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## Lady with the pet dog pdf

Jena Ardell/Getty Images During her life cats are usually more affordable than dogs. Although buying a cat of a particular breed can be expensive, usually adoption fees for kittens and cats are lower than for puppies or dogs, especially during the kitten season or in times when the shelter has a large influx of kittens. Some shelters can even waive their taxes or offer two-for-one deal for kitten couples. When you have a pet, you will have to incur a lot of costs, from stocks to caretakers. Since dogs have a tendency to destroy their toys, they must be made of much heavier (and much more expensive) materials or often replaced. Cat toys are quite cheap to buy and even cheaper (and easy) diy. A lot of exercise is very important for the health of the dog, but getting two or three walks a day can be difficult when you have a full-time job. Given the average dog walker fees from \$15 to \$20 for a 20-minute walk, costs can quickly top up. Cats, however, are perfectly content lounging, napping, and playing with their toys at home alone while you work out for the day. It's even better if you have two cats because they'll keep each other entertained. Next up to 3 out of 10 below. Anton Chekhov's story, Lady with a pet dog, begins in the resort town of Yalta, where a new visitor - a moderate-sized, honest short-haired young woman who owns a white Pomerania - has attracted the attention of a new visitor. First of all, this young woman piques the interest of Dmitrich Gurov, a well-educated married man who has regularly been unfaithful to his wife. Chekhov wrote Lady with the Pet Dog in 1899, and there is much about history suggesting a semi-biographical. By the time he wrote it, Chekhov was a permanent resident of Jalta and had affairs with protracted periods of separation from his lover, actress Olga Knipper. As Chekhov wrote to her in October 1899, I got used to you. And I feel so alone without you that I can't accept the idea that I won't see you again until spring. Gurov introduces himself to a woman with a pet dog one evening, and both of them are eaten in a public garden. He learns that she is married to a Russian provincial official and that her name is Anna Sergeyevna. The two become friends, and one evening Gurov and Anna go out to the docks, where they find a festive crowd. The crowd finally disperses, and Gurov suddenly hugs and kisses Anna. At Gurov's proposal, both go to Anna's rooms. But the two lovers have very different reactions to their newly consumed affair: Anna bursts into tears and Gurov decides that he is bored with her. Nevertheless, Gurov continues the affair until Anna leaves Downey. Gurov returns to his home and work in the city bank. While he is trying to immerse himself in life of the city, he cannot shake off his memories of Anna. He wants to visit her in his provincial hometown. He encounters Anna and her husband at a local theater, and Gurov addresses her through intermission. She is leaning on Gurov's unexpected appearance and his unmistakable passion screens. She tells him to leave, but she promises to come to Moscow. The two continued their affair for several years, meeting at a hotel in Moscow. However, they are both worried about their secret lives, and at the end of the story their situation remains unresolved (but they are still together). Like some of Chekhov's other masterpieces, Lady with the Pet Dog might have been an effort to imagine how personality, like his, would have sat in different, perhaps unfavorable circumstances. It is worth noting that Gurov is a man of art and culture. Chekhov himself began his professional life by sharing his work as a traveling doctor and his work in literature. By 1899, he had more or less casually prescribed drugs; Gurov may be his test to imagine himself in the kind of staid lifestyle he left behind. Like many chekhov stories, Lady with a pet dog centers on a protagonist whose personality remains static and vivid, even if the conditions around him are dramatically changed. The plot bears a similarity to several Chekhov's plays, including Uncle Vanya and the Three Sisters, which focus on characters who fail to avoid unwanted lifestyles or overcome their personal flaws. Despite the romantic subject matter and attention to small, private relationships, Lady with a pet dog also expresses harsh criticism in society in general. And it is Gurov who makes most of this criticism. Already jaded by romance and repelled by his wife, Gurov eventually develops bitter feelings for Moscow society. Living in Anna Sergeyevna's small hometown, but not much better. The society offers only simple and short-term pleasures lady with the Pet Dog. On the contrary, the romance between Gurov and Anna is more difficult, but more durable. A cynic in his heart, Gurov lives a life based on deception and duelism. He knows about his less attractive and less overtly traits and is convinced that he gave Anna Sergeyevna a false positive impression of her personality. But as ponies progress with a pet dog, the dynamics of Gurov's double life are changing. By the end of the story, this is the life he shows to other people who feel baseful and burdensome - and his secret life, which seems noble and beautiful. Is it fair to compare Chekhov and Gurov? Do you think Chekhov deliberately wanted to identify with the main character in this story? Do the similarities between them ever seem unintentional, random or simply discussion of conversion experiences and to determine the extent of Gurov's changes or conversions. Is Gurov a very different person by the time chekhov's story draws to an end, or are there key elements of his personality that remain intact? How do we respond to the less enjoyable aspects of Lady with Pet Dog, such as the dingy provincial scene and Gurov's double life debate? What is Chekhov going to feel when we read these passages? Lady with the Pet Dog printed portable Chekhov, edited by Avraham Yarmolinsky. (Penguin Books, 1977). 1977).