

Before You Read

This selection also
appears in *Elements
of Literature*.

Lamb to the Slaughter by Roald Dahl

The wife loves her husband and eagerly waits for him to come home from work each day at 5:00 P.M. The house is clean and well run. The husband is a reliable man and a respected police officer. What on earth could possibly go wrong? Read on to find out.

LITERARY FOCUS: TWO KINDS OF IRONY

"Lamb to the Slaughter" contains two kinds of irony. The use of irony upsets our expectations of how the story will turn out, yet it leaves a memorable impression. **Situational irony** occurs when an event in a story turns out to be the exact opposite of what the reader had expected. In **dramatic irony** the reader knows something important that one or more of the characters don't know.

- Look for the story events that lead to **situational irony**. Ask yourself: "Which story events are expected? Which are unexpected?"
- As the story progresses, you are "in on" information that some story characters are not. Look to see how this situation creates **dramatic irony**.

READING SKILLS: MAKING PREDICTIONS

You probably make predictions all the time: You may predict which team will win a sports event, or you might predict that your friend Jeff will ask Lily to the prom. Making predictions about life is fun, and doing so keeps you involved in what's going on around you. The same holds true when you make predictions about stories you read—you become involved with the characters and their experiences as you try to predict what they will do next.

Make predictions as you read "Lamb to the Slaughter." Fill out a chart like this one to help you keep track of your predictions. The first row has been filled in as an example.

Detail from Story	Prediction
Mary is happily waiting for her husband to come home.	He will be happy to see her, too.

SKILLS FOCUS

Literary Skills

Understand
situational irony
and dramatic
irony.

Reading Skills

Make
predictions.

Vocabulary Skills

Use context
clues to
understand the
meanings of
words.

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

PREVIEW SELECTION VOCABULARY

Get to know the following words before you begin reading “Lamb to the Slaughter.”

anxiety (an·zī'ə·tē) *n.*: state of being worried or uneasy; stress.

*Although the news filled her with **anxiety**, she smiled calmly.*

placid (plas'id) *adj.*: calm; tranquil.

*Her **placid** look showed how peaceful she felt.*

luxuriate (lug·zhōr'ē·āt') *v.* (used with *in*): take great pleasure.

*She would **luxuriate** in the feeling of closeness to her husband.*

administered (ad·min'is·tərd) *v.* used as *adj.*: given; applied.

***Administered** with great force, the blow knocked the man over.*

premises (prem'is·iz) *n.*: house or building and its surrounding property.

*Did the police find clues in the house or anywhere else on the **premises**?*

consoling (kən·sōl'in) *v.* used as *adj.*: comforting.

*The officer tried to comfort her, but Mary did not find his words **consoling**.*

hospitality (häs'pi·tal'ə·tē) *n.*: friendly, caring treatment of guests.

*In a show of **hospitality**, Mary invited the police officers for dinner.*

CONTEXT CLUES

When you come across an unfamiliar word, look for clues in the **context**—the words, phrases, and sentences surrounding the word. Context clues may provide a definition, a restatement, an example, a comparison, or a contrast that helps you figure out the meaning of the unfamiliar word. In the examples below, the *italicized* context clues help you figure out the meaning of the **boldface** words.

DEFINITION: Her **instinct**, or *automatic response*, is to run away.

RESTATEMENT: She knows what the **penalty** is and will accept her *punishment*.

EXAMPLE: Her action might bring **relief**—*for example, it would end the anger she felt*.

COMPARISON: Ice cubes **clinking** in a glass *sound like pencils tapping on a table*.

CONTRAST: Although she looks **tranquil**, she *doesn't feel peaceful*.

Lamb to the Slaughter

Roald Dahl

IDENTIFY

Re-read lines 1–15. What is Mary doing? How would you describe her mood?

VOCABULARY

anxiety (an·zī'ə·tē) *n.*: state of being worried or uneasy; stress.

placid (plas'id) *adj.*: calm; tranquil.

Placid is from the Latin *placere*, meaning "to calm or soothe." *Tranquil* (line 12) is a **synonym**, or word with the same meaning.

The room was warm and clean, the curtains drawn, the two table lamps alight—hers and the one by the empty chair opposite. On the sideboard behind her, two tall glasses, soda water, whisky. Fresh ice cubes in the Thermos bucket.

Mary Maloney was waiting for her husband to come home from work.

Now and again she would glance up at the clock, but without **anxiety**, merely to please herself with the thought that each minute gone by made it nearer the time when he could come.

10 There was a slow smiling air about her, and about everything she did. The drop of the head as she bent over her sewing was curiously tranquil. Her skin—for this was her sixth month with child—had acquired a wonderful translucent¹ quality, the mouth was soft, and the eyes, with their new **placid** look, seemed larger, darker than before.

When the clock said ten minutes to five, she began to listen, and a few moments later, punctually as always, she heard the tires on the gravel outside, and the car door slamming, the footsteps passing the window, the key turning in the lock. She laid
20 aside her sewing, stood up, and went forward to kiss him as he came in.

"Hullo, darling," she said.

"Hullo," he answered.

She took his coat and hung it in the closet. Then she walked over and made the drinks, a strongish one for him, a weak one for herself; and soon she was back again in her chair

1. **translucent** (trans·loo'sənt) *adj.*: glowing; clear.

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with the sewing, and he in the other, opposite, holding the tall glass with both his hands, rocking it so the ice cubes tinkled against the side.

30 For her, this was always a blissful time of day. She knew he didn't want to speak much until the first drink was finished, and she, on her side, was content to sit quietly, enjoying his company after the long hours alone in the house. She loved to **luxuriate** in the presence of this man, and to feel—almost as a sunbather feels the sun—that warm male glow that came out of him to her when they were alone together. She loved him for the way he sat loosely in a chair, for the way he came in a door, or moved slowly across the room with long strides. She loved the intent, far look in his eyes when they rested on her, the funny shape of
40 the mouth, and especially the way he remained silent about his tiredness, sitting still with himself until the whisky had taken some of it away.

“Tired, darling?”

“Yes,” he said. “I’m tired.” And as he spoke, he did an unusual thing. He lifted his glass and drained it in one swallow although there was still half of it, at least half of it left. She wasn’t really watching him, but she knew what he had done because she heard the ice cubes falling back against the bottom of the empty glass when he lowered his arm. He paused a
50 moment, leaning forward in the chair, then he got up and went slowly over to fetch himself another.

“I’ll get it!” she cried, jumping up.

“Sit down,” he said.

When he came back, she noticed that the new drink was dark amber with the quantity of whisky in it.

“Darling, shall I get your slippers?”

“No.”

She watched him as he began to sip the dark yellow drink, and she could see little oily swirls in the liquid because it was
60 so strong.

INFER

Pause at line 29. From her actions, would you think this was an ordinary day for Mary?

VOCABULARY

luxuriate (lug-zhōor'ē-āt') *v.* (used with *in*): take great pleasure.

FLUENCY

Read the boxed passage aloud two times. Improve the speed and smoothness of your delivery with your second read.

PREDICT

Pause at line 51. Underline the “unusual thing” that Mary’s husband does. Make a **prediction** about the change in his behavior—how might this change affect Mary?

IRONY

Re-read lines 61–77, and underline each of the husband’s responses to Mary. In what way is this situation ironic?

PREDICT

Pause at line 93. What do you predict the husband will tell Mary?

“I think it’s a shame,” she said, “that when a policeman gets to be as senior as you, they keep him walking about on his feet all day long.”

He didn’t answer, so she bent her head again and went on with her sewing; but each time he lifted the drink to his lips, she heard the ice cubes clinking against the side of the glass.

“Darling,” she said. “Would you like me to get you some cheese? I haven’t made any supper because it’s Thursday.”

“No,” he said.

70 “If you’re too tired to eat out,” she went on, “it’s still not too late. There’s plenty of meat and stuff in the freezer, and you can have it right here and not even move out of the chair.”

Her eyes waited on him for an answer, a smile, a little nod, but he made no sign.

“Anyway,” she went on, “I’ll get you some cheese and crackers first.”

“I don’t want it,” he said.

She moved uneasily in her chair, the large eyes still watching his face. “But you *must* have supper. I can easily do it here.
80 I’d like to do it. We can have lamb chops. Or pork. Anything you want. Everything’s in the freezer.”

“Forget it,” he said.

“But, darling, you *must* eat! I’ll fix it anyway, and then you can have it or not, as you like.”

She stood up and placed her sewing on the table by the lamp.

“Sit down,” he said. “Just for a minute, sit down.”

It wasn’t till then that she began to get frightened.

“Go on,” he said. “Sit down.”

She lowered herself back slowly into the chair, watching
90 him all the time with those large, bewildered eyes. He had finished the second drink and was staring down into the glass, frowning.

“Listen,” he said. “I’ve got something to tell you.”

“What is it, darling? What’s the matter?”



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He had now become absolutely motionless, and he kept his head down so that the light from the lamp beside him fell across the upper part of his face, leaving the chin and mouth in shadow. She noticed there was a little muscle moving near the corner of his left eye.

100 “This is going to be a bit of a shock to you, I’m afraid,” he
said. “But I’ve thought about it a good deal and I’ve decided the

Notes

PREDICT

Pause at line 107. Do you think your prediction was correct? If not, how would you change your prediction?

IDENTIFY

Why does the husband say it's a "bad time" to tell Mary the news? (Re-read lines 111–115.) Why does he not want her to cause a "fuss"?

INTERPRET

In lines 121–127, underline how the husband's news affects Mary. Has her day remained ordinary?

PREDICT

Pause at line 128. Where else in the story have you seen the word *lamb*? What does the repetition suggest about "lamb" in the story?

only thing to do is tell you right away. I hope you won't blame me too much."

And he told her. It didn't take long, four or five minutes at most, and she sat very still through it all, watching him with a kind of dazed horror as he went further and further away from her with each word.

110 "So there it is," he added. "And I know it's kind of a bad time to be telling you, but there simply wasn't any other way. Of course I'll give you money and see you're looked after. But there needn't really be any fuss. I hope not anyway. It wouldn't be very good for my job."

Her first instinct was not to believe any of it, to reject it all. It occurred to her that perhaps he hadn't even spoken, that she herself had imagined the whole thing. Maybe, if she went about her business and acted as though she hadn't been listening, then later, when she sort of woke up again, she might find none of it had ever happened.

120 "I'll get the supper," she managed to whisper, and this time he didn't stop her.

When she walked across the room she couldn't feel her feet touching the floor. She couldn't feel anything at all—except a slight nausea and a desire to vomit. Everything was automatic now—down the steps to the cellar, the light switch, the deep freeze, the hand inside the cabinet taking hold of the first object it met. She lifted it out, and looked at it. It was wrapped in paper, so she took off the paper and looked at it again.

A leg of lamb.

130 All right then, they would have lamb for supper. She carried it upstairs, holding the thin bone-end of it with both her hands, and as she went through the living room, she saw him standing over by the window with his back to her, and she stopped.

"For God's sake," he said, hearing her, but not turning round. "Don't make supper for me. I'm going out."

At that point, Mary Maloney simply walked up behind him and without any pause she swung the big frozen leg of lamb

high in the air and brought it down as hard as she could on the back of his head.

She might just as well have hit him with a steel club.

140 She stepped back a pace, waiting, and the funny thing was that he remained standing there for at least four or five seconds, gently swaying. Then he crashed to the carpet.

The violence of the crash, the noise, the small table overturning, helped bring her out of the shock. She came out slowly, feeling cold and surprised, and she stood for a while blinking at the body, still holding the ridiculous piece of meat tight with both hands.

All right, she told herself. So I've killed him.

150 It was extraordinary, now, how clear her mind became all of a sudden. She began thinking very fast. As the wife of a detective, she knew quite well what the penalty would be. That was fine. It made no difference to her. In fact, it would be a relief. On the other hand, what about the child? What were the laws about murderers with unborn children? Did they kill them both—mother and child? Or did they wait until the tenth month? What did they do?

Mary Maloney didn't know. And she certainly wasn't prepared to take the chance.

160 She carried the meat into the kitchen, placed it in a pan, turned the oven on high, and shoved it inside. Then she washed her hands and ran upstairs to the bedroom. She sat down before the mirror, tidied her face, touched up her lips and face. She tried a smile. It came out rather peculiar. She tried again.

"Hullo Sam," she said brightly, aloud.

The voice sounded peculiar too.

"I want some potatoes please, Sam. Yes, and I think a can of peas."

170 That was better. Both the smile and the voice were coming out better now. She rehearsed it several times more. Then she ran downstairs, took her coat, went out the back door, down the garden, into the street.

IRONY

Re-read lines 135–139. What does Mary do to her husband? How does her behavior create **situational irony**?

PREDICT

Pause at line 147. What will Mary do next, now that she's come out of her state of shock?

IRONY

Underline the words in lines 159–163 that tell you what Mary does with the lamb after using it as a weapon. In what way does her behavior create **situational irony**?

CLARIFY

Pause at line 180. Why does Mary go to the grocery before calling the police?

IRONY

Re-read lines 181–187. Underline the question Sam asks that creates **dramatic irony**. What important information does Sam *not* know?

IRONY

What is ironic about the “thank-yous” that Sam and Mary exchange in lines 200–202?

It wasn't six o'clock yet and the lights were still on in the grocery shop.

“Hullo Sam,” she said brightly, smiling at the man behind the counter.

“Why, good evening, Mrs. Maloney. How're *you*?”

“I want some potatoes please, Sam. Yes, and I think a can of peas.”

180 The man turned and reached up behind him on the shelf for the peas.

“Patrick's decided he's tired and doesn't want to eat out tonight,” she told him. “We usually go out Thursday, you know, and now he's caught me without any vegetables in the house.”

“Then how about meat, Mrs. Maloney?”

“No, I've got meat, thanks. I got a nice leg of lamb, from the freezer.”

“Oh.”

“I don't much like cooking it frozen, Sam, but I'm taking a chance on it this time. You think it'll be all right?”

190 “Personally,” the grocer said, “I don't believe it makes any difference. You want these Idaho potatoes?”

“Oh yes, that'll be fine. Two of those.”

“Anything else?” The grocer cocked his head on one side, looking at her pleasantly. “How about afterwards? What you going to give him for afterwards?”

“Well—what would you suggest, Sam?”

The man glanced around his shop. “How about a nice big slice of cheesecake? I know he likes that.”

“Perfect,” she said. “He loves it.”

200 And when it was all wrapped and she had paid, she put on her brightest smile and said, “Thank you, Sam. Good night.”

“Good night, Mrs. Maloney. And thank *you*.”

And now, she told herself as she hurried back, all she was doing now, she was returning home to her husband and he was waiting for his supper; and she must cook it good, and make it as tasty as possible because the poor man was tired; and if, when

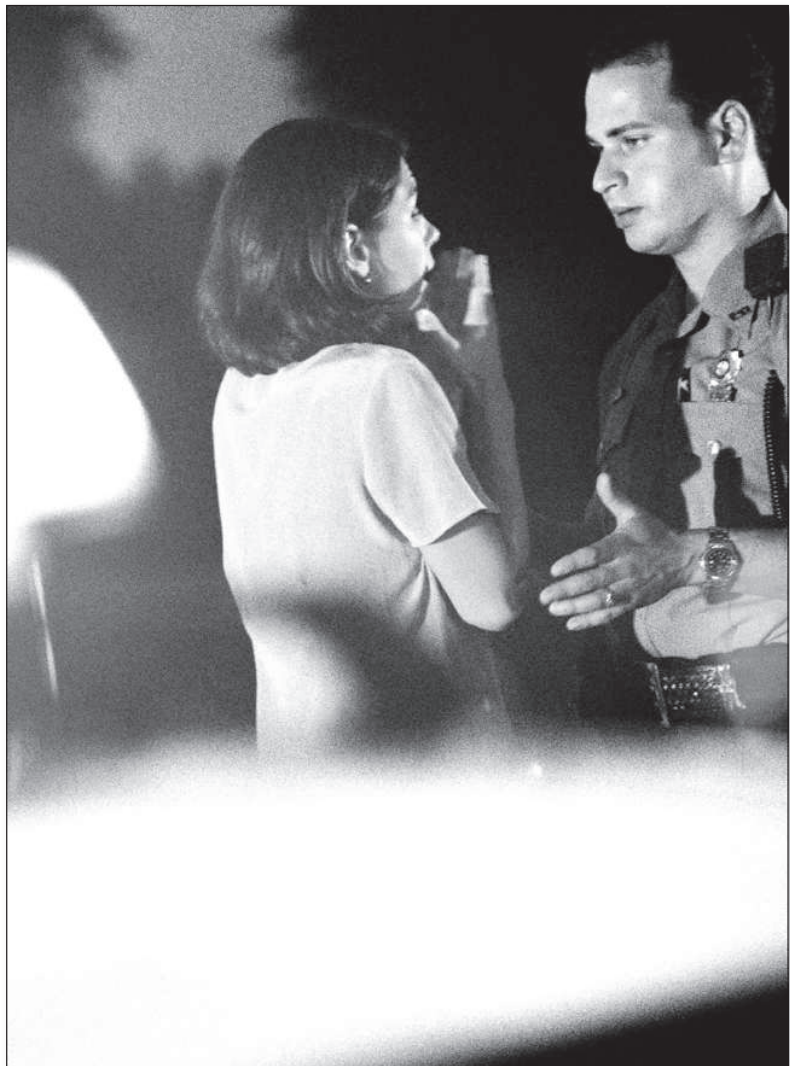
Notes

“Is he dead?” she cried.

“I’m afraid he is. What happened?”

Briefly, she told her story about going out to the grocer and coming back to find him on the floor. While she was talking, crying and talking, Noonan discovered a small patch of congealed² blood on the dead man’s head. He showed it to O’Malley who got up at once and hurried to the phone.

2. **congealed** (kən·jēld') v. used as *adj.*: thickened; made solid.



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Soon, other men began to come into the house. First a
 250 doctor, then two detectives, one of whom she knew by name.
 Later, a police photographer arrived and took pictures, and a
 man who knew about fingerprints. There was a great deal of
 whispering and muttering beside the corpse, and the detectives
 kept asking her a lot of questions. But they always treated her
 kindly. She told her story again, this time right from the begin-
 ning, when Patrick had come in, and she was sewing, and he was
 tired, so tired he hadn't wanted to go out for supper. She told
 how she'd put the meat in the oven—"it's there now, cooking"—
 and how she'd slipped out to the grocer for vegetables, and come
 260 back to find him lying on the floor.

"Which grocer?" one of the detectives asked.

She told him, and he turned and whispered something to
 the other detective who immediately went outside into the street.

In fifteen minutes he was back with a page of notes, and
 there was more whispering, and through her sobbing she heard
 a few of the whispered phrases—"... acted quite normal ... very
 cheerful ... wanted to give him a good supper ... peas ...
 cheesecake ... impossible that she ..."

After a while, the photographer and the doctor departed and
 270 two other men came in and took the corpse away on a stretcher.
 Then the fingerprint man went away. The two detectives
 remained, and so did the two policemen. They were exceptionally
 nice to her, and Jack Noonan asked if she wouldn't rather go
 somewhere else, to her sister's house perhaps, or to his own wife
 who would take care of her and put her up for the night.

No, she said. She didn't feel she could move even a yard at
 the moment. Would they mind awfully if she stayed just where
 she was until she felt better? She didn't feel too good at the
 moment, she really didn't.

280 Then hadn't she better lie down on the bed? Jack Noonan
 asked.

No, she said. She'd like to stay right where she was, in this
 chair. A little later perhaps, when she felt better, she would move.

INFER

Re-read lines 255–263. Where
 did the detective go?

INFER

In lines 276–283, Mary tells
 the officers she doesn't feel
 well enough to go anywhere.
 What might be the *real*
 reason she wants to stay?

VOCABULARY

administered (ad·min'is·tərd)
v. used as *adj.*: given; applied.

premises (prem'is·iz) *n.*:
house or building and its
surrounding property.

IRONY

Re-read lines 293–303. What information about the weapon does Noonan *not* know?

WORD STUDY

Torch (line 307) is a British term for “flashlight.” Locate and circle context clues that help you figure out the word’s meaning.

So they left her there while they went about their business, searching the house. Occasionally one of the detectives asked her another question. Sometimes Jack Noonan spoke to her gently as he passed by. Her husband, he told her, had been killed by a blow on the back of the head **administered** with a heavy blunt instrument, almost certainly a large piece of metal. They were
290 looking for the weapon. The murderer may have taken it with him, but on the other hand he may've thrown it away or hidden it somewhere on the **premises**.

“It’s the old story,” he said. “Get the weapon, and you’ve got the man.”

Later, one of the detectives came up and sat beside her. Did she know, he asked, of anything in the house that could've been used as the weapon? Would she mind having a look around to see if anything was missing—a very big spanner,³ for example, or a heavy metal vase.

300 They didn't have any heavy metal vases, she said.

“Or a big spanner?”

She didn't think they had a big spanner. But there might be some things like that in the garage.

The search went on. She knew that there were other policemen in the garden all around the house. She could hear their footsteps on the gravel outside, and sometimes she saw the flash of a torch through a chink in the curtains. It began to get late, nearly nine she noticed by the clock on the mantel. The four men searching the rooms seemed to be growing weary, a trifle exasperated.

“Jack,” she said, the next time Sergeant Noonan went by.

“Would you mind giving me a drink?”

“Sure I’ll give you a drink. You mean this whisky?”

“Yes, please. But just a small one. It might make me feel better.”

He handed her the glass.

3. **spanner** *n.*: British English for “wrench.”

“Why don’t you have one yourself,” she said. “You must be awfully tired. Please do. You’ve been very good to me.”

320 “Well,” he answered. “It’s not strictly allowed, but I might take just a drop to keep me going.”

One by one the others came in and were persuaded to take a little nip of whisky. They stood around rather awkwardly with the drinks in their hands, uncomfortable in her presence, trying to say **consoling** things to her. Sergeant Noonan wandered into the kitchen, came out quickly and said, “Look, Mrs. Maloney. You know that oven of yours is still on, and the meat still inside.”

“Oh *dear* me!” she cried. “So it is!”

“I better turn it off for you, hadn’t I?”

“Will you do that, Jack. Thank you so much.”

330 When the sergeant returned the second time, she looked at him with her large, dark, tearful eyes. “Jack Noonan,” she said.

“Yes?”

“Would you do me a small favor—you and these others?”

“We can try, Mrs. Maloney.”

“Well,” she said. “Here you all are, and good friends of dear Patrick’s too, and helping to catch the man who killed him. You must be terrible hungry by now because it’s long past your supper time, and I know Patrick would never forgive me, God bless his soul, if I allowed you to remain in his house without offering

340 you decent **hospitality**. Why don’t you eat up that lamb that’s in the oven? It’ll be cooked just right by now.”

“Wouldn’t dream of it,” Sergeant Noonan said.

“Please,” she begged. “Please eat it. Personally I couldn’t touch a thing, certainly not what’s been in the house when he was here. But it’s all right for you. It’d be a favor to me if you’d eat it up. Then you can go on with your work again afterwards.”

There was a good deal of hesitating among the four policemen, but they were clearly hungry, and in the end they were persuaded to go into the kitchen and help themselves. The woman

350 stayed where she was, listening to them through the open door,

VOCABULARY

consoling (kən-sōl’ing) *v.* used as *adj.*: comforting.

INFER

Pause at line 327. Has Mary *really* forgotten that the meat is in the oven? Explain.

VOCABULARY

hospitality (häs’pi-tal’ə-tē) *n.*: friendly, caring treatment of guests.

IRONY

Pause at line 346. Mary says the police would do her “a favor” by eating the lamb. Why is this an example of **dramatic irony**?

IRONY

PREDICT

[illegible]

And in the other room, Mary Maloney began to giggle.

Lamb to the Slaughter

Irony Chart The contrast between expectations and reality is referred to as **irony**. **Situational irony** occurs when events are the *opposite* of what we expected. **Dramatic irony** occurs when readers know something important that a character doesn't know. To help you appreciate the irony in "Lamb to the Slaughter," fill in the blanks in this chart.

Story Passage	How Passage Creates Irony
"At that point, Mary Maloney simply walked up behind him and without any pause she swung the big frozen leg of lamb high in the air and brought it down as hard as she could on the back of his head." (lines 135–138)	- Mary's actions before this point in the story: _____ _____ - Mary's actions now: _____ _____ - What actions you expected: _____ _____ - What Mary actually does: _____ _____
" 'Have some more, Charlie?' " " 'No. Better not finish it.' " " 'She <i>wants</i> us to finish it. She said so. Be doing her a favor.' " (lines 353–355)	- Why the police think Mary wants them to finish the lamb: _____ _____ - Why she really wants the police to finish the lamb: _____ _____ - What is ironic about the police eating the lamb: _____ _____

TestPractice

Lamb to the Slaughter

Improve your test-taking skills by completing the sample test item below. Then, read the explanation that appears in the right-hand column.

Sample Test Item	Explanation of the Correct Answer
From your knowledge of the events in "Lamb to the Slaughter," which of the following is an example of irony? A Mary is a devoted wife. B Patrick is a police officer. C The grocer asks Mary whether she needs meat. D The investigators know both Mary and Patrick.	The correct answer is C. Irony takes place when there is a difference between what we expect to happen and what actually happens. The grocer thinks that Mary is shopping for dinner and may need meat. The truth is that Mary has just killed her husband with meat from her freezer. A, B, and D are statements of fact that do not suggest a difference between an expectation and a reality.

DIRECTIONS: Circle the letter of each correct response.

- Which of the following shows **situational irony**?
 - Calm, loving Mary violently kills her husband.
 - The police officer goes to the grocer's.
 - Patrick is a police officer.
 - The doctor says that Patrick's skull was smashed.
- Why does Mary go shopping for groceries?
 - Her husband wants dinner at home.
 - She needs fresh air.
 - She needs an alibi, or excuse.
 - She wants to confess to Sam.
- It is an **irony** that the grieving widow is also the—
 - murderer
 - victim
 - grocer
 - investigating officer
- Dramatic irony** takes place when Mary tells the police that—
 - she would like a drink
 - they would do her a favor by eating the lamb
 - she feels too ill to leave
 - she went grocery shopping

SKILLS FOCUS

Literary Skills
Analyze
situational irony
and dramatic
irony.

Skills Review

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

Test Practice

Lamb to the Slaughter

Context Clues

DIRECTIONS: Use context clues to figure out the meaning of the boldface word. Circle the letter next to the correct definition.

1. With an **intent** look, he observed her closely and thoughtfully.
A attentive C careless
B angry D sleepy
2. After he told her the awful news, her face had a look of **dazed** horror.
F careful H insulted
G new J shocked
3. The situation was **extraordinary**—nothing prepared Mary for Patrick's news.
A ordinary C difficult
B shocking D unclear
4. Was Patrick's death **tragic** for Mary, or was she happy about it?
F helpful H sad
G happy J exciting

SKILLS FOCUS

Vocabulary Skills

Use context clues to understand the meanings of words. Use words in context.

Vocabulary in Context

DIRECTIONS: Complete the passage by writing words from the box in the spaces provided. Not all words will be used.

Word Box

anxiety
placid
luxuriate
administered
premises
consoling
hospitality

My grandmother, who died last month, usually had a
(1) _____, calm outlook. She wouldn't let
(2) _____ about family problems trouble her. She often
gave parties and was famous for her (3) _____. She
invited family and friends to (4) _____ in the warmth of
her home. We would walk around the (5) _____, from
the front porch to the shed way in back. When I felt sad, I would go to the
garden, because Grandma's flowers were always (6) _____
to me.