

**КАЗАНСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**  
**ИНСТИТУТ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ**  
**ВЫСШАЯ ШКОЛА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ И ПЕРЕВОДА**  
*Кафедра иностранных языков*

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**LEXICOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**  
**PRACTICAL EXERCISES**

**Учебное пособие**

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Данное учебное пособие предназначено для организации и проведения практических занятий по дисциплине «Лексикология английского языка» со студентами, обучающимися по направлению 44.03.05 «Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки)». Пособие подготовлено в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО, рабочей программой и содержит комплекс учебных материалов, способствующих актуализации умений и навыков студентов по применению изученных теоретических положений в практической деятельности, формированию и развитию у них языковой догадки, понимание языковых явлений, а также стимулированию самостоятельного анализа языковых фактов.

Пособие рекомендуется преподавателям учреждений высшего образования для организации внеаудиторной работы со студентами, изучающими английский язык в качестве дополнительной специальности, а также тем, кто интересуется вопросами лексикологии современного английского языка.

## Предисловие

Данное учебное пособие предназначено для организации и проведения практических занятий по дисциплине «Лексикология английского языка» со студентами, обучающимися по направлению 44.03.05 «Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки)». Пособие подготовлено в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО, рабочей программой и содержит комплекс учебных материалов, способствующих актуализации умений и навыков студентов по применению изученных теоретических положений в практической деятельности, формированию и развитию у них языковой догадки, пониманию языковых явлений, а также стимулированию самостоятельного анализа языковых фактов.

Именно способность и готовность к автономному применению полученных в ходе профессиональной подготовки теоретических знаний в вариативных ситуациях профессиональной деятельности является одним из важных качеств современного педагога, в частности, учителя английского языка. В соответствии с этим целью данного учебного пособия является практическое обоснование тех теоретических положений, с которыми студенты педагогического направления знакомятся при изучении курса «Лексикология английского языка».

Основными задачами данного пособия являются следующие:

- сформировать целостное представление о словарном составе современного английского языка как о системе, элементы которой взаимосвязаны и взаимообусловлены;
- развивать навыки анализа и интерпретации изучаемых языковых явлений;
- стимулировать познавательную активность и мотивацию будущих специалистов к изучаемому предмету;
- способствовать развитию критического мышления и навыков самостоятельной работы.

Практическая направленность данного пособия обуславливает его структуру. Пособие разработано в соответствии с рабочей программой учебной дисциплины «Лексикология английского языка» и содержит следующие разделы: 1. Word Formation; 2. A Word and Its Meaning; 3. Polysemy. Homonymy; 4. Semantics of Phrasal Verbs; 5. Semantic Change; 6. Collocations and Idioms; 7. Synonymy; 8. Antonymy; 9. Etymology of the English Word-Stock: Words of Native Origin and Borrowed Words; 10. Variants of the English Language.

Упражнения каждого раздела разработаны на основе индуктивного подхода к изучению языка, расположены по степени увеличения их сложности и включают следующие виды заданий:

- работу с терминологическим аппаратом темы;
- распознавание, интерпретацию и анализ языковых средств на речевом и литературном материале;
- определение особенностей, сходств и различий между различными языковыми средствами;
- проверку понимания пройденного материала.

Выполнение предложенных заданий предполагает последовательное освоение различных аспектов лексикологии современного английского языка с опорой на теоретические знания.

В приложении представлен список основных распространенных на данном этапе развития английского языка префиксов и суффиксов с указанием их значения и слов, образованных с помощью данных аффиксов. Приводятся основные структурные типы сложных слов. Представлен список заимствований и заимствованных фразеологических единиц.

Пособие рекомендуется преподавателям учреждений высшего образования для организации внеаудиторной работы со студентами, изучающими английский язык в качестве дополнительной специальности, а также тем, кто интересуется вопросами лексикологии современного английского языка.

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## UNIT 1

### WORD FORMATION

#### 1. Match the terms with their definitions.

1. Word formation 2. Morpheme 3. Root 4. Prefix 5. Suffix 6. Affix 7. Stem 8. Derived 9. Affixation 10. Suffixation 11. Prefixation 12. Blending 13. Compounding 14. Conversion 15. Abbreviation 16. Clipping 17. Apocope 18. Apheresis 19. Syncope

a) A stem which consists of one root-morpheme and one or several derivational affixes.

b) A type of word formation when a certain stem is used for the formation of a categorically different word without attaching a derivative element to the stem.

c) A word which is formed from the first letters of the word or phrase.

d) The reduction of a word to one of its parts, as a result of which the new form acquires some linguistic value of its own.

e) The basic element of the word which conveys the fundamental lexical meaning (the lexical nucleus of the word). This element can be found in a set of semantically related words constituting one word family.

f) Final clipping of a word.

g) The formation of a word by combining parts of different words (not morphemes) into one new word; the result is a blend, e.g., smog.

h) The formation of new words by means of root and affixal morphemes in accordance with certain patterns characteristic of the given language (suffixation, prefixation, compounding), or without any change of form (conversion).

i) It is a form of a word to which affixes are attached.

j) The formation of new words by combining two or more stems.

k) A derivational morpheme which is always bound to a stem.

l) The reduction of a word to one of its parts, as a result of which the new form acquires some linguistic value of its own.

m) A derivational final affix which forms words with new lexical meaning.

n) Initial clipping of a word.

o) The formation of words using prefixes. It is productive in the Modern English language, especially in formation of verbs and adjectives.

p) A derivational affix which is placed before the stem.

q) The formation of new words by attaching derivational affixes to stems.

r) The formation of words using derivational suffixes. It is very productive in the Modern English language, especially in formation of nouns and adjectives.

s) The smallest linguistic unit which possesses lexical and grammatical meaning.

t) Medial clipping of a word.

**2. Analyze the stem: is it derived or simple (non-derived)? Indicate the roots and the affixes. Translate the words.**

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. west            | 17. stony         |
| 2. to realize      | 18. international |
| 3. beautiful       | 19. a cook        |
| 4. a lady          | 20. a cooker      |
| 5. to beautify     | 21. to sadden     |
| 6. yellowish       | 22. reading       |
| 7. computerization | 23. a trustee     |
| 8. motherhood      | 24. to paraphrase |
| 9. realization     | 25. unlimited     |
| 10. brainless      | 26. prehistoric   |
| 11. a note         | 27. a couch       |
| 12. notable        | 28. a subway      |
| 13. a duckling     | 29. unemployed    |
| 14. undoubted      | 30. to strengthen |
| 15. disappearance  | 30. towards       |
| 16. over-optimism  | 32. a banker      |

**3. Carry out the morphemic analysis and the word-formation analysis of the underlined words in the sentences.**

Example:

“I’m the Black Scout,” says Red Chief, “and I have to ride to the stockade to warn the settlers that the Indians are coming” (O.Henry).

*The morphemic analysis:*

The word “**settlers**” consists of 3 morphemes:

**settle** - is a root, a free morpheme,

**-er** is a suffix, a bound morpheme,

**-s** is an inflection, a bound morpheme.

*The word-formation analysis:*

The noun “**settlers**” is formed by suffixation.

1. Cats and canaries had added to the already stale house an entirely new dimension of defeat. (W.Golding).

2. Little plump women, toy dogs in the street, candy houses in lemon sunshine. (J. Updike)

3. He was that most unpromising of matrimonial material, a shy man with a cautious disposition (P. G. Wodehouse).

4. In the cold, gray, street-washing, milk-delivering, shutters-coming-off-the-shops early morning, the midnight train from Paris arrived in Strasbourg. (E. Hemingway)

5. Warm a tablespoonful of honey over the gas fire and pour it into my hand, but be sure it is not too hot (W. Saroyan).

6. Phraxos lay eight dazzling hours in a small steamer south of Athens, about six miles off the mainland of the Peloponnesus and in the center of a landscape as memorable as itself (J.Fowles)

7. Lady Malvern was a hearty, happy, healthy, owerpowering sort of dashed female (P.G. Wodehouse).

8. She was young, brilliant, extremely modern, exquisitely well dressed, amazingly well read in the newest of the new books, and her parties were the most delicious mixture of the really important people and ... artists (K. Mansfield).

9. Mr. Kelada was short and of a sturdy build, clean-shaven and dark-skinned, with a fleshy, hooked nose and very large, lustrous and liquid eyes (S.Maugham).

10. The Union Jack is an impressive piece of drapery, but when it is flourished by a gentleman from Alexandria or Beirut, I cannot but feel that it loses somewhat in dignity (S.Maugham).

11. Behind them were coats hanging on pegs, in front of them were snow-covered trees (C.S. Lewis).

12. But there were two eyesores, visible long before we landed (J.Fowles).

13. Kate kept him because she knew he would do anything in the world if he were paid to do it or was afraid not to do it. She had no illusions about him. In her business Joes were necessary. (J. Steinbeck)

14. She said that I didn't know how to housekeep (Internet).

15. Bill begged me tearfully to make the ransom fifteen hundred dollars instead of two thousand (O.Henry).



## 1.1. Suffixation

### 1. What is the difference between the following words?

- An addresser – an addressee
- a dedicator – a dedicatee
- a donor – a donee
- an employer – an employee
- a grantor – a grantee
- an interviewer – an interviewee
- a nominator – a nominee
- a payer – a payee
- a trainer – a trainee
- a voter – a votee.

### 2. Complete the table with the words which have the same root but refer to different parts of speech.

**Example:** inspect (verb) – inspector (person noun) – inspection (abstract noun)

Verb	Person noun	Abstract noun
advertise	advertiser	
	deportee	
introduce		
		oppression
compose		
		employment
produce		
	converter	
		presentation
	supervisor	

### 3. Open the brackets forming abstract nouns.

After graduation from the university, Ben trained as a programmer with a large company. There were two other boys in a similar position and he enjoyed their \_\_\_\_\_ (companion). They developed such a good \_\_\_\_\_ (relation) that, once they'd completed their \_\_\_\_\_ (apprentice), they decided to go into \_\_\_\_\_ (partner) together. Now they have set up a business under joint \_\_\_\_\_ (owner). They have taken out \_\_\_\_\_ (member) of the

\_\_\_\_\_ (Associate) of Computer Programmers and Analysts and are beginning to attract a great deal of clients.

**4. What is the abstract noun related to each of the following adjectives?**

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Friendly _____    | Generous _____ |
| Long _____        | Wide _____     |
| Popular _____     | Polite _____   |
| Amazed _____      | Free _____     |
| Frustrating _____ | Strong _____   |
| Wise _____        | Pleasant _____ |
| Reasonable _____  | Weak _____     |
| Hostile _____     | Ready _____    |
| Kind _____        | Happy _____    |
| Patient _____     | Lazy _____     |

**5. Complete each of the quotations with one of the words: ignorance, imitation, stupidity, advice, injustice, kingdom, darkness, confidence.**

1. Two things are infinite: the universe and human \_\_\_\_\_; and I'm not sure about the universe. (Albert Einstein)
2. All you need in this life is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, and then success is sure. (Mark Twain)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the sincerest form of flattery. (Oscar Wilde)
4. Do not ask \_\_\_\_\_ of the ignorant. (Indian proverb)
5. Better to suffer \_\_\_\_\_ than to commit it. (Socrates)
6. Better to light a candle than curse a \_\_\_\_\_ (Eleanor Roosevelt)
7. It's easy to govern a \_\_\_\_\_ but difficult to rule one's family. (Chinese proverb)

**6. Find quotations in English which describe the following abstract nouns. Or perhaps you know a saying in Russian with the same noun and can translate it into English.**

1. Freedom
2. Happiness
3. Stupidity
4. Curiosity
5. Imagination

7. Complete the table with the different parts of speech. Do not fill the shaded boxes.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	eat	
fury		
	refuse	
	forget	
	act	
		beautiful
		amazed
	wash	
vaccine		
		creative

8. For each group of words determine a suffix that forms these group of adjectives. Translate the words.

Delight	Mountain	Talk	Girl
Brim	Danger	Instinct	Book
Mouth	Adventure	Declare	Yellow
Spoon	Joy	Resist	Sheep
Hand	Wonder	Offence	Snake
Deceit	Advantage	Represent	Tail
Doubt	Courage	Excess	White
Grace	Pity	Imagine	Up
Forget	Prestige	Create	Small
Pain	Nerve	Quantity	Spain

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable derived adjectives.

1. You must be very \_\_\_\_\_ to any changes in your Care  
mother's condition.

2. It was so \_\_\_\_\_ this morning that the children Fog  
couldn't see more than two metres in front of them.

3. In my childhood I often dreamt of becoming a  
\_\_\_\_\_ ballerina. Fame

4. Our teacher is very \_\_\_\_\_ about English litera- Knowledge  
ture.

5. My parents didn't let me play football because they thought it's too \_\_\_\_\_. Danger
6. It is always very \_\_\_\_\_ for him to admit the fact that he is not right. Pain
7. After my long business trips I always look forward to sleeping in a \_\_\_\_\_ bed. Comfort
8. The authorities have \_\_\_\_\_ information that a strike is being planned at that plant. To rely
9. Our fund provides money to clean up polluted \_\_\_\_\_ parts of the city. Industry
10. The coffee in that cafe was horrible. In fact, it was \_\_\_\_\_. To drink
11. Amy has always wanted to go to Italy and her favourite language is \_\_\_\_\_. Italy
12. It is necessary to find accommodation for thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ people. Home

**10. Form the verbs from the words given in brackets and complete the sentences. Use the verbs in the correct form.**

1. As the customer didn't \_\_\_\_\_ what flavour he wanted, I got him chocolate. (specific)
2. Your speech for the conference is too long. You should \_\_\_\_\_ it. (short)
3. I hate people who always think they are right and never \_\_\_\_\_ for their mistakes. (apology)
4. I know people who think that the authorities should \_\_\_\_\_ alcohol. (criminal)
5. Mary's eyes \_\_\_\_\_ when she saw Peter entering the room. (bright)
6. This airline is taking measures to \_\_\_\_\_ safety on its aircraft. (sure)
7. The thought that her husband could lie to her \_\_\_\_\_ her. (terror)
8. Smoking during pregnancy \_\_\_\_\_ your baby's life. (danger)
9. My daughter finds it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ her work. (priority)
10. Mark is studying oil and gas technologies. He wants to \_\_\_\_\_ in oil exploration. (special)
11. His own mind was \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ by foreign travel. (large)

12. I couldn't understand the meaning of the sentence so I asked the teacher to \_\_\_\_\_ it. (clear)

13. I have just read about some innovative techniques that \_\_\_\_\_ surgeons to repair the heart. (able)

14. Her grandma loves flowers. She can \_\_\_\_\_ over fifty various types of roses. (identify)

15. The road in our village is being \_\_\_\_\_ right now. (width)

16. The conference aims at \_\_\_\_\_ the cultural ties between our countries. (strong)

**11. Do the crossword which contains derived words (You may consult Cambridge Dictionary Online or Oxford Dictionary Online)**

**ACROSS**

4. Boring and tiring, esp. because long or often repeated

6. Causing someone to feel admiration or respect

9. Not at all reasonable, or with no good or useful purpose

10. The money that you pay to enter a place

13. The business of trying to persuade people to buy products or services

15. Easily influenced by other people, especially because you are young

17. Used when you are agreeing that something is true, especially unwillingly

18. More than average, but less than very

19. The act of deciding that an organized event will not happen or of stopping an order for something

20. Based on or acting on good judgment and practical ideas or understanding

**DOWN**

1. A person who buys goods or a service

2. (Of work) needing little skill or education

3. In the Bible, the making of the world by God

5. The amount of money that you are paid for the work you do, or the profit that a company makes

7. Not feeling or showing sympathy for other people's feelings, or refusing to give importance to something

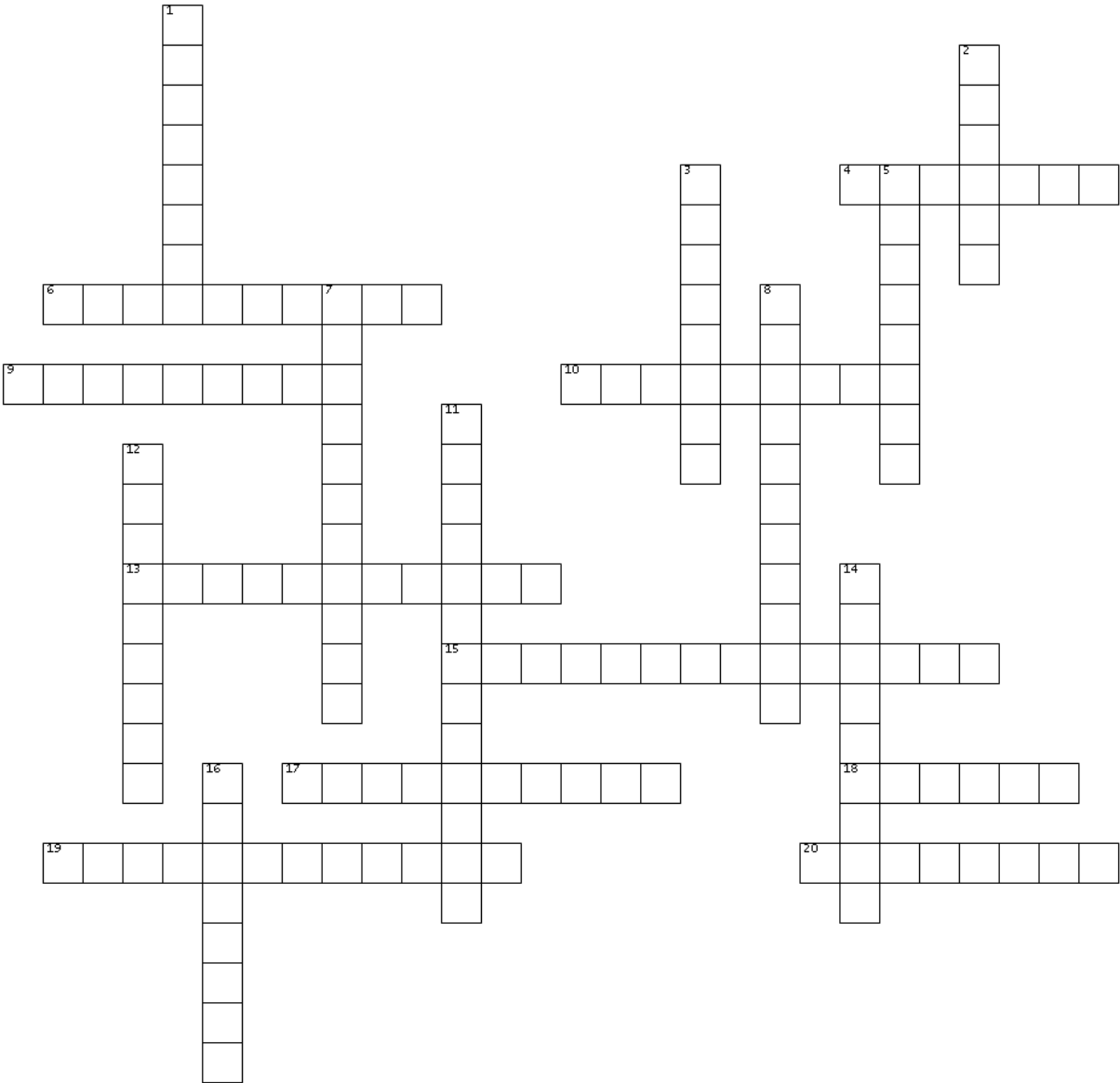
8. Something that tells you what something or someone is like

11. An official record showing that you have finished a training course or have the necessary skills, etc.

12. The way you deal with or behave towards someone or something

14. Having finished a training course, or having particular skills, etc.

16. Any large or small living thing that can move independently



## 1.2. Prefixation

**1. Agree with these statements, using words with prefixes which have a negative meaning.**

Example: A: My little son can't wait even a minute. - B: Yes, I think he is very impatient.

1. The firm's actions are against the law, aren't they? – Oh yes,  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. He won't be able to achieve his goal. – You are right. It's  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Mike's desk is always a mess, isn't it? – Yes,  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. They have just got married but Larry doesn't look really happy. – Yes,  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. It isn't possible to read your handwriting. – Yes I know,  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. It is can't be forgiven that four-year old children were left in the house alone. – I also think so. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. His words were very rude, weren't they? – Yes, they were very \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Write the following words into the correct column.**

**Happy, competent, possible, definite, polite, regular, action, legal, passable, literate, patient, effective, responsible, moral, tidy, easy, moderate, fashionable, legible, healthy, convenient, regularity.**

Un-	In-	Il-	Im-	Ir-
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

### 3. Open the brackets using the words with the correct prefix.

1. If you think that the problems with inflation can be solved by printing more money, you completely \_\_\_\_\_ the character of the problem. (understand) her message.
2. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ your suitcase as soon as you arrive home. (pack)
3. Our figure-skaters were \_\_\_\_\_ after the positive doping-test (qualify).
4. My wife often \_\_\_\_\_ meat for dinner. (cook)
5. Very few people don't like to \_\_\_\_\_ presents at Christmas time. (wrap)
6. I am \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment. I need a complete rest. (overwork)
7. My auntie likes \_\_\_\_\_ films. (war)
8. I often listen to one of my favourite songs "The Yellow \_\_\_\_\_" by Beatles. (Marine)
9. After a pathetic speech the Prime-Minister \_\_\_\_\_ the new monument. (veil)
10. Our city is \_\_\_\_\_. Over I million people live here. (populate)
11. You mustn't fix a broken machine without \_\_\_\_\_ it from the electricity supply. (disconnect)
12. People in this region are \_\_\_\_\_ by poverty. (enslave)

### 4. Write the opposites of the underlined words. If necessary, change the structure of the sentence.

1. Tom is a very honest man.
2. My friends think that I am very sensitive.
3. As far as I know, Albert is employed.
4. I like her for the discreet manner of speaking.
5. The suitcase is locked.
6. We agreed because her argument was convincing.
7. Ben is a very tolerant man.
8. My sister's children are obedient.
9. There is no doubt he is loyal to the company.
10. Tina is a very efficient worker.
11. Mary seems grateful for his help.
12. The point is relevant to the topic of discussion.



### 1.3. Suffixation and Prefixation

#### 1. Complete the sentences with suitable derived words.

1. Advise: 1) Until the situation has settled down, it is \_\_\_\_\_ to travel to that country. 2) I would question the \_\_\_\_\_ of such a course of action. 3) He was appointed senior \_\_\_\_\_ to the president.

2. Decide: 1) Sometimes it is very difficult to make a correct \_\_\_\_\_. 2) Our team has won! We beat them \_\_\_\_\_. The score is 5:0. 3) It takes him hours to make up his mind. He's very \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Pay: 1) To buy this computer Paul made a monthly \_\_\_\_\_ of 100 for a year. 2) I need to make my cheque \_\_\_\_\_ to Mrs. Norris. 3) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who money is paid to.

4. Construct: 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline was halted by sanctions. 2) China is one of the world's leading \_\_\_\_\_ of rice. 3) Our dialogue is not very \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Beauty: 1) Mary is very \_\_\_\_\_. 2) Despite the large number of offers, it is very difficult to find a good \_\_\_\_\_ these days. 3) The authorities are planning to \_\_\_\_\_ the city with more flowers.

6. Receive: 1) My niece works as a \_\_\_\_\_ at a hotel in Wales. 2) A \_\_\_\_\_ which helps you to return the thing to the shop if you change your mind. 3) Hearsay evidence is not \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Admire: 1) My grandmother used to be a pretty girl, and \_\_\_\_\_ always surrounded her. 2) I am full of \_\_\_\_\_ for your honesty. 3) I approve your choice wholeheartedly. He is an \_\_\_\_\_ man.

8. Provide: 1) We delivered ourselves over into the hands of \_\_\_\_\_. 2) I carried my \_\_\_\_\_ in one large backpack. 3) He is the sole \_\_\_\_\_ for his family. 4) Her \_\_\_\_\_ measures kept us safe while we waited out the hurricane.

9. Hero: 1) The police officer was awarded a medal for his \_\_\_\_\_. 2) People of our country fought \_\_\_\_\_ in the war. 3) My grandmother is my \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Amaze: 1) It's \_\_\_\_\_ how often you see drivers using mobile phones. 2) We were absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ at his rapid recovery. 3) \_\_\_\_\_, he finished medical school in three years. 4) To my utter \_\_\_\_\_, he arrived on time.

11. Economy: 1) The Chancellor (Minister of Finance) is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ affairs. 2) It's awfully \_\_\_\_\_ to buy so much food. 3) We are spending too much. We must \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Comfort: 1) I found her words very \_\_\_\_\_. 2) If you eat so much, you will feel \_\_\_\_\_. 3) The doctor said that I would feel a little \_\_\_\_\_ for a few weeks after the operation.

13. Oblige: 1) I don't want to be \_\_\_\_\_ to him for anything. 2) Please, \_\_\_\_\_ me with a reply as soon as possible. 3) The training is \_\_\_\_\_ for all personnel.

14. Advance: 1) One \_\_\_\_\_ of living in the town is the lack of safe places for children to play. 2) She demanded payment in \_\_\_\_\_. 3) The \_\_\_\_\_ of booking tickets in advance is that you get better seats. 4) How can we make economic growth more \_\_\_\_\_ for small communities? 5) The school has courses for elementary, intermediate, and \_\_\_\_\_ students.

15. Describe: 1) The pain was \_\_\_\_\_ and I fainted. 2) The students were asked to write a \_\_\_\_\_ passage about their future plans. 3) The witness has given the police a full \_\_\_\_\_ of the shop-lifter.

16. Distinct: 1) He had a very \_\_\_\_\_ walk. 2) There was the \_\_\_\_\_ smell of something burning. 3) There are no obvious \_\_\_\_\_ between the two designs. 4) You're old enough to \_\_\_\_\_ between fact and fantasy.

17. Shape: 1) She is a \_\_\_\_\_ blonde who served as eye candy in numerous Hollywood movies. 2) The building was \_\_\_\_\_ like a giant pyra-

mid. 3) His ideas are interesting, but they're rather \_\_\_\_\_. 4) The essay suffers from a kind of \_\_\_\_\_.

18. Agree: 1) What an unpleasant, \_\_\_\_\_ old woman she is! 2) We finally reached \_\_\_\_\_ on the matter at midnight. 3) I liked the place. I found the people, the weather and the food very \_\_\_\_\_.

19. Vary: 1) The \_\_\_\_\_ symptoms included severe muscle pain, headaches, and dizziness. 2) Opinions \_\_\_\_\_ on this point. 3) My life needs more \_\_\_\_\_. 4) We had \_\_\_\_\_ problems on our journey, including a flat tyre. 5) It \_\_\_\_\_ rains when I go there. 6) The climate here is very \_\_\_\_\_.

20. Fair: 1) This bargain is \_\_\_\_\_ to everyone. 2) Jim's father was respected for his \_\_\_\_\_. 3) It is \_\_\_\_\_ of a man to compare his wife with his mother. 4) It's a \_\_\_\_\_ common disease.

21. Treat: 1) The infection is \_\_\_\_\_ with antibiotics. 2) There was speculation that a \_\_\_\_\_ would be signed. 3) This is not the kind of \_\_\_\_\_ I am accustomed to.

22. Advert: 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a powerful medium. 2) We \_\_\_\_\_ the job in the paper. 3) While claiming to promote positive images of women, \_\_\_\_\_ are in fact doing the very opposite. 4) The company has spent a lot of money on \_\_\_\_\_.

23. Admit: 1) \_\_\_\_\_ by invitation only. 2) Dogs are not \_\_\_\_\_. 3) \_\_\_\_\_, I should not have lost my temper like that.

24. Create: 1) Ian Fleming, the \_\_\_\_\_ of James Bond, died in 1964. 2) Although she is very able technically, she isn't \_\_\_\_\_ enough for this kind of work. 3) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation took place in 1949.

25. Impress: 1) Although the works of the \_\_\_\_\_ painters are esteemed today, they met with scorn when they were introduced. 2) The colours are washy and \_\_\_\_\_. 3) Their generosity made a lasting \_\_\_\_\_ on me. 4) The book had a profound effect on his \_\_\_\_\_ young mind.

## 1.4. Conversion

**1. a) Explain the meanings of the underlined verbs. b) Translate the verbs into Russian.**

To anger the teacher, to barrel beer, to boss the job, to dock the ship, to elbow the way, to garage the car, to head a project, to inconvenience the coworkers, to nurse the patient, to parrot the grown-ups, to powder a face, to referee the match, to torture the innocent.

**2. Rewrite these sentences using the underlined nouns as verbs. The meaning must stay the same. Look at the example first.**

**Example:** There was a lot of rain yesterday. It rained a lot yesterday.

1. The guests had a long wait in the garden.
2. I had a wonderful dream about my childhood last week.
3. They waited in the queue to buy the tickets for the concert for forty minutes.
4. The cost of the airline tickets was about £200.
5. I gave a reply to his proposal yesterday.

**3. Read these pairs of sentences. Does the verb have a) the same meaning as the noun, b) a similar meaning, or c) a completely different meaning?**

1. I always Have a break after an hour's work. Did your daughter break her leg at the skating rink?
2. I returned the book to the library. Oh, no! I have forgotten to book the table in the restaurant.
3. Every morning Mary goes for a run. I was late so I had to run to get to the university on time.
4. They had a long wait for the performance. If he waits any longer, he may miss the plane.
5. I would like another bottle of water, please. My grandmother asked me to water the garden.

**4. Find the examples of conversion in these sentences. Analyze semantic relations between the converted verbs and the nouns. Translate the sentences.**

1. At three o'clock that afternoon Reginald Corby was telephoning his home. (J. Trevor)
2. Jimmie is singing as he milks the goat, I think a Dutch song. (M. Spark)
3. She would have said more, had not the door opened and Phyllis sailed in to take away the tea. (E. Bowen)

4. My wife was dogged by ill health for twelve years. (M. Spark)
5. She smiled at him over her drink, for their immediate haste was over and Laurence had fished out the bottle which she had packed in his suitcase very carefully in its proper corner. (M. Spark)
6. These blackmailers beetle round in a curious way, you know. (M. Spark)
7. Bowen heard him land – it was a long drop – and run away round the side of the house. (A. Amis)
8. “And why not, officer?” thundered Mr. Tewkesbury. (H. Cecil)
9. When’s she going to face facts? (P. Mortimer)
10. Not that I actually expected to find anything – I was just nosing round so to speak. (A. Christie)
11. He consulted a doctor who told him he was heading for a breakdown and advised a nursing home. (J. Gary)
12. She fingered a lace scarf. (W. S. Maugham)
13. ...the bank that a week ago echoed my footsteps like a police court begged to advance my money, safeguard my valuables, and execute my will ... (R. Gordon)
14. Tuberculosis offered work in pleasant country surroundings with plenty of fresh butter and eggs, but the drowsy routine of a sanatorium often drugs the doctors as well as the patients. (R. Gordon)
15. “Forgive my saying so, old boy,” said Brent, “but how can you stomach old Tewkesbury as a client?” (H. Cecil)

**5. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the words from the list.  
Back, elbow, finger, foot, head (2), mouth, shin, shoulder, thumb.**

1. Do you know who will \_\_\_\_\_ the delegation to China?
2. The top management has refused to \_\_\_\_\_ our project.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ the button on her blouse absent-mindedly as she talks.
4. It’s a pity but his parents can’t afford to \_\_\_\_\_ the bill for his education at the university.
7. “Forgive me” mouthed John.
8. My son is very fit and strong. Watch him \_\_\_\_\_ up that tree.
9. I was carrying a box and that is why I had to \_\_\_\_\_ the door open.
10. There was a crowd of people there. I had to \_\_\_\_\_ my way through.
11. They are planning to \_\_\_\_\_ their way round Russia. They’re experienced hitch-hikers.
12. We were \_\_\_\_\_ towards Kazan when our car broke down.

## 1.5. Compounding

### 1. Analyse the structure of the following words:

Anglo-Saxon, bluebell, butter-fingers, cliffhanger, five-star hotel, gas lighting, hair's breadth, handiwork, heartbreaker, ladybug, makeup, mother-in-law, mother-of-thousands, non-stop flight, officer-in-charge, old-fashioned, panic-stricken, skinheads, stay-at-home, up-to-date, waste-free, will-to-live, workday.

### 2. Make up the compound nouns combining the words from two columns.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. dough    | a) bell     |
| 2. butter-  | b) bird     |
| 3. traffic  | c) clock    |
| 4. alarm    | d) eye view |
| 5. bird's-  | e) fingers  |
| 6. lady-    | f) flower   |
| 7. horse    | g) fly      |
| 8. mother's | h) jam      |
| 9. sun      | i) marine   |
| 10. blue    | j) mark     |
| 11. night   | k) nut      |
| 12. horse-  | l) school   |

### 3. Complete the compound adjectives in these sentences.

1. The club offers a two-\_\_\_\_\_ workout on Fridays.
2. She is trying to save money so she buys all her clothes second-\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Do you know that good-\_\_\_\_\_ young man in a white suit.
4. The hostel is about two kilometres south-\_\_\_\_\_ of the city centre.
5. Our children are usually well-\_\_\_\_\_. They don't forget to say "thank you".
6. Mary adore her \_\_\_\_\_-time job; she works three hours a day on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
7. It was a very badly-\_\_\_\_\_ essay: the teacher noticed several punctuation mistakes and lots of spelling mistakes.
8. Her family is very well\_\_\_\_\_: they travel twice a year and can afford to dine at expensive restaurants.
9. I bought two short-\_\_\_\_\_ blouses on sale.

10. Kelly's husband stays only at five-\_\_\_\_\_ hotels.
11. Where can I buy things for left-\_\_\_\_\_ people.
12. Our manager's suit always looks as if it is brand\_\_\_\_\_.
13. The grass plot was snow-\_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.
14. The restaurant became very well-\_\_\_\_\_ soon.
15. Mark is known for his easy-\_\_\_\_\_ attitude towards everything.

#### 4. What compound adjectives can describe...

Example: a problem that never ends? – A never-ending problem.

- 1) a student who forgets things or does not pay attention to what is happening near them because they are thinking about other things? – A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ student.
- 2) a shirt whose neck is open and which fits tightly? – A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ shirt.
- 3) a girl who has long legs and brown eyes? – A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ girl.
- 4) an article which is written badly? – A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ article.
- 5) a boy who dresses well and is brown from the sun? – A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ boy.
- 6) a man who is physically attractive? – A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ man.
- 7) a person who is relaxed and not easily upset or worried? – A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ person.
- 8) a story that is difficult to believe? – A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ story.
- 9) a cake which is made at home and not bought from a shop? – A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ cake.
- 10) an exam which lasted three hours? – A(n) three-hour exam.

## 1.6. Abbreviation and Shortening

**1. Which of the following words are a) graphical abbreviations; b) initial abbreviations; c) lexical abbreviations; d) blends? Translate them.**

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. 4U       | 16. IATA     |
| 2. 2U       | 17. if nec   |
| 3. ad       | 18. IMPACT   |
| 4. Afro     | 19. maths    |
| 5. Aus.     | 20. me2      |
| 6. BA       | 21. NBA      |
| 7. BBC      | 22. NOW      |
| 8. brunch   | 23. Oxbridge |
| 9. glamping | 24. PM       |
| 10. copter  | 25. PSP      |
| 11. e.g.    | 26. RU OK?   |
| 12. etc.    | 27. SLEPT    |
| 13. fax     | 28. subs.    |
| 14. gym     | 29. to vac   |
| 15. i.e.    | 30. varsity  |

**2. Rewrite this note, making it more informal by using short forms where possible.**

William,

Benjamin is having a mathematics examination this afternoon and then he has to take his bicycle to his grandfather's house for repair, so he'll probably be a bit late home. While you are waiting for, you can watch television, and please help yourself to anything in the refrigerator. If Doctor Smith rings about the influenza vaccination, my telephone number is next to the photographs on the dining room table. I should be home myself by about five o'clock.

Elizabeth (Benjamin's mother).

**3. Complete these sentences with suitable abbreviations or shortened words.**

1. You must be a volunteer, \_\_\_\_\_ someone who performs a service of your own free will.
2. I don't go to work on foot, I ride my \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Our Institute has very high safety standards in this \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Oxford and Cambridge are called collectively \_\_\_\_\_.
5. At our farmer's market you can buy potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, apples, pears, meat, fish, \_\_\_\_\_.



6. \_\_\_\_\_ a common infectious illness which causes fever and headache.

7. In 2013, a computer-manipulated representation of Audrey Hepburn was used in a television \_\_\_\_\_ for the British chocolate bar Galaxy.

8. Don't forget to put the milk and butter back in the fridge.

9. Doctors advise to eat more food containing fibre, \_\_\_\_\_ fruit, vegetables, and bread.

10. Mary has put her \_\_\_\_\_ in a left luggage locker.

**4. Find the definition for each of these blends. Try to guess the full stems of these words.**

1. toytoon	a) psychological disturbance arising from an excess of wealth;
2. Spanglish	b) the combined qualities of beauty and utility
3. docu-fantasy	c) a theatrical production in which food plays a prominent part, especially one in which the audience participates by eating
4. boomflation	d) Latin American Spanish containing English expressions
5. beautility	e) (in sport) a player who is classed as an amateur, while often making money like a professional
6. informercial	f) a short film produced by an advertiser giving information about goods for sale, to be shown on television
7. rockumentary	g) inflation fuelled by a high level of consumer spending in an expanding economy
8. shamateur	h) an animated cartoon for children featuring characters of which models can be bought as toys;
9. affluenza	i) a television presentation which uses factual elements as the basis of a farfetched dramatic reconstruction or projection of events
10. gastrodrama	j) a documentary-style film about, and featuring, rock music

## 1.7. Revision Exercises

### 1. Find all examples of affixation, compounding, conversion and shortenings in the following slogans.

1. "It's everywhere you want to be", Visa
2. "There are some things money can't buy. For everything else, there is MasterCard", MasterCard
3. "Come alive! You're in the Pepsi generation", Pepsi-Cola
4. "Things go better with Coke", Coca Cola
5. "The freshmaker" Mentos
6. "Think different", Apple Macintosh
7. "Plop, plop, fizz, fizz, oh what a relief it is", Alka Seltzer
8. "Once you pop, you can't stop", Pringles
9. "If only everything in life was as reliable as a Volkswagen"
10. "You'll be lovelier each day, with fabulous pink Camay"
11. "Impossible is nothing", Adidas
12. "All you can holiday", Carnival
13. "Love every sip", Diet Pepsi
14. "No FT, no comment", Financial Times
15. "The Uncola", Seven Up/7 Up
16. "A newspaper, not a snoozepaper", The Mail on Sunday
17. "Consider IT done", Syntel
18. "America's storyteller", Kodak
19. "We make money the old-fashioned way... We earn it", Smith Barney
20. "A nice, ruthless, money-hungry family game", Monopoly
21. "Everything is easier on a Mac", Apple Computer
22. "Your vision. Our future", Olympus
23. "The greatest tragedy is indifference", Red Cross
24. "Between love and madness lies obsession", Calvin Klein
25. "Power, beauty and soul", Aston Martin
26. "Solutions for a smart planet", IBM
27. "The customer is always and completely right!", Marks & Spencer
28. "American by birth. Rebel by choice", Harley Davidson
29. "Quality never goes out of style", Levis
30. "So easy a caveman can do it", GEICO
31. "Oh, what a feeling!", Toyota
32. "Imagination at Work", General Electric

**2. Find all examples of affixation and compounding in these famous quotations. Analyse the structure of the words.**

1. My future starts when I wake up every morning... Every day I find something creative to do with my life. (Miles Davis)

2. The two most important days in your life are the day you are born and the day you find out why. (Mark Twain)

3. Nothing is impossible, the word, itself says, I'm possible. (Audrey Hepburn)

4. Have no fear of perfection; you'll never reach it. (Salvador Dali)

5. All you need in this life is ignorance and confidence, and then success is sure. (Mark Twain)

6. Life would be tragic if it weren't funny. (Stephen Hawking)

7. It's fine to celebrate success but it is more important to heed the lessons of failure. (Bill Gates)

8. Deep inside us, we know what every family therapist knows: the problems between the parents become the problems within the children. (Roger Gould).

9. I'm a believer in punctuality though it makes me very lonely. (E.V.Lucas)

10. The truth is rarely pure and never simple. (Oscar Wilde)

11. I am not young enough to know everything (Oscar Wilde)

12. Life is a foreign language: all men mispronounce it. (Cristopher Morley)

13. Teachers open the door, but you must enter by yourself. (Chinese proverb)

14. No act of Kindness, no matter how small, is ever wasted.

15. Imagination is more important than knowledge. (Albert Einstein)

16. Everything has beauty, but not everyone sees it. (Confucius)

17. A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity; an optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty. (Winston Churchill)

18. Two things are infinite: the universe and human stupidity; and I'm not sure about the universe. (Albert Einstein)

19. Every solution breeds new problems. (Murphy's law)

20. If you tell the truth, you don't have to remember anything. (Mark Twain).

21. A pessimist is a man who thinks everybody is as nasty as himself, and hates them for it. (George Bernard Shaw)

22. In a certain sense all men are historians. (Thomas Carlyle)

23. My philosophy is: It's none of my business what people say of me and think of me. I am what I am and I do what I do. I expect nothing and accept everything. And it makes life so much easier. (Antony Hopkins)

24. If you want to be somebody, somebody really special, be yourself! (Unknown author)

25. Accept who you are. Unless you are a serious killer (Ellen DeGeneres, *Seriously... I am joking*)

26. Genius / success is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration. (Thomas Edison)

27. Everything takes longer than you think. (Murphy's law)

**3. Analyze the structure of the words in the following extracts. Find out all examples referring to word formation. Where are these extracts from?**

1. When Mr and Mrs Dursley woke up in the dull, grey Tuesday our story starts, there was nothing about the cloudy sky outside to suggest that strange and mysterious things would soon be happening all over the country. Mr Dursley hummed as he picked out his most boring tie for work and Mrs Dursley gossiped away happily as she wrestled a screaming Dudley into his high chair.

2. I have a new unbreakable rule: never, never to study at night no matter how many written reviews are coming in the morning. Instead, I read just plain books – I have to, you know, because there are eighteen blank years behind me. You wouldn't believe, Daddy, what an abyss of ignorance my mind is; I am just realizing the depths myself. The things that most girls with a properly assorted family and a home and friends and a library know by absorption, I have never heard of.

3. It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way-in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.

4. The book was closed on his forefinger, and before he turned he was thrilling to the first new impression, which was not of the girl, but of her brother's words. Under that muscled body of his he was a mass of quivering sensibili-

ties. At the slightest impact of the outside world upon his consciousness, his thoughts, sympathies, and emotions leapt and played like lambent flame. He was extraordinarily receptive and responsive, while his imagination, pitched high, was ever at work establishing relations of likeness and difference. "Mr. Eden," was what he was thrilled to – he who had been called "Eden," or "Martin Eden," or just "Martin," all his life.

5. It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.

However little known the feelings or views of such a man may be on his first entering a neighbourhood, this truth is so well fixed in the minds of the surrounding families, that is considered as the rightful property of some one or other of their daughters.

6. A chapter having been read through twice, the books were closed and the girls examined. The lesson had comprised part of the reign of Charles I., and there were sundry questions about tonnage and poundage and ship-money, which most of them appeared unable to answer; still, every little difficulty was solved instantly when it reached Burns: her memory seemed to have retained the substance of the whole lesson, and she was ready with answers on every point. I kept expecting that Miss Scatcherd would praise her attention; but, instead of that, she suddenly cried out - "You dirty, disagreeable girl! you have never cleaned your nails this morning!"

7. "I sometimes think drivers don't know what grass is, or flowers, because they never see them slowly," she said. "If you showed a driver a green blur, Oh yes! he'd say, that's grass! A pink blur? That's a rose-garden! White blurs are houses. Brown blurs are cows. My uncle drove slowly on a highway once. He drove forty miles an hour and they jailed him for two days. Isn't that funny, and sad, too?"

"You think too many things," said Montag, uneasily.

"I rarely watch the 'parlour walls' or go to races or Fun Parks. So I've lots of time for crazy thoughts, I guess. Have you seen the two-hundred-foot-long billboards in the country beyond town? Did you know that once billboards were only twenty feet long? But cars started rushing by so quickly they had to stretch the advertising out so it would last."

8. It was still early when we got settled and George said that, as we had plenty of time, it would be a splendid opportunity to try a good, slap-up supper. He said he would show us what could be done up the river in the ways of cook-

ing, and suggested that, with the vegetables and the remains of the cold beef and general odds and ends, we should make an Irish stew.

It seemed a fascinating idea. George gathered wood and made a fire, and Harris and I started to peel the potatoes. I should never have thought that peeling potatoes was such an undertaking. The job turned out to be the biggest thing of its kind that I had ever been in. We began cheerfully, one might almost say skittishly, but our lightheartedness was gone by the time the first potato was finished.

**UNIT 2**  
**A WORD AND ITS MEANING**

**1. Match the terms with their definitions.**

1. Semasiology	a) The meaning which is proper to the given linguistic unit in all its forms, distributions and positions in the sentence.
2. Meaning	b) The meaning which is formed from the direct meaning according to the models of semantic derivation (metaphor, metonymy). It is realized only in definite contexts.
3. Seme	c) The meaning which possesses the highest frequency at the present stage of vocabulary development.
4. Grammatical meaning	d) The realization of a notion or a motion by means of definite language system.
5. Lexical meaning	e) The meaning which is found in the words of general use.
6. Denotation	f) The meaning of a word or phrase which is additional to its primary meaning
7. Connotation	g) The branch of lexicology which studies and analyzes the meaning of a word
8. Direct meaning	h) The act of naming something with a word; the actual object or idea to which the word refers
9. Indirect meaning	i) The subjective part of meaning; an idea suggested by a word in addition to its main meaning
10. Main meaning	j) The component of meaning which is inherent in identical sets of individual forms of different words:
11. Secondary meaning	k) The meaning which is based on stylistic stratification of the English vocabulary and is formed by stylistic connotations
12. Stylistically neutral meaning	l) The meaning which characterizes the referent out of context, in isolation
13. Stylistically coloured meaning	m) The smallest possible unit of meaning

**2. Determine the meaning of the highlighted words in the sentence: direct (proper) or indirect (transferred, figurative).**

1. The vet said that our **fat cat** should be put on a diet. Otherwise it will have health problems.

2. He has a lot of money. He is really a **fat cat**.

3. Little Ann's parents are worried that she is very fat, but I think it is only **puppy fat**.

4. Little Mary reminded me of me... a lost **lamb** headed for the slaughter that is high school.

5. He learnt this information **parrot** fashion to pass the difficult exam.

6. They call him a **bookworm** because he likes reading.

7. Is it always necessary for a priest to wear his **dog-collar**?

8. Oranges go surprisingly well with **duck**.

9. I don't want to be a **Guinea pig** of your new strategy.

10. Our new boss hired some **gorilla** as her bodyguard.

11. Some foreigners still think that **bears** walk along the streets of Russia.

12. Now don't act the **goat**,' she said, 'or they won't let us stay here.'

**3. Is the motivation of meaning defined in the following words? If yes, indicate its type.**

A bluebell, boy, cough, heartless, happiness, lady, butter-fingers, purr, mother country, misunderstand, doughnut, hand of the clock, hiss, toaster, sun, impolite, snake, thoughtfully, cooperation, ladybird, sizzle, needle eye

#### **4. Fictional Characters in Everyday Language**

**The following are names of characters in popular fiction. They are so well-known (even by those who have never read or even heard of the original work) that they are often used in ordinary conversation. Put each one in its correct place in the sentences below.**

**Robin Hood, Man Friday, James Bond, Robinson Crusoe, Superman, Peter Pan, Billy Bunter, Scrooge, Tom Thumb, Jekyll and Hyde, Tarzan, Big Brother, Rip Van Winkle, Sherlock Holmes, Cinderella.**

1. He took part in lots of dangerous secret missions abroad. Very exciting! He was a sort of \_\_\_\_\_

2. To my mind, Ben should go on a diet. Because of his love for fast food he's beginning to look like \_\_\_\_\_

3. He still has very active, and he's as slim and fit as he was 20 years ago. He's a \_\_\_\_\_

4. There are times when most of us would like to escape from all the pressures of city life and live a more simple, basic kind of \_\_\_\_\_ existence.



5. Didn't you give money for a gift to Mike, you \_\_\_\_\_!
6. He's not very practical. What he needs is someone to look after him and do everything for him. He needs a \_\_\_\_\_
7. The firm is facing bankruptcy. I don't think it can survive. We don't just want a new director. We want a \_\_\_\_\_
8. Well, yes, he was a criminal and he stole a lot of money, but he helped a lot of people with it. He was a bit of a \_\_\_\_\_
9. Brendon was rather tall, but his coworkers called him \_\_\_\_\_
10. He's a strange person. Usually he's very pleasant and reasonable, but there are times when he gets very bad-tempered and almost violent. He's got a \_\_\_\_\_ personality.
11. How on earth did you guess his nationality, occupation and all those other things about him just from his appearance? You're a proper \_\_\_\_\_
12. I don't like this new government proposal to put details of everyone's private life on computers. I can see it will mean greater efficiency and all that, but, well, it's a bit like \_\_\_\_\_, isn't it?
13. She's really exploited by her family. They make her do everything for them, cook, clean ... She's a sort of \_\_\_\_\_
14. He's a body-builder and weight-lifter. Have you seen him in a swimsuit? He looks like \_\_\_\_\_
15. Come on, \_\_\_\_\_, wake up! It's nearly lunch-time.

**5. Match the words and word combinations on the left with the correct definitions on the right.**

**A) Types of People**

1. the apple of someone's eye	a) someone who spends a lot of time sitting and watching television
2. a bighead	b) someone who turns up at parties without being invited to them
3. a blackleg	c) the minimum number of people that can run an office successfully
4. a busybody	d) a person who loves taking dangerous risks
5. a chatterbox	e) the person someone loves most and is very proud of (e.g. a grandchild)
6. a couch potato	f) someone with lots of modern ideas, energy and enthusiasm and who achieves a lot while still young
7. a daredevil	g) a person who talks a lot especially about things that are unimportant
8. a figurehead	h) someone who continues to work when their fellow work-
9. a gatecrasher	
10. a pain in the neck	
11. a skeleton staff	

12. a whizz kid	<p>ers are on strike</p> <p>i) someone who is the leader of a country or organization, but in name only. He or she doesn't have any real power</p> <p>j) someone who always wants to know about other people's private lives</p> <p>k) someone who is very conceited, vain or boastful</p> <p>l) a person who is very annoying</p>
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**B)**

1. a blackout	a) something very unpleasant to look at (e.g. a building)
2. a bestseller	b) a loud whistle or cry of disapproval (e.g. from an audience at a theatre or a crowd at a football match)
3. a bottleneck	c) (of a country, organization) the time when they were most powerful, successful or popular
4. a brainwave	d) a situation or event which you learn something surprising or something you didn't learn before
5. a catcall	e) a sum of money that you get unexpectedly, such as winning the football pools or a lottery, etc.
6. a catnap	f) a sudden clever thought or idea
7. an eye-opener	g) a book that sells in very large numbers; a successful book
8. an eyesore	h) a short sleep in a chair (not in a bed)
9. a snag	i) a difficulty or problem – often hidden or unexpected
10. a heyday	j) an electricity failure (when everything goes black)
11. a windfall	k) where the road narrows so that a traffic jam is quickly formed

**6. Define the connotation: neutral, positive, negative**

**Example: destructive – negative connotation**

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. helpful     | 14. hyperactive |
| 2. argue       | 15. energetic   |
| 3. debate      | 16. youthful    |
| 4. sentimental | 17. immature    |
| 5. mushy       | 18. curious     |
| 6. old as dirt | 19. nosy        |
| 7. arrogant    | 20. walk        |
| 8. confident   | 21. antique     |
| 9. fixable     | 22. cheap       |
| 10. person     | 23. economical  |
| 11. slender    | 24. scrawny     |
| 12. house      | 25. observe     |
| 13. weird      | 26. inexpensive |

**7. For each pair of words and a phrase, list the one that has a “positive connotation” category, the one that has a “negative connotation” category, and the phrase that is a more neutral definition for both words in the “denotation” column. The first one is done for you.**

Example: gaze, look steadily, stare

Denotation	Positive Connotation	Negative Connotation
look steadily	gaze	stare

1. fragrance, odor, to have the ability to notice or discover that a substance is present by using your nose

2. brainwash, persuade, influence one way or another

3. go-getter, overachiever, work hard and strive to achieve

4. somewhat interested, nosy, curious

5. leisurely, without haste, lazily

6. thrifty, conservative, cheap

7. proud, confident, cocky

8. wet, damp, soaked

9. discuss with others, debate, argue

10. naive, non-guilty, innocent

11. a young age, youthful, childish

12. sissy, brave, heroic

13. thin, slim, anorexic

14. outgoing, nice, talkative

15. smart, know-at-all, clever

16. isolation, privacy, having an opportunity to be alone

17. not present, absent, skipping

18. brave, reckless, daring

19. weird, unique, daring

20. inexpensive, bargain, cheap

**8. Describe the same objects both favorably and unfavorably. First of all, use a word with a positive connotation and then switch to a word with a negative connotation.**

**Example: a banana - sweetly ripe (positive connotation), mushy (negative connotation).**

1. A wet street after the rain

2. A professional football game

3. A challenging high school class

4. A hamburger made in a fast-food restaurant

5. A group of three or four teen-age girls chatting in the cafe

6. A roommate in the hall of residence
7. A recent movie or television program
8. A book you have recently read
9. A popular resort
10. A low-carbohydrate product

**9. In each of the following sentences, the italicized word has a fairly neutral connotation. For each word in italics, list two synonyms (words with similar denotations): one with a negative connotation and the other with a positive connotation.**

1. I recognized the familiar smell of my roommate's cooking.
2. Pizza is an inexpensive meal.
3. My brother's interest in photography has turned into a hobby.
4. Uncle Henry lives in a hut deep in the woods.
5. Phileas Fogg is known to be an adventurous traveler.
6. We stopped for lunch at a diner in Manchester.
7. My parents are committed conservationists.
8. My old laptop has finally died.
9. In a quiet and stealthy way, the secretary moved into the lawyer's chambers.
10. The teacher was mildly surprised by the girl's assertive behavior.

**UNIT 3**  
**POLYSEMY. HOMONYMY**

**1. Match the terms and their definitions.**

1. Polysemy	a) In this context the meaning of a word is ultimately determined by the actual speech situation in which the word is used
2. A monosemantic word	b) A structured set of interrelated lexico-semantic variants (the major (or basic) meaning of a word and the minor (derived) meanings).
3. The semantic center	c) The part of meaning which remains constant in all the lexico-semantic variants of the word.
4. Lexical context	d) Words identical in their sound-form and spelling but different in meaning
5. Grammatical context	e) The capacity for a sign (e.g. a symbol, a morpheme, a word, or a phrase) to have multiple related meanings
6. Extra-linguistic context (or context of situation)	f) In this type of context the grammatical (syntactic) structure of the context serves to determine various individual meanings of a polysemantic word
7. Semantic structure of a word	g) Words different in sound-form and in meaning but identical in spelling
8. Homonyms proper	h) This type of context refers to the text or speech surrounding an expression (word, sentence, or speech act)
9. Homophones	i) words of the same sound-form but of different spelling and meaning
10. Homographs	j) A word which has only one meaning

**2. What are the meanings of the polysemantic words which are played upon in these jokes?**

1. *Customer*: "I would like a book, please."

*Bookseller*: "Something light?"

*Customer*: "That doesn't matter. I have my car with me."

2. The critic started to leave in the middle of the second act of the play.

"Don't go," said the manager. "I promise there's a terrific kick in the next act."

"Fine," was the retort, "give it to the author."

3. The new house cleaner was full of her own importance. She had worked on the Continent and felt superior to the other servants. One day she was telling them some of her experiences.

“How do the foreign dishes compare to English ones?” asked one of the servants.

“Oh,” replied the house cleaner, “they break just the same.”

4. I like kids, but I don’t think I could eat a whole one.

5. “How do you stop a fish from smelling?” – “Cut off its nose.”

6. “Did you take a bath?” – “No, only towels, is there one missing?”

7. The teacher is giving her class a test in natural history. “Now, Tony,” she says, “tell me where the elephant is found.” Tony thinks a little and then answers: “The elephant is such a large animal that it is hardly ever lost.”

8. *Ann*: “Hasn’t your brother ever married?”

*Amy*: “No, and I don’t think he intends to, because he’s studying for a bachelor’s degree.”

9. *Caller*: “Can I see your mother, little boy. Is she engaged?”

*Willie*: “Engaged! She’s married.”

10. *Booking Clerk* (at a small village station): “You’ll have to change twice before you get to York.”

*Villager* (unused to travelling): “Goodness me! And I’ve only brought the clothes I’m wearing.”

11. The weather forecaster hadn’t been right in four months, and his resignation caused little surprise. His alibi, however, pleased the management.

“I can’t stand this town any longer,” read his note. “The climate doesn’t agree with me.”

12. *Professor*: “You missed my class yesterday, didn’t you?”

*Student*: “Not in the least, sir, not in the least.”

13. *Tom*: “Papa, what kind of a robber is a page?”

*Father*: “A what?”

*Tom*: “It says here that two pages held up the bride’s train.”

**3. Explain the logical associations in the following groups of meaning for the same words. Define the type of transference which has taken place.**

A) The wing of a bird – the wing of a building; the eye of a man – the eye of a needle; the hand of a man – the hand of a clock; the heart of a man – the heart of the matter; the bridge across-the-river – the bridge of the nose; the tongue of a person – the tongue of a bell; the tooth of a person – the tooth of a comb; the coat of a child – the coat of a dog.

B) Green grass – green years; black shoes – black despair, a black mark; a shirt with a white collar – white-collar job; a pink collar of a blouse – a pink-collar job; a blue collar – a blue-collar worker; a red carpet – red carpet treatment; a yellow cover – yellow pages; a red tape (in the hair) – red tape (in some business); a green light (of a traffic light) – to get a green light; black economy.

C) nickel (metal) – a nickel (coin); glass – a glass; copper (metal) – a copper (coin); Ford (proper name) – a Ford (car); Damascus (town in Syria) – damask; Kashmir (town in North India) – cashmere.

**4. Analyze the process of development of new meanings in the italicized words in the sentences given below.**

1. I have also wanted to look down into the *mouth* of the volcano.
2. Mary resigned as *head* of department.
3. Those blue *jeans* are on sale now.
4. Alan's uncle still wears *tweeds* and smokes a pipe.
5. Oh, Mark, I read a *Maugham* the whole day yesterday. I think he is a great writer!
6. I often dream of sitting before the fireplace, watching the rising *tongues* of flame.
7. "Ah," said Miss Marple, "but we haven't all got such *iron* nerves as you have, Colonel Bantry."
8. She was dressed in a green *jersey* and jeans.
9. We will need a dozen of *sandwiches* for our picnic.
10. *The Renoirs* was carried out their house while they were at the cinema.
11. Grandmother always used her best *china* when we came to see her.

**5. Which linguistic phenomenon are these jokes based on: a) polysemy, b) homonymy? Give your reasons for the choice made.**

1. Where do fish learn to swim? They learn from a school (L.Carroll, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*)

2. *Woman*: "What is the brightest idea in the world?"

*Man*: Your eye, dear.

3. *Customer*: "Waiter! What is this?"

*Waiter*: "It's bean soup, sir."

*Customer*: "No matter what it's been. What is it now?"

4. *Man in a restaurant*: "I'll have two lamb chops, and make them lean, please."

*Waiter*: "To which side, sir?"

5. *Mark*: "My grandfather lived to be ninety and never used glasses."

*Kate*: "Well, lots of people prefer to drink from a bottle."

6. "Have your eyes ever been checked?" – "No, they've always been blue."

7. A Scotchman was going on an excursion to New York. He handed the agent a ten-dollar bill as the agent called "Change at Jersey City" – "No jokes now – I want my change right away," said the frightened Scotchman.

8. *She*: "Now that we're engaged, dear, you'll give me a ring, won't you?"

*He*: "Yes, dear, certainly. What's your telephone number?"

9. "When rain falls, does it ever get up again?" – "Yes, in dew time!"

10. "What's the difference between soldiers and girls?" – "The soldier faces powder. Girls powder faces."

11. A boy applied for a job in a butcher shop. "How much will you give me?" he asked. – "Three dollars a week; but what can you do to make yourself useful around a butcher shop?" – "Anything." – "Well, can you dress a chicken?" – "Not on \$ 3 a week," said the boy.

12. "Why did they hang that picture?" – "Perhaps because they couldn't find the artist."



13. *Nelly*: “Is the man your sister is going to marry – rich?”

*Dick*: “I don’t think so.”

*Nelly*: “What makes you think so?”

*Dick*: “Well, every time mother talks about the wedding father says “poor man!””

14. “Your husband boasts he runs things in his family.” – “He does – the lawn mower, the washing machine, the vacuum cleaner, the baby carriage and the errands.”

15. *Ben*: “Hello, old man, had any luck shooting?”

*Tom*: “I should say I had! I shot thirteen ducks in one day.”

*Ben*: “Were they wild?”

*Tom*: “Well, not exactly; but the farmer who owned them was.”

16. “How long have you been learning to skate?” – “Oh, about a dozen sittings.”

17. *Prison librarian*: “What are you reading?”

*Prisoner*: “Nothing much. Just the usual escape literature.”

18. *Visitor*: “Are your father and mother in?”

*Small boy*: “They was in, but they is out.”

*Visitor*: “They was in. They is out. Where’s your grammar?”

*Small boy*: “She’s gone upstairs for a nap.”

19. *Mary*: Yes, Miss Janes, it’s true my husband has left his job. He thought it was better for him to enlist rather than to be called up. Anyway, he has burned his bridges behind him.”

*Miss Janes*: Oh, well, I shouldn’t worry about that. They’ll provide him with a uniform in the Army.”

20. “I got sick last night eating eggs.” – “Too bad.” – “No, only one.”

21. Husband and wife were enjoying a quiet evening by their fireside, he deep in a book and she in a cross word puzzle. Suddenly she questioned him: “Darling, what is a female sheep?” – “Ewe [ju:],” he replied. His further explanation hardly soothed her.

22. “I spent last summer in a very pretty city in Switzerland.” – “Berne?” – “No, I almost froze.”

23. *Officer (to driver in parked car):* “Don’t you see that sign «Fine for parking»”?

*Driver:* “Yes, officer, I see and agree with it.”

**6. Can you identify the meanings of the polysemantic words and homonyms which are played upon in these riddles and conundrums?**

1. Why are oysters lazy? (They are always found in bed.)
2. When does a chair dislike you? (When it can’t bear you.)
3. What has a lot of keys but cannot open any doors? (A piano)
4. Why is an English teacher like a judge? (Both give people sentences.)
5. What bird can lift the most? (A crane.)
6. What has an eye but cannot see? (A needle)
7. What kind of tree can you carry in your hand? (A palm)
8. What bank never has any money? (The riverbank)
9. What has a head but never weeps, has a bed but never sleeps, can run but never walks, and has a bank but no money? (A river)
10. What has many rings, but no fingers? (A telephone)
11. What has hands but cannot clap? (A clock)
12. What has eyes yet never sees? (A potato)

**7. Find the homonyms in the contexts and determine their type: homophones, homographs or homonyms proper.**

1. A) We left early in the morning.  
B) With his left hand he seized the revolver, thrusting it upwards (R.Stout).
2. A) He requested George and me to kiss his mother for him, and to tell all his relations that he forgave them and died happy (J.K. Jerome).  
B) Irene Westcott was a pleasant, rather plain girl with soft brown hair and a wide, fine forehead upon which nothing at all had been written and in the cold weather she wore a coat of fitch skins dyed to resemble mink (J. Cheever).
3. A) The wind was strong yesterday.  
B) “Don’t forget to wind the clock!” she said to her husband.
4. A) She said the doctors told her not to drive; the bones in the back other neck will always be weak (J. Schumacher).  
B) It lay in a ditch for over a week (B.A. Mason).

5. A) The building was made of ordinary wood, painted white a few years ago but starting to peel (J.C. Gates).

B) When they wished to communicate with each other he sent her a note addressed to her maid (B. Cartland).

6. A) "Let us walk down the road a little," said the priest (G.K. Chesterton).

B) She rode a borrowed bicycle (D. West).

7. A) Miss Bewlay showed me where everything was kept (M. Spark).

B) My biggest worry was that my chair was beginning to show signs of wear... (J. Herriot).

8. A) Anyone who had passed the time of day with him and his dog refused to share a bench with them again (K. Vonnegut Jr).

B) At a quarter past nine Andy and the sheriff came in (G. Berriault).

9. A) The dawn had just broken and from the river rose a white mist shrouding the junks that lay moored close to one another like peas in a pod (W.S. Maugham).

B) She was like a rosebud that is beginning to turn yellow at the edges of the petals, and then suddenly she was a rose in full bloom (W.S. Maugham).

10. A) The mahogany was hard and very dry, and as Claud worked, a fine red dust sprayed out from the edge of the saw and fell softly to the ground (R. Dahl).

B) The whole family saw him to the door (C. McCullers).

11. A) He was riding from Kensington to Hampton Court when he was thrown from his horse.

B) He wanted to raise them against the present King and bring James back to the throne.

12. A) I liked the performance a lot (S. Shepard).

B) He left his car in the parking lot.

13. A) I heard a man, going up a mountain in Switzerland, once say he would give worlds for a glass of beer, and when he came to a little shanty where they kept it, he kicked up a most fearful row because they charged him five francs for a bottle of Bass (J.K. Jerome).

B) Billy and I sat in the orchestra – about the twelfth row – and half the faces in sight were well known to me (R. Stout).

**8. Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the correct word.**

1. I will not be able to \_\_\_\_\_ the new job. (accept, except)
2. Please try not to \_\_\_\_\_ your new sunglasses. (lose, loose)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ going to the races this evening. (Their, They're)
4. How does candy \_\_\_\_\_ your blood sugar? (affect, effect)
5. We had \_\_\_\_\_ much snow last winter. (to, too, two)
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ the capitals of every state. (new, knew)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ car is parked in the driveway? (Who's, Whose)
8. April is the \_\_\_\_\_ month. (forth, fourth)
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ ingredients of bread are flour, water, and yeast. (principal, principle)
10. I would \_\_\_\_\_ all parents to have a dog. (advice, advise)

**UNIT 4**  
**SEMANTICS OF PHRASAL VERBS**

**1. Analyze the meanings which are realized in these sentences of the phrasal verb *to pick up*.**

1. She picked up her gloves and a bag.
2. They managed to pick up the shipwrecked sailors.
3. Ben's aunt always picks up gossip.
4. I'll pick you up at six o'clock. Pick up the letters!
5. Tom picked up two students outside Paris.
6. The teacher picked up several punctuation mistakes in my work.
7. My friend picked up several oriental manuscripts in Cairo.
8. It is not difficult for him to pick up a new language.
9. He picked up a girl at the party.
10. I think I picked up my husband's cold.
11. I need a cup of coffee to pick me up. I didn't sleep well at night so I'm falling asleep now!

**2. Match the terms with their definitions.**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a phrasal verb</li> <li>2. a transitive verb</li> <li>3. an intransitive verb</li> <li>4. a separable verb</li> <li>5. an inseparable verb</li> <li>6. a multi-word lexical unit</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) It is a verb that does not allow a direct object</li> <li>b) A combination of a verb and a particle / particles (adverb, preposition) with a meaning different from the meaning of its components</li> <li>c) It is a phrasal verb that does not allow an object to be put between the verb and particle</li> <li>d) It is a lexicalized sequence of words that functions as a single grammatical unit</li> <li>e) It is a verb which has / needs an object</li> <li>f) It is a phrasal that allows an object to be put between the verb and particle</li> </ol>
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**TO BE**

**3. Match the phrasal verbs in Column A with an appropriate explanation from Column B.**

<p><b>A</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How long <i>has</i> your mother <i>been back</i>?</li> <li>2. How long <i>will</i> you <i>be away</i>?</li> <li>3. What <i>is on</i> at this cinema?</li> <li>4. What <i>were</i> your friends <i>up</i> to yester-</li> </ol>	<p><b>B</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) What film are they showing?</li> <li>b) What time do they finish work?</li> <li>c) What time are they leaving?</li> <li>d) Why do you say it isn't possible?</li> </ol>
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day?	e) What time did it finish?
5. What's <i>up</i> with you?	f) How long is it since your mother returned?
6. When <i>are</i> your parents off <i>tonight</i> ?	g) When will she be working?
7. When <i>are</i> your parents off <i>tonight</i> ?	h) How long will your absence be?
8. When <i>is</i> she <i>on</i> tomorrow?	i) What did your friends do yesterday?
9. When <i>was</i> the meeting <i>over</i> ?	j) What's the matter?
10. Why do you say it's <i>out</i> ?	

**Some phrasal verbs with the verb *to be*:**

be away: go somewhere;

be back: return;

be down: 1) feel depressed; 2) fall, decrease;

be down with: catch some kind of illness;

be in: come into fashion;

be off: 1) (of food) go bad; 2) start a journey;

be on: 1) be taking place; 2) be working, have been switched on;

be out: 1) not be at home; 2) leave a building temporarily;

be out of: no longer have any left;

be up: 1) get out of bed to start the day; 2) (of time) expire; 3) rise.

**4. Complete each sentence with one of the following particles. Use each item once only.**

**A) Back, down, down with, in, off, on, out, out of, up.**

1. I like to go shopping on Christmas. There are a lot of sales \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I am afraid Mr. Smith is \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment but he will be \_\_\_\_\_ soon. You can call back in an hour.
3. Where is Mary? – She is \_\_\_\_\_ with scarlet fever.
6. I have my hair cut. – To my mind, your hairstyle is not \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.
7. Well, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ now. See you on Monday.
8. Hand in your essays, your time is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Have you got any paper plates? – No, we are \_\_\_\_\_ them at the moment.
10. Emily has been been very ... since her husband left her.

**B) Out of, away, down, off, off, on, up, up.**

1. Oh, something is wrong with our fridge. The milk is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The washing machine is still \_\_\_\_\_. You can't go out.
3. When is your mother-in-law \_\_\_\_\_? – At 5 p.m. tomorrow.

4. What?! It is nearly lunchtime and the children are not \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
5. It's very quiet. The kids are \_\_\_\_\_ some mischief again!
6. When will your parents come back from their holiday? – They are \_\_\_\_\_ until Friday.
7. I'm afraid we are \_\_\_\_\_ eggs at the moment. I can't make an omelet.
8. Sales are \_\_\_\_\_ by 30% so far this year; the firm faces bankruptcy.

## TO COME

### Some phrasal verbs with the verb *to come*:

- come about: to happen, especially in a way that was not planned or expected;
- come across: 1) meet/find by accident; 2) give the impression of being;
- come away: break off;
- come back: return to one's memory;
- come between: interrupt/cause problems;
- come forward: offer oneself (to help);
- come in: join a conversation or discussion, often by interrupting someone;
- come in for: be criticised;
- come into: inherit;
- come off: 1) happen as planned; 2) become unstuck;
- come out: 1) appear;
- come round: 1) visit; 2) happen regularly; 3) become conscious;
- come through: 1) survive; 2) to succeed in getting to the end of a dangerous or difficult situation without being badly harmed or damaged;
- come up against: be faced with problem.

### 5. Complete the spaces with a phrasal verb from the list. Mind the tenses.

It was a beautiful summer day, and flowers were \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere. Helen felt depressed. She'd \_\_\_\_\_ a problem, because her work \_\_\_\_\_ her and her husband. Immersed in her thoughts she stepped into the road. A car hit her, and she was thrown into pavement. The car didn't stop. Helen was unconscious for ten minutes before she \_\_\_\_\_. Someone called an ambulance and she was rushed to hospital. She had a long complicated operation, but fortunately she \_\_\_\_\_. Nothing about the accident would \_\_\_\_\_ to her. The police \_\_\_\_\_ to ask her about it, but she could remember nothing

People who saw the accident were asked to \_\_\_\_\_.

**6. Complete each sentence with one of the following particles. Use each item once only. Mind the tenses.**

**A) About, across, down, in, out, over, round, up, on.**

1. The sun was just \_\_\_\_\_ when I woke up yesterday.
2. The discovery of x-ray \_\_\_\_\_ by chance.
3. I fainted when I was going to work in a bus, and when I \_\_\_\_\_ I found myself in hospital.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ this old photo when I was tidying up the chest of drawers.
6. When the teacher entered the classroom, a feeling of panic \_\_\_\_\_

Ben.

7. They had to call off the excursion because the rain \_\_\_\_\_ heavily.
8. Excuse me, may I \_\_\_\_\_?
9. Soaking the shirt in this solution should make the stain \_\_\_\_\_

**B) Across, in for, into, off, out in, up, up, from.**

1. If you want to get this job, you should \_\_\_\_\_ as an efficient and decisive worker during the interview.
2. A position has \_\_\_\_\_ in public relations department.
3. When his parents died, he \_\_\_\_\_ a bit of money.
4. Where do you \_\_\_\_\_? – I am from Russia.
5. I think my son is allergic to oranges because he suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ spots after he had eaten some.
6. The new worker \_\_\_\_\_ harsh criticism over his handling of the situation.
7. Can you help me? The kitchen doorknob just \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Our director is a great leader. He always \_\_\_\_\_ under any circumstances and pressure.

## **TO GO**

**Some phrasal verbs with the verb *to go*:**

go by: (of time) pass;

go for: attack someone physically or criticise very severely;

go in for: to do (use, have etc.) a particular type of thing, because you like it, or because it seems a good idea;

go off: 1) (of food) become bad; 2) to stop liking someone or something that you used to like; 3) become worse in standard or quality; 4) (of electrical equipment) stop; 4) (of a bomb) to explode;

go on: 1) happen; 2) continue; 3) (of electrical equipment) start working;



go out: 1) to stop being fashionable, or stop being the normal thing that it used; 2) to meet someone regularly and go to different places with them because you are having a romantic relationship;

go over: to examine or discuss something carefully in detail

go through: experience;

go under: (of a company) fail, go bankrupt;

go with: combine well with something;

go without: to not have something that you usually have.

**7. Complete each sentence with one of the verbs from the list. Mind the tenses.**

1. The yoghurt \_\_\_\_\_ because you didn't put it in a fridge.
2. Thousands of companies \_\_\_\_\_ during the lockdown.
3. You know, he is unemployed now, so he has to \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of luxuries.
4. The lights in the streets \_\_\_\_\_ when it gets dark.
5. The telephone \_\_\_\_\_. I think the battery's dead.
6. The children asked their mother to \_\_\_\_\_ reading that fascinating story.
7. I have to \_\_\_\_\_ these instructions again. The vacuum-cleaner doesn't work properly.
8. It is unlikely that the proposals for new taxes \_\_\_\_\_.
9. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ ballroom dancing.
10. The whole school had to evacuate because the smoke alarm \_\_\_\_\_.
11. I think your blue blouse \_\_\_\_\_ with your blue skirt.
12. What \_\_\_\_\_ here?
13. It used to be a lovely resort, but it \_\_\_\_\_ a bit in recent years.
14. My boss \_\_\_\_\_ me for being late. He was really angry.
15. How long have you \_\_\_\_\_ with Teddy? – For about two months.
16. Ben \_\_\_\_\_ Alice after he met another girl in his office.
17. Time \_\_\_\_\_ but he doesn't try to solve the problem.
18. The bomb \_\_\_\_\_ in the shop. Several shop-assistants and visitors were injured.

### **TO TAKE**

**8. Complete each sentence with one of the following particles. Use each item once only.**

**Away back down off on out to up**

1. Oh, that song really \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ to my school days!
2. After the retirement my husband has plenty of time. He decided to \_\_\_\_\_ gardening.
3. We were late. When we arrived at the airport, our plane had already \_\_\_\_\_
4. It has been decided to open two new centres for children so we will have to \_\_\_\_\_ extra staff.
5. I had to \_\_\_\_\_ a loan to pay for my education.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ that poster. I want to redecorate the room
7. The landscape was so beautiful that it \_\_\_\_\_ my breath \_\_\_\_\_.
8. At first I thought that I wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ this kind of work, but now I like it

**9. Replace each word in capitals with a phrasal verb containing the verb *take*. In some cases, you will need to change the tense or form of the verb.**

**Choose from the following phrasal verbs:**

to take after, to take back, to take down, to take in, to take off, to take on, to take out, to take over, to take something up, to take up

1. We all were FOOLED by his appearance.
2. You can BORROW three books at a time from the library.
3. Ben is not very fit and healthy, so he has decided to ADOPT an active hobby such playing football or volleyball.
4. The company's aim is to BUY their rival in the production of computer software by the year 2025.
5. Our plane couldn't LEAVE for two hours because of weather conditions.
6. "Why have you REMOVED all the pictures in the sitting-room?" – "Because we are going to move"
7. There is something wrong with our new TV. I will have to RETURN it to the shop.
8. Harry Potter RESEMBLES his father but he has his mother's eyes."
9. "Mum, can I borrow our car tonight?" – "You'd better DISCUSS it with your father."
10. To our relief he agreed to ASSUME the role of Director of Public Relations.

## TO GET

10. Match the sentence in Column A with an appropriate response from Column B.

A	B
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Do you think he will be imprisoned?</li><li>2. Everyone seems to know about your dismissal.</li><li>3. Did your child enter the university?</li><li>4. Your mother doesn't think much of my cooking, does she?</li><li>5. Don't you think it's time you had a holiday?</li><li>6. Hurry up or we will be late!</li><li>7. What is your new girlfriend like?</li><li>8. Why do you want a pay-rise?</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) It is his first offence. I think he will get off with a fine.</li><li>b) Because of the inflation I can't get by on my salary any more.</li><li>c) Don't let her comments get to you. It is excellent.</li><li>d) Oh, yes. The news has certainly got around.</li><li>e) No, he didn't. And it is really getting me down.</li><li>f) There is no rush. The bus doesn't get in for another forty minutes.</li><li>g) Very nice and funny. We get on with her really well.</li><li>h) Unfortunately, I can't get away till November.</li></ol>

## TO PUT

11. Match the sentence in Column A with an appropriate reply from Column B.

A	B
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. I can't concentrate on my work.</li><li>2. I don't like our new secretary.</li><li>3. You can stay at our place while you're in town.</li><li>4. Our son isn't clever enough to plan such a thing on his own.</li><li>5. His words were were really offending.</li><li>6. What terrible news! How did your mother take it?</li><li>7. What's your next performance going to be?</li><li>8. Where are you staying?</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) My uncle has offered to put me up for a week.</li><li>b) Don't be put off by the appearance. She is a nice person and really helpful.</li><li>c) That would be great! Only if it doesn't put you out.</li><li>d) She put on a brave face but she was obviously upset.</li><li>e) So can I. The noise is putting me off.</li><li>f) We're putting on <i>Hamlet</i> in January.</li><li>g) Yes, and I am not putting up with it any longer, I'm going to complain.</li><li>h) You're right. Someone must have put him up to it.</li></ol>

## UNIT 5 SEMANTIC CHANGE

### 1. Match the terms with their definitions.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extension of meaning</li> <li>2. Restriction of meaning</li> <li>3. Metaphor</li> <li>4. Metonymy</li> <li>5. Amelioration of meaning</li> <li>6. Deterioration of meaning</li> <li>7. Hyperbole</li> <li>8. Litotes</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Semantic change based on an implicit comparison between two things that are unrelated but have some common characteristics</li> <li>b) It is a transfer of the meaning based on exaggeration</li> <li>c) Semantic change that leads to the improvement of the connotational component of meaning</li> <li>d) It is a transfer of the meaning as the result of which a positive statement is expressed by negating its opposite characteristics</li> <li>e) It is a process as a result of which a word with a generalized meaning a narrower or specialized meaning and conveys a special concept</li> <li>f) Semantic change based on contiguity</li> <li>g) Semantic change that leads to the acquisition by the word of some negative emotive charge</li> <li>h) It is a process as a result of which a word with a specialized meaning becomes generalized and conveys a broader concept</li> </ol>
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### 2. Identify the results of the semantic change. The results are: a) generalization, b) specialization, c) elevation, d) degradation.

1. Corpse: “the body of a man or of an animal; a person” > “the dead body of a man (or formerly any animal)”
2. Woman: “a wife” > “a fully grown human female”
3. Arrive: “to come to shore or into port; to land” > “to come to the end of a journey, to a destination, or to some definite place”
4. Notorious: “famous” > “famous for something bad”
5. Crafty: “strong, powerful, mighty” > “skilled in or marked by underhandedness, deviousness, or deception”
6. Fellow: “a partner of any kind” > “a man or boy”
7. Lord: “the master of the house, the head of the family” > “a man of noble rank”

8. Starve: “to die (of a person or animal)” > “to become very weak or die because there is not enough food to eat”

9. Thing: “A matter brought before a court of law; a legal process” > “that with which one is concerned (in action, speech, or thought); an affair, business, concern, matter, subject”

10. Bird: “a young bird (a chicken, eaglet, etc.), a nestling” > “any bird”

11. Fond: “foolish, silly” > “loving, affectionate”

12. Arrive: “to come to shore or into port; to land” > “to come to the end of a journey, to a destination, or to some definite place”

13. Demon: “an angel” > “an evil spirit”

14. Holiday: “a holy day referring to some significant religious occasion” > “any day of freedom from work (not only of religious occasions such as Christmas and Easter)”

15. Broadcast: “to scatter (seed, etc.) abroad with the hand” > “to scatter or disseminate widely” > “to disseminate (any audible or visible matter) from a radio or television transmitting station to the receiving sets of listeners and viewers”

16. Occasion: “an accident or a grave event” > “a time when something happens”

17. Regret: “lament over the dead” > “a feeling of sorrow or unhappiness, often mixed with disappointment (at the loss of something, at a sad event, etc.)”

18. Voyage: “an act of travelling (or transit), a journey (or passage), by which one goes from one place to another” > “a journey by sea or water from one place to another (usually to some distant place or country)”

19. Ready: “prepared for a ride” > “prepared for anything”

20. Pretty: “tricky, sly” > “pleasing to look at, charming and attractive”

21. Rich: “powerful” > “wealthy”

22. Sophisticated: “mixed with some foreign substance; adulterated; not pure or genuine” > “experienced, worldly-wise, refined, cultured”

23. Knave: “a boy, a male servant” > “a swindler, a tricky deceitful person”

24. Villain: “a farm servant” > “a scoundrel, a base, vile person”

25. Tell: “to count” > “to make something known in words; to express in words”

26. Sell: “to give” > “to deliver for money”

27. Queen: “a woman” > “the wife or widow of a king; a woman who is a monarch”

28. Wife: “a woman” > “the woman to whom a man is married”

29. Stool: “a chair” > “a chair without a back”

30. Disease: “any inconvenience” > “an illness”

### **3. Determine the extralinguistic causes of semantic development of the words:**

**a) historical;**

**b) social;**

**c) psychological.**

1. The word “pen” originates from the Latin word “penna” which means “a feather of a bird”. People wrote with goose pens at that time. Then the name was transferred to steel pens, which replaced goose pens, and later on to ball pens.

2. The word “case” has a main meaning denoting “a particular situation or example of something” as well as a number of secondary meanings depending on the sphere of the professional use: “a question to be decided in a court of law” (in law), “a noun’s or a pronoun’s relationship with the other words in a sentence” (in grammar), “a person having medical treatment” / “an illness” (in medicine), “a problem requiring investigation” (in science), “bed linen consisting of a cover for a pillow” (in everyday English).

3. Etymologically, the word “abandon” has a meaning of “put (something) under somebody’s control”, and the earliest appearance of the word in English is as an adverb (mid.13<sup>th</sup> century) with the meaning “under (one’s) control”.

4. The word combination “economically challenged countries” is used to describe developing and poor countries.

5. The word “supper” is borrowed from the French language. It is supposed that the root relates to “sup”, which originates from an Indo-European base relating to drinking. Supper is the name of a meal taken at the end of the day. In old times there was little heat in houses and people used to have a hot drink before going to bed. That was supper, so first supper meant “drinking before going to bed”. Nowadays it refers to the last meal of the day.

6. In everyday communication, the noun noise means “a sound or sounds, especially when it is unwanted, unpleasant, or loud”. It also has other, more specialized meanings: “any bad change in a signal, especially in a signal produced by an electronic device”, “a disturbance, especially a random or persistent disturbance, that obscures or reduces the clarity of a signal” (in physics), “irrelevant or meaningless data” (in computer science).

7. The noun don means “a member of the teaching staff at a university or college, especially at Oxford or Cambridge”. It also denotes a Spanish gentleman

or nobleman. However, not to attract people's attention to some negative phenomena, in the criminal circles this word has come to be used in the meaning "the head of Mafia family or other group involved in organized crime".

8. The main meaning of the adjective "plastic" is "capable of being shaped or formed", and it arrived in English in the early 1600s. Now it also refers to synthetic materials.

9. Besides the meaning "a simple garment worn over the front part of one's clothes to keep them clean while one is cooking, doing something dirty, etc.", the word apron developed a number of technical senses. In the theatre, it refers to the part of the stage that extends into the auditorium in front of the curtain, whereas in an airport it would name the hard surface on which planes are turned round, loaded, unloaded, etc. Alternatively, for example, in sport it denotes the part of the floor of a boxing ring that extends outside the ropes. In geology apron stands for a deposit of gravel and sand at the base of a mountain or extending from the edges of a glacier.

10. The word "depression" along with its main meaning "the condition of being depressed" has a number of secondary meanings: "an area that is sunk below its surroundings; a hollow", "a region of low barometric pressure" (in meteorology), "the angular distance of a celestial body below the horizon" (in astronomy)

**4. Read the words' stories and identify the results of their semantic development. The results are:**

- a) generalization;**
- b) specialization;**
- c) elevation;**
- d) degradation.**

1. The noun "picture" previously referred only to a representation made with paint (from Latin "pictura" - painting). Today it refers to any work of art, as a painting, drawing, photograph, etc.

2. The adjective nice – from the Latin nescius for "ignorant" – at various times before the current definition became established meant "foolish", then "foolishly precise", then "pedantically precise", then "precise in a good way" and then its current definition.

3. Worm was a term for any crawling creature, including snakes.

4. From 1550 to 1675 silly was very extensively used in the sense “deserving pity and compassion, helpless”. It is a derivative of the Middle English seely, from the German selig, meaning “happy, blissful, blessed, holy” as well as “punctual, observant of season”.

5. The earliest recorded meaning of the word pipe was “a musical wind instrument”. Nowadays it can denote any hollow oblong cylindrical body.

6. Radiator was used for anything that radiated heat or light before it was applied specifically to steam heat or a vehicle and an aircraft.

7. Revolutionary, once associated in the capitalist mind with an undesirable overthrowing of the status quo, is now widely used by advertisers as a signal of desirable novelty.

8. The word saloon originally referred to any large hall in a public place. The sense “a public bar” developed by 1841.

9. The verb kidnap has come into wide use in the meaning “to take a child away illegally and usually by force, in order to demand especially money for their safe return”. Now it implies any person, not only a child.

10. Crafty, now a disparaging term, originally was a word of praise.

11. Target originally meant “a small round shield” but now it means “anything that is fired at” and figuratively “any result aimed at”.

12. Voyage in earlier English meant “a journey”, as does the French voyage, but is now restricted mostly to journeys by sea.

13. The word hussy means today “an ill-behaved woman, a jade, a flirt”. Yet in Middle English, it denoted a perfectly reputable woman (a housewife).

14. Butcher dates from the 13th century as a term denoting the person who prepared and cut up any kind of meat. Previously it referred to a specialist in goat’s meat, often salted because it was tough – this fact indicates how low the consumption of beef had been in the Middle Ages.

15. The adjective shrewd formerly meant “malicious, wicked; cunning, deceitful”. Then it came to mean “sharp-witted; having practical common sense”.



**5. The same word can develop both metaphorical and metonymical meanings. Determine the type of meaning which the word from the thematic group “Parts of the Body” realizes in the phrases a, b, c: metaphorical or metonymical.**

1. Head:

- a) the head of a cabbage
- b) to count heads
- c) the head of the business

2. Eye:

- a) the eye of a potato
- b) to have an eye for detail
- c) the eye of a needle

3. Mouth:

- a) the mouth of a cave
- b) the mouth of a river
- c) another mouth to feed

4. Tongue:

- a) a native tongue (Russian)
- b) the tongue of a bell
- c) He has a ready tongue

5. Heart

- a) the heart of the matter
- b) brave hearts
- c) to lose heart

6. Hand

- a) factory hands
- b) the hand of a clock
- c) to put one's hand to the contract

7. Foot

- a) the foot of a mountain
- b) foot (“infantry”)
- c) the foot of a page

**6. Metaphors are based upon various types of similarity. Identify the feature or features of similarity in each case:**

**a) shape; b) function; c) age; d) colour; e) position; f) behaviour.**

- 1. a key to a door – a key to science;
- 2. a tail of a cat – a tail of a jacket;
- 3. a drop of water – diamond drops;

4. a tongue of a person –tongues of a fire;
5. the light in the room – the light to one’s life
6. a heart of a man – a heart of the country
7. a cloudy day – cloudy knowledge
8. black shoes – black despair
9. a neck of a man – a neck of a bottle
10. green grass – a green man
11. a hog in a farm – a road hog
12. a lark (a bird) – a lark (a person)
13. teeth of a boy –teeth of a comb
14. a guinea pig (an animal) – a guinea pig (a person taking part in an experiment)

**7. The metonymical change may be conditioned by various connections, such as spatial, temporal, causal, symbolic, instrumental, functional, etc. Establish the model of transfer in each case:**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. an excellent horse – a detachment of horse</li> <li>2. a new kettle – The kettle is boiling</li> <li>3. nickel (a metal) – nickel (a coin)</li> <li>4. a beautiful crown – She refused the crown</li> <li>5. to lead him by the hand – He has a legible hand</li> <li>6. a large industrial town – The whole town is furious about the council’s education policy.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) material – thing made from it;</li> <li>b) part – whole;</li> <li>c) instrument – product;</li> <li>d) symbol – thing symbolized;</li> <li>e) receptacle – content;</li> <li>f) place – people occupying it</li> </ol>
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## UNIT 6

### COLLOCATIONS AND IDIOMS

#### 1. Match the terms with their definitions.

1. Phraseology 2. Idiom 3. Collocation 4. Word-combination 5. Free word-combination 6. Set expression 7. Phraseological units

a) A type of compositional phraseme; the meaning can be understood from the components that make it up.

b) A type of word-combinations which preserves the lexical meaning of the notional components.

c) The lexical meanings of the components of this type of word-combination are weak or lost.

d) In linguistics, it is the study of set or fixed expressions, in which the component parts of the expression take on a meaning more specific than / less predictable from the sum of the meanings of components when they are used independently.

e) A combination of two or more words, organized according to the laws of a given language, which represent nominations of various referents.

f) Set word-groups with idiomatic or partially idiomatic meaning.

g) A phrase or a group of words with not literal meaning which is different from the meanings of each component.

#### 2. Find collocations. Translate the sentences.

1. Take no notice of your auntie, Mary, she is just jealous.

2. Don't worry; there are a lot of people who can hardly make a speech without feeling nervous.

3. Ben paid no attention to the noisy music.

4. I caught sight of a large fir-tree and made up my mind that I would stay in it till daylight.

5. Just as I was going to set off, a horrible thought came into my head.

6. Mary's parents are worried as she's been slow to make friends at school.

7. The Hippocratic Oath obliges the physician to do no harm.

8. My grandma advised me to hire a man to take care of the garden.

9. About 100 students of our university took part in that international conference.

10. Ben's teacher made a few sharp remarks about his project.

11. She often takes a walk during her one-hour lunch break.

12. Some people don't take enough risks in life.

13. I am really glad as we are making progress on the project at the university.

14. Couldn't you do a favour and leave me alone?
15. We had to open the windows to get rid of the smell of burnt breakfast.
16. You will need to make an effort to win this competition.

**3. Complete the similes choosing the suitable word from the list.**

**A) A peacock, ice, clockwork, a cucumber, a mule, a sheet, a feather, toast, a bee, a rail.**

1. While all of us were feeling nervous before that chemistry exam, Elizabeth was as cool as \_\_\_\_\_
2. Shall I help you to carry your bag? – No, thank you, it is as light as \_\_\_\_\_
3. Don't worry, my parents have got the heater on a timer, so the house will be as warm as \_\_\_\_\_ by the time we get home.
4. My grandma does so many things during the day; she is always as busy as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Mary is as proud as \_\_\_\_\_ after graduating with honors.
6. We have to wear wool sweaters and coats because it's as cold as \_\_\_\_\_ in our office.
7. I can't understand why Mary says she should follow a diet; she's thin as \_\_\_\_\_.
8. How are you feeling? Your face is white as \_\_\_\_\_!
9. I tried to convince my husband to go to the doctor, but he's as stubborn as \_\_\_\_\_
10. Every morning at 7.30 am, as regular as \_\_\_\_\_, my dad drinks his coffee and reads the newspaper for exactly half an hour.

**B) A hot potato, two peas in a pod, water, apple pie, hot cakes, grass, a needle, pie, sardines, pancake.**

1. Ted's as sharp as \_\_\_\_\_, so he'll find a solution to this problem.
2. Have you passed your exam? – Oh, yes! It was as easy as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The kids may seem as sweet as \_\_\_\_\_, but they can turn into little monsters in a minute.
4. There are no hills; the relief is flat as a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Ann's brothers are twins. They are as like as \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The company dropped its renovation plans like \_\_\_\_\_ after calculating how much the project would cost.
7. These shirts are in great demand. They are selling like \_\_\_\_\_!

8. The buses are full in the rush-hour buses. The passengers are packed like \_\_\_\_\_.

9. My auntie is really extravagant. She spends money like \_\_\_\_\_.

10. The character of the job requires an experienced employee. To my surprise, they hired someone who is as green as \_\_\_\_\_.

### **The most common thematic groups of idioms**

#### **Animal Idioms**

**4. Complete the sentences with the given phrases. Translate the sentences.**

**A fat cat, puppy fat, dog's life, a wolf in sheep's clothing, the black sheep, a bookworm, wild-goose chase, an underdog, a stag party, a guinea pig, an old bird, a small fry, an ugly duckling, a dog-collar.**

1. Little Amy spends hours reading or studying something. Her friends call her \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Diana is \_\_\_\_\_ of the family. The police fined her several times for her behavior.

3. That show is very expensive. – It isn't surprising that only \_\_\_\_\_ got invitations.

4. Some people don't like our priest to be so informal. And besides he rarely wears his \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Little Ann's parents are worried that she is very fat, but I think it is only \_\_\_\_\_.

6. My younger sister volunteered to act as a \_\_\_\_\_ in the experiment conducted by the laboratory of the university she studies at.

7. Most of the crowd at the stadium was cheering for the \_\_\_\_\_ to win.

8. Lin confessed that she was the \_\_\_\_\_ in her childhood, fat and clumsy and unpopular.

9. I hate of being treated as a \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Her new boyfriend is nice. – Don't be deceived by his appearance. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ – he looks a sweet fellow, but he is really mean.

11. My life is very unhappy and unpleasant – hard work and no time to have a rest. It is \_\_\_\_\_.

12. My uncle is a wise \_\_\_\_\_; I remember telling him that what golf gives, it soon takes away.

13. Have you heard that Andrew is going to throw a \_\_\_\_\_ before he gets married?

14. After two hours spent searching around the house and trying to get what I wanted, I realized we were on \_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Complete the sentences with the given phrases. Translate the sentences.**

**A fly on the wall, to smell a rat, swan song, dog-eared, a frog in my throat, butterflies, a little bird, bird's-eye-view, an old dog, a snake in the grass.**

1. When the caller asked me to tell my card number, I \_\_\_\_\_ at once.

2. After a book has been read a lot, it tends to get a bit \_\_\_\_\_

3. Alice's mother-in-law doesn't like her. I have heard that she calls her "\_\_\_\_\_".

4. I'd love to be a \_\_\_\_\_ when the American and Russian leaders meet for a private talk.

5. This weekend's game will be his \_\_\_\_\_ as the team's captain.

6. From that hill we'll get a \_\_\_\_\_ of the village and the river.

7. My granddad will never learn how to use the computer. – Well, I guess you can't teach \_\_\_\_\_ new tricks.

8. I was so nervous before the interview, I had \_\_\_\_\_ in my stomach.

9. Can I have a glass of water? I've got a \_\_\_\_\_.

10. I have heard you were accepted to Cambridge, \_\_\_\_\_ told me!

**6. Choose the animal (a, b or c) which best completes each idiom. The meaning of the idiom is given in brackets after each sentence.**

1. Hey, what has happened to you? You are like \_\_\_\_\_ with a sore head!

a) a bear; b) a pig; c) a wolf

(Meaning: To be in a very bad mood.)

2. My mother loves tennis. She could watch it till \_\_\_\_\_ come home!

a) the cows; b) the pigeons; c) the ducks

(Meaning: To watch tennis for a very long time without getting bored.)

3. I am sure that news of my involvement in this scandal will

\_\_\_\_\_.

a) chicken; b) lamb; c) goose

(Meaning: To disrupt or ruin something for someone.)

4. After years of working in the office, Lizzie was fed up with the \_\_\_\_\_ race and knew she needed to get a less stressful job.

a) hen; b) rat; c) monkey

(Meaning: To leave the constant struggle for success in business or one's job.)

5. I'm really disappointed that I didn't get the job, but I'm trying to comfort myself that there are plenty more \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea.

a) fish; b) flies; c) sharks

(Meaning: There are many other great or more suitable people, things, opportunities, or jobs in the world.)

6. He is so timid person that he can't say boo to a

\_\_\_\_\_.

a) bat; b) goose; c) bull

(Meaning: He is very shy.)

7. Aren't you offended by the fact that even though you are all talented, it's always your youngest brother who gets the \_\_\_\_\_ share of your parents' love and attention.

a) whale's; b) elephant's; c) lion's

(Meaning: The largest part or portion of something.)

8. The boss took all the praise even though we had done most of the \_\_\_\_\_ work.

a) bear; b) camel; c) donkey

(Meaning: Difficult and tiring work.)

9. The computer your parents gave us isn't exactly the latest model, but we shouldn't look a gift \_\_\_\_\_ in the mouth! We certainly couldn't have afforded to buy one ourselves.

a) lion; b) horse; c) pig

(Meaning: To show a lack of gratitude when receiving a gift.)

10. The neighbors' dog Rocky looks fierce, but in fact he wouldn't hurt a \_\_\_\_\_!

a) fly; b) mouse; c) cat

(Meaning: Said of one who is very gentle, shy, good-natured, or timid by nature.)

11. There is no doubt that I love my aunt, but she can talk the hind legs off a \_\_\_\_\_ if you let her!

a) horse; b) tiger; c) donkey

(Meaning: To talk endlessly and exhaustingly.)

12. You know, there are no \_\_\_\_\_ on our boss. He is always one step ahead of what the market and other similar companies are doing.

a) moths; b) flies; c) spiders

(Meaning: She has a sharp mind and is able to think quickly.)

13. Have you ever tried the chocolate ice-cream at this cafe? It's absolutely the \_\_\_\_\_ knees!

a) bee's; b) goat's; c) pig's

(Meaning: It is extremely great, excellent, or high-quality.)

14. We need to get our \_\_\_\_\_ in a row to ensure that there will be no problems at home while we are travelling.

a) ducks; b) cats; c) mice

(Meaning: to become well prepared or well organized for something that may happen)

15. "How old is Ann?" – "I'm not sure, but she's definitely no spring \_\_\_\_\_!"

a) lamb; b) chicken; c) sparrow

(Meaning: The idiom is used to indicate that someone is no longer young.)

### **Parts of the body idioms**

#### **7. What do the following units stand for?**

a hair's breadth

have a nose for

all ears

have a ready tongue

at heart

have a thick (thin) skin

bag of bones

have one's ear open

bite one's tongue

have one's feet on the ground,

brain drain

have one's fingers crossed



brain like a sieve  
cost an arm and leg  
cry one's eyes out  
evil eye  
firm hand  
free hand  
fresh eye  
elbow grease

have one's hands full  
have one's heart in the right place  
have one's lips sealed  
(have) a sweet tooth  
head start  
heart and soul  
lip service  
toe the line

### Colour Idioms

**8. Complete the sentences with the given phrases. Translate the sentences.**

**A black sheep, a white elephant, green fingers, green with envy, in black and white, in the pink, in the red, once in a blue moon, out of the blue, red tape, to catch someone red-handed.**

1. Would you put your proposals down \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Little Tommy tried to get into the cookie jar again, but his mother \_\_\_\_\_.
3. There is so much red tape involved in opening up a cafe that we decided to abandon our plans completely.
4. I do envy you your \_\_\_\_\_. Everything in your garden always looks so wonderful and beautiful.
5. Everyone likes Beth because she is so quiet and polite. The same cannot be said for her sister Margaret, who has been \_\_\_\_\_ since they were children.
6. She told her coworkers that she was going to move to Paris and they were all \_\_\_\_\_.
7. "Does your family ever eat pork?" – "Only \_\_\_\_\_. We prefer beef."
8. The company is already \_\_\_\_\_, owing more than a million pounds.
9. Mary had no idea that something was wrong until her husband Dave announced \_\_\_\_\_ that he wanted a divorce.
10. Our teacher has recovered completely and now he is \_\_\_\_\_ of health.

**9. Complete the sentences with the given phrases. Translate the sentences.**

**A red herring, a green belt, a white-collar (job), a white lie, blue-eyed boy, red-carpet treatment, rose-coloured spectacles, to feel blue, to see red.**

1. Mary is one their most loyal and wealthiest customers, so no wonder she receives the \_\_\_\_\_ whenever she comes.
2. Nowadays, very few \_\_\_\_\_ workers actually wear white shirts.
3. In \_\_\_\_\_ area building is restricted.
4. People who are unable to do their job properly make me \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Not wanting to hurt his wife's feelings, he told \_\_\_\_\_.
6. We are sure that Tom will head the firm one day. He's the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Lora advised me to take off my \_\_\_\_\_ spectacles for a moment and realise that there are serious problems in my life that require immediate solution.
8. I remember that being students were sometimes introduced \_\_\_\_\_ in class to distract the teacher from his subject.
9. At first, Nelly was happy to inherit the hat shop, but then she realized that it was \_\_\_\_\_ she couldn't afford.
10. I have been \_\_\_\_\_ for a few weeks, but I think it's just because of the alarming situation in the country.

### **Food Idioms**

**10. Complete the sentences with the given phrases. Translate the sentences.**

**An apple of discord, the apple of one's eye, an apple-pie order, a butterfingers, the cream, cup of tea, full of beans, peanuts, in a jam, no picnic, nuts, a piece of cake, the salt of the earth, sour grapes, a vegetable.**

1. I dropped another glass! I am such \_\_\_\_\_ today.
2. I found myself \_\_\_\_\_ when my car suddenly stalled thirty kilometres from the city at night.
3. I have decided to ask for a pay raise – I am tired of still working for \_\_\_\_\_ after five years!
4. \_\_\_\_\_ usually tend to become unhealthy, fat and depressive. In addition, they may develop chronic diseases.
5. The kindergarten teacher of my children says she loves kids, but watching twenty-five of them at once is \_\_\_\_\_, believe me!
6. Do you know that the company only employs the best graduates. They only take \_\_\_\_\_.

7. It is amazing that even with all his success, Theodor is still \_\_\_\_\_ . He donates part of his salary to charity and volunteers at the animal shelter.

8. You look exhausted. Go to bed right night and you will be \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

9. Of course you want to buy this expensive dress. Criticizing it is just \_\_\_\_\_ , but I see you really want it.

10. My daughter is \_\_\_\_\_ about figure-skating. She goes to the skating-rink three times a week and watch all the championships on TV.

11. When I found out that reading was his \_\_\_\_\_ , I realized that that was the thing that could bring us closer.

12. My son was sure he was going to fail the test, but it turned out to be \_\_\_\_\_ for him!

13. The “best employee” award is always \_\_\_\_\_ among the co-workers for quite a long time.

14. There is no need to worry, we will find a copy of the contract – our secretary Helen keeps all documents in \_\_\_\_\_ .

15. George has only one grandchild called Emily, and she’s \_\_\_\_\_ .

**11. Complete the sentences with the given phrases. Translate the sentences**

**Bacon, bananas, beetroot, big cheese, to bring home the bacon, to butter up, cauliflower, chew, egg, hot cakes, icing on the cake, in a nutshell, jam, onions, a pie in the sky.**

1. To my mind, her dream of moving to Italy and to become a famous ballet-dancer is \_\_\_\_\_ . She has neither will nor abilities.

2. I like my brother’s ability to explain the problem \_\_\_\_\_ .

3. I tried \_\_\_\_\_ my father by doing the washing-up before I asked to borrow the car.

4. I think I will end up \_\_\_\_\_ if I have to work in this place for one more day!

5. Sarah has always wanted that job; a high salary offered to her is just \_\_\_\_\_ .

6. This software is selling like \_\_\_\_\_ .

7. “Oh, Mark definitely likes you” – “What makes you think so?” – “He turns red as \_\_\_\_\_ every time you enter the room!”

8. As my husband is the family, he \_\_\_\_\_ .

9. The money my grandma left me has certainly saved my \_\_\_\_\_ . I don't know how I would have survived without it.
10. A boxer usually has \_\_\_\_\_ ears.
11. I've got too much work to do at the moment. I think I may have bitten off more than I can \_\_\_\_\_ .
12. Although it was obvious the lecturer knew her \_\_\_\_\_ , her speech was unemotional that most students began talking to each other.
13. Babysitting is money for \_\_\_\_\_ when the kids sleep until noon.
14. No wonder he ended up in prison. He was \_\_\_\_\_ even at a young age.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is visiting the office today. Let's show our best.

### 12. Translate the following sentences.

1. Are you very rich? No, living from hand to mouth.
2. Now when he has lost his job, he must be in very low water.
3. The Browns are a hard nut to crack.
4. There is no use of going there. Ten to one he isn't in.
5. The meeting was in full swing when the top manager arrived.
6. It was during this time that his little son, the apple of his eye, fell ill with typhoid fever.
7. I don't understand why they got married. The fact is they are cat and dog.
8. When Helen was on duty, everything was in apple-pie order in class.
9. We wanted to stay but Mrs. White had indignantly assured us that there wasn't room to swing a cat there.
10. Everybody in the neighborhood seems to know about our engagement. He had let the cat out of the bag.
11. Ben has such a silly bee in his bonnet about being a musician.
12. We discussed the situation and came to the conclusion that it is necessary to start saving money to make ends meet.
13. The scenery was so wonderful that it took my breath away.
14. He is a known womanizer. Don't let your heart rule your head.
15. By selling off his flat, Tracy killed the goose that lays the golden egg.

### 13. Match the halves of the proverbs.

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. All that glitters ... | a) asks deep waters.    |
| 2. No pains, ...         | b) you shall mow.       |
| 3. All cats are ...      | c) has a silver lining. |
| 4. All is well ...       | d) silence is golden.   |

5. As you sow, ...
  6. Better late ...
  7. A great ship ...
  8. One swallow ...
  9. Speech is silver, ...
  10. Tastes ...
  11. A stitch in time ...
  12. Choose an author ...
  13. Don't trouble trouble ...
  14. Every cloud ...
  15. First think, ...
  16. Necessity is ...
  17. Where there's a will, ...
- e) no gains.
  - f) till trouble troubles you.
  - g) there's a way.
  - h) as you choose a friend.
  - i) then speak.
  - j) is not gold.
  - k) saves nine.
  - l) differ.
  - m) alike grey in the night.
  - n) than never.
  - o) the mother of invention.
  - p) that ends well.
  - q) does not make a summer.

## UNIT 7 SYNONYMY

### 1. Match the terms with their definitions.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Synonyms</li> <li>2. A synonymic dominant</li> <li>3. Ideographic synonyms</li> <li>4. Stylistic synonyms</li> <li>5. Absolute synonyms</li> <li>6. A lexico-semantic group</li> <li>7. A semantic field</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Words which are close in meaning and interchangeable in some contexts; they belong to one part of speech</li> <li>b) A group of words describing various sides of one and the same general notion</li> <li>c) The most general term potentially containing the specific features rendered by all the members of the given synonymic group.</li> <li>d) It is a lexical set of words which are grouped semantically on the basis of their reference to a specific subject</li> <li>e) Synonyms which are similar in their denotational aspect of meaning but different in the connotational aspect</li> <li>f) Words which coincide in all their shades of meaning, have the same stylistic characteristics and having equivalent distribution and they are interchangeable in any context</li> <li>g) Synonyms which have differences in their denotational aspects</li> </ol>
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### 2. Fill in the gaps with one of the following words: *stare, glare, gaze, glance, squint, peer, peep, glimpse*.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ at me angrily and I was afraid.
2. Alice \_\_\_\_\_ into her sister's book but found it boring because there weren't any pictures in it.
3. If you want to get some \_\_\_\_\_ of London you should catch a red double-decker bus.
4. When the teacher saw the boy \_\_\_\_\_ at the page, she suggested to his parents that he might need glasses.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ at herself in the mirror, admiring her beauty.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ at her watch and realized she would be late for work.
7. Kate \_\_\_\_\_ out of the window but she couldn't see anything through the mist.

8. He \_\_\_\_\_ at her in disbelief when she told him the news.

**3. Choose the most suitable word for each sentence.**

1. His own knowledge of French had been **obtained/got/received** years ago.

2. Ben **required/asked/invited** us for dinner.

3. The boy is **looking forward to/waiting for** summer holidays. He was promised to be taken to the seaside.

4. My aunt is **coming/arriving** tomorrow. She has just phoned me.

5. Ben is happy. He has just **taken/passed** a very difficult exam.

6. She **made/did** her bed after having breakfast.

7. He was severely **injured/damaged** in an accident.

8. It is important to make a careful **difference/distinction** between these approaches to the problem.

9. His grandmother was a **low/short** woman with a charming smile.

10. Has he got **many/a lot of** books at home?

11. She feels sad. She must be very **lonely/alone** here.

12. They **accused/blamed** George for the failure.

**4. Find the synonyms in the following sentences.**

1. a) I got the letter from home and decided to return.

b) She had received a message from the headmistress while she was having breakfast.

c) His knowledge of English had been obtained ten years ago.

2. a) Ben looked at his watch.

b) At first glance the situation seemed desperate.

c) I could see Mary eyeing my lunch.

d) A reporter asked the minister how he viewed recent events

e) Ben made a pause in his speech and gazed on each of his friends in turn.

f) Mark peeped into the bag and saw that his daughter had bought him a new scarf for Christmas.

g) Mother told her little son not to stare at people like that and added that it was rude.

h) I made a sharp remark and she gave me a fierce glare in return.

3. a) I wanted to know if she was questioning what I was saying.

b) "What can I do for you, miss?" inquired an old man.

c) "Who do you want to see?" he asked.

4. a) “Where are you going?” mother asked. – “To the university,” he replied.

b) The representatives of the firm did not return a request for comment.

c) “I need the money today,” Martin answered firmly.

5. a) The night was still, and the stars sparkled like diamonds in the dark velvet sky.

b) Happiness shone in her eyes.

c) The sun glittered on the smooth surface of the water.

6. a) I was really very much hurt and annoyed, and disillusioned when I knew about his words.

b) “You insult me by talking such stupid things!” – “I didn’t mean it. But you are so easily offended, you know.”

### 5. Fill in the missing words.

#### To say, to tell, to speak, to talk, to remark

1. “Well, good-bye, Ann,” she \_\_\_\_\_.

2. In a few hours Lady Mary forgot what she was going to \_\_\_\_\_ about.

3. He shook her hand and \_\_\_\_\_ “Good-bye.

4. And now \_\_\_\_\_ me who is the lady they were speaking about.

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ the old woman all the story of my sad childhood.

6. “How very well you \_\_\_\_\_ French,” she remarked.

7. They returned to the big room where the company was \_\_\_\_\_ loudly.

#### To stay, to remain

1. You must \_\_\_\_\_ and have dinner with us.

2. He had \_\_\_\_\_ in that hotel for a few days.

3. It is safest to \_\_\_\_\_ a good distance behind, in case the car in front suddenly stops.

4. They \_\_\_\_\_ to watch the final minutes of the match.

5. Only a few trees \_\_\_\_\_ in the park after the hurricane.

#### To wear, to carry, to bear

1. When I first met him, he was a very handsome man of forty, \_\_\_\_\_ an elegant suit, and \_\_\_\_\_ an elaborate walking stick.

2. “Dear little Hans,” said the Miller, “would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ this sack of flour for me to market.”

3. She is \_\_\_\_\_ a delicate perfume tonight.



4. "How stuffy it is here!" she said, "I can't \_\_\_\_\_ this scent."

5. I really cannot \_\_\_\_\_ the whole burden of our family affairs any longer.

### **To go, to walk**

1. It was Sunday, and families with children were \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.

2. "Is it far?" – "No, it's only twenty-minute \_\_\_\_\_"

3. A car \_\_\_\_\_ past the window.

4. A few of these people had come by car; a lot of people \_\_\_\_\_ to the concert grounds from summer homes nearby. (H. F.)

### **To do, to make**

1. Well, we have to discuss everything and decide what to \_\_\_\_\_ next.

2. This is an excellent opportunity to advance and to \_\_\_\_\_ progress.

3. Grandmother asked to \_\_\_\_\_ it as a favour to her.

4. Robert saw a pretty girl at the party but he was too shy to \_\_\_\_\_ a move.

5. Don't worry, he will not \_\_\_\_\_ you any harm.

6. You sit down there and I \_\_\_\_\_ us a cup of coffee.

7. It's your turn to \_\_\_\_\_ the speech at the meeting.

### **6. Complete the sentences with corresponding synonyms from the list.**

**Additional, amusing, approximately, concerned, diligent, engaged, enjoyable, improbable, insane, intentionally, lost, lucky, permitted, precisely, raw, required, selfish, silly, straight away, totally, tough**

1. That lecture was really fun / \_\_\_\_\_ .

2. Nobody considered it a funny / \_\_\_\_\_ joke but I liked it.

3. My niece is hard-working / \_\_\_\_\_ .

4. This bread is really hard / \_\_\_\_\_ .

5. Eating and drinking is not allowed / \_\_\_\_\_ in classrooms.

6. The line was busy / \_\_\_\_\_ .

7. I'm quite worried / \_\_\_\_\_ about the situation in the country.

8. The house was completely / \_\_\_\_\_ destroyed after the hurricane.

9. Don't you think that he did it deliberately / \_\_\_\_\_ .

10. Inappropriate equipment was exactly / \_\_\_\_\_ the reason of some hikers' refusing to continue the climb.

11. My brother is really egocentric / \_\_\_\_\_ .
12. Mark phoned and said that he had two extra / \_\_\_\_\_ tickets.
13. I think he is a foolish / \_\_\_\_\_ man.
14. The students of our group were fortunate / \_\_\_\_\_ to win the competition.
15. So many times in my life I have heard that I am mad / \_\_\_\_\_ .
16. A copy of this contract is missing / \_\_\_\_\_ .
17. Translating this article is not necessary / \_\_\_\_\_ .
18. The dinner is uncooked / \_\_\_\_\_ .
19. He understood the teacher immediately / \_\_\_\_\_ .
20. His approval is highly unlikely / \_\_\_\_\_ .
21. There were about / \_\_\_\_\_ 200 people at the wedding.

**7. Choose the synonym for the phrasal verbs and complete the sentences.**

**Act, cancel, confuse, continue, defeat, descend, despise, destroy, disappoint, enquire, explode, fall, occupy, purchase, quit, release, request, return, rise, separate, submit.**

1. You shouldn't let your mother down / \_\_\_\_\_ with inappropriate behavior.
2. She asked / \_\_\_\_\_ how our common friends were getting on.
3. Mary wanted to buy / \_\_\_\_\_ a play station for her son.
4. The weather was awful so we had to call off / \_\_\_\_\_ the picnic.
5. Please go on / \_\_\_\_\_ telling your wonderful story.
6. Don't forget to hand in / \_\_\_\_\_ your homework at the end of the lesson.
7. My mother hates / \_\_\_\_\_ rainy weather.
8. The authorities want to knock down / \_\_\_\_\_ the old factory.
9. Tom decided to let his wife go / \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. Children often mix up / \_\_\_\_\_ those words.
11. The bomb could explode / \_\_\_\_\_ .
12. I need to give back / \_\_\_\_\_ the book to the library tomorrow.
13. My uncle wants to give up / \_\_\_\_\_ smoking for ten years already.
14. The police asked / \_\_\_\_\_ her to accompany them.
15. I never beat / \_\_\_\_\_ my sister at poker.
16. Paul didn't behave / \_\_\_\_\_ normally at that meeting.
17. Their relatives think they will break up / \_\_\_\_\_ soon after their wedding.
18. The table will take up / \_\_\_\_\_ the whole room.

19. The path went down / \_\_\_\_\_ steeply into the valley.  
20. I hope prices will go down / \_\_\_\_\_ soon. – You are so optimistic.  
I am sure they go up / \_\_\_\_\_ soon.

**8. Match the proverbs with the same meaning.**

1. There is no place like home.
2. Well begun is half done.
3. Two heads are better than one.
4. Work done, have your fun.
5. Good health is above wealth.
6. A good Jill makes a good Jill.
7. So many men, so many minds.
8. A good beginning makes a good ending.
9. Four eyes see more than two.
10. Saying and doing are two things.
11. Business before pleasure.
12. So many countries, so many customs.
13. Easier said than done.
14. East or West home is best.
15. A good beginning is half the battle.
16. A good husband makes a good wife.
17. Wealth is nothing, without health.

**9. Do the crossword. Match a synonym for the capitalized words in the sentences.**

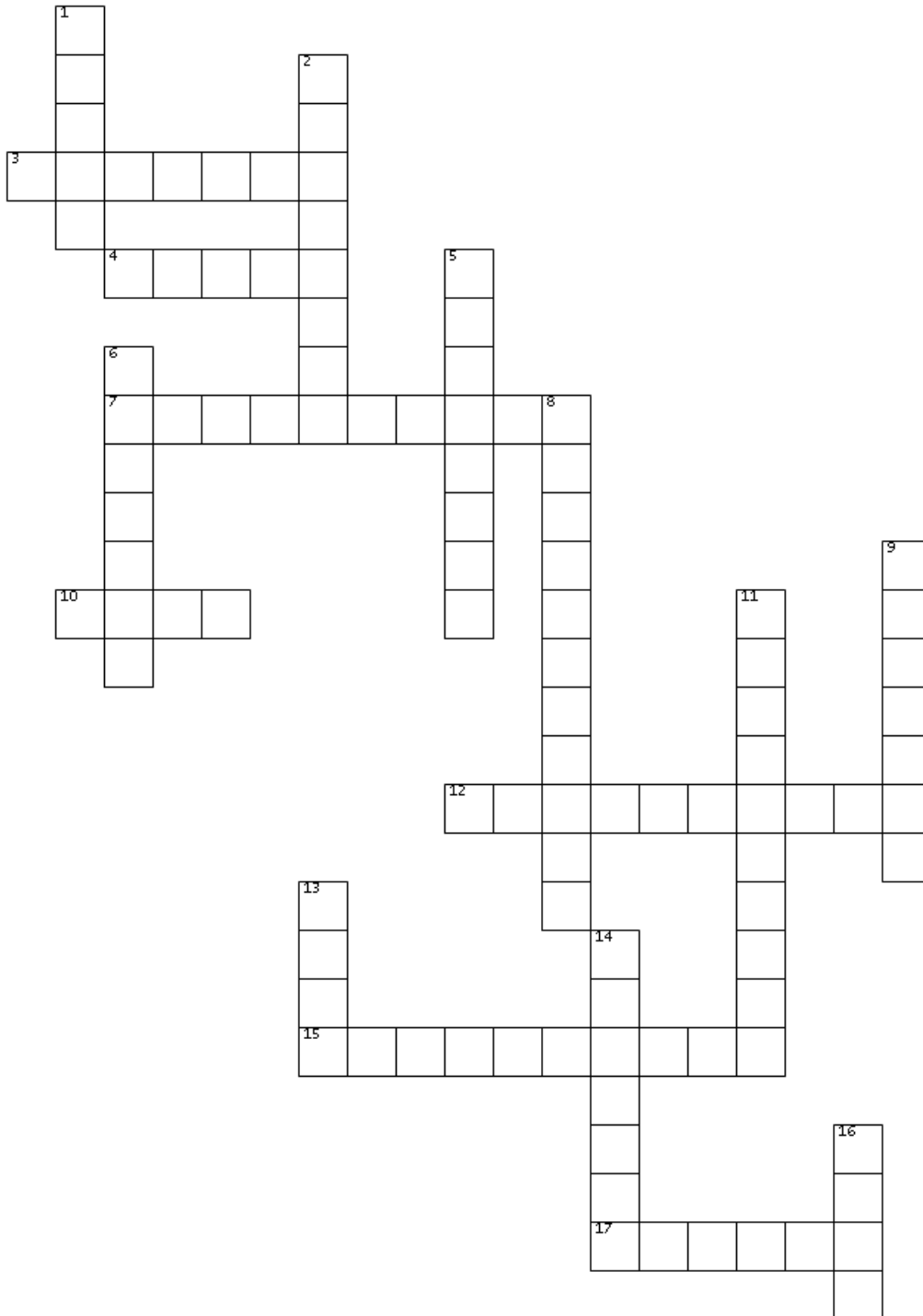
ACROSS

3. Could you send us the BILL, please?
4. He is an INTELLIGENT boy.
7. I don't like SELFISH people.
10. I can't PICK UP that heavy wardrobe by myself.
12. It is highly UNLIKELY.
15. I apologize for leaving out your name from the list. It was not INTENTIONAL.
17. We set off at SUNSET.

DOWN

1. It was a rather AMUSING joke.
2. My friend is really IMAGINATIVE.
5. Please wait in the HALL.
6. What is the ADVANTAGE of his proposal?

8. The hurricane was a **DISASTER**.
9. We are really **CONCERNED** about the situation in the country.
11. Her new boyfriend is really **GOOD-LOOKING**.
13. It's a **TOUGH** problem.
14. The artist uses **DIVERSE** photos in her collage.
16. He thinks it is his **DESTINY**.



## UNIT 8 ANTONYMY

### 1. Match the terms with their definitions.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Antonyms</li><li>2. Contradictories</li><li>3. Contraries</li><li>4. Incompatibles</li><li>5. Conversive antonyms</li><li>6. Vectorial antonyms</li><li>7. Contronym</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Antonyms which are characterized by the relations of exclusion</li><li>b) Antonyms which denote differently directed actions, features</li><li>c) Antonyms which are gradable</li><li>d) It is a word which has two opposite meanings</li><li>e) A class of words grouped together on the basis of the semantic relations of opposition</li><li>f) Mutually opposed antonyms which form a privative binary composition</li><li>g) Antonyms which denote one and the same referent or situation as viewed from different points of view</li></ol>
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### 2. Replace the words in bold with their antonyms.

1. Do you like **sweet** pancakes?
2. My aunt lives in a **rural** area.
3. Ben's cousin is very **narrow-minded**.
4. Our new teacher is very **strict**.
5. The path near my grandmother's cottage is straight.
6. Our lawn is **natural**.
7. The policemen are sure that the man is **guilty**.
8. The gravy is very **thick**.
9. The flowers are **fresh**.
10. His son is really **mean**.
11. The story I have told you is **true**.
12. These ducks are **wild**.
13. This job is **temporary**.
14. She can afford to buy a **real** Louis Vuitton bag.
15. This dress is too **tight**.

**3. Fill in the blanks in these proverbs and sayings with suitable antonyms.**

1. If youth but knew, if \_\_\_\_\_ but could.
2. Who has never tasted \_\_\_\_\_, knows not what is sweet.
3. East or \_\_\_\_\_, home is best.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ to the mountain, the evening to the fountain.
5. A light purse is a \_\_\_\_\_ curse.
6. Good fame sleeps, \_\_\_\_\_ fame creeps.
7. An \_\_\_\_\_ dog will learn no new tricks.
8. Nothing is \_\_\_\_\_, that shall not be made manifest.
9. Love is blind as well as \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Better a live ass than a \_\_\_\_\_ lion.
11. If my aunt had been a man, she'd have been my \_\_\_\_\_.
12. To know everything is to know \_\_\_\_\_
13. Art is \_\_\_\_\_, life is short.
14. As a man sows, so he shall \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Better an egg today than a hen \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Little strokes fell \_\_\_\_\_ oaks.
17. Like teacher, like \_\_\_\_\_.
18. A good beginning makes a good \_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Can you find antonyms in these quotations based on contrasts and oppositions, some of which bear an occasional character?**

1. Advice is like castor oil, easy enough to give but dreadful uneasy to take (J. Billings).
2. The opposite of love is not hate; it's indifference (E. Wiesel).
3. Silence is deep as Eternity, Speech is shallow as Time (T. Carlyle).
4. In a country well governed poverty is something to be ashamed of. In a country badly governed wealth is something to be ashamed of (Confucius).
5. One loses today and wins tomorrow (L. Hellman).
6. You have to know how to accept rejection and reject acceptance (R. Bradbury).
7. Absence diminishes little passions and increases great ones, as wind extinguishes candles and fans a fire (La Rochefoucauld).
8. Grief knits two hearts in closer bonds than happiness ever can, and common suffering is a far stronger link than common joy (A. de Lamartine).
9. The way to get started is to quit talking and begin doing (W. Disney).
10. Life is ours to be spent, not to be saved (D. H. Lawrence).
11. Don't cry because it's over, smile because it happened (Dr. Suess).
12. Imagination is more important than knowledge (A. Einstein).

13. One man's trash is another man's treasure (Proverb).
14. The journey of a thousand miles begins with one step (Lao Tzu).
15. Great minds discuss ideas; average minds discuss events; small minds discuss people (E. Roosevelt).
16. Those who dare to fail miserably can achieve greatly (J. F. Kennedy).
17. The future belongs to those who prepare for it today (Malcolm X).
18. Yesterday is history, tomorrow is a mystery, today is a gift of God, which is why we call it the present (B. Keane)

**5. In these quotes: 1) find the antonyms; 2) identify their types:**

**a) contrary; b) contradictory; c) conversive; d) vectorial.**

1. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. So is a lot (A. Einstein).
2. The greatest glory in living lies not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall. (Nelson Mandela).
3. Some people say that a wife can ruin her husband if she doesn't give him stability in the home (E. Roosevelt).
4. Many of life's failures are people who did not realize how close they were to success when they gave up (T. A. Edison).
5. A great man is always willing to be little (R. W. Emerson).
6. Get busy living or get busy dying (S. King)
7. Life is really simple, but we insist on making it complicated (Confucius).
8. I divide all readers into two classes: those who read to remember and those who read to forget (E. Phelps).
9. Success is not final, failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts (W. Churchill).
10. I guess the only way to stop divorce is to stop marriage (W. Rogers).
11. Remember that the happiest people are not those getting more, but those giving more (H. Jackson Brown).
12. Darkness cannot drive out darkness: only light can do that. Hate cannot drive out hate: only love can do that (M. L. King)
13. Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime (Proverb).
14. Be nice to people on your way up because you'll meet them on your way down (W. Mizner).
15. The fear of death follows from the fear of life. A man who lives fully is prepared to die at any time (M. Twain).
16. Go to heaven for the climate and hell for the company (Mark Twain)
17. As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy (A. Lincoln).

18. Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet (J.J. Rousseau).
19. It is better to fail in originality than to succeed in imitation (H. Melville).
20. An angry man opens his mouth and shuts up his eyes (M.P. Cato).
21. Dream as if you'll live forever. Live as if you'll die today (James Dean).
22. Neither a borrower nor a lender be... (W. Shakespeare).
23. That's one small step for a man, a giant leap for mankind (N. Armstrong).



## UNIT 9

### ETYMOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH WORD-STOCK: WORDS OF NATIVE ORIGIN AND BORROWED WORDS

#### 1. Complete the definition.

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ word is word which belongs to the original English word-stock; it is known from the Old English period.

2. A \_\_\_\_\_ word (a \_\_\_\_\_) is a word which was taken over from another language and modified according to the standards of the English language.

3. A partial or total modification in phonetic shape, spelling, and meaning of a word according to the standards of the English language is called \_\_\_\_\_ of borrowings.

4. Words of the \_\_\_\_\_ origin are words which have cognates in the vocabularies of different Indo-European languages and form the oldest layer of the English word-stock.

5. Words of common \_\_\_\_\_ are words which have parallels in German, Norwegian, Dutch, and Icelandic.

6. The term “\_\_\_\_\_ of borrowing” is the language from which the word was taken into English.

7. The term “\_\_\_\_\_ of borrowing” is the language to which the word may be traced.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ assimilated borrowings are words which follow all morphological, phonetical and orthographic standards.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ assimilated borrowings are not completely assimilated graphically, phonetically, grammatically or semantically.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ borrowings (or \_\_\_\_\_) are words which are not assimilated in any way, and for which there are corresponding English equivalents.

#### 2. Subdivide the words of native origin. In case of difficulty use Online Etymology Dictionary.

Always, answer, bench, bird, blast (‘gust of wind of air’), boy, call, corn, daisy, day, eat, flood, girl, glove, grass, green, high, know, lady, life, lip, long, lord, sand, seven, sheriff, ship, silver, sister, slow, small, swine, sun, ten, tooth, we, widow, woman.

Words of Indo-European Origin	Words of Common Germanic Origin	English Words Proper

**3. Complete the table with the suffixes below:**

-er, -ist, -ment, -ess, -ee, -ese, -ling, -ie (-ey / -y), -ette, -let, -or, -ate, -ise, -ant

German	Greek	French	Italian	Scandinavian

**4. Make up the plural form of these words of foreign origin.**

Singular	Plural
1. nucleus	
2. analysis	
3. criterion	
4. bacterium	
5. oasis	
6. curriculum	
7. cactus	
8. crisis	
9. index	
10. phenomenon	
11. datum	
12. appendix	
13. diagnosis	
14. basis	
15. alumnus	

**5. Define the language of borrowing of the following words.**

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. school     | 16. sky       |
| 2. candle     | 17. banana    |
| 3. root       | 18. sputnik   |
| 4. government | 19. church    |
| 5. they       | 20. algebra   |
| 6. costume    | 21. ballet    |
| 7. dish       | 22. zinc      |
| 8. troika     | 23. butter    |
| 9. skirt      | 24. pleasure  |
| 10. happy     | 25. khan      |
| 11. cartoon   | 26. wing      |
| 12. stratum   | 27. astrakhan |
| 13. potato    | 28. chemist   |

- 14. idiom
- 15. machine

- 29. supper
- 30. checkmate

**6. Make up idiomatic expressions combining the words from two columns and translate them. Determine the source of borrowing.**

- |                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Can the leopard | A the deluge                |
| 2 Augean          | B Thomas                    |
| 3 tilt at         | C too often                 |
| 4 after us        | D thumbs up                 |
| 5 the game        | E the fat of the land       |
| 6 turn            | F comes with eating         |
| 7 punctuality is  | G change its spots?         |
| 8 cry wolf        | H stables                   |
| 9 live on         | I blood                     |
| 10 blue           | J the politeness of princes |
| 11 appetite       | K windmills                 |
| 12 a doubting     | L is not worth a candle     |

**7. Choose five phraseological units of native English origin from this list and find out their meaning and etymology.**

A black sheep, a crooked sixpence, a peeping Tom, a strange bedfellow, an aunt Sally, as well be hung for a sheep as for a lamb, baker's dozen, be born under a lucky (an unlucky) star, bite off more than one can chew, blow one's own trumpet, blue stocking, carry coals to Newcastle, come Yorkshire over smb, cut smb off with a shilling, good wine needs no bush, halcyon days, have a bee in one's bonnet, Hobson's choice, in for a penny, in for a pound, put smb in the cart, rob Peter to pay Paul, sit above (below) the salt, the stars were against it, when queen Anne was alive.

**8. Find the words of foreign origin in the following sentences. Define the source of borrowing.**

1. The brothers are as alike as chalk and cheese.
2. I have always wanted to visit France.
3. We bought some tomatoes, cucumbers and potatoes at the farmer's market.
4. This hotel has five stars.
5. They heard a strange noise and looked up into the sky.
6. An iceberg is a huge floating body of ice broken away from a glacier with only 10 percent of its mass above the surface of the water.

7. The Prime Minister formed a new government last week.
8. Opera is not my cup of tea. I prefer ballet.
9. Taste the soup and add more salt or pepper if necessary.
10. Have you read Greek myths? They are great.
11. The streets in this city are narrow.
12. I feel awful today. I think it is influenza.
13. My new skirt goes well with my blouse.
14. Westminster abbey is worth visiting.
15. They were having coffee when a waitress brought a message to their table.
16. We were all intrigued by his slow way of talking and the strange look in his eyes.

**9. Group these units into a) international words; b) pseudointernational words.**

Accurate; actual; ammunition; antenna; antibiotic; artillery; artist; aspirant; billet; cabin; catholic; club; cocktail; complexion; conductor; conservatory; depression; extravagant; film; football; hospital; idiom; instructive; magazine; match; navigator; parliament; plaster; relict.

**10. Compare these pseudointernational words with their Russian counterparts and classify them into two groups: a) words which are completely different in meaning, b) words which have some common features and differences in their meanings.**

advocate; auditory; balloon; brigadier; carton; compositor; liver; lunatic; mayor; meeting; nation; novelist; pamphlet; pathos; physician; protection; record.

**UNIT 10**  
**VARIANTS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:**  
**AMERICAN ENGLISH**

**1. Read the text. Pay attention to the words which look the same but have a different meaning and to the words which are not used in British English.**

**Divided by a Common Language?**

George Bernard Shaw said that America and Britain were two nations divided by a common language. But how different is British English from American English? Some British and American people gave their definitions for some common words.

<b>British English</b>		<b>American English</b>
Something that you burn for heating and cooking	gas	Something you put in your car to make it go
A school which is private	public school	A school that is open to everyone
A path which passes under a road	subway	A railway which runs under the ground.
Something that you wear under your trousers	pants	Something you wear to cover your legs, over your underpants
Clothing which you wear under your shirt.	vest	Clothing that you wear over your shirt and under your jacket
A list of things that you have bought or eaten in a restaurant and which tells you how much to pay.	bill	Money which is made of paper
Long sticks of potato which you cook in deep oil and eat hot with a meal.	chips	Very thin slices of fried potato which you eat cold before a meal or as a snack

**Confused?** British and American English have lots of words, which look the same but have different meanings. Nobody ever gets into serious trouble if they make a mistake, although you may get a strange look if you ask for the wrong clothes. But things get even more complicated! Here are some American English words, which the British don't use at all:

**druggist** – someone who sells medicine in a shop;

**parking lot** – a place where you park the car;

**drugstore** – a shop where you can buy medicine, beauty products, school supplies, small things;

**main street** – the street in a town where all the shops are;

**stop lights** – lights, which control the traffic;

**faucet** – something you turn on and off to control water in a bath or a basin;

**elevator** – a device which carries people from one floor to another in a building.

But most of the differences between British English and American English are minor and are only concerned with vocabulary, spelling and pronunciation. You can usually understand what words mean from the context.

Good luck (British English) or break a leg (American English)!

(From “Reward” by Greenall Simon. - London: Macmillan, 1994)

## 2. Match the words from British English with corresponding words in American English.

British English	American English
1. block of flats	a) fall
2. bill (restaurant)	b) candies
3. cupboard	c) vacation
4. jam	d) highway
5. chips	e) attorney
6. pants	f) schedule
7. autumn	g) apartment building
8. main road	h) cookie
9. sweets	i) closet
10. chemist's	j) chips
11. timetable	k) jelly
12. crisps	l) check
13. barrister	m) vest
14. waistcoat	n) French fries
15. holiday	o) shorts
16. biscuit	p) drugstore

**3. Decide if the speaker is using British English or American English, and cross out the incorrect answer.**

1. My wife and I decided to take our vacation in the autumn/fall this year.
2. At my daughter's high school the new term/semester starts in a week.
3. There are various biscuits and all kinds of sweets/candy in this shop.
4. Put that garbage in the dustbin/trashcan.
5. It is necessary to buy new trousers matching that waistcoat/vest.
6. The lorry/truck came past us on the highway.
7. His apartment is on the sixth floor but there is no lift/elevator.
8. My parents are on holiday/vacation. They'll be away for a fortnight.
9. It would be better to leave the car in the car park/parking lot and take the subway to the centre.
10. Mum, where are my trainers? - They are in the wardrobe/closet.

**4. This text includes some words used in American English. Underline them and write the British English words on the right-hand side.**

It was getting near lunchtime and I needed some gas, so I left the interstate and drove towards the nearest town. There was a gas station just outside the town and I decided to stop and have a look round. I put the car in a parking lot and took a cab to the centre. It was midday and very hot, so I stopped at a little cafe with tables on the sidewalk. I started talking to a truck driver, who gave me a history of the town, and afterwards he took me on a guided tour. It made a very nice break.

**5. In the following sentences find the examples of words which are characteristic of American English.**

1. As Martin lived on the eighth floor, I took the elevator.
2. Let's stay at home. A raw fall wind has been blowing since morning.
3. It was a nice cafe with tables on the sidewalk.
4. Experimental trucks are built at this plant.
5. What are the prices of gasoline today?
6. Betty wasn't in; her mother said she had gone to a movie.
7. Where can I get some aspirin? – the nearest drugstore is round the corner.
8. The police officer asked if I had any identification and added that a driver's license or cheque card would do.
9. My nephew was crazy about baseball when he was eight.
10. I went to the station to buy a one-way ticket.
11. I saw him yesterday when he was buying a can of Coke.
12. I can't open my bag because something is wrong with the zipper.

Таблица 1

Распространенные суффиксы существительных со значением  
лица / предмета

Суффикс	Структура производного слова	Основное значение / Примеры
<b>-er</b>	Verb + er	1) Лицо по его профессии или занятию: <i>worker рабочий, dancer танцор, worker рабочий</i> ; 2) лицо по свойственному для него или обычно производимому им действию: <i>sleeper соня, eater едок, giggler хохотушка</i> ; 3) лицо по непосредственно производимому им действию: <i>singer поющий, dancer танцующий, speaker говорящий</i> ; 4) существительные, обозначающие предметы, инструменты, машины: <i>toaster тостер, hair-dryer фен, cutter резец, lighter зажигалка</i> .
<b>-ist</b>	Noun + -ist Adjective + -ist	1) Последователь общественных, политических и научных течений и теорий: <i>environmentalist учёный, разрабатывающий средства борьбы с загрязнением окружающей среды, socialist социалист, fascist фашист</i> ; 2) лицо по его профессии или по роду занятий: <i>philologist филолог, violinist скрипач, novelist писатель-романист, dramatist драматург, botanist ботаник, naturalist естествоиспытатель</i> .
<b>-ee</b>	Verb + -ee	Лицо, подвергающееся определенному воздействию, как правило, тому, что обозначено основой: <i>employee служащий, trainee обучаемый, absentee отсутствующий, уклоняющийся от чего-либо, trustee лицо, которому доверено, поручено ведение дел (опекун)</i> .



<b>-ess</b>	Noun + -ess	1) Лицо женского пола: heiress <i>наследница</i> , hostess <i>хозяйка</i> , poetess <i>поэтесса</i> , actress <i>актриса</i> ; 2) самка животного: tigress <i>тигрица</i> , leopardess <i>самка леопарда</i> , lioness <i>львица</i> .
<b>-ese</b>	Noun + -ese	1) Лицо по их происхождению (в русском языке чаще всего соответствует суффикс <b>-ец</b> ): Chinese <i>китайский</i> и <i>китаец</i> ; Japanese <i>японский</i> и <i>японец</i> ; Milanese <i>миланский</i> и <i>миланец</i> ; Veronese <i>веронец</i> ; 2) стиль: journalese <i>газетный стиль</i> , газетный язык, telegraphese <i>телеграфный стиль</i> , computerese <i>язык программирования</i> , жаргон программистов, компьютерный жаргон.
<b>-ling</b>	Verb + -ling Noun + -ling Adjective + -ling	1) Уничижительное значение: hireling <i>наемник</i> , weakling <i>слабый</i> , слабовольный человек, starveling <i>заморыш</i> ; 2) уменьшительно-ласкательное значение со словами, обозначающими животных и птиц: catling <i>кошечка</i> , duckling <i>утенок</i> , birdling <i>птенчик</i> .
<b>-ie (-y, -ey)</b>	Noun + -ie (-y, -ey) Adjective + -ie (-y, -ey)	Существительные с уменьшительно-ласкательным значением: Annie – уменьшит. от Ann, Charley – уменьшит. от Charles, deary <i>душечка</i> , auntie <i>тетушка</i> .
<b>-ette</b>	Noun + -ette	1) Лицо женского пола (в основном с экспрессивной окраской ласкательности, иногда со значением снисходительной иронии): farmerette <i>женищина</i> , работающая на ферме, usherette <i>билетерша</i> , majorette <i>девушка в военной форме (участница военного парада)</i> ; 2) Уменьшительное значение: dinette <i>ниша</i> , в которой устроена столовая (в маленькой квартире), pianette <i>маленькое пианино</i> , leaderette <i>короткая редакционная заметка</i> ,

		kitchenette <i>кухонька</i> .
<b>-let</b>	Noun + -let	1) Уменьшительное значение: booklet <i>книжечка</i> , oaklet <i>дубок</i> , молодой дуб, nutlet <i>орешек</i> , ringlet <i>колечко</i> 2) Уничижительное значение: kinglet (презр.) <i>царек</i> .
<b>-or</b>	Verb + -or Noun + -or	1) Лицо по профессии или роду занятий: decorator <i>декоратор</i> , vendor <i>продавец, торговец</i> , translator <i>переводчик</i> ; 2) лицо по совершаемому действию: inventor <i>изобретатель</i> , oppressor <i>угнетатель</i> , investor <i>инвестор</i> ; 3) лицо по предмету, названному в основе: debtor <i>должник</i> , councillor <i>советник</i> .

**Таблица 2**

**Распространенные суффиксы абстрактных существительных**

Суффикс	Структура производного слова	Основное значение / Примеры
<b>-ism</b>	Noun + ism	Учение, теория, доктрина, течение, направление (в науке): Marxism <i>марксизм</i> , Darwinism <i>дарвинизм</i> ; fascism, classicism <i>классицизм</i> , Monopolism, alcoholism, ageism <i>дискриминация по возрасту</i> , womanism <i>защита прав женщин</i> .
<b>-ing</b>	Verb + -ing	1) Процесс действия: dancing <i>танцы</i> , writing <i>письмо</i> , singing <i>пение</i> , teaching <i>обучение</i> ; 2) Отвлеченные понятия: calling <i>призвание</i> , profession <i>профессия</i> , hearing <i>слух</i> .
<b>-ness</b>	Adjective + ness	Состояние, свойство, признак: happiness <i>счастье</i> , picturesqueness <i>живописность</i> , politeness <i>вежливость</i> , gladness <i>радость</i> , roughness <i>грубость</i> .

<b>-ship</b>	Noun + -ship	Состояние, признак (в русском языке ему часто соответствует суффикс <b>-ство</b> ): membership членство, leadership <i>руководство</i> , relationship <i>родство</i> , apprenticeship <i>учение, ученичество, срок учения</i> .
<b>-hood</b>	Noun + -hood	Состояния (в русском языке ему часто соответствует суффикс <b>-ство</b> ): babyhood <i>младенчество</i> , childhood <i>детство</i> , motherhood <i>материнство</i> , boyhood <i>отрочество</i> , manhood <i>мужественность, возмужалость</i> , brotherhood <i>братство</i> .
<b>-dom</b>	Noun + -dom Adjective + -dom	1) Состояние: freedom <i>свобода</i> , wisdom <i>мудрость</i> ; 2) территория, на которую распространяется власть лица, указанного в основе: kingdom <i>королевство</i> , dukedom <i>герцогство</i> , earldom <i>графство</i> .
<b>-th</b>	Adjective + -th Verb + -th	Состояние или качество: growth <i>рост, развитие</i> ; truth <i>правда, истина</i> , depth <i>глубина</i> , length <i>длина</i> , strength <i>сила</i> .
<b>-ance, -ence</b>	Verb (more common) + -ance, -ence	Процесс действия (в ряде случаев с дополнительным значением конкретного существительного): assistance <i>помощь</i> ; difference <i>разница</i> , preference <i>предпочтение</i> , entrance <i>вхождение и вход (дверь)</i> , resistance <i>сопротивление (процесс) и сопротивление (электротехническое приспособление)</i> .
<b>-ment</b>	Verb + -ment	Процесс действия: movement <i>движение</i> , development <i>развитие</i> , entertainment <i>развлечение, увеселение</i> .
<b>-tion, -ation, -sion, -ion</b>	Verb + -tion, -tion, -sion, -ion	Процесс или результат действия: possession <i>владение</i> , negotiation <i>переговоры</i> , cooperation <i>сотрудничество</i> , translation <i>перевод</i> , education <i>образование</i> , decoration <i>украшение</i> .

## Распространенные суффиксы имен прилагательных

Суффикс	Структура производного слова	Основное значение / Примеры
<b>-ish</b>	Noun + -ish Adjective + -ish	1) Наличие качества в слабой степени (соответствует русскому суффиксу <b>-оват-</b> ): reddish <i>красноватый</i> , greyish <i>сероватый</i> , blackish <i>черноватый</i> ; 2) наличие признака, характерного для лица, выраженного основой (иногда с оттенком иронии, пренебрежения): girlish <i>девический</i> , <i>изнеженный</i> , <i>похожий на девочку</i> , boyish <i>мальчишеский</i> , womanish <i>женоподобный</i> , <i>женский</i> , childish <i>ребяческий</i> , <i>несерьезный</i> ; foolish <i>глупый</i> , <i>безрассудный</i> . 3) Национальная принадлежность: English <i>английский</i> , Spanish <i>испанский</i> .
<b>-ed</b>	Noun + -ed  Compounding + - ed	Наделенный предметом, выраженным основой: educated <i>образованный</i> , horned <i>рогатый</i> , bearded <i>бородатый</i> , stockinged <i>в чулках</i> , boot-ed <i>в сапогах</i> ; long-legged <i>длинноногий</i> , blue-eyed <i>голубоглазый</i> , dark-haired <i>темноволосый</i> .
<b>-ly</b>	Noun + -ly	1) Признак, характерный для лица, выраженного основой: womanly <i>женственный</i> ; manly <i>мужественный</i> , cowardly <i>трусливый</i> , lovely <i>прекрасный</i> ; 2) признак временной регулярности: weekly <i>еженедельный</i> ; monthly <i>ежемесячный</i> , yearly <i>ежегодный</i> .
<b>-y</b>	Noun + -y	Присутствие качества или признака, характерного для того, что выражено в основе: sunny <i>солнечный</i> , stony <i>каменистый</i> , rocky <i>скалистый</i> , silky <i>шелковистый</i> ; windy <i>ветренный</i> ; glassy <i>стеклянный</i> , noisy <i>шумный</i> ; sleepy <i>сонный</i> .

<b>-ful</b>	Noun + -ful	Наличие признака, характерного для того, что выражено основой: beautiful <i>красивый</i> , painful <i>болезненный</i> , peaceful <i>мирный, спокойный</i> , shameful <i>позорный</i> , useful <i>полезный, пригодный</i> .
<b>-less</b>	Noun + -less	Отсутствие того, что выражено основой (часто соответствует русскому префиксу <b>-без (бес-)</b> : painless <i>безболезненный</i> , careless <i>беззаботный</i> , thoughtless <i>беспечный</i> , useless <i>беспольный</i> , heartless <i>бессердечный</i> , helpless <i>беспомощный</i> , homeless <i>бездомный</i> .
<b>-able</b>	Verb + -able	Способный претерпеть действие, обозначенное основой: washable <i>моющийся, стирающийся (без ущерба для качества)</i> , drinkable <i>годный для питья, питьевой</i> , eatable <i>съедобный</i> , changeable <i>изменчивый</i> – с глаголом change <i>менять, переменять</i> .

## Распространенные суффиксы глаголов

Суффикс	Структура производного слова	Основное значение / Примеры
<b>-ise, -ize</b>	Noun + -ise Adjective + -ize	Привести в состояние, выраженное основой: organize организовать, mobilise мобилизовать, recognize признавать, computerize компьютеризировать, activise активизировать.
<b>-en</b>	Adjective + -en	Приводить (приходить) в состояние, выраженное основой: strengthen усиливать, deepen углублять, liven оживлять, weaken слабить, ослаблять, sadden опечаливать, blacken чернить.
<b>-ate</b>	Noun + -ate Adjective + -ate	1) Подвергать воздействию при помощи того, что обозначено основой: vaccinate делать прививку, agitate агитировать, dedicate посвящать; 2) превращать(ся) в то, что обозначено основой: granulate дробить, гранулировать(ся), измельчать.
<b>-fy, -ify</b>	Noun + -fy, -ify Adjective + -ate	Производить действие, или сделать(ся) таким, как обозначено основой: beautify украшать, clarify уточнять, выяснять, intensify интенсифицировать, testify свидетельствовать.

## Распространенные суффиксы наречий

Суффикс	Структура производного слова	Основное значение / Примеры
<b>-ly</b>	Adjective + -ly	Наречия образа действия (большинство) (в русском языке часто соответствуют наречия, оканчивающиеся на <b>-о, ски</b> ): <i>badly плохо, happily счастливо, slowly медленно, beautifully красиво, mechanically механически, automatically автоматически.</i>
<b>-ward(s)</b>	Noun + -ward(s) Adjective + -ward(s)	Направление: <i>toward по направлению к, backward назад, в обратном направлении, southward по направлению к югу, westward направленный к западу, homeward домой, к дому.</i>

## Продуктивные префиксы в современном английском языке

Группа префиксов со значением «отсутствие, противоположность»:  
**anti-, counter-, dis-, non-, un-, in- (il-, ir-, im-)**

Суффикс	Основное значение / Примеры
<b>un-</b>	1) Значение отрицания (с именными основами; в русском языке соответствует отрицанию <b>не-</b> ): <i>unwell нездоровый, unhappy несчастный, uneasy нелегкий, unnatural неестественный, unpleasant неприятный, unknown неизвестный,</i> 2) значение действия, противоположного тому, которое выражено основой (с глагольными основами): <i>undo разрушать сделанное, unlock отпирать, unfasten расстегнуть, unbind развязывать.</i>
<b>in-, im-, il-, ir-</b>	Значение отрицания: <i>incorrect неправильный, неверный, inactive неактивный, inadvisable нецелесообразный.</i> <b>Im-</b> присоединяется к словам, начинающимся с буквы “m” и в ряде случаев к словам, начинающимся с “p” и “b”: <i>immoral аморальный, безнравственный, improbable невероятный, impatient нетерпеливый.</i>

	<p><b>Il-</b> присоединяется к словам, начинающимся с буквы “l”: <i>illegal незаконный, illegible неразборчивый (о почерке), illiterate неграмотный.</i></p> <p><b>Ir-</b> присоединяется к словам, начинающимся с буквы “r”: <i>irregular неправильный, irresponsible безответственный, irrational нелогичный, абсурдный.</i></p>
<b>anti-</b>	Синонимичен префиксу <b>counter-</b> (в русском языке соответствуют префиксы <b>противо-, анти-</b> ): <i>antitank противотанковый, antibiotic антибиотик, antibody антитело, antioxidant антиоксидант, anti-perspirant средство от пота, antiviral антивирусный.</i>
<b>counter-</b>	Значение «противо-», «контр-»: <i>counteraction противодействие, counter-attack контратака, контрнаступление, counterbalance противовес, counter-culture – контркультура, counterproductive приводящий к обратным результатам, counter-trade бартерная торговля (форма безденежной торговли, основанная на обмене товарами).</i>
<b>dis-</b>	<p>1) Значение отрицания: <i>disability инвалидность, disadvantage невыгода, disbelieve не верить, dislike не любить;</i></p> <p>2) значение обратного действия: <i>disunite разъединять, разделять, disagree расходиться в мнениях, не соглашаться, disorder беспорядок, т.е. образует существительные со значением «отсутствие, противоположность».</i></p>
<b>non-</b>	Противоположное основе значение: <i>nonverbal несловесный, неберальный, non-cooperation нежелание совместно работать, отказ от сотрудничества, non-profit некоммерческий, nonexistent несуществующий, non-formals неформалы, non-utility бесполезность.</i>

**Таблица 7**

**Префиксы, выражающие темпоральность: ex-, pre-, post-**

Суффикс	Основное значение / Примеры
<b>pre-</b>	Предшествование (иногда соответствует русскому префиксу <b>пред-</b> ): <i>predetermine предопределять, prehistoric доисторический, pre-intermediate level уровень ниже среднего, prewar довоенный, pre-election предварительные выборы, pre-admission certification предварительное освидетельствование.</i>
<b>post-</b>	Последующее (событие): <i>postwar послевоенный, postscript постскриптум, postgraduate student аспирант, post-traumatic посттравматический, postmodernism постмодернизм.</i>



<b>ex-</b>	Бывшее занятие, положение: ex-artist <i>бывший художник</i> , ex-president <i>бывший президент</i> , ex-offender <i>рецидивист</i> , ex-student <i>бывший студент</i> .
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**Таблица 8**

**Группа префиксов со значением квантитивности: hyper-, over-, super-**

Суффикс	Основное значение / Примеры
<b>hyper-</b>	Повышенное по сравнению с нормой качество: hyperacidity <i>повышенная кислотность</i> , hyperdrive <i>сверхстимул</i> , hyperactivity <i>сверхактивность</i> , hypertension <i>гипертония, повышенное кровяное давление</i> , hypermarket <i>крупный универсам</i> , hyperinflation <i>гиперинфляция</i> .
<b>over-</b>	Излишество: over-abundant <i>избыточный, излишний</i> , overact <i>переигрывать</i> , over-ambitious <i>чересчур честолюбивый</i> , overeats <i>переедать, объедаться</i> , overdrink <i>слишком много пить</i> , overoptimism <i>сверхоптимизм</i> .
<b>super-</b>	Превосходство, чрезмерность: superabundance <i>чрезмерное изобилие</i> , supercomputer <i>суперкомпьютер</i> , superconsciousness <i>сверхсознательность</i> , supergalaxy <i>сверхгалактика</i> , supermarket <i>универмаг, супермаркет</i> , superpower <i>сверхдержава</i> , Superman <i>Супермен</i> .

**Таблица 9**

**Префиксы, обозначающие пространство: inter-, sub-**

Суффикс	Основное значение / Примеры
<b>sub-</b>	Расположенный ниже какого-либо уровня (в русском языке часто соответствует префиксу <i>под-</i> ): subdivide <i>подразделять</i> , subconscious <i>подсознательный</i> , subconscious <i>подсознание</i> , subnormal <i>ниже нормального</i> , subculture <i>субкультура</i> , subsoil <i>подпочва</i> , subcurrent <i>подоплека, подтекст, завуалированное намерение</i> , submarine <i>морские растения, морские животные</i> , subplot <i>побочная сюжетная линия</i> , subpolar <i>субполярный</i> .
<b>inter-</b>	Между-, меж-, взаимно-: international <i>международный</i> , interactive <i>взаимодействующий</i> , intercontinental <i>межконтинентальный</i> , interdepartmental <i>межфакультетский, междуведомственный</i> , interaction <i>взаимодействие</i> , interchange <i>взаимный обмен</i> , interlanguage <i>язык межнационального общения</i> , interview <i>интервью</i> .

## Другие распространенные префиксы

Суффикс	Основное значение / Примеры
<b>re-</b>	1) Возвращение к исходному состоянию, положению или к исходной форме: <i>recover</i> <i>выздоровливать, возвращать себе, получать обратно</i> , <i>to recollect</i> <i>вспоминать, возвращаться в прошлое</i> , <i>to reform</i> <i>улучшать, преобразовывать</i> , <i>to rejoin</i> <i>присоединиться</i> , <i>re-establish</i> <i>восстанавливать, возвращать на прежнее место</i> ; 2) повторность действия: <i>to retake an exam</i> <i>пересдать экзамен</i> , <i>to rewrite</i> <i>снова написать</i> , <i>to redo</i> <i>переделать</i> , <i>to reread</i> <i>перечитывать</i> , <i>to repay</i> <i>платить вторично</i> , <i>to reopen</i> <i>открываться вновь, возобновляться</i> , <i>re-elect</i> <i>переизбирать</i> , <i>to refreeze</i> <i>вновь замораживать</i> , <i>to repaint</i> <i>перекрашивать</i> , <i>to recreate</i> <i>вновь создавать, воссоздавать</i> .
<b>extra-</b>	Сверх-, вне-, особо-, экстра-: <i>extraordinary</i> <i>экстраординарный, необычайный</i> ; <i>extracurricular</i> <i>внеклассный, внеаудиторный</i> , <i>extra-official</i> <i>не входящий в круг обычных обязанностей</i> , <i>extra-territorial</i> <i>экстерриториальный, то есть лежащий за пределами страны</i> , <i>extraterrestrial</i> <i>внеземной, вне пределов Земли</i> .
<b>ultra-</b>	По ту сторону, сверх: <i>ultrabasic</i> <i>ультраосновной</i> , <i>ultramarine</i> <i>заморский</i> , <i>ultrasound</i> <i>ультразвук</i> , <i>ultra-violet</i> <i>ультрафиолетовый</i> .
<b>be-</b>	1) Образует переходные глаголы от непереходных: <i>to bemoan</i> <i>оплакивать</i> , <i>to belie</i> <i>оболгать</i> , <i>to bewail</i> <i>сокрушаться, сожалеть, оплакивать</i> ; 2) усилительное значение: <i>to begrudge</i> <i>завидовать</i> , <i>to bedazzle</i> <i>ослеплять блеском, поражать</i> ; 3) образует глаголы в сочетании с именными основами: <i>to behead</i> <i>обезглавить</i> , <i>to befriend</i> <i>относиться дружески, помогать</i> , <i>belittle</i> <i>уменьшать, преуменьшать</i> , <i>to bewitch</i> <i>околдовывать, очаровывать, пленять</i> .
<b>mis-</b>	Неправильность действия, выраженного основой: <i>to misinform</i> <i>неправильно информировать</i> , <i>mistake</i> <i>ошибка, заблуждение, недоразумение</i> , <i>to misname</i> <i>неверно называть</i> , <i>to mispronounce</i> <i>неправильно произносить</i> , <i>misunderstanding</i> <i>неправильное понимание, недоразумение</i> .
<b>out-</b>	1) Превзойти в чем-либо: <i>to outnumber</i> <i>превзойти численностью</i> , <i>to outrun</i> <i>перегнать</i> , <i>to outshout</i> <i>перекричать</i> , <i>to outdo</i> <i>превзойти, изощряться</i> ; 2) в сочетании с глагольными основами образует существительные:

	<p>output (техн.) <i>производительность, мощность</i>; outbreak <i>взрыв</i>; out-cast <i>изгнанник, изгнание</i>;</p> <p>3) вне, снаружи, наружу: outside <i>с наружной стороны (чего-л.)</i>, output <i>расположенный на выходе (прибора), окончательный (о данных)</i>, outhouse <i>сарай, надворное строение</i>.</p>
<b>de-</b>	<p>Значение обратного действия, движения назад, лишения чего-либо: to decode <i>расшифровывать</i>, to deform <i>деформировать</i>, de-emphasis <i>уменьшение значения, роли</i>, de-escalate <i>сворачивать, умерять, уменьшать</i>, to debar <i>лишать права адвокатской практики</i>, to de-colour <i>обесцвечивать</i>. de-activate <i>деактивизировать</i>, decolonize <i>деколонизировать</i>.</p>
<b>self-</b>	<p>Возвратность: self-abuse <i>самобичевание</i>, self-awareness <i>самосознание</i>, self-esteem <i>самоуважение, чувство собственного достоинства</i>, self-doubt <i>неуверенность в себе</i>, self-efficacy <i>самоэффективность</i>, self-hypnosis <i>самовнушение</i>, self-punishment <i>самоистязание</i>, self-realisation <i>самосознание</i>, self-searching <i>самоанализ</i>, self-treatment <i>самолечение</i>, self-destructive <i>саморазрушительный</i>, to self-criticize <i>заниматься самокритикой</i>.</p>
<b>co-</b>	<p>Значение совместности действия (в русском языке часто соответствует приставке со-): coexistence <i>сосуществование, совместное существование</i>, co-author <i>соавтор</i>, co-worker <i>сотрудник, коллега</i>, coaction <i>совместное действие</i>, co-education <i>совместное обучение лиц обоего пола</i>, co-occurrence <i>совместное появление</i>, co-author <i>соавтор</i>, co-chair <i>сопредседатель</i>, co-owner <i>совладелец</i>, co-religionist <i>единоверец</i>.</p>
<b>en-</b>	<p>1) В сочетании с основами существительных и прилагательных образует глаголы: enlarge <i>увеличивать</i>, enslave <i>порабощать</i>, enrich <i>обогащать</i>;</p> <p>2) значение включения во что-то: enchain <i>сажать на цепь, заковывать</i>, encircle <i>окружать</i>.</p>

Таблица 11

**Распространенные структурные типы сложных слов**  
**Распространенные структурные типы сложных существительных**

Структурный тип	Примеры
<b>Noun+Noun</b>	headache <i>головная боль</i> lampshade <i>абажур</i> night-school <i>вечерняя школа</i> sheepskin <i>дубленка</i> skinheads <i>скинхеды</i> sunflower <i>подсолнух</i> toothpaste <i>зубная паста</i>
<b>Adjective+Noun</b>	blackcock <i>тетерев</i> bluebell <i>колокольчик</i> blueberry <i>черника</i> blue blood <i>аристократическое происхождение, «голубая кровь»</i> bluebottle <i>василек</i> blue cheese <i>сыр с прожилками плесени</i> bluestocking <i>синий чулок</i> greenhouse <i>теплица</i>
<b>Gerund + Noun</b>	changing room <i>раздевалка, примерочная</i> dressing room <i>гримерная</i> living-room <i>гостиная, общая комната</i> sitting-room, drawing-room <i>гостиная</i> skating-ring <i>каток</i> swimming-pool <i>бассейн</i> washing-machine <i>стиральная машина</i> writing-table <i>письменный стол</i>
<b>Noun+Verb+-ing</b>	breast-beating <i>показное проявление эмоций</i> glue-sniffing <i>вдыхание клея с целью получения наркотического эффекта</i> shoplifting <i>магазинная кража покупателем</i> sky-diving <i>затяжные прыжки с парашютом</i> snowboarding <i>сноуборд</i> string-pulling <i>использование связей</i>
<b>Noun + Verb + er</b>	baby-sitter <i>нянька</i> body-builder <i>культурист</i> business-getter <i>агент, заключающий сделки</i>

	<p>cake-eater <i>любитель сладкой жизни, бездельник, лежебока</i></p> <p>film-goer <i>киноман</i></p> <p>lady-killer <i>сердцеед</i></p> <p>page-turner <i>увлекательная книга</i></p> <p>weight-watcher <i>человек, следящий за своим весом</i></p>
<b>Verb + Noun</b>	<p>breakroom <i>комната для чаепитий, кофе-брейков (в офисе, на конференциях)</i></p> <p>breakstone <i>щебень</i></p> <p>passrate <i>процент успеваемости</i></p> <p>resthouse <i>дом отдыха, санаторий для выздоравливающих</i></p> <p>scatter-brain <i>легкомысленный, рассеянный человек, растеряха</i></p>
<b>Noun + Verb</b>	<p>group-think <i>шаблонное (групповое) мышление</i></p> <p>heart-throb <i>(пульсировать) предмет обожания</i></p> <p>joy-ride <i>увеселительная поездка, авантюра</i></p> <p>moonfall <i>посадка на Луну</i></p> <p>teabreak <i>короткий перерыв на чашку чая</i></p>
<b>Noun+Preposition+Noun</b>	<p>man-of-war <i>военный корабль</i></p> <p>man-of-war's man <i>военный моряк</i></p> <p>mother-in-law <i>теща, свекровь</i></p> <p>son-in-law <i>зять</i></p>
<b>Noun+Conjunction+Noun</b>	<p>bread-and-butter <i>бутерброд</i></p> <p>come-and-go <i>движение туда-сюда</i></p> <p>hide-and-seeK <i>прятки</i></p> <p>home-and-dry <i>целый и невредимый</i></p> <p>meat-and-potatoes <i>насущенный, основной, жизненно важный</i></p> <p>salt-and-pepper <i>цвета соли с перцем</i></p>
<b>Noun+Connecting Vowel+Noun</b>	<p>handicraft <i>ремесло, ручная работа</i></p> <p>handiwork <i>рукоделие</i></p> <p>speedometer <i>спидометр</i></p>
<b>Noun indicating the gender of a person+Noun</b>	<p>boy-friend <i>молодой человек</i></p> <p>girl-friend <i>подруга,</i></p> <p>maidservant <i>служанка</i></p> <p>man-servant <i>слуга</i></p>

## Распространенные структурные типы сложных прилагательных

Структурный тип	Примеры
<b>Adjective + Noun + ed</b>	grey-haired <i>седой</i> long-legged <i>длинноногий</i> open-faced <i>с открытым лицом</i> quick-mannered <i>быстрый</i> tender-hearted <i>нежный</i>
<b>Numeral + Noun</b>	five-star <i>пятизвездочный</i> ten-year <i>десятилетний</i> twenty-minute walk <i>двадцатиминутная прогулка</i> two-room <i>двухкомнатный</i>
<b>Noun + Adjective</b>	blood-thirsty <i>кровожадный</i> customer-friendly <i>готовый помочь покупателю</i> environment-friendly <i>не вредящий окружающей среде</i> lifelong <i>пожизненный, длящийся всю жизнь</i> waste-free <i>безотходный</i> weapon-free <i>не имеющий вооружений</i> world-wide <i>распространенный по всему свету, всемирно известный</i>
<b>Noun / Adjective + Participle I</b>	armour-piercing <i>бронебойный</i> easy-going <i>добродушно-веселый; беззаботный</i> good-looking <i>привлекательный</i> labour-saving <i>экономящий труд, рационализаторский</i> peace-loving <i>миролюбивый</i>
<b>Noun + Participle II</b>	brickbuilt <i>построенный из кирпича</i> duty-paid <i>оплаченный пошлиной</i> news-starved papers <i>жаждущие новостей газеты</i> panic-stricken <i>охваченный паникой</i> snow-covered <i>покрытый снегом</i>
<b>Geographical names</b>	Anglo-American <i>англо-американский</i> Anglo-Saxon <i>англо-саксонский</i> Indo-Chinese <i>индокитайский</i> Indo-European <i>индоевропейский</i>

<b>Adjective+Adjective</b>	dark-blue <i>темно-синий</i> light-blue <i>светло-синий</i> red-hot <i>накаленный докрасна</i>
<b>Adverb+Participle</b> <b>II</b>	hard-won <i>тяжело добытый</i> well-known <i>всемирно известный</i> well-managed <i>хорошо управляемый, контролируемый</i>

**Таблица 13**

**Структурные типы сложных глаголов**

Структурный тип	Примеры
<b>Noun + Verb</b>	to bottlefeed <i>искусственно вскармливать</i> to castle-hop (to hop – подпрыгивать, двигаться подпрыгивая) <i>бегло осматривать замки</i> to catlick <i>наскоро ополоснуть, помыть кое-как</i> to chain-smoke <i>непрерывно курить</i> to cliff-hang 1) <i>висеть на волоске</i> , 2) <i>оборвать рассказ, фильм на самом интересном месте</i> to gallery-hop <i>бегло осматривать галереи</i> to job-hop <i>часто менять место работы</i> to museum-hop <i>бегло осматривать музеи</i> to party-hop <i>скакать с одной вечеринки на другую</i>
<b>Adjective + Noun</b>	to double-check <i>перепроверять</i> to double-space <i>печатать через интервал</i> to whitewash <i>белить</i>
<b>Verb + Noun</b>	to crashland <i>потерпеть аварию (о самолете)</i> to waitlist <i>вносить в список, ожидающих очередь</i>
<b>Conversion</b>	to frontpage <i>помещать статью о каком-либо событии на первой странице газеты</i> to hero-worship <i>преклоняться перед кем-либо</i> to mickey-mouse <i>синхронизировать звук с изображением на экране в мультфильмах</i> to screentest <i>делать пробную киносъемку</i> to softdeck <i>производить стыковку космических кораблей вручную</i>

### Заемствования в современном английском языке

#### Латинские заимствования

1 слой: wine, pepper, peach, pear, plum, butter; dish, mill, kitchen; ass и mule; pound, inch и др.; street, camp, port, colony.

2 слой: altar, angel, canon, monk, priest, psalm, Psalter, shrine; candle, creed, hymn, epistle; lion, plant, chalk, copper, marble, gem, palm (tree), fork, spade, cap.

3 слой: animal, formula inertia maximum, minimum, memorandum, stratum, item, veto, superior и др.

**Греческие:** lexicon, myth, petal, sympathy, gymnastics, drama, athlete; astronomy, geography, geometry, theatre, tragedy, idiom, dialect и др.

**Скандинавские:** существительные: sky, root, skin, wing, anger, fellow, gate, skull, husband и др., прилагательные: low, ill, ugly, weak, scant, loose, odd, wrong, happy и др., глаголы thrive, cast, die, hit, take, call, want и др.

#### Французские

До 17 века: 1) административная лексика: state, govern, government, country, county, power, parliament, people, nation, council и др. 2) Лексика, характеризующая феодальные отношения: fief, vassal, liege, peasant, servant feudal и обозначения дворянских титулов: prince, duke, count baron и др., honour, glory, noble, fine, genteel, courteous; 3) военная лексика: army, enemy, battle, war, peace, assault, siege, defense, retreat defeat, conquest, victory, navy, vessel, officer, soldier, captain, sergeant и др. 4) судопроизводство: court, justice, accuse, judge, jury, attorney, solicitor; crime, felony, assault and battery, fraud, libel, slander, larceny и т. д. 5) религиозная лексика: religion, parish, communion, sermon, prayer, parson, clergy, dean, abbey, cloister, relics, saint и др. 6) Слова, относящиеся к области литературы и искусства: literature, art, colour, architecture, to paint to design, prose, story, volume, poet, chapter, tower, arch, vault, porch, aisle, choir и т. д. 7) Лексика, связанная с модами, кулинарией, предметами роскоши, с различными развлечениями, спортом, охотой: dress, gown, costume, dinner, supper, soup, paste, pastry, to boil, to fry, to roast to toast, sport, chase, pleasure, comfort, cards, dice, trump, ace, luxury, ornament, jewels и др. 8) слова обыденного содержания: table, chair, autumn, river, manner, matter, cause, to catch, to turn, to use, to cry, to cover, clear, large и др.

После 17 века: machine, bourgeois, bourgeoisie, velours, camouflage, garage, ballet, surtout, термины литературы и искусства: memoir, cartoon, lampoon, critique, miniature, symphony и др.; термины политики: bourgeois, regime, police; военного дела: platoon, bomb, corps, bayonet blockade, marine и др., слова политического содержания: royalism, despotism, revolution, demagogic, tyranny, bureaucracy, centralize, aristocrat, democrat и др.



### **Итальянские**

1) Слова, выражающие понятия искусства и литературы: cornice, colonnade, niche, bust, opera piano, solo, sonata soprano, bass, tenor, tempo, concert, duet и др. 2) Слова военного характера: alarm, cartridge, cavalry, colonel, corporal, infantry, campaign, pistol и др. 3) самые различные по значению слова: lagoon, macaroni, lava volcano; monkey, risk, gurgle, corridor, revolt, manifest incognito, isolate, influenza и др.

### **Испанские и португальские**

Armada ambushade, comrade, grandee, Negro, renegade, dispatch и др. Из более поздних: brocade, cigar, cork, corral, embargo, lasso, mosquito; слова из языков американских индейцев: tomato, chocolate, hurricane, maize, potato, tobacco и др.

Заимствования из португальского малочисленны: tank, verandah, cobra fetish, port, Madeira caste.

### **Немецкие**

1) Ряд терминов минералогии и геологии: zinc, quartz, cobalt wolfram, nephrite. 2) Слова, не носящие терминологического характера: carouse, plunder, poodle, swindler, lobby, iceberg, zigzag, waltz и др.

### **Русские**

1) предметы торговли (beluga, sterlet, astrakhan), 2) русские меры и денежные единицы (verst, rouble, copeck), 3) понятия, связанные с политическим устройством России (tsar, tsarevitch, voivode, ukase, дума) и религией (icon) и др. 4) «бытовые реалии», т. е. предметы и понятия; характерные для русской жизни: samovar, matryoshka, troika, shuba, vodka и др.

**Заимствования фразеологических единиц**

**Исконно английские фразеологические единицы**

bite off more than one can chew	come Yorkshire over smb
have a bee in one's bonnet	put smb in the cart
in for a penny, in for a pound	a strange bedfellow
baker's dozen	Hobson's choice
blow one's own trumpet	when queen Anne was alive
cut smb off with a shilling	a black sheep
good wine needs no bush	a crooked sixpence
rob Peter to pay Paul	be born under a lucky (an unlucky) star
sit above (below) the salt	the stars were against it
an aunt Sally	halcyon days
blue stocking	a peeping Tom
carry coals to Newcastle	as well be hung for a sheep as for a lamb

**Библия**

at the eleventh hour	manna from heaven
Can the leopard change its spots?	promised land
new wine in old bottles	kill the fatted calf
the olive brunch	live on the fat of the land
the root of all evil	drop in the bucket
a wolf in sheep's clothing	loaves and fishes
a lost sheep	a doubting Thomas
cast pearls before swine	forbidden fruit is sweet
the seven deadly sins	the massacre (или slaughter) of the innocents
for better or for worse	land of Nod

**Античность**

a bed of roses	Homer sometimes nods
a fly on the wheel	Homeric laughter
a labour of Hercules (тж. a Herculean labour)	kill the goose that laid (или lays) the golden eggs
a snake in the grass	Lares and Penates
Achilles' heel (или the heel of Achilles)	like a Trojan
an ass in a lion's skin	Penelope's web
	reap / rest on one's laurels

anger is a short madness  
Augean stables  
be (turn) thumbs up / down  
bear (carry of, take / yields) the palm  
between Scylla and Charybdis  
blow hot and cold  
Caesar's wife  
cross the Rubicon  
cry wolf too often (тж. cry wolf)  
fiddle while Rome is burning

sour grapes  
the apple of discord  
the golden age  
the golden mean  
the Gordian knot  
the labour of Sisyphus  
the thread of Ariadne  
the Trojan Horse  
the unwritten law  
winged words

### **Займствованиа из французского языка**

after us the deluge  
appetite comes with eating  
Buridan's ass  
burn the candle at both ends  
castles in Spain / in the air  
the fair sex  
for the fair eyes  
the game is not worth the candle

gilded youth  
let us return to our muttoms  
pull smb's (the) chestnuts out of the  
fire  
punctuality is the politeness of princes  
familiarity breeds contempt  
a storm in a tea-cup  
the style is the man  
necessity is the mother of invention

### **Займствованиа из немецкого языка**

blood and iron  
the mailed fist  
speech is silver silence is golden  
Storm and stress  
a place in the sun

### **Займствованиа из испанского языка**

blue blood  
the fifth column  
the knight of the Rueful Countenance  
tilt at windmills

### **Займствованиа из арабского языка**

Aladdin's lamp  
rub the lamp  
the old man of the sea

an open sesame

### **Заимствования из американского варианта английского**

bark up the wrong tree

cut no ice

face the music

green light

in the soup

sell like hot cakes

sit on the fence

spill the beans

take a back seat

feel (look) like a million dollars

Time is money

swap horses while crossing a stream

the almighty dollar

a Rip Wan Winkle

the last of the Mohicans

bury / dig up the hatchet

go on the warpath

the call of the wild

the big stick

pie in the sky

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