.

(Information and understanding gained through learning or experience.)

Exercise 15. Complete the sentences using one of the words.

suit

dress

costume

custom

1. I'm going to wear a clown's ... to the carnival party.
2. I haven't worn a ... and tie since I got married.
3. It's the ... in Britain for the bride and groom to cut the wedding cake together.
4. She was wearing a lovely evening dress.
5. I only wear a ... on formal occasions.
6. I'm going to the party in fancy ...
7. I'll need a king's ... for my role in the play.
8. Wearing black at funerals is a ... in most European countries.

Exercise 16. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs. Use one of the verbs twice.

turn off

turn up

turn back

turn on

turn out

turn down

1. There's too much snow on the road. I'm afraid we're going to have to ...
2. That music is much too loud. Can you please ... it ...?
3. Please ... all the lights when you go to bed.
4. I have a radio in my car but I don't often ... it ...
5. I thought the test would be difficult but as it ... it was easy.
6. We weren't expecting John at the party – he just ...
7. We made her the offer of the job but she ... it ...

Exercise 17. Complete the sentences using one of the verbs.

teach *choose* *lie* *steal* *fall*
break *become* *ride* *feel* *lay*

1. The athlete ... the world record for the 100 metres in 1996.
2. He ... to study medicine because he wanted to help people.
3. After eating three pies he ... sick.
4. We were so poor we ... food to survive.
5. He ... a millionaire when he was just 21.
6. She ... maths until she retired in 2006.
7. He got on his horse and ... off into the distance.
8. While she made the food, her husband ... the table.
9. He was so tired he ... on the bed and went to sleep.
10. The building ... down during the earthquake.

Exercise 18. Match the phrasal verbs in list A with their meanings in list B. One of the verbs has two meanings.

A

take after
take back
take away
take in
take off
take to
take up

B

begin to like someone
understand an idea
return something
subtract
include in an itinerary
leave the ground (a plane)
resemble someone
use / occupy

Exercise 19. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs. Use one of the verbs twice.

1. When I met John I ... him at once.
2. She spoke so fast I couldn't ... what she was saying.
3. Correcting homework is important but it ... a lot of time.
4. Does your tour of Italy ... Florence and Venice?
5. If you ... 32 from 100, what do you get?
6. The CD recorder was faulty so I ... it ... to the shop.
7. I am not like my mum and dad; I ... my uncle.

Exercise 20. Complete the sentences using one of the words. Use one of the words twice.

imaginary
fantastic

imaginative
fantasy

imagination

1. He wrote a science fiction novel about a/an ... planet.
2. We saw a/an ... film last night – you should go and see it.
3. I'm not going to tell you how to solve the problem; use your ...
4. She is a very ... child; she's always making up wonderful stories.
5. Her favourite ... is that one day she'll win the Lottery.
6. It was a/an ... dream, full of strange people and places.

Exercise 21. Complete the sentences using the correct form of verbs "hear" and "listen (to)".

1. I love ... the radio.
2. He's a bit deaf; he can't ... very well.
3. I don't like people talking when I ... music.
4. Can you ... those birds singing outside?
5. I can't ... what you're saying.
6. Have you ... the news?
7. ... , John, I want to tell you something important.

Exercise 22. Match the verbs on the left with the words or phrases they go with.

see

watch

look

at something
the TV
very well
into the mirror
carefully
what you mean
something
the baby for a bit
at the board
a long way
a film
my friend this evening
yourself

Exercise 23. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the verbs from exercises 21-22.

1. You should ... what you're doing, you could get hurt.
2. He ... English with a slight American accent.
3. Can I ...at your book for a moment?
4. I ... my children not to ... too much television.
5. Why don't we go and ... a film this evening?
6. There's too much noise. I can't ... a thing you're saying.
7. I was ... to the news on the radio when I ... the bell ringing.
8. It was so dark I couldn't ... a thing.
9. He didn't ... us the whole story.
10. I hate having to ... in front of strangers.

Exercise 24. Complete the sentences using one of the words.

noise sound voice loud loudly aloud

1. The television is rather ... Could you turn it down?
2. Trees along the sides of roads can reduce traffic ...
3. Do you find reading ... in English easy?
4. Do you like the ... of the guitar?
5. I didn't recognize his ... He sounded different on the telephone.
6. Why do rock musicians play so ...?

Exercise 25. Match the phrasal verbs in list A with their meanings in list B.

A

go out
go off
go through
go over
go on
go after
go by

B

pass
stop burning
chase
experience / suffer
explode
examine
happen

Exercise 26. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs.

1. As the thieves drove off on their motorbike the police ... them.
2. She really ... a bad time when her husband passed away.
3. "What's ... in here?" asked the teacher angrily.
4. As we were watching TV, suddenly all the lights ...

5. The terrorists planted a bomb on the plane but fortunately it didn't ...
6. "Right, today I want to ... your homework with you," said the teacher.
7. If you happen to ... the post office, could you send this letter for me?

Exercise 27. Complete the sentences with one of the words below and a verb in the singular or plural.

<i>family</i>	<i>company</i>	<i>enemy</i>	<i>press</i>	<i>government</i>
<i>audience</i>	<i>public</i>	<i>team</i>	<i>jury</i>	<i>army</i>

1. Our football ... the best in the country.
2. The ... not doing much to help the arts.
3. A new ... moved in next door to us.
4. The ... been invited to the opening of the exhibition because the organizers want to give it a lot of media coverage.
5. The ... in England ... very interested in the lives of the Royal Family.
6. The ... reached a verdict in the murder case.
7. The ... attacking the village and killing innocent people.
8. The ... been called is to rescue the victims.
9. The ... been applauding the cast for three minutes.
10. The theatre ... going to take the show on tour.

Exercise 28. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the words.

<i>find</i>	<i>found</i>
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1. The school was ... in 1924.
2. It was difficult for me to ... the school at first.
3. Who ... this city?
4. Who were the ... of the European Union?
5. The first settlers of America ... the country rich in opportunities.
6. Have you ... the place on the map yet?
7. Have any new universities been ... recently?

Exercise 29. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the words.

<i>succeed</i>	<i>manage</i>	<i>cope</i>	<i>achieve</i>	<i>reach</i>
----------------	---------------	-------------	----------------	--------------

1. I ...very good results in the exam.
2. The test was difficult but I ... to do quite well.
3. She ... passing her driving test at the first attempt.
4. The weightlifter from Britain ... a new world record.
5. After long talks, the two sides ... an agreement.

6. With seven children and only a small salary, I find it difficult to ...
7. If the business ..., he'll be a wealthy man.
8. They finally ... the top of the mountain after climbing for three weeks.
9. I can't ... with the pressure at work anymore, so I'm going to leave.
10. The supermarket was shut, so I didn't ... to get any bread.

Exercise 30. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs.

call back hold back play back go back
get back hand back bring back

1. Whenever I hear that tune it ... happy memories.
2. What time did you ... home last night?
3. The witness must be ... something ...
4. I can't ... to college now – I'm much too old.
5. I'm just about to eat my lunch. Can I call ... you ... in a couple of minutes?
6. When the thief was caught, he had to ... all the money he had stolen.
7. When we ... the cassette ..., the tape was blank – it hadn't recorded.

Exercise 31. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the words. Sometimes there is more than one possibility.

fright fear afraid

1. Some people are very ... of spiders.
2. Her worst ... is failing her exams.
3. The little girl was ... her mother wouldn't come back.
4. There was a ... smell in the room and I just had to open the window.
5. A good reporter is ... in the face of danger.
6. When the rescue team reached him, he was shaking with ...

Exercise 32. Replace the underlined words in the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs.

look over look into look through look up
look on look out look after

1. The police are investigating the crime.
2. If you can't remember the number, you can always find it in the telephone book.
3. If you are not careful, you are going to have an accident one day.
4. Can you please read the text quickly and find all the phrasal words.
5. You should examine the property carefully before you decide to buy it.

6. Who takes care of the kids when you go out in the evening?
7. It was terrible ... while the old lady was being mugged, several passers-by just stood there watching.

Exercise 33. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs.

let down come down put down take down
pull down turn down knock down

1. A good friend never ... you ...
2. The show is over. We can ... the poster now.
3. They offered her a lot of money for the house but she ... them ...
4. As the old lady was crossing the road she was ... by a bus.
5. It was such an old house they decided to have it ...
6. You should draw up a contract and ... everything ... in writing.
7. Prices in the shop never seem to ...; they're always going up.

Exercise 34. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the words.

fall throw drop pass knock push

1. ... the salt and pepper, please.
2. Be careful, you're going to ... that glass.
3. He ... a stone at the window and broke it.
4. How do cats manage to ... on their feet?
5. The child ... the glass over and spilt all the milk.
6. Just ... the green button and the door will open.

Exercise 35. Complete the sentences using one of the compound adjectives.

easy-going old-fashioned well-meaning absent-minded
big-headed self-centred strong-willed broad-minded
self-confident hard-working

1. There's a boy in our class who thinks the world revolves around him. He's so ...; he never thinks of anyone else.
2. The ... professor always forgot where he had put his hat.
3. She's a very ... person and never gives up when she has made up her mind to do something.
4. Our next-door neighbor can be irritating but her intentions are good. She's ...
5. John is a ... type and always does well in interviews; I always feel really nervous.

6. My parents are very ... - they even work at weekends.
7. Tom is so ...; he's always boasting about his achievements.
8. I can say anything in front of my grandmother, she's not easily shocked. She's open to new ideas and very ...
9. My sister's an ... person. She gets on well with people and makes friends easily.
10. My uncle has got stuck in the twentieth century – his ideas are so ...

Exercise 36. Complete the sentences using one of the words.

polite kind gentle respectable respectful

1. Be ... when you give the baby a bath.
2. It was very ... of you to carry my bag for me.
3. The crowd stood at a ... distance as the president walked past.
4. Why don't you get a ... job like your father?
5. It wasn't very ... to go without saying thank you.

Exercise 37. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs.

*put back take up carry on get on
hold on put off hang around hold up*

1. If it rains, we'll have to ... the match till next week.
2. Can you just ... a minute? I want to finish this exercise.
3. Sorry I'm late. I was ... by traffic.
4. Although the teacher told them to be quiet they ... talking.
5. He's not as young as he used to be; he's ... a bit now.
6. Instead of going home, the fans ... outside the stadium causing trouble.
7. Can I just have a quick word with you? It shouldn't ... too much time.

Exercise 38. Match the words in list A with their definitions in list B.

A

harvest
cereal
slaughter
starvation
adjust
shameful
livestock
rear
poultry

B

the killing of many animals, often cruelly
animals kept on a farm
food like wheat and corn
to care for animals in order to use them for food
terrible
to change
gathering crops on a farm
chicken and other farm birds
dying because of lack of food

Exercise 39. Match words from list A with words from list B to make compound nouns. You can use some of the words more than once.

A

pork
rare
chicken
roast
boiled
cheese
sausage
hot
ham
mince
apple
tomato
fried
lamb

B

beef
dog
sauce
chop
roll
burger
soup
pie
egg
steak
sandwich
meat

Exercise 40. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs.

give up
put on

go off
cut up

run out
cut down

1. We've ... of cheese. I'll have to go and get some more.
2. I've ... two kilos since I stopped playing tennis.
3. This beef smells awful; it must have ...
4. After the Mad Cow Disease scare, a lot of people ... eating meat completely.
5. Before you put the pork in the pan it should be ... into little pieces.
6. I've not stopped eating meat completely, but I've ...

Exercise 41. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the words.

price

worth

cost

value

1. Our local museum has a ... collection of paintings.
2. I bought this jacket in the sales for a very good ...
3. The ... of rebuilding the city will be enormous.
4. Will the ... of my property go down if they build a factory nearby?
5. The ... of houses has gone up sharply in the last few years.
6. I thought the ring was made of gold, but it turned out to be ...

7. I have bought 50 pounds' ... of drink for the party. Do you think that will be enough?

8. This car was a real bargain; it only ... me a thousand pounds.

Exercise 42. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words.

sleep

dream

1. I wouldn't ... of asking you to pay.
2. I had a hangover after the party, but I ... it off.
3. I had a ... night worrying about the exam.
4. He ... up a ridiculous plan that would never work.
5. I'm feeling a bit ... Does anyone mind if I have a quick nap?
6. Making that much money is beyond my wildest ...
7. I never ... I would ever pass with a grade A.
8. I can't decide now. Can I ... on it and let you know tomorrow?
9. The lesson yesterday was so boring I fell ...
10. I've just been for a drive in my new car and it goes like a ...
11. Don't day ... in class, Tom, and stop yawning.

Exercise 43. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words.

lie

lay

1. You ... the table while I warm up the food.
2. I've never ... to you and I never will.
3. I used to ... about my age, but now I don't.
4. Have you ever ... awake all night?
5. When I came home yesterday, I was so tired I just ... down on the sofa and went to sleep.
6. Who ... the table? They forgot to put forks out.
7. I don't think you told the truth – you ... to me.
8. Have you ... the table yet?

Exercise 44. Match the phrasal verbs in list A with their meanings in list B.

A

B

bring out
bring about
bring along
bring up
bring down

educate and care for a child
cause to fall or to become less
take someone / something with you
produce a new product
cause something to happen

Exercise 45. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs above.

1. Tom was born in Britain but ... in New York.
2. Oasis have ... a new CD. Have you heard it?
3. The scandal ... the government.
4. The crisis has been ... by the council's mistakes.
5. If you come to the party, you can ... a friend.

Exercise 46. Complete the sentences using one of the words.

evidence *proof* *clue*

1. Have you any ... that you were at home on the night of the murder?
2. Several witnesses gave ... about the crime.
3. Are there any ... as to who might have committed the crime?
4. The blood on his clothes may be useful ... but it is not absolute ... that he is the murderer.
5. I can't guess who is coming for dinner. Can you give me a ...?

Exercise 47. Complete the sentences using one of the words.

spend *waste* *pass*

1. Where are you going to ... your holidays this year?
2. Let's get started. We've ... enough time already.
3. We ... the hotel without seeing it.
4. I'm not doing anything special, just ... the time.
5. How much will we have to ... to repair the roof?
6. Time seems to have ... very quickly.
7. Don't ... your tie on him – he's not worth it.
8. I love ... time with my friends, don't you?

Exercise 48. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs.

keep on *keep out* *keep at*
keep off *keep up* *keep in*

1. ... the grass.
2. Don't give up - ... it.
3. "If you don't finish your homework, I'll ... you ... till you do," said Mum.
4. Do you want to go to bed? I hope I'm not ... you ...
5. He ... talking though no one was listening.
6. Private property ...
7. Well done. ... the good work.

Exercise 49. Match the phrasal verbs in list A with their meanings in list B.

A	B
keep up	become ill
get on	tolerate
put up with	escape
go down with	think of a plan or a solution
come up with	visit someone for a short while
get away with	be friendly with
drop in	move at the same speed as something

Exercise 50. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs above.

1. After thinking about the problem for days, we finally ... a solution.
2. Last winter I ... the flu and had a week off work.
3. The athlete could not ... with the rest of the runners and came last.
4. She's so lazy, always trying to ... doing as little work as possible.
5. I don't have much time but I'll try and ... on you next time I'm in your neighbourhood.
6. Tom and Ann don't ... with each other at all; they're always quarrelling.
7. She couldn't ... her boss's behavior so she decided to resign.

Exercise 51. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the verbs.

like *be like* *look like* *would like*

1. What ... the concert ...?
2. I think you ... your father; you've got his nose.
3. ... you ... to be a millionaire?
4. What kind of games ... you ... playing when you were young?
5. What ... your mother ...?
6. They ... to buy a new house but they can't afford it.
7. What ... the people in your country ...?

Exercise 52. Complete the sentences using one of the words.

like *as*

1. He walks ... a duck.
2. The results of the exam came ... a surprise to me.
3. ... we were looking up at the sky we saw a comet.
4. That sounds ... a true story.

5. ... he hadn't revised for the exam, he couldn't answer the question.
6. I would describe the film ... interesting but a bit long.
7. What is your teacher ...?
8. I work ... a waiter in a big restaurant and I work ... a dog.

Exercise 53. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the words.

harm hurt damage injure break

1. It wasn't my fault. I didn't mean to ... anyone.
2. When I ... my arm I had to have it in plaster for a month.
3. He was ... in the last game and will have to miss the final.
4. Strong sunlight can seriously ... the retinas of your eyes.
5. Stop pulling my hair – it ...
6. Trust me and I promise you'll come to no ...
7. I'm sorry, I think I've ... your alarm clock.
8. The building was badly ... by the fire.
9. There is always a lifeguard at the swimming pool to make sure no one comes to any ...
10. The bomb killed two people and ... ten more.

Exercise 54. Match the phrasal verbs in list A with their meanings in list B.

A	B
do up	need
make of	put powder and cream on one's face
do with	manage in spite of not having something
make off	fasten
do without	abolish / get rid of
make up	leave quickly
do away with	think / have an opinion about

Exercise 55. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs above.

1. What do you ... all these rumours about Mad Cow Disease?
2. I'm starving; I could really ... something to eat.
3. You'll have to ... your supper tonight because we haven't got any food.
4. I think they should ... boxing because it's such a dangerous sport.
5. The thief ... as soon as he saw the policeman coming.
6. ... your jacket – you'll catch cold.
7. She ... herself ... before she goes out with her boyfriend.

Exercise 56. Match the phrasal verbs in list A with their meanings in list B. Two of the verbs have more than one meaning.

A	B
<i>make up</i>	invent see or hear something with difficulty
<i>make for</i>	form something write a cheque
<i>make out</i>	pretend move quickly towards become friends again

Exercise 57. Match the sentences in list A with the sentences in list B.

A

1. Two good friends are not talking to each other.
2. We need to decide who is going to be on the committee.
3. No one believed the witness's story.
4. I didn't want to go to school yesterday because I wasn't ready for the test.
5. I can't pay in cash now, I'm afraid.
6. I've left my glasses at home.
7. The robber heard the police arriving.

B

- a) Can I make out a cheque instead?
- b) It needs to be made up of two men and two women.
- c) I made out I was ill.
- d) I can't make out what the sign says.
- e) She probably made it all up.
- f) Isn't it about time you shook hands and made up?
- g) He made for the door.

Exercise 58. Complete the sentences with the name of a colour.

1. Breaking the window was a ... mark against you. Be careful next time.
2. Are you afraid to fight? You're not ... are you? Come on, don't be a coward.
3. The government gave us the ... light to go ahead with the plan.
4. He saw ... He was absolutely furious.
5. I'm interested in the environment and in ... issues generally.
6. You're as ... as a sheet. Have you seen a ghost or something?
7. It's freezing outside; your hands are ... with cold.

Exercise 62. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the words.

descend

decrease

reduce

1. It became cooler as we ... the mountain.
2. There has been a ... in the number of robberies in our area.
3. The number of people getting married is ... all the time.
4. Shops ... their prices during the sales.
5. Last year there was a ... of 3% in the rate of inflation.
6. The balloon ... gradually as the air came out.

Exercise 63. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs. Use two of the verbs twice.

get along

get by

get across

get round

get away

1. She's very good at ... her message ...
2. It's important to be able to ... with your neighbours.
3. It's a serious problem. We must ... it somehow.
4. I'll come to the meeting but I'll have to ... a bit early.
5. The robbers ... with a million pounds.
6. We don't have much money but we have enough to ...
7. The news of his death ... very quickly.

Exercise 64. Complete the sentences using one of the words.

salary

income

pay

pension

grant

expenses

allowance

pocket money

wage

1. When I was at university, my parents gave me a monthly ...
2. Shop assistants generally earn low ...
3. Teachers' ... seem to be worth less every month.
4. I am going to get a ... rise next month.
5. When I was a child, my parents used to give me two pounds ... every week.
6. I don't know how my grandfather manages to live on his ...
7. You must declare all your ... to the tax authorities.
8. Some students in England get a ... from the government to help with their studies.
9. The company pays my travel and accommodation ...

Exercise 65. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs. Use two of the verbs twice.

get out *get on* *get through*
get over *get down*

1. Has she ... her illness yet?
2. This cloudy weather every day is beginning to ... me ...
3. How are you ... with the exercise? Have you finished it yet?
4. The prisoners must have ... through a tunnel.
5. She was very upset at first, but I think she's ... it now.
6. Did you ... the licence number of the thieves' car?
7. I've been trying to phone you all day but I couldn't ...

Exercise 66. Match the British English words from list A with American English words from list B that have the same meaning.

A	B
bumper	movie
leave	motor
car boot	billboard
railway	mall
engine	store
lorry	pharmacy
sweets	railroad
car park	fender
spirit	faucet
shop	liquor
handbag	candy
shopping center	guy
autumn	bathroom
hoarding	parking plot
unattractive	truck
toilet	fall
tap	quit
film	trunk
chemist	purse
bloke	homely

Exercise 67. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the words.

meet *know* *inform* *acquaint*

1. I'll let you ... if we decide to go to the cinema.
2. We ... by chance at a party.
3. We got ... at a conference and we have kept in touch ever since.
4. You should go out more and get to ... more people.
5. He is shy and nervous about ... new people.
6. I like to keep ... about what's happening in other countries.
7. He's not really a friend, just an ...
8. It's nice when people come to the airport to ... you.
9. Have you ... the police about the burglary yet?

Exercise 68. Complete the sentences using one of the words.

touch *contact*

1. Can you ... me next time you're in town?
2. Don't ... food with dirty hands.
3. It was dark, so I relied on my sense of ...
4. There isn't enough ... between teachers and parents.
5. English people avoid physical ... with strangers.
6. In some countries you need ... to succeed in life.
7. Are you in ... with the latest developments in rock music?

Exercise 69. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs.

put off *put out* *put forward* *put up*
put away *put on* *put through*

1. Can you please learn to ... your clothes ... in the right place?
2. Loud music ... me ... when I'm studying. I just can't concentrate.
3. Eating all those cakes has made me ... a bit of weight.
4. If you have some suggestions to make, please ... them ... at the next meeting.
5. ... the light and go to sleep now.
6. "I'll just ... you ... to the manager's office," said the secretary.
7. All the hotels are full. Could you ... me ... for the night?

Exercise 70. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs.

catch up *drop out* *kick off* *fall behind*
knock out *join in* *send off*

1. They were ... in the first round of the competition.
2. I don't just want to sit here watching the game. I want to get up and ...
3. She started the race very well but then she got tired and ...the other athletes.
4. She'll have to run faster if she wants to ... with the other runners.
5. After his fourth foul, Wilkins was ... by the referee.
6. He ... of the team when he started having serious health problems.
7. The match ... at 3 o'clock and ended at about 5.

Exercise 71. Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the words.

travel *journey* *trip* *voyage*

1. Do you agree that ... broadens the mind?
2. Do you enjoy going one day ... into the countryside?
3. What do you take with you on long ...?
4. Does anyone in your family go on business ...?
5. Do you get seasick on long ...?
6. Do you think that air ... is safe?

KEYS

Exercise 1

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 – disagreeable | 21 – spade |
| 2 – selfish | 22 – temper |
| 3 – moan | 23 – whistle |
| 4 – flutter | 24 – lawn |
| 5 – patch | 25 – fountain |
| 6 – gasp | 26 – bare |
| 7 – mood | 27 – disobey |
| 8 – medicine | 28 – corridor |
| 9 – choke | 29 – curious |
| 10 – gloomy | 30 – crooked |
| 11 – nest | 31 – moor |
| 12 – lump | 32 – miserable |
| 13 – seed | 33 – spoilt |
| 14 – plant | 34 – robin |
| 15 – weed | 35 – servant |
| 16 – mysterious | 36 – carriage |
| 17 – knob | 37 – dig |
| 18 – tremble | 38 – fox |
| 19 – crow | 39 – relieved |
| 20 – branch | 40 – bury |

Exercise 2

1. Mary was selfish.
2. Colin takes too much medicine.
3. His face was gloomy.
4. Colin thought that there was a lump on his back.
5. There was a patch where roses grew.
6. Mary cut the weed around the roses.
7. Mary saw a door knob underneath the leaves.
8. I would like a spade to dig in the garden.
9. There was a lawn in the middle of the garden.
10. The garden had no flowers: it looked bare.
11. Mr Craven's back was crooked.
12. They travelled to the old house in a carriage.
13. He locked the door and buried the key in the ground.
14. Mary stopped crying and Martha looked relieved.
15. She led Mary down a long corridor.
16. Colin's hand trembled.
17. She saw a crow land on top of the wall.

18. And all around them they heard birds fluttering their wings.
19. In India, Mary was looked after by servants.
20. It was a bird sitting on a nest.
21. Dickon lived in a cottage on the moor.
22. She was curious where they going.

Exercise 3

1. Mary *looked bad-tempered* and frowned most of the time.
2. The garden *looked dull* because it had no flowers.
3. The moor *looked flat*. It reminded Mary of a dark sea.
4. The gardener didn't *look friendly*.
5. Mary didn't have any friends. "I *feel lonely*," she said.
6. The robin was *sounding* happily.
7. My father does not like to see me. I *felt* him miserable.
8. He *sounded* in an angry way.
9. The big garden *looked* tidy. The secret garden was in a mess.
10. Mary's face *looked* healthy.

Exercise 4

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 – always | 17 – everything |
| 2 – her | 18 – when |
| 3 – she | 19 – old |
| 4 – teachers | 20 – sickness |
| 5 – but | 21 – came |
| 6 – because | 22 – heard |
| 7 – mother | 23 – crying |
| 8 – and | 24 – after |
| 9 – to | 25 – hid |
| 10 – friends | 26 – water |
| 11 – must | 27 – eat |
| 12 – servants | 28 – go |
| 13 – were | 29 – morning |
| 14 – at | 30 – stood |
| 15 – not | 31 – was |
| 16 – everything | 32 – opened |

Exercise 5

1. Is that the sound of the *blowing* wind?
2. "Can't you dress?" she asked amazingly.
3. She kept thinking about the *locked* garden.
4. The gardener smiled *suddenly*.
5. There was nothing for her to do *indoors*.

6. Mary began to feel very interested in the *secret* garden.
7. A boy was sitting under a tree, playing on a *wooden* pipe.
8. Perhaps everything in it is *already* dead.
9. You can play as much as you like *outside*.

Exercise 6

1. I'm afraid to stand up so much because my legs shake.
2. His anger made him stronger than he had ever been before.
3. They never agreed that she would tell anyone all.
4. Mr Craven heard the voice in his dream he had kept remembering.
5. He was a tall and handsome boy, his face was full of colour.
6. The hand fell on Colin's face with a touch like a lovely sun.
7. He's always looking up in the sky to watch flying birds.
8. The moor was blue and the fresh air that blew was warm.

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1 c | 11 c | 21 c |
| 2 d | 12 c | 22 a |
| 3 c | 13 d | 23 c |
| 4 b | 14 c | 24 c |
| 5 c | 15 a | 25 a |
| 6 d | 16 b | 26 d |
| 7 b | 17 a | 27 b |
| 8 b | 18 a | 28 d |
| 9 d | 19 b | 29 b |
| 10 a | 20 c | 30 c |

Exercise 2

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 – world | 8 – pleased | 15 – cook |
| 2 – area | 9 – relationship | 16 – speak |
| 3 – voyage | 10 – thin | 17 – recognise |
| 4 – sight | 11 – healthy | 18 – fortune |
| 5 – typical | 12 – illnesses | 19 – average |
| 6 – close | 13 – effects | 20 – wear |
| 7 – polite | 14 – cuisine | 21 – supplies |

Exercise 3

recall – remember
 modern – contemporary
 show – broadcast
 surroundings – environment
 popular – famous
 negative – hostile
 transform – change
 invent – create
 stone – rock
 produce – make
 audience – viewers

Exercise 4

1 a) audiences b) viewers
 2 a) recall b) remember
 3 a) environment b) surroundings
 4 a) popular b) famous
 5 a) broadcasts b) shown
 6 a) stone b) rock

Exercise 5

1 – made up
 2 – come up
 3 – take up
 4 – given up
 5 – gone up
 6 – look up
 7 – catch up

Exercise 6

noun	verb	adjective	adverb
achievement	achieve		
addition	add	additional	additionally
allowance	(dis)allow	allowable	
amusement	amuse	(un)amusing	(un)amusingly
anxiety		anxious	anxiously
appearance	appear		apparently
application/applicant	apply	(in)applicable/applied	
appreciation	appreciate	appreciative	appreciatively
argument	argue	argumentative	
arrangement	arrange		
arrival	arrive		
association	(dis)associate	(un)associated	
attention/attendant	attend	(in)attentive	(in)attentively
attraction	attract	(un)attractive	(un)attractively
beauty		beautiful	beautifully
behaviour	behave		

(dis)belief	believe	(un)believable	(un)believably
boredom	bore	bored/boring	boringly
breadth	broaden	broad	
	care	careful/careless	carefully/carelessly
(dis)comfort	comfort	(un)comfortable	(un)comfortably
communication/ communicator	communicate	(un)communicative	
container/content	contain		
creation/creativity/ creator	create	creative	creatively
culture		cultural/(un)cultured	culturally
danger	endanger	dangerous/endangered	dangerously
day			daily/everyday
decision	decide	(in)decisive/undecided	(in)decisively
dedication	dedicate	dedicated	
desire		(un)desirable	
development/developer	develop	developing/developed	
difference	differ	different	differently
direction/director	direct	direct/indirect	(in)directly
discovery	discover		
discussion	discuss		
distance	distance	distant	distantly
education/educator	educate	educational	educationally
effect	effect	effective	effectively
enjoyment	enjoy	enjoyable	
entrance	enter		
entertainment/ entertainer	entertain	entertaining	
equipment	equip	equipped	
evidence		evident	evidently
excitement	excite	(un)exciting/excited	excitedly
expectation/expectancy	expect	(un)expected	(un)expectedly
explanation	explain		
extremity/extremist		extreme	extremely
failure	fail	failing	
fame		(in)famous	(in)famously
fashion		(un)fashionable	(un)fashionably
finance		financial	financially
fitness	fit	(un)fit	
fortune/misfortune		(un)fortunate	(un)fortunately
friend/friendship		(un)friendly	

globe		global	globally
greatness		great	greatly
growth/grower	grow	grown/growing	
(un)happiness		(un)happy	(un)happily
harm	harm	harmful/harmless	harmfully/ harmlessly
help/helper	help	(un)helpful/helpless	helpfully/helplessly
honesty/dishonesty		honest/dishonest	honestly/dishonest ly
humour		humorous/humourless	
illness	ill		
importance		(un)important	(un)importantly
improvement	improve	improved	
information	inform	informed/informative	
inhabitant	inhabit		
injury	injure		
intensity	intense	intensify	intensely
interest	interest	(un)interesting	(un)interestingly
introduction	introduce	introductory	
invention/inventor	invent		
investigation/ investigator	investigate	investigative	
involvement	involve	(un)involved	
jealousy		jealous	jealously
journal/journalist/jour nalism		journalistic	
(un)kindness		(un)kind	kindly
knowledge	know	knowledgeable	
law/lawyer		(un)lawful	
likeness	(un)like	liking/(un)likeable	
literature/(il)literacy	literate	illiterate	
loss	lose	lost	
lowness		low	
luxury		luxurious	
maintenance	maintain		
management/manager	manage	managing	
marriage	marry	(un)married	
meeting	meet		
mixture/mixer	mix	mixed	
nature		(un)natural	(un)naturally

neighbour/ neighbourhood		neighbouring	neighbourly
nerve/nervousness	nerve	nervous	nervously
(dis)obedience	(dis)obey	(dis)obedient	(dis)obediently
observation/observer	observe		
opposition/opponent	oppose	opposite/opposing	
origin/originator	originate	(un)original	(un)originally
payment	pay	payable/paid	
person/personality		(im)personal	(im)personally
photography /photographer		photographic	
poison		poisonous/ poisoning	
(im)politeness		(im)polite	(im)politely
poverty		poor	poorly
popularity		(un)popular	popularly
(im)possibility		(im)possible	(im)possibly
power	empower	powerful/powerless	power(fully)/ (lessly)
practice	practise	(im)practical	(im)practically
preparation	prepare	preparatory/prepared	
product/production/pr oducer	produce	(un)productive	(un)productively
profession		(un)professional	(un)professionally
proof	(dis)prove	(un)proven	
psychology/psycholog ist		psychological	psychologically
qualification	qualify	(un)qualified/qualifying	
reality/realisation	realise	(un)real/realistic	realistically
reason		(un)reasonable	(un)reasonably
recognition	recognise	(un)recognisable	
recovery	recover		
relative/relation/relati onship	relate	relative	relatively
(ir)responsibility		(ir)responsible	(ir)responsibly
revision	revise	revised	
ridiculousness	ridicule	ridiculous	ridiculously
robbery/robber	rob		
safety/safe/safer	save	(un)safe	(un)safely
saying	say		
scholar/scholarship		scholastic	scholarly
science/scientist		(un)scientific	(un)scientifically

similarity		(dis)similar	(dis)similarly
solution	solve	(un)solvable	
strength	strengthen	strong	strongly
studies/student	study	studious	
style/stylist/stylishness		(un)stylish	(un)stylishly
success	succeed	(un)successful	(un)successfully
suggestion	suggest	suggested/suggestive	suggestively
sun/sunshine		sunny	
supervision/supervisor	supervise		
surprise		surprised/surprising	(un)surprisingly
sweetness/sweetener		sweet	sweetly
teacher	teach	taught	
technology/technique/		technological/technical	(ly)
thought	think	(un)thinkable/ thoughtful/thoughtless	
thoroughness		thorough	thoroughly
time/timetable			
tour/tourism/tourist			
train/trainer	train/retrain		
treatment	treat		
(mis)understanding	understand	understandable	understandably
usage/user	use	useful/useless/usable	usefully/uselessly
value/valuation		(in)valuable/valueless	(in)valuably
variety/variation	vary	(in)variable/varying/ various/varied	(in)variably/ variously
wealth		wealthy	
(un)willingness		(un)willing	(un)willingly
wood		wooden	
work/worker/works	work	working/(un)workable	
world		worldwide	
writer/writing	write	writing/(un)written	

Exercise 7

- 1 – bad-tempered
- 2 – anxious
- 3 – nervous (anxious)
- 4 – moody
- 5 – nervous
- 6 – bad-tempered
- 7 – anxious
- 8 – moody

Exercise 8

- 1 – took her on
- 2 – turn the radio on
- 3 – put the show on
- 4 – look on
- 5 – go on
- 6 – get on
- 7 – count on

Exercise 9

- 1 – surroundings
- 2 – neighbourhood
- 3 – district
- 4 – suburb

- 5 – environment
- 6 – region
- 7 – outskirts

Exercise 10

- 1 – rail link
- 2 – public transport
- 3 – underground station
- 4 – cycle path
- 5 – building site / work
- 6 – construction work / site

- 7 – traffic jam
- 8 – number plate
- 9 – city dweller
- 10 – bus route / station
- 11 – hard shoulder

Exercise 11

- 1 – fee / fees
- 2 – bill
- 3 – receipt
- 4 – cheque

- 5 – recipe
- 6 – fares
- 7 – menu
- 8 – catalogue

Exercise 12

- 1 – get away
- 2 – pick you up
- 3 – takes off
- 4 – came across

- 5 – set off
- 6 – held up
- 7 – get back

Exercise 13

- insult – offend
- persist – insist
- custom – habit
- reason – cause
- persuade – convince
- common – ordinary
- information – knowledge
- humiliate – embarrass
- sign – signal
- receive – accept
- direct – straight
- prompt – punctual
- rules – regulations
- frequently – usually

Exercise 14

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1 a) signal | b) signs |
| 2 a) insisted | b) persist |
| 3 a) reason | b) cause |
| 4 a) persuaded | b) convince |
| 5 a) common | b) ordinary |
| 6 a) custom | b) habit |
| 7 a) information | b) knowledge |

Exercise 15

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 – costume | 5 – suit |
| 2 – suit | 6 – dress |
| 3 – custom | 7 – costume |
| 4 – dress | 8 – custom |

Exercise 16

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 – turn back | 5 – turned out |
| 2 – turn down | 6 – turned up |
| 3 – turn off | 7 – turned down |
| 4 – turn on | |

Exercise 17

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 – broke | 6 – taught |
| 2 – chose | 7 – rode |
| 3 – felt | 8 – laid |
| 4 – stole | 9 – lay |
| 5 – became | 10 – fell |

Exercise 18

- take after – resemble someone
take back – return something
take away – subtract
take in – understand an idea, include in an itinerary
take off – leave the ground (a plane)
take to – begin to like someone
take up – use / occupy

Exercise 19

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 – took to | 5 – take away |
| 2 – take in | 6 – took back |
| 3 – takes up | 7 – take after |
| 4 – take in | |

Exercise 20

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 – imaginary | 4 – imaginative |
| 2 – fantastic | 5 – fantasy |
| 3 – imagination | 6 – fantastic |

Exercise 21

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| 1 – listening to | 5 – hear |
| 2 – hear | 6 – heard |
| 3 – am listening to | 7 – listen |
| 4 – hear | |

Exercise 22

see: very well, what you mean, something, a long way, a film, my friend this evening, yourself;

watch: the TV, carefully, something, the baby for a bit, a film;

look: at something, into the mirror, carefully, at the board.

Exercise 23

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 – watch | 6 – hear |
| 2 – speaks | 7 – listening, heard |
| 3 – look | 8 – see |
| 4 – tell, watch | 9 – tell |
| 5 – see | 10 – talk / speak |

Exercise 24

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 – loud | 4 – sound |
| 2 – noise | 5 – voice |
| 3 – aloud | 6 – loudly |

Exercise 25

go out – stop burning
go off – explode
go through – experience / suffer
go over – examine
go on – happen
go after – chase
go by – pass

Exercise 26

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1 – went after | 5 – go off |
| 2 – went through | 6 – go over |
| 3 – going on | 7 – go by |
| 4 – went out | |

Exercise 27

- 1 – team is / are
- 2 – government is / are
- 3 – family has / have
- 4 – press has / have
- 5 – public is / are
- 6 – jury has / have
- 7 – enemy is / are
- 8 – army has / have
- 9 – audience has / have
- 10 – company is / are

Exercise 28

- 1 – founded
- 2 – find
- 3 – founded
- 4 – founders
- 5 – found
- 6 – found
- 7 – founded

Exercise 29

- 1 – achieved
- 2 – managed
- 3 – succeeded
- 4 – achieved
- 5 – reached
- 6 – cope / manage
- 7 – succeeds
- 8 – reached
- 9 – cope
- 10 – manage

Exercise 30

- 1 – brings back
- 2 – get back
- 3 – holding back
- 4 – go back
- 5 – call back
- 6 – hand back
- 7 – played back

Exercise 31

- 1 – frightened / afraid
- 2 – fear
- 3 – afraid / frightened
- 4 – frightful
- 5 – fearless
- 6 – fear

Exercise 32

- 1 – looking into
- 2 – look it up
- 3 – don't look out
- 4 – look through the text quickly
- 5 – look over
- 6 – looks after
- 7 – looking on

Exercise 33

- 1 – lets (you) down
- 2 – take down
- 3 – turned (them) down
- 4 – knocked down
- 5 – pulled down
- 6 – put (everything) down
- 7 – come down

Exercise 34

- 1 – pass
- 2 – drop
- 3 – threw

- 4 – fall
- 5 – knocked
- 6 – push

Exercise 35

- 1 – self-centred
- 2 – absent-minded
- 3 – strong-willed
- 4 – well-meaning
- 5 – self-confident

- 6 – hard-working
- 7 – big-headed
- 8 – broad-minded
- 9 – easy-going
- 10 – old-fashioned

Exercise 36

- 1 – gentle
- 2 – kind
- 3 – respectful

- 4 – respectable
- 5 – polite

Exercise 37

- 1 – put off / back
- 2 – hold on
- 3 – held up
- 4 – carried on

- 5 – getting on
- 6 – hung around
- 7 – take up

Exercise 38

harvest – gathering crops on a farm
cereal – food like wheat and corn
slaughter – the killing of many animals, often cruelly
starvation – dying because of lack of food
adjust – to change
shameful – terrible
livestock – animals kept on a farm
rear – to care for animals in order to use them for food
poultry – chicken and other farm birds

Exercise 39

pork chop / pie
rare steak
chicken soup / pie / sandwich
roast beef
boiled beef
cheese sauce / pie / sandwich
sausage roll

hotdog
hamburger / ham sandwich
mincemeat
apple pie
tomato soup / sauce
fried egg
lamb chop

Exercise 40

1 – run out	4 – gave up
2 – put on	5 – cut up
3 – gone off	6 – cut down

Exercise 41

1 – valuable / priceless	5 – price / value
2 – price	6 – worthless
3 – cost	7 – worth
4 – value	8 – cost

Exercise 42

1 – dream	6 – dreams
2 – slept	7 – dreamt
3 – sleepless	8 – sleep
4 – dreamt	9 – asleep
5 – sleepy	10 – dream
6 – dreams	

Exercise 43

1 – lay	5 – lay
2 – lied	6 – laid
3 – lie	7 – lied
4 – lain	8 – laid

Exercise 44

bring out – produce a new product
bring about – cause something to happen
bring along – take someone / something with you
bring up – educate and care for a child
bring down – cause to fall or to become less

Exercise 45

- 1 – was brought up
- 2 – brought out
- 3 – brought down

- 4 – brought about
- 5 – bring along

Exercise 46

- 1 – proof
- 2 – evidence
- 3 – clues

- 4 – evidence / proof
- 5 – clue

Exercise 47

- 1 – spend
- 2 – wasted
- 3 – passed
- 4 – passing

- 5 – spend
- 6 – passed
- 7 – waste
- 8 – spending

Exercise 48

- 1 – keep off
- 2 – keep at
- 3 – keep in
- 4 – keeping up

- 5 – kept on
- 6 – keep out
- 7 – keep up

Exercise 49

- keep up – move at the same speed as something
- get on – be friendly with
- put up with – tolerate
- go down with – become ill
- come up with – think of a plan or a solution
- get away with – escape
- drop in – visit someone for a short while

Exercise 50

- 1 – came up with
- 2 – went down with
- 3 – keep up
- 4 – get away with

- 5 – drop in
- 6 – get on
- 7 – put up with

Exercise 51

- 1 – was like
- 2 – look like
- 3 – would like
- 4 – did like

- 5 – is like / does look like
- 6 – would like
- 7 – are like

Exercise 52

- 1 – like
- 2 – as
- 3 – as
- 4 – like

- 5 – as
- 6 – as
- 7 – like
- 8 – as / like

Exercise 53

- 1 – hurt
- 2 – broke
- 3 – injured
- 4 – damage
- 5 – hurts

- 6 – harm
- 7 – broken
- 8 – damaged
- 9 – harm
- 10 – injured

Exercise 54

- do up – fasten
- make of – think / have an opinion about
- do with – need
- make off – leave quickly
- do without – manage in spite of not having something
- make up – put powder and cream on one's face
- do away with – abolish / get rid of

Exercise 55

- 1 – make of
- 2 – do with
- 3 – do without
- 4 – do away with

- 5 – made off
- 6 – do up
- 7 – makes up

Exercise 56

- make up – invent / form something / become friends again
- make for – move quickly towards
- make out – see or hear something with difficulty / write a cheque / pretend

Exercise 57

- 1 f
- 2 b
- 3 e
- 4 c

- 5 a
- 6 d
- 7 g

Exercise 58

- 1 – black
- 2 – yellow
- 3 – green
- 4 – red

- 5 – green
- 6 – white
- 7 – blue

- 1 – set off
- 2 – broke off
- 3 – come off
- 4 – drop off

Exercise 59

- 5 – catch on
- 6 – handed on
- 7 – tried on

- 1 – power
- 2 – strong
- 3 – strong
- 4 – strength

Exercise 60

- 5 – powerful
- 6 – strong
- 7 – powerful

- 1 – founded
- 2 – explore
- 3 – launched

Exercise 61

- 4 – exploration
- 5 – spent
- 6 – commit

- 1 – descended
- 2 – reduction
- 3 – decreasing

Exercise 62

- 4 – reduce
- 5 – decrease
- 6 – descended

- 1 – getting across
- 2 – get along
- 3 – get round
- 4 – get away

Exercise 63

- 5 – got away
- 6 – get by
- 7 – got round

- 1 – allowance
- 2 – wages
- 3 – salaries
- 4 – pay
- 5 – pocket money

Exercise 64

- 6 – pension
- 7 – income
- 8 – grant
- 9 – expenses

- 1 – got over
- 2 – get down
- 3 – getting on
- 4 – got out

Exercise 65

- 5 – got over
- 6 – get down
- 7 – get through

bumper – fender
leave – quit
car boot – trunk
railway – railroad
engine – motor
lorry – truck
sweets – candy
car park – parking lot
spirit – liquor
shop – store

1 – know
2 – met
3 – acquainted
4 – know
5 – meeting

1 – contact
2 – touch
3 – touch
4 – contact

1 – put away
2 – puts off
3 – put on
4 – put forward

1 – knocked out
2 – join in
3 – fell behind
4 – catch up

1 – travel
2 – trips
3 – journeys

Exercise 66

handbag – purse
shopping centre – mall
autumn – fall
hoarding – billboard
unattractive – homely
toilet – bathroom
tap – faucet
film – movie
chemist – pharmacy
bloke – guy

Exercise 67

6 – informed
7 – acquaintance
8 – meet
9 – informed

Exercise 68

5 – contact
6 – contacts
7 – touch

Exercise 69

5 – put out
6 – put through
7 – put up

Exercise 70

5 – sent off
6 – dropped out
7 – kicked off

Exercise 71

4 – trips
5 – voyages
6 – travel

PHRASAL VERB DICTIONARY

- **break down** – when a machine or a vehicle breaks down, it stops working;
- **break off** – if you break off a relationship or agreement, you end it;
- **bring about** – to bring something about means to cause it to happen;
- **bring along** – if you bring someone or something along, you bring them with you when you come to a place;
- **bring back** – 1) if something brings back an event or memory from your past, it makes you think about it; 2) when people bring back something that existed in an earlier time, they introduce it again;
- **bring down** – 1) if people or events bring down a government or ruler, they cause them to lose their power; 2) to bring down the level of something means to reduce it;
- **bring off** – if someone brings off something difficult, they do it successfully;
- **bring out** – when a person or company brings out a new product, they produce it and sell it;
- **bring up** – 1) when you bring a child, you look after it until it is grown up and you try to give it particular beliefs and attitudes; 2) when you bring up a particular subject, you mention it or introduce it into a discussion or conversation;
- **call back** – if you call someone back, you telephone them again in return for a telephone call they have made to you;
- **call off** – if you call off an event or an arrangement that has been planned, you cancel it;
- **carry on** – if you carry on with an activity, you continue doing it;
- **catch on** – if someone catches on, it becomes popular;
- **catch up** – 1) if you catch up with someone, you reach the same standard or level as they are; 2) if you catch up with someone who is in front of you, you reach them by walking faster than they are walking;
- **catch up on** – when you catch up on something, you spend time doing something that you have not had time to do properly until now;
- **come across** – if you come across someone or something, you find or meet them by chance, without having expected to or without having thought about it;
- **come down** – if the cost, level or amount of something comes down, it becomes cheaper or less than it was before;
- **come off** – if an event or action comes off, it is successful or effective;
- **come up** – if something comes up in a conversation or meeting, it is mentioned or discussed;

- *come up with* – if you come up with a plan, idea or solution, you think of it and suggest it;
- **count on** – 1) if you count on or upon something, you expect it to happen and include it in your plans; 2) if you count on or upon someone, you rely on them to support you or help you;
- **cut back on** – if you cut back on something such as expenditure, you try to reduce it, often because you can no longer afford it;
- *cut down* – if you cut something down, you reduce it or do it less often;
- *cut up* – if you cut something up, you cut it into several pieces;
- **do away with** – to do away with something means to get rid of it;
- *do up* – 1) if you do something up, you fasten it; 2) if you do up an old building, you repair and decorate it and put in modern facilities;
- *do with* – if you say you could do with something, you mean that you need it or would like it;
- *do without* – if you do without something, you manage or survive in spite of not having it;
- **draw up** – when you draw up a document, list or plan, you prepare it and write it out;
- **drop in** – if you drop in on someone, you visit them without making any formal arrangement to do so;
- *drop off* – when you are driving, if you drop one of your passengers off, you take them to where they want to go and leave them there;
- *drop out* – 1) if you drop out of a group, you stop belonging to it; 2) if you drop out of school or college, you leave before finishing your course;
- **fall behind** – if you fall behind when moving with a group of people, you move more slowly than them, so they get ahead of you;
- *fall out* – if you fall out with someone, you have an argument and are no longer friendly with them;
- **get across** – if an idea or argument gets across, or if you get it across, you succeed in making other people understand it;
- *get ahead* – if you get ahead, you are successful in your career;
- *get along* – if you get along with someone, you have a friendly relationship with them; a very informal use;
- *get around* – if you get around, you go to a lot of different places as part of your way of life;
- *get at* – if you get at something, you manage to reach or obtain it;
- *get away* – 1) if you get away from a place or a person's company, you succeed in leaving them; 2) if you get away, you go away to have a holiday; when someone or something gets away from a place, or when you get them away, they escape;

– get *away with* – if you get away with something that you should not have done, you are not criticized or punished for doing it;

– get *back* – 1) if you get back to a place or position, you return there after you have been somewhere else; 2) if you get something back after you have lost or lent it, you have it once again;

– get *by* – if you get by, you just manage to survive and have a fairly satisfactory life;

– get *down* – 1) if you get down what someone is saying, you write it down; 2) if something gets you down, it makes you unhappy;

– get *down to* – when you get down to something, you start doing it seriously and with a lot of attention;

– get *off* – if you get off a bus, train or plane, you leave it;

– get *on* – 1) if you get on in your career, you are successful; 2) if you say that someone is getting on, you mean that they are old; 3) if you get on with someone, you like them and have a friendly relationship with them; 4) if you ask how someone is getting on with an activity, you are asking about their progress;

– get *out* – if you get out of a place, you leave it;

– get *over* – if you get over an illness or other unpleasant experience, you recover from it;

– get *round* – 1) if you get round or around a difficulty or restriction, you find a way of avoiding it or of escaping its effects; 2) if news gets around, about or round, a lot of people hear about it and it becomes well-known; 3) if you get round someone, you persuade them to let you do or have something, by flattering them;

– get *through* – 1) if you get through to someone on the telephone, you succeed in contacting them; 2) if you get through a task, you succeed in finishing it; 3) if you get through an examination, or if someone or something gets you through it, you pass it;

– **give away** – if you give something away, you give it to someone without taking money in return;

– give *back* – if you give something back, you return it to the person who gave it to you or who it belongs to;

– give *up* – if you give up an activity or belief, you stop doing it or believing in it;

– **go after** – if you go after someone, you follow them or chase them, sometimes in order to attack them;

– go *ahead* – when someone goes ahead with something which they planned, promised or asked permission to do, they begin to do it;

– go *back* – if you go back, you return to a place where you were before;

– go *back on* – if you go back on a promise, agreement or statement, you don't do what you promised or agreed, or you deny what you said;

– go *by* – 1) if someone goes by a place, they go there for a short time in order to do or get something; 2) if someone or something goes by, they pass you without stopping;

– go *down* – if the cost, level, standard or amount of something goes down, it becomes cheaper, lower or less than it was before; when something goes down in a particular way, it gets a particular kind of reaction from a person or group of people;

– go *down with* – if you go down with an illness, you catch it or develop it;

– go *off* – 1) if a gun goes off, it is fired, if a bomb goes off, it explodes; 2) if food or drink goes off, it becomes stale, sour or rotten; 3) if you go off somewhere, you leave the place where you were, in order to do something; 4) if something such as an alarm, bell or flashbulb goes off, it operates, making a sudden loud noise or flash;

– go *on* – 1) if you go on doing something or go on with an activity, you continue to do it; 2) if you say that something is going on, you mean that it is taking place at the present time;

– go *out* – 1) if a light goes out, it stops shining; 2) if you are going out with someone, you spend time with them socially and have a romantic or sexual relationship with them;

– go *over* – if you go over something, you examine, discuss or think about it carefully and systematically;

– go *through* – 1) if you go through an event or period of time, especially an unpleasant one, you experience it; 2) if you go through a list, story or plan, you say, describe or discuss it from beginning to end;

– go *up* – 1) if the cost, level, standard or amount of something goes up, it becomes more expensive, higher or greater than it was before; 2) if you go up to a place, you visit it or travel there; often used when the place is further north than you or is in a city; 3) if something goes up, it explodes or suddenly starts to burn;

– **hand back** – if you hand something back to someone, you return it to them after you have borrowed or taken it from them;

– hand *on* – if you hand something on someone, you give it or leave it to them;

– **hang around** – if you hang around, about or round a place, you spend a lot of time there, often doing very little;

– **have on** – if you have on a piece of clothing, you are wearing it;

– have *out* – if you have out a tooth, your appendix and so on, a dentist or doctor removes them from your body;

– **hold back** – 1) if you hold back information, you do not reveal it; 2) if you hold a person or their career back, you prevent them from making progress;

– hold *on* – if you ask someone to hold on, you want them to wait for a short time;

– hold *up* – 1) if something or someone holds up an activity or arrangement, they delay it or make it late; 2) if someone holds you up, they point a weapon at you in order to make you give them money or valuables;

– **join** *in* – if you join in an activity with other people, such as a meeting, you become involved in what they are doing;

– join *up* – if someone joins up, they become a member of the army, the navy or the air force;

– **keep** *at* – if you keep at it, or keep someone at it, you continue or make them continue working at a job or task or trying hard, even if it is very difficult or unpleasant;

– keep *back* – if you keep some information back, you do not tell all that you know about something;

– keep *in* – if a parent or a teacher keeps children in, they make them stay indoors or they make them stay late at school, usually as a punishment;

– keep *off* – 1) if you keep someone or something off a particular area, you prevent them from going onto it; 2) if you keep off an area, you do not go there yourself;

– keep *on* – if you keep on doing something, you continue to do it and do not stop;

– keep *out* – if a sign says “Keep out”, it is warning you not to go onto that piece of land;

– keep *up* – 1) if you keep it up, you continue working hard, trying hard or achieving the standard that you have in the past; 2) if you keep someone up, you delay them going to bed; 3) if you keep up with someone else, you move at the same speed as them;

– **kick** *off* – when football players kick off, they start the game by kicking the ball from the centre of the pitch;

– kick *out* – if you kick someone out of a place or an organization, you force them to leave it;

– **knock** *down* – if a car or other vehicle knocks someone down, it hits them so that they fall to the ground and may be injured or killed;

– knock *out* – if a person or team is knocked out of a competition, they are defeated, so that they take no more part in the competition;

– **let** *down* – if someone or something lets you down, they fail to do something that you have been relying on them to do;

– let *out* – if you let something out, you say something that you should have kept secret;

– **look** *after* – if you look after someone or something, you take care of them and do what is necessary for them to stay in good condition;

- look *back* – if you look back on something, you think about something that happened in the past;
- look *down on* – if you look down on someone or something, you think they are inferior or unimportant;
- look *for* – if you are looking for something, you are trying to find it;
- look *forward to* – if you look forward to something that is going to happen, you want it to happen because you expect to enjoy it;
- look *into* – if you look into a particular problem, subject or situation, you find out and examine the facts relating to it;
- look *on* – 1) if you look on while something happens, you watch it without taking part yourself; 2) if you look on or upon something in a particular way, you think of it in that way;
- look *out* – you say or shout “Look out” to warn someone that they are in danger;
- look *out for* – if you look out for something that you want or expect, you pay attention to things around you so that you notice it and can take action when it occurs or is there;
- look *over* – if you look something or someone over, you examine or inspect them in order to get a general idea of what they are like;
- look *through* – if you look through a group of things or a place, such as a cupboard, box or room, you examine all the things there, usually because you are trying to find something;
- look *up* – if you look up a piece of information in a book, or on a timetable or map, you look there to find the information;
- look *up to* – if you look up to someone, you respect and admire them;
- **make for** – if you make for a place, you move towards it, usually rather hurriedly;
- make *of* – if you ask a person what they make of someone or something you want to know what their impression, understanding or opinion of them is;
- make *off* – if you make off, you leave somewhere as quickly as possible, often in order to escape;
- make *out* – 1) if you can make something out, you manage to see or hear it; when you make out a form or cheque, you write on it all the necessary information; 2) if you make out that something is the case, you try to cause people to believe it; 3) if you make out something that is difficult to understand, you manage to understand it;
- make *up* – 1) if you make up something such as a story, you invent it, sometimes in order to deceive people; the people or things that make up something form that thing; 2) if you make up, or if you make yourself up, you put substances such as lipstick, powder and eye-shadow on your face; 3) if two

people make up with each other or make it up, they become friends again after they have had a quarrel;

– **pick up** – 1) if you are driving a vehicle and you pick someone or something up, you stop the vehicle so that you can take them somewhere; 2) if you pick up a skill, habit or attitude, you learn it or start having it without making any effort;

– **play back** – when you play back a tape or a film on which you have recorded sound or pictures, you operate the machine it is in so that you can listen to it or watch it;

– **play up** – if a group of children are playing up or are playing you up, they are being naughty and are difficult to control;

– **pull down** – if a building or other structure is pulled down, it is deliberately destroyed, so that the land it is on can be used;

– **put away** – if you put something away, you place it tidily somewhere, for example in a cupboard, drawer or pocket;

– **put back** – 1) to put back an event, appointment or task means to postpone it happening or being done until a later time; 2) if you put something back somewhere, you place it in position it was in before it was moved;

– **put down** – when you put down words or numbers, you write or type them somewhere;

– **put forward** – if you put forward an idea or proposal, you state it or publish it so that people can consider it and discuss it;

– **put off** – 1) if you put off an event or appointment, you delay or postpone it; 2) if you put a person off, you delay seeing them or doing what they want you to do by telling them that you are too busy; 3) if something or someone puts you off what you are doing, they cause you to stop concentrating by making a sudden noise or distracting you in some other way; to put someone off doing something or having something means to cause them to change their mind so that they no longer want to do it or have it;

– **put on** – 1) when a person or group puts on a play, concert or other entertainment, they organize it or perform it; 2) if someone puts on weight, they become heavier; when you put on a piece of clothing, you place it over a part of your body and wear it; 3) if someone is putting you on, they are teasing you by trying to make you believe something that is not true;

– **put out** – 1) if you put out a light, you cause it to stop shining by pressing or turning a switch; 2) if you put out something that is burning, you cause it to stop burning;

– **put through** – if you put through a phone call or the person making the call, you connect them with the person they want to speak to;

– **put up** – if someone puts you up or if you put up somewhere, you stay with them or there for one or more nights;

- put *up with* – if you put up with something or someone, you tolerate or accept them, even though you find it difficult or unpleasant;
- **run into** – if you run into someone, you meet them unexpectedly;
- run *out* – if you run out of something, you have no more of it left;
- **see off** – when you see someone off, you go with them to the station, airport or port that they are leaving from, and say goodbye to them there;
- see *through* – if you see through a person or see through what are they doing, you realize what their intentions are, even though they are trying to hide them;
- **send off** – if a football player is sent off, the player is made to leave the field during a game as a punishment for seriously breaking the rules;
- send *up* – if you send someone up, you imitate them in a way that makes them appear foolish;
- **set off** – when you set off, you start a journey;
- set *up* – if you set something up, you make the arrangements and preparations that are necessary for it to start;
- **take after** – if you take after a member of your family, you resemble them in your appearance, behavior or character;
- take *away* – if you take one number or amount away from another, you subtract the first from the second;
- take *back* – 1) if you take back something which you borrowed or bought, you return it to the place or person that you got it from; for example because you have finished using it or because it is damaged; 2) if you take someone back after a quarrel or separation, you agree to let them to live with you or work with you again; 3) if you say that something takes you back, you mean that it reminds you of a period in your past, and makes you think about it again;
- take *down* – 1) if you take down something that is attached to a wall, post or other object, you unfasten or disconnect it, and remove it; 2) if you take down what someone is saying, you listen to them and write it down to record it;
- take *in* – 1) if you take in something that you see, hear or read, you pay attention to it and are able to understand it, remember it or evaluate it; 2) if you take in something such as a film, a museum or a place while you are on holiday or travelling somewhere, you go to see it or visit it;
- take *off* – 1) when an aeroplane or bird takes off, it leaves the ground and starts flying; 2) if you take off your clothes or something that you are wearing, you undress or remove it; 3) if you take off something such as an amount of money or a mark, you subtract it from a total; 4) if you take someone off, you imitate their appearance or behavior, usually in order to make other people laugh; 5) if something such as a product or activity takes off, it suddenly becomes very successful and popular;

– take *on* – 1) if you take on a job, task or responsibility, you accept it and try to do what is required; 2) if someone takes you on at a place of work, they employ you; 3) if you take on a rival or opponent, especially one who is bigger or more powerful than you, you fight or compete against them;

– take *out* – 1) if you take someone out, for example to a restaurant or film, they go there with you, and you pay for everything; 2) to take something out means to remove it from the place where it was, often because it is unwanted or damaged;

– take *over* – if you take over a job or responsibility, you start doing it or being responsible for it after someone else has finished;

– take *to* – if you take to someone or something, you begin to like them;

– take *up* – 1) if you take up an activity or job, you start doing it; 2) if you take up an activity that was interrupted, you continue doing it from the point where it had stopped; 3) if something takes up a particular amount of time, space or effort, it uses that amount; 4) if you take up an offer, challenge or opportunity, you accept it;

– **try on** – if you try on a piece of clothing, you put it on to see if it fits you or if it looks nice;

– **turn back** – if you turn back or are turned back when you are travelling somewhere, you stop and return to the place you started from;

– turn *down* – 1) if you turn down a person, their request or their offer, you refuse their request or offer; 2) when you turn down something, such as a radio or a heater, you adjust the controls and reduce the amount of sound or heat being produced;

– turn *off* – when you turn off a device, machine or appliance, you adjust the controls in order to stop it working;

– turn *on* – when you turn on a device, machine or appliance, you adjust the controls so that it starts working;

– turn *out* – if something turns out a particular way, it happens in that way;

– turn *up* – if someone turns up, they arrive somewhere.

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Учебное издание

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THE SECRET GARDEN
(Тайный сад)

Учебное пособие

В авторской редакции
Верстка Н.В. Кучина

Подписано в печать 22.05.2013. Формат 60x84/16.
Бумага офисная «Снегурочка». Печать на ризографе.
Усл.печ.л. 8,14. Уч.-изд.л. 8,75. Тираж 80 экз.
Заказ № 108.

Издательство ПГУАС.
440028, г. Пенза, ул. Германа Титова, 28

