

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**  
**Государственное образовательное учреждение**  
**высшего профессионального образования**  
**НИЖЕГОРОДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ**  
**УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ. Н.А. ДОБРΟЛЮБОВА**

**ENGLISH VOCABULARY BOOK**  
**(SECOND YEAR)**

**Словарная тетрадь студента**  
**2-го курса факультета английского языка**

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Настоящее пособие предназначено для систематизации тематической лексики, предусмотренной программой 2-го года обучения английскому языку в лингвистическом ВУЗе, и расширения словарного запаса в пределах указанных тем с использованием разнообразных приемов организации текста.

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## TO THE STUDENT

This vocabulary book has been designed to help second-year students who are studying the topics of "A Graded English Course/Second Year" to consolidate the topical vocabulary and use it either with a teacher in the classroom or for self-study.

The book selects the individual words and common phrases that are most important for you to learn while doing the topic and teaches you useful techniques for vocabulary learning in general.

The book will be useful for you when:

- you prepare immediate classroom tasks in speaking and writing on the topic,
- you revise the vocabulary later for further achievement testing on the topic,
- you aim to enrich your own vocabulary on the topic.

After working straight through each section of the book, you might prefer to arrange the vocabulary by using new techniques. (See *Organizing a Vocabulary book* for advice on how to do this.)

You will sometimes need to refer to a dictionary as well for extra information about meaning and usage. You will find both an English-English dictionary and a bilingual dictionary useful. Ask your teacher to recommend a good dictionary for you.

# ORGANIZING A VOCABULARY BOOK

There is no one correct way to organize a vocabulary book, but it is a good idea to think about possible methods of doing so. Here are some possibilities and examples.

## **A Word Topics** (words related in meaning/ semantically)

e.g. Words describing relationships: stepfather, orphan, mother-in-law, etc.

Words describing people: elderly, broad-shouldered, thoughtful, etc.

Words describing jobs: baker, surgeon, clerk, tiring, boring, etc.

Words for feelings: sight, hearing, taste, touch, smell, etc.

## **B Word Families** (words based on the same root)

e.g. to employ, employer, employee, employable, unemployed, etc.

## **C Word Collocations**

e.g. to teach English, to enjoy teaching, methods of teaching, to teach small children drawing, etc.

## **D Tables for Word Classes/Parts of Speech**

| noun     | adjective  | verb    |
|----------|------------|---------|
| breath   | breathless | breathe |
| ache     | achy       | ache    |
| swelling | swollen    | swell   |

## **E Synonyms and Antonyms/Opposites**

e.g. ache = hurt                      ugly ≠ beautiful

awful=terrible                      give ≠ take

## **F Definitions / Explanations**

e.g. A guardian is a person who is responsible for the care of a young or incapable person and his property.

a surgeon? a flight attendant? a tailor? a fiance? etc.

### **G Common Partners** (how words go together)

e.g. "hazel" combines only with "eyes"

"fair"? "stooping"? "bald"? "naughty"? "to raise"? "countable"? etc

### **H Grammar Associations** (groups of words connected grammatically)

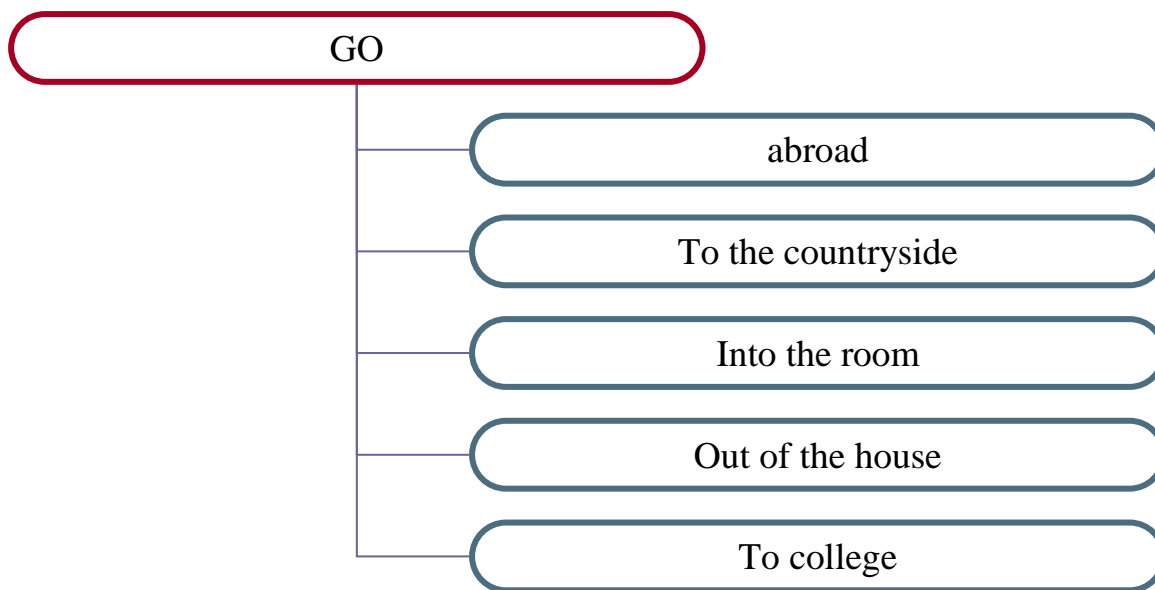
e.g. a) tooth, OX, child, mouse

b) cut, split, burst, put

c) faith, hope, love, hatred

d) broad-shouldered, dark-haired, , tight-fitting, easy-going etc.

### **I Word Forks**



b)

|    |           |    |
|----|-----------|----|
| BE | related   | TO |
|    | married   |    |
|    | addressed |    |
|    | directed  |    |
|    | engaged   |    |

## **J Pictures and Diagrams** (See the Longman Contemporary English Dictionary)

e.g. The Family tree (in "A Graded English Course/First Year), etc.

## **K Words from Other Languages**

|                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| e.g. Kindergarten (German) | Academy?     |
| Seminar (German)           | Anniversary? |
| Drama (Greek)              | Jacket?      |
| Piano (Italian)            | Library?     |
| Cruise (Dutch)             | Office?      |
| Cafe (French)              | Opera?       |
| Bistro (Russian)           | Student?     |

## **L Fixed Expressions** (Idioms and Proverbs)

e.g. a heart of gold, as white as a sheet, to put in a nutshell, many hands make light work, etc.

## **M Phrasal Verbs and Verb-Based Expressions**

e.g. a) take off a coat, put off a meeting, look up a new word, etc.  
b) make a mistake but: do an exercise, etc.

## **N Spelling and Pronunciation Difficulties**

## COLLEGE LIFE

### A STAGES IN A PERSON'S EDUCATION

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>Pre-school education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• play-school</li> <li>• nursery school</li> <li>• .....</li> </ul>  | <p>go to nursery school</p> <p>start primary school</p> <p>do some early learning</p> <p>.....</p>  |
| <p>School education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• preparatory school</li> <li>• secondary school (AmE-high school): either comprehensive (mixed ability) or grammar school (selection for academic ability) in Britain</li> <li>• private school (in Britain "public")</li> <li>• specialized school in Russia</li> <li>• .....</li> <li>• .....</li> <li>• .....</li> </ul> | <p>go to a secondary/grammar school</p> <p>go to a local/rural/ village school</p> <p>stay at school until</p> <p>leave school at the age of</p> <p>provide education free of charge/a paid education</p> <p>provide pupils with</p> <p>books/equipment</p> <p>specialize in some field/in doing sth</p> <p>get/receive a/an (specialized) education</p> <p>be a free-charging school</p> <p>be a mixed-sex/all boys' / fall girls school</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>Further/higher education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• college for vocational training</li> <li>• art college</li> <li>• music college</li> <li>• teacher training college</li> <li>• secretarial courses</li> <li>• hotel management college</li> <li>• university (The Linguistic University of Nizhny Novgorod, Oxford University, Cambridge University, Oxbridge)</li> <li>• postgraduate courses</li> <li>• .....</li> <li>• .....</li> <li>• .....</li> <li>• .....</li> </ul> | <p>get/receive a college/university education</p> <p>provide access to further/higher education</p> <p>go to a college</p> <p>be the government's concern</p> <p>grant/award graduates a diploma</p> <p>give graduates a college-leaving certificate</p> <p>train students to be nurses / lawyers / doctors / ...</p> <p>train students to make engines / toys / dresses / ...</p> <p>offer a 3- or 4-year course of studies</p> <p>do a full-time/part-time course in ...</p> <p>go on to do a postgraduate course / degree</p> <p>conduct/do/carry out research on (history)</p> <p>study for a degree in (history)</p> <p>get a Master's degree/a PhD (Doctor of Philosophy)/ a BA (Bachelor of Arts) / a BSc (Bachelor of Science) in (chemistry)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
|---|---|



## B TALKING ABOUT A UNIVERSITY

|  |   |
|--|---|
| The English Department                 | be a collection of colleges /departments                    |
| The Dean's Office                      | be housed in 4 buildings                                    |
| The English Language room              | have a population of about 1700 students                    |
| The lecture rooms                      | be founded in ... /on the basis of. ..                      |
| The assembly hall                      | be organized into four colleges of Education,               |
| The reading room                       | a college   |
| The library                            | of Interpreters, a school of International                  |
| The gymnasium/gym                      | Business  |
| The Health Centre                      | be granted the status of a university                       |
| The hall of residence                  | have a wide choice of courses                               |
| The language laboratory/lab            | provide an excellent all-round education                    |
| The buffet/refreshment<br>room/canteen | rank among the top universities                             |
| .....                                  | be recognized for its academic and research<br>achievements |
| .....                                  | be famous/well-known for its high academic<br>standards     |
| .....                                  | be located/situated on the ground / first /<br>second floor |
| .....                                  | be easy to find   |
| .....                                  | be open from ... to ...                                     |
| .....                                  | be nicely decorated and well-equipped with                  |
| .....                                  | offer a good stock of books                                 |
| .....                                  | subscribe to 200 periodicals                                |
| .....                                  | have all possible facilities for college<br>work/sports ... |
| .....                                  | offer postgraduate training                                 |
| .....                                  | provide accommodation/a variety of                          |

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | entertainment programmes and leisure<br>activities<br>host foreign students from Western Europe<br>and<br>.....<br>..... |
|--|--|

### C. SCHOOL & UNIVERSITY STAFF AND LEARNERS

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Authorities:</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Dean</li> <li>• The Deputy Dean</li> <li>• The Vice-chancellor</li> <li>•.....</li> <li>•.....</li> <li>•.....</li> <li>•.....</li> </ul> | is the head of a department, the one who is responsible for the state of things at the department<br>and regulates all the things there.<br>is in charge of the timetable and the students' attendance.<br>is someone who is the head of a (British) university or part of the US university, and responsible for the way it is organized.<br>keeps in touch with the students' parents/ Department of Education/university graduates.<br>reprimands a student if he/she breaks the university rules.<br>issues regulations.<br>renders financial support. |
|---|--|

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Teaching Staff:</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teacher</li> </ul> | is someone whose job is to teach, especially in a |
|---|---|

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lecturer</li> <li>• Tutor</li> <li>• Professor</li> <li>• Headteacher (BrE)</li> <li>• Coach</li> <li>• Librarian</li> <li>• Lab assistant</li> </ul> | <p>school: <i>a primary school teacher.</i></p> <p>is someone who teaches in a British university and who is not a professor.</p> <p>is someone who gives lessons to just one student or a small group of students, especially privately in their home; a private tutor.</p> <p>is the highest level of teacher in a university.</p> <p>is the teacher who is in charge of a school (BrE) = Principal (AmE).</p> <p>is someone who helps a person or team to improve in a sport: the university swimming coach.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
|--|---|

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>Scholars / Learners:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pupil</li> <li>• Student</li> <li>• School-leaver</li> <li>• Sophomore (AmE)</li> <li>• Graduate</li> </ul> | <p>is someone who is being taught, especially a child: <i>a star(bright) pupil, a third-grade pupil.</i></p> <p>is someone who has finished school and is studying at university: <i>a student at Oxford University, a law student.</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>is a student who is in his/her second year of study at a college.</p> <p>is someone who has completed a university degree,</p> |
|---|---|

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
|                  | especially a first degree: <i>a Harvard graduate, a graduate of Oxford University, a graduate in philosophy.</i> |
| • Upper-graduate | .....  |
|                  | .....  |
| • Under-graduate | .....  |
|                  | .....  |
| • Post-graduate  | is someone who is studying at a university after completing a first degree to get A Master's Degree or a PhD.    |

#### D. DESCRIBING PEOPLE IN EDUCATION

|           |              |   |
|-----------|--------------|---|
| Teacher   | competent    | gives/delivers a lecture/teaches in high        |
| Professor | strict       | standards                                       |
| lecturer  | skilled      | is recognized for his/her academic and          |
| tutor     | qualified    | research achievements                           |
|           | experienced  | is of great help to/is very helpful to          |
|           | sympathetic  | makes a student work hard at                    |
|           | enthusiastic | stimulates a sense of interest                  |
|           | efficient    | encourages imagination and independence of      |
|           | resourceful  | mind  |
|           | .....        | praises the students for                        |
|           | .....        | reprimands the students for                     |
|           | .....        | insists on the students' attending more closely |
|           | .....        | to  |
|           | .....        | .....   |
| Student   | full-time    | .....   |



## E. COLLEGE WORK

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| academic subjects                   | timetable( =schedule AmE) & everyday activities |
| <b>Normally done at university:</b> | set out a timetable for                         |
| Philosophy                          | have a fixed/flexible timetable                 |
| Medicine                            | include lectures on/seminars in                 |
| Psychology                          | offer a day off /no day off                     |
| Engineering                         | be changed every two months/from time to time   |
| Business Studies                    | be divided into three terms                     |
| Law                                 | feel overworked in term time (=during the term) |
| Languages                           | have a lot of timetabled hours a day            |
| Architecture                        | do a few hours of private study a day           |
| History of Art                      | do/have four subjects a week                    |
| Sociology                           | start at 8.15 a.m.                              |
| Politics                            | rush out to catch a bus                         |
| Economics                           | get on/off the bus                              |
| Environmental Studies               | read up for the class on the bus                |
| .....                               | get to college on time/in good time             |
| .....                               | be a few minutes late for (a                    |
| .....                               | lecture/seminar/class)                          |
| <b>Usually studied at school:</b>   | queue up to the cloakroom to leave ...          |
| English/French/German               | look up the timetable before ...                |
| History                             | last until late afternoon                       |
| Science                             | have a break for drinks, sweets and crisps      |
| Music                               | do an optional course in                        |
| Geography                           | have a chat on the mobile phone during ...      |
| Visual Art                          | have a hot meal at lunch break                  |
|                                     | drop in at the library/reading room for a book  |

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Mathematics (Maths)     | ..... |
| Information Technology  | ..... |
| Physical Education (PE) | ..... |
| .....                   | ..... |
| .....                   | ..... |

Note. If you are **in time** for something, you arrive before or at the correct time. (He arrived **in time** for the lesson. = before the lesson started.)

If you are **on time** for something, you arrive at exactly the correct time (The lesson started **on time**. =according to the timetable).

| in-class activities                     | out-of-class activities              |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| attending seminars/classes in a subject | doing/conducting/carrying out        |
| going to lectures on a subject          | research                             |
| taking/making notes of a lecture        | (on the languages of African tribes) |
| having a debate/discussion in class     | listening to tapes in the lab        |
| writing a thesis/report/essay on/about  | improving one's study skills by      |
| learning what one needs carefully       | doing a lot of private study         |
| learning sth by heart                   | using the Internet for               |
| asking questions on/about               | coping with the homework/            |
| doing oral and written exercises (on    | hometasks                            |
| the use of tenses/articles)             | (set for the next class)             |
| reproducing texts                       | reading for pleasure                 |
| translating from Russian into English   | attending the English drama club     |
| .....                                   | arranging amateur concerts           |
| .....                                   | taking part in contests/sport events |
| .....                                   | .....                                |

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| ..... | ..... |
|-------|-------|

## F. DEALING WITH FINANCIAL MATTERS

### A student needs money to

- pay tuition fees;
- spend on books, food, clothes;
- use the Internet;
- pay the bills;
- pay the doctor;
- .....
- .....
- .....

### A student can

- find himself in a trying situation;
- find it hard to make both ends meet/live from hand to mouth;
- be hard up/be going through a difficult time/be penniless;
- lend money to friends/borrow money from friends;
- live at his parents' expense;
- work his way through college on his own;
- hardly afford to buy clothes that cost a fortune;
- be awarded a scholarship;
- apply for a grant;
- take out a loan;
- find a part-time job (as a babysitter);
- .....



## G. EXAMINATION EXPERIENCE

### **People involved:**

a candidate, an examiner, an invigilator,.....

### **Types of exam:**

school-leaving exam, entrance exam, end-of-term exam, .....

### **Before the exam:**

hand in an application, have no/little time to spare, read up for the exam, spend days slaving at books, get ready for the exam, cram the last fortnight, stick to/follow the cramming theory, work tooth and nail preparing for the exam, be busy revising, have one's hands full,

.....

.....

.....

### **During the exam:**

take/have an exam in a subject, plough one's way through the text/questions, have good luck with, by a stroke of luck, have nothing but bad luck, do exceptionally well in the exam/subject, fail/do badly in a subject, use a crib, receive/get a good/poor mark in a subject/for a paper,.....

.....

.....

.....

### **After the exam:**

get through exams successfully, graduate from college with honours, pass on to the next year, repeat the year, go through continuous assessment again, resit the exam, apply for a scholarship, take private classes, switch to another educational programme, be expelled from college, .....

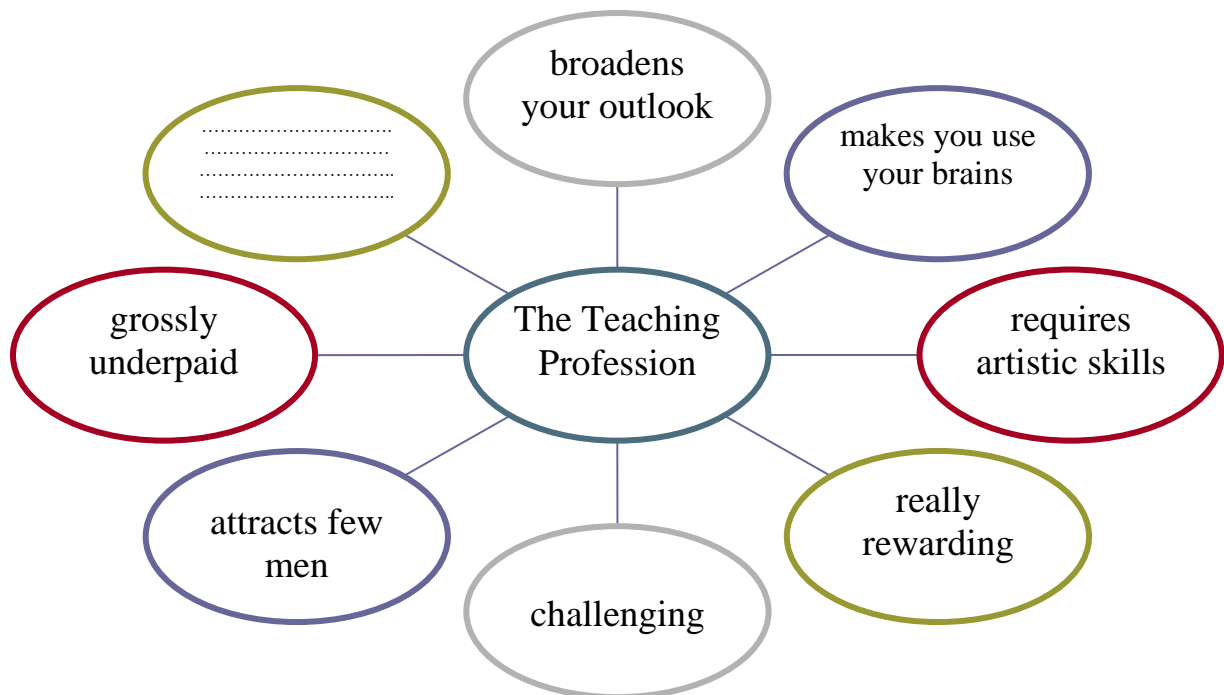
.....



- Follow the **invigilator's instructions**. Don't take any forbidden items into the room, or try to communicate with other candidates. You will be **disqualified for cheating**.
- Planning is **essential** in successful writing and speaking. Devote 5-10 minutes to making notes.
- Have a positive **attitude**. It's your chance to show what you know. And it will be a **relief** when it's all over in a few hours.
- .....
- .....

## H. CAREER CHOICES

Note. A career is the series of jobs you have in a particular area, e.g. a career in publishing. A job is any work you do to earn money, e.g. being a waiter, estate agent, teacher, etc. A profession is a job with a high level of training and/or education, *e.g. the medical/ teaching profession*.



### Useful phrases to speak about one's career:

- set one's heart on becoming a teacher
- make up one's mind to take up teaching as a career
- come to a firm decision on the matter
- plan one's career in due/ good time so as to make no mistakes
- think it wise to consult one's parents about what profession to choose
- find it silly to be trained for the wrong job
- be sure in advance what one really wants to be
- be certain to make a good teacher
- be just cut out for the profession
- care about the job
- learn to care about the money too when one has a family to keep
- be one's idea of a good life
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

## I. VERB-BASED USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

| DO              | MAKE           | HAVE          |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| a crossword     | an appointment | an accident   |
| a lot of damage | an attempt     | an argument   |
| a degree in law | the bed        | a bath/shower |
| the dishes      | a cake         | a break       |

|                        |                       |                |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| an exam                | changes               | breakfast      |
| French at school       | a decision            | a headache     |
| your hair              | dinner                | a chat         |
| “Hamlet”               | a fuss                | a cold         |
| your homework          | a film                | difficulty in  |
| judo                   | an impression         | a drink        |
| miles per hour         | a mess                | a feeling      |
| nothing                | a mistake             | fun            |
| Paris                  | a noise               | an idea        |
| research               | money                 | a look         |
| a sketch               | peace                 | a nap          |
| a translation          | progress              | patience       |
| the washing/shopping   | a promise             | problems       |
| some writing           | a speech              | time to relax  |
| some/a bit of exercise | a suggestion/an offer | a snack/a bite |
| one’s best             | your will             | a shock        |

| TAKE               | GIVE             | GET                     |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Action             | sb an answer     | home                    |
| a deep breath      | sb a chance      | a good education        |
| a dislike to sb    | a cry of pain    | a lot of/no information |
| an interest in sth | a sigh of relief | a piece of advice       |
| a look at          | sb a headache    | a degree/certificate    |
| notes              | sb help          | an increased grant      |
| a photo            | sb an idea       | good/bad marks/grades   |
| size 10 in clothes | the impression   | sth/sb right/wrong      |
| sb's temperature   | that             | access to the Internet  |
| a walk             | sb a kiss        | food poisoning          |

|                     |                 |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| sth into account    | sb a push       | the work done         |
| part in a contest   | a lecture       | the boat ready        |
| pleasure/delight in | some thought to | sb a sandwich/a drink |
| .....               | sb a hearty     | .....                 |
| .....               | welcome         | .....                 |
|                     | .....           |                       |
|                     | .....           |                       |

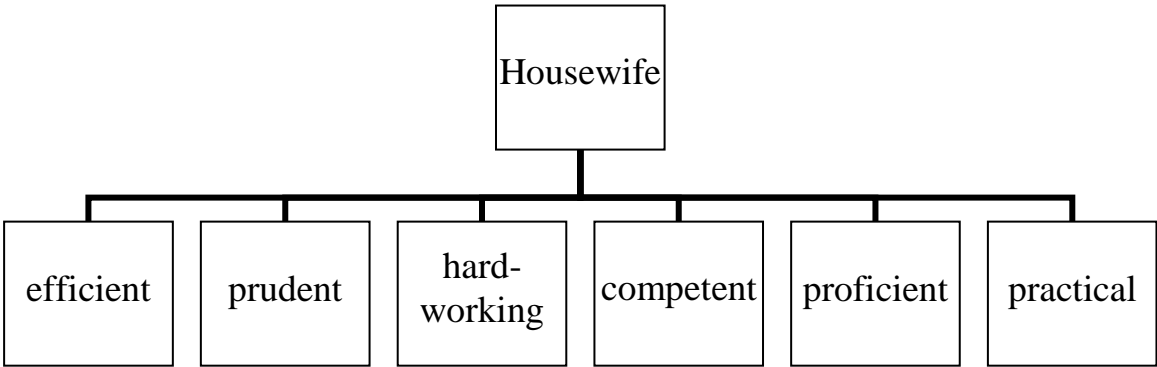
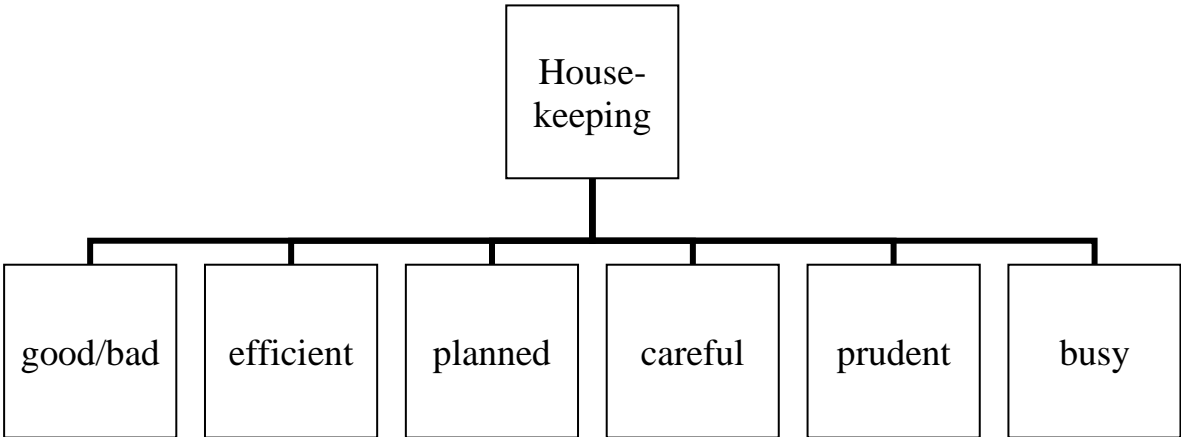
## J. PROVERBS AND IDIOMS

| English   | Russian |
|---|---------|
| <p>have a good <b>head</b> for words/figures</p> <p>break one's <b>head</b> over sth</p> <p>be over sb' s <b>head</b></p> <p>turn sb's <b>head</b></p> <p>drum sth into sb' s <b>head</b></p> <p>start from scratch</p> <p>come easy</p> <p>have sth at one's fingertips</p> <p>be down in the mouth</p> <p>keep one's fmgers crossed for sb</p> <p>be in the same boat</p> <p>be in sb' s black book</p> <p>Live and learn.</p> <p>A man is never too old to learn.</p> <p>By doing nothing we learn to do it.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |         |



HOUSEKEEPING

A. GOOD HOUSEKEEPING (TIDING UP/FIXING UP/SPRING CLEAN)



|  |   |
|--|---|
| <div> <div>Housewife</div> <div>Housekeeper<sup>1</sup></div> <div>Servant</div> <div>Maid</div> <div>Room-mate</div> <div>Live-in help</div> </div> | <div> <div>manage the household</div> <div>keep the house</div> <div>do a real / routine house-cleaning on Saturday</div> <div>fix up / clean / tidy up the flat</div> <div>clean the room from top to bottom</div> <div>manage all the work by oneself</div> <div>be up and about early on the cleaning day</div> <div>begin the cleaning with.....</div> <div>.....</div> <div>get down to cleaning/washing/brushing/.....</div> <div>.....</div> <div>be thoroughly domesticated in every day</div> <div>run the house nicely / badly</div> <div>give the place a real clean-out</div> <div>get through the usual tedious business of doing</div> </div> |
|--|---|

<sup>1</sup> The term "**housekeeper**" has come to describe hired cleaning help, and is no longer used to describe homemaking.

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <p> something<br/> try one's hand at washing the linen/washing<br/> up/mending/knitting<br/> put up with the daily routine doing all sorts of<br/> domestic work<br/> do odd jobs<br/> keep the place looking nice and tidy<br/> busy oneself with fixing up the flat/ cleaning/brushing<br/> air the room<br/> keep things where they belong<br/> put things away<br/> buy labour-saving devices<br/> feel happy and home-proud<br/> keep the house in apple-pie order<br/> .....<br/> .....<br/> ..... </p> |
|--|---|

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p> <b>househusband</b><br/> repairman<br/> helper </p> | <p> do the repairs<br/> handle a screwdriver<br/> do the repairs<br/> change bulbs<br/> mend fuses<br/> (not) to mind helping about the house<br/> be a good help to somebody<br/> be a handy man about the house<br/> save somebody the trouble of doing something<br/> be delighted to come to somebody's aid<br/> be in the habit of leaving things about everywhere<br/> free somebody from housework<br/> save somebody time by putting things right when they go<br/> wrong<br/> .....<br/> .....<br/> ..... </p> |
|---|---|

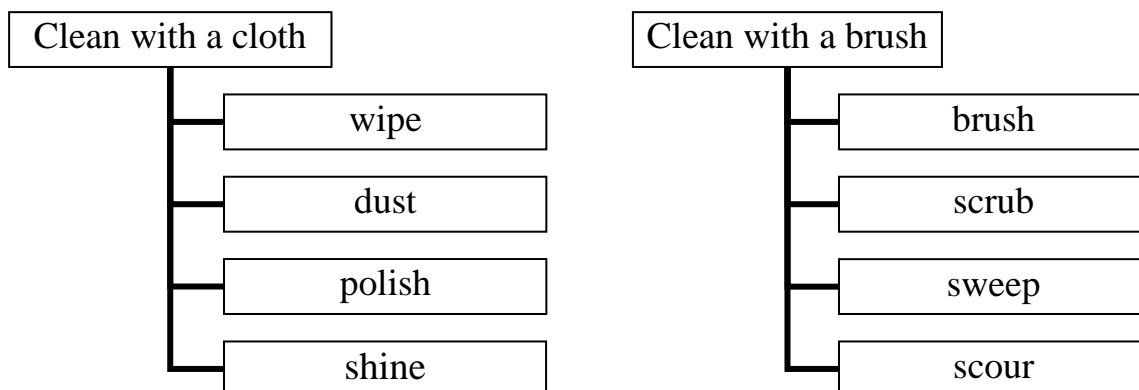


## B. DESCRIBING WORDS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| clogged/ plugged | when something is blocking the hole of a tube or pipe   |
| dirty            | opposite of clean   |
| dusty            | when furniture and surfaces are covered with a small layer of matter                              |
| filthy           | very dirty  |
| messy            | out of order, opposite of neat and tidy   |
| greasy           | looks dirty because it has an oily substance on it  |
| grubby           | fairly dirty, usually because it has been used a lot and not washed                               |
| grimy            | has a covering of dirt on its surface, especially because it has not been cleaned for a long time |

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| clean              | not dirty   |
| spotlessly clean/  | completely clean - use this especially about clothes,         |
| spotless           | rooms, or houses  |
| spick and span     | a room or house that is spick and span is very clean and tidy |
| in apple-pie order | extremely clean and orderly                                   |
| .....              | .....   |
| .....              | .....   |
| .....              | .....   |

## C. VERBS USED TO SPEAK ABOUT CLEANING



## D. FIXING UP THE FLAT

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>rug</b><br><b>carpet</b><br><b>doormat</b><br><b>loose covers</b><br><b>wall-to-wall</b><br><b>floor covering</b> | be rolled back / up<br>be beaten out<br>be shaken out<br>be swept / to be cleaned / to be hoovered<br>look shabby / worn out<br>be mopped<br>be washed<br>.....<br>.....<br>..... |
|--|---|

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>windows</b> | be opened to let in some fresh air<br>be easily cleaned in no time<br>be sealed up to keep out the cold<br>be cleaned up twice a year<br>shine / to glow in the sunlight<br>be in a hideous mess<br>be in a horrid condition<br>seal up the window to keep out the cold<br>.....<br>.....<br>..... |
|----------------|--|

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>cupboard</b><br><b>sofa</b><br><b>bed, etc.</b><br><b>cutlery</b><br><b>crockery</b> | be neat / tidy / shining / brand new / second-hand<br>/ polished    spotless / clean / greasy / dirty<br>be cluttered<br>make/do the bed<br>fluff up the pillows<br>be polished / dusted once a week<br>be kept in the cupboard<br>be taken proper care of<br>be put on the plate-rack to dry<br>be dried on the plate rack<br>be wiped on a dish-cloth<br>be rubbed spotless clean |
|---|---|

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | look spick and span (also spic and span)<br>be in a mess (to look messy)<br>wipe off a thick layer of dust<br>.....<br>.....<br>..... |
|--|---|

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>trash (BrE)</b><br><b>garbage (AmE)</b><br><b>waste material</b><br><b>leftovers</b><br><b>junk</b> | take out the trash<br>throw out / to empty the garbage<br>use the rubbish-chute<br>litter<br>be collected in separate bins<br>.....<br>..... |
|--|--|

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Electricity</b><br><b>Bulbs, fuses</b><br><b>electrical</b><br><b>appliances</b> | be fixed by a repairman<br>be changed (about the bulbs)<br>be mended (about the fuses)<br>..... |
|---|---|

## E. DOING THE WASHING UP

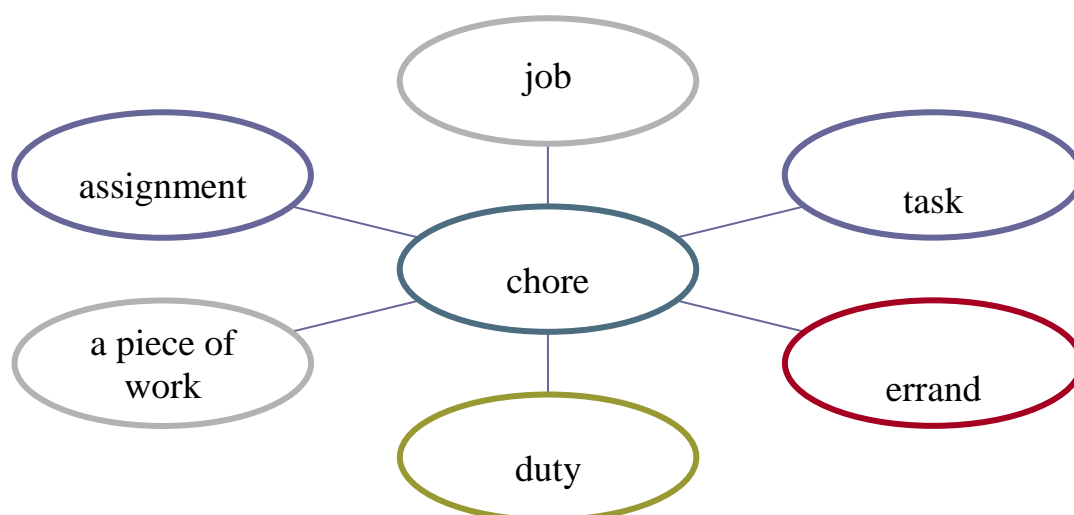
**Things to wash:** eating and cooking utensils, cutlery, soup plates, salad bowl, cups, spoons, saucers, glasses, forks, knives, pans, kettle, ladle,  
 .....  
**Detergents:** soap, scouring powders, solutions, liquid cleanser, .....  
 .....  
**Procedure:**  
 wash up // do the washing up  
 clear the table  
 want somebody to clear away the dishes  
 pile the plates tidily  
 wash by hand  
 use an automated dishwasher  
 use sponges, cloths, brushes, scourers, ...  
 scrape dishes  
 rinse dishes  
 soak dishes in soapy warm water  
 be covered in soap to the elbow  
 rinse the dishes in clean water to remove soap / detergent

rub the gas-range (bath-tub) with cleansing powders  
make a lot of noise while doing the washing up  
wash up effectively  
drip something all over the floor  
use dishwashing detergent / washing up liquid  
make washing up easier  
put the dishes on the plate-rack to dry  
wipe / dry dishes on a dishcloth  
put off / to leave washing up till evening  
check that everything looks neat and tidy

## F. WASHING THE LINEN

- change the bed-**linen**
- make / do the bed
- collect dirty **linen** and put it into a basket for dirty **linen**
- wash **linen** / to do the washing / to do one's own laundry
- take **the linen** to the laundry to be washed
- find a huge pile of washing in the bathroom
- save a lot of time and work
- have **the linen** washed in the laundry
- soak **the linen**
- rinse clothes thoroughly
- starch the collars and cuffs
- tint white **linen** blue
- bleach **the linen**
- wring out **the linen**
- hang out the clothes to dry
- use detergents / washing powders
- be covered in soap to the elbow
- make the job easier
- put the colour dye into the water
- spoil **the linen**
- get used to having **the linen** washed
- feel like doing the laundry
- be in no mood to do the laundry
- pass the job over to somebody
- .....
- .....

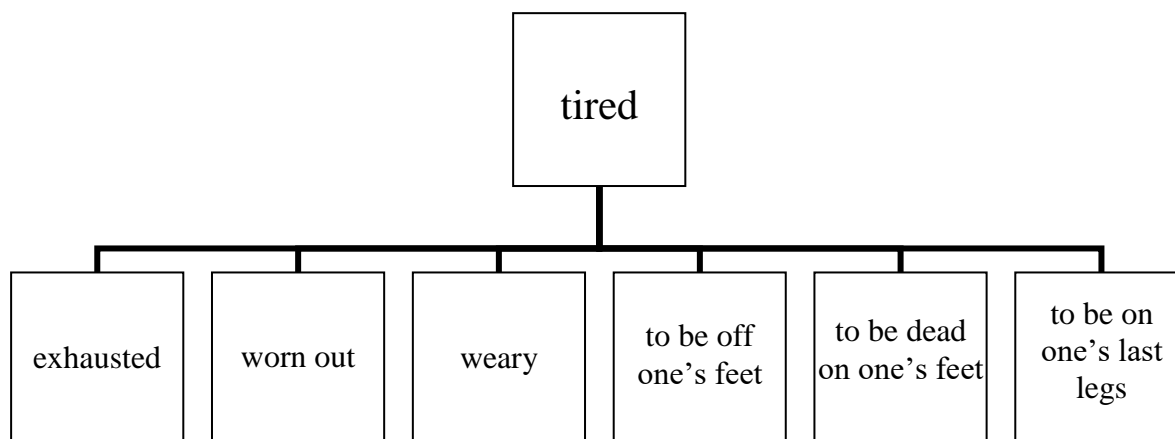
## G. SHARING HOUSEHOLD CHORES



| To do one's share of duties   | To neglect one's duties  |
|---|--|
| handle the household affairs<br>tackle household chores<br>be in charge of cooking/washing/...<br>.....<br>be good at running the<br>house/cooking/baking<br>cope with one's work to the best of<br>one's ability<br>attend to one's duties in earnest<br>get everything done quickly and<br>effortlessly<br>do one's share<br>lend somebody a hand<br>do much about the house<br>share / divide household duties equally | be bad/poor at running the<br>house/cooking/baking<br>go/get/be slack about one's duties<br>turn a blind eye to the state of<br>things<br>do little about the house<br>shirk the duties<br>not manage one's household<br>chores properly<br>keep things in the wrong places<br>make it hard for somebody to keep<br>the house looking nice |

| Man's chores | Woman's chores |
|--------------|----------------|
| .....        | .....          |
| .....        | .....          |
| .....        | .....          |
| .....        | .....          |

## H. BEING TIRED



## I. LABOUR-SAVING DEVICES

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Washing machine<br>Sewing machine<br>Vacuum-cleaner / hoover <sup>2</sup><br>Toaster<br>Food-processor<br>Grill<br>Plate-rack<br>Dishwasher<br>Microwave oven<br>Can-opener<br>Blender | save somebody's time (work, efforts, money, expenses, nerve)<br>make good housekeeping easier<br>be of great help to somebody<br>go wrong now and again<br>need (want) fixing (mending, repairing)<br>be sent to the repair shop for fixing<br>be easy / hard to get<br>be used to do something (to dry plates on, to polish the floor with, etc.)<br>be (not) available<br>prevent something (the floor, the furniture, etc.) from getting dirty<br>make the place look nice (neat) |
|--|--|

| Word              | Meaning  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>dishwasher</b> | electric appliance that washes dishes; can be "built-in" (under a sink) or "portable" (moved and attached to the sink when in use) |
| <b>dryer</b>      | electric appliance used to dry laundry   |

<sup>2</sup> In Britain, *vacuuming* the house is *hoovering* it, no matter what brand of vacuum cleaner you are using.

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>fridge</b>           | electric appliance used for keeping food cold   |
| <b>freezer</b>          | electric appliance used for keeping food frozen (very cold)                           |
| <b>garbage disposal</b> | located inside a drain; chops up bits of food into small pieces to fit down the pipes |
| <b>microwave</b>        | electric appliance for cooking food quickly   |
| <b>oven</b>             | electric appliance for baking and heating food  |
| <b>stove, range</b>     | elements on top of an oven for heating, frying, and boiling food                      |

## J. CLEANING SUPPLIES

| <b>Word</b>                  | <b>Meaning</b>  |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>baking soda</b>           | white powder used for cleaning and removing odours  |
| <b>bleach</b>                | liquid added in small amounts to water; has strong chemicals that remove stains on white clothing; also used to clean bathrooms |
| <b>broom</b>                 | brush with a long handle on it for sweeping floors  |
| <b>carpet cleaner</b>        | foam or liquid soap used on rugs and carpets  |
| <b>deodorizer</b>            | product that removes bad smells from a room; often scented  |
| <b>dishwashing detergent</b> | liquid or powder soap that goes into a dishwasher   |
| <b>dust pan</b>              | flat container used for collecting dirt and dust swept up with a broom  |
| <b>duster</b>                | a cleaning tool with a handle and feathers (or a soft cloth) used for wiping dust off surfaces                                  |
| <b>garbage or trash bag</b>  | large, heavy bag for collecting the household garbage   |

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>garbage or trash bin</b> | container with a lid that holds large garbage bags  |
| <b>hose</b>                 | a long tube that fills with water; often kept outside and used for outdoor cleaning   |
| <b>laundry detergent</b>    | powder or liquid soap used for cleaning clothes and linen   |
| <b>mop</b>                  | long stick with a sponge at the bottom that is soaked in water and soap; used for cleaning floors                                 |
| <b>recycling bin</b>        | a container that holds paper, tins, glass, and other garbage that can be reused   |
| <b>scouring pads</b>        | tough cleaning pads used for scrubbing pots, pans, and ovens  |
| <b>scrub brush</b>          | a brush with a handle on it; often used for cleaning toilets  |
| <b>sponge</b>               | a soft cleaning product that absorbs water and is used for washing surfaces   |
| <b>stain remover</b>        | laundry product used specifically on spots that regular laundry detergent cannot clean (stains include red wine or blood)         |
| <b>vacuum cleaner</b>       | a machine that sucks up dust and dirt on the floor as you push it around  |
| <b>vinegar</b>              | a clear sour tasting liquid mixed with water and used for cleaning; environmentally friendly alternative to store bought cleaners |



## K.EVERYDAY PROBLEMS

### Everyday problems

There must be a power-cut.

The bathroom's flooded

The washing machine broke down

The batteries have run out.

The door handle has come off.

The pipe is leaking

Scorch one's favourite blouse

.....

.....

.....

## L.FINANCIAL MATTERS IN HOUSEKEEPING

be short of money

lack money

cut costs

set a budget

compare each month's expenses

try one's best to make the money go round nicely

be short of money long before the week is over

accuse somebody of spending the money freely  
be constantly speaking about planned spending  
follow money-saving tips  
save money on electricity  
use energy-saving lamps  
.....  
.....  
.....

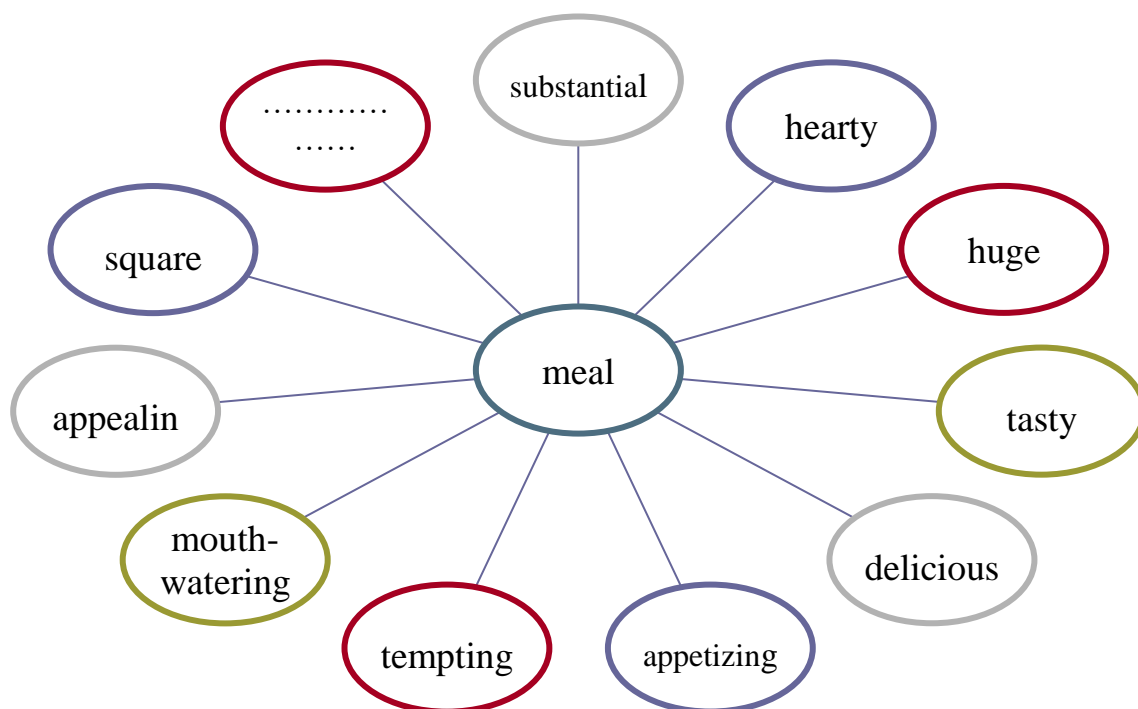
M. AMERICAN AND BRITISH ENGLISH

| American                    | British   |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| closet                      | cupboard  |
| dish towel                  | tea towel |
| drapes                      | curtains  |
| faucet                      | tap       |
| garbage, trash              | rubbish   |
| trash bag                   | bin liner |
| trashman, gabbage collector | dustman   |
| .....                       | .....     |
| .....                       | .....     |
| .....                       | .....     |

## ENGLISH MEALS, COOKING, SHOPPING, TAKING IN GUESTS

### A. INTRODUCTION TO BRITISH FOOD

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Meal         | consist of fried bacon and eggs with fried bread and possibly fried tomatoes or black pudding   |
| Breakfast    | consist of some sandwiches, a packet of crisps, an apple and a can of something to drink  |
| Dinner       | consist of a piece of meat accompanied by two different boiled vegetables   |
| Lunch        | be kept in a plastic container  |
| Tea          | include bangers and mash / black pudding / Yorkshire pudding / shepherd's pie / spotted dick / toad in the hole / baked beans / porridge / fish and chips / bubble and squeak / roly-poly pudding / |
| High tea     | be a substantial meal   |
| Elevens      | be served in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening  |
| Brunch       | .....   |
| Supper       | .....   |
| Packed lunch | .....   |



## B. BRITISH SPECIALTIES

| Name of the dish      | Definition   |
|-----------------------|--|
| Bangers and mash      | colloquial name for a dish of sausages and mashed potatoes   |
| Black pudding         | fatty, starchy sausage thickened with pig's blood.   |
| Yorkshire pudding     | a batter made with flour, eggs and milk and cooked in the oven. This is most often eaten with roast beef for Sunday lunch. |
| Shepherd's pie        | chopped lamb pie topped with mashed potatoes and grated cheese. Cottage Pie is similar, but made with beef.                |
| The ploughman's lunch | .....<br>.....   |
| Toad in the hole      | .....<br>.....   |
| Bubble and squeak     | .....<br>.....   |
| Irish stew            | .....<br>.....   |
| Haggis                | .....<br>.....   |
| Fish and chips        | .....<br>.....   |
| Steak & Kidney Pie    | .....<br>.....   |
| Yorkshire Pudding     | .....<br>.....   |
| Cornish Pasty         | .....<br>.....   |

## C. SHOPPING

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Housewife    | do the shopping daily / monthly / once in a while / on |
| Cook         | the way home   |
| Househusband | go marketing after classes                             |
| Parent       | be responsible for shopping in the family              |
| Father       | draw up / make up the list of the things wanted /      |
| Mother       | needed   |
| Children     | remind somebody to buy something for a weekend         |
|              | treat  |
|              | make a shopping list                                   |

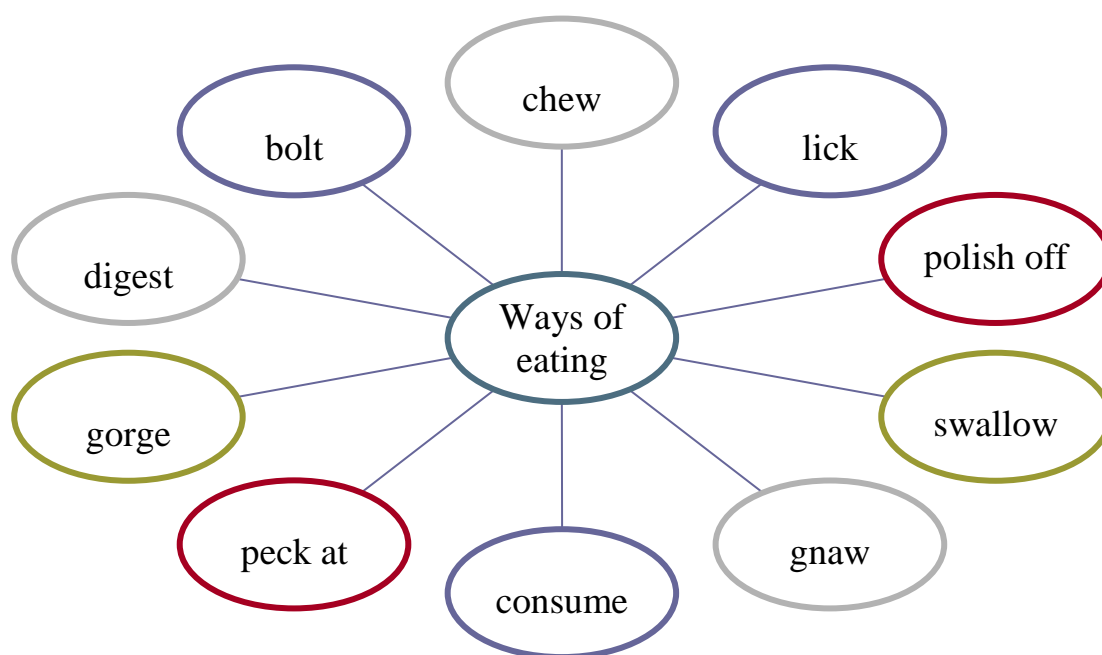
|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <p> put on a shopping list<br/> add to the shopping list<br/> run out of foodstuffs<br/> see to milk products / soft drinks<br/> stock up with necessary products<br/> be completely out of meat, .....<br/> be short of fruit, .....<br/> drop in at the baker's to buy some fresh bread / a roll<br/> of bread / a couple of fresh rolls, etc.<br/> go to the grocery to buy a packet of sugar / a pack of<br/> cornflakes / a pound of butter / a tin of instant<br/> coffee / a quarter pound of tea / a box of chocolate,<br/> etc.<br/> go to the greengrocer's for vegetables and fruits<br/> (carrot, cabbage, onion, radish, horse-radish, pickles,<br/> potatoes, cucumbers, apricots, apples, pears )<br/> go to the butcher's to be supplied with meat (pork,<br/> beef, mutton, lamb, chicken, poultry, game)<br/> sausage, chops, kebabs, etc.<br/> look in at the fishmonger's for fresh / tinned fish<br/> (salmon, trout, pike, herring, perch, etc.)<br/> drop in at the dairy for eggs and milk (cheese, cream,<br/> sour-cream, cottage cheese, loose / bottled milk,<br/> etc.)<br/> be satisfied with a cup of tea and a piece of toast<br/> buy food stuffs ready-packed<br/> avoid queuing up<br/> pay at the cash-desk<br/> <br/> be the breadwinner in the family<br/> keep the family<br/> have the family to keep<br/> be the head of the family<br/> <br/> find it hard to make both ends meet<br/> try one's best to make the money go round nicely<br/> be short of money long before the week is over<br/> accuse somebody of spending the money freely<br/> be constantly speaking about planned spending<br/> go off shopping<br/> draw up the list of the things wanted/needed<br/> remind somebody to buy something for a treat<br/> ..... </p> |
|--|---|



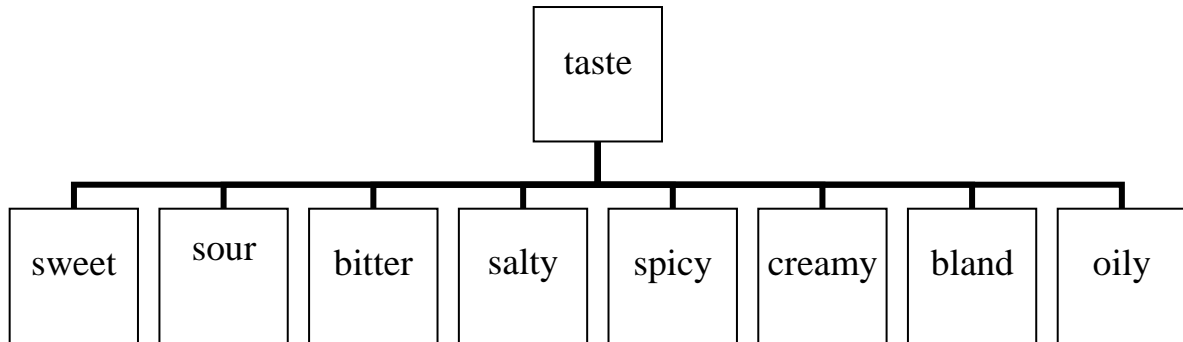
## E. A PIECE OF SOMETHING

|           |                        |
|-----------|------------------------|
| asparagus | A bunch of asparagus.  |
| beef      | A slice of beef.       |
| bread     | A slice of bread.      |
| broccoli  | A piece of broccoli.   |
| butter    | A pat of butter.       |
| corn      | An ear of corn.        |
| fruit     | A piece of fruit.      |
| garlic    | A bulb of garlic.      |
| honey     | A pot of honey.        |
| jam       | A jar of jam.          |
| lamb      | A leg of lamb.         |
| pepper    | A pot of pepper.       |
| pork      | A joint of pork.       |
| rice      | A grain of rice.       |
| salt      | A pinch of salt.       |
| spaghetti | A strand of spaghetti. |
| sugar     | A cube of sugar.       |

## F. WAYS OF EATING



## G. TASTE



## H. WAYS OF COOKING

|  |   |
|--|---|
| slice tomato<br>chop onion<br>mash potato<br>grate cheese<br>sprinkle pepper<br>peel carrot<br>spread butter<br>squeeze lemon<br>carve chicken / to carve a joint of meat<br>dice the tomato<br>whisk an egg<br>drain pasta<br>crush garlic<br>stir the mixture<br>flavour the dish<br>pluck a chicken<br>crack a nut<br>knead the dough<br>mince meat<br>shell a hard-boiled egg<br>toss a pancake<br>whip cream<br>stuff a chicken | beat eggs<br>ice a cake<br>roll rissoles into shape / balls<br>tip the rissoles into a pan<br>flavour with spices<br>dress with mayonnaise<br>disguise the natural flavour of the dish with a dressing<br>roast meat / chicken / nuts / beans<br>fry fish / meat / bacon / chicken<br>stew apples / meat / vegetables<br>grill sausages / bacon / meat / shrimps<br>bake cake / bread / apples<br>barbeque steak / sausages / pork<br>braise meat / steak / vegetables<br>brew tea / coffee<br>simmer sauce / soup / broth<br>stir vegetables into rice until the sauce thickens<br>.....<br>.....<br>.....<br>.....<br>..... |
|--|---|



## I. INVITATION PHRASES

Let's go to a restaurant  
Why not go to a café  
How about going to a cafe

Do you fancy a pint?  
Are you up for a pint?  
Do you feel like a pint?

Do you fancy going to a museum with me?  
Are you up for having a party?  
Do you feel like leaving work early?

Are you free on Friday?  
Are you busy on Friday?  
What are you doing on Friday?

Would you like ...a chocolate bar? ...to come to my house for dinner?  
I wondered if you'd like to come to my house for dinner  
I would very much like it if you could come along

## SPEAKING ABOUT THE ART OF COOKING

be greatly interested in cooking  
be keen on cooking  
give the secret of cooking in one lesson  
put the idea of cooking into one's head  
take the pride in the traditional cooking  
keep up the standards of traditional cooking  
gain experience in cooking  
be sure to make a good cook  
borrow ideas from the cookery book  
try one's hand at making something  
give the secret of cooking in one lesson

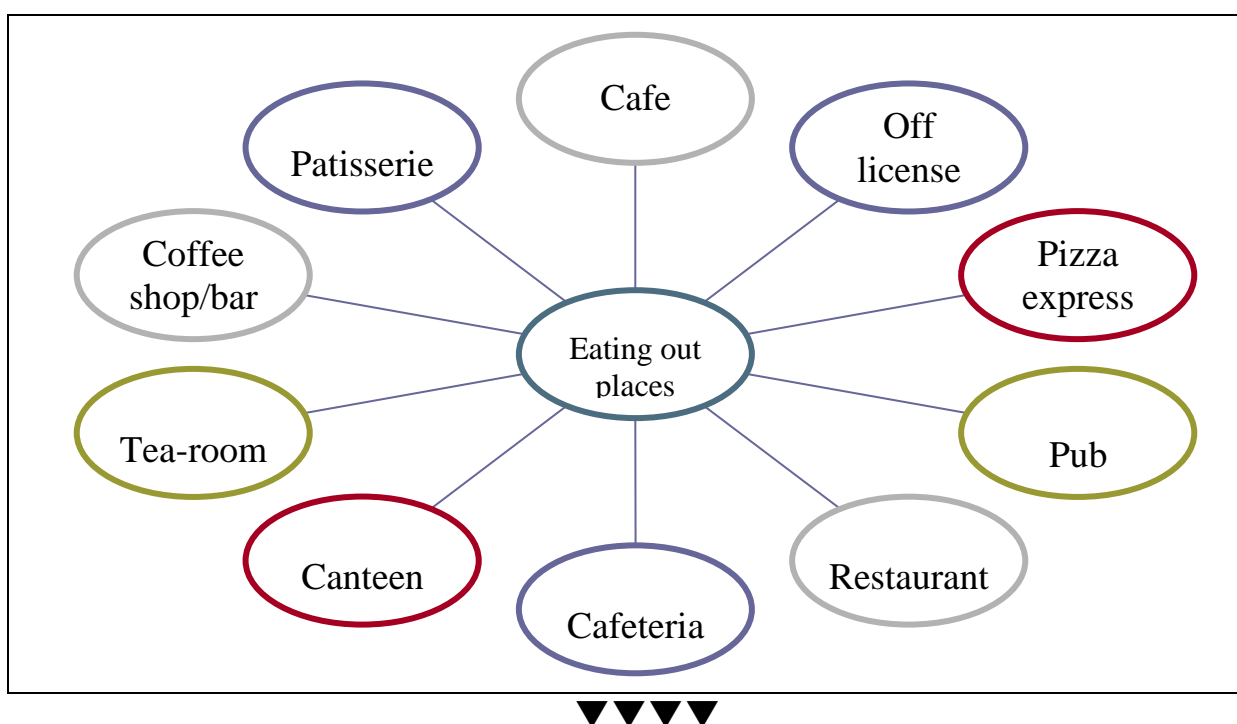
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## J. INVITING GUESTS

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Host / Hostess / guest | invite somebody for a cup of tea<br>ask somebody to dinner<br>be expecting guests<br>have / to take in guests  |
| Menu                   | write down the ingredients / the directions for doing something  |
| Starter (BrE)          | draw up the menu   |
| Appetizer (NAmE)       | be poor at cooking   |
| First course           | get the meal ready   |
| Second course          | set the table for dinner   |
| Dessert                | lay the table for lunch  |
| Main dish              | arrange the dishes on the table nicely   |
| Side dish              | bring in dishes<br>take away dishes<br>dish out soup, borsch<br>serve tea, coffee<br>pour out soup, tea<br>make something into a horrible sloppy mess<br>add a dash of something<br>bring out the flavour<br>disguise the natural flavour of the dish<br>make a real holiday dinner<br>be pressed for time / to be short of time<br>manage everything on one's own<br>ask somebody for help<br>be willing to give somebody a helping hand<br>decide on beet soup for the first course<br>pour water into the saucepan<br>put the pan on the gas range<br>let the meat boil till it becomes tender<br>serve tough / underdone / overdone meat<br>cut something into slices<br>peel vegetables<br>skin onions<br>put / add laurel leaves<br>get the vegetables ready meanwhile<br>add a spoonful of chilly sauce<br>start mincing the meat / grating the carrots / slicing the tomatoes<br>serve stuffed fish along with boiled potatoes<br>treat somebody to a cup of tea |

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | offer somebody coffee<br>wait for tempting smell<br>have patience to cook something<br>manage another plateful<br>offer another helping<br>ask for another helping<br>.....<br>.....<br>.....<br>..... |
|--|--|

## K. EATING OUT / GOING TO A CAFÉ / A RESTAURANT



offer something for everyone  
be famous for its superb cuisine  
offer the same menu of 'meat and two veg', 'fish and chips'  
be extremely popular with the office personnel  
provide the main meal of the day to many regulars  
be the very place to drop in for a bite  
serve the same food  
offer a variety from snacks to full meals  
offer a good selection of something  
offer food of high standard  
provide warm and comfortable atmosphere

be rich in variety and interest  
be a cheerful and carefully kept place  
be frequented by many office workers

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



## L. DINING ETIQUETTE / TABLE MANNERS

sit up straight at the table  
keep one's wrists on the edge of the table  
be eaten with knife and fork  
keep the elbows off the table  
not chew with one's mouth open  
not talk with one's mouth full  
spoon the soup away from you  
sip the soup from the side of the spoon  
not blow on hot food  
eat rolls or bread by tearing off small bite size pieces  
not leave the table during the meal except in an emergency  
place something on the edge of one's plate  
place the napkin on one's lap  
eat at a leisurely pace  
excuse oneself when leaving the table  
wipe one's mouth before drinking  
compliment the cook

.....  
.....

## M. LIKES AND DISLIKES

| <i>likes</i>   | <i>dislikes</i>                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| prefer something to something  | have something instead of something |
| like nothing better than   | hate something                      |
| care for Russian salad   | not stand the smell of something    |
| be fond of spices (pepper, mustard,<br>vinegar, garlic, horseradish) | avoid eating something              |
| like the natural flavour of  | dislike eating something            |
| go for apples / bananas / pears / dairy                              | .....                               |
|  | .....                               |

|                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| be a great curry lover / pizza lover  | ..... |
| take / like / have one's coffee hot / | ..... |
| strong / weak                         | ..... |
| not mind a plate of onion soup        | ..... |
| not object to salad                   | ..... |
| .....                                 | ..... |
| .....                                 | ..... |
| .....                                 | ..... |
| .....                                 | ..... |

| <b>Words describing English cuisine / Russian cuisine / specialties / dishes</b>   |  |
|--|--|
| be an inviting-looking dish<br>be really first class<br>give the satisfaction to the eye and<br>tongue<br>be tender, melting in the mouth<br>be well-flavoured food<br>be a special delicacy<br>be a real thing<br>be lovely, tempting, mouthwatering,<br>delicious<br>be marvelously satisfying<br>be quite decent<br>be delicate / fine / perfect<br>be awfully nice<br>be just to somebody's taste<br>mouth-watering<br>be delicious<br>be tasty<br>be appetizing<br>be savoury<br>be finger-licking good<br>be amazing<br>.....<br>.....<br>.....<br>.....<br>.....<br>..... | be sickly-looking gluey mess<br>have a queer salty taste<br>be a horrible sloppy mass<br>be watery and tasteless<br>be undrinkable<br>be uneatable<br>be as tough as old boots<br>be with no particular flavour<br>be plain<br>be underdone / overdone<br>be disgusting<br>be half-baked<br>be hastily prepared<br>be unpleasantly cold and damp<br>be sodden<br>be bland<br>be revolting<br>be disgusting<br>be tasteless<br>be boring<br>be horrendous<br>be shocking<br>be soggy<br>be dry<br>be cold<br>be rancid<br>be unappealing<br>be unappetizing<br>be an insult to the palate and the |

|  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
|  | stomach<br>.....<br>..... |
|--|---------------------------|

## N. BAKING CAKES, PIES, PASTRIES

**Baked goods:** bread, pies, bagels, pastries, cakes and cupcakes, biscuits, cookies, crackers, muffins, rolls, pretzels, doughnuts cakes, fat cakes, pastry, short crust, pastry, pies, buns, Danish pastry

**Where to buy:** bakery, cake shop, coffee house,

.....

### How to make:

be interested in baking things  
consult different cookery books  
watch somebody do / doing something  
prevent somebody from cooking by asking a lot of questions now and then  
mix fat and sugar first  
beat eggs one by one with a little flour into the mixture  
add flour / sugar / salt / chocolate to the mixture  
stir in a little baking powder to make the cake rise nicely  
put into the fridge to get cool  
knead the dough stiff / soft  
cut the dough into tiny buns  
put something into the hot oven for X minutes  
bake the dough into buns  
ask for the recipe  
serve freshly baked buns with tea / coffee / stewed fruit

.....

.....

.....

## O. PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS / IDIOMS

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| to have a sweet tooth   | ..... |
| to kill one's inner man | ..... |
| to know which side      | ..... |
| one's bread is buttered | ..... |
| on                      | ..... |



## Q. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 ton = 160 stone(s) = 2,240 pounds = 1,016 kg

1 stone = 14 pounds = 6.356 kg

1 pound (1 lb) = 0.454 kg

1 ounce (oz) = 28.35 g

1 gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 4.543 litres

1 pint = 20 fluid ounces = 0.568 litres

1 fluid ounces (fl oz) = 28.41 millilitres

### TEMPERATURE

212°F = 100°C (boiling point of water)

225°F = 110°C

250°F = 120°C

275°F = 135°C

300°F = 150°C

325°F = 160°C

350°F = 180°C

375°F = 190°C

400°F = 200°C

### LIQUID VOLUME

1 teaspoon (tsp.) = 5.0 milliliters (ml)

1 tablespoon (tbsp.) = 15.0 milliliters

1 fluid ounce (oz.) = 30.0 milliliters

1 cup (c.) = 240 milliliters

1 pint (pt.) = 480 milliliters

1 quart (qt.) = 0.95 liters (l)

1 gallon (gal.) = 3.80 liters

(To convert temperature in Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 and multiply by .56)

| American English | British English |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Appetizers       | Starters        |
| Baked potato     | Jacket potato   |
| Broil            | Grill           |



|  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| Candy                                  | Sweets                   |
| Candy store                            | Confectioner, sweet shop |
| Canned                                 | Tinned                   |
| Cookie                                 | Biscuit                  |
| corn                                   | Sweetcorn, maize         |
| Cotton candy                           | Candy floss              |
| Dessert                                | Pudding, sweet. dessert  |
| Eggplant                               | Aubergine                |
| Fish sticks                            | Fish fingers             |
| French fries                           | Chips                    |
| Ground meat                            | Mince                    |
| Jello                                  | Jelly                    |
| Jelly                                  | Jam                      |
| Oatmeal                                | Porridge                 |
| Potato chips                           | Crisps                   |
| Preserves                              | Conserves                |
| With or without milk (cream) in coffee | Black or white           |
| Zucchini                               | Courgettes               |

## TALKING ABOUT CLOTHES

### A. ARTICLES OF CLOTHES

| Articles of clothes   | Footwear   | Headgear   |
|---|--|--|
| <b><u>Outerwear:</u></b><br>costume<br>suit<br>casual suit<br>evening wear<br>coat<br>jacket<br>frock<br>tuxedo<br>tail coat<br>waistcoat<br>shirt<br>T-shirt<br>top<br>tank top<br>blouse<br>tunic<br>robe<br>bath robe<br>dressing gown<br>kimono<br>sweatshirt<br>dress<br>shirtwaist dress<br>sun-dress<br>sarafan<br>frock<br>pinafore dress (pinny)<br>apron<br>skirt<br>dungarees<br>overalls<br>jumpsuit<br>culottes<br>pants<br>trousers<br>slacks<br>jeans/denims<br>breeches | casual shoes<br>walking shoes<br>tie shoes<br>kicks (sl.)<br>sneakers<br>trainers<br>brogans<br>loafers<br>Dr. Martens<br>Oxford shoes (oxfords)<br>court shoes<br>stiletto-heeled shoes<br>(stilettos)<br>pumps<br>flats<br>sandals<br>toe post sandals/thongs<br>flip flops<br>boots<br>Wellington boots<br>fur-lined boots<br>felt boots<br>galoshes/rubbers<br>slippers<br>mules<br>ballet shoes | hat<br>slouch hat<br>top hat<br>felt hat<br>fur-lined hat<br>wide-brimmed hat<br>sun hat<br>panama<br>sombrero<br>trilby<br>boater<br>cap<br>linen cap/jockey cap<br>mohair cap<br>peaked cap<br>skullcap<br>toboggan cap<br>skiing cap<br>cap with ear-flaps/ushanka<br>papakha<br>cloche<br>hood<br>helmet<br>beret<br>fez<br>kerchief<br>babushka |

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| shorts<br>cardigan<br>sweater<br>pullover<br>jumper<br>jersey<br>poncho<br>parka<br>anorak<br>windcheater<br>hoody<br>overcoat<br>raincoat<br>trench(coat)<br>fur coat<br>sheepskin coat<br><br><u><b>Underwear (undies):</b></u><br>leg-warmers<br>leggings<br>socks<br>hose<br>tights<br>stockings<br>nightwear<br>pyjamas (top+trousers)<br>night gown/dress<br>vest<br>boxers<br>panties<br>briefs<br>trunks<br>long johns<br>lingerie<br>petticoat<br>slip<br>brasserie (bra)<br>stays/corset(s)<br>garter |  |  |
|---|--|--|

| Accessories <sup>3</sup>  | Patterns,<br>prints  | Textiles,<br>materials   |
|---|--|--|
| tie<br>bow-tie<br>cravat<br>neckerchief<br>scarf<br>muffler<br>shawl<br>(fur) tippet<br>stole<br>belt<br>braces/suspenders<br>buckle<br>laces<br>cuff-links<br>tiepin<br>brooch<br>gloves<br>mittens<br>mitts<br>sunglasses | flesh-coloured<br>plain<br>floral<br>flowered<br>dotted<br>spotted<br>striped<br>zig-zag<br>herring-bone<br>checked<br>plaided<br>tartan<br>black-and-white<br>pepper-and-salt<br>ethnic<br>‘look-at-me’ print | <b><u>Fabrics:</u></b><br>silk<br>linen<br>cotton<br>cambric<br>satin<br>sateen<br>terrycloth<br>velvet<br>velveteen<br>corduroy<br>denim<br>tweed<br>wool<br>cashmere<br>plaid<br>crepe<br>crepe de Chine<br>poplin<br>chiffon<br>guipure<br>rayon<br>nylon<br><b><u>Leather:</u></b><br>genuine leather<br>artificial<br>leather/leatherette<br>patent leather<br>tan leather<br>kid<br><b><u>Fur:</u></b><br>astrakhan<br>broadtail<br>mink<br>sable fox Arctic fox |

<sup>3</sup> NB! Accessory, n - something such as a bag, belt, or jewellery that you wear or carry because it is attractive  
 To accessorize, v – to add accessories to clothes, a room etc

Accessorize™ - The name of a chain store. The first ‘Accessorize’ store opened in London's Covent Garden Piazza in 1984. Today there are more than 240 ‘Accessorize’ stores in the UK and a blossoming international operation of over 600 stores. They sell every kind of accessory imaginable; bags, purses, jewellery, belts, hats, scarves, gloves, hair accessories and cosmetics.

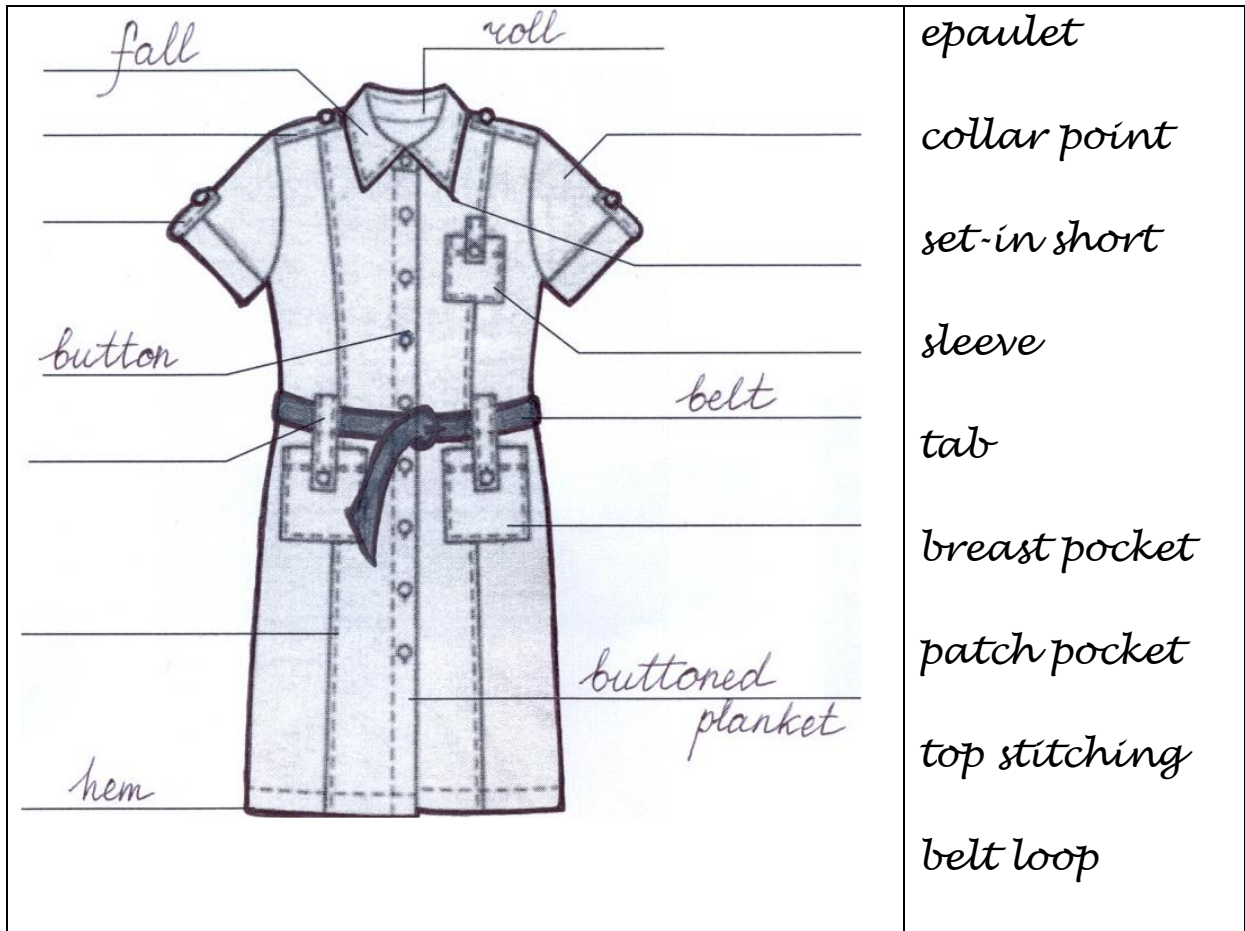
| DRESS  | BLOUSE  | SKIRT   | SHIRT<br>T-SHIRT  | SUIT   | JACKET  | COAT<br>OVERCOAT   | JUMPER<br>SWEATER<br>PULLOVER  | JEANS  |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| cocktail<br>evening<br>sun<br>fancy<br>mourning<br>sleeveless<br>strapless<br>short-sleeved<br>mini<br>wedding<br>ankle-length<br>full-length<br>tight-fitting<br>slinky<br>loose-fitting<br>shapeless<br>full-skirted<br>high necked<br>low-cut | long-sleeved<br>short-sleeved<br>sleeveless<br>high-necked<br>embroidered<br>frilled<br>frilly<br>see-through<br>school | ankle-length<br>long<br>short<br>knee-length<br>tight<br>flared<br>full<br>pencil<br>straight<br>pleated<br>wrap-around | clean/<br>crisp/<br>fresh<br>baggy<br>unbuttoned<br>long-sleeved<br>collarless<br>open-necked<br>football/polo<br>rugby/sport | designer<br>elegant<br>smart<br>well-cut<br>ill-fitting<br>off-the peg<br>best/good<br>tailored<br>double-breasted<br>single-breasted<br>pin-stripe<br>/pinstriped<br>bathing / diving | belted<br>fitted<br>tailored<br>waterproof<br>bulletproof<br>bolero<br>corduroy<br>cotton<br>denim<br>leather<br>linen<br>sheepskin<br>suede<br>tweed<br>wool | long<br>short<br>three-quarter-length<br>heavy<br>light<br>waterproof<br>fur-trimmed<br>belted<br>double-breasted<br>single-breasted<br>trench | chunky<br>heavy<br>thick<br>light/thin<br>sloppy<br>warm<br>high-necked<br>polo-necked<br>roll-neck<br>turtleneck<br>V-neck<br>hand-knitted<br>knitted<br>cashmere<br>wool/woolen<br>cricket | stretch<br>tight<br>baggy<br>flared<br>denim<br>stone-washed<br>bleached<br>faded<br>patched<br>ripped<br>scruffy<br>torn<br>cut-off<br>designer<br>lean<br>bikini-cut |

## B. FASTENERS

| DO UP/UNDO  | ZIP UP/UNZIP | BUTTON UP<br>/UNBUTTON | LACE UP / UNLACE | FASTEN/UNFASTEN |
|---|--------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A bra<br>A buckle<br>Buttons<br>Flies<br>Shoelaces<br>A zip |              |                        |                  |                 |

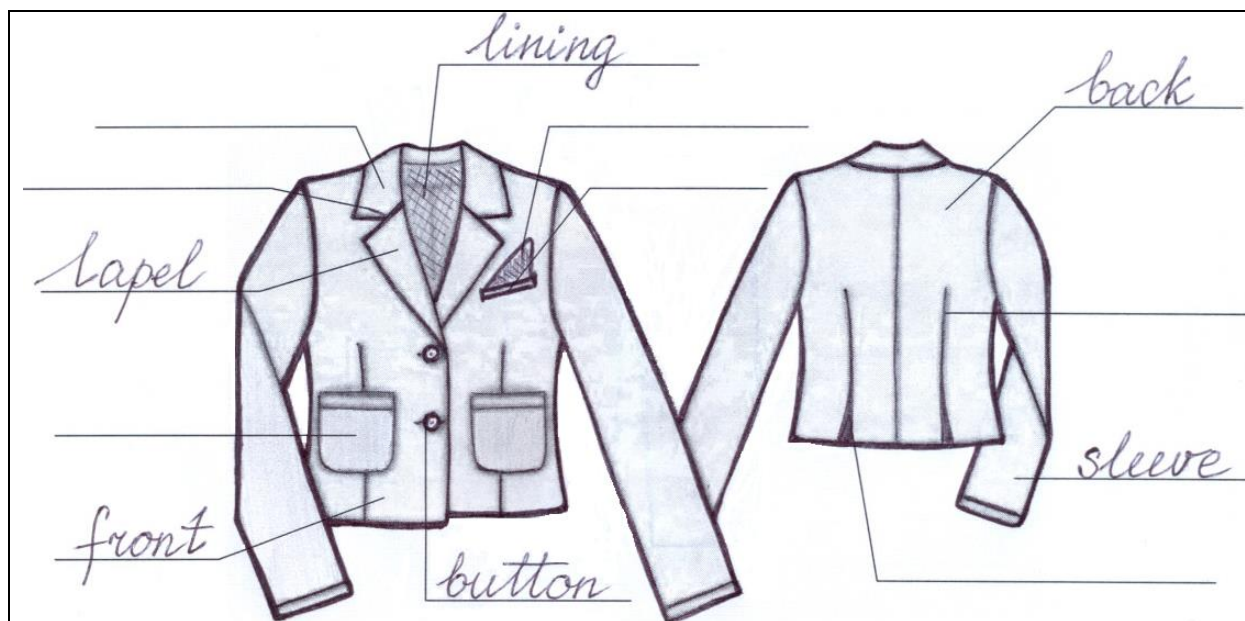
Here are some pictures of articles of clothing. Some parts of the garments have been signed. Why not you sign the rest using the words nearby?

### C. SHIRTWAIST DRESS

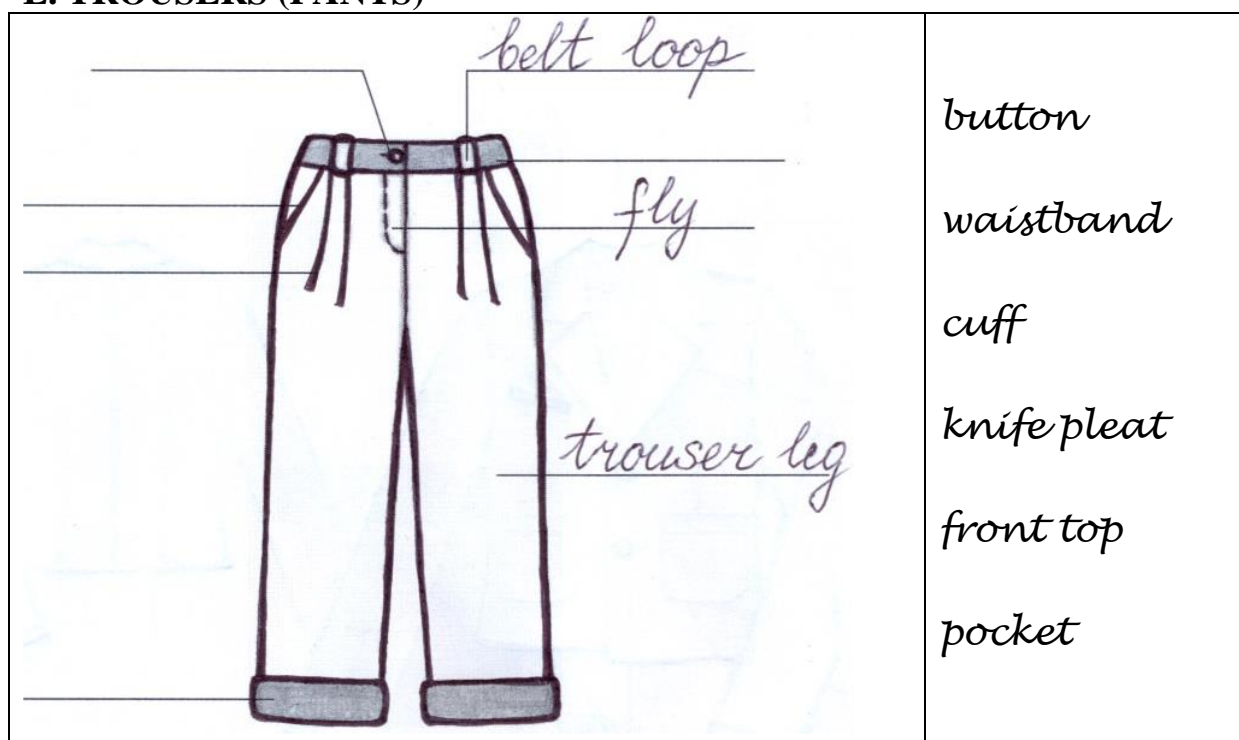


### D. SINGLE-BREASTED JACKET

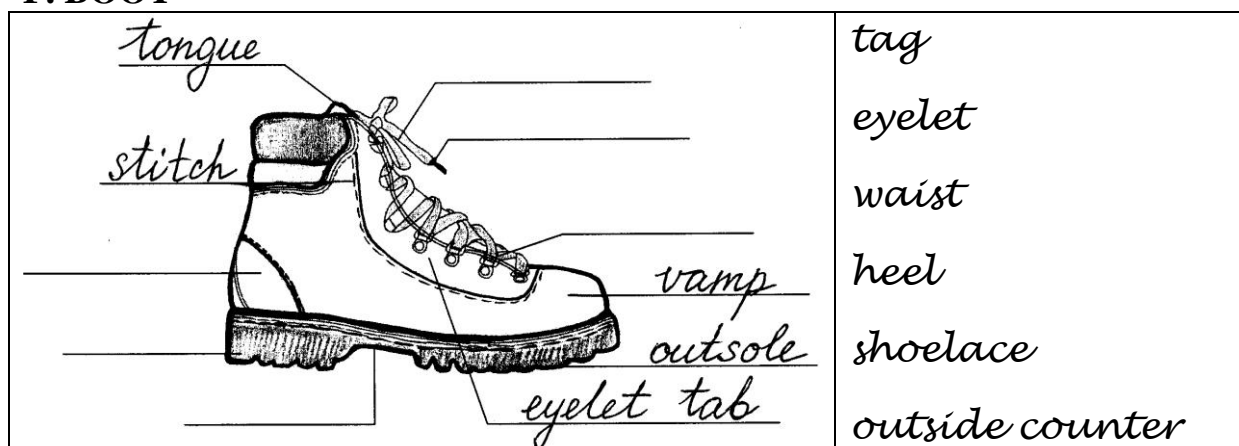
|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| collar              | side back vent     |
| notch               | breast welt pocket |
| pocket handkerchief | patch pocket       |
| tuck                |                    |



### E. TROUSERS (PANTS)



### F. BOOT



## G. DESCRIBING ARTICLES OF CLOTHING

| Attributes   | Verbal phrases   |
|--|--|
| beautiful<br>elegant<br>fine<br>lovely<br>pretty<br>cheap ≠ expensive<br>clean ≠ soiled (dirty)/stained<br>fresh<br>disheveled (untidy)<br>ragged (torn and dirty)<br>shabby<br>tight-fitting ≠ loose-fitting<br>skintight<br>baggy<br>ill-fitting<br>loose ≠ tight<br>sloppy (informal)<br>shiny = glossy<br>designer<br>fashionable = trendy ≠ old-fashioned<br>brand new ≠ second-hand<br>best<br>smart<br>ordinary<br>baby<br>maternity<br>mourning<br>riding<br>school<br>work/working<br>waterproof<br>shrinkproof<br>hard-wearing<br>fat-making | put on ≠ to take off<br>change out of smth into smth<br>mend/dry/iron/wash<br>wear/to have something on/to be<br>dressed in<br>suit smth/smb<br>match/to become/to fit/to go well with<br>be trimmed with/to be decorated with<br>matching lace, embroidery<br>be elegantly cut<br>be of the latest cut and style<br>be pleasing to the eye<br>need/want ironing<br>need slight alterations<br>come into fashion<br>be in fashion<br>be the fashion<br>be the latest thing<br>keep pace with the latest fashion<br>be all the rage<br>be in vogue/fashion<br>be all the vogue<br>go out of /to fall out of fashion<br>fit like a glove<br>suit most occasions<br>fit/suit/become/match/go well with<br>get thin at the elbows<br>be knitted<br>be mended<br>be of top quality<br>keep one's shape well/badly<br>shrink ≠ to stretch with wearing<br>lose colours/to fade |

**NB!** Mind the order of attributes before nouns!

| Article/<br>demonstr.<br>pronoun | opinion              | size | shape      | colour         | material          | purpose           | Noun           |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|------|------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| My<br>An                         | favourite<br>elegant | long | sleeveless | white<br>black | leather<br>velvet | tennis<br>evening | shoes<br>dress |



**NB!!** After the following verbs you should use adjectives, not adverbs, in the predicative function:

|                   |   |  |
|-------------------|---|--|
| To be             | } | good<br>pleasant<br>delicious<br>comfortable |
| To seem           |   |  |
| To look (= to be) |   |  |
| To taste          |   |  |
| To smell          |   |  |
| To feel           |   |  |

Eg.: To look absolutely lovely/divine/charming/stunning/eye-catching

Compare:

a) You look (= are) so charming in this new dress! (charming – predicative)

b) Mum looked angrily at the mess in my room. (angrily – adv. modifier of manner)

## H. UNIFORM BLUES

| Nominal phrases   | Verbal phrases   |
|---|--|
| boring uniform<br>proper/convenient outfit<br>the expense of buying popular brands<br>(un)authorized articles of clothing<br>‘illegal’ garments<br>collegiate sweatshirts<br>simplicity of the uniform<br>individual hair style | consist of<br>stand out in the crowd<br>have everyone look the same<br>eliminate competition<br>look like a clone of everyone else<br>escape detection<br>remain inconspicuous<br>be restricted to wearing smth<br>push things to the limit<br>lose ‘creative edge’<br>save time and money |

## I. DRESSING FOR BUSINESS

| Nominal phrases   | Verbal phrases  |
|---|---|
| attire (fml) = clothes<br>prerequisite = demand<br>strict dress-code<br>authoritative/elegant/conservative look<br>feeling of defencelessness<br>mantle of authority<br>under the exigencies of the working day<br>in the red/dark etc. colour spectrum<br>powerful/loud/pastel colours<br>softening/frilly blouse<br>feminine frills | have an impact<br>be designed<br>convey the message<br>portray smb as<br>give absolute freedom of motion<br>feel as comfortable as in a second skin<br>give definite air of confidence<br>be counteracted by<br>do touch-ups in private |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| jacketed suit<br>matching/contrasting jacket<br>acceptable length of the skirt<br>underlying symbolism of clothing<br>in private ≠ in public<br>naturalness ≠ artificiality |  |
|---|--|

## **J. BUYING CLOTHES/ AT THE DEPARTMENT**

| Nominal phrases   | Verbal phrases  |
|---|---|
| choosy customer<br>pushy salesman/sales clerk/shop assistant<br>a ready-made dress<br>off-the-peg clothes<br>dresses for everyday wear/casual dresses<br>formal wear<br>indoor/outdoor wear<br>country wear<br>summer/winter wear<br>women's clothing department<br>men's wear<br>children's wear<br>sportswear<br>underwear<br>knitwear<br>hosiery<br>footwear department<br>headgear<br>milliner's dept.<br>haberdashery<br>discount = special reduction<br>at a reasonable price | shop around for something<br>go shopping<br>go window-shopping/gazing<br>do the shopping<br>drop in at the Central Department Store<br>try on<br>go to the fitting room to try on an article of clothes<br>have a wide choice of goods<br>offer a fine selection of clothes<br>choose what will be the most suitable for one's purpose<br>be suitable for<br>try on a great many articles of clothing<br>sit marvelously on somebody<br>sit pretty well across the shoulders<br>be rather tight around the hips<br>be broad in the shoulders<br>be long in the sleeves<br>pinch across the toes<br>bother one's head about all the alterations<br>be for/on sale<br>be in the sale<br>pay for the purchase at the cash-desk<br>keep the receipt<br>demand a refund<br>be a real bargain |

## USEFUL SHOPPING PHRASES

Excuse me.

Have you got it/them in blue?

Can I try it/them on?

I take a size 8.

Have you got a bigger one?

Have you got the next size up/down?

They fit great.

They fit/it fits. (the right size)

They suit/it suits you. (are the right 'look' for you)

It/they are really you. (are the right 'look' for you)

What's wrong with it/them? (Why don't you like it/them?)




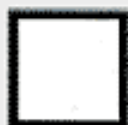



































I'll take it/them, please. (I want to buy it/them)

I'll leave it/them, thanks. (I don't want to buy it/them)

## K. AT THE TAILOR'S / DRESSMAKER'S

| Nominal phrases   | Verbal phrases  |
|---|---|
| an (in)experienced tailor/dressmaker<br>fashion-conscious customer<br>old-fashioned in style and colour<br>an excellent stock of materials to choose from | buy a length of cloth and take it to the dressmaker<br>have a new suit made to order/to measure<br>have one's measurements taken<br>look through a fashion journal<br>make a few alterations<br>mark the places for pockets<br>come to the first/last fitting<br>feel utterly disappointed<br>insist on having the dress altered<br>bring out the colour of smb's eyes<br>be hard to please<br>have dress sense |

L. DECODING LAUNDRY SYMBOLS

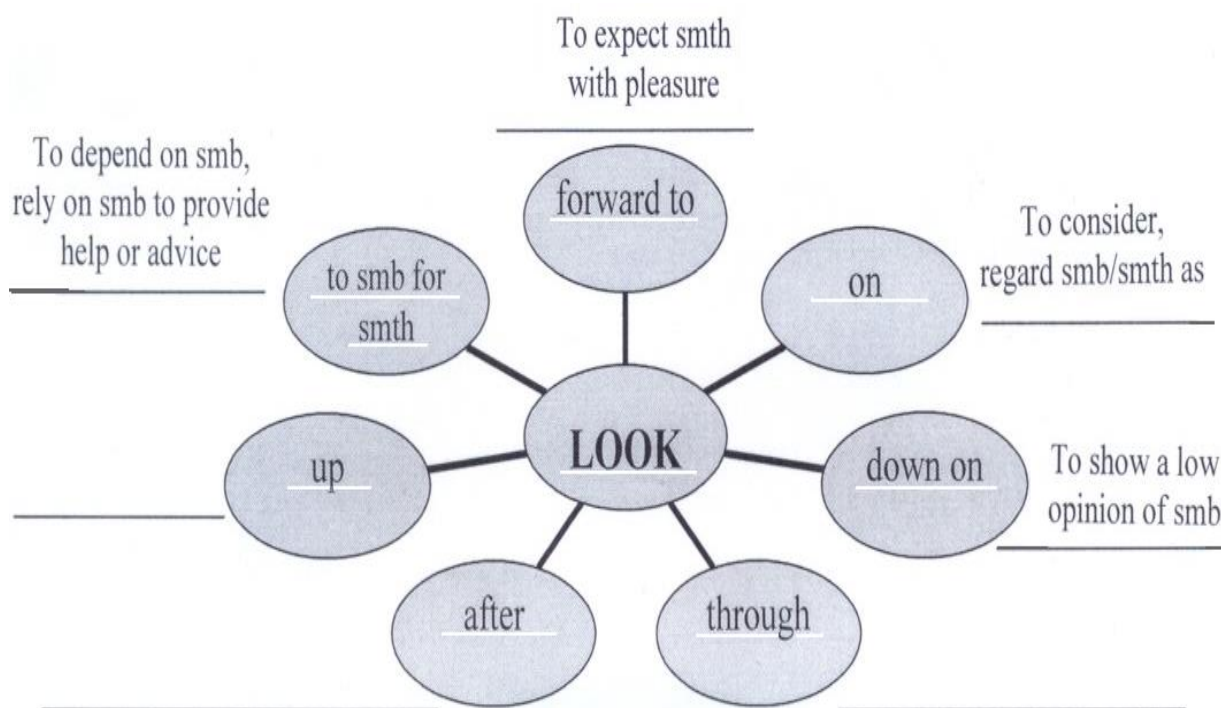
|  |  |   |   |  |  |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| <br><b>MACHINE WASH</b> | <br><b>BLEACH</b>                                   | <br><b>TUMBLE DRY</b>      | <br><b>DRY</b>               | <br><b>IRON</b>           | <br><b>DRY CLEAN</b>    |
| <b>TEMPERATURE</b>   |  | <b>HEAT SETTING</b>   |   | <b>TEMPERATURE</b>   |  |
| <br>Cool/Cold           | <br>Any Bleach<br>(when needed)                     | <br>No Heat                | <br>Line Dry/<br>Hang to Dry | (Dry or Steam)<br><br>Low | <br>Dry Clean           |
| <br>Warm                | <br>Only<br>Non-chlorine<br>Bleach<br>(when needed) | <br>Low                    | <br>Drip Dry                 | <br>Medium                | <br>Do Not<br>Dry Clean |
| <br>Hot                 |  | <br>Medium                 | <br>Dry Flat                 | <br>High                  |  |
| <b>CYCLE</b>   | <br>Do Not Bleach                                  | <br>High                   | <br>Dry in the<br>Shade    | <b>OTHER</b>   |  |
| <br>Normal            |  | <br>Any Heat             | <br>Do Not Dry             | <br>No Steam            |  |
| <br>Permanent Press   |  | <b>CYCLE</b>  | <br>Do Not Wring           | <br>Do Not Iron         |  |
| <br>Delicate/Gentle   |  | <br>Normal               |   |  |  |
| <b>OTHER</b>   |  | <br>Permanent Press      |   |  |  |
| <br>Do Not Wash       |  | <br>Delicate/Gentle      |   |  |  |
| <br>Hand Wash         |  | <b>OTHER</b>  |   |  |  |
|  |  | <br>Do Not<br>Tumble Dry |   |  |  |

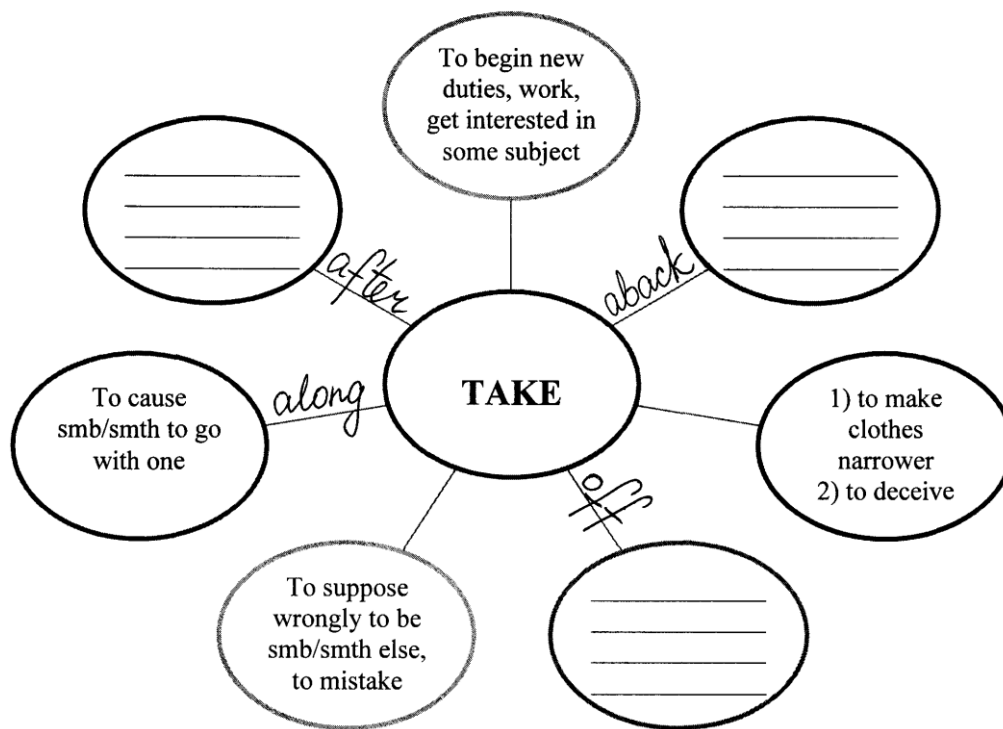
## M. PHRASAL VERBS

Study the meaning of the phrasal verb 'put+postpositive element' and match the verbs in the left column (1-7) to their explanation in the right one (a-g):

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. to put on        | a) suggest smth for consideration   |
| 2. to put off       | b) encourage, give smb the idea of doing smth, usually wrong                                      |
| 3. to put away      | c) bear smth bad without complaining  |
| 4. to put down      | d) delay smth till later time or date   |
| 5. to put up with   | e) save (usually money); to store smth in a box   |
| 6. to put forward   | f) dress oneself in clothing  |
| 7. to put smb up to | g) record smth in writing; to pay part of the price for smth with a promise to pay the rest later |

Study the following diagrams. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding explanations or postpositions:





Below are some collocations of phrasal verbs with ‘clothes’ nouns:

| PULL ON   | PULL UP  | SLIP ON  | SLIP INTO             | SHRUG INTO         | THROW ON           |
|---|--|--|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Boots<br>Gloves<br>A jacket<br>A pair of smth<br>Socks<br>Sweater<br>Tights<br>Trousers | Jeans<br>Knickers<br>Pants<br>A skirt<br>Socks<br>Trousers | A dressing gown<br>A jacket<br>A pair of smth<br>A robe<br>Shoes | Smth more comfortable | A coat<br>A jacket | A coat<br>A jacket |

| REMOVE  | PULL OFF   | PULL DOWN                                | DROP              | KICK OFF         | SHRUG OFF          |
|---|--|--|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Clothes<br>A coat<br>Glasses<br>A hat<br>A jacket<br>A mask<br>A shirt<br>Shoes | A coat<br>Gloves<br>A hat<br>A jacket<br>A mask<br>A shirt<br>Shoes<br>Socks | Knickers<br>Pants<br>A skirt<br>Trousers | Pants<br>Trousers | Sandals<br>Shoes | A coat<br>A jacket |

## N. IDIOMS

The following chart contains ‘clothes’ idioms. The lion’s share of the work has been done for you – fill in the chart with the missing definitions, translations, add up examples of your own.

| IDIOM                       | EXPLANATION  | EXAMPLE   | RUSSIAN EQUIVALENT |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--------------------|
| at the drop of a hat        | without waiting or planning, immediately, promptly         | <i>Our boss will stop working and help someone at the drop of a hat.</i>                          |                    |
| bet one’s boots/last shirt  | to bet everything that one has;                            | <i>I will bet my boots that my friend will not have enough money to go to Greece this winter.</i> | биться об заклад   |
| buckle down to (do smth)    | to give one's complete attention or effort to do something | <i>The teacher told the girl that she must buckle down and begin to work harder.</i>              |                    |
| burn a hole in one’s pocket | (to stimulate someone) to spend money quickly              | <i>My money is burning a hole in my pocket and I will probably spend it quickly.</i>              |                    |

|                                       |   |  |                     |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------|
| burst at the seams                    |   | <i>The train station was bursting at the seams as everyone waited to leave for their holidays.</i>   | трещать по швам     |
| catch (someone) with one's pants down | to surprise someone in an embarrassing situation or doing something that they should not be doing |  | застигнуть врасплох |
| come into fashion                     |   |  | войти в моду        |
| dress someone down                    | To attack someone aggressively in words, reprimand  |  |                     |
| dressed to kill                       | to wear one's finest clothes  | <i>The woman was dressed to kill when I saw her at the sales convention.</i>   |                     |
| dressed to the nines/teeth            | to be dressed elegantly, to be dressed very well  | <i>"I was taking them to a very smart restaurant and expected to find Isabel arrayed for the occasion; with all the women dressed up to the nines I was confident she should not wish to be outshone."</i><br>(W.S. Maugham, 'The Razor's Edge') |                     |
| dress up                              | to wear one's best clothes  | <i>I decided to dress up to go to dinner on Saturday night.</i>  |                     |



|   |   |  |                       |
|---|---|--|-----------------------|
| fill<br>(someone's)<br>shoes              | to take the place of<br>another and do as well<br>as he or she would                        | <i>It will be difficult<br/>for the woman to<br/>fill the shoes of the<br/>previous<br/>supervisor.</i>  |                       |
| fit like a glove                          | to fit perfectly  |  | быть впору            |
| handle<br>(someone)<br>with kid<br>gloves | to treat someone very<br>gently and carefully   | <i>You must handle<br/>the new employee<br/>with kid gloves<br/>because he is very<br/>sensitive.</i>  |                       |
| a hand-me-<br>down                        | a piece of clothing that<br>is given to someone<br>after another person<br>does not need it | <i>My father wore<br/>many hand-me-<br/>down clothes when<br/>he was a child.</i>  | подержанная<br>одежда |
| have a bee in<br>one's bonnet             | to have a fixed idea<br>that stays in one's<br>mind   |  |                       |
| have smth (a<br>card) up one's<br>sleeve  |   | <i>I do not know the<br/>manager's plans<br/>but I think that he<br/>has a card up his<br/>sleeve and he will<br/>soon make an<br/>important<br/>announcement.</i> |                       |
| have ants in<br>one's pants               | to be restless, to be<br>nervous  |  |                       |
| hit (someone)<br>below the belt           |   | <i>My friend was<br/>hitting below the<br/>belt when he<br/>criticized me after<br/>I told him my true</i>   | ударить<br>ниже пояса |

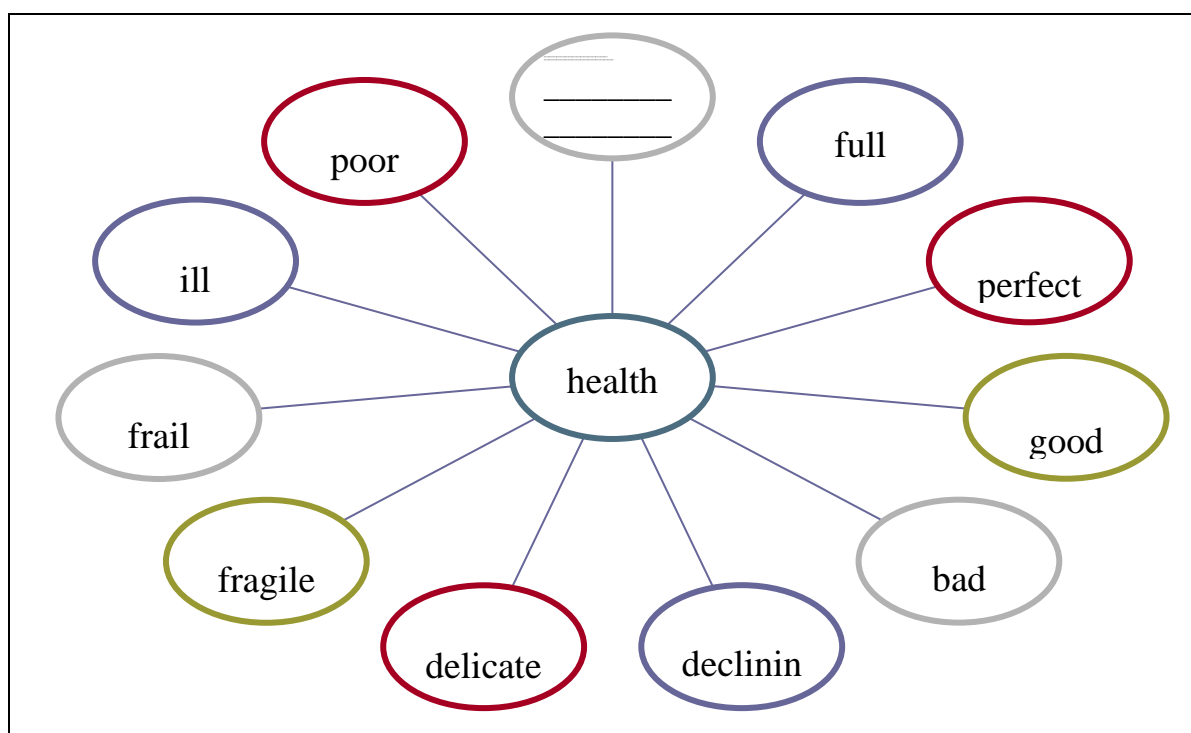
|                                  |   |  |                        |
|----------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|
|                                  |   | <i>feelings on the matter.</i>   |                        |
| If the shoe fits wear it         |   | <i>You should not criticize others for something that you would do yourself. Remember, if the shoe fits wear it.</i> |                        |
| in one's birthday suit           | completely naked  |  | в чем мать родила      |
| in (someone's) shoes             |   | <i>I would hate to be in my cousin's shoes now that he has lost his job.</i>   |                        |
| keep one's shirt on              | to keep from losing one's temper or getting excited, to be calm/patient |  | сохранять спокойствие  |
| keep (something) under one's hat | to keep something secret  |  | никому ни слова        |
| off-the-cuff (adj, adv)          | without preparation   |  | экспромтом             |
| old hat                          |   | <i>We have been using the new computer program for many months. It is old hat now.</i>                               |                        |
| on a shoestring                  | on a very low budget, with very little money                            | <i>We went to Europe on a shoestring and we enjoyed it very much.</i>  | со скудными средствами |
| on (someone's) coat-tails        | as a result of someone else doing something                             | <i>The woman was elected to city council on her</i>  |                        |

|                                 |   |   |                 |
|---------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|
|                                 |   | <i>husband's coat-tails.</i>  |                 |
| pull (something) out of a hat   | to produce something as if by magic, to invent something          | <i>At first the lawyer said that she did not have the information but then she suddenly pulled it out of a hat.</i>                   |                 |
| pull up one's socks             | to make a greater effort  | <i>"It is time that you pull up your socks and begin to work hard and take this job seriously."</i>                                   |                 |
| put on one's thinking cap       | to think hard and long about something                            |   |                 |
| roll up one's sleeves           | to get ready for a hard job, to prepare to work hard or seriously | <i>"Let's roll up our sleeves and begin to work so that we can finish early."</i>   | засучить рукава |
| stuffed shirt                   | a person who is too rigid or too formal                           | <i>I do not want to invite my neighbor to come with us because he is a stuffed shirt and not very interesting to spend time with.</i> |                 |
| take one's hat off to (someone) | to admire/respect/praise someone                                  |   |                 |
| talk through one's hat          | to say something without knowing or understanding the facts       | <i>Our supervisor is talking through his hat again and he does not know what he is talking about.</i>                                 |                 |

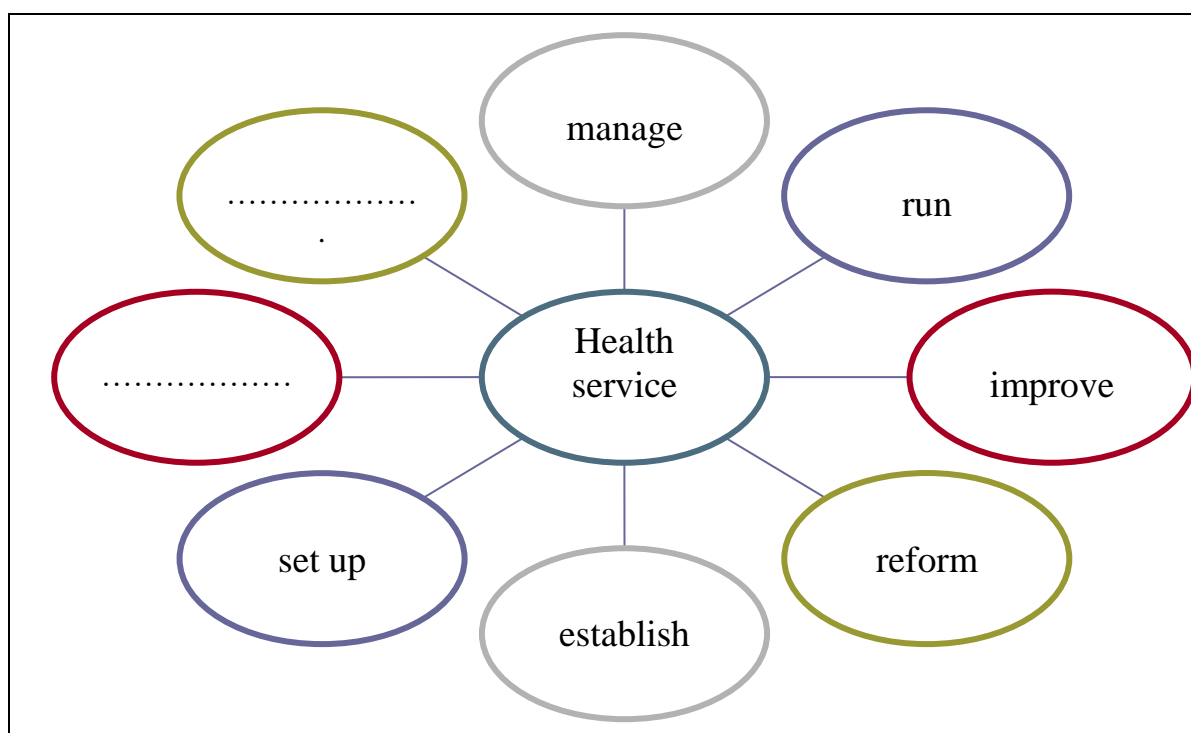
|                                  |   |   |                      |
|----------------------------------|---|---|----------------------|
| tighten one's belt               | to live on less money than usual  |   | затянуть пояс потуже |
| too big for one's boots/breeches | to think that you are more important than you really are                | <i>Our manager is too big for his breeches and needs someone to make him realize that he is not so important.</i>     |                      |
| under one's belt                 | in one's experience or possession, gained by effort and skill           | <i>Now that I have some job experience under my belt I will have more chances to apply for a better job.</i>          |                      |
| wash one's dirty linen in public | to discuss one's private quarrels or problems in the presence of others |   |                      |
| wear one's heart on one's sleeve | to show one's feelings openly   | <i>The girl is wearing her heart on her sleeve and everyone knows that she is having problems with her boyfriend.</i> |                      |
| wear the pants in one's family   | to be the boss of a family or household                                 | <i>The woman wears the pants in her family and she is always telling her husband what to do.</i>                      |                      |
| wolf in sheep's clothing         | a person who pretends to be good but is really bad                      | <i>The man is a wolf in sheep's clothing and someone that you should be very careful around.</i>                      |                      |

## MEDICAL SERVICE. VISITING THE DOCTOR

### A. TALKING ABOUT HEALTH



### B. VERB + HEALTH SERVICE



### C. MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

|               | definition   | what it is used for  |
|---------------|--|--|
| adhesive tape | backing materials coated with an adhesive.   | for compression on wounds to stop bleeding.                              |
| sling         | a piece of cloth tied around your neck   | support an injured arm or hand   |
| plaster cast  | a cover made from plaster  | put around an arm, leg etc to keep a broken bone in place while it mends |
| bandage       | a narrow piece of cloth that you tie around a wound or around a part of the body that has been injured       | .....<br>.....<br>.....<br>.....   |
| capsule       | a plastic container shaped like a very small tube with medicine inside                                       | .....<br>.....<br>.....  |
| cotton wool   | cotton for surgical dressings, cosmetic purposes, etc.   | .....<br>.....   |
| crutch        | one of a pair of long sticks that you put under your arms  | help you walk when you have hurt your leg<br>.....<br>.....              |
| hearing aid   | a small object which fits into or behind your ear to make sounds louder, worn by people who cannot hear well | .....<br>.....<br>.....<br>.....   |
| syringe       | an instrument for taking blood from someone's body or putting liquid, drugs etc into it                      |  |
| ointment      | a soft cream that you rub into your skin, especially as a medical treatment                                  |  |
| pill/tablet   | a small solid piece of medicine that you swallow whole   |  |
| stethoscope   |  |  |
| stretcher     |  |  |
| thermometer   |  |  |
| tweezers      |  |  |
| wheelchair    |  |  |
| X-ray         |  |  |

## D. WHO IS WHO IN MEDICINE

| people                      | place of work                                | job they do   |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| porter                      | on the wards or in hospital corridors        | they push patients on stretchers from the ward to the operating theatre                                   |
| paramedic                   | in an ambulance/ at the scene of an accident | they provide emergency aid  |
| surgeon                     | in an operating theatre                      | they perform operations   |
| anaesthetist                | in an operating theatre                      | they keep the patient unconscious during an operation   |
| nurse                       | on the wards/in casualty                     |   |
| consultant                  | on the wards                                 | they are senior doctors who specialise in one particular area of medicine                                 |
| sister                      | on the wards                                 | they are senior nurses, in charge of a ward   |
| patient                     | on the wards                                 | they are ill in hospital  |
| outpatient                  | in the waiting room                          |   |
| midwife                     | on the maternity ward                        | they help mothers have babies   |
| chemist                     | in the pharmacy                              |   |
| a general Practitioner (GP) | Policlinic, private clinic                   | They are trained in general medicine and treat people in a certain local area for all kinds of illnesses. |
| paediatrician               | .....<br>.....                               | .....<br>.....  |
| psychiatrist                | .....<br>.....<br>.....                      | .....<br>.....<br>.....   |

## E. COMMON DISEASES, ILLNESS AND CONDITIONS

| disease             | definition   |
|---------------------|--|
| an allergy          | is a condition of being sensitive to things such as food, animals, medicine, dust, etc.                      |
| asthma              | is a long-lasting chest disease which at times makes breathing very difficult                                |
| a chill             | is a mild illness which can give you a slight fever, a headache and your body might shake                    |
| concussion          | an injury to the brain caused by the blow to your head   |
| flu                 | Is an infectious disease which is like a bad cold. When you have I you feel very weak and your muscles ache. |
| fever               | Is a condition associated with many illnesses where you develop a high temperature                           |
| food poisoning      | Is a painful stomach disorder caused by eating food which has gone bad                                       |
| indigestion         | Is a pain that you get in your stomach when you find it difficult to digest your food.                       |
| insomnia            | is a condition of being constantly unable to sleep   |
| pneumonia           | .....<br>.....<br>.....  |
| a cold              | .....<br>.....<br>.....  |
| cancer              | .....<br>.....<br>.....  |
| cramp               | .....<br>.....<br>.....  |
| an inflammation     | .....<br>.....<br>.....  |
| nausea              | .....<br>.....<br>.....  |
| a nervous breakdown | .....<br>.....<br>.....  |
| a stroke            | .....<br>.....   |



|  |       |
|--|-------|
|  | ..... |
|--|-------|

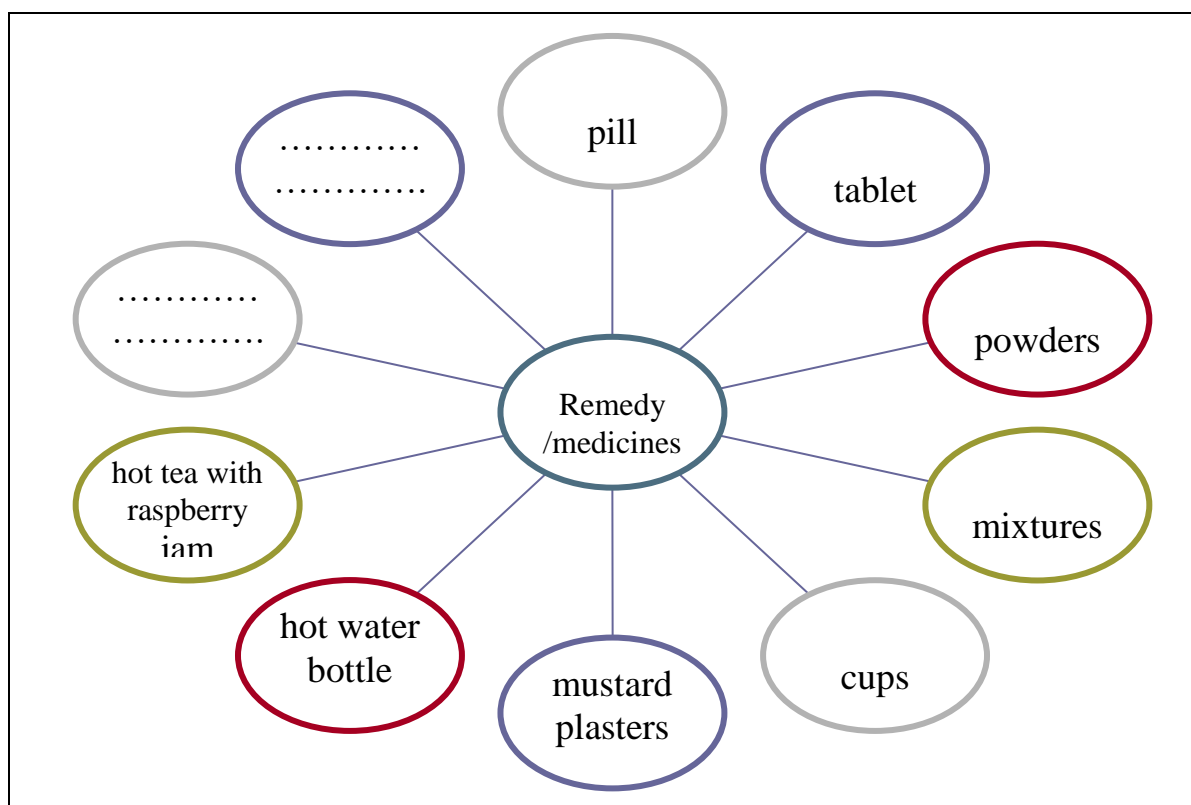
## F. FEELING UNWELL

| To feel unwell |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|
|                | feel ill                  |
|                | feel sick                 |
|                | feel not very well        |
|                | feel poorly               |
|                | feel in a bad way         |
|                | feel not up too much      |
|                | feel under the weather    |
|                | look like death warmed up |
|                | feel / look rotten        |
|                | feel off-colour           |
|                | feel run down             |
|                | feel miserable            |
|                | feel wretched             |
|                | feel more dead than alive |
|                | feel seedy                |
|                | feel giddy                |
|                | to feel ghastly           |

| noun      | adjective            | verb                                 |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Illness   | Infectious           | be dangerous for its                 |
| Disease   | /contagious          | complications (after-effects)        |
| Bug       | catching             | affect one's lungs                   |
| Virus     | congenital           | cause a lot of trouble               |
| Infection | hereditary/inherited | be still common nowadays             |
| Condition | childhood            | give severe complications on the     |
| Ailment   | epidemic             | heart                                |
| Disorder  | dangerous            | be (prove) hard (next to impossible) |



## H. THE TREATMENT FOR THE DISEASE



be sold at the chemist's for some disease

be taken 3 times a day

rinse one's throat with

gargle

be given after/before meals

be given a table/tea spoonful

ease (deaden) the pain

come / to quiet coughing

ease headaches

soothe an irritated throat

relieve pains / cold symptoms

fight off the virus

clear a stuffy nose / a congested sinus openings

reduce inflammation

do sb good/harm

be highly effective

give instant relief

make one perspire and thus to get (bring) the temperature down

work wonders

have numerous / drowsy side effects

not use unless directed by physician

| take                         | be given<br>be on / take                          | have/undergo                            | have / be<br>given  | have / be<br>given<br>/undergo   |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|
| medicine<br>pills<br>tablets | antibiotics<br>drugs<br>medication<br>painkillers | an operation<br>surgery<br>a transplant | acupuncture<br>an anaesthetic<br>a blood<br>transfusion<br>an injection<br>a scan<br>an X-ray | hypnosis<br>therapy<br>treatment |

## I. BEING ILL

**Symptoms:** sneeze, cough, have a sore throat, be running a temperature, have difficulty in breathing, have fits of giddiness, lose/gain weight (thin down/pick up flesh), feel one's head swim, to shiver with cold,

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

**Reasons, causing a disease:** be caught in the rain, sit in the draught, meet with an accident, neglect one's health (tooth, eyesight), be under a constant strain, overeat, keep small hours (sit up late into the night)

.....  
 .....  
 .....

**The Physical state:** suffer from (a splitting headache; bad toothache; sharp pains in the chest, side, stomach etc), (not) have a wink of sleep, turn from side to side, toss in bed, groan with pain, ache all over, feel more dead than alive, stand the pain no longer, be no better (be in a devil of a state), be in a pretty bad state, have small (no) appetite, feel stiff (low), perspire, look tired (exhausted),

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

**Being examined:** send for a doctor, run the risk of doing sth (going to the South) without consulting the doctor or without being examined by the doctor, have the doctor in, consult a doctor, give a patient a thorough examination, be in the habit of treating oneself, be hard/easy to treat (to cup, keep in bed, etc), strip to the waist, have one's chest X-rayed, have one's temperature taken, have one's pulse felt, have one's lungs listened to, have all the analyses taken, have one's blood pressure taken

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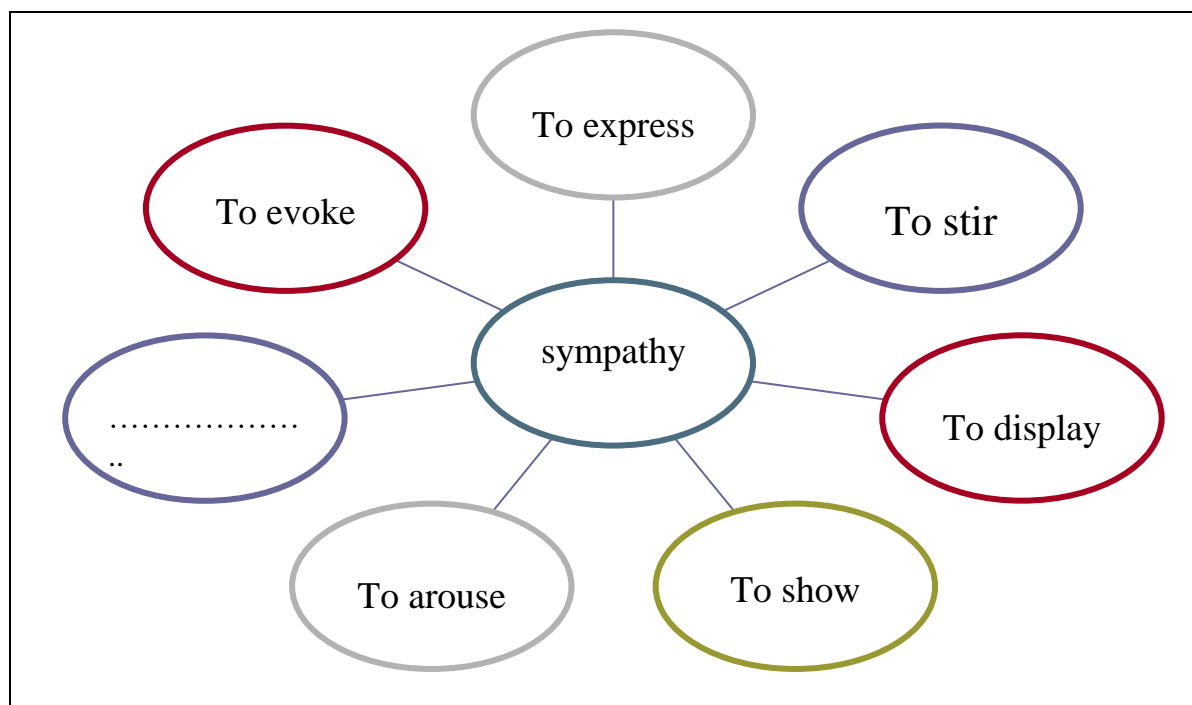
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**Treatment:** be taken to hospital, object to being taken to hospital, be strongly advised to go to, like/ to hate the idea of going to a san, enjoy staying in bed, keep to bed, take to bed, take pills, tablets for a headache, put a hot water bottle to one's feet, put (apply) a compress on (to) one's chest, back, etc, take hot tea with raspberry jam, rinse one's throat with (antiseptic), be afraid of being cupped, to follow the doctor's instructions to the letter, neglect the doctor's advice, have the prescription made up at the chemist's, take in medicine according to the prescription.....

.....

.....



TO RECOVER

- improve
- feel better
- get well
- get over the disease
- make a complete recovery
- get better
- be back on your feet
- be up and about
- shake a disease off
- be on the mend
- be on the road to recovery
- recharge one's batteries
- feel as fit as a fiddle
- look the picture of health
- recover one's strength slowly but surely
- .....

## **G. LOOKING AFTER A SICK PERSON**

bother about somebody  
make light of the whole thing  
find out what is wrong with somebody  
have a peculiar charm in one's manner // a mingling of gravity and charm  
have a wonderful bedside manner  
shake out pillows  
smooth down / change / arrange the bedclothes  
tuck somebody up  
draw down the blind  
be day-nurse and night-nurse all in one  
bring the prescription to the dispensary  
follow the doctor's instruction to the letter  
give somebody a dose of medicine  
be too good to somebody  
be tired after one's night's watch  
be full of spirits  
wash somebody with charming tenderness  
adopt towards the patient a humorous, motherly attitude  
be a thoughtful, gentle, considerate and encouraging fellow

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

## **K. BEING HOSPITALIZED**

call in a doctor  
be taken to hospital  
call in an ambulance  
object to being taken to hospital  
be strongly advised to go to hospital  
like the idea of going to hospital  
be better looked after in hospital  
want to be disturbed  
be shy of new surroundings  
not fancy nurses fussing around  
not like the dreary cleanliness of the hospital

operate on a patient for appendicitis  
perform an operation on the heart  
remove somebody's tonsils (glands)  
let the patient get out of bed after the operation  
be discharged from the hospital

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
...

## L. GOING TO THE DOCTOR FOR A REGULAR CHECK UP

Make up one's mind to go to the doctor for a check up (.....  
.....) ⇒

⇒ phone the doctor to make the appointment (.....  
.....) ⇒

⇒ arrive at the waiting-room (.....  
.....) ⇒

⇒ give one's name to the receptionist (.....) ⇒

⇒ await one's turn (.....) ⇒

⇒ explain to the doctor the reason for your visit (.....  
.....) ⇒

⇒ be sent through a number of analyses to get the picture right (.....  
.....) ⇒

⇒ strip to the waist (.....  
.....) ⇒

⇒ have a thorough examination (.....  
.....) ⇒

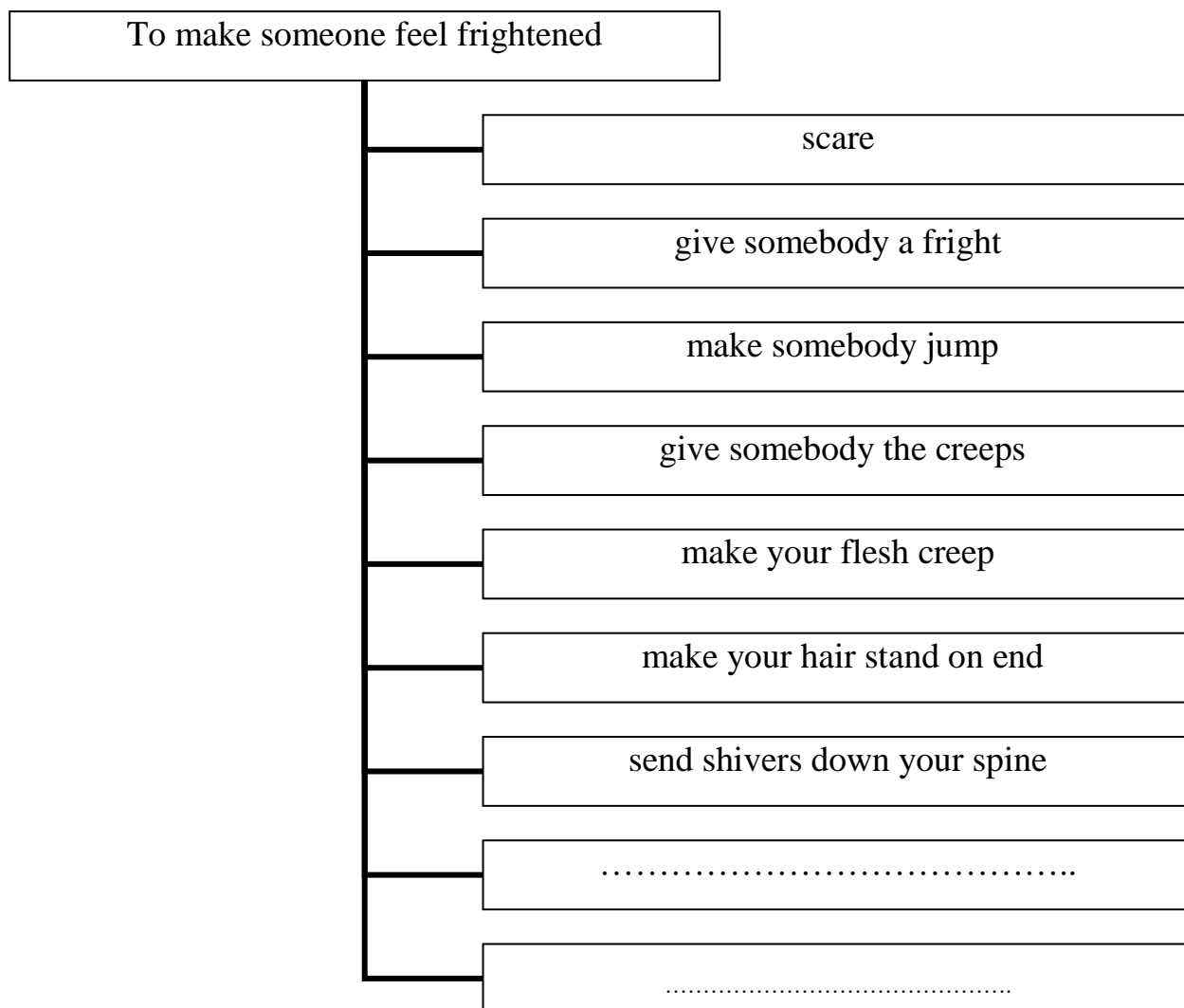
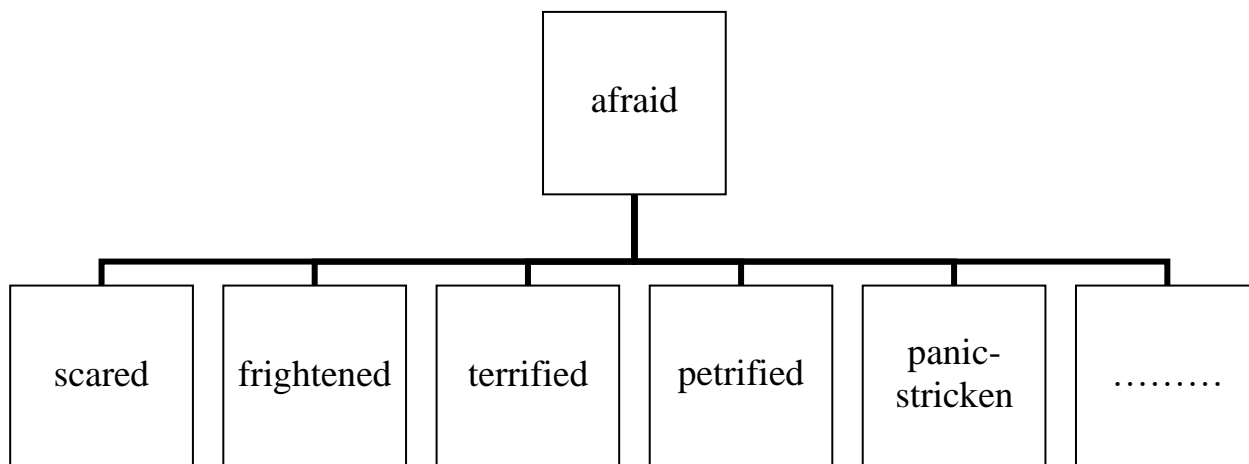
⇒ have one's blood pressure tested / have one's blood tests taken / be X-  
rayed be weighed / have one's heart ( lungs) checked / breathe in deeply /  
have one's abdomen felt (.....  
.....) ⇒

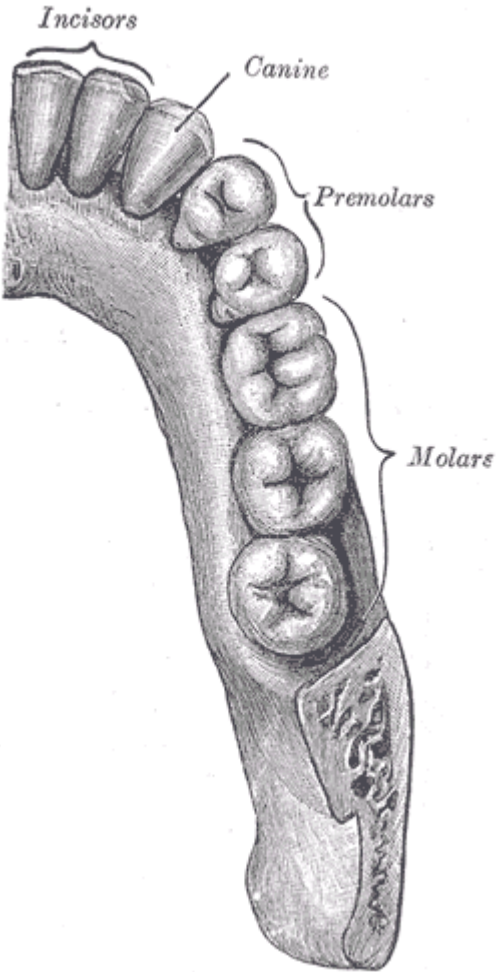


⇒ shake hands with the doctor / pay the doctor's fee

(.....) !

## M. GOING TO THE DENTIST



|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | <p><b><i>Problem:</i></b></p> <p>a bad / an infected tooth<br/>toothache<br/>a cavity<br/>a decayed / a neglected tooth<br/>tooth decay<br/>caries<br/>plaque</p> <p><b><i>Treatment</i></b></p> <p>a filling = a stopping<br/>a temporary filling<br/>a permanent filling</p> <p><b><i>Medical instruments / Surgery</i></b></p> <p>a dentist's chair<br/>a dentist's surgery<br/>a drilling-machine<br/>forceps (a pair of forceps)<br/>syringe<br/>liquid<br/>disinfectant / antiseptic<br/>a little prick in the gum</p> |
|--|--|



have toothache  
 keep sb awake all night  
 groan / moan with pain  
 fill / stop a cavity  
 need filling and drilling  
 drill  
 pull out / extract a tooth  
 make an injection / inject  
 make an injection in the gum to make it numb  
 go numb / feel dead  
 put a crown on the tooth  
 feel a bit faint  
 be on the point of fainting  
 drill with ultra-sound  
 swell up

get an inflammation  
 spit (spat, spat)  
 grip a tooth  
 pluck up courage  
 make a quick pull  
 sigh with relief  
 be able to move a muscle  
 feel colour leave one's face  
 attend to teeth regularly  
 neglect the tooth  
 bring oneself to do sth (to go to a dentist)  
 be sensitive to heat and cold  
 come for a check-up  
 clean the cavity  
 be ready for temporary filling

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

## N. TALKING ABOUT CHILDHOOD DISEASES

**Childhood diseases:** chicken pox, mumps, measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, jaundice, German measles, small pox,

.....

**Symptoms:** rash (red splotches ⇒ small blisters ⇒ crust), fatigue, a temperature, a fever, malaise, a pain behind the ear, the swollen glands, loss of appetite, barking cough, inflamed eyes, a sore throat, a nasal discharge, swollen neck glands.....

.....  
 .....  
 .....

**Complications:** to cause shingles, encephalitis, kidney disease, deafness,

.....  
 .....

**Prevention:** inoculate, vaccinate, take measures, take the necessary precautions.....

.....

## O. KEEPING FIT. STAYING HEALTHY.

maintain good health  
guarantee a longer life  
improve the quality of life  
minimize the risk of illness  
enrich life  
exercise regularly  
A key factor in staying healthy  
strengthen heart and lungs  
relieve depression  
help somebody to sleep better  
get into shape  
take regular exercises  
eat a balanced diet  
care about healthy eating  
be calorie-conscious  
suffer from obesity  
be caused by smoking  
quit smoking  
exceed the risk for lung cancer  
cause headaches, sleeping problems, stomach problems, mood problems, etc.  
know the cause of your stress  
(obesity) to add stress to your heart  
increase the risk of high blood pressure  
Overeating, an unhealthy diet, and a lack of physical activity can lead to obesity



Walking, running, jogging, swimming, cross-country skiing, rowing, rope skipping, dancing, racket sports, and cycling

## P. PROVERBS AND IDIOMS

| English  | Russian |
|--|---------|
| Good health is above wealth.<br>An apple a day keeps a doctor away.<br>Health is not valued till sickness comes.<br>What can't be cured must be endured.<br>He who has health has hope, and he |         |

who has hope has everything.

Time is the greatest healer.

Time cures all.

Time works wonders.

As fit as a fiddle

As sound as a bell

As fresh as a daisy

As pale as sheet

As hot as fire

As pale as death

As white as a sheet

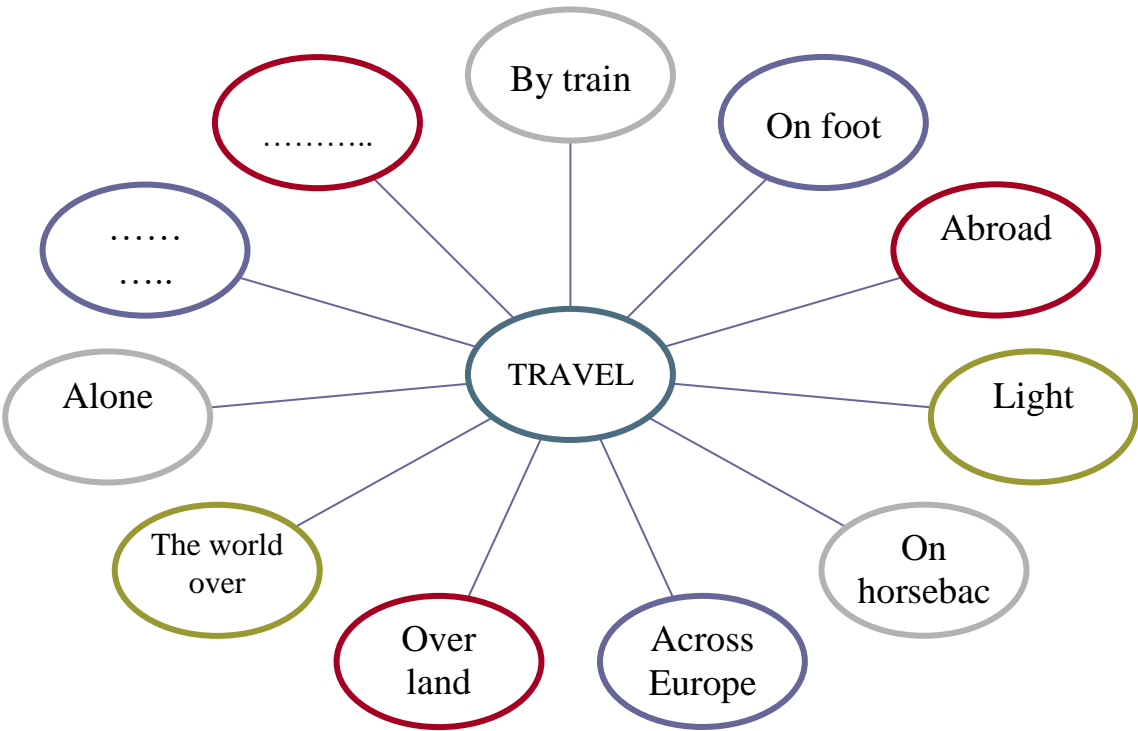
As white as chalk (chalk-white)

Doctors differ.

You are the doctor.

TRAVELLING

NOTE. We use “*travel*” mainly as a verb and also in: a *travel* bag, a *travel* agent, *travel*-sick, a *traveller*’s cheque, *travelling* expenses, Gulliver’s *Travels*.....



A. BASIC TRAVEL VOCABULARY

| Transpor<br>t type | Kinds of vehicle   | Parts<br>of<br>vehicle   | People<br>working<br>with<br>it  | Associated<br>facilities  |
|--------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Road               | Sports car, bus,<br>coach, tram, van,<br>lorry, motorbike,<br>bicycle (bike)....<br>.....<br>..... | Boot, engine,<br>steering<br>wheel,<br>brakes, tyres,<br>.....<br>.....<br>..... | Driver,<br>mechanic,<br>chauffeur, bus<br>conductor, ...<br>.....<br>..... | Petrol station,<br>Garage,<br>service<br>station,<br>parking<br>place,<br>..... |

|      |  |  |   |  |
|------|--|--|---|--|
|      |  |  |   | .....<br>.....   |
| Rail | Passenger train,<br>freight/goods<br>train, local train,<br>express, .....<br>.....<br>..... | Sleeping-car,<br>buffet,<br>restaurant-<br>car,<br>compartment,<br>berth,<br>.....<br>.....<br>..... | Engine-driver,<br>ticket<br>collector,<br>guard,<br>porter,...<br>.....<br>.....<br>..... | Railway<br>station,<br>waiting-<br>room, ticket<br>office, ...<br>.....<br>..... |
| Sea  | Cruise<br>liner/ship, yacht,<br>rowing-boat,<br>ferry, fishing-<br>boat, ....<br>.....       | Engine-room,<br>deck, bridge,<br>gangway,<br>cabin.....<br>.....                                     | Captain, crew,<br>steward(ess),<br>sailor, docker,<br>.....<br>.....                      | Port, buoy,<br>quay,<br>landing-<br>stage,<br>harbour,<br>light-house,<br>.....  |
| Air  | (aero)plane, jet,<br>helicopter,<br>supersonic,<br>aircraft,<br>.....<br>.....               | Cockpit,<br>nose, tail,<br>wings,<br>fuselage,<br>.....<br>.....<br>.....                            | Pilot, steward,<br>air traffic,<br>controller.....<br>.....<br>.....                      | Duty-free<br>shop,<br>departure<br>lounge,<br>runway.....<br>.....               |

## B. TRAVEL AND TOURISM

|                                       |  |   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| accommodation                         | journey                                    | Transport   |
| stay in a/an<br>hotel<br>youth hostel | a car/bus/train journey<br>cruise<br>drive | travel/go<br>by air/sea/rail<br>by car/taxi/bus/coach |

|                    |                          |                        |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| self-catering flat | flight                   | by bike/train          |
| motel              | tour                     | by boat/ferryboat/ship |
| guesthouse         | trip                     | by plane               |
| inn                | day trip/business trip   | by public transport    |
| cottage            | package holiday          | on foot                |
| camp               | voyage                   | .....                  |
| cabin              | scheduled/charter flight | .....                  |
| compartment        | walk                     | .....                  |

| people          | places                            | objects           | Actions           |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| holiday-maker   | <i>at</i> the bus stop            | backpack/rucksack | plan an           |
| tourist         | <i>at</i> the taxi rank           | ack               | itinerary         |
| traveller       | <i>on</i> the platform            | luggage           | book a ticket     |
| visitor         | <i>at</i> Heathrow Airport        | suitcase          | reserve a seat    |
| guide           | <i>in</i> the departure lounge    | trolley           | depart from       |
| host(ess)       |                                   | boarding card     | drive/fly/sail to |
| customs officer | <i>through</i> the departure gate | credit card       | set off (early)   |
| receptionist    |                                   | foreign           | leave for         |
| passenger       | <i>on</i> deck                    | currency          | arrive in/at      |
| fellow          | <i>on</i> board the ship/plane    | passport          | get in at (time)  |
| passenger       | abroad                            | a return/one-way  | land at/in        |
| .....           | overseas                          | ticket            | check in/out      |
| .....           | .....                             | visa              | board a ship      |
| .....           | .....                             | .....             | .....             |
| .....           | .....                             | .....             | .....             |
| .....           | .....                             | .....             | .....             |
| .....           | .....                             | .....             | .....             |



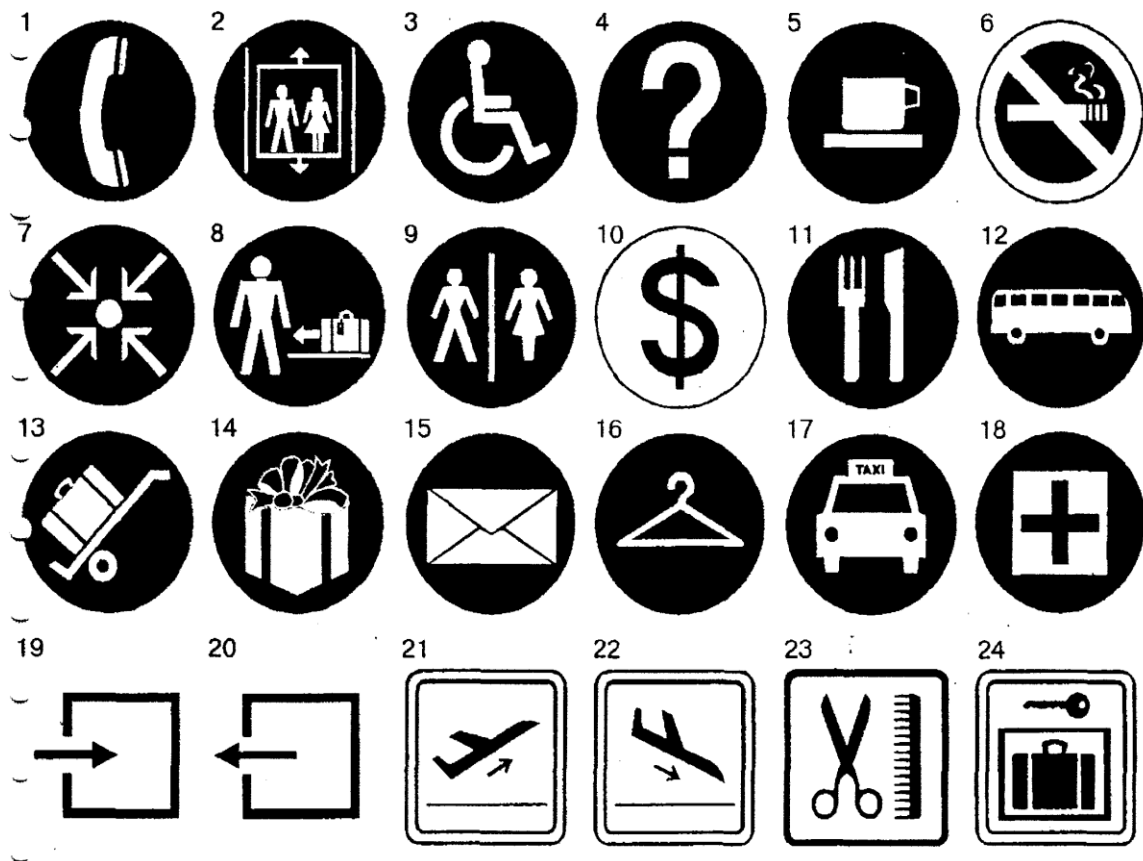
### C. CATCH A BUS, TAKE A TAXI

| bus         | train           | plane       | taxi       | bicycle    | car        |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| driver      | driver          | pilot       | driver     | cyclist    | driver     |
| drives      | drives          | flies       | drives     | rides      | drives     |
| fare        | fare            | air fare    | fare       | -          | -          |
| catch/take  | catch/take      | take on/off | take       | go on (my) | go by      |
| get on/off  | get on/off      | airport     | get in/out | get on/off | get in/out |
| bus station | railway station |             | taxi rank  | -          | -          |

### D. SOME INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL SIGNS

Here are some signs you may come across at the station or in the airport.

Match the pictures to the meaning of the signs below:



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> EXIT          | <input type="checkbox"/> SOUVENIRS               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ENTRANCE      | <input type="checkbox"/> RESTAURANT              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ELEVATOR      | <input type="checkbox"/> HAIRDRESSER             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> POST OFFICE   | <input type="checkbox"/> DEPARTURE               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> INFORMATION   | <input type="checkbox"/> LUGGAGE LOCKERS         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NO SMOKING    | <input type="checkbox"/> FIRST AID               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EXCHANGE      | <input type="checkbox"/> MEETING POINT           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TAXI          | <input type="checkbox"/> ARRIVALS                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BAGGAGE CLAIM | <input type="checkbox"/> RESTROOMS               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CAFÉ          | <input type="checkbox"/> PORTERS                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BUS           | <input type="checkbox"/> CHECK ROOM              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TELEPHONE     | <input type="checkbox"/> FACILITIES FOR DISABLED |

## E. MAKING TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

Decide beforehand on a holiday to take

(.....) ⇒

⇒ go to a travel agency to book a flight/package tour

(.....) ⇒

⇒ pack your things before departure

(.....) ⇒

⇒ get a taxi to drive you to the station

(.....) ⇒

⇒ hire a porter to help you with your luggage

(.....) ⇒

⇒ wave/kiss goodbye to your relatives who have come to see you off

(.....) ⇒

⇒ get the conductor/air hostess to make you feel comfortable

(.....) ⇒

⇒ enjoy the trip/journey

(.....) !

## F. MORE WORD COLLOCATIONS CONNECTED WITH *TRAVEL*

**Travelling by train:** go through passport control, arrive at platform 3, change trains, miss a train, see sb off, be due to arrive, (not) very punctual, always run on time,

.....  
.....

**Travelling by plane:** fly to New York, an early-morning flight, a non-stop flight, check in, have one's luggage weighed and registered, hand luggage, the overlocker, go aboard the plane, take off at 6 a.m., land at 7 a.m. local time, on board a plane/on a plane, land in due time, make a perfect landing

.....  
.....

**Travelling by ship/boat:** a luxurious liner with all conveniences available, sail from, set sail at noon, have a separate cabin, call/dock at a port, pass up the gangway, go up on deck, lean against the ship's rail, go ashore, a good (poor) sailor, have a smooth voyage, get to one's destinations,

.....  
.....

**Travelling by car:** go for a drive, start/stop the car, keep to the speed limit, a driving licence, brake and accelerate gently, keep left/right, watch out for motorcyclist and cyclist, slow down, be prepared to drive in the rain,

.....  
.....

**Travelling by bus:** run every ten minutes, a long queue of people at the bus stop, all full up, a bus dodger, a double-decker, go on excursion, do some sightseeing, .....  
 .....

**Travelling on foot:** get away to some remote place, go hiking around the countryside, sleep in a tent at a campsite, have a picnic, enjoy the peace and quiet of the country, enjoy swimming / lying in the sun / getting a suntan.....  
 .....

## **G. TRAVEL PROBLEMS AND ACCIDENTS**

| <b>trains and planes</b>             | <b>on the roads</b>                    |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| have trouble getting to N.           | go over the speed limit                |
| get held up in traffic               | drive at break-neck speed              |
| not get in until 10.25               | get / be stuck in a traffic jam for    |
| be cancelled/delayed without warning | hours                                  |
| miss one's connecting flight         | heavy traffic because of the rush hour |
| missing luggage                      | go the wrong way                       |
| a two-hour stopover                  | get lost                               |
| a forced landing                     | run out of petrol                      |
| hit an air-pocket                    | bump into a tree                       |
| be airsick/ poor sailor              | collide on the motorway                |
| a plane crash                        | a car crash                            |
| a head-on crash between two trains   | a crash victim                         |
| .....                                | .....                                  |
| .....                                | .....                                  |
|                                      | .....                                  |

## H. DESCRIBING A TRIP/JOURNEY/VOYAGE

| +                                       | -                                |
|---|----------------------------------|
| a fascinating experience                | a really terrible journey/flight |
| be/feel safe as compared to             | be scared stiff of the journey   |
| to enjoy the compartment all to oneself | to have a rough flight           |
| have the chance to dose off             | boring and unpleasant            |
| .....                                   | .....                            |
| .....                                   | .....                            |
| .....                                   | .....                            |
| .....                                   | .....                            |
| .....                                   | .....                            |
| .....                                   | .....                            |

## I. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES OF TRAVEL

| type of transport | +  | -   |
|-------------------|--|---|
| road              | takes you door to door;<br>easy with luggage<br>.....<br>.....<br>.....            | tiring for drivers;<br>slow for long distances                |
| train             | can enjoy the picturesque scenery; is cheaper than planes; .....<br>.....<br>..... | poor catering;<br>frequent delays;<br>.....<br>.....<br>..... |
| sea               | can move around; fresh sea air<br>.....<br>.....                                   | slow; can feel seasick;                                       |

|     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| air | quick; convenient.....<br>.....<br>..... | cramped; difficult to get to<br>airports; .....<br>..... |
|-----|--|--|

## J. TRAVEL PHRASAL VERBS IN CONTEXT

| verb                | example  |
|---------------------|--|
| look forward to     | I'm really looking forward to travelling around the world. |
| sth                 | They called off the trip when Granny fell ill.             |
| call off sth        | He decided to go ahead with his plans in spite of her      |
| go ahead (with      | objections.  |
| sth)                | She was determined to book a flight before the prices      |
|                     | went up.   |
| go up               | The plane couldn't take off because of bad weather.        |
|                     | Having missed the last bus, we had to set off walking.     |
| take off            | We were held up on the road by a nasty traffic accident.   |
| set off             | .....  |
| hold up             | .....  |
| set out (on a trip) | .....  |
| come away with      | .....  |
| drive out           | .....  |
| sail in/into        | .....  |
| go away             | .....  |
| get back            | .....  |
| .....               |  |
| .....               |  |

## K. PROVERBS AND IDIOMS

| English  | Russian |
|--|---------|
| Blue are the hills that are far from us.<br>A long goodbye only means extra<br>tears. Ride like a tailor |         |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Steal a ride Take French leave.<br>Sail one's own boat<br>Go to sea<br>So many countries, so many customs.<br>East or West, home is best.<br>The furthest way about is the nearest |  |
|--|--|

## L. AMERICAN AND BRITISH ENGLISH

| American            | British           |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| airplane            | Aeroplane         |
| Baggage claim       | Baggage reclaim   |
| Bus                 | Coach             |
| cab                 | taxi              |
| One-way ticket      | Single            |
| railroad            | Railway           |
| Round trip (ticket) | Return (ticket)   |
| sidewalk            | Pavement          |
| subway              | Underground, tube |
| underpass           | subway            |
| .....               | .....             |
| .....               |                   |
|                     |                   |

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