

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионального образования
«Нижегородский государственный
лингвистический университет
им. Н.А.Добролюбова»**

**VOCABULARY EXERCISES
(SECOND YEAR)**

Упражнения по совершенствованию лексических
навыков студентов 2-го курса лингвистических университетов

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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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Составители: Е. А. Максименко, доц. кафедры основ английского языка

С .В. Птушко, канд. филол. наук, доц.кафедры основ
английского языка

А.А. Савина, ассистент кафедры основ английского языка

П.Н. Грибова, канд. филол. наук, доц. кафедры
основ английского языка

А.Ю. Трусова, канд. филол. наук, доц. Кафедры основ
английского языка

Рецензент О. А. Еремина, доцент кафедры иностранных языков

ФМОЭУ

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COLLEGE LIFE

STUDYING AT UNIVERSITY

1.1. Complete each sentence with a word from the list in the correct tense and voice form. Use each word once only.

Enroll acquire attend sit cheat hold submit read up summon complete conduct

1. You must ... the lectures and ... the course to get a degree.
2. You have to ... the application for the course by October 1st.
3. I decided to ... on a course in computer programming.
4. I have to ... an exam in Phonetics at the end of term.
5. Our class ... a research project into the History of Britain.
6. In which room is the translation class going to be
7. You need to ... a qualification in marketing for this job.
8. His parents were ... to school after he had missed a lot of classes.
9. The teacher saw Christine trying to ... in the test.
10. She is working nights and has to ... for the class on the bus.

1.2. Study the mind map below which shows different types of written works. Fill in the sentences with the suitable words from the chart.



1. Every student on this course will have to write at least one _____ on Shakespeare.

2. He wrote his doctoral _____ on the literature of the English romantic movement.
3. His daughter did her first _____ at school yesterday. It was called "My friend"
4. We have to hand in a _____ at the end of the course. It can consist of up to five different pieces of work.
5. In the third year of their course, students have to write a 10,000 word _____ on a topic that has been approved by their tutor.
6. She's chosen to do the _____ instead of the exam, because she likes to do one single piece of work where she can research something that interests her.
7. It was a 5,000-word _____ for the completion of the course.

1.3. Look at the verbs below, which describe different ways of writing. Look them up, write their definitions.

To take notes _____

To enter _____

To take/get down _____

To jot down _____

To scrawl _____

To type _____

To scribble _____

To note down something _____

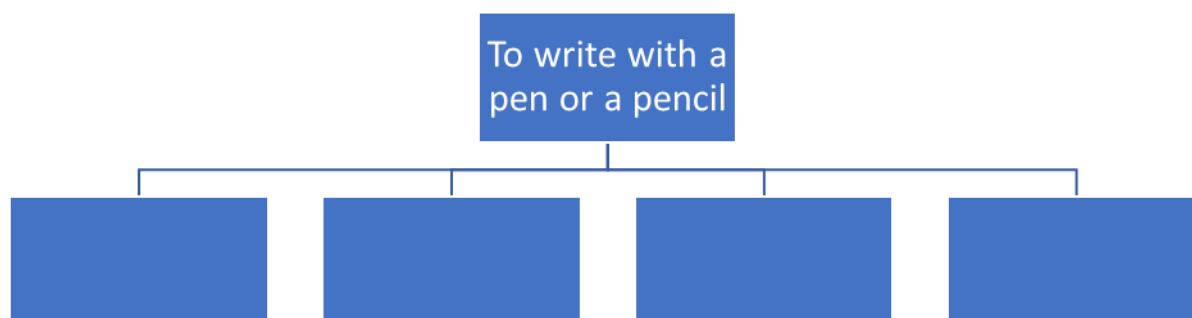
To key in _____

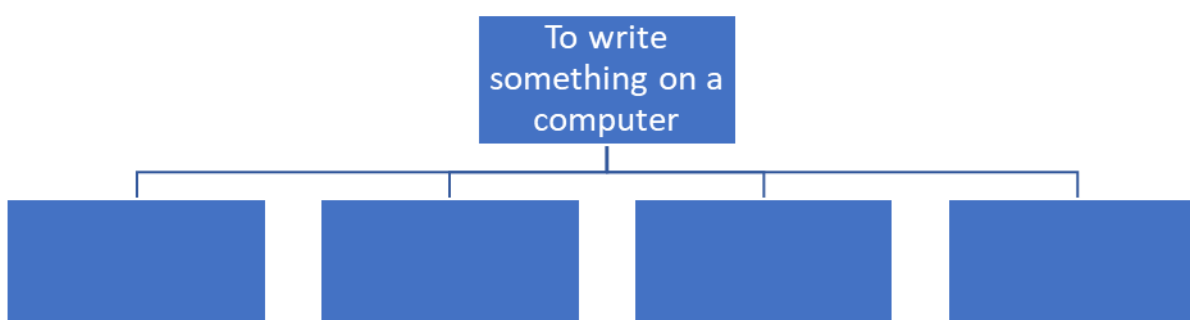
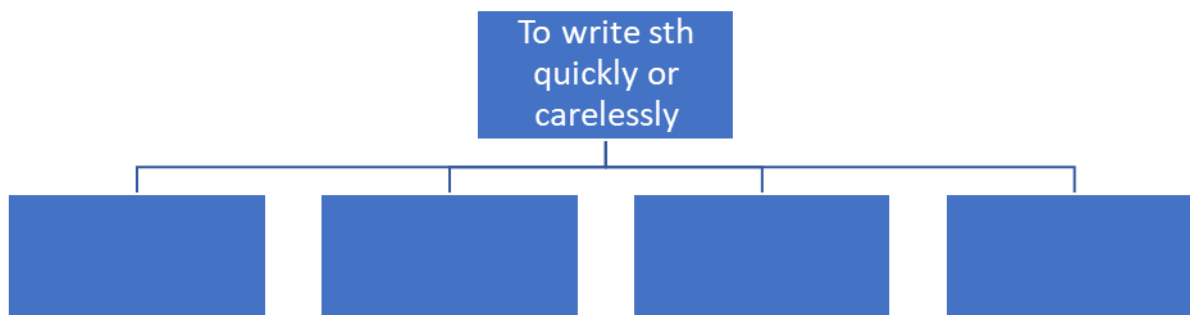
To put something in writing _____

To dash off _____

To print _____

1.4. Fill in the mind maps with the verbs given above





CHOOSING A CAREER

1.5. Translate into English

Стремиться к тому, чтобы стать учителем (желать всем сердцем), решить стать учителем (принять решение), иметь задатки хорошего учителя, расширять свой кругозор, идти по стопам родителей, низкооплачиваемая работа, работа, требующая артистических способностей, полезная работа, стать высококлассным специалистом, прикладывать усилия для того, чтобы стать учителем, думать о деньгах при выборе профессии, содержать семью, профессия, которая заставляет шевелить мозгами.

1.6. Read the text below and use the word given at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

An important factor to take into _____ in trying to answer this question is how socially useful a person's work is,	consider
---	----------

<p>_____ of the talents he or she may bring to it. It is _____ accepted that looking after the sick or taking _____ for the education of the young is a more _____ occupation than, say, selling second-hand cars. Yet used-car _____ undoubtedly earn more than the nurses or teachers. But what about job _____? People who enjoy their jobs, the _____ goes, get their reward in the form of a 'psychic wage', and that it is the people with the _____ jobs who need more money. Whatever the ____, jobs which are traditionally thought of as 'vocations' continue to be _____ badly paid, while other jobs, such as those in the world of entertainment, carry ____ rewards out of all proportion to their social worth</p>	<p>regard general responsible value sell satisfy argue repeat true relate finance</p>
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1.7. Place the following words in the correct places in the chart below

Trainee, beginner, tutor, expert, apprentice, lecturer, learner, principal, scholar, reader, undergraduate, sophomore, examiner, examinee, novice, monitor, adviser, headmaster, freshman.

Those who teach	Those who are taught

1.8. Complete each sentence with a word from the box below.

Lecturer reader trainer teacher coach tutor instructor professor advisor
--

- I'd like to get a job as _____ in an inner city primary or secondary school.
- If you are enrolled as a student in a British university, you will have a personal _____ who provides you with close support throughout your studies and with whom you will have tutorials to discuss aspects of the subject being studied.
- Dr Peterson is our _____ on the Victorian novel and the course will be taught through a series of lectures and seminars.
- The first step in an academic carrier is usually _____, then _____, then eventually _____.

5. I knew I could always rely on my academic _____, because he was the person to assist students in overcoming educational and personal problems.
6. If you intend to ski this winter on the higher slopes, you'll need a ski _____.
7. Paul Johnson, national _____ with the England youth teams for the past two years, has resigned.

1.9. Choose the characteristics that a good teacher should (or shouldn't) possess. Prove your choice.

Positive, cynical, confident, permissive, reliable, efficient, loyal, sincere, friendly, strict, vain, patient, ambitious, pessimistic, persistent, flexible, motivated, predictable, supportive, open-minded, tolerant, supportive, mean, determined, tough, stern, clever, funny, imaginative, intelligent, kind, lazy, optimistic, polite, quite, calm, sensitive, serious, thoughtful, good-humoured.

<i>A good teacher is</i>	<i>A bad teacher is</i>

1.10. Study the qualities of a good teacher listed below. Do you agree with them? Pick three qualities which in your opinion are the most important for being a good teacher. Give reasons for your choice of preferences.

A good teacher...

- * cares about the students.
- * listens to the students' concerns.
- * is a true friend to the students which may mean not being liked.
- * cares about how the students develop as people.
- * exemplifies what he/she teaches.
- * strives to develop the students into self-teachers.

- * knows the material and presents it well.
 - * is aware of what the students do and do not know.
 - * is a self-teacher him/herself.
 - * strives to develop the students into moral individuals.
 - * is moral him/herself.
 - * strives to develop the students into self-motivated individuals.
 - * is motivated him/herself.
 - * strives to develop the students into self-disciplined individuals.
 - * is disciplined him/herself.
 - * challenges the students.
 - * is flexible.
 - * caters as much as possible to each student's individual needs.
 - * realizes that he or she is a finite human being.
 - * works with others to accomplish goals (other teachers and students, parents, etc.).
-
-
-
-

EXAMINATION EXPERIENCE

1.11. Study the vocabulary of the topic “Examination experience” (English Vocabulary Book, p. 16). Translate into English the following set expressions.

Зависеть от настроения преподавателя, зубрить учебный материал накануне экзамена, вступительный экзамен, выпускной экзамен, оценивать ответы студентов, устный экзамен, письменный экзамен, пересдать экзамен, принимать во внимание посещаемость студента, пропускать занятия, прогуливать лекции, угадать правильный ответ, исключить элемент удачи, использовать шпаргалки, знать предмет как свои пять пальцев, сдавать экзамен, сдать экзамен на отлично, брать частные уроки, обманывать на экзамене, провалить экзамен, приложить максимум усилий к сдаче экзамена, исключить студента за неуспеваемость.

1.12 Match the verbs and their definitions below

1. Learn	a. To learn numbers and words so that you remember them exactly
2. Memorize	b. To learn something by repeating it without having to understand it, especially in a class

3. Learn by heart	c. To study very hard just before the examination especially if you don't know enough
4. Learn by rote	d. To study facts, words, numbers so that you can remember them, to gain knowledge through experience
5. Cram	e. (British Informal) To study hard, especially for an examination
6. Swot up	f. To learn something so that you can repeat it exactly without reading it

1.13. Complete each sentence with a word from the exercise above.

1. I've skipped classes all semester and now I have a lot of _____ to do.
2. You'll have to _____ a lot if you want to pass the test.
3. Don't write your password down, _____ it.
4. We had to _____ a lot of poetry _____ when we were children.
5. If you have a good memory you can _____ things _____, but can you apply it in practice?
6. Do you think you can _____ this tune for Friday's performance?

1.14. When you are getting ready for an exam, you have to read a lot. Look at the words below, which describe different ways of reading. Look them up, write their definitions.

To skip _____

To skim _____

To dip into _____

To browse _____

To peruse _____

To wade through _____

To flip through _____

To read from cover to cover _____

To scan _____

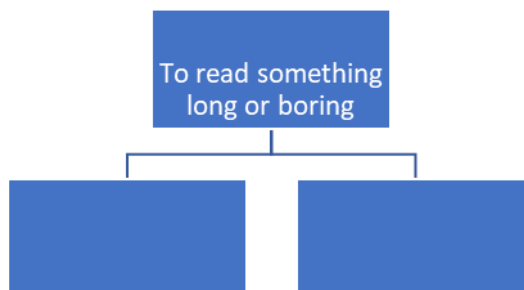
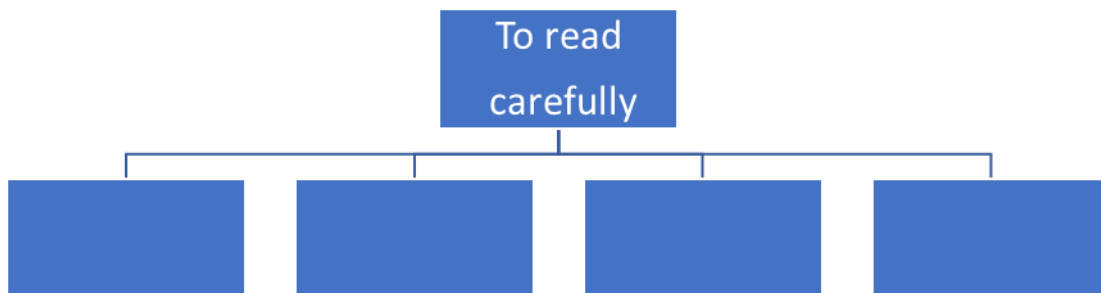
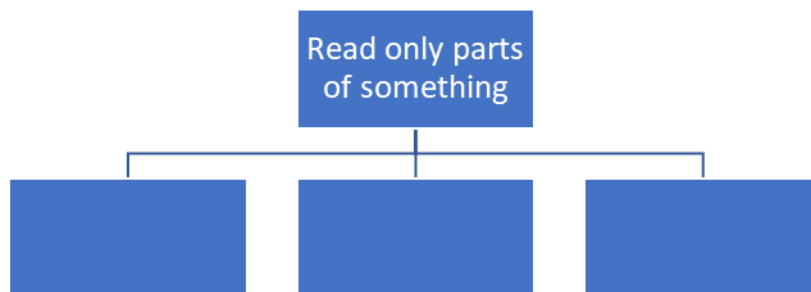
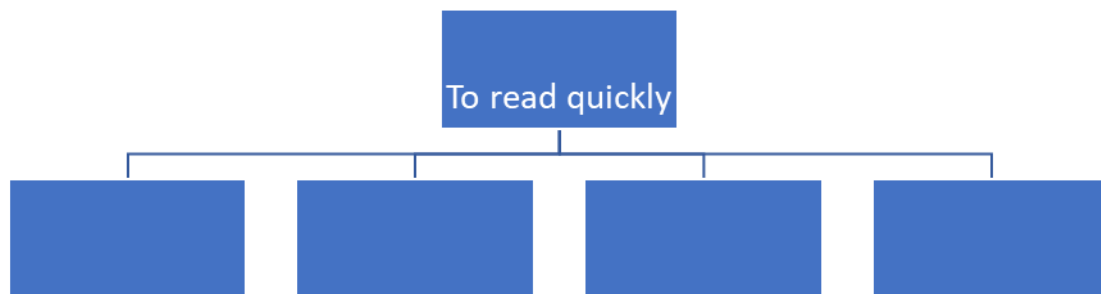
To have a look at _____

To pore over _____

To plough through _____

To read through _____

1.15. Fill in the mind map with the verbs given in exercise 1.14



1.16. Write the missing verbs from the exercise above in the sentences below

1. I spend a lot of time in a bookshop. I don't often buy books. I just _____.
2. If I come to a boring bit in a book, I just _____ a few pages till the real story starts.
3. The encyclopaedia is not a book you _____. You just _____ it for the information that interests you.
4. I never liked history in school. I found it really hard to _____ all that boring stuff about wars and battles.
5. She _____ the menu outside the restaurant, but decided it looked too expensive.
6. We don't have much time. Would you mind _____ at this report for me?
7. We have requested our lawyers to _____ the contract with the greatest care to decide if it's legal or not.
8. Some students have the ability to _____ a page, which means to read it very quickly, just taking in the main points.
9. I sometimes _____ a magazine in a supermarket but I don't usually buy one.
10. He was sitting at his desk _____ old maps of the area.

1.17. Form the nouns from the verbs given in brackets and complete the sentences below

1. I went into the test full of _____, but it was more difficult than I had imagined. (to confide)
2. We will take your recent illness into _____ when marking your exam. (to consider)
3. Teachers need to encourage _____ in their students at all types of written works. (to create)
4. Jeremy showed great _____ to pass the exam successfully to apply for an increased grant. (to determine)
5. Since my graduation exam I've sent off nearly fifty job _____. (to apply)
6. Class _____ is regarded as an obligation, and students are expected to attend regularly and punctually all classes on which they are enrolled. (to attend)

7. A student must submit excuses for all class _____ within the time frame specified by the instructor. (to be absent)
8. Oxford University is planning to reintroduce _____ tests for history and English as a means of identifying bright pupils.(to enter)
9. Some hard-up students were offered financial _____. (to assist)

1.18 Make up a story about your own examination experience. Make use of new words and set expressions given in exercises 1.11-1.17

DEALING WITH FINANTIAL MATTERS

1.19. Place the following words in the correct column in the chart below

Wealthy, impoverish, hard up, well off, well-to-do, broke, badly off, prosperous, poverty-stricken, needy, destitute.

rich	poor

1.20. Translate into English and choose the best expression to complete the sentences below

Еле сводить концы с концами, оказаться в трудном положении, рассчитывать на помощь родителей, временная работа (неполная занятость), получить повышенную стипендию, занимать деньги у друзей, сильно нуждаться в деньгах, зарабатывать деньги, которых едва хватает на питание, оплачивать счета, одалживать деньги, взять заем в банке, жить за счет родителей

1. Such men as Martin prefer _____ in a great city, rather than go to the country, where they would have less difficulty in earning an honest living.

2. When I think what her life is - the endless struggle _____ - work morning, noon, and night.
3. _____ residents could skip their monthly rent.
4. Having passed all the exams successfully, he intended to _____.
5. Can I _____ five pounds off you till next week.
6. If you _____ from the company you have to pay it back within two years.
7. He was short of money and had to work because he didn't want _____.

1.21. Place the following words in the correct column in the chart below and complete the sentences

Pay, salary, bonus, wage, tip, commission, income, earnings, overtime, fee, fringe benefits, remuneration

Money that you earn	Money that you earn in addition to your usual pay

1. _____ is the money paid to a professional person such as a doctor or a lawyer for a piece of work.
2. _____ is the extra amount money earned by someone whose job is to sell things, based on the value of what they sell.
3. _____ is the money that someone is paid every month by their employer, especially someone who is in a profession, such as a teacher or a manager.
4. _____ is the money added to someone's pay, especially as a reward for good work.
5. _____ is all the money that you receive regularly, for work or for any other reason.
6. _____ is a small amount of money in addition to the ordinary payment, which you give to someone such as a waiter or taxi-driver.

7. _____ are the additional things such as holiday pay, free food, or free health insurance, which a worker receives in addition to their pay.
8. _____ the money that someone is paid every week by their employer, especially someone who works in a factory, shop etc
9. _____ is the money that is paid to someone for additional hours that they have worked
10. _____ is the total amount of money you earn from any work you do.

1.22. Make up the story about the ways the students' financial problems can be solved. Describe your own experience of dealing with financial matters using the vocabulary from exercises 1.19-1.21.

IDIOMS

1.23. Supply the end from the right column to the beginning of the proverbs given in the left column.

Education is not the filling of the pail..	...than words.
Practice is...	...than untaught.
Better unborn...	... a dangerous thing.
Actions speak louder ...	...but the lighting of a fire.
All work and no play...	... make light work.
Little knowledge is	...power.
Knowledge is...	...makes Jack a dull boy.
Many hands ...	...the best of all instructions.

1.24. Match the idioms on the left with a suitable definition on the right

1. In living memory	a. You can't think of anything to say
2. Cross your mind	b. Remember information when making a decision or thinking about a matter
3. Jog someone's memory	c. A series of consecutive thoughts
4. Your mind goes blank	d. Think very hard
5. Take a trip down memory lane	e. You know it but can't quite remember it
6. Keep something in	f. Think you've heard something before

mind	
7.Commit something to memory	g. Can be remembered by people still alive
8.A train of thought	h. Make you remember something
9.Slip one's mind	j. Immediately think of something
10.Something is on the tip of the tongue	k. Remember some of the happy things you did in the past
11.Ring a bell	l. Make yourself remember something
12.Rack one's brains	m. Forget about something
13.Spring to mind	n. Think about something for a short time

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.

1.25. Write the missing idioms from the exercise above in the sentences below

- After that sweltering afternoon in May, we went through a period of epic heat, the hottest summer _____.
- When I tried to find a reasonable explanation for my failure, I just used the first excuse which _____.
- He never writes phone numbers down – he just _____.
- The class reunion gave us a great opportunity for a trip _____.
- Kettle began to whistle breaking into her _____.
- Police hoped the sketch would _____ the witnesses' _____ and to help identify the gunman.
- What is the word for it? I can't remember it. Oh dear, it's _____.
- Her name _____ but I can't remember her face.
- When I looked at the exam questions, my mind _____ and couldn't recollect anything.
- I'm sorry I forgot to post your letter. It just _____.
- Please _____ me _____ if you need someone to work on this project.
- Rachel _____, trying to remember what Jamie had said of him – ruthless, living only for his ambition.
- "Why didn't you call me?" "The thought did _____ while I was shopping, but then I forgot all about it".

1.26. Match each sentence (a-j) with one of the explanatory examples

a. I find it really easy.....	1. I keep my head down.
b. I never lose control of my emotions	2. I'm off my head.
c. I let my feelings get out of control...	3. It's completely gone to my head.
d. I've gone mad....	4. I could do it standing on my head.
e. I don't understand it at all...	5. I am in way over my head.
f. I'm involved so far that it's out of my control...	6. I can't make head or tail of it.
g. I'm not a practically minded person..	7. My head is in the clouds.
h. I made sure that something had to be decided.	8. I brought matters to a head.
i. I avoid attracting attention...	9. It never entered my head
j. I never even thought of it...	10. I always keep my head.

a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	j.

PREPOSITIONS

1.27. Insert prepositions where necessary

To look forward _____ having holidays.
 To apologize _____ missing a lecture
 To explain _____ the tutor the reason _____ his failure
 To work hard _____ the subject
 To do well _____ your college work
 To attend closely _____ your college work
 To stare _____ somebody
 To be good _____ something
 To apply _____ the job
 To be typical _____ him to keep us waiting
 To be responsible _____ the timetable
 To make good progress _____ the subject

To gain good results _____ the subject
 To devote much time _____ his college work
 To be late _____ the lecture
 To be present _____ the seminar

To attend seminars _____ Linguistics and lectures _____ Psychology
 To participate _____ the conference _____ General Linguistics
 To catch up _____ the group after the disease
 To start school _____ the age of five
 To have the advantage _____ other students
 To have a test _____ the beginning of a school year
 To have an exam _____ the end of the year
 To graduate _____ University

To fall _____ the group
 To have the subject _____ one's finger's ends
 To put much effort _____ the academic work
 To think up an explanation _____ the failure
 To provide accommodation _____ the students
 To learn how to read _____ childhood
 To be famous _____ its high academic standards
 To write _____ a friend
 To answer _____ the question
 To do badly _____ the exam
 To carry _____ research work
 To rely _____ one's memory

CONFUSING VERBS

1.28. Place the following verbs under the correct headings

A bank account a barbeque a bath/shower the bed business a celebration
 business a celebration a complaint a confession damage a driving lesson
 fun of someone a fuss the garden harm an impression a journey a
 mistake a noise one's best a phone call a profit/loss research the
 shopping someone a favour a speech

Make	Do	Have
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		

1.29. Complete each sentence with a form of DO, MAKE and TAKE.

I)

1. Have you ... Exercise 10 yet?
2. I can't come this Monday. I'm ... an exam in Linguistics.
3. Jack has ... very well this term.
4. Take this medicine. It will ... you good.
5. I'm afraid that you haven't ... any progress.
6. Sue didn't know the answer, so she ... a guess.
7. You all look tired, let's ... a break.
8. This is a good composition, but you've ... a lot of mistakes.
9. I think you should ... yourself more seriously.
10. Everyone over the age of forty should ... a will.
11. The teacher gave a lecture, and the class ... notes.
12. Paul finds math difficult, but he ... his best.
13. It ... no difference what you'll start with.
14. This photo doesn't ... Mary justice. She's much better-looking.
15. He was working hard last year, but didn't ... any profit.
16. He asked me who was ... the cooking in our family.

II)

1. I felt nervous about ... the test.
2. As a chief editor I had to ... a lot of decisions.
3. I decided that I would ... my best to ... a translation without a dictionary.
4. The storm ... a lot of damage to the crops.
5. She's always ... excuses.
6. How can one small child ... so much noise.
7. A scandal would ... your reputation a lot of harm.
8. Who would ... the arrangements for your birthday party?
9. It was the first journey he had ... on his own.
10. I hate ... my homework at the last minute.
11. I must ... an appointment to have my eyes tested.
12. You must ... an effort to work harder.
13. He was a shy person and couldn't ... many friends.
14. He was tired to go out. So he ... an excuse to stay at home.

15.They ... us a very good offer for our car.

16.Do you mind if I ... a suggestion.

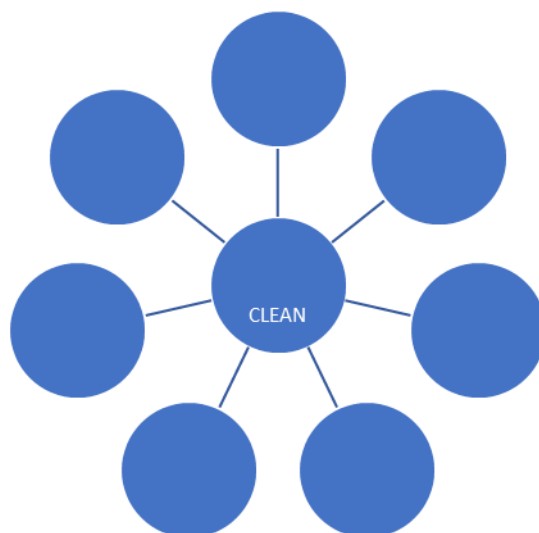
1.30. Translate into English the set expressions and make up sentences of your own with them.

Получать прибыль, глубоко вздохнуть, приложить максимум усилий, делать честь, внести предложение, приносить вред, оказать плохую услугу, заработать состояние, предпринять попытку, производить впечатление, прилагать усилия, делать записи, отдавать распоряжение, проводить исследования, вести дела, развести огонь, делать набросок, поднимать шум, делать ошибки, приносить пользу, делать успехи, оказать услугу, давать обещание, шуметь, делать домашнюю работу, делать покупки, делать заявление

HOUSEKEEPING

THE STATE OF THINGS

2.1. Complete the mind map below with synonyms of the words **CLEAN** and **DIRTY**



2.2. Put each of the following adjectives in its correct place in the sentences.

Dusty muddy greasy grubby grimy filthy foul rusty mouldy stained

1. You can see the ceiling is _____ where the rain came through.
2. The room is not only dirty. It is absolutely _____.
3. There was a pile of _____ pots and pans in the sink after they had finished dinner.
4. Her shoes were really _____ after the rain and she left a trail of _____ footprints behind her.
5. She was subject to allergies and couldn't stay another minute in a _____ room.
6. The paint grew a little cracked and the walls were _____, because the basement turned out to be very damp.
7. There was an old _____ car abandoned at the side of the road.
8. There was a _____ smell coming from the kitchen. Something must have gone off there.
9. The whole town was _____ from smoke and coal-dust.

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

LANGUAGE NOTE

Mind the difference between the words *electric*, *electrical* and *electronic*.

Electric means carrying, producing, produced by, powered by, or charged with electricity: *an electric guitar, an electric wire, an electric current, electric light, an electric razor*.

Electrical means associated with electricity: electrical system, an electrical engineer. To refer to the general class of things that are powered by electricity, use **electrical** (not **electric**): *electrical equipment, electrical appliances*

Electronic is used to refer to equipment which is designed to work by means of an electric current passing through a large number of transistors, microchips and valves and components of this equipment: *an electronic calculator, tiny electronic components*.

2.3. Complete the sentences with the words given in the box

Washing machine // vacuum cleaner // cooker // dishwasher // fridge // clothes dryer // air conditioner // freezer // garbage disposal

1. _____ is a mechanical device for cleaning dishes and eating utensils.
2. _____ is used to remove moisture from a load of clothing and other textiles, generally shortly after they are cleaned in a washing machine.
3. _____ a large piece of electrical kitchen equipment, used for keeping food and drinks cool
4. _____ is a machine designed to wash laundry, such as clothing, towels and sheets.
5. _____ is a device, usually electrically powered, installed under a kitchen sink between the sink's drain and the trap which shreds food waste into pieces small enough to pass through plumbing.
6. _____ is a home appliance, system, or mechanism designed to dehumidify and extract heat from an area.
7. _____ is a domestic machine for cleaning floors and similar surfaces that draws dust and other particles into a container (often a bag).
8. _____ a large piece of electrical kitchen equipment in which food can be stored at very low temperatures for a long time.
9. _____ is a kitchen appliance designed for the purpose of cooking food.

2.4. Form the cognate words from the words given in brackets and complete the sentences below

1. Over the last fifty years housework has been made _____ easier by the _____ of an increasing number of labour-saving devices and appliances. (to consider // to invent)
2. Mashed potato can be quickly and _____ made with a mixer, which usually has a variety of _____ (an effort // to attach).
3. Probably the most important piece of electrical _____ to become widely used in the last twenty years is the dishwasher. (to equip).
4. Now we have electric potato-_____ and even electric _____ knives. (to peel // to carve)
5. Optimum fridge temperature range for _____ food storage is 3 to 5 °C (to perish).
6. Many people use their dishwasher once a day, _____ late at night, when you can just shut the kitchen door on it and go to bed (to prefer).
7. Nowadays we are becoming _____ more _____ on specialized machines which help us in the kitchen. (to increase // to depend).

2.5. Translate into English

Сделать работу значительно более легкой, сократить количество потраченного времени и усилий, освободить кого-либо от домашней работы, стоит купить, отвечать требованиям, загрузить стиральную машину, установить посудомойку на кухне, зависеть от домашней техники, ломаться, дополнительные затраты, вызывать мастера.

A REAL HOUSECLEANING

2.6. Study the vocabulary of the topic “A Real Housecleaning” (English Vocabulary Book, p. 22). Translate into English the following set expressions.

Вести домашнее хозяйство, убирать квартиру, безукоризненно чистый, список обязательных дел по дому, стирать белье, мыть посуду, проветривать комнату, хозяйственные расходы, покупать продукты, пылесосить комнаты, вытирать пыль, класть вещи на место, приступить к уборке квартиры, выбивать ковры на улице, отнести вещи в химчистку, протирать пыль, мириться с домашними обязанностями, устраивать беспорядок, делить домашние обязанности поровну, отполировать мебель, подметать пол, сменить постельное белье, выполнять мелкие поручения, чистящий порошок, чинить одежду, удалять пятна.

2.7. Put the chores that you do on a daily, monthly or yearly basis into the correct column

To wash up, to beat out the carpets, to do the laundry, to clean light fixtures, to wash the bed linen, to Hoover the floor, to wash the towels, to wipe the dust, to mop the floor, to put things where they belong, to clean curtains and drapes, to dust the blinds, to wash the window, to remove the stains, to air the rooms, to polish the furniture, to do the repairs, to take out the trash, to iron the linen, to do the beds, to wash under furniture and sofas.

Daily chores	Monthly chores	Yearly chores

--	--	--

2.8. Place the set-expressions given below in the correct column

To wring (squeeze) out; to rinse; to put things on the plate rack; to sort out the lights, darks, and whites; to scrape all scraps of solid food; to hang (out) the things on the washing-ropes; to use a bottlebrush; to starch; to take a wash-basin; to pile everything up tidily; to bleach; to dry; to blue; to add detergent (washing powder); to use laundry soap; to pour out warm water; to take washing liquid or laundry soap; to bring a pile of washing; to do a big wash; to choose a wash(ing) day; to start with china and cutlery; to pin with clothes-pegs.

<i>washing up</i>	<i>doing the laundry</i>

2.9. Supply synonyms for the following underlined words and set expressions

An experienced housewife, to do one's laundry, to squeeze, to repair, to postpone the cleaning, to throw out the trash, to wash the dishes, to have household duties, to go slack about one's work, to be in charge of cooking, to share household duties, to be worn out, a waste bin, to wipe dishes on a dish cloth, to be hoovered, to fix up the flat, a labour-saving device, to be an old hand at something.

2.10. Match the household objects you need to perform activities mentioned in the left column.

1. getting the litter with the broom 2. washing up	a. detergent b. a dustbin
---	------------------------------

3. mopping the floor	c. a stiff brush
4. washing the linen	d. a washbasin
5. cleaning sinks and baths	e. clothes-line
6. drying kitchen utensils	f. a broom
7. hanging out the washing	g. a dustpan
8. scrubbing the floor	h. a cleanser
9. keeping household refuse	i. a plate rack
10. sweeping the floor	j. a mop

2.11. Do you agree (or disagree) with the common opinion that managing a house is no easy matter? In 250 words describe your own way of running a house.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES

2.12. Translate into English

Планировать домашний бюджет, эффективно вести домашнее хозяйство, сокращать расходы, спланировать все траты месяца, экономить на электричестве, применять научный (рациональный) подход к ведению домашнего хозяйства, ежедневные (еженедельные, ежемесячные) расходы, оплачивать счета, деньги на карманные расходы, разумная трата средств, семейный доход, покрывать затраты на образование ребенка, поднять вопрос о повышении зарплаты.

2.13. Study the words which are used to speak about the amount of money you have to pay and choose the best word to complete the sentences below

Cost price charge fee rate fare toll rent rental fine
--

1. Last summer the bus _____ went up by 10 %.
2. My close friend got a _____ for parking on a double yellow line.
3. There is no _____ for telephoning the operator.
4. The neighbours let her live in a flat _____ free.
5. The doctor I saw charged a £100 _____ for an initial consultation.
6. Drivers are supposed to pay _____ on the main highway.
7. There is a fixed _____ for the job, regardless of how long it takes.
8. Many elderly people out of town have to live in poverty because of the steady rise in the _____ of living.

IDIOMS

2.14. Match the idioms on the left with a suitable definition on the right

1. to be at home in / on a subject	A. Выносить сор из избы
2. to bring something home to someone	B. Выгнать, отделаться, избавиться
3. to wash one's dirty linen in public	C. Корыстная любовь, любовь с расчетом
4. skeleton in the cupboard	D. Быть хорошо знакомым с предметом, хорошо владеть
5. cupboard love	E. Заставить понять, ясно показать.
6. to wipe the floor with someone	F. встать не той ногой (в плохом настроении)
7. to get out of bed on the wrong side	G. Унизить кого-либо, сокрушить кого-либо.
8. to make a clean sweep	H. Семейная тайна, неприятность, скрываемая от посторонних.

2.15. Write the missing idioms from the exercise above in the sentences below

1. The boss decided to change the direction of the company, so he _____ and fired all the top management.
2. She will talk to anyone about her problems. Why does she _____ in public?
3. Uncle Willie was _____ in our family. No one mentioned him because he drank too much.
4. She was ill-tempered from the start of the day. No doubt that _____ today.
5. You don't know how angry I could be. You say that to me one more time, and I'll _____.

6. I suspected all along it was just _____, and what she really liked about him was his car.
7. Her visit to the war memorial _____ to her the suffering the war had caused.

CONFUSING VERBS

2.16. Insert the proper verb LAY or LIE

Do you remember the meaning of these verbs?

To LIE means _____

To LAY means _____

I)

1. Mrs. Weenie _____ an eraser on her desk as soon as she enters the room.
2. When Peter saw the beach, he thought he had _____ his eyes on paradise.
3. Jane likes to _____ in his room for about an hour after she wakes up.
4. The dog _____ her paws all over the furniture when we go out.
5. This clay pot has _____ in the underground cave for thousands of years.
6. Please _____ down before you faint from exhaustion!
7. The company has _____ aside its prejudices and will consider all applicants, regardless of background.
8. The goat enjoys _____ on the haystack in the afternoon.
9. Did you _____ those books on my desk?
10. Mom told Sally to _____ her coat on the bed.

II)

1. I like to _____ on the beach.
2. “_____ down and take a nap,” the babysitter said.
3. The boy said, “I’m so tired. I could _____ here all day.”
4. Amber will _____ the drawing’s on the bookcase.
5. “It’s time for the baby to _____ down,” Grandma said.
6. Our class will _____ our projects on the art table.
7. Bert’s lazy kitten will _____ on the floor all day.
8. Mary Sue will _____ her kite on my shelf.
9. “Sammy, _____ those toys down!” Mom said.

10. The puppy likes to _____ in the wet grass

III)

1. Please _____ the cloth on the table.
2. Ms. Martinez told us to _____ our work aside.
3. Will you _____ down for a rest this afternoon?
4. I think we've _____ our plans well.
5. _____ your books beside mine.
6. The doctor _____ all my fears to rest when she talked to me yesterday.
7. The button from my jacket was _____ on the sidewalk.
8. I'm afraid that Tim has been _____ down on the job.
9. Every evening Sue _____ her clothes out for the next day.
10. The chickens _____ more eggs than usual yesterday.

IV)

1. Can you help me _____ the floor in the bathroom?
2. I have _____ the key somewhere, and now I can't find it.
3. When Mr. Jones _____ down for a nap, he was unable to sleep.
4. My pen was _____ on the table.
5. Mr. Brown _____ his briefcase on the table when he entered.
6. Miss Jenkins is so tired that she's been _____ down all afternoon.
7. I _____ the book aside and answered the doorbell.
8. Our dog never _____ down when told to do so.
9. The blame for the mistakes has been _____ on my shoulders.
10. Your jacket has been _____ on the floor all morning.

FOOD EATING OUT

BRITISH CUISINE

3.1 Match the words from the box with the definitions below

Custard / bacon rashers / cauliflower / mustard / gravy / sausages
Yorkshire pudding / trifle / Brussels sprouts / parsnips
Cheddar / crumble / batter / pancake / chop / pickle

1. Large, white, carrot-like root vegetables. Often served roasted, with a roast dinner. _____
2. A sweet, yellow sauce which is made with milk, sugar, eggs and flour. It is usually served hot. _____
3. Salted or smoked meat from the back or sides of a pig, often served in narrow thin pieces and included in a traditional English breakfast. _____
4. A white, broccoli-like vegetable with a mild flavour. Sometimes served in a cheese sauce. _____
5. A thick slice of pork or lamb, on the bone. _____
6. A thick, tasty relish (savoury sauce) containing pieces of preserved vegetables. _____
7. A hot (spicy), yellow, thick condiment usually eaten with meat. _____
8. Cylinder-shaped portions of minced meat, which are usually made of pork. _____
9. A sauce made from the juice that comes from meat as it cooks, mixed with flour and water. _____
10. A mixture of eggs, flour and water or milk. Used for coating food before cooking, and for making pancakes and Yorkshire pudding. _____
11. A small, savoury 'cake' made of batter and baked in an oven. Usually eaten with roast beef. _____
12. A dessert made of cake, custard and cream. Sometimes contains sherry (fortified wine). _____
13. Small, round, green, cabbage-like vegetables. _____
14. A thin, flat 'cake' made of batter and fried. Can be folded or rolled up and served with either sweet or savoury fillings. _____
15. A hot fruit pudding with a mixture of flour and fat on the top, like breadcrumbs. _____
16. This is a firm, pale yellow cheese which can have a mild or strong flavour _____

MEALS AND COOKING

3.2. Match the verbs in the box and their definitions below

A.

Slice, drain, chop, peel, spread, squeeze, carve, dice, whisk, flavour, pluck, mash, grate, shell, whip, crush, sprinkle,
--

	To cut something into very small pieces
	To cut food into small square pieces
	to cut meat, bread, vegetables etc into thin flat pieces
	to rub cheese, vegetables etc against a rough or sharp surface in order to break them into small pieces
	to crush something, especially a food that has been cooked, until it is soft and smooth
	to remove the skin from fruit or vegetables
	to scatter small drops of liquid or small pieces of something
	to pull the feathers off a dead chicken or other bird before cooking it
	to cut a large piece of cooked meat into smaller pieces using a knife
	to get liquid from something by pressing it
	to mix liquid, eggs etc very quickly so that air is mixed in, using a special utensil
	to make the water or liquid in something flow away:
	to press something in order to break it into very small pieces or into a powder
	to give something a particular taste or more taste
	to put a soft substance over a surface
	to mix cream or the clear part of an egg very hard until it becomes stiff

B.

Stir, toss, mince, dress, stuff, roast, fry, grill, knead, bake, braise, simmer, stir
--

	to put oil, vinegar, salt etc onto a salad
	to cook something slowly in liquid
	to cook by putting it on a flat metal frame with bars across it, above or below strong direct heat
	to boil gently, or to cook something slowly by boiling it gently
	to cook something using dry heat, in an oven
	to cook something, such as meat, in an oven or over a fire
	to move a liquid or substance around with a spoon or stick in order to mix it together
	to mix cream or the clear part of an egg very hard until it becomes stiff
	to cover a cake with a mixture made of liquid and very fine sugar
	to press a mixture of flour and water many times with your hands
	to cut food, especially meat, into very small pieces, usually using a machine
	to throw a pancake upwards so that it turns over in the air and lands on the side that you want to cook
	to fill a chicken, pepper etc with a mixture of bread or rice, onion etc before cooking it

3.4. Match each verb on the left below with food item on the right it is most often associated with

To carve	Cheese
To slice	A tangerine
To skin	A chicken
To peel	A nut
To knead	A rabbit
To grate	A joint of meat
To crack	Dough
To pluck	A loaf
To mince	Cream
To ice	Meat
To shell	A hard-boiled egg
To toss	Eggs
To whip	A cake

To stuff	A chicken
To mash	A pancake
To beat	potatoes

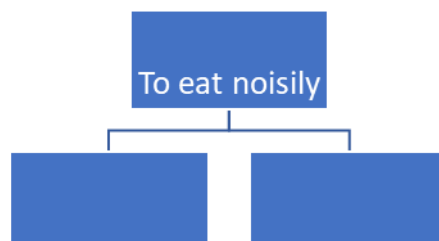
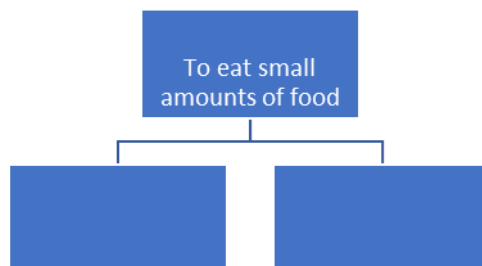
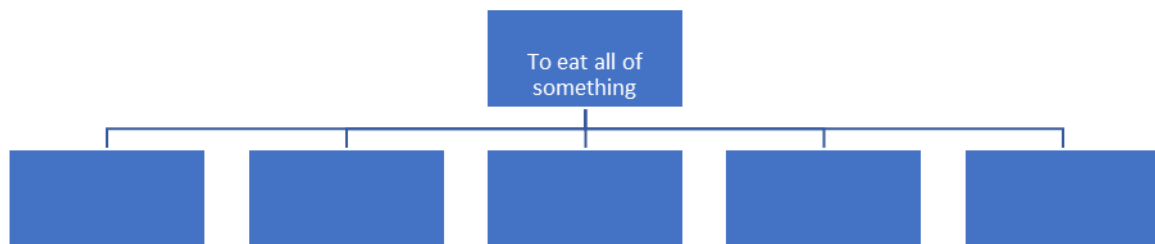
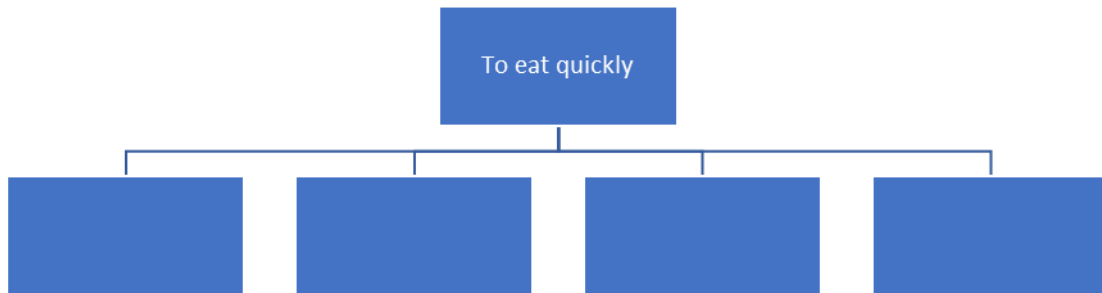
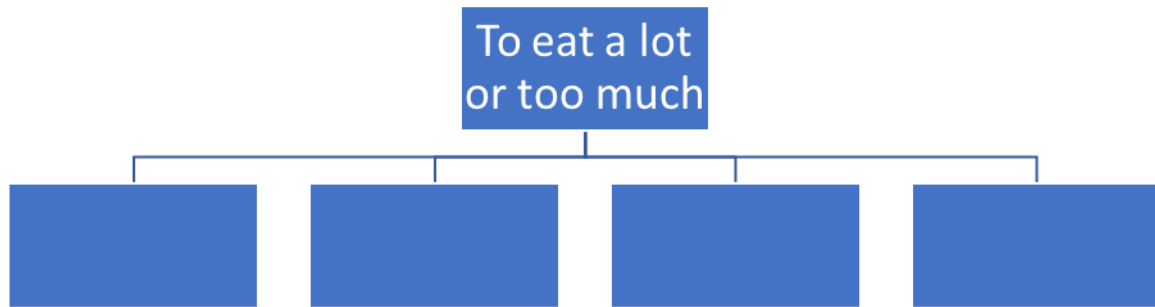
3.5. In 150 words write the recipe for your favourite dish. Make use of the words from the section MEALS and COOKING.

3.6. Study the mind map WAYS OF EATING (English Vocabulary Book, p.38) and complete the sentences below with one of the verbs from the mind map

1. She was so hungry that when she had finished her food, she began to _____ the plate.
2. The starving children were so desperate they would _____ any meat bones they could find.
3. The dietician advised him not to _____ his food so quickly. He'd better eat his food slowly so that he could _____ it properly.
4. As children they used to _____ themselves on ice-cream, chips and chocolate, and then feel very sick.
5. She was a glutton and had an enormous appetite. I've seen her _____ four cheeseburgers and a pile of chips at one go.
6. Statistics show that we _____ more fruit and vegetables than 10 years ago.
7. My mother always used to say to me. "Now make sure you _____ meat carefully before you _____ it.
8. After work she had no appetite. She just _____ her food in front of the TV. She hardly ate anything.

3.7. Fill in the chart with the verbs given in the box

<p>Wolf down // munch // finish off // nibble // bolt down // gorge oneself // gobble down // demolish // stuff oneself // pick at // pig out // polish off // crunch // scoff // eat up // overeat // devour</p>



3.8. Use the words in the box to complete the chart below

Beef trout lamb chicken turkey chop ham wing mutton cod plaice bacon steak
squid burgers tuna breast goose gammon salmon pork mussels duck prawns
sausages lobster veal lamb

meat				fish
cow	pig	sheep	poultry	

3.9. Read the text below and use the word given at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

Know your onions	
<p>We _____ take onions for granted, but there are so many different, delicious _____ that Peter Smith claims it's _____ to imagine cooking them.</p> <p>In the USA they boast that onions are so sweet they can be eaten like apples. Well, I am not quite that _____ but I do love onion soup, onion tart and whole roasted onions served with herb butter. I have a particular _____ for red onions; their colour and flavour makes eating them in salads absolute _____. Spring onion have the mildest of flavours – they are delicious _____ grilled on the barbecue, and taste wonderful with fish. Finally small onion called shallots are _____ for more delicate sauces. As you can see, a cook can't live without onions.</p>	<p>frequent vary possible</p> <p>enthusiasm</p> <p>prefer</p> <p>perfect brief</p> <p>essence</p>

GOING OUT. PLACES TO EAT.

3.10. Match the words from the box with the definitions below

Coffeehouse // tea room // patisserie // cafeteria // off license // pub //
// pizza house //

1. _____ is the type of French or Belgian bakery that specializes in pastries and sweets.
2. _____ is an Italian restaurant (café) where Italian cuisine is served (pizza, pasta, wings and etc.)
3. _____ is s an establishment which primarily serves prepared coffee or other hot beverages. It focuses on providing coffee and tea as well as light snacks
4. _____ a shop licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption *off* the premises, as opposed to a bar or public house.
5. _____ is a drinking establishment which is part of British, Irish and Australian culture.
6. _____ is a venue designed for people to gather for the purpose of drinking tea, often combined with other activities.
7. _____ a restaurant, often in a factory, college etc, where you choose from foods that have already been cooked and carry your own food to a table

3.11. Read the text below and use the word given at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

<p style="text-align: center;">Maxim's Restaurant</p> <p>Maxim's is the name of a restaurant in Paris which is known for its art nouveau interior decor. With its _____ of charm, character and excellent _____, Maxim's is one of those _____ treasures you won't ever miss. Everything is done to make sure the guests will _____ enjoy their meal.</p> <p>A really _____ welcome is guaranteed to everyone who dines at Maxim's.</p> <p>The restaurant is known for its _____ menus, which offer a range of French and international dishes at _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">mix hospitable strike thorough friend season reason</p>
---	---

prices. This explains the restaurant's _____ with both locals and tourists. Maxim's offers a wide _____ of wines. It's an ideal place for a _____ dinner which you'll never forget.	popular select romance
---	---------------------------------------

3.12. Translate into English

Славится хорошей кухней, предлагает широкий выбор блюд, предлагать установленное меню для завсегдатаев, хороший выбор мясных и рыбных блюд, предлагать еду хорошего качества, немало блюд на любой вкус и кошелек, совмещать комфорт и гостеприимство, безупречное обслуживание, придерживаться традиционной национальной кухни, создать домашнюю атмосферу.

3.13. Write down the advertisement for the restaurant or café you have recently visited. Use the words given in the previous exercises.

FOOD AND DIET

3.14. Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right

1. malnourished 2. mineral 3. cholesterol 4. calories 5. carbohydrate 6. overweight 7. vitamin 8. fat 9. protein 10. nutrition 11. fiber	a. units of measurement of energy in food b. a compound which is essential part of living cells, one of the elements in food which you need to keep the human body working properly c. a chemical substance containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. d. A substance from plants or animals which can be used for cooking. e. Matter in food which cannot be digested and passes out of the body. f. A fatty substance found in fats and oils also produced by the liver and forming an essential part of all cells g. Essential substance which is not synthesized by the body but is found in food and is needed for health and growth. h. Substance which is found in food but which can also be dug out of the earth
--	---

	<p>i. Too heavy as the result of eating too much</p> <p>j. The result of not having enough to eat, or the result of eating too much of the wrong sort of food.</p> <p>k. Receiving food.</p>
--	--

3.15. Complete the sentences with the words from the previous exercise.

1. She's counting _____ to lose weight.
2. Grill the meat to drain off the _____.
3. Bread, potatoes and rice are good sources of _____.
4. Eggs are a rich source of _____.
5. If you eat too much _____, it can be deposited on the walls of arteries, causing them to become blocked.
6. A diet that doesn't contain enough _____ can cause intestinal problems.
7. He doesn't eat enough fruit and suffers from _____ deficiency.
8. Many of the children in the war years were _____.
9. The doctor says I'm _____ and must go on a diet.
10. What is the _____ content of spinach?
11. They are developing a scheme to improve _____ in the poorer areas.

3.16. Match sentences 1-10 with a second sentence A-J. Use the key words in bold to help you

1. A lot of people are allergic to oranges.	A. This is because they are cultivated naturally, without using any chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
2. Many people prefer not to eat genetically modified foods.	B. There wasn't enough to feed everyone affected by the disaster.
3. Organic vegetables are more expensive but are better for you.	C. They are not sure that altering the composition of cells to change certain characteristics is safe.
4. We refuse to eat battery chickens .	D. It's good to know that the animals were given enough space to express their natural behaviour.

5. We prefer to eat free range meats .	E. Terrible weather conditions have prevented the crops from ripening and reduced the yield.
6. The harvest has been very bad this year.	F. A lot of people are in hospital as a result.
7. Following the floods in China, there was a terrible scarcity of food.	G. Unfortunately, a diet of burgers, pizzas and fried chicken is not very healthy.
8. There has been an outbreak of salmonella, listeria and other food poisoning in Peru.	H. They physically react very badly.
9. Too many people don't eat a balanced diet .	I. This is because they spend their life confined in a small cage.
10. Fast food is very popular.	J. They don't consume sufficient quantities of the different food groups.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

IDIOMS

3.17. Match the idioms on the left with a suitable definition on the right

1. to bite off more than one can chew	A. to have a lot of tasks
2. to take something with a pinch of salt	B. to be sold out very quickly
3. to have a lot on one's plate	C. to make an unpleasant thing seem less so
4. to know which side one's bread is buttered on	D. not to believe entirely
5. to sell like hot cakes	E. to be an unwanted member of a trio
6. a storm in a tea-cup	F. where one is in a position of advantage
7. to sugar the pill	G. for certain
8. to play gooseberry	H. to attempt to do more than one

9. as sure as eggs is eggs	can I.disturbance over a trifling matter
----------------------------	---

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.

3.18. Write the missing idioms from the exercise above in the sentences below

1. When I read the gossip columns in the morning paper, I always take them _____.
2. He started to repair his car himself, but soon realized that he _____ . In the end he called the repairman to service it.
3. He is so irresponsible. He'll be back again next week asking for more money, _____.
4. No need to worry. Calm down. I think it's all _____ - there's probably no danger to public health at all.
5. With the new baby and the new house, they _____ at the moment.
6. They want to build a motorway across his fields, and they are trying _____ by offering to build him some new barns and underpasses.
7. The book has only just been published and copies are already _____ in both Britain and America.
8. Yes, thank you, I'd love to go to the cinema, if you two are sure you don't mind my _____.
9. **Wife:** Please be sure not to upset Grandma. You know we can't do without the money she sends us every month. **Husband:** Don't worry. I know _____.

3.19. Supply the end from the right column to the beginning of the proverbs given in the left column.

It's no use crying ...	... the best sauce.
Too many cooks...	... his own broth.
The proof of the pudding is ...	... never boils.
One man's meat is...	... over spilt milk.
First come...	... without breaking the eggs.
Better an egg today than	...drink with measure.

A watched pot...	... but a bad supper.
Eat to live...	... first served.
Hope is a good breakfast...	... the reckoning.
You can't make an omelette...	... another man's poison.
Eat at pleasure...	... in its eating.
Every cook praises...	... a hen tomorrow.
Hunger is...	... spoil the broth.
After dinner comes...	... live not to eat.

3.20. Give the English equivalents to the Russian proverbs

Потерянного не воротишь. У семи нянек дитя без глазу. Любишь кататься, люби и саночки возить. Не попробуешь, не узнаешь. Что полезно одному, то другому вредно. Одной надеждой сыт не будешь. Лучше синица в руке, чем журавль в небе. Голод – лучшая приправа. Хуже нет, чем ждать и догонять. Лес рубят, щепки летят. Хлеб на ноги ставит, а вино - валит. Кто рано встает, тому Бог подает. Каждый кулик свое болото хвалит.

CONFUSING VERBS

3.21. Insert the proper verb RAISE or RISE

Do you remember the meaning of these verbs?

To RISE means _____

To RAISE means _____

A.

1. Drinking coffee _____ your blood pressure.
2. Will the prices _____ again this year?
3. Mrs. Jonson _____ her voice to calm the children.
4. The price of coffee continues to _____.
5. Has the bread _____?
6. The river _____ each spring.
7. The principal _____ no objection to our plan.
8. Our rent has _____ again this year.
9. Do you think the landlord will _____ our rent this year?
10. The banner was _____ above our heads.
11. Tom is so depressed that it will be hard to _____ his spirits.
12. We all _____ from our seats when the band played the national anthem.
13. It was Mr. Bloom's ambition to _____ higher in the company.

B.

1. Carol _____ at six o'clock this morning.
2. The colonial army _____ in revolt against the British.
3. Much protest has _____ against the higher prices of cars.
4. The sun _____ at six this morning.
5. Mr. Peterson _____ the flag in front of the school.
6. Mr. Feeber always said that he had _____ his children to be law-abiding citizens.
7. We _____ our heads to watch the sun _____ over the Castle.
8. At the meeting yesterday the chairman _____ several questions
9. The temperature _____ all day long.
10. To taste good, bread must _____ properly.
11. High inflation usually _____ prices.
12. He _____ the lid of the pan to see what was cooking.
13. The new tower will _____ into the clouds.

CLOTHES

SCHOOL UNIFORM

4.1. Translate into English

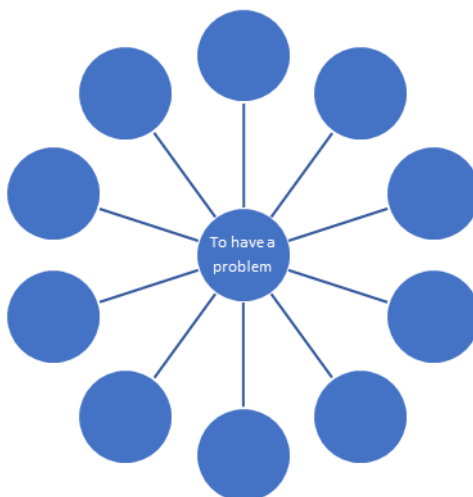
Основная цель введения ученической формы, устранить соперничество, снизить расходы на покупку одежды, популярные марки одежды, смотреть правде в глаза, рассчитывать на собственную изобретательность, освобождать кого-либо от скуки, общий подход к проблеме, вызов, избежать обнаружения, оставаться незаметным, игнорировать правила, придерживаться правил, нарушать правила, приводить к обратным результатам, жертвовать на благотворительность, прятаться за чужую спину, предвидеть такую возможность, выгодный, получить дополнительные привилегии.

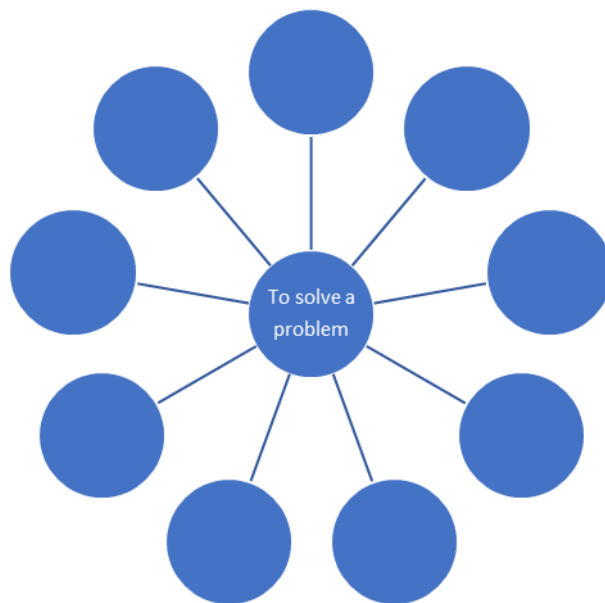
4.2. Find synonyms to the underlines words

The aim of the uniform, to do away with competition, to depend on one's own resources, to finish the look with a sweater, to get away from teachers, to remain unnoticed, to violate the rule, to predict the possibility, punishment for breaking the law, to get extra privileges, the clothes can be taken away.

4.3. Study the verbs in the box that are used with the noun PROBLEM and fill in the mind maps with them

Cause // overcome // deal with // run into // confront // be faced with // clear up // cure // be confronted by // create // raise // circumvent // avoid // encounter // find a way around // be beset with // get around // face // tackle





4.4. Replace the gaps with one of the following verbs: to fit, to suit, to match, to become, to go with/together, to have on, to try on.

1. I'm sure you'll be able to find a nice dress that_____. You are a standard size.
2. - I don't think this dress_____ me. I'd prefer something lighter.
- Oh, no. I love you in that dress.
3. The jacket _____her like a glove. It looked as if it had been made for her.
4. In the lounge everything _____ the curtains: the sofa, the carpet and the cushions.
5. Do you think this sweater and this skirt _____ ? No, not really, the colours don't quite _____.
6. This dress doesn't _____ her. It's tight in the waist.
7. For every outfit, Diana has a handbag and shoes _____.
8. Helen was trying on her pearls to see if they _____ her yellow dress.
9. She looked curiously young in her scarlet jeans and white sweater, although the clothes didn't _____ the occasion.
10. It's funny but the yellow walls and the black floor actually _____ quite well.
11. She has exquisite taste for clothing. Everything she wears _____ without fail.
12. - Look, what a lovely hat Ann _____.

- Yes, it awfully _____ her.
13. She _____ a brown dress with a hat and gloves _____.
14. Buy this blue scarf, this colour _____ you more than others and _____ your coat.
15. The woman _____ a new coat. It was just her size and _____ her perfectly.
16. I think this denim shirt will _____ me. I want something for everyday wear.
17. I don't feel comfortable in these shoes. Do you think they _____ me?
18. She has a kind of gift for clothes. Everything she wears _____ her without fail.
19. She thought trousers did not _____ the occasion at all.

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING

4.5. Look at these lists of clothes and accessories. Which is the odd one out in each list? Why?

1.

blouse	dress	skirt	tie	tights
--------	-------	-------	-----	--------

2.

cuff	buckle	collar	buttons	sleeves
------	--------	--------	---------	---------

3.

gloves	cagoule	coat	pyjamas	scarf
--------	---------	------	---------	-------

4.

jumper	pullover	socks	sweatshirt	T-shirt
--------	----------	-------	------------	---------

5.

jacket	jeans	shorts	skirt	trousers
--------	-------	--------	-------	----------

6.

hood	hat	laces	cap	scarf
------	-----	-------	-----	-------

7.

necklace	belt	Bracelet	earrings	ring
----------	------	----------	----------	------

8.

boots	nightdress	sandals	slippers	trainers
-------	------------	---------	----------	----------

4.6. Look at these lists of clothes. Answer the questions.

1. Which one is likely to cost the least? Why?

A party frock	An evening dress	A wedding dress
---------------	------------------	-----------------

2. Which one wouldn't you wear at a posh dinner?

A cardigan	A polo-neck jumper	A sweater	A pullover
------------	--------------------	-----------	------------

3. Which would a businesswoman most likely wear?

A mini skirt	A kilt	A tutu	A pleated skirt
--------------	--------	--------	-----------------

4. Which would a boy wear in bed?

A nighty	pyjamas	A night gown
----------	---------	--------------

5. Which might you wear in a gym?

flares	A dressing gown	A cloak	underwear
--------	-----------------	---------	-----------

6. Which would you be unlikely to put on as soon as you get up?

A bath robe	A dressing gown	A cloak	underwear
-------------	-----------------	---------	-----------

4.7. Put the words from the box into the correct column.

heel // laces // polish // shirt // cuff // silk scarf // buckle // sole // ear-rings // handbag // trousers // hat // bra // jacket // suspender belt // toe // collar // buttons // crease // stockings // cuff-links // sleeve // lapel // pocket // knickers // lining // gloves // buttonhole // shoes // seam // belt // zip // tights // flares // turn-ups

shirt	trousers	jacket	accessories	lingerie	shoes

4.8. In 150 words describe your winter/summer outfit, the colours and styles that suit you and the most fashionable article of clothing that you possess.

SHOPPING FOR CLOTHES

4.9. Translate into English

Широкий выбор товаров, универсальный магазин примерочная, галантерейная секция, манекен, прилавок магазина, утомительное занятие, тратить время и деньги, шопоголик, отдел трикотажных изделий, упаковывать, расплатиться наличными, расплатиться банковской карточкой, отдел тканей (товары для шитья), купить отрез ткани, нитки и иголки, тесьма, кружево, вышивка, торговля дамскими шляпами, распродажа товара, сохранять чек, витрина бутика, просматривать полки с товаром, завсегда распродаж.

4.10. Which word is the odd one out in each line? Why?

1.	shopkeeper	shop assistant	shoplifter	sales clerk
2.	a basket	a till	a trolley	a carrier bag
3.	warranty	guarantee	receipt	
4.	a label	a price tag	a hanger	a security tag
5.	£10 off	half price	a bargain	a refund

4.11. Place the following words in the correct places in the chart below

Luxurious // budget // reasonable // cost an arm and a leg // posh // a rip-off // economical // pricey //affordable // a good deal // fancy // be a snip // cost a fortune // value for money // dear // cost the earth // astronomical // at giveaway prices // upmarket // bargain

expensive	cheap

4.12. Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the sentences

Dictate // slavishly // trends // slaves to fashion // individualists // trendy // dictates // fashion houses // practical // conformists // haute couture // the latest fashion // personal ornaments // cheap //

Most people like to think they are _____ and simply wear whatever they like. Few people will admit to being _____. However we are not just talking of the expensive _____ of the Paris and Milan _____, which not many people can afford anyway. We are talking of fashions and _____ in everyday clothes. We say that we wear jeans and sweaters because they are _____ and _____, but isn't it true that our jeans and sweaters tend to be the same as anyone else wears? Doesn't that mean that we like to be _____? Of course the big chain-stores, to some extent, _____ what we wear, but they always offer a choice of and people do, on the whole, like to wear _____, which extends beyond clothes to make-up, _____ (men wear earrings too, nowadays) and hair styles. It is easy to declare that we do not _____ follow the _____ of fashion, but aren't we all _____ at heart.

4.13. Which of the words in the list below would you use to describe the dress sense of the people in the descriptions.

fashionable smart casual over-dressed trendy
flamboyant stylish elegant scruffy

- a. Alice is twenty. She lives to shop. She spends ages going round shops buying clothes – not just high street shops, but second hand shops too. She likes people to notice what she's wearing at parties and clubs, no matter whether she's wearing the latest fashion or something she's created herself.
- b. As she walked down the stairs in the Gianfranco Ferre evening dress, everybody turned to look at her. She looked like a princess.
- c. Working in the City, as I do, it is important to make the right impression on clients. I buy my suits from Saks Fifth Avenue and my ties are specially imported from France.
- d. Mila de la Renta wore the most outrageous costume you have ever seen. Gold-coloured high-heeled boots, silver flares and a tuxedo covered in glitter. It was an amazing sight, but then it was his sixties birthday!
- e. At weekends, I tend to wear an old t-shirt and a pair of baggy jeans with holes in them.

- a. _____, _____.
- b. _____, _____.
- c. _____, _____.
- d. _____, _____.
- e. _____, _____.

4.14. Write a short description of what you tend to wear most often. Read it out to your group-mates. How would they describe your dress sense?

TAKING CARE OF YOUR CLOTHES. **READING CLOTHES LABELS.**

4.15. Translate into English

Только ручная стирка, не отбеливать, машинная стирка, деликатная стирка, возможна сухая чистка, быстросохнущая ткань, стирать отдельно от цветного белья, стирать, вывернув наружу, гладить только паровым утюгом, стирать при низких температурах, не подвергать белье машинной сушке, прочить информацию на ярлыке производителя.

4.16. Complete the text with the words from the box in the correct tense

Dye // wear out // snap // shrink // darn // tear // fray

My washing machine has broken, so my brother did my washing for me last week. It was a nightmare. He _____ my favourite pullover. It's now two sizes too small. He _____ all my white shirts blue. The sleeve of my jacket is _____ – I'll have to sew it up. There are holes in all my socks – I'll have to _____ them. The collars and cuffs of my best shirt are _____ at the edges – there are threads of cotton hanging from them. And the zip on my new jeans has _____. Now that my old jeans have _____ too, and I've had to throw them away, I've got no trousers to wear. I'm going to kill my brother when I see him!

PREPOSITIONS

4.17. Insert prepositions where necessary

1. This jacket will last _____ years.

2. I can never tell natural silk _____ artificial
3. -The dress looks awfully nice _____ you
Does it? Let me look _____ the mirror
4. I want a silk dress _____ summer wear. Show me something _____ light blue.
Where can I try it _____?
5. What size do you take _____ shoes? What size _____ suits do you wear?
6. I like this silk _____ blue stripes
7. I am afraid these shoes won't go _____ this dress
8. What do you do _____ the dress if the sleeves have become glossy
_____ the elbows?
9. What do you wear _____ formal occasion?
10. The suit has been evidently _____ constant wear. It looks all shabby.

IDIOMS

4.18. Match the idioms on the left with their definitions on the right.

Button / zip your lip	in poor condition
to roll up our sleeves	without preparation
to toe the line	look on the bright side
down at heel	stick to the rules / obey
off the cuff	stop talking
Every cloud has a silver lining	angry
get very hot under the collar	work hard
be in somebody's shoes	reprimand severely
laugh up one sleeve	closely connected
Head over heels	show one's true feelings
Hand in glove	be in someone else's situation
dress somebody down	completely
with one's pants down	awkwardly unprepared
carry\ wear one's heart upon one's sleeve	be secretly happy, especially because you have played a trick on someone

4.19. Fill in the gaps with suitable idioms from the previous exercise.

1. If we want to finish all these dishes, we need to _____ and get going.
2. If you don't _____ you're going to get into trouble by revealing their secret.
3. Hugh _____ when Joe answered the phone because he knew the call would be a joke.

4. Soon after meeting her I found myself _____ in love with this girl.
5. The most humiliating thing was that the boss _____ in front of a large group of his co-workers.
6. After living on the street for six months, he looked very _____.
7. He's amazing. He made that speech _____ – no notes or anything!
8. John was drunk and kept saying stupid things at the dinner table. I could see his wife was _____. I thought she was going to shout at him.
9. Sally refuses _____. Every time I tell her to do something, she just walks off.
10. Far from being independent, the government and media work _____.
11. Don't worry. It'll be OK. Things will come right in the end _____.
12. Betty told me you smashed up the car last night. I wouldn't like _____.
13. Some council members were using tax money as their own. But the press caught them _____ and now the district attorney will press charges.
14. She _____. It's easy to see if she is sad or happy.

4.20. Translate the following idioms into English

Радоваться втихомолку, быть на чьем-то месте, прикусить язык, без подготовки, засучить рукава, влюбиться по уши, сделать кому-либо выговор, нет худа без добра, не (уметь) скрывать своих чувств, строго придерживаться правил, застать врасплох, конченный человек, злиться, не разлей вода.

CONFUSING VERBS

4.21. Fill in the gaps with the verbs from the box.

<i>Shine glow gleam blaze flash flicker blink</i>

1. The verb _____ is used when we speak about a weak flame or light that keeps becoming almost dark, so that it seems to be soon going to stop shining.

2. _____ means to shine brightly, especially by throwing back light off a very smooth surface.
3. _____ means to shine brightly for a very short time, or make something do this.
4. If the sun, a lamp etc _____, it sends out bright light.
5. If a light on a machine _____, it goes on and off, especially in order to make you notice something.
6. If something _____, it makes a warm soft light that is not very bright.
7. _____ means to give off an extremely bright light.

4.22. Study the mind map and fill in the gaps with the verbs from the mind map



1. If something such as a jewel, water, or ice _____, it shines with many small, bright points of light, especially under the light.
2. If something such as a light, or a star _____, it shines in the dark or under the light with small points of light.

3. If something _____, it shines because it is wet or oily and shines the light back from its surface.
4. If something such as a jewel, a star, or ice _____, it shines attractively, especially under the light, with very bright, small points of light.
5. _____ means to shine with a soft light that seems to move very slightly and very quickly up and down or from side to side.

MEDICINE

BODY, SKELETON AND PARTS OF BODY

5.1. Divide the following words into three columns under the headings HEAD, ARM AND HAND, LEG AND FOOT

Jaw, shin, wrist, gums, lid, lash, temple, toes, biceps, palm, pupil, knuckles, thigh, instep, sole, lobe, calf, thumb, fist, nostrils, elbow, forearm, heel, ankle, skull, salivary glands, thumb, knee cap

head	arm and hand	leg and foot

5.2. Translate into English

Позвоночник	_____	череп	_____
Печень	_____	лёгкие	_____
ключица	_____	мозг	_____
мочевой пузырь	_____	лопатка	_____
ноздри	_____	веко	_____
трахея	_____	грудина	_____
коленная чашечка	_____	кости таза	_____
сердце	_____	голень	_____
мышцы	_____	кишечник	_____
артерия	_____	дёсны	_____
вены	_____	почки	_____
ребра	_____	зрачок	_____
стопа	_____	пятка	_____

ВИСКИ _____ мочка уха _____
 ГЛАНДЫ _____ ЛОКОТЬ _____
 запястье _____ фаланга пальца _____
 бедренная кость _____ лодыжка _____
 ПОЗВОНОК _____.

5.3. Write down the part of your body you use to perform the actions in the first column. Give the examples why you might do these things.

actions	part of the body	examples
tickle stroke nudge thump sniff slap munch smack pinch squeeze grin rub clap pat hug frisk shove spit wink scratch cough crawl	fingers	You tickle someone to make them laugh

5.4. Underline the most suitable word in each sentence

1. I ***grabbed/clutched/cuddled*** the handbag tightly so no one could steal it.
2. My close friend came forward to congratulate me and ***held/grasped/shook*** me by the hand.
3. Marian was wearing a T-shirt and jeans and soon she began ***trembling/shivering/vibrating*** in the cold wind.

4. With a violent movement the thief eased/snatched/dashed the bag from Joan's hand.
5. Could you *extend/catch/hand* me that file on your desk.
6. My neighbour began to *fold/bundle/clench* his fists in a threatening manner so I left.
7. If you really *lengthen/stretch/expand* can you reach that file on the top shelf?
8. Please don't *lean/curl/tumble* against the wall. It can spoil the new paint.
9. Peter crept/crouched/reclined down behind the desk, trying to hide.
10. I can't control this movement. My arm keeps *ticking/twitching/revolving* like this. What do you recommend, doctor?

BEING ILL

LANGUAGE NOTE

People are **wounded** in wars or in a fight, and injured in an accident. Words are more serious than hurt.

Ache as a noun is mainly found in the compounds: backache, earache, stomachache, toothache, headache. For other parts of the body we say a **pain** in my side etc.

An **ache** is dull and continuous; a **pain** can be more extreme and more sudden.

When **ache** and **hurt** are used as verbs, it is more common to find them in the present Simple than the Present Continuous to describe pain now: **My legs hurts**.

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Adjective</i>
To hurt	-	-
To ache	An ache	-
-	A pain	Painful
To injure	An injury	Injured
To wound	A wound	Wounded

5.5. Fill in the gaps with one of the words from the chart in the correct form

1. Please don't touch my knee. It's too _____ to move.

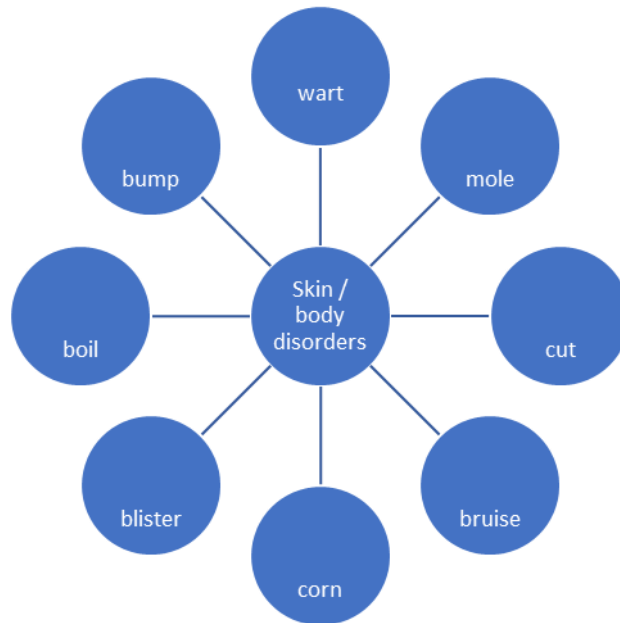
2. I want to feel your bones. If it _____, tell me and I'll stop.
3. Three young activists were seriously _____ in a night attack by police forces.
4. Jeremy played football for the first time this year yesterday. Today his whole body _____.
5. Three people died and two were _____ in a car crash yesterday.
6. When I cough, it really _____.
7. I have a terrible _____ in my stomach.
8. There was blood pouring down his face from a head _____.
9. Peter has _____ his ankle and won't take part in the Championship.
10. I _____ my head when I walked into the door.
11. What a long day at work! My head _____.
12. After walking the whole day in high heels, my feet really _____.
13. I _____ my back when I slipped on the road.

5.6. Put the words in the box into the correct column

A twisted ankle // stomachache // a sore throat // measles // a high temperature // a headache // flu // diarrhea // a cut finger // a cough // a cold // a bruised arm // a burnt hand // a broken leg // a black eye // asthma //

Illnesses and symptoms	Injuries

5.7. Study the mind map of SKIN and BODY DISORDERS. Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with the nouns from the mind map (nouns can be used more than once)



1. People who get the chickenpox virus often develop a rash of spots that look like _____ all over their bodies.
2. _____ are bumpy red, pus-filled lumps around a hair follicle that are tender, warm, and very painful.
3. If you're just learning to skateboard, you've probably got an ugly _____ or two to show for it — those purple and yellow patches you get on your skin where you've bumped and scraped, and they probably hurt, too.
4. She had a _____ on the back of her head after slipping on the stairs.
5. _____ are the areas of hard, thick skin. They usually develop after wearing shoes that are tight around the toe area.
6. The driver escaped the accident with minor _____ and _____.
7. _____ is a small area of hardened skin that usually has a bumpy surface. They're the kind that witches in movies and fairytale books have on their chins or noses. But you don't have to be a witch to get one! Anybody can get _____, but kids get them more often than adults do. Laser treatment may be used for _____ that are stubborn and haven't gone away with other kinds of treatment.
8. If you have lots of _____, try to keep away from the sun, because they can be transformed into melanomas.

5.8. Match the verbs in A with the words in B.

A	B
<p> give take check feel write perform cure treat amputate convalesce cut deaden deliver dislocate dress inject inoculate nick nurse prescribe pull sprain transplant </p>	<p> a temperature against diseases an injection your ankle a prescription a baby a diagnosis penicillin into the bloodstream an illness after an illness an operation a heart or a kidney sick someone back to health ill a leg a muscle your shoulder disease yourself with a knife the heart beat a wound the pain yourself shaving some medicine </p>

5.9. Fill in the missing verbs in the sentences below. Make any changes where necessary.

Ache / blister / bruise / choke / contaminate / diagnose / disfigure / disinfect /
 faint / fracture / have a relapse / heal / infect / injure / lose consciousness / maim
 / recuperate / sterilize / suffer from / suffocate / swell up / treat / vaccinate / X-
 ray

1. She seemed to be getting better when suddenly she _____ and then died in hospital within a week.
2. My friend is now _____ at hospital after being operated on for appendicitis.
3. A fairly common way of _____ a food poisoning is to give the patient a lot of water.
4. The doctor _____ the illness as pneumonia.
5. I went jogging last night and I've been _____ ever since.
6. My nephew has _____ allergy ever since he was a child.
7. They intentionally _____ the mice with the disease in order to test the effectiveness of the new drug.
8. She almost _____ to death on a bone on her birthday party.
9. The shin bone could be broken. I think you'd better have it _____, just to make sure.
10. I remember falling on the pavement before I _____. The next thing I remember was waking up in a hospital bed.
11. The cut looked nasty. There was nothing left for us to do but wash it and _____ it promptly.
12. When a snake bit her, her whole arm _____.
13. When he was sawing up his first tree into logs, his hands _____ because he wasn't used to holding the saw.
14. Two schoolchildren on parade _____ in the hot sun.
15. Twenty people were killed and a hundred _____ in the recent bomb explosion.
16. The Ministry of Public Health made parents _____ their children against hepatitis.
17. Peter _____ his leg in two places when he fell from his bike.
18. She _____ her arm when she fell down the stairs.
19. She got in a car crash and survived but was _____ for life.
20. His wound has now _____ completely and it hasn't even left a scar.
21. Her body was badly _____ in a crash.
22. We were told not to eat the vegetables because they were _____ by cockroaches.
23. The room was stuffy and the windows were closed. At one point he thought that he was going _____.
24. Before the operation all the tools were _____ to kill any bacteria.

5.10. Translate into English

I.

1. У него болело все тело.

2. Его выписали из больницы через два дня.
3. Врач оперировал пациента по поводу аппендицита.
4. Операция была проведена 7 дней назад.
5. Джейн сломала руку и вывихнула плечо.
6. Вы можете поговорить с врачом, когда он закончит обход.
7. Дэвида положили в больницу, так как дома за ним некому было ухаживать.
8. У нее заложило нос, все тело ломает и, кажется, поднимается температура.
9. Он заболел тяжелой формой ангины.
10. Можно ли вылечить эту болезнь. Пока они его лечат, чтобы не было осложнений, а там посмотрим.
11. Его лечили антибиотиками, но пока безрезультатно. Похоже, доктор не может поставить диагноз. – Почему он не отправит его на анализы?

II.

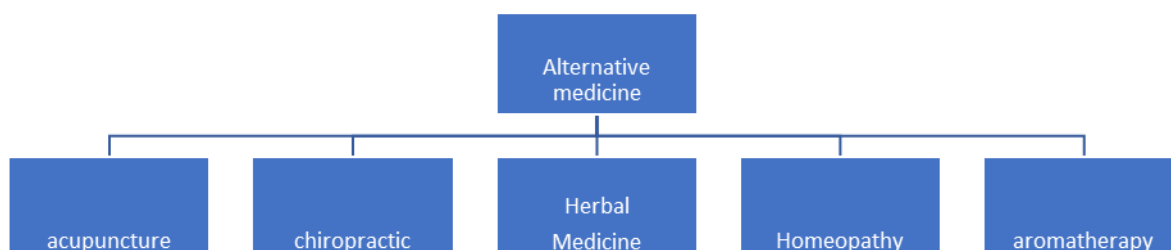
1. Чувствовать себя отвратительно.
2. У него поднялась высокая температура.
3. Хорошо его укрывайте.
4. Пациента аккуратно положили на носилки.
5. Она очень больной человек.
6. Она осталась в постели и притворялась больной.
7. Он пощупал пульс, прослушал сердце и легкие.
8. Не было никакой надежды сбить температуру сразу же.
9. Болезнь тянулась весь месяц и порядком ему надоела.
10. Сильная головная боль.
11. Быть на больничном листе.
12. Его лихорадило.
13. Он серьезно болен пневмонией.
14. Вот Вам два рецепта. Один на таблетки, а другой на микстуру.
15. Старайтесь придерживаться постельного режима день или два.
16. Он жаловался на кашель.
17. Эта болезнь была ужасно заразной (все варианты)
18. Она опасна из-за осложнений.
19. Она передается от человека к человеку. _
20. Умереть от холеры
21. Бороться с астмой.
22. Эту болезнь можно лечить, но нельзя вылечить.
23. По утрам у него был приступ кашля.

TREATMENT FOR THE DISEASES. PRESCRIPTIONS.

5.11. Translate into English

Таблетки, грелка, горчичник, микстура порошок, лекарства, отпускаемые без рецепта, рецептвыписывать рецепт, облегчать боль, снизить температуру, принимать по таблетке каждые 6 часов, смягчать больное горло, полоскать горло, принимать по чайной ложке перед сном, уменьшить воспаление, иметь побочные эффекты, капли в нос, глазные капли, устранять отек, облегчить дыхание, высокоэффективное лекарство, наложить повязку, вправить плечо, наложить гипс.

5.12. Study the mind map of the types of alternative medicine. Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with the words from the boxes .



Prescription drugs // lethal // herbal medicine // adverse effects // phytotherapy

_____ is a traditional practice based on the use of plants and plant extracts. It is also known as _____. Similarly to _____, a number of herbs are thought to be likely to cause _____ and can be sometimes life-threatening or _____.

Ease // manipulation // disorders // chiropractic

_____ is a form of alternative medicine that emphasizes diagnosis, treatment and prevention of _____ of the musculoskeletal system. This treatment involves the _____ with the spine and bones to _____ backache and other pains.

Promote // needles // prevent // stimulating // acupuncture // relieve

_____ is an alternative medicine that treats patients through _____ the nerves by inserting the _____ in the body. It is said

to _____ pain, to treat and _____ diseases and to _____ general health.

altering // aromatherapy // plant extracts

_____ is a form of alternative medicine that uses essential oils (containing _____) and other aromatic compounds for the purpose of _____ a person's mind, mood, cognitive function or health.

larger amounts // symptoms // a disease // homeopathy // doses //

_____ a system of medical practice that treats _____ especially by very small _____ of substances that would in _____ produce _____ of the illnesses in healthy people.

5.13. Read the text below and use the word given at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

<p>My interest in alternative medicine began when I learnt the _____ techniques to help overcome stress. I became fascinated by the idea of _____ existence and flow of healthy energy in the body. Now I am a fully qualified _____, and I work on the fundamental principle that illness is caused by _____ in the body. The remedies I prescribe aim to restore this balance. And contrary to _____ held belief, homeopathy is based on very sound _____ principles.</p>	<p>relax harmony</p> <p>practice balance</p> <p>common science</p>
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GOING TO THE DENTIST

5.14. Translate into English

Разрушение зубов, зубной камень, кариес, удалить зуб, сверлить больной зуб, распухнуть, сделать укол, чтобы ослабить боль, онеметь, воспаление, быть чувствительным к горячему и холодному, резцы, клыки, коренной зуб, молочный зуб, зуб мудрости, временная пломба, постоянная пломба, стонать от боли.

HEALTHY LIVING

5.15. Read the passage below and supply the missing words from the box

Concentration // diet // disease // proteins // insomnia // mental // nutrition // physical // pressure // carbohydrates // serious // vitamins // essential

Good _____ and eating healthy food is _____ for good health. Some food contains _____, e.g. meat, some food contains _____, e.g. pasta, and some food contains _____, e.g. fruit. Our bodies need these things. However, other food contains a lot of sugar, e.g. chocolate, or a lot of fat, e.g. crisps. These foods can cause _____ health problems such as high blood _____ or heart disease. Food also influences our _____ health, for example, chocolate can change your mood. Vegetables and fish help reduce minor problems such as lack of _____, poor memory and poor motivation. If you suffer from _____, eat nuts. They will help you to fall asleep. If you feel depressed, try eating brown rice. With regard to more _____ illnesses, the Mediterranean _____ may protect you from Alzheimer's.

ADDICTIONS (ALCOHOL, SMOKING, DRUGS)

5.16. Put the words in the box into three columns

Dealer // hard // be // be high // addict // overdose // be hooked // abuse // trafficking // test // soft // addiction // clean // habit // junkie //

DRUG+.....ON DRUGSDRUGS

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5.17. Complete the text with words from the exercise above

Peter has been _____ on drugs since he finished school. He confessed to the doctor that he started with _____ drugs when he was a fresher and then moved on to heroin. Peter's best friend Joseph used to be a _____ too – a _____ who lived nearby sold them their daily _____, which they injected, sometimes into each other. But since Joseph died of a heroin _____, Peter was desperate to get rid of his _____.

5.18. Read the text below and use the word given at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

<p>Every year millions of people die of cigarette-_____ illnesses. Despite _____ of the health risks, many people are unable to control their _____. It's time we banned all cigarette _____, provided the _____ of no-smoking polices to all public areas, and forced cigarette companies to make _____ to a crippling healthcare bills.</p>	<p>relate aware addict advertise extend contribute</p>
---	--

IDIOMS

5.19. Match the idioms 1-16 with the correct definitions a-p.

1. to be all ears	a. to scold someone severely
2. to be a pain in the neck	b. to be in a bad or dangerous situation from which there is no escape
3. to be all skin and bones	c. to deliberately ignore someone
4. to be all fingers and thumbs	d. to be so busy that you don't have time to stop or rest
5. to be down in the	e. to be a pest and a nuisance; to be an irritating

mouth	annoying person
6. to be rushed off one's feet	f. to greet someone warmly
7. to bite a person's head off	g. to be very nervous or frightened
8. to bite one's tongue	h. to be very clumsy
9. to give someone a piece of one's mind	i. to make one angry
10. to give someone a cold shoulder	j. to listen very attentively to news or information that may be to one's advantage
11. to have a lump in one's throat	k. to pretend not to notice something
12. to have one's back to the wall	l. to be very thin
13. to have one's heart in one's mouth	m. to feel frustrated; to be on the verge of tears
14. to make one's blood boil	n. to make a big effort to stop oneself from what one really feels
15. to turn a blind eye to something	o. to be depressed
16. to welcome someone with open arms	p. to speak angrily or rudely to someone

5.20. Rewrite the following sentences filling in the gaps with suitable idioms from the exercise above.

1. The mother _____ as she tried to talk about her dead son.
2. All right, all right! Come down! Don't get very angry! There's no need _____.
3. He drove at breakneck speed along the motorway and I _____ all the way to Liverpool.
4. I hope she doesn't bring her kid brother this time – he was _____ the last time he was here.
5. What have you done to your neighbour? She _____ all the morning.
6. Seeing young people carrying racist banners really _____.
7. All these skinny models should be banned from the catwalks. They are all _____.
8. She saw the boy cheating at the exam, but _____ and decided not to tell anyone about it.

9. You are looking _____ today, Harry. Come on, cheer up.

5.21. Translate into English

Быть в унынии, в плохом настроении, слушать с напряженным вниманием, устать, сбиться с ног, иметь ком в горле (от волнения), приводить кого-л. в бешенство, прикусить язык, оказать кому-либо холодный прием, быть неприветливым, быть неловким, неуклюжим, быть очень худым (кожа да кости), встретить кого-либо с распростертыми объятиями, не замечать кого-либо или что-либо, быть надоедливym человеком, докучать кому-либо, грубо ответить, огрызнуться, сильно распекать, ругать кого-либо.

CONFUSING WORDS

5.22. Complete the following sentences with the correct word.

1. The doctor gave me some useful _____ (advice / advise) about my diet.
2. Smoking is harmful to our bodies in many ways, but it mostly _____ (effects / affects) the lungs.
3. When we go to town, could you _____ (remember / remind) me to drop in at the drugstore?
4. These pills may make you feel _____ (dazed / drowsy), so don't drive.
5. My GP said I was _____ (run down / run over) because of overwork and gave me some vitamins.
6. After walking for miles over the mountains, my feet were _____ (sore / sprained).
7. I told the doctor that climbing the stairs left me _____ (catching / gasping) for breath.

TRAVELLING

GOING ON A TRIP

6.1. Complete the chart. Use a dictionary if necessary. Add three more countries of your choice.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>People</i>	<i>Languages</i>
England	English	A Briton Englishman	The English	English Welsh Gaelic
Scotland				
France				
Belgium				
Holland				
Denmark				
Sweden				
Turkey				
Poland				
Australia				
Canada				
The USA				
New Zealand				
Spain				
Switzerland				

6.2. Complete the following chart using adjectives referring to countries and languages

<i>-ish</i>	<i>-ian</i>	<i>-ese</i>	<i>-i</i>	<i>-ic</i>
British	Canadian	Japanese	Iraqi	Arabic

--	--	--	--	--

6.3. Match each person from the box with one of the definitions

hitchhiker conductor passenger driver traffic warden commuter steward passerby pedestrian rambler
--

- _____ is someone who goes for long walks for enjoyment.
- _____ is a man whose job is to serve food and drinks to passengers on a plane or ship
- _____ is someone who travels by asking other people to take him in their car, by standing at the side of a road and holding out his thumb or a sign.
- _____ is someone who is walking past a place, especially when an accident or violent event happens.
- _____ is someone who drives a vehicle, especially as their job.
- _____ is someone on a bus or train who checks passengers' tickets, collects money and informs them about the stops.
- _____ is someone whose job is to check that vehicles are legally parked.
- _____ is someone who is walking, especially in a town or city, instead of driving or riding.
- _____ is someone who travels in a motor vehicle, aircraft, train, or ship but is not the driver or one of the people who works on it.
- _____ is someone who travels regularly to and from work

6.4. Study the differences between the words given in the box and complete the following sentences.

Trip journey cruise voyage tour travel

- For general advice about _____, go to a travel agent.
- One day I would like to take the _____ by train and drive across Russia to Japan.
- We're going on a _____ of Europe, visiting 11 countries in five weeks.

4. We went on a three-week _____ round the Mediterranean. The ship called Venice, Athens and Istanbul.
5. He once went by ship to Australia. The _____ took 3 weeks.
6. I'm going on a business _____ to Paris next weekend.
7. The _____ from Heathrow airport to the centre of London takes about 45 min by underground.
8. On our first day in New York we went on a three-hour _____ of the city by bus, which showed us the main sights.
9. During our stay in Paris we went on a day _____ to Disneyland.

6.5. Which word goes with all three sentences in each section? You may need to change the tense of the word

take	ride	drive	catch
------	------	-------	-------

1. On Sundays I love to _____ into the country on my bike.
The Johnsons went on a _____ in a helicopter last week.
The bus _____ from the port to the railway station was very pleasant.
2. The easiest way to get here is to _____ a taxi.
We _____ the 10:00 to Liverpool, and changed there.
How long does it _____ to get there?
3. Hurry up! We'll be late if we don't _____ the next bus.
I'll have to go I'm afraid. I have a train to _____.
If we don't leave before 5 we'll be _____ in a traffic jam.
4. It's a wonderful _____ through the mountains into France.
I learned to _____ with my dad, and passed my test four days after my seventeenth birthday.
Do you need a special licence to _____ a minibus?

6.6. Several people are talking about their journeys. Complete the sentences with the words from the boxes. What type of travel is each person describing?

on the platform // fares // the rush hour // the carriages // a season ticket // on time // commute //

Well, I _____ to London every day and unfortunately I travel in _____. It all goes OK if everything is running _____! But it's cold

waiting _____ and sometimes are very crowded and there aren't enough seats. The _____ are expensive too, but my company pays for _____, so that really helps.

the rail // the sliding doors // escalators // a seat // packed // platform

It's always _____ in the morning and you have to go down several _____ to get to it. If the _____ is empty when you get there, you know you've just missed your train. Once you're on, you have to hang on to _____ if you haven't got _____. Oh, and you have to be careful not to stand too near _____.

pricey // a meter // a tip // an inexpensive way // a rank // fare //

Well, there's _____ right outside the station that I use quite often. Of course it's quite _____ because you have to pay your _____ and give the driver _____, but there's _____ in every cab, so you know you are being charged the right amount. And if you share with other people, it can actually be quite _____ of travelling.

6.7. Translate into English

Поездка, путешествие, отправиться в путешествие, виды транспорта, нервотрепка, бюро путешествий, заказать каюту на корабле, большой дорожный чемодан (сундук), подгонять кого-либо, упаковывать вещи, нетерпеливый, преподавать урок, откладывать что-либо до последнего момента, поймать такси, ехать с головокружительной скоростью, интенсивное движение, проводить кого-либо на вокзале, горы багажа, переполошиться, положить багаж на полки, проводник вагона поезда, тратить деньги на носильщиков, забастовать, сдать.

6.8. Give synonyms to the following phrases from the text 'Going on a Trip'

To ask the driver to do something, to postpone the packing, to make somebody do something, to make somebody move or happen faster, to drive dangerously fast, to come to say goodbye to someone at the station, to put the luggage in a careless untidy way, to carry all the luggage with difficulty, to surrender.

6.9. The following groups of words relate to ships, trains, cars and buses, but there is one word in each group that doesn't belong. Circle this word and then write which type of transport the other words relate to.

A steering wheel	brakes	A boot	A deck	.....
A dual carriageway	A platform	The fast lane	A lay-by	.....
A cruise	A liner	A flight	A lifeboat	.....
A guard	A port	A platform	A track	.....
To check in	A single	A departure lounge	To take off	.....
A parking meter	A driving test	A seatbelt	An inspector	.....
An inspector	A stop	A fare	A steward	.....
A cabin	A seatbelt	A cruise	A deck	.....

6.10. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

<p>accommodation call enjoyable provide qualified range seeing stock trails</p>
--

Make our Tourist Information Centre your first _____ when planning your visit to Cheltenham. Our friendly team can provide an extensive _____ of services to make your stay _____ and memorable. We can book your _____ from a homely bed and breakfast to a four-star-hotel. We can _____ tickets for local events and we are booking agents for National Express and local coach operators.

In summer we organise our own varied programme of Scenic Coach Tours of the Cotswolds, plus regular walking tours of Regency Cheltenham, all escorted by _____ guides. We also _____ a wide range of maps, walking _____ and guidebooks plus quality gifts and souvenirs. We can help you with advice on what to see, where to go and how to get there.

We look forward to _____ you in Cheltenham Spa.

TRAVELLING BY PLANE

6.11. Think about what people do when they travel by plane. Put the actions below in the correct column.

Leave the plane	Buy presents at the duty-free shop
Land	Pay an excess baggage charge
Unfasten your seatbelt	Check in
Go into the departure lounge	Go to the transfer lounge
Go to the conveyor belt	Collect your luggage
Go to the boarding gate	Go through passport control
Fasten your seatbelt	Listen to the safety instructions
Go through passport control	Go through Customs
Be delayed	Board the plane
Go to the baggage claim	Go into the arrival hall

<i>Before the flight</i>	<i>After the flight</i>

6.12. Use some of the set expressions from the previous exercise to complete the following sentences:

1. At check-in desk you have to _____.
2. At departure lounge you _____.
3. At the boarding gate you _____.
4. When leaving the plane, transfer passengers _____.
5. If you wish to declare goods, you _____.

6. On board the plane the passengers have to_____.
7. To collect their baggage, the passengers _____.

6.13. Read the passage below and supply the missing words from the box

Airline ticket // airport // aisle // baggage reclaim // boarding // boarding pass // check in // check-in desk // conveyor belt // Customs // departure lounge // departure board // duty free // flight // Gate // hand luggage // immigration officer // landed // long-term car park // passport // passport control // security check // Terminal // took off

After Annie Hall had parked her car in the _____ at _____ 2 at Charles de Gaulle _____, she made her way to the Air France _____. She was going to London on a business trip and only had one small suitcase to _____. She also had a handbag, but that would go as _____. She handed over her _____ to the boy and asked if she could take a _____ seat instead of an _____ one. The Air France girl gave her a _____ and wished her a pleasant _____. Annie thanked her and made her way towards the _____. Before she got there she had to go through a _____ where her bag was X-rayed, and then she had to show her _____ to an _____. The first thing she did was to buy some cheap _____ goods for the friends she was going to stay with. Then she sat down near the large _____ to wait for her flight to be called. Eventually, the board showed that Flight AF 1456 to London was now _____ through _____ 14. The plane _____ on time and, 50 minutes later, _____ at Heathrow Airport in London. Once off the plane, she followed her fellow passengers to the _____ area to pick up her suitcase. Before getting there she had to go through _____ and show her passport again. After a short wait, her suitcase finally appeared on the _____. She picked it up and quickly passed through _____ where her friends, she hoped, would be waiting for her.

TRAVELLING BY TRAIN

6.14. Translate into English

Поезд, прямой поезд, скорый поезд, дневной поезд, поезд дальнего следования, пригородный поезд, товарный поезд, вагон, спальный вагон, вагон-ресторан, багажный вагон, купе, двухместное купе, нижняя полка в купе, камера хранения, пассажир, проводник, контролер, станция, пересадка, билетная касса, сойти с поезда, садиться на поезд, отстать от поезда.

6.15. Put the following words and phrases into the correct column

Get a lift // a double-decker // share a taxi // hitchhike // take the underground // buy a return ticket // catch the number 9 // use public transport // pay the fare // put your foot down // it's delayed // go on the sleeper // miss your connection // change at Swindon // sit on the top deck // a buffet car // stuck in a traffic jam // get on/off // get in/out of a bus lane // hail a taxi // a taxi rank // sit in the passenger seat // reserve a first class seat // miss the inter city express

Cars and taxis	Buses and trains

6.16. Read the passage below and supply the missing words from the box

Buffet car // left-luggage office // through train // carriage // luggage rack // ticket collector // catch // tickets // change // compartments // platform // timetable // departures board // railway station // train // inter-city express // restaurant car // return // trolley // window seat // ticket office

James Franco went to _____ to pick up his bags he had left there earlier in the day. Then he went to the _____ and asked for a first-class _____ to Sheffield.

Twenty minutes later he was checking his Liverpool-Sheffield _____ to see what time his _____ left. There was one at 14:10 from _____ 3. He checked his watch. It was 13:55. So he made up his mind to _____ that one. As he walked towards _____ 3, an old gentleman stopped him. He was pushing a _____ which contained a trunk and a suitcase. He asked him if there was a train to Manchester soon. Franco looked

up at the large _____ above their heads. He soon found what he was looking for. There was a train for Manchester leaving in ten minutes. It was an _____. The old gentleman thanked him and Franco hurried away. The _____ were quite full by the time he reached the _____. He got into the third _____ and after putting his suitcases on a _____, managed to find a _____ to have a good view out of the window.

Some minutes after the train had left the _____, the _____ came around to check passengers' _____.

'Is this a _____?' Franco asked.

'No, you'll have to _____ at Claret.

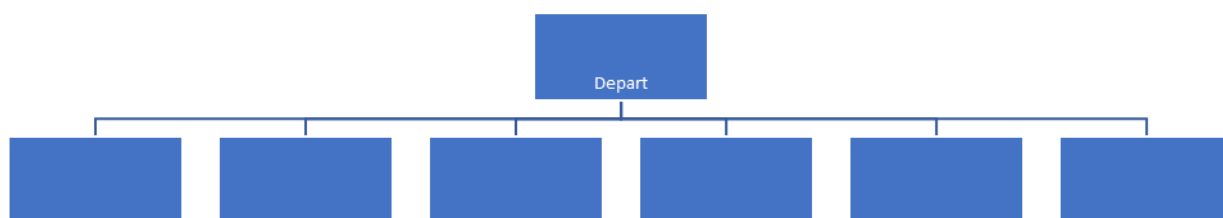
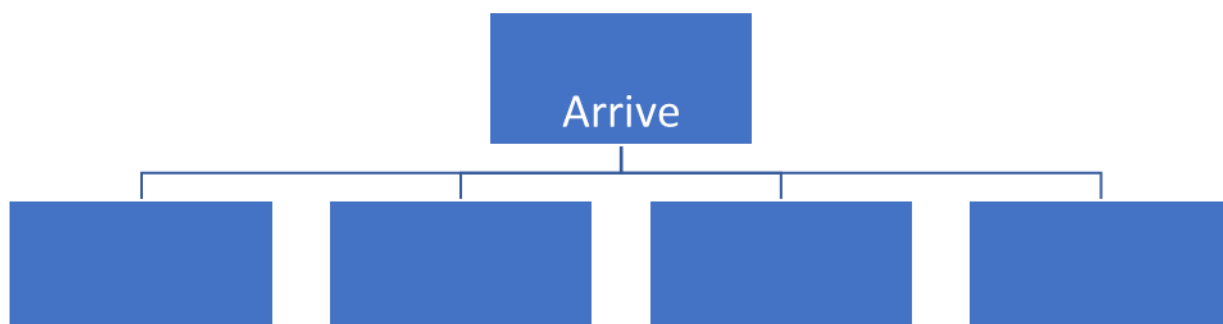
'And can you get something to drink on the train?'

'Sorry, sir, there's no _____ or _____ on this service, I'm afraid'.

Two hours later Franco got off the train at Sheffield.

6.17. Complete the mind maps with the correct verbs from the box

Come in // pull out of // leave // draw in // pull away // steam in // draw out of // start off // steam out // pull in



6.18. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. The center of the city was a bit of a _____ as there were too many cars and too few attractions. (appoint)
2. There are thousands of _____ people in most of the big cities nowadays. (home)
3. Take an umbrella if you go to London in late autumn as it is _____ to rain. (like)
4. A dishonest waiter in a neighbouring restaurant tried to _____ for our meal. (charge)
5. Don't _____ the cost of the hotel accommodation when you plan your next holiday. (estimate)
6. They decided to close the hotel, because it had never been _____. (profit)
7. The man in the tourist information office was very _____ and gave us lots of free maps and brochures. (help)
8. It's no use getting _____ just because there's a long queue to check in. (patient)
9. The local people are sometimes rather _____ and often seem to want to avoid tourists. (friend)

6.19. Read the text below and use the word given at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

<p>Many visitors to Britain find the natives' _____ frequently rather strange and occasionally totally _____. One of the most common complaints is that they are cold and _____. In fact, all they are trying to do is 'to mind their own business' and not to interfere in other people's. This may also make them appear _____ in foreign visitors. They are also seen as far too _____, forever going around saying 'Sorry' and 'I beg your pardon'. Again, their main concern is to avoid any degree of _____. On the other hand, foreign visitors often appear _____ to the British. What to a Spaniard is a wholly _____ click of the fingers to attract attention is highly insulting to a British barman and practically guarantees a drink-free evening.</p>	<p>behave comprehend friend interest apology embarrass polite offend</p>
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PREPOSITIONS

6.20. Insert prepositions

1. The bus started when the old man was getting _____ and there was an accident.
2. The train began to slow _____ and finally stopped.
3. We were only just _____ time _____ the train.
4. When I travel _____ pleasure, I prefer to go _____ train or ship.
5. The train came _____ a standstill.
6. The next train to arrive _____ Platform 3 is the 12:30 from Leeds.
7. The train drew _____ the station.
8. The train pulled _____ and all the passengers got _____.
9. The train _____ Moscow leaves in 45 minutes.
10. The train now standing _____ Platform 7 is the 16:45 to Brighton.
11. The high-speed train travels _____ 120 mph.
12. When I arrived _____ Moscow, I found out that my friend had been travelling _____ the same train.
13. I was late and had to run _____ the train.
14. Presently a steam train came slowly pulling _____.
15. The bus slowed _____ and finally stopped.

IDIOMS

6.21. Match Idioms (1-9) with Their Definitions (a-i).

1. Push the boat out	a. Think or act rightly
2. Be (all) at sea	b. Do something that makes it impossible for you to go back
3. Be on the right track	c. Start the journey
4. Be at a crossroads	d. Be confused
5. Hit the road	e. Be in a very isolated state
6. Burn one's boats/bridges	f. Spend a lot of money, usually because you are celebrating
7. Be in the same boat	g. Make someone angry and frustrated
8. Be off the beaten track	h. Be in the same (usually difficult) situation
9. Drive somebody round the bend	i. Be at a stage in your life when you have to make a very important decision

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.

6.22. Rewrite the following sentences filling in the gaps with suitable idioms from the exercise above.

1. Travel agents _____ me round _____.! You can never get simple information from them when you phone them up.
2. I know the wedding cost a lot, but you had to _____ to remember that memorable occasion.
3. I am _____ in my career at the moment. It is important and decisive moment of my life.
4. I can't make head or tail of all these modern gadgets. I am _____ with them
5. Finish your course before you go travelling. There is no point in _____.
6. Our flight was delayed and we had to spend the night in the airport. But at least we're all in _____.
7. She lives _____, but she loves the piece and quiet.
8. It's almost 9 o'clock. I think we can miss the bus. We should _____ right away.
9. I think what they are going to do is the right course of action. They surely _____.

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