

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Барнаульский юридический институт

**АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНАЯ КОММУНИКАЦИЯ
УЧАСТКОВЫХ УПОЛНОМОЧЕННЫХ ПОЛИЦИИ**

Учебно-методическое пособие



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Учебно-методическое пособие позволяет обеспечить обучающихся набором речевых клише, выражений и текстов для чтения, способствующих проверке уровня усвоения учебного материала по изученным лексическим темам курса. В пособии представлены контрольные тестовые задания, базирующиеся как на общеупотребительной, так и на юридической лексике, применяемой в профессиональной деятельности участковых уполномоченных полиции.

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PART I. THE WORK OF A DIVISIONAL INSPECTOR

THE WORK OF POLICE IN RUSSIA

Study the vocabulary before reading the text:

- to display courage, to fulfil the task, to trace a fugitive, to reveal;
- criminal, corpus delicti, crime prevention, suppression, internal affairs bodies, complicated, guilt, final test, juvenile delinquency.

Read the text below:

Our police (militia) was created to protect the rights of the people. Our police officers have always displayed courage and heroism in the fight against criminals in all the times.

The main aim of police has always been to maintain public order, to protect state and personal property and safeguard the rights of our citizens. Nowadays great attention in the work of police is paid to the suppression and prevention of crimes. But if a crime has been committed, the police officers are to solve the crime as quickly as possible. To fulfil these tasks the organs of the internal affairs bodies are composed of different departments: *The Criminal Detection Department* (to detect the criminal, to locate and apprehend him, to trace a fugitive who is hiding); *The Criminal Investigation Department* (to collect facts, to prove the guilt or innocence of the suspect, to present evidence in court, to establish corpus delicti, to identify the defendant and associate him (her) with the crime scene, to provide competent witnesses); *Economic Crimes Department* (to reveal the criminal activity of those who commit embezzlement and other economic crimes and to bring them to justice); *The State Road Traffic Inspection* (to regulate traffic and provide safety on the roads); *The Transport Police* (to maintain law and order on the railway, air lines and water ways of the country); *The Juvenile Inspection* (to prevent juvenile delinquency, to correct "difficult" juveniles, to handle their careless parents).

Answer the questions:

1. What was our police (militia) created for?
2. How did the police (militia) work during the history of its existence?
3. What is the aim of police?
4. What do the main police departments deal with?
5. What police department would you like to work in? Explain why.

CRIME PREVENTION

Study the vocabulary before reading the text:

throughout	[θru:ˈaʊt]	через, по всему
decrease	[di:'kri:s]	уменьшать
overcome	[əʊvəˈkʌm]	преодолеть, победить
cause (n, v)	[kɔ:z]	дело, причина, причинять
law-abiding	['lɔ: əˈbaɪdɪŋ]	соблюдающий закон
opportunity	[ɒpəˈtju:nɪtɪ]	возможность
properly	[ˈprɒpəli]	должным образом
fear	[fiə]	страх
conviction	[kənˈvɪkʃn]	осуждение, обвинение
punishment	[ˈpʌnɪʃmənt]	наказание
approach	[əˈprəʊtʃ]	подход
require	[rɪˈkwaɪə]	требовать
public police crime prevention centres		пункты охраны общественного порядка
public order squads	[ˈskwɒd]	дружинники
combat (n, v)	[ˈkɒmbət]	бороться
petty	[ˈpeti]	мелкий
offence	[əˈfens]	преступление, правонарушение
offender	[əˈfendə]	правонарушитель, преступник
traffic	[ˈtræfɪk]	движение; торговля

render	[ˈrendə]	оказывать
behaviour	[br'heɪvjə]	поведение
persuasion	[pə'sweɪʒən]	убеждение
supervision	[sju:pə'veɪʒən]	наблюдение, надзор
influence	[ˈɪnfluəns]	влияние
try	[traɪ]	пытаться
turn	[tɜ:n]	направлять, повернуть
matter	[ˈmætə]	дело
concern	[kən'sɜ:n]	забота, интерес
special means, methods and forms of crime solution	[ˈspeʃəl] [ˈmi:nz] [ˈmeθəd] [sə'lu:ʃn]	специальные средства, методы и формы предотвращения преступлений (раскрытия преступлений) – (crime solution)
investigate, examine, search, observe, inspect, survey a crime scene	[ˈsɜ:veɪ]	осматривать место происшествия
collect (lift) evidence	[ˈeɪvɪdəns]	собирать (изымать) доказательства
apprehend a criminal	[æprɪ'hend]	задерживать преступника
establish corpus delicti	[ˈkɔ:pəs dəl:'lɪktəɪ]	установить состав преступления

juvenile, teenager	[ˈdʒu:vɪnaɪl]	подросток, несовершеннолетний
deal with		обращаться, иметь дело с чем-либо, рассматривать вопрос
establish contact		устанавливать контакт
solve a crime quickly and accurately		раскрывать преступление быстро и полно
patrol streets	[pəˈtrəʊl]	патрулировать улицы
traffic law enforcement		дорожный надзор
supervise	[ˈsju:pəvaɪz]	осуществлять шефство, надзор, наблюдение

Crime prevention is one of the most important tasks for the district police officers. Throughout the world it is considered to be one of the main present-day social problems too. Crime prevention is an attempt to eliminate the real causes of crime, an effort to decrease crime level and even to overcome it. It also must develop suspects and criminals in the right direction. The scientists point out two very important aspects in the study of the problem discussed, they are:

- 1) crime prevention through effective law enforcement;
- 2) crime prevention as a moral problem.

The problem of crime prevention should be considered as an important task in the legal education process. Future police officers are trained to obtain information for law enforcement agencies, to patrol streets, to examine a crime scene properly, to search for and collect evidence, to establish corpus delicti, to solve crimes quickly and accurately and to

detect and apprehend a criminal, but they should be trained to use special means, methods and forms of crime prevention and crime solution.

May be potential criminals are afraid of being arrested, convicted and punished immediately but the central aspect of this problem solution is the moral approach that requires extra skills for police officers. That's why our own future Sherlock Holmeses must consider human relations problems, that means they have to establish contacts with the public, to supervise difficult teenagers and potential criminals. An intelligent, disciplined police officer with high morality standard has to become an effective crime prevention instrument in himself.

Special crime prevention divisions of the police are necessary, they should function in close cooperation with the public, schools, transportation systems and commercial areas, etc. Public order squads (the so called "people's druzhinniki") should also take part in this process to patrol streets at night and to combat petty offences.

Special attention should be paid to the prevention of juvenile delinquency as it is the police and public task of great importance. The police should pay special attention to the juveniles delinquency and to render them the necessary assistance, to control their life and behavior using such means as persuasion, supervision, social and individual influence, law enforcement trying to turn them onto the right way.

It is very important to deal with street crime prevention, traffic safety provision, drug trafficking prevention because all of the mentioned problems are the matters of police concern.

We must always keep it in mind that it's better to prevent than to punish.

Answer the questions:

1. What is crime prevention?
2. What are the two aspects of the problem?
3. Are the future police officers trained to solve the problem?
4. Why is it necessary to pay special attention to the juveniles?
5. Can the public order squads help in crime prevention?
6. What successful crime prevention measures will you take in your everyday work? (*think it over for 1-2 minutes and speak on the problem*)

ASSAULTS ON THE DISTRICT POLICE OFFICERS

Thought provoking task: Read the information and be ready to speak on the problem (Do you agree that the number of assaults on district police officers is on the rise in our country? What makes you think so? What should be done to decrease the number of assaults? etc.)

The number of assaults on the district police officers in Russia has increased.

It's caused by the fact that the district police officers are the first to encounter displays of anti-social behaviour and criminal activities.

The responsibilities of the district police officers include preventive work with the population, collection of information about criminals on the run, search of subsidiary premises (подсобные помещения) in buildings. All these actions meet serious resistance on the part of the criminals.

Due to the efforts of the district police officers many crimes are prevented every year. The activities of the district police officers lead to a significant decrease in the number of crimes committed in the state of alcoholic or narcotic intoxication, and brought down by 30 percent the number of crimes committed by repetitive offenders and gangsters.

According to statistical data, about 30 district police officers die in the line of duty every year, while hundreds of police officers suffer wounds and injuries.

RUSSIAN POLICE THROUGH THE EYES OF FOREIGNERS

Thought provoking task: Read the information given below, think it over and decide what is true & what is false about the Russian police.

According to the data (last updated in May 2016) given in such sources as New York Times, Washington Post, Times of London, Lonely Planet Guides, Library of Congress, The Guardian, Reuters, Wall Street Journal, BBC, CNN, and various books, websites and other publications many foreigners agree that:

1. Police in Russia are poorly paid. They generally earned only about \$110 a month from their salaries in the early 2000s. Many police moonlight (подрабатывать, халтурить) as security officers or some other job. Some quit to become body guards. Other raise their income through corruption.

2. Many policemen are poorly trained. They often don't have guns, handcuffs, vehicles or computers. In some places they don't even have enough money for uniforms. Police work can be extremely dangerous, nearly twice as many are killed in the line of duty as in the United States. Vigilantism (бдительность, подозрительность, слежка) is alive in Russia. Some parks in Moscow are watched over by ultra-nationalist in para-military (военизированный) uniforms.

3. Police in Russia and the Soviet Union have traditionally been tough and conspicuous [кэн`спікјуəs] (показной, броский). Police have been allowed to search without warrants, arrests without charges and stop people on the streets without justifiable cause. They have also been put in charge of the prisons.

4. The methods of obtaining confessions involve torture. A member of a human rights group told the Washington Post: "Our estimates are based on interviewing judges who admitted that at least one third of all convictions, and probably more, are based on evidence that was obtained by using physical force".

Human rights groups report that suspects are routinely beaten, tortured and even killed while in police custody. Arrests are sometimes made by police wearing masks who jump and tackle their suspects. One man, who was beaten up badly in such an arrest, told the Washington Post: "From nowhere people wearing masks grabbed me and twisted my hands behind my. They pushed me onto to the ground and kicked me... I was in shock, terrified."

5. The police in Russia are largely incompetent, corrupted, violent and insensitive to the needs of ordinary people. Today, bribery of police officers to avoid arrest for traffic violations and petty crimes is a routine and expected occurrence. A human rights activist told the Washington Post, corruption among police and security forces "has become the normal way of doing business. It's not seen as weird behavior when someone gives bribes or takes bribes. That's normal."

6. Ordinary Russians complain that police burst into the houses without warrants, fail to prosecute gangsters they catch.

7. The police do so little to solve crime that most victims of crime fail to lodge a complaint because they know nothing will be done. Police usually blow off ordinary citizens with complaints of crimes.

8. Frequent bribe taking among the Russian police damaged their credibility.

9. One human rights researcher told the Washington Post: "Police can beat up suspects in any country, but in Russia the problem is simply massive."

10. People often don't travel a night out of fear of banditry. Even subway station beggars keep a dog by their side for protection.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the ways of expressing negatives:

1. A good criminalist **never** forgets to use a modern crime technique during crime scene search. 2. He knows **no** people in this locality. 3. The searchers try **not** to disturb anything at the crime scene. 4. There is **not** one method of interrogation. 5. There are **no** suspects in some cases. 6. **Nobody** knows the number of that car. 7. We **never** have practice on Sundays. 8. She does **not** work at this problem. 9. The prosecutor's office is **not** far from here. 10. **No** transport stops here. 11. We see **nothing** interesting in this question. 12. The police have **no** evidence against this suspect. 13. **No** two fingerprints are absolutely identical. 14. They are **not** going to ferret out his plans. 15. **None** of the group want(s) to do that. 16. He could find **neither** him **nor** his relatives. 17. Some police cadets **fail** to take good photographs of the crime scene.

2. Mixed tenses (Simple/Continuous/Perfect).

I. Write the verbs in brackets in the correct form:

1. He (**spend**) last summer in the country.
2. What your brother (**do**) now?
3. He (**not write**) a composition by next Monday.
4. My sister (**wash**) the dishes every morning.
5. You (**go**) to the south next summer?
6. When I (**ring**) Mike up yesterday, he still (**learn**) a poem.
7. If you (**not help**) me, I (**not do**) this work by 5 o'clock tomorrow.
8. Yesterday he (**go**) for a walk only when he (**do**) his homework.
9. I (**not go**) to the cinema tomorrow, I (**watch**) TV the whole evening.
10. When I came to the station, the train already (**leave**).
11. We (**not grow**) tomatoes next summer.
12. You ever (**be**) to Piccadilly Circus?
13. What you (**buy**) at the shop yesterday?
14. If it (**not rain**) tomorrow, we (**not stay**) at home.
15. When he (**come**) tomorrow, I still (**do**) my homework.
16. Look! My friends (**play**) football.
17. He (**not read**) Turgenev since he was a pupil.
18. You (**write**) this letter by the time she (**come**) tomorrow?
19. "Lena usually (**do**) her homework at school?" "No, she –"
20. What you (**do**) at 6 o'clock yesterday?

II. Write the verbs in brackets in the correct form:

1. I (**not play**) chess tomorrow.
2. He ever (**be**) to London?
3. Where you (**go**) now?
4. We (**travel**) around Europe last year.
5. If he (**not see**) her tomorrow, he (**leave**) her a note.
6. She usually (**read**) in the evening.
7. What you (**do**) at 6 o'clock tomorrow?
8. Yesterday I (**find**) the book which I (**lose**) in summer.
9. What your brother (**do**) every day?
10. When he (**arrive**) tomorrow, I still (**sleep**).
11. Listen! Somebody (**play**) the piano in the next room.
12. Where you (**go**) last summer?
13. He (**not meet**) Peter since they were pupils.
14. How many pages you (**read**) by 5 o'clock tomorrow?
15. When I left home, the snow already (**stop**).
16. What Nick (**do**) when you (**ring**) him up yesterday?
17. If he (**not help**) me, I (**not write**) a composition by next Monday.
18. I (**not go**) to the cinema yesterday, I (**watch**) TV the whole evening.
19. He (**not do**) his homework yet.
20. What you (**buy**) at the shop tomorrow?

3. Test work

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Harry never ... to work by bus.
a) go b) do go c) goes d) does
2. We always ... to bed early.
a) goes b) go c) does d) doesn't go
3. Mum ... any gifts yesterday.
a) brought not b) didn't bring c) doesn't bring d) didn't brought
4. What flat ... in?
a) did she lived b) does she live c) does she lived d) did she lives
5. Ann ... at home last Sunday, she went to a party.
a) didn't stays b) didn't stayed c) didn't stay d) did stay not
6. How is Mary? ... her on Monday?
a) was you see b) did you see c) do you see d) are you see
7. They ... for us near the door.
a) are waiting b) wates c) is waiting d) am waiting

8. What ... in the room now?
a) they are doing b) are they doing c) do they do d) they do
9. Mr. Scott ... German to Ann at the moment.
a) isn't speaking b) not speaks
c) doesn't speaking d) doesn't speak
10. They ... to the seaside every summer.
a) are going b) goes c) go d) is going
11. No, I ... the newspaper at the moment.
a) am not reading b) not read
c) don't reading d) are not reading
12. No, she ... in this house.
a) isn't live b) don't live c) doesn't live d) live not
13. I usually ... to work, but today I ... because my car is broken.
a) drive; am walking b) am driving; walk
c) drive; walk d) am driving; am walking
14. They ... a real tiger in the zoo.
a) have seen b) have saw c) has seen d) has saw
15. Mary ... a lot of mistakes in her test.
a) have make b) has make c) have made d) has made
16. ... that programme on TV today?
a) did you watch b) did watch you
c) have you watched d) have watched you
17. I ... such tall buildings as in New York.
a) never saw b) never did see
c) never have seen d) have never seen
18. Mary ... to a dance last Friday.
a) went b) was going c) has gone d) have gone
19. How long ... your friend from Spain?
a) did you know b) you did know
c) have you known d) you have known

II. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Моя сестра еще не видела этот фильм.
2. Когда ты приехал на вечеринку?
3. Мы никогда не были в этой части города.
4. Где мама? – Она готовит завтрак.
5. Нет. Она не живет в этом доме.

III. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Вы уже ответили на все вопросы?
2. Она пошла в магазин и купила яблок.
3. Чем занимается твой папа? – Он врач.
4. Аня совсем не говорит по-французски.
5. Идет снег? – Нет, идет дождь.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

(TASKS ON THE TEXTS AND TRACKS)

1. Questions to the Track 1:

1. What`s the character`s name?
2. What`s the character`s age?
3. Where does he live?
4. Does he have a family?
5. How many children does he have?
6. Where does he work?
7. What`s his rank?
8. What`s his duty at work?

2. True/False statements to the Track 2:

1. The character`s name is Victor Anisimov.
2. He is 44.
3. He is married.
4. He doesn`t have a daughter.
5. He lives in Samara.
6. He works in Saratov.
7. Saratov is in Southern Russia.
8. He cleans the Volga River.
9. His rank is major.
10. He investigates crimes related to stealing.
11. He protects drug smugglers & people who drive in caviar.

3. True/False statements to the Track 3:

1. Garcia is 29.
2. He lives in New Mexico.
3. He is married and has a child.
4. Garcia works for the Mexican border patrol.
5. He doesn't want to move up the promotion ladder.
6. He patrols the US-Mexican border.
7. He deals with a lot of legal immigrants.
8. The immigrants try to escape from the USA without visas.
9. Garcia also catches smugglers.
10. There's no drug smuggling across the border.

4. Questions to the Track 13:

1. How many hours does the duty last?
2. Does she start her shift at 8?
3. A kit means all the equipment, doesn't it?
4. What is the bulletproof vest necessary for?
5. What is the other name for the bulletproof vest?
6. What items are included in the equipment belt?

5. True/False statements to the Track 30:

1. The man wants to live in the country.
2. He was a teacher and now he adores young people.
3. Teenagers spray graffiti, make a lot of noise and talk loudly.
4. The woman states, that this is the best place for children.
5. She is afraid of her children, because they take drugs.
6. The girl is really happy in the country.
7. When she leaves home for college she sees abandoned vehicles & rubbish dumped everywhere.
8. Racial harassment is not a problem in the country.
9. Nobody sets fire to flats there.
10. The girl doesn't like her neighbours.

6. True/False statements to the text "About Teens Drinking":

1. Melanie said that teens never experimented with alcohol in school.
2. Teens started drinking because they associate it with adulthood.
3. The more parents let children to drink the less eager they were to do it.
4. The most powerful influence on teens were there friends.
5. Curiosity might be the less frequent motive for drinking alcohol.

6. Teenagers never complained about stress at school.
7. Schools must become the most important source of information on the dangers of alcohol.

7. True/False statements to the text "Mike`s Family":

1. There are nine people in Mike`s family.
2. Mike has three sisters and two brothers.
3. Mike`s brothers think he is too young to play football with them.
4. Mike doesn`t get on with his sisters.
5. Mike is confident and easy-going.
6. Mike loves sharing things.
7. Mike has great problems at school.
8. The pluses outweigh the minuses in a large family.

8. True/False statements to the text "Baxter Slate":

1. Baxter Slate was a policeman.
2. He works as a divisional inspector.
3. He never works on the night watch.
4. He doesn`t want to move up the promotion ladder.
5. Baxter is married and his wife is two years older than he.
6. They have two sons.
7. When Baxter returns home after duty he never helps his wife, he only has a rest.
8. On days off his family often goes to the cinema.

9. True/False statements to the Track "The Barnaul Law Institute":

1. The main purpose of the Institute is to provide the training of the law enforcement officers.
2. The term of training lasts 4 years.
3. Cadets take exams and credits at the end of each year.
4. No sports facilities are available for cadets.
5. Much attention is given only to the development of practical skills.

PART II. TALK AND DISCUSS
(EXTRACTS FROM DETECTIVE FICTION)

Jimmy Valentine's Reformation
O. Henry

Jimmy Valentine was released¹ that day.

"Now, Valentine" said the warden², "you'll go out today. Make a man of yourself. You are not a bad fellow really. Stop breaking open safes and be honest."

"Me?" said Jimmy in surprise. "Why, I've never broken a safe in my life." The warden laughed. "Better think over my advice, Valentine."

In the evening Valentine arrived in his native town, went directly to the cafe of his old friend Mike and shook hands with Mike. Then he took the key of his room and went upstairs. Everything was just as he had left it. Jimmy removed a panel in the wall and dragged out a dust-covered suitcase. He opened it and looked fondly at the finest set of burglar's³ tools. It was a complete set made of special steel. The set consisted of various tools of the latest design. Over nine hundred dollars they had cost him.

A week after the release of Valentine there was a new safe-burglary in Richmond. Two weeks after that another safe was opened. That began to interest the detectives. Ben Price, a famous detective, got interested in these cases.

"That's all Jimmy Valentine's work. He has resumed business. He has got the only tools that can open any safe without leaving the slightest trace."

One afternoon Jimmy Valentine came to Elmore, a little town in Arkansas. A young lady crossed the street, passed him at the corner and entered a door over which was the sign "The Elmore Bank". Jimmy Valentine looked into her eyes, forgot what he was and became another man. She lowered her eyes and blushed slightly. Young men of Jimmy's style and looks were not often met in Elmore. Jimmy called a boy who was standing on the steps of the bank and began to ask him questions about the town and the people of the town. From this boy he learnt that this girl was Annabel Adams and that her father was the owner of the bank.

Jimmy went to a hotel and registered as Ralf Spencer. To the clerk he said that he had come to Elmore to start business. The clerk was impressed

by the clothes and manner of Jimmy and he was ready to give Jimmy any information. Soon Jimmy opened a shoe-store and made large profits. In all other respects he was also a success. He was popular with many important people and had many friends. And he accomplished the wish of his heart. He met Miss Annabel Adams and she fell in love with him too. Annabel's father, who was a typical country banker approved of Spencer. The young people were to be married in two weeks. Jimmy gave up safe-burglary for ever. He was an honest man now. He decided to get rid of his tools.

At that time a new safe was put in Mr. Adams' bank. The old man was very proud of it and insisted that everyone should inspect it. So one day the whole family with the children went to the bank. Mr. Adams enthusiastically explained the workings of the safe to Spencer. The two children were delighted to see the shining metal and the funny clock. While they were thus engaged Ben Price, the detective, walked into the bank and stood at the counter watching the scene. He told the cashier that he was just waiting for the man he I now. Suddenly there was a loud scream from the women. Unseen by the elders, May, the smallest girl had shut herself in the vault⁴.

"It's impossible to open the door now," said Mr. Adams in a trembling voice, "because the clock of the safe hasn't been wound. Oh, what shall we do? That child – she can't stand it for long because there isn't enough air there!"

"Get away from the door, all of you," suddenly commanded Spencer. And it must be mentioned that Jimmy happened to have his suit-case with him because he was going to get rid of it that day. Very calmly he took out the tools and in ten minutes the vault was opened. The others watched him in amazement. The little girl, crying, rushed to her mother.

Jimmy took his suit-case and came up to Ben Price whom he had noticed long before. "Hello, Ben", he said, "Let's go. I don't think it matters much now." And then suddenly Ben Price acted rather strangely. "I guess, you are mistaken Mr. Spencer," he said. "I don't seem to recognize you. I think your fiancée' is waiting for you, isn't she?" And Ben Price turned and walked out of the Bank.

NOTES:

¹ was released – был освобожден из тюрьмы

² a warden – охранник

³ a burglar – вор-взломщик

⁴ vault – зд. внутренняя часть сейфа

I. Find in the text English equivalents for the following words and expressions:

стань человеком
неплохой парень
обдумай мой совет
покрытый пылью чемоданчик
посмотрел с любовью
последней модели
возобновить занятие
не оставляя ни малейших следов
слегка покраснеть
молодые люди с такой внешностью
владелец банка
открыть дело
получать хорошую прибыль
пользоваться популярностью среди важных персон
сокровенное желание
должны были пожениться
избавиться от инструментов
принцип работы сейфа
наблюдая за происходящим
громкий крик
пока взрослые не видели
часы не были заведены
чемоданчик случайно оказался с ним
не думаю, что теперь это имеет значение
повел себя странно
возлюбленная

II. Give Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions from the text and use them in the sentences of your own:

be honest, say smth in surprise, shake hands with smb., a set of tools, get interested in smth, become another man, register at a hotel, be impressed by smth, be a success, fall in love with smb., approve of smb/ smth, give up smth for ever, be proud of smth, insist that smb. should do smth, say smth in a trembling voice, stand smth for long, it must be mentioned, watch smb/ smth in amazement, be mistaken, recognize smb.

III. Questions on the text:

1. What kind of man was Jimmy Valentine? (age, looks, occupation)
2. Where did he go immediately after the release?
3. What was the first thing he did on entering his room?
4. There were a number of safe-burglaries in Richmond. Why did Ben Price get interested in them? Why did he suspect Jimmy?
5. How did Jimmy happen to meet Annabel Adams? What did he manage to find out about her?
6. Why did Jimmy register at the hotel under another name?
Explain the phrase, "In all respects Jimmy was a success".
7. What final decision did Jimmy make that proved that he wanted to give up his old business for ever?
8. How did the child happen to find himself in the vault? Why was it dangerous?
9. Why did all the present watch Jimmy in amazement while he was opening the safe?

IV. Discuss the following:

1. By the time the incident happened Jimmy had completely changed his way of life. What did he risk when he showed everybody his skill? What could the price of this action have been?
2. Analyse Ben Price's behaviour through the cause of events. Why do you think he said he didn't recognize Valentine? In what way does it characterise him?
3. Think of the end of the story supposing
 - 1) Jimmy didn't meet the girl.
 - 2) Ben Price revealed everything to the people present in the bank.

V. Retell the story on the part of:

- 1) *Jimmy* 2) *Ben Price* 3) *Annabel* 4) *Annabel's father*

The Filipino and the Drunkard¹

W. Saroyan

This loud-mouthed guy in the brown coat was not really mean², he was drunk. He took a sudden dislike to the small well-dressed Filipino and began to order him around the waiting-room, telling him to get back, not to crowd among the white people. They were waiting to get on the boat and cross the bay to Oakland. He was making a commotion in the waiting-room, and while everyone seemed to be in sympathy with the Filipino, no one seemed to want to come to his rescue, and the poor boy became very frightened.

He stood among the people, and this drunkard kept pushing up against him and saying: "I told you to get back. Now get back. I fought twenty-four months in France. I'm a real American. I don't want you standing up here among white people."

The boy kept squeezing politely out of the drunkard's way, hurrying through the crowd, not saying anything and trying his best to be as decent as possible. But the drunkard didn't leave him alone. He didn't like the fact that the Filipino was wearing good clothes.

When the big door opened to let everybody to the boat, the young Filipino moved quickly among the people, running from the drunkard. He sat down in a corner, but soon got up and began to look for a more hidden place. At the other end of the boat was the drunkard. He could hear the man swearing. The boy looked for a place to hide, and rushed into the lavatory. He went into one of the open compartments and bolted the door. The drunkard entered the lavatory and began asking others in the room if they had seen the boy. Finally he found the compartment where the boy was standing, and he began swearing and demanding that the boy come out.

"Go away," the boy said.

The drunkard began pounding on the door. "You got to come out some time," he said. "I'll wait here till you do."

"Go away," said the boy. "I've done you nothing."

Behind the door the boy's bitterness grew to rage. He began to tremble, not fearing the man but fearing the rage growing in himself. He brought the knife from his pocket.

"Go away," he said again. "I have a knife. I don't want any trouble."

The drunkard said he was a real American, wounded twice. He wouldn't go away. He was afraid of no dirty little yellow-faced Filipino with a knife.

"I will kill you," said the boy. "I don't want any trouble. Go away. Please, don't make any trouble," he said earnestly.

He threw the door open and tried to rush beyond the man, the knife in his fist, but the drunkard caught him by the sleeve and drew him back. The

sleeve of the boy's coat ripped, and the boy turned and thrust the knife into the side of the drunkard, feeling it scrape against the ribbone³. The drunkard shouted and screamed at once, then caught the boy by the throat, and the boy began to thrust the knife into the side of the man many times. When the drunkard could hold him no more and fell to the floor, the boy rushed from the room, the knife still in his hand.

Everyone knew what he had done, yet no one moved. The boy ran to the front of the boat, seeking some place to go, but there was no place to go, and before the officers of the boat arrived he stopped suddenly and began to shout at the people.

"I didn't want to hurt him, why didn't you stop him? Is it right to chase a man like a rat? You knew he was drunk. I didn't want to hurt him, but he wouldn't let me go. He tore my coat and tried to choke me. I told him I would kill him if he wouldn't go away. It is not my fault. I must go to Oakland to see my brother. He is sick. Do you think I'm looking for trouble when my brother is sick. Why didn't you stop him?"

NOTES:

- ¹ drunkard – пьяный
- ² mean – грубый, зловредный
- ³ ribbone – ребро

I. Find in the text English equivalents for the following words and expressions:

невзлюбил
сесть на корабль
казалось, все ему симпатизировали
продолжал толкать его
старался не попадаться ему на пути
не оставлял его в покое
был хорошо одет
искать более укромное место
тебе все равно придется выйти
горечь сменилась яростью
дважды ранен
зажав нож в руке
поймал за рукав
никто не двинулся с места
деваться было некуда
пытался задушить меня, это не моя вина

II. Give Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions from the text and use them in the sentences of your own:

come to one's rescue, try one's best to do smth, demand that smb. do smth, fear smth, make some trouble, hold smb/smth, shout at smb., chase smb., let smb. go, hurt smb.

III. Questions on the text:

1. How did it happen that the boy and the American found themselves in the same room?
2. In what condition was the man?
3. What did he begin to do?
4. Did anybody try to save the Filipino when the man began to tease him?
5. How did the man explain his behaviour?
6. What did the poor boy do?
7. Why did the boy rush into the lavatory?
8. What made the Filipino bring the knife out of his pocket?
9. He warned the man of the possible trouble, didn't he?
10. What happened when the boy opened the door?
11. What did the Filipino accuse the people of?

IV. Discuss the following:

1. Give a character sketch of the drunkard. Find in the text the words and phrases he used to hurt the boy and to praise himself.
2. Do you think the man would have behaved so if he hadn't felt the silent support of the people? Do you agree that silence is sometimes more dangerous than words?
3. Comment on the words "the boy's bitterness grew to rage." Why did the boy feel bitterness? Why did he fear the rage growing in him?
4. How would you qualify the boy's behaviour if you were a fair judge? Was the man's death the Filipino's fault? What is the main problem raised in the text? Is it acute nowadays? Does it exist in this country? Give examples.
5. Where do the roots of the problem of race discrimination lie? What do you think must be done to eliminate this phenomenon? Why is it dangerous?

V. Retell the story on the part of:

- 1) the boy 2) one of the passengers 3) a police-officer

Footprints in the Jungle

W.S. Maugham

It was in Malaya that I met the Cartwrights. I was slaying with a man called Gaze who was head of the police and he came into the billiard-room, where I was sitting, and asked if I would play bridge with them. The Cartwrights were planters and they came to Malaya because it gave their daughter a chance of a little fun. They were very nice people and played a very pleasant game of bridge. I followed Gaze into the card-room and was introduced to them.

Mrs. Cartwright was a woman somewhere in the fifties. I thought her a very agreeable person. I liked her frankness, her quick wit, her plain face. As for Mr. Cartwright, he looked tired and old. He talked little, but it was plain that he enjoyed his wife's humour. They were evidently very good friends. It was pleasing to see so solid and tolerant affection between two people who were almost elderly and must have lived together for so many years.

When we separated, Gaze and I set out to walk to his house.

"What did you think of the Cartwrights?" he asked me.

"I liked them and their daughter who is just the image of her father."

To my surprise Gaze told me that Cartwright wasn't her father. Mrs. Cartwright was a widow when he married her. Olive was born after her father's death. And when we came to Gaze's house he told me the Cartwrights' story.

"I've known Mrs. Cartwright for over twenty years," he said slowly. "She was married to a man called Bronson. He was a planter in Selantan. It was a much smaller place than it is now, but they had a jolly little club, and we used to have a very good time. Bronson was a handsome chap. He hadn't much to talk about but tennis, golf and shooting; and I don't suppose he read a book from year's end to year's end. He was about thirty-five when I first knew him, but he had the mind of a boy of eighteen. But he was no fool. He knew his work from A to Z. He was generous with his money and always ready to do anybody a good turn.

One day Mrs. Bronson told us that she was expecting a friend to stay with them and a few days later they brought Cartwright along. Cartwright was an old friend of Bronson's. He had been out of work for a long time and when he wrote to Bronson asking him whether he could do anything for him, Bronson wrote back inviting him to come and stay till things got better. When Cartwright came Mrs. Bronson told him that he was to look

upon the place as his home and stay as long as he liked. Cartwright was very pleasant and unassuming; he fell into our little company very naturally and the Bronsons, like everyone else, liked him." "Hadn't the Bronsons any children at that time?" I asked Gaze.

"No," Gaze answered. "I don't know why, they could have afforded it. Bronson was murdered," he said suddenly.

"Killed?"

"Yes, murdered. That night we had been playing tennis without Cartwright who had gone shooting to the jungle and without Bronson who had cycled to Kabulong to get the money to pay his coolies¹ their wages and he was to come along to the club when he got back. Cartwright came back when we started playing bridge. Suddenly I was called to police sergeant outside. I went out. He told me that the Malays had come to the police station and said that there was a white man with red hair lying dead on the path that led through the jungle to Kabulong. I understood that it was Bronson.

For a moment I didn't know what to do and how to break the news to Mrs. Bronson. I came up to her and said that there had been an accident and her husband had been wounded. She leapt to her feet and stared at Cartwright who went as pale as death. Then I said that he was dead after which she collapsed into her chair and burst into tears.

When the sergeant, the doctor and I arrived at the scene of the accident we saw that he had been shot through the head and there was no money about him. From the footprints I saw that he had stopped to talk to someone before he was shot. Whoever had murdered Bronson hadn't done it for money. It was obvious that he had stopped to talk with a friend.

Meanwhile Cartwright took up the management of Bronson's estate. He moved in at once. Four months later Olive, the daughter, was born. And soon Mrs. Bronson and Cartwright were married. The murderer was never found. Suspicion fell on the coolies, of course. We examined them all pretty carefully but there was not a scrap of evidence to connect them with the crime. I knew who the murderer was..."

"Who?"

"Don't you guess?"

NOTES:

¹coolies – рабочие носильщики

I. Find in the text English equivalents for the following words and expressions:

возможность развлечься
ей было за 50
откровенность и сообразительность
прочная привязанность
точная копия отца
симпатичный парень
за год не прочитал ни книги
знал свое дело в совершенстве
долгое время был без работы
пока дела не поправятся
вписался в нашу компанию
сообщить новости
побледнел как полотно
приехали на место происшествия
по следам
стал управляющим поместья
сразу вошел в курс дела
ни малейшей улики

II. Give Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions from the text and use them in the sentences of your own:

be introduced to smb, elderly people, do smb a good turn, be wounded, burst into tears (laughter), it is obvious, connect smth with smth/smb, play a game of, an agreeable person, a handsome chap, fall into the company naturally.

III. Questions on the text:

1. Describe Mrs. Cartwright and her husband.
2. Why did they come to Malaya?
3. Who was Mrs. Cartwright's first husband and where did Gaze get acquainted with him?
4. How did he characterize Bronson?
5. Why did Bronson invite Cartwright to come and stay at their place?
6. What kind of a person was Cartwright? Did his traits help him to get along with the local society?
7. Why were Bronson and Cartwright absent at the club on the night of the murder?

8. Who found Bronson's body?
9. How did Mrs. Bronson take the news?
10. What did Gaze and the others see at the scene of the accident?
11. Can you prove that Bronson was killed by someone whom he knew well?
12. What were Cartwright's actions after Bronson's death?
13. Was the crime disclosed?

IV. *Discuss the following:*

1. Who was Olive's real father? Which phrases from the text prove it? Has this fact anything to do with the crime?
2. Does Cartwright's behaviour after Bronson's death prove that the crime was well-planned?
3. Follow through the text Cartwright's characteristics and say whether they coincide with the reality.
4. Try to continue the story.

V. *Retell the story on the part of:*

- 1) *Mrs. Cartwright* 2) *Bronson* 3) *the doctor***

The Flock of Geryon¹

A. Christie

I

"I really apologize for bothering you, M. Poirot."

Miss Carnaby leaned forward, looking anxiously into Poirot's face. She said: "You do remember me, don't you?"

Hercule Poirot smiled. He said: "I remember you as one of the most successful criminals that I have ever met." "Oh dear me, M. Poirot, must you really say such things? You were so kind to me. Emily and I often talk about you, and if we see anything about you in the paper we cut it out at once. As for Augustus, we have taught him a new trick. We say, 'Die for M. Hercule Poirot,' and he goes down and lies like a log."

"I'm gratified," said Poirot. "He is so clever. But what has brought you here, Miss Carnaby?"

Miss Carnaby's nice round face grew worried and sad. She said: "Oh M. Poirot, I was going to consult you. I have been anxious lately about a friend of mine. Of course, you may say it is all an old maid's fancy just imagination." "I do not think you would imagine things, Miss Carnaby. Tell me what worries you."

"Well, I have a friend, a very dear friend, though I have not seen very much of her lately. Her name is Emmeline Clegg. She married a man and he died a few years ago leaving her a big sum of money. She was unhappy and lonely after his death and I am afraid she is in some ways a rather foolish woman. Religion, M. Poirot, can be a great help and consolation but not these odd sects there are so many around. They have a kind of emotional appeal but sometimes I have very grave doubts as to whether there are any true religious feelings behind them at all." "You think your friend has become a victim of a sect of this kind?"

"I do. Oh! I certainly do. The Flock of the Shepherd,² they call themselves. Their headquarters is in Devonshire a very lovely estate by the sea. The whole sect centres round the head of the movement, the Great Shepherd, he is called. A Dr. Andersen. A very handsome man, I believe."

"Which is attractive to the women, yes?"

"I am afraid so," Miss Carnaby sighed.

"Are the members of the sect mostly women?"

"At least three quarters of them, I think. It is upon the women that the success of the movement depends and on the funds they supply."

"Ah," said Poirot. "Now I see. Frankly, you think the whole thing is a ramp?"

"Frankly, M. Poirot, I do. And another thing worries me. I know that

my poor friend is so devoted to this religion that she has recently made a will leaving all her property to the movement. What really worries me is..."

"Yes go on"

"Several very rich women have been among the devotees. In the last year three of them have died."

"Leaving all their money to this sect?"

"Yes."

Poirot nodded thoughtfully. Miss Carnaby hurried on: "Of course I've no right to suggest anything at all. From what I have been able to find out, there was nothing wrong about any of these deaths. One, I believe, was pneumonia following influenza and another was attributed to gastric ulcer. There were absolutely no suspicious circumstances and the deaths did not take place in Devonshire, but at their own homes. I've no doubt it is quite all right, but all the same I well I shouldn't like anything to happen to Emmie."

Poirot was silent for some minutes. Then he said:

"Will you give me, or will you find out for me, the names and addresses of these members of the sect who have recently died?"

"Yes indeed, M. Poirot."

Poirot said slowly:

"Mademoiselle, I think you are a woman of great courage and determination. Will you be able to do a piece of work that may be associated with considerable danger?"

"I should like nothing better," said the adventurous Miss Carnaby.

Poirot said warningly:

"If there is a risk at all, it will be a great one. You understand either this is all a mare's nest³ or it is serious. To find out which it is, it will be necessary for you yourself to become a member of the Great Flock. You'll pretend to be a rich woman with no definite aim in life. You'll allow your friend Emmeline to persuade you to go down to Devonshire. And there you will fall a victim to the magnetic power of Dr. Andersen. I think I can leave that to you?"

Miss Carnaby smiled modestly. She murmured:

"I think I can manage that all right."

II

"Well, my friend, what have you got for me? Have you learned anything about this Dr. Andersen?"

Chief Inspector Japp looked thoughtfully at Poirot. He said: "I've looked up Dr. Andersen's past history. He was a promising chemist but was expelled from some German University. He was always keen on the

study of Oriental Myths and Religions and has written various articles on the subject some of the articles sound pretty crazy to me."

"So it is possible that he is a genuine fanatic?"

"It seems quite likely."

"What about those names and addresses I gave you?"

"Nothing suspicious there. Miss Everitte died of ulcerative colitis. Mrs. Lloyd died of pneumonia. Lady Western died of tuberculosis. Had suffered from it many years ago. Miss Lee died of typhoid somewhere in the north of England. There is nothing to connect these deaths with the Great Flock or with Andersen's place down in Devonshire. Must be no more than coincidence."

Hercule Poirot sighed. He said:

"And yet, mon cher, I have a feeling that this Dr. Andersen is the Monster Geryon whom it is my mission to destroy."

* * *

Hercule Poirot said:

"You must obey my instructions very carefully, Miss Carnaby. You understand?"

"Oh yes, Mr. Poirot. You may rely on me."

"You have spoken of your intention to benefit the sect?" "Yes, Mr. Poirot, I spoke to the Master – excuse me, to Dr. Andersen, myself. I told him very emotionally how I had come to Flock and remained to believe. Really it seemed quite natural to say all these things. Dr. Andersen, you know, has a lot of magnetic charm."

"So I think," said Hercule Poirot dryly.

"His manner was most convincing. One really feels he doesn't care about money at all. Give what you can," he said smiling. "It does not matter. You are one of the Flock just the same." "Oh, Dr. Andersen," I said, "I am not poor at all." And then I explained that I had inherited a considerable amount of money from a distant relative and that I wanted to leave in my will all I had to the Brotherhood. I explained that I had no near relatives."

"And he accepted the gift?"

"He was very indifferent about it. Said it would be many long years before I died, that he could tell I had a long life of joy in front of me. He really speaks most movingly." "So it seems."

Poirot's tone was dry. He went on:

"You mentioned your health?"

"Yes, Mr. Poirot, I told him I had lung trouble, though why it is necessary for me to say that I am ill when my lungs are as sound as a bell I really cannot see."

"Be sure it is necessary. You mentioned your friend?"

"Yes. I told him strictly confidentially that dear Emmeline, besides the fortune she had inherited from her husband, would inherit an even larger sum shortly from an aunt who was deeply attached to her."

"Good. That must keep Mrs. Clegg safe for some time."

"Oh, Mr. Poirot, do you really think there is anything wrong?"

"That is what I am going to find out. Have you met a Mr. Cole at the Sanctuary?"

"There was a Mr. Cole there last time I went down to Devonshire. A most extraordinary man. He wears grass-green shorts and eats nothing but cabbage. He is a very ardent believer."

"All progresses well I make you my compliments on the work you have done all is now set for the Autumn Festival."

III

On the afternoon preceding the Festival Miss Carnaby met Hercule Poirot in a small restaurant. Miss Carnaby was flushed and even more breathless than usual.

Poirot asked several questions to which she replied only "yes" or "no". Then he said: "Good. You know what you have to do?"

There was a moment's pause before Miss Carnaby said in a rather odd voice:

"I know what you told me, Mr. Poirot."

"Very good."

Then Amy Carnaby said clearly and distinctly:

"But I am not going to do it."

Hercule Poirot stared at her. Miss Carnaby rose to her feet. Her voice was fast and hysterical.

"You sent me here to spy on Dr. Andersen. You suspected him of all sorts of things. But he is a wonderful man – a great Teacher. I believe in him heart and soul. And I am not going to do your spying work any more, M. Poirot. I am one of the Sheep of the Shepherd. And I'll pay for my tea myself."

With these words Miss Carnaby threw down one shilling and rushed out of the restaurant.

The waitress had to ask him twice before Poirot realized that she was giving him the bill. He met the curious stare of an unfriendly looking man at the next table, flushed, paid the bill and went out.

* * *

The Sheep were assembled for the traditional festival.

The Festival took place in the white concrete building called by the Sheep the Sacred Fold. Here the devotees assembled just before the setting

of the sun. They wore sheep-skin cloaks and had sandals on their feet. Their arms were bare. In the centre of the Fold on a raised platform stood Dr. Andersen. The big man, golden-haired and blue-eyed, with his fair beard and handsome profile had never seemed more magnificent. He was dressed in a green robe and carried a shepherd's crook of gold.

The ritual questions and answers had been chanted.

Then the Great Shepherd said:

"Are you prepared for the Sacrament?"

"We are."

"Shut your eyes and hold out your right arm."

The crowd obediently shut their eyes. Miss Carnaby like the rest held her arm out in front of her. The Great Shepherd, magnificent in his green robe, moved along the waiting lines... He stood by Miss Carnaby. His hands touched her arm...

"No, you won't do it!"

Mr. Cole aided by another devotee grasped the hand of the Great Shepherd who was struggling to get himself free. In rapid professional tones, the former Mr. Cole was saying: "Dr. Andersen, I have here a warrant for your arrest."

There were other figures now at the door of the Sheep Fold – blue uniformed figures.

Someone cried, "It's the police. They're taking the Master away. They're taking the Master..."

Everyone was shocked horrified... To them the Great Shepherd was a martyr, suffering, as all great teachers, from the ignorance and persecution of the outside world.

Meanwhile Detective Inspector Cole was carefully packing up the syringe that had fallen from the Great Shepherd's hand.

IV

"My brave colleague!"

Poirot shook Miss Carnaby warmly by the hand and introduced her to Chief Inspector Japp.

"First class work, Miss Carnaby," said Chief Inspector Japp. "We couldn't have done it without you."

"Oh dear!" Miss Carnaby was flattered. "It's so kind of you to say so. And I'm afraid, that I've really enjoyed it all. The excitement, you know, and playing my part. I really felt I was one of those foolish women."

"That's where your success lay," said Japp. "You were very genuine. Otherwise you wouldn't have been hypnotized by that gentleman. He's a pretty smart scoundrel."

Miss Carnaby turned to Poirot.

"That was a terrible moment in the restaurant. I didn't know what to do. It was such a shock. Just when we had been talking confidentially I saw in the glass that Lipscomb, who keeps the Lodge of the Sanctuary,⁴ was sitting at the table behind me. I don't know now if it was an accident or if he had actually followed me. I had to do the best I could in this situation and hope that you would understand."

Poirot smiled.

"I did understand. There was only one person sitting near enough to overhear anything we said and as soon as I left the restaurant I followed him. He went straight back to the Sanctuary. So I understood that I could rely on you and that you would not let me down – but I was afraid because it increased the danger for you."

"Was – was there really danger? What was there in the syringe?"

Japp said: "Will you explain or shall I?"

Poirot said gravely:

"Mademoiselle, this Dr. Andersen devised a scheme of exploitation and murder– scientific murder. Most of his life has been spent in bacteriological research. Under a different name he has a chemical laboratory in Sheffield. There he makes cultures of various bacilli. It was his practice at the Festivals to inject into his followers a small but sufficient dose of Cannabis Indica which is also known by the name of Hashish. It gives the sensation of great and pleasurable enjoyment. It bound his devotees to him. These were the Spiritual Joys that he promised them."

"Most remarkable," said Miss Carnaby. "Really a most remarkable sensation."

Hercule Poirot nodded.

"That was the secret of his popularity – a dominating personality, the power of creating mass hysteria and the reactions produced by this drug. But he had a second aim in view."

"Lonely women made wills leaving their money to the Cult. One by one, these women died. Without being too technical I will try to explain. It is possible to make intensified cultures of certain bacteria. The bacillus Coli Communis, for instance, is the cause of ulcerative colitis. Typhoid bacilli can be introduced into the system. So can the Pneumococcus. You realize the cleverness of the man? These deaths would occur in different parts of the country, with different doctors attending them and without any risk of arousing suspicion."

"He's a devil, if there ever was one," said Chief Inspector Japp.

Poirot went on.

"By my orders, you told him that you suffered from tuberculosis. There was a tuberculin in the syringe when Cole arrested him. It is harmless to a healthy person but stimulates any old tubercular lesion into activity. Since you were a healthy person it would not have harmed you, that is why I asked you to tell him you had suffered from a tubercular trouble. I was afraid that even now he might choose some other germ, but I respected your courage and I had to let you take the risk."

"Oh, that's all right," said Miss Carnaby brightly. "I don't mind taking risks. I'm only frightened of bulls in fields and things like that. But have you enough evidence to convict this dreadful person?"

Japp grinned. "Plenty of evidence," he said. "We've got his laboratory and his cultures and the whole equipment."

Poirot said:

"It is possible, I think, that he has committed a long line of murders."

Miss Carnaby sighed.

"I was thinking," she said, "of a marvellous dream I had. I arranged the whole world so beautifully! No wars, no poverty, no diseases, no cruelty..."

"It must have been a fine dream," said Japp enviously. Miss Carnaby jumped up. She said:

"I must get home. Emily has been so anxious. And dear Augustus has been missing me terribly, I hear."

Hercule Poirot said with a smile:

"He was afraid, perhaps, that like him, you were going to 'die for Hercule Poirot'!"

NOTES:

¹ "The Flock of Geryon" – "Стадо Гериона". Миф о том, как Геракл победил великана Гериона и увел его стадо

² The Flock of the Shepherd – Стадо Пастуха

³ a mare's nest – "бред сивой кобылы"

⁴ who keeps the Lodge of the Sanctuary – привратник святилища

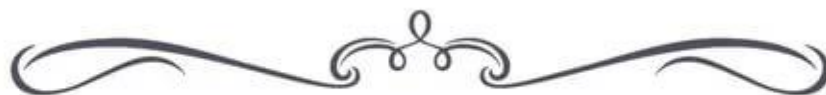
Comprehension:

1. What did Miss Carnaby tell Poirot about her friend Emmeline Clegg?
2. What was it that worried Miss Carnaby most?
3. What was Poirot's plan?
4. Why did Miss Carnaby behave in such a way when she was sitting with Poirot in the restaurant?
5. What was the real secret of the Great Shepherd?
6. Why did Poirot call his murders scientific murders?

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