

Практический курс английского языка

*Учебные материалы
по аналитическому чтению
для студентов 1-2 курсов
факультета иностранных языков.*

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UNIT ONE

AN ENGLISHMAN'S DIARY

after Stephanie Andrews

An Englishman's day — and who can describe it better than an Englishman's wife? It begins when he sits down to breakfast with his morning newspaper.

As he looks through the headlines there is nothing he likes better than his favourite breakfast of cornflakes with milk and sugar (porridge if he lives in the North), fried bacon and eggs, marmalade¹ on toast² and tea (with milk, of course) or coffee.

He in fact gets such a meal if there is enough money in the family to buy it.

After breakfast, except on Saturdays and Sundays which are holidays, he goes to work by train, tube,³ bus, car, motor scooter, motor bike⁴ or walks there. He leaves home at about 7:30.

At offices or factories there is a tea or coffee break at eleven. Then at mid-day everything stops for lunch.⁵ Most offices and shops close for an hour from one to two.

Englishmen are fond of good plain food, and they usually want to know what they eat. They like beefsteaks, chops, roast beef and Yorkshire pudding,⁶ fried fish and chipped potatoes.

There are usually two courses⁷ in the mid-day meal — a meat course with a lot of vegetables, a sweet dish,⁸ perhaps fruit pudding and custard⁹ with tea or coffee to finish.

Then back to work again with another break in the middle of the afternoon, once again for tea or coffee, sometimes with a cake or biscuit.¹⁰

The working day finishes at any time between four and six. When an Englishman gets home he likes to inspect his garden before the evening meal: tea, high tea,¹¹ dinner or supper. When his evening meal is over, the Englishman may do a little gardening and then have a walk to the "local"¹² (the nearest beerhouse) for a "quick one" (a drink, alcoholic, of course!). There are a lot of people at the "local" and he can play darts, dominoes, billiards or discuss the weather, the local events or the current situation. But if the Englishman stays at home, he may listen to the radio, watch television, talk or read.

Then at any time between 10 and 12 he has his "nightcap" — a drink with a snack — and then off to bed ready for tomorrow.

NOTES

1. **marmalade:** a kind of jam made of citrus fruit джем (особ. апельсиновый или лимонный). Note that the English for мармелад is "candied fruit jelly".

2. **toast:** (a slice/piece of) bread made brown and crisp by heating at a fire ломтик хлеба, подрумяненный на огне; гренок. In English this noun is uncountable, always used in the singular.

3. **tube (coll):** the London underground railway (from the shape of the tunnels,

which look like large tubes into which the trains fit very neatly; similarly *a tube train, a tube station*).

4. **motor bike** (*coll*): motor cycle

5. **lunch**: any light meal, especially the regular mid-day meal between breakfast and dinner. For the working people "lunch" is "dinner" and the evening meal is "supper". Dinner, whether eaten at mid-day or in the evening, is a formal meal with several courses.

6. **Yorkshire pudding**: пирог из жидкого теста (приправа к мясу). The dish comes from Yorkshire, England's largest county. Yorkshiremen eat it separately before a meal.

7. **course**; a part of a meal. *Eg* We usually have a three-course dinner.

8. **dish**: a particular kind of food блюдо. *Eg* My favourite dish is spaghetti with cheese.

9. **custard**: a kind of sauce made of milk, sugar, eggs, etc сладкий крем (из яиц, молока, муки и т. д.)

10. **biscuit**: сухое печенье, галета. Note that the English for бисквит is "sponge cake".

11. **high tea**: an evening meal with tea and usually meat, eggs, etc плотный ужин с чаем

12. **local** (*coll*): the local public house, or "pub"

VOCABULARY

describe *vt* описывать (словами) describe a person (a picture, a place, etc) He described **to** us the most interesting places of the town; **description** *n* описание give a description

as *conj* когда; в то время как; пока; по мере того как As he walked on he got more and more tired.

meal *n* еда; принятие пищи He likes a good meal in the middle of the day. We have four meals a day. У нас четырехразовое питание. (Мы едим четыре раза в день.)

enough *a* достаточный (по количеству) There is enough time (money, food, etc). There are enough books for everybody. He hasn't got enough money to buy a radio-set yet; **enough** *adv* достаточно, довольно The book is interesting enough. I don't know him well enough.

except *prep* кроме, за исключением Everybody knew the answer except me; **exception** *n* исключение There are several exceptions to this rule. **Phr with** the exception of (sb/sth) за исключением (кого-н/ чего-н)

leave *vt/vi* (left) 1. уходить, уезжать; отправляться When did they leave (Khar'kiv) **for** Kiev? What time does the train leave? It's time to leave. 2. оставлять Leave your hat and coat **in** the cloakroom. Leave the letters **with** the secretary. He left his watch at home. Он оставил (забыл) часы дома. **Phr** leave sb alone оставить кого-н в покое **Phr** leave school окончить школу; 3. leave **out** пропускать, не включать He told the story leaving out the names.

any *indef pron* любой Any student knows it. Take any, book you like.

discuss *vt* обсуждать discuss a question (a film, a contract, the price, the

weather, etc); **discussion** *n* обсуждение have a discussion (on/about sth)

event *n* случай, событие, происшествие an important (unforgettable, sporting, etc) event The past year was full of events. **Phr** current events текущие события

stay *vi* 1. оставаться He must stay **at** home for some days as he is ill. Will you stay **for** dinner? 2. останавливаться, жить, гостить (где-н, у кого-н); stay **at/in** a hotel (**at** one's friend's; **with** friends, etc); **stay** *n* пребывание

watch *vt* наблюдать, следить (за кем-н/чем-н) watch (the) children (stars, etc); **Phr** 1. watch TV (television) смотреть телевизор He stayed to watch a football match **on** TV; 2. Watch your step! (*coll*) Осторожнее! Смотрите под ноги!

WORD COMBINATIONS

sit down to breakfast (**work, chess, one's lessons, etc**) садиться, приниматься за завтрак (работу, шахматы, уроки и т. п.)

look through a newspaper (**book, letter, etc**) просматривать газету (книгу, письмо и т. п.)

be fond of sb/sth (**doing/sth**) любить кого-н/что-н (делать что-н) **once again** опять, снова

do the/one's gardening (**shopping, cooking, etc**) заниматься садом (делать покупки, заниматься кулинарией и т. п.)

be off (**to bed, to work, etc**) отправляться (домой, спать, на работу и т. п.)

EXERCISES

COMPREHENSION

Ex 1 Answer the following questions.

1. How does an Englishman's day begin? 2. What is his favourite breakfast? 3. When does he in fact get such a breakfast? 4. When does he leave home in the morning? 5. How does he get to his place of work? 6. How many breaks does he have during the working day? What are they for? 7. What does an Englishman usually have for his mid-day meal? 8. What food are the English fond of? 9. At what time does an Englishman finish work? 10. What does he like to do when he comes home from work? 11. What sort of meal does he get in the evening? 12. What does an Englishman usually do in the evening?" 13. What is a "local"? Why do people like going there? 14. How does an Englishman's day end?

Ex 2 Look through the text once again and see if you can:

1. **explain the meaning** of the word "diary".
2. **give the meaning of the words:** the "local", a "quick one", a "nightcap", and explain why they are in inverted commas.
3. **find facts to prove that;**
 - (a) The text is about an Englishman (and not, say, a Frenchman).
 - (b) The story is told by the wife.

- (c) The English are fond of gardening.
- (d) The English like good plain food.
- (e) The English are conservative in their habits.

Ex 3 *In the following groups of sentences, explain the difference in meaning between the words in bold type. Say in which meaning they occur in the text.*

1. (i) She **left** town. (ii) She **left** the children with her mother. 2. (i) The girl is **about** my age. (ii) The book is **about** the habits and customs of the English. (iii) The man came to see the manager **about** work. 3. (i) I haven't **any** book. (ii) **Any** book is better than no book. 4. (i) The doctor **got** home late. (ii) He **got** the magazine at the newspaper kiosk. 5. (i) He said it in **plain** English. (ii) He drank a glass of **plain** water. 6. (i) The women **watched** the children. (ii) The women **watched** TV. 7. (i) He **stayed** at the office for some time. (ii) He **stayed** at a hotel.

Ex 4 *Pick out words and phrases from the text, and group them under the following headings.*

1. Meals. 2. Dishes. 3. Games. 4. Pastimes.

Ex 5 *Find in the text the English for:*

утренняя газета; просматривать газетные заголовки; кроме субботы и воскресенья; ехать на работу; идти пешком; во второй половине дня; где-то между четырьмя и шестью; рабочий день; говорить о погоде; обсуждать текущие события.

KEY STRUCTURES AND WORD STUDY

Ex 6 *Give the four forms of the following verbs.*

sit, be, get, buy, go, leave, stop, know, eat, come, do, have, play, read, drink, begin.

Ex 7 *In the following groups of words, pick out the word which you believe is the most general in meaning.*

- (a) wife, husband, son, family, daughter, children.
- (b) picnic, high tea, breakfast, supper, meal, lunch, snack, dinner, tea, luncheon.
- (c) tea, coffee, drink, lemonade, ale, beer, whiskey, brandy.
- (d) tram, motor bike, transport, taxi, motor scooter, car, bus, bicycle, train, tube, trolley car, airplane.

Ex 8 *Replace the words in bold type with their opposites. Make all necessary changes. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. This is a **national** newspaper. 2. The mechanic **started** the motor. 3. I **started** the book this morning. 4. She **opened** the windows. 5. He **came** home **later** than usual. 6. **Heavy** food is **bad** for the stomach. 7. The family **got up from** a **heavy** meal. 8. Work at the factory **finishes** at seven. 9. Classes **are over** at four. 10. The news is of **local** importance.

Ex 9 Compare the meanings of the words in bold type.

1. (i) He usually has a **snack** at this time of the day. (ii) He usually has a **meal** at this time of the day. (iii) He usually has **lunch** at this time of the day. 2. (i) Every morning I **look through** the paper. (ii) Every morning I **read** the paper. (iii) Every morning I **read through** the paper. 3. (i) At six o'clock the family sat down to **tea**. (ii) At six o'clock the family sat down to **high tea**. 4. (i) The friends **talked about** the current situation. (ii) The friends **discussed** the current situation. 5. (i) Lemonade is a **soft drink**. (ii) Whiskey is an **alcoholic drink**. 6. (i) My sister **likes** light music. (ii) My sister **is fond of** music. 7. (i) Have a **cake**. (ii) Have a **biscuit**.

Ex 10 Fill in the blanks with 'come' or 'go'. Translate the sentences.

1. You may — at any time after 6, we are always at home evenings. 2. Good-bye and — again when you have time. 3. If you want bus 24, — to the corner of the street. 4. "May I — in?" John asked and opened the door. 5. On Saturday evening they sometimes — to the cinema or the theatre. 6. — into the corridor, don't smoke in the room. 7. — to the library, you can get any book you like there. 8. The doctor says I must not — out, not in such weather. 9. — and have tea with us. 10. He usually — home late in the evening when the children were already in bed.

Ex 11 Complete the following sentences by inserting nouns corresponding to the words in bold type.

(A) 1. She can't **answer** the questions. She doesn't know the—. 2. In fine weather he usually **walks** to the office. It's a short —. 3. (i) I can't **drink** the tea. It's too hot. (ii) Tea is a national — of the English. 4. My brother **works** at a factory. He says the—is interesting enough. 5. (i) In the country, a pub is often part of an inn where you can **stay** for the night. (ii) My friends will come to Kyiv for a short —.

(B) 1. The book **describes** the Olympic Games opening ceremony in full. The book gives a full — of the Olympic Games opening ceremony. 2. The film version of the story is **different** from the book. There is a — between the film version of the story and the book. 3. We often **discussed** books and films in class. Those—were most interesting.

Ex 12 Translate the following sentences, using a different phrasal verb in each.

look back, get back, come back, give back, walk back, sit back, go back

1. **Возвращайтесь** скорее! 2. Я закончу читать книгу и **верну** ее тебе. 3. Он **откинулся на спинку стула** и закурил. 4. Всю **обратную дорогу** от станции домой он **шел пешком**. 5. Мы зашли в кафе, выпили по чашке кофе, и он **пошел обратно** на работу. 6. Не **оглядывайся**. 7. Когда они **добрались обратно** до лагеря, было около двух часов ночи.

Ex 13 Compare the meaning of the following words with words of the same root in Russian.

favourite, family, inspect, vegetables, fruit, bacon, marmalade, toast, pudding, cake, biscuit.

Ex 14 Combine the following sentences according to the example.

Example: 1. I don't know the book well enough. I can't discuss it.
I don't know the book well enough to discuss it.
2. He has enough money. He can buy a new suit, He has enough money to buy a new suit.

1. He knows English well enough. He can read English books in the original. 2. The boy is not strong enough. He can't swim across the river. 3. I don't remember the poem well enough. I can't tell it by heart. 4. Have you enough time? Can you stay for tea? 5. The museum is near 'enough. We can walk there.

Ex 15 Use 'enough' in connection with the words in bold type.

1. Let's go and see the film. It's **interesting**. 2. We can go for a long country walk today. The weather is **warm**. 3. Don't leave. There is **work** for all. 4. I can't tell you the story from beginning to end. I have no **time**. 5. You can't do this work. You are not **strong**. 6. You must know this actor. He is **famous**. 7. Now I can buy a TV set. I have **money**. 3. You needn't buy any notebooks. I have **notebooks** at home.

Ex 16 Make up sentences with the given phrases according to the example. Translate them into Russian.

Example: 1. There is nothing he (she, etc) likes better than his favourite breakfast of cornflakes.
2. There is nothing I (they, etc) like better than to play tennis (playing tennis).

1. a good mid-day meal; iced tea on a hot day; a quiet evening at home with the family; modern painting; etc.

2. discuss new books and films; play a game of chess after the working day is over; watch a football match on TV; sit down to a book by a favourite writer; etc.

Ex 17 Study the following phrases and recall the sentences in the text.

sit **down to** breakfast; look **through** (the headlines); a breakfast **of** smth; tea **with** milk; **after** breakfast; **on** Saturday; go **to** work; go **by** train; **at about** 7:30; **at** offices (factories, the "local"); **at** eleven; **at** mid-day; stop **for** lunch; close **for** an hour; **from** one **to** two; be fond **of** sth/sb; **in** the middle **of** the afternoon; a break **for** tea; **between** four and six; **before** supper; be **over**; stay **at** home; listen **to** the radio; be **off** (to work); ready **for** sth.

Ex 18 *Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs.*

(A) 1. "How do you like your coffee?" "— milk and a lot — sugar." 2. "How do I get — the shopping centre?" "— bus. The bus-stop is over there —the street." 3. The note became clearer only after he looked — it another time. 4. She liked to stay — home — the evening — an interesting book. 5. They are fond — classical music. They can listen — Bach or Beethoven — hours. 6. When the last exam was — he was so tired that she couldn't sleep — night. 7. He liked to have supper — his family. 8. We shall first go—that part—the museum where the old masters are. 9. Now I want to take you — the house —a cup of tea. 10. She said she had friends — Chester — whom she planned to stay — a week or two. 11. "When will you leave — Sukhumi?" "Not before the end — the month." "How long will you stay there?" "Not more than — two weeks. Then some time — the middle — July I will go — Odessa — boat." 12. Where are you —? Describe your home town—us. 13. I saw this film — our local cinema last month. 14. "I'm — — the library!" "When will you be back home?" "I'll be — — supper, — — eight o'clock." 15. The director was out, so I left my report — the secretary. 16. "How long will your friends be staying — us?" "They are coming — the week-end," 17. Tell us the story once again, but leave — the details this time. 18. We had a heated discussion — the modern school of painting.

(B) Al and Max came — Henry's lunchroom, sat — and began to look — the menu.

Al's face was small and white. Max's face was different — Al's but they both looked very much alike. They both had their hats and gloves on; their coats were too small — them.

A waiter came——their table.

"What do you want to have — dinner, Al?" Max asked.

"I want to have meat — a lot — vegetables and fruit pudding."

"This is dinner," said the waiter, "Now I can't give you anything — sandwiches. Come — any time — five and you can have dinner. But now we close — an hour till five."

(After "The Killers" by E. Hemingway)

Ex 19 *Fill in the blanks with a suitable word. Use the correct form. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

describe, description, discuss, discussion, stay *n v*, watch *v*, leave *v* (2), favourite, except, as, enough, any

1. The picture gallery is open all days of the week — Tuesday. 2. I know the man well —. You needn't — him to me. 3. "How was the film?" "Oh, I loved it. All my — actors are in it." 4. That afternoon he — at the office later than usual. He had work to do. 5. Did you tell him to — his address with the secretary? 6. During her — at her mother's. she did all the shopping, cooking and house-cleaning. 7. — he read on he got more and more interested in the subject. 8. Can you give me some writing paper? — old paper will do. 9. In those days we often went into the small café across the street for a quick cup of tea and a short — of the latest film or book. 10. My sister looked into the room and said she had a few things to — with me. 11. The old man stopped at the busy street corner to — the holiday crowds. 12. If I remember right, the book begins with a — of the author's home town. 13. They went to the theatre and — their children with the baby-sitter.

Ex 20 Replace the Russian words and phrases with suitable English equivalents in the correct form. Retell the passage.

Mr. Sellyer's bookshop is (через) street from my house. It (расположен) in a tall (современном) building and it is quite (знаменит). It is always (полон) people.

I often go there to (просматривать) new books. (В самом деле), there's nothing I like better than to (просматривать) the (различные) books he has on his shelves. When I go to Mr. Sellyer's shop I usually (провожу) there for (несколько) hours.

On that day (пока) I (просматривал) the books I (наблюдал) Mr. Sellyer at work. I (опису) some of his methods to you.

A lady came into the shop and asked for a book.

"(Любую) book or something special?" said Mr. Sellyer showing her "Golden Dreams".* "Mr. Slush is a (знаменитый) author and this is his latest book. It is interesting (достаточно) to read. The readers (очень любят) his books."

Another lady entered the shop. She was in black. Mr. Sellyer also gave her "Golden Dreams". "It's a beautiful book," he said, "A love story, very simple, but sad, (конечно). When my wife read it she cried all the time."

"Have you any good light reading for vacation time?" asked the next customer. Mr. Sellyer recommended "Golden Dreams"* (еще раз). "The most humorous book of the season," he said. "My wife began laughing the minute she (села за) it. It's her (любимая) book now."

Every customer who entered the shop went away with "Golden Dreams". To one lady he (описал) it as the reading for a holiday, to another as a book to read on a rainy day and to a fourth as the right book for a fine day.

It was (около) four o'clock and time to go home. But before I (ушел из) the shop I came up to Mr. Sellyer. I wanted to (обсудить) "Golden Dreams" with him.

"Do you like the book yourself?" I asked.

"I have no time to read every book in my shop."

"But did your wife like the book?"

* «Золотые мечты»

"I am not married, sir," answered Mr. Sellyer smiling.

(After Stephen Leacock)

Ex 21 Test translation.

(A) 1. Утром я встаю около семи часов, делаю зарядку и через несколько минут сажусь завтракать. За завтраком я успеваю просмотреть газету. 2. Я ухожу из дома в восемь часов. В институт я еду автобусом. 3. Мы занимаемся каждый день кроме воскресенья. Занятия начинаются в девять утра и кончаются в три часа дня. 4. У нас читаются лекции по различным предметам. Мой любимый предмет — история. 5. На уроке английского языка мы разговариваем по-английски, задаем друг другу вопросы и отвечаем на них. Закончив чтение текста, мы обсуждаем его. 6. Я часто остаюсь в институте заниматься. У нас хороший читальный зал и богатая библиотека, где можно получить любую книгу. В течение дня читальный зал обычно заполнен студентами. 7. Все наши студенты любят спорт. Одни увлекаются лыжами и коньками, другие волейболом и теннисом. Многие студенты любят играть в шахматы. Однако самый любимый вид спорта большинства студентов — это футбол или хоккей.

(B) 1. — Где вы обычно питаетесь? — Завтракаю и ужинаю я дома, а обедаю в институте. 2. В воскресенье мы часто обедаем в кафе напротив. У них всегда разнообразный выбор блюд: мясных, овощных, рыбных. 3. — Что у нас сегодня на обед? — На первое суп, на второе мясное блюдо с овощами и на третье что-нибудь сладкое. 4. — Какое ваше любимое блюдо? — Я люблю все кроме рыбы. 5. Скажите детям, чтобы они не забывали мыть руки перед едой. 6. Скорее садитесь в поезд, он отправляется через две минуты. 7. — Скажите, пожалуйста, как мне доехать отсюда до центра? — Любой автобус довезет вас туда. Автобусная остановка напротив. 8. Он поехал туда автобусом, так как у него не хватило денег на такси. 9. Они уехали на юг вчера и пробудут там до конца отпуска. 10. Я его недостаточно хорошо знаю, чтобы обсуждать с ним такие вопросы. 11. Попросите Николая описать картины, которые он видел вчера в музее. Он сделает это лучше меня. Он даже сделает это лучше любого из нас. 12. Я недостаточно хорошо понял вчера ваше объяснение. Повторите, пожалуйста, еще раз. 13. Игра была настолько интересной, что я остался смотреть ее до конца. 14. Больше всего моему сыну нравятся книги, в которых описываются исторические события.

UNIT TWO

MORE ABOUT THE ENGLISH

Like any other country, Britain has its manners and customs as well as

reputation.

Foreigners often say that in English trains people never speak to each other. But this, of course, is not true.

Not long ago I was travelling to London. In my compartment there were many passengers and they talked to each other almost all the time. They told each other where they lived, where they were going and, of course, talked about the weather. As soon as the train started, a little girl sitting by the window called out: "We're off!" I found out that she was going to her aunt's in Chiswick.¹ "It's somewhere near the Thames but I don't know exactly where ... Shall we be passing anywhere near it?" "Chiswick? That's easy to find. You can get to it on the Tube. I'll show you where to go when we arrive," I told her.

"Goodness,² how fast the train is going!" said an old lady. "Do they go so fast in foggy weather and at night?" Her neighbour smiled, took out a book and began to read. Here was a typical Englishman: during the whole journey he did not say a single word. But as we arrived in London, he got up, and turning to the lady he said with a strong accent: "Excuse me. I do not understand English. I am from Poland."

The English people often say something about the weather when they begin a conversation with strangers. In fact, people talk about the weather more in Britain than in most parts of the world. For one thing, the weather in Britain changes very quickly. One day may be fine and the next day may be wet. When you go to bed the stars may be shining brightly and when you wake up it may be raining heavily. You can never be quite sure what the weather is going to be like. The English often say "Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather." For another thing, the weather is a safe topic for conversation. When two Englishmen meet, if they can't think of anything else to talk about or if they don't know each other well enough to discuss personal matters, they talk about the weather.

If it's nice and warm and the sun is shining brightly, a person usually says, "It's a lovely morning, isn't it?" or "Isn't it hot today?", and the answer is "Yes, it's wonderful weather we're having." After a night of heavy snowfall and hard frost he may say: "A cold morning, isn't it?", and the answer is "Yes, we're having a very cold winter."

Or perhaps the day is dull; it is raining a little, the sky is grey and cloudy, and everyone is wearing a raincoat or carrying an umbrella. As it gets darker a thick fog covers London. Cars and buses put on their lights and move slowly along the wet, slippery roads. As one friend meets another the usual remark is, "Isn't the weather awful!"

As the weather changes so often, it is of course quite important. It plays a big part in the lives of the British people. Every daily newspaper publishes a weather forecast. Both the radio and the television broadcast news about the weather several times each day.

NOTES

1. **Chiswick:** a small town in Middlesex, England.

2. **Goodness:** an exclamation of surprise or wonder боже мой¹ батюшки!

VOCABULARY

true *a* 1. правдивый, правильный a true story (fact, description, etc); 2. верный, преданный a true friend (comrade, etc) He is a true friend **of** our family (**to** me). **Phr** come true сбыться His dreams came true; **truth** *n* истина, правда **Phr** tell the truth сказать правду; по правде говоря; (**un**)**truthful** *a* (не) правдивый.

travel *vi* путешествовать travel by train (plane, air, sea, etc) He travelled all **over** the world (round the country, etc); **travel** *n* путешествие He told us about his travels. **Phr** go on a travel (trip, journey); a book of travels; a travel film

start *vi* 1. отправляться, трогаться (в путь) We shall start in five minutes. **Phr** start **on** a trip (journey) отправиться в путешествие; start **for** some place (Kharkiv, etc) *vi/vt*; 2. начинаться start work (a conversation, a discussion, a war, etc) Classes start at nine; start to do (doing) sth; **start** *n* начало **Phr** **from** start **to** finish=from beginning to end

pass *vt/vi* 1. проходить, проезжать (мимо) He passed me and didn't say a word. What town will the train be passing? 2. проходить (о времени) Time passes very quickly. 3. сдать (экзамен) He passed his examinations well.

arrive *vi* прибывать, приезжать arrive **in** a country (city, big town); arrive **at** a station (village, hotel, etc); **arrival** *n* прибытие

fast *a* быстрый a fast runner (game, etc); a fast train скорый поезд; My watch is ten minutes fast (slow) Мои часы спешат (отстают) на 10 минут; **fast** *adv* быстро walk (read, think, move, etc) fast

whole *a* весь, целый (*употр. только как определение*) the whole world (town, day, book, group, etc); the whole **of** Europe (Asia, etc) **Phr** **on** the whole в целом. **On** the whole you are right.

turn *vt/vi* 1. поворачивать(ся) He turned (his head) and said something. She turned and left the room. **Phr** turn (to the) right/left (round the corner); 2. обращаться к кому-н (с вопросом, за советом, за помощью и т. п.) turn **to** sb **with** a question (for advice, for help, etc)

stranger *n* незнакомец, чужой (человек) He is a stranger here (to me, **to** the place); **strange** *a* 1. незнакомый, неизвестный a strange face (voice, place, etc); 2. странный, необычный a strange question (look, thing, story, idea, etc) There is something strange **about** the man (place, etc).

change *vt* 1. (из)менять, менять; обменивать change a plan (one's address, one's name; one's clothes, etc) Can you change a five rouble note?; *vi* 2. изменяться, меняться The weather changes very often in England. **Phr** change **for** the better (worse); **changeable** *a* непостоянный, изменчивый, неустойчивый changeable weather; a changeable climate (situation; person, etc); 3. делать пересадку change **to** a bus (**for** another Metro line); **change** *n* изменение, перемена **Phr** make changes (**in** sth) вносить изменения (во что-н); **for** a change для разнообразия I'll take fruit soup today for a change.

wake *vi* (woke, woken) **up** 1. просыпаться; *vt* 2. (раз)будить (кого-н) Wake me **up** at seven o'clock, please.

sure *a* уверенный Are you sure **of** his knowledge? Perhaps they'll come but I am not quite sure **about** it. I am sure (that) everything will be all right. **Phr** be sure **of** oneself быть самоуверенным. **Phr** make sure убедиться, удостовериться. He

made sure that the door was closed. **Phr for** sure наверняка I know it **for** sure; **surely** *adv* конечно, несомненно

(un)safe *a* (не)безопасный, (не)надежный *a safe* topic (subject, place, hour, etc) Don't drive so fast, it's not safe; **safely** *adv* безопасно

matter *n* дело, вопрос an important (different, personal, business, etc) matter What's the matter? В чем дело? Что случилось? What's the matter **with** you? Что с Вами? There is something the matter **with** sb/sth **Phr** it's a matter of time (chance, taste, principle, etc) это дело времени (случая, вкуса, принципа и т. п.)

hard *a* 1. жесткий, твердый Is this wood hard or soft? 2. трудный, тяжелый hard work; a hard man (life, time, day, task, etc); 3. сильный (*о морозе, ветре, дожде и т. п.*) a hard frost (wind, rain, etc); **hard** *adv* 1. усердно, упорно, напряженно work (study, think, etc) hard; 2. сильно It was raining hard yesterday.

dull *a* 1. скучный, неинтересный a dull book (film, party, life, man, etc); 2. пасмурный (*о погоде*) dull weather; a dull morning (day, etc)

wear *vt/vi* (wore, worn) носить(ся) (*об одежде*) She is wearing a new dress today. This material wears well; worn-out поношенный, старый worn-out clothes (shoes, etc)

cover *vt* 1. покрывать; прикрывать, закрывать Dark clouds covered the sky. She covered her eyes **with** her hands. **Phr** be covered (**with**) быть покрытым The ground is covered with dry leaves; 2. (*fig*) охватывать, относиться (к чему-н) What events does the article cover?

move *vt* двигать, передвигать move a table (chair, etc); *vi* двигаться, передвигаться; переезжать He was too weak to move. When are you moving to the new flat? **Phr** move **in (out)** въехать в новую квартиру (выехать из квартиры); **movement** *n* движение I heard some movement in the other room. a revolutionary (labour, national, youth, etc) movement

publish *vt* публиковать; издавать, опубликовывать publish a newspaper (book, magazine, etc); publish news (advertisements, etc), a publishing house (office) издательство

broadcast *vt* (broadcast) передавать по радио; вести передачу; вещать broadcast news (an opera, a concert, a football match, sb's speech, weather report, etc); **broadcast** (= broadcasting) *n* радиовещание

WORD COMBINATIONS

as well as еще, в дополнение (к), также

call out крикнуть, выкрикнуть

for one thing с одной стороны; for another (thing) с другой стороны

put on (out) the lights зажигать (тушить) свет

play a big (small, important, etc) part in sth играть большую (малую, важную и т. п.) роль в чем-н

weather forecast прогноз погоды

EXERCISES

COMPREHENSION

Ex 1 Answer the following questions.

1. What reputation do the English have among foreigners? 2. Where was the author going one day? 3. What did the passengers in his compartment talk about? 4. Why did the author describe one of the passengers as a typical Englishman? 5. Why didn't this passenger say a single word during the whole journey to London? 6. How do the English people usually start a conversation with strangers? 7. Why is the weather always a safe topic for conversation? 8. What is the usual remark for good (bad, cold) weather? 9. What does London look like on a rainy day? (When a thick fog covers the city?)

Ex 2 Look through the text once again, and see if you can find facts to prove that:

1. Every country has its own reputation.
2. People in Britain talk about the weather more than in any other country in the world.
3. The weather, good or bad, is the safest subject for conversation with strangers as well as with friends.
4. The English are rather proud of their weather.
5. The weather is really important to the British.

Ex 3 Pick out words and expressions from the text, and group them under the following headings.

1. Travelling by train.
2. Good weather.
3. Bad weather.
4. Talking to strangers.
5. Driving in bad weather.

Ex 4 Find in the text the English translations for the following:

нравы и обычаи страны; в поезде; купе вагона; пассажир; говорить о погоде; ночью, вытащить книгу; в течение всей поездки; не проронить ни слова; говорить с сильным акцентом; завязать разговор с незнакомым человеком; быстро меняться; ложиться спать; светить ярко; безопасная тема для разговора; обсуждать личные дела; великолепное утро; прекрасная погода; сильный снегопад; сильный мороз; холодная зима; мрачный день; серое, затянутое тучами небо; идти под зонтиком; густой туман; зажечь фары; медленно продвигаться; мокрая скользкая дорога; ужасная погода; играть большую роль в чьей-л жизни, ежедневная газета; публиковать прогноз погоды.

KEY STRUCTURES AND WORD STUDY

Ex 5 Give the four forms of the following verbs.

say, speak, travel, tell, find, show, take, understand, shine, wake, meet, think, wear, carry, put, play, broadcast.

Ex 6 Make up five groups, each with three words that are associated in meaning or area of usage.

manners	passenger	newspaper	topic	train
television	subject	snowfall	customs	radio
theme	frost	compartment	fog	habits

Ex 7 Replace the words in bold type with their opposites. Make all necessary changes. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. There was a **light** frost during the night. 2. Clearing away the snow was **hard** work for a boy of his age. 3. The man moved **quickly** to the door. 4. She only looks **kind**. 5. The girl heard **every** single word of her parents' conversation. 6. The sky is **clear**. 7. The girl was **ill**. There was a **dull** look in her eyes. 8. The boy is a slow learner. 9. The woman **put away** her purse. 10. The train **left** the station on time. 11. The car turned **right**. 12. **Part of** the day he was writing an article for the local newspaper.

Ex 8 Rewrite the following according to the example.

Example: 1. Newspapers publish a weather forecast **every day**.

Newspapers publish a weather forecast **daily**.

2. "Ogonyok" is a social-political, literary and art magazine that is published **once a week**.

"Ogonyok" is a **weekly** magazine.

1. The Kharkiv Metro trains carry more than eight hundred thousand passengers **every day**. 2. Which magazine is published **once every quarter of the year**? 3. The doctor told the patient to take the medicine **every hour**. 4. The Budget day is an event in the life of the country that usually takes place **once a year**. 5. The number of readers in the Lenin Library is more than 5,000 **a day**. 6. They have meetings **every month** to discuss business matters.

Ex 9 Rewrite the following, using adjectives with the suffix '-y'. Make necessary changes.

Example: It often **rains** in autumn.

Autumn is a **rainy** season.

1. Sometimes London has bad **fog** in November. 2. After a night of hard **frost** the river was covered with ice. 3. When we woke up in the morning the **sun** was shining brightly. 4. There is hardly any part in the town that has as much **wind** as the district around these hills. 5. You can't bathe today. The water is as cold as **ice**. 6. Today the sky is covered with heavy **clouds**. 7. There was **dirt** all over the place. 8. There was a heavy **storm** on the sea last night. 9. The beach was covered with fine **sand**.

Ex 10 Translate the following into English, using a different phrasal verb in each of the sentences.

take out, call out, read out, come out, get out, run out, look out, bring out, go out

1. Сосед по купе **достал** бутерброд и начал есть. 2. Она не любила **выходить на улицу** в такую погоду. 3. Старик с трудом **вылез** из машины. 4. **Принеси** сюда стулья. Давай посидим в саду. 5. Наскоро выпив чашку кофе, он **выбежал** из дома. 6. **Выйди** на минуточку, мне нужно поговорить с тобой. 7. На улице мальчишки **громко выкрикивали** названия газет. 8. Она **выглянула** в окно, но на улице уже никого не было. 9. **Прочитай** третье предложение вслух.

Ex 11 Compare the meaning of the following words with the same root in Russian.

manner, reputation, passenger, typical, accent, strange, personal, remark, to publish.

Ex 12 Translate, using 'say', 'speak', 'tell'.

1. Он сказал, что его семья переезжает на дачу во вторник. 2. Вели брату разбудить меня в шесть. 3. Твой приятель, как всегда, проговорил целый час, но не сказал ничего нового. 4. Передай ему, что скорый прибывает в Ригу в 10 часов вечера. Попроси его встретить меня на вокзале, если ему это удобно. 5. Секретарь сказала, чтобы я обратился к вам с этим вопросом. 6. С ним интересно поговорить, он много путешествовал. 7. Студенты говорят, что книга скучная и им хотелось бы почитать что-нибудь более современное. 8. В нашем купе был человек, который говорил с сильным акцентом, и я с трудом понимал, что он рассказывал. 9. Скажи им, чтобы они сели ужинать без меня, я немного опоздаю. 10. Он прошел мимо и не сказал ни слова.

Ex 13 Make up sentences with the following phrases, using 'say', 'tell', 'speak'.

about the weather; was raining hard; the truth, I am sure; cover the flowers for the night; the exact time; he would start on the trip next Monday; she wasn't sure of the day of their arrival; very fast; I don't know the language well enough to understand him; he was a stranger here himself and didn't know the way to the

museum; change at the next station; wear glasses; not forget to put out the light; about the wonderful music the composer writes for children.

Ex 14 Translate the following

(a) using 'little', 'a little', 'few', 'a few':

1. Я знал, что в том, что он рассказывал, было мало правды. 2. Он немного подумал, прежде чем ответить. 3. Погода понемногу меняется с каждым днем, и сейчас уже значительно холоднее, чем было в начале месяца. 4. Не уходи, мы будем обедать через несколько минут. 5. Его мало кто понимает, он говорит с сильным акцентом. 6. Он всегда мало говорит, а в тот вечер вообще не проронил ни слова. 7. Мало кто ездит этим поездом. 8. Я увижу его через несколько дней.

(b) using 'like any (other) ...':

1. Как любой дачный поселок, Мамонтовка пустеет, когда кончается летний сезон. 2. Вчера, как в любой понедельник, у нас было очень много работы; к концу недели работы бывает меньше. 3. Ты спрашиваешь, что из себя представляет улица, на которой я живу. Как всякая центральная улица в большом городе, она днем перегружена транспортом. 4. Он, как всякий зоолог, может часами говорить о животном мире нашей планеты. 5. Как любому молодому человеку, ему хотелось путешествовать. 6. — Почему он не хочет переезжать? — Как всякий старый человек, он не любит перемен. 7. Разве ты не знаешь, что он, как всякий настоящий спортсмен, не курит?

Ex 15 Study the following phrases, and (a) recall the sentences in which they are used in the text; (b) use them in sentences of your own.

in a train (compartment); speak (talk) **to** sb; **about** sth/sb; **by** the window; call **out**; find **out**; go (travel) **to** some place; get **to** some place; **on** the Tube; **in** foggy weather; **at** night; take **out** sth (take sth **out of** a bag); **during** the journey; arrive **in/at** a place; get **up**; turn **to** sb; say sth (speak) **with** an accent; be **from** some place; say sth **about** sth/sb; **in** a part **of** the world; **for** one thing ... **for** another; go **to** bed; wake **up**; a safe topic **for** conversation; think **of** sth/sb; put **on/out** the lights; move **along** the road.

Ex 16 Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs.

(A) 1. The old man slept badly — the train, and woke — several times — the

* It will be noted that "few" expresses a negative idea and means "a very small number". It is often used with "very", eg There were very few books on the subject. "A few" expresses a positive idea, especially when used with "quite", eg There were quite a few books on the subject. Notice, however, that if "only" is used with "a few", then the meaning is again negative, eg There were only a few books on the subject.

night. 2. "Do I have to change trains?" "Yes, — the next station." 3. If you want to get — the underground station, go — this street as far as the traffic lights, then take the first turning — the left. 4. They were not quite sure — the exact day — their son's arrival. They only knew that he would arrive — Lviv some day the coming week. 5. The train arrives — this small station — night and stops — three minutes only. 6. I'll wake you — five; we must start — the trip very early, before it gets too hot to travel. 7. "Please stand — when I call — your names," the teacher said. 8. This is not a topic — conversation — front — the children. 9. "What do you know — your neighbours?" "Not much. We say good-morning — each other, speak — the weather and that's about all." 10. I am so happy to hear you are moving — a new flat next month. 11. The weather forecast said that the weather was changing — the better. 12. "What's the matter — you? What did the doctor tell you?" "I've just found — that my brother's condition has changed — the worse." 13. He was — such difficulty that he turned — help — a complete stranger. 14. The professor said my report was good but, to make it better, I must make a few changes — it. 15. The teacher's second question was — the part Cromwell played — the history — England, and the girl knew the answer — that, too. 16. I am not sure I always get him right, he speaks — such a heavy accent. 17. Will you put — the light, it's getting dark and I can't see what I am reading any more. 18. It was a most unusual picture to see the streets of this southern town covered — snow. 19. Motorists don't like driving — foggy weather. 20. A raincoat is good only — rainy days; why do you wear it — all weather? 21. Why do you speak so highly — this writer? — one thing, it's early days to say what will become of him (it's his first book), — another, he is still very young.

(B) — the train Stephen moved — the corridor looking for a seat. He passed carriage after carriage. The train was full.

— one compartment there was a girl sitting — the corner — the window. She was different — all those dull-looking English. She had sad dark eyes of the South. It was all wrong that this girl — some place — the south — Europe (Stephen was almost sure — it) should be — a train going — the midlands of England.

She was fine, exotic. What was she doing — this country — fogs and rains?

The girl had also noticed him. He was, she thought, like the actors she had seen — Wild West Films.

Stephen thought: "I've got to know who she is and what she's doing here... I've got to find —"

And when Stephen came — the carriage, Pilar knew that, — course, he wanted to talk — her. The English people, Pilar knew, often said something — the weather when they started a conversation — strangers.

But Stephen said: "The train is very full."

"Oh, yes, indeed. The people go away — London, because it is so black there."

He smiled and said: "True, London is rather an awful place. You are not English?"

"I come — Spain."

"What made you come — England?"

"I am going to stay — my relatives — the country... — my English relatives."

(After "A Holiday for Murder" by A. Christie)

Ex 17 Fill in the blanks with a suitable word. Use the correct form.

matter *n*, arrival, arrive, pass *v* (2), change *v* (2), cover *v*, move *v* (2), truth, whole, hard, awful, exact, dull, sure, true, fast, strange

1. The traffic lights — from green to red and all cars stop. 2. Let's go out on the platform. The train will be — any minute now. 3. The light is too strong, it's bad for the eyes, — the lamp with something. 4. That was an — thing to do! Go and say you're sorry. 5. There's no such thing as easy work. All work is —. 6. She wrote to a friend asking him to meet her daughter upon her — in Sebastopol, giving him the — time, date and place. 7. Some people say that Dickens is too — for the modern reader, but nothing can be farther from the —. 8. I wonder what's the — with John. He's so quiet these days. 9. After a night of heavy rain the roads were very slippery. I — along in my car very slowly, but I was afraid the — time. 10. Did he say he was coming at four? Are you — you heard him right? 11. Several years — before the magazine published the — story of the poet's life. 12. The other day my neighbour came to me with a — story. It was something about noises he heard at night. I didn't know what to think. 13. The boy was learning — but there was still a lot to learn. 14. She telephoned to say that as she was — to another part of the town, she would be also — her place of work. 15. A week —, then another, and still there was no news of the expedition.

Ex 18 Replace the Russian words and phrases with suitable English equivalents in the correct form. Retell the passage.

In summer I (поехал) to Scarborough. When I (прибыл) there it was late afternoon. After dinner I put on my raincoat and went out for a walk. It was a (пасмурный) day, the sky (было покрыто) with clouds, and it was raining a little. The wind was very strong and it was difficult to walk, but I wanted some air. (Во время того, как) I (продвигался) slowly along the (тихой) (пустой) street I saw (незнакомое мне человека). He first (прошел мимо) me, but then he stopped.

"Is that you, old man?" he (крикнул). "It's (прекрасно) to see you! I was never so glad to see you in my (всю) life!"

I (повернул) my head. It was Jones.

"Why, what are you doing here? What's the (дело)?" I said. "And aren't you cold?" Jones (был одет в) flannel trousers and a thin shirt. "Why don't you go home?"

"I cannot," he answered. "I forgot the name of the hotel where my wife and I (остановились). Take me with you and give me something to eat."

"Haven't you any money?" I asked.

"(Ни единого) penny. We (добрались) here from York, my wife and I, at (около) eleven. We (оставили) our things at the station and went to a hotel. I (сменил) my clothes and (вышел погулять). The sun was shining brightly and there was nothing in the (прогноз погоды) about rain. But I forgot to take the address."

"Can you (описать) the street or the house?"

"No," he said sadly.

"Well, I'm (уверен) that we'll (выясним) where you live soon (достаточно)," I said. I took him to my hotel and (накормил его). Here we (обсудили) the situation. We then (начали) telephoning all the hotels in Scarborough. We did it so well that next afternoon Jones found both his hotel and his wife.

(After "An Absent-Minded Man" by Jerome K. Jerome)

Ex 19 Complete the questions and answers.

ON WEATHER

A: What is the weather like in England?

B: — changes in our country more often than in other countries, that's why we say:

"Other countries have —"

A: Are all the days alike in autumn?

B: Oh, no, — and the next day —

A: Look! The sky is covered with heavy dark — and it's going to —

B: It may, but you can never be sure —. After a whole day of —

A: — it often rain in —?

B: — is a rainy month. You were quite right, it is — already. The people in the street are opening — and the pavements are wet with — But don't think it will last —

A: Do Englishmen always — raincoats and — umbrellas in autumn?

B: As a rule, they do.

A: And what — in winter?

B: Wintercoats, if —

A: I see that — for conversation.

B: It is. We never get tired of it.

A: What do you say to start a conversation?

Ex 20 Test translation.

(A) 1. — Расскажите, пожалуйста, какая у вас бывает зима. — Зима у нас наступает рано. Иногда уже в конце ноября все покрывается снегом. Декабрь и январь — самые холодные месяцы в году. В декабре выпадает много снега, а в январе самые сильные морозы. Зимой дни короткие, а ночи длинные. Солнце светит ярко, но оно не греет.

2. Осенью погода обычно сырая. Небо серое, покрыто тучами. Часто идут дожди. Дни пасмурные. Солнца мало. По ночам бывает сильный туман. Ветер часто меняется. Когда он дует (приходит) с севера, то становится холодно.

(B) 1. Он мне верный друг. Я всегда могу обратиться к нему за советом. 2. Вы говорите, что все эти факты достоверны. По правде говоря, я не совсем в этом уверен. 3. В своих рассказах автор дал правдивое описание жизни островитян. 4. Мой старший брат очень любит путешествовать. Для него нет ничего более увлекательного, чем путешествовать по морю. 5. — Ваши часы

показывают точное время? — Нет, они спешат (отстают) на пять минут. 6. Не говорите так быстро. Вас трудно понимать. 7. Мы позвонили на станцию, чтобы узнать время прибытия поезда из Киева. 8. Если мы будем проезжать Байкал ночью, разбудите меня, пожалуйста. Я хочу посмотреть на это чудесное озеро. 9. Странно, что во время собрания он не проронил ни слова. Мы решили, что с ним что-то случилось. 10. — Скажите, пожалуйста, как пройти к музею Пушкина? — Это где-то поблизости, но я не знаю, где точно. Дело в том, что я нездешний. Обратитесь к кому-нибудь еще. 11. У меня уходит более часа на дорогу от дома до работы? Сначала я еду на метро с пересадкой в центре, а затем автобусом. 12. — Где мне сделать пересадку на станцию метро Пушкинская? — Доезжайте до станции Горьковская, а там переседайте на Пушкинскую. 13. Я уверен, что после нашего разговора все изменится к лучшему. 14. Экзаменационная сессия — трудное время у студентов. Они много и напряженно работают. 15. Кто усердно работает, тот хорошо сдает экзамены. 16. Вы сейчас свободны? Я хочу поговорить с Вами по важному делу. 17. — Когда вы переезжаете на новую квартиру? — Как только закончится учебный год. 18. Он не такой уж скучный человек, как вы говорите. Мы с ним хорошо побеседовали о текущих событиях. 19. Музыка играет большую роль в его жизни. Его любимый композитор — Чайковский. 20. В Англии погода очень изменчива. Поэтому англичане всегда носят с собой зонты. 21. Начинается дождь. Надень плащ и возьми с собой зонт. 22. Он крикнул ей что-то, но она не расслышала. 23. Я хочу знать всю правду относительно этого дела.

UNIT THREE

AT HOME

from "A Kind of Loving" by Stan Barstow¹

The bus I catch doesn't go up the hill and when I get off at the corner I catch the smell of fish and chips and I cross the road and call at the shop and buy a fish and four penn'orth² of chips. I eat them out of the paper as I'm going up the hill. I really like fish and chips and there's no better way of eating them than in the open air. They last me till I get to the gate.

It's half past ten and the Old Lady and the Old Man³ are sitting with the table-lamp on watching television when I go in.

"Do you want some supper?" the Old Lady asks me.

"I've had some fish and chips on my way."

"You'll want a drink of something, I suppose?"

"It's all right; don't bother; I'll make some cocoa."

I go into the kitchen and make the cocoa and bring it back into the living-room and sit down on the sofa at the back and light a cigarette. I'm thinking about Ingrid as I watch the picture⁴ that's on TV. I'm wondering what happened that she didn't come to meet me.

"Where've you been?" the Old Lady says in a minute.

"Pictures."

"By yourself?"

"With Willy Lomas."

"Willy Lomas? I don't think I know him, do I?"

"I used to⁶ go to school with him."

"I don't know why you pay good money to go to the pictures when you can see them at home for nothing," says the Old Man.

"You can't show colour⁶ and Cinemascope on TV."

"Cinemascope?"

"Wide screen bigger."

"But they're pictures, just the same, aren't they?"

I don't bother to argue about it. The picture's finished and there's a toothpaste ad⁷ on and I get up and throw my cig-end⁸ in the fire.⁹

"Going up?"¹⁰ the Old Lady says.

"Yes, I'm ready for it. Had a busy day today."

I say good night and go upstairs. There's a light in Jim's room. I go into our bathroom and wash my face and clean my teeth as quickly as I can. As I'm coming out Jim calls me.

"What is it?"

"A letter for you."

I take it and look at it. I look at my name on the envelope and all at once I begin to get excited.

"Where did you get this?"

"I found it behind the front door. Somebody pushed it in while we were watching television. There's no stamp on it."

There's no address on it, either; just my name.

I shut the door behind me¹¹ before I open the letter. "Dear Vie,"¹² it says. "My cousin decided to catch a later train and I went with her to the station to see her off. The train was late and it was after half past seven when I got back. I went to where we'd arranged to meet but of course you'd gone. I'm going to be at the same place tomorrow night. (Sunday). I hope you can come. Love,¹³

Ingrid."

(Adapted)

NOTES

1. **Stan Barstow** was born in 1928 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, in the family of a coal-miner. "A Kind of Loving" was his first published novel, and came out in 1960. He has also written "Ask Me Tomorrow" which was published in 1962.

2. **four penn'orth:** four pennyworth на четыре пенса *eg* She bought two roubles' worth of apples. Она купила на два рубля яблок.

3. **the Old Lady and the Old Man:** a familiar way of speaking about one's parents

4. **picture:** a cinematograph film; pictures (*BrE*)=movies (*AmE*);the cinema

5. (**used** (followed by **to+Infinitive**): бывало; когда-то (знал, работал и т. д.)

We use this for repeated action in the past, generally with the idea that the action is finished now. *Eg* I used to go to school with him (*but I don't now*).

6. **colour**: technicolour цветной (*о фильме*)

7. **ad**: advertisement реклама

8. **cig-end**: cigarette-end окурок

9. **fire**: *here* огонь камина

Many English homes still have fireplaces with open fires to warm up the room in cold weather.

10. **Going up?:** Going upstairs? Going to bed?

The traditional English one-family house has two storeys: upstairs and downstairs. The bedrooms and bathroom are always upstairs. Downstairs are the living room, dining room and kitchen.

11. **I shut the door behind me:** Я закрываю за собой дверь. Note that in English this construction with **behind** will always have a **personal** pronoun in the objective case.

12. **Vic**: short for "Victor". The boy's full name is Victor Brown.

13. **Love**: this is usually written at the end of a letter to a friend. Corresponds to the Russian с приветом.

VOCABULARY

kind *n* вид, род, сорт different kinds of books (goods, trees, etc) What kind of a man (student, etc) is he? Что он за человек (студент и т. п.)?

catch *vt* (caught) 1. ловить, поймать; схватить; уловить catch a ball (bird, fish; sb's idea, etc); catch sb **by** the hand; 2. поспеть, попасть на автобус (поезд и т. п.) catch a bus (train, etc) **Phr** catch (a) cold простудиться

cross *vt* переходить, пересекать (улицу, дорогу, реку и т. п.) cross a street (road, river, etc); **crossing** *n* перекресток; переход (через улицу); переезд по воде, переправа; пересечение

worth *a* стоящий; заслуживающий (внимания и т. п.) The coat is worth the money you paid for it. They worked hard but it was worth it. **Phr** be worth doing стоит сделать The film is worth seeing.

real *a* настоящий, подлинный; действительный real gold (silk, etc); a real friend (hero, etc); the real truth; **reality** *n* действительность, реальность; **really** *adv* действительно, на самом деле Do you really think so?

way *n* 1. путь, дорога a long (short, hard, etc) way; You have taken the right (wrong) way ... **Phr** on the (one's) way home (to some place) по дороге домой; on the (one's) way back на обратном пути; **Phr** by the way кстати, между прочим; 2. способ, средство, метод, манера, образ действия I'll find a way to do it. I don't like his way of speaking. What is the quickest way of learning (to learn) a foreign language?

last *vi* 1. длиться, продолжаться How long did the meeting (lecture, concert, rain, trip, etc) last? 2. хватать (быть в достаточном количестве) The money (food, etc) will last them **till** the end of the month (**for** a whole week, etc).

happen *vi* случаться, происходить How did it happen? The story happened

two years ago. What's happened **to** (with) him?

pay *vt* (paid) платить How much did they pay (you) **for** the article? **pay** *n* плата, зарплата What's your pay? **payment** *n* уплата, платеж, плата to make payment производить платеж

same *indef pron* тот же самый; такой же the same book (room, town, day, man, etc) **Phr** just (all) the same все равно It's all the same **to** me.

throw *vt* (threw, thrown) бросать, кидать; throw sth **to** (**at**) sb бросать что-н кому-н (в кого-н)

be excited волноваться; get excited разволноваться Everybody was excited **by** the news. Don't get excited! Не волнуйтесь! **excitement** *n* волнение, возбуждение; **exciting** *a* волнующий, захватывающий an exciting story (speech, film, book, moment, event, etc); **excited** взволнованный, возбужденный an excited voice (face, child, etc)

behind *prep* за, позади (кого-н/чего-н) (*also fig.*) He left the room and closed the door behind him. What's behind his words (actions, etc)? **Phr** leave sb/sth behind оставлять

push *vt* толкать push a door (car, boat, person) (*also fig.*); **push** *n* толчок give a push

just *adv* 1. точно, как раз, именно This is just the book I want; 2. только, всего лишь He is just a child.

decide *vt* решать decide a question, etc; We decided to stay in town. They haven't yet decided what to do (where to go; etc); **decision** *n* решение **Phr** take (make) a decision принять решение; **decisive** *a* решающий a decisive moment (step, argument, event, etc)

arrange *vt* 1. устраивать, организовывать; договариваться arrange a party (meeting, trip, etc); We've arranged to meet on Saturday. I've arranged **for** a meeting next week. 2. приводить в порядок; расставлять (книги, мебель и т. п.) arrange one's business (plans, etc); arrange books (furniture, etc); **arrangement** *n* 1. соглашение, договоренность There is an arrangement **between** them **about** the price (payment, etc) **Phr** have (make) an arrangement (with sb) улаживаться, договариваться (с кем-н); 2. *pl* приготовления, мероприятия, планы **Phr** make arrangements (for sth) делать приготовления (к чем-н)

hope *vi* надеяться I hope to see you soon. We hope that everything will be allright. **Phr** hope for the better надеяться на лучшее; **hope** *n* надежда have some (little, strong, no, etc) hope for sth

WORD COMBINATIONS

get off, выходить (из автобуса, поезда и т. п.)

get on садиться (на автобус, поезд и т. п.)

call at some place заходить куда-н; **call on sb** заходить к кому-н

in the open air на (свежем) воздухе (*не в помещении*)

be on 1. идти (*о фильме, концерте и т.п.*); 2. быть включенным, работать (*о радио, телевизоре, свете и т. п.*)

all right 1. хорошо, ладно (*выражает одобрение, согласие*); 2. все хорошо, все в порядке

I suppose я полагаю (думаю, считаю)
light a cigarette закурить
by oneself сам, один, самостоятельно
see sb off (to some place) провожать кого-н (куда-н)
see sb home провожать кого-н домой

EXERCISES

COMPREHENSION

Ex 1 Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Victor get off at the corner? 2. What did he buy at the little shop? 3. How did he like eating his fish and chips? 4. When did Victor get home? 5. What were his parents doing when he came in? 6. Why didn't he want any supper? 7. What was he thinking about as he watched TV? 8. What surprise did Victor's brother have for him? 9. Why did Victor get excited when he saw his name on the envelope? 10. Where had Jim found the letter? 11. Why did Victor shut the door behind him before opening the letter? 12. Who'd written the letter? 13. What did the letter say?

Ex 2 Look through the text once again, and:

1. Say how old you think Victor is and what he does.
2. Explain why Victor did not tell the whole truth to his parents.
3. Say if you believe Victor had really been to the pictures, or not.
4. Describe Victor's mood when he returns home, and how it changes when he gets the letter.
5. Give as much background information about the Brown family as you possibly can.

Ex 3 Find in the text the English translation for the following:

поспеть на автобус; сойти на углу; почувствовать запах; перейти улицу; зайти в магазин; сидеть при зажженной лампе; приготовить какао; пойти на кухню; сесть на диван; закурить; учиться в школе вместе с кем-н; платить деньги; смотреть кино; широкий экран; пожелать спокойной ночи; умываться; чистить зубы; парадная дверь; закрыть за собой дверь; распечатать письмо; поехать более поздним поездом; там, где мы договорились встретиться; на том же (старом) месте.

KEY STRUCTURES AND WORD STUDY

Ex 4 Give the four forms of the following verbs.

catch, go, buy, eat, sit, make, bring, come, know, pay, see, throw, shut

Ex 5 Make up five groups, each with three words associated with one another in meaning or area of usage.

smell	sofa	envelope	cigarette	table-lamp
kitchen	cigar	touch	chair	stamp
letter	taste	bathroom	pipe	living room

Ex 6 Replace the words in bold type by their opposites. Make all necessary changes. Translate the sentences.

1. I met with the doctor ten years later, and he was a **different man**. 2. The **whole** company arrived at the station to **meet** their friend. 3. Am I doing it the **right** way? 4. She's **changed her mind** about going to the party. 5. She stayed **indoors part of** the day. 6. He **got on** the bus in a small out-of-the-way village. 7. He says he's just **sold** his tape-recorder. 8. There was a **narrow** staircase leading **downstairs**. 9. The young man **threw** an excited look **at** his neighbour. 10. The suitcase is **behind** the door. 11. The book was duller than anything I'd had ever read before.

Ex 7 Fill in the blanks with 'excited' or 'exciting'.

1. The telephone rang. An — voice asked me if I already knew about the changes in the arrangements for the week-end. 2. It's a very usual kind of play. There's really nothing — about it. 3. She gave an — little laugh. She always laughed that way when she was nervous. 4. She's a very — person. There's never a dull moment when she's anywhere near. 5. What — news! What's happened? What is everybody so — about?

Ex 8 Rewrite the following sentences, using verbs instead of nouns. Make the necessary changes.

1. Sometimes it's difficult to make a quick **decision**. 2. How long did your **stay** with the Johnsons last? 3. Where does this strong **smell** come from — the cheese? 4. The **discussion** of both questions will take us no more than three quarters of an hour. 5. I am not sure whether they have made any **changes** in their original plan. 6. The doctor has **hopes** that the boy will get well soon. 7. He gets his **pay** twice a month. 8. I never know his **thoughts**. 9. Do you know the exact date of their **arrival**? 10. He gave the door a hard **push** and it opened.

Ex 9 Rewrite the following sentences, using group-verbs instead of verbs.

1. Let us **rest a little** before we start. 2. During the break they usually smoke in the smoking-room. 3. Did you **talk** with your elder brother on the subject? 4. Let me **look** at what you have written. 5. I like **walking** in the rain. 6. He **pushed** the door hard. 7. Do you really want me **to swim** in this icy water? 8. We must **wash** the car after a run along the country road.

Ex 10 Translate the following sentences into English, using suitable phrasal verbs.

take up, look up, wake up, come up, get up, stand up, run up, put up

1. Он вышел на улицу, **поднял** руку, и такси остановилось. 2. Ребенок **поднял глаза** на мать и улыбнулся. 3. Автобус остановился. Она **встала** и, **подняв** сумку с **пола**, пошла к выходу. 4. Мальчишка **подбежал** и спросил, сколько времени. 5. Интересно, ты тоже, как и я, **встаешь** сразу же, как только **проснешься**? 6. Он медленно приближался к нам и, когда **подошел**, все мы уже прощались друг с другом.

Ex 11 In (A) study the following chart, and in (B) supply the missing parts.

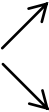
(A)	1. lately за последнее время; недавно	1. He has travelled a lot lately.
	2. for the last/past few weeks, months, years, etc за последние несколько недель	2. He has worked too much for the last few days.
	3. last time прошлый раз	3. We discussed that question last time.
	4. last/for the last time в последний раз	4. When did you see him last?

(B) 1. When did you get a letter from him —? 2. He has changed for the better —. 3. Although she had not seen him — she recognized him at once. 4. He visited his native town — when he was still a boy. 5. How often has he missed classes —? 6. This film was on at our local cinema —. 7. I watched this film on TV several times —. 8. "She has not called on us —. What's happened to her?" "She left for Kyiv —." 9. There haven't been thick fogs in London —.

Ex 12 Translate the following sentences (consult the chart in Ex 11, if necessary).

1. Когда вы были в Саратове **в последний раз**? 2. **За последние годы** наш город изменился до неузнаваемости. 3. **В прошлый раз** ему не хватило стипендии до конца месяца потому, что он купил словарь. 4. **Прошлый раз** ты обещал зайти к нам. 5. **Последние несколько дней** не было дождя и земля совсем сухая. 6. Когда вы получили известия от него **в последний раз**? 7. **За последнее время** я прочитал много интересных книг. 8. Почему он опаздывает? **За последнее время** это случается с ним довольно часто.

Ex 13 Translate the following sentences, using 'till' ('until') or 'before' according to the sense.

до 	till (вплоть до) I'll stay here till 5.
	before (перед, раньше) Call on me before 5.

1. Мы будем ждать вас **до** шести часов. 2. Это случилось **до** нашего приезда. 3. Они следили за игрой **до** самого конца матча. 4. Обсуждение продолжалось **до** вечера. 5. Мы пришли за десять минут **до** начала концерта. 6. Они жили здесь вплоть **до** самой войны. 7. Они жили здесь еще **до** войны. 8. Наше учреждение переедет в новое здание **до** нового года. 9. Мы собираемся пробыть здесь до конца лета. 10. Они уехали **до** обеда. 11. Мы договорились встретиться **до** собрания. 12. Разбудите меня **до** семи часов, пожалуйста. 13. Он успевает просматривать газету **до** завтрака. 14. Дети были на свежем воздухе **до** вечера. 15. Он сошел с автобуса за две остановки **до** своей и пошел пешком домой.

Ex 14 Translate the following, using 'too' or 'either'.

1. Я иду спать. Телевизор выключить? — Да, уже поздно. Я тоже больше не буду смотреть. 2. Они сегодня тоже собираются за город, только более поздним поездом. 3. Я тоже не люблю ходить в кино один, пойдем вместе. 4. Это письмо мне, но для вас тоже есть письмо. 5. Когда будешь выбрасывать старые газеты, выкинь и эти журналы. 6. — Ну, я пошел. — Подожди меня, я тоже пойду с тобой. 7. Я тоже не ходил вчера на вокзал провожать ее, я был занят. 8. На работе его нет, дома тоже. Интересно, где он. 9. Она тоже молчала и не знала, как начать этот неприятный разговор. 10. Мы тоже не знаем точно, где он живет; знаем только, что недалеко отсюда.

Ex 15 Translate the following, using 'used to + Infinitive'.*

1. Я надеюсь, вы меня не забыли, мы когда-то вместе учились. 2. Видите тот маленький домик на другой стороне улицы? Мы там когда-то жили. 3. Одно время они были друзьями, затем что-то произошло, и они больше не видятся. 4. В молодости он много путешествовал; его дом — настоящий музей. 5. Она, бывало, к нам часто заходила до того, как ее семья переехала в новый район. 6. Когда я работал на заводе, я обычно ехал на работу первым автобусом. 7. Когда-то он любил классическую музыку и мог часами слушать Баха и Бетховена (Bach, Beethoven). 8. Вы раньше носили очки, не так ли? 9. Когда-то он играл только маленькие роли, а сейчас он знаменитый актер. 10. — Я не видел его более трех лет. — Разве он не бывал у вас регулярно прошлым летом?

Ex 16 Study the following phrases and (a) recall the sentences in which they are used in the text; (b) use them in sentences of your own.

* Note the interrogative and negative forms of "used to": "Did you use(d) to live here? Used you to live here? You used to live here, didn't you? Usedn't you to go to school with him? Didn't you use to go to school with him?"

go **up/down** the hill (street); get **off/on** the bus; **at** the corner; call **at** a shop (some place); go **into** the kitchen (go in); **in** the open (air); get **to** the gate (some place); be **on** (about a lamp, film, show, TV); **on** one's way (home; to some place); sit **down on** the sofa; think **about** sb/sth; **in** a minute (month, three days); go **to** school; **at** home; **for** nothing (money; two pounds); show sth **on** TV; get **up (from)** a chair; come **out (of)** the room); look **at** sb/sth; **on** the envelope; **behind** the door; shut the door **behind** sb; see sb **off**; get **back** (home; to some place); **at** the same place.

Ex 17 Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs wherever necessary.

(A) 1. He pushed the button and the lift began moving —. His office was — the 7th floor. 2. Put — the cigarette, please, I don't like the smell — your tobacco. 3. He finished his drink, paid — it and got — — the seat, ready to go. 4. — his way — — the room he shut the door— him silently not to wake — the sleeping child. 5. After supper she sat --- --- the work and the light was — — her room the greater part — the night 6. You'll be passing — the cinema — your way — work, won't you? Have a look what's —. We may go — the pictures — the evening. 7. "How do I get — the stadium? Is it a long way — here?" "It is. Take bus 45 — the corner — High Street." "Where do I get —?" " — the last stop." 8. The man threw the ball — the water and the dog brought it —. 9. You must have a six-copeck stamp — the envelope if you want your letter to go — air mail. 10. "Shall we go — the country — some later train tonight?" "It's all the same — me." 11. What's happened—the children? What's all this noise and excitement—? 12. "Will anybody be seeing you —?" "Yes, I've arranged—Bill." 13. I'd like to discuss—you the arrangements—the party. 14. If you look — this drop — water under the microscope, you will see how full—life it is.

(B) Peter, a thirteen-year-old boy, sat — a big chair — front — the TV screen. His mother wasn't —home, so there was nobody who would tell him what he could and what he couldn't watch. He was glad not to be — bed — 11 o'clock. When the television advertisements were —, Peter closed his eyes and thought — himself as one — the large unshaven men — pistols, walking slowly — a dark stairway towards the door — which, everybody knew, the Boss was waiting. — a few minutes Peter knew, the ads would be over, so he had just enough time to go — the kitchen and get something nice — the refrigerator. — the kitchen he did not put — the light and it was strange to see how the kitchen looked — the dark when nobody else was — home.

(After "Peter Two" by Irwin Shaw)

Ex 18 Fill in the blanks with a suitable word. Use the correct form. Translate the sentences into Russian.

really, happen (2), just (2), catch (2), decide, decision (2), last v, arrange (2), arrangement, push v (2), hope v, throw v (2), way (2) same, kind, behind, excitement

1. He's never been late before. I wonder what's — to him. 2. It's in man's nature

to — for the best. 3. How can she know about such things. She's — a child. 4. What's the quickest—to learn a foreign language? 5. My friend — my look and smiled back. 6. How much longer is this awful weather going to —? 7. The teacher asked for the full story — the headlines. 8. Has your sister — changed as much as you say? 9. We've — for a meeting on Thursday. Is that all right with you? 10. The car had stopped again. We all got out and started —. 11. It's an important step. Give him all the time he wants to make this —. Don't — him too hard. 12. What's the matter? What's all this — about? 13. In a personal matter of this — it's awfully difficult to make the right —. 14. When she found out what part he had played in the whole story she — not to see him any more. 15. The composer — the piano piece for orchestra. 16. She — the bone to the dog. 17. After the children had gone to bed we stayed up to discuss the — for the New Year's party. 18. — think of it! He was born on the — day as I was. 19. On his — home he met a friend whom he hadn't seen for years. 20. As soon as she entered the house she — the smell of fried bacon and eggs. 21. My friend — me a questioning look. 22. The woman — the chair a little closer to the fire. 23. The little boy was in the river before anybody knew what had —.

Ex 19 *Replace the Russian words and phrases with suitable English equivalents in the correct form. Retell the passage.*

I don't (действительно) know what's the (дело) with me, but it is clear that a lot of things are different lately. I never (раньше) to wear glasses. But now if I want (узнать) what (происходит) in the world I must wear them. The only other (способ) is to ask somebody to read the papers aloud. That is not very good (тоже), because people speak in such voices these days that I can't hear them very well.

Everything is farther than it (было) to be. (С одной стороны), the (путь) to the station is twice as long now. (С другой стороны), the trains (отправляются) sooner too. I don't run after them any more, because they start (быстрее) these days when I try (успеть на) them. I ask the conductor (несколько) times during my (поездки) if the next station is where I (выхожу) and he always says it isn't. Usually I put on my hat and coat and stand near the door (только) to be (уверенным) I don't (проехал) my stop.

Even the weather (меняется). It's colder in winter and the summers are hotter than they (бывало) to be. I always (надеваю) galoshes now when I go out, because the rain today is wetter than the rain we (раньше) to get.

People (меняются) too. They're younger than they (когда-то) to be when I was their age. I went back not long ago to my college which I finished in 1943 — that is, 1933 — sorry, 1923. The college is (полон) children. It is (правда), they are more polite than in my time; (несколько) students called me "sir" and one of them asked if he could help me (перейти) the street.

(After "How to Guess your Age" by C. Ford)

Ex 20 *Speak on the following topics. Use the words and phrases given below.*

1. Waiting for Ingrid

arrange to meet sb; think sb is the right kind of girl; become fond of sb; hope to

see sb; wait for several hours; be unhappy (angry); wonder what had happened; have no hope; think that there's sth strange about it; decide to go home.

2. On the Way Home

be a long way from home; catch a bus; get off at the corner; cross the road; catch the smell of fish and chips; call at a shop; buy a fish and four penn'orth of chips; eat sth out of the paper; there's no better way of eating fish and chips than ; last; throw away the paper bag.

3. At Home

come home (get in) at...; find everybody in (at home); watch TV; want a drink of sth; make cocoa; go into the kitchen; bring the cocoa back into the living room; sit quietly on the sofa; light (smoke) a cigarette; think about sb; not want to discuss sth; not tell the truth; throw the cig-end into the fire; be tired; have a busy day; say good night; go upstairs.

4. Getting the Letter

on one's way to...; call sb's name; have a letter for sb; a personal letter; tell sb where he'd found the letter; behind the front door; see one's name on the envelope; get a pleasant surprise; begin to get excited; shut the door behind oneself; open the letter; a wonderful letter; be full of excitement; be really happy; learn what had really happened.

5. Ingrid Decides to Write a Letter

cousin; come for a short stay; change one's plans; decide to catch a later train; go to the station to see sb off; not know how to tell sb about the change in one's arrangements; decide to write a letter; on one's way home from the station; push the letter under the front door; hope to see sb; exactly the same place.

Ex 21 Test translation.

1. Я недостаточно хорошо его знаю, чтобы сказать тебе, что он за человек. Я встречался с ним всего лишь несколько раз. 2. Вы еще успеете на семичасовой поезд, если поедете на такси. Правда, в это время дня трудно поймать такси. 3. Здесь нет моста на ту сторону. Единственный способ перебраться через реку—это на лодке. 4. Вы не так написали адрес. Англичане пишут адрес следующим образом: сначала они указывают фамилию, затем номер дома и улицу, а потом уже название города и страны. 5. Мне очень понравилось, как он вчера выступил на собрании. Он говорил мало, но сказал много. 6. Хотя обратный путь продолжался около недели, время прошло очень быстро. 7. Он очень изменился со времени нашей последней встречи. Что-нибудь случилось? 8. — Как мы поедем? На автобусе или на на такси? — Мне

все равно. 9. Не волнуйтесь! Я уверен, что все будет хорошо. 10. Когда он узнал эту новость, он страшно разволновался. Он достал папиросу и закурил. 11. Когда ребенок заснул, мать вышла из комнаты и закрыла за собой дверь. 12. — Ты хочешь поесть? — Нет, спасибо, я ничего не хочу, только чашечку кофе, если можно. 13. Не толкайтесь, пожалуйста. На этой остановке все выходят. 14. Мы надеемся, что вы зайдете к нам, как только вернетесь из поездки. 15. — Вы не знаете, что сегодня идет в кинотеатре «Россия»? — «Война и мир». Фильм идет с понедельника. 16. Ты придешь завтра провожать его? Он уезжает во Владивосток. Мы все условились встретиться на вокзале. 17. Вчера была чудесная погода. Мы весь день были на воздухе.

UNIT FOUR

TO KILL A MAN

by Jack London¹.

She moved through the big rooms and wide halls of her house. She was looking for a book of poems she had put somewhere and only now remembered. She opened the door of the dining-room and went in. The room was dark and she turned on the lights. As the light came on, she stepped back and cried out.

In front of her, near the wall, stood a man. In his hand was a gun.

"Oh," she said. "What do you want?"

"I think I want to get out. I've lost my way here," he answered ironically.

"What are you doing here?"

"Just robbing, Miss, that's all. I didn't expect to find you in, as I saw you with your old man in an auto.² You are Miss Setliffe, aren't you?"

Mrs Setliffe saw his mistake, but she was pleased.

"Now please show me the way out," the man said.

"And what if³ I cry out for help?" asked the woman.

"I must-kill you then," he answered slowly. "You see, Miss, I can't go to prison. A friend is waiting for me outside, and I promised to help him."

"I've never met a robber before," the woman said, "and I can't tell you how exciting it is. Won't you stay a few minutes and talk? I want you to explain the whole thing to me. You don't look like a robber at all. Why don't you work?"

"I did my best, but there's no work for me in this city," he said bitterly. "I used to be an honest man before I started looking for a job. And now I must go."

But Mrs Setliffe did not want to lose her robber. Such things did not happen often in her life.

Turning to the man she said: "I can't really make you stay, but, come, sit down, and tell me all about it — here at the table."

She took her seat at the table and placed him on the other side of it.

She saw him look about the room, then put the gun on the corner of the table between them. But he was in a strange house and did not know that under the table, near her foot, was an electric bell.

"It's like this, Miss," he began. "I'm not a robber and I didn't come here to steal.

You see, I had a little mine once, and old Setliffe took it away from me. I had nothing left. And as my friend needs money badly I just came to take something back from your father. I am really taking what is mine."

"I feel you're right," she said. "But still robbery is robbery."

"I know that," he answered. "What is right is not always legal. That's why I must go."

"No, wait." The woman suddenly took up the gun. At the same time she pushed the bell with her foot.

A door opened behind him, and the man heard somebody enter the room. But he did not even turn his head. Without saying a word, he was looking at the woman, into her hard cold eyes.

"Thomas," she said, "call the police."

The servant left the room. The man and the woman sat at the table, looking into each other's eyes. She enjoyed this moment. She already saw the newspapers with the story of the beautiful young Mrs Setliffe who had caught a dangerous robber in her own house.

"When you are in prison," she said coldly, "think of the lesson I've taught you. Now, tell the truth. I didn't believe a single word of your story. You lied to me."

He did not answer.

"Say something," she cried. "Why don't you ask me to let you go?"

"Yes, I'll say something. You looked so kind and soft and all the time you had your foot on the bell. Do you know what I'm going to do? I'm going to get up from this chair and walk out of that door. But you're not going to shoot. It isn't easy to kill a man and I'm sure you can't do it."

With his eyes on her he stood up slowly. She began to pull the trigger.

"Pull harder," he advised. "Pull it, and kill a man."

At the door the man turned round. He spoke to her in a low voice as he called her a bad name.

(Adapted)

NOTES

1. **Jack London (John Griffith)** (1876-1916) was born in San Francisco into a very poor family. He had worked at factories; he had travelled across the ocean as a sailor; he had walked from San Francisco to New York with an army of jobless workers. After reading the "Communist Manifesto," Jack London became an enthusiastic believer in socialism. During the sixteen years of his literary career, he published about fifty books; short stories, novels and essays. One of his best works is "Martin Eden" (1909).

2. **auto:** automobile

3. **What if...?:** А что, если...?

VOCABULARY

lose *vt* (lost) 1. терять, потерять (also *fig*) lose a book (ticket, friend, etc); one's voice (head); money (work, time, etc) **Phr** lose one's way (= get lost) заблудиться,

потеряться; 2. проигрывать lose a game (a competition, war, etc)

expect *vt* ожидать, ждать; рассчитывать, надеяться expect a visitor (letter, question, rain, etc) I didn't expect to see you today. We expect you to help us.

expectation *n*

be (dis)pleased быть (недовольным) They were pleased **with** his answer. We are pleased to meet you.

promise *vt* обещать promise sb (one's) help (a book, a ticket, etc); He promised to come soon; **promise** *n* **Phr** give (make) a (one's) promise давать обещание; keep one's promise сдерживать обещание; break one's promise нарушить обещание; **promising** *a* многообещающий a promising student (writer, singer, etc)

look *vi* 1. выглядеть, казаться **How** did he look when you saw him? He looked happy (pleased, sad, ill, well, older, worn out, tired, etc). **Phr** look like выглядеть (*о внешности*) **What** does she look like? Как она выглядит? (Какая у нее внешность?) She is tall, very good-looking; 2. походить, быть похожим на кого-н look like (= be like) sb He looks like his father. He looks like a doctor.

honest *a* честный an honest man (face, smile, decision, answer, etc) **Phr** be honest with sb быть откровенным (честным) с кем-н **dishonest** *a* нечестный, бесчестный; **(dis)honesty** *n*

make *vt* (made) заставлять, побуждать make sb do sth; make sb work (read, speak, think, laugh, cry, etc); make sb angry рассердить кого-н; make sb (un)happy сделать кого-н счастливым (несчастливым) etc

need *vt* нуждаться (в ком-н/чем-н) need a book (dress, pair of shoes, etc); need money (time, (sb's) help, (sb's) advice, etc); How much time do you need to do the work? **need** *n* необходимость, нужда **Phr** be **in** need (of sth) нуждаться, быть в нужде

badly *adv* сильно, очень He is badly ill. We need your help badly.

feel *vt* (felt) 1. чувствовать, ощущать, испытывать I felt somebody push me in the crowd. What did you feel when you first travelled by air? 2. считать, полагать We felt that he was right; *vi* 3. чувствовать себя How do you feel? I feel well (better, all right, bad, ill, etc); **feeling** *n*, чувство, ощущение He spoke with feeling. I had a feeling that somebody was watching me.

even *adv* даже He didn't even look at me when I entered.

without *prep* 1. без (кого-н, чего-н; *означает отсутствие*) It's difficult to translate the article without a dictionary. We decided the question without him. **Phr** do without (sb/sth) обходиться без (кого-н/ чего-и) He can't do without music; 2. не (*означает характер действия*) She left the room without saying a word.

enjoy *vt* получать удовольствие; наслаждаться enjoy a film (concert, book, trip, etc); I enjoy talking with him. **Phr** enjoy oneself приятно проводить время, развлекаться If you want to enjoy yourself, go and see the new comedy; **enjoyment** *n* наслаждение, удовольствие

own *a* собственный (*употребляется с притяжательными местоимениями*) My elder brother has a family of his own. He told the story **in** his own words.

danger *n* опасность **Phr** in (out of) danger в (вне) опасности; **dangerous** *a* опасный; рискованный a dangerous plan (game, road, river; dog; man; etc); dangerous work

believe *vt* 1. верить believe a story (sb's words, etc); I believe him (what he says, etc); believe **in** sb/sth верить в кого-н/что-н; **belief** *n* вера; доверие; убеждение I believe **in** his honesty (this doctor, this theory, etc). His beliefs are well-known; 2. полагать, считать, думать I believe that he is right. We believe him to be a good musician.

soft *a* 1. мягкий a soft pencil (apple, etc); 2. нежный, тихий, мягкий a soft voice (look, sound, light, colour, breeze, etc); soft music

pull *vt* тащить, тянуть She was pulling the child **by** the hand. Don't pull the door, push it. **Phr** pull oneself together взять себя в руки; встряхнуться

advise *vt* советовать If you don't feel well, I advise you to stay in bed; **advice** *n* совет (наставление) He always gives me good advice. **Phr** a piece of advice (один) совет; take (sb's) advice последовать (чье-му-н) совету

WORD COMBINATIONS

look for (sb/sth) искать (кого-н/что-н)

turn on the light(s) (water, gas) включать свет (воду, газ)

turn off the light(s) (water, gas) выключать свет (воду, газ)

find sb in застать кого-н (дома, на работе)

you see понимаете ли

at all совсем (не), вообще

do one's best (с)делать все возможное, стараться изо всех сил

take a seat занять место, сесть

It's like this Вот как обстоит дело

teach sb a lesson проучить кого-н

in a low (loud, soft, etc) voice тихим (громким, нежным) голосом

EXERCISES

COMPREHENSION

Ex 1 Answer the following questions.

1. What was Mrs. Setliffe doing at the moment the story begins? 2. What made her step back and cry out when she entered the dining-room? 3. What was the man doing in the house? 4. Why was Mrs. Setliffe pleased when the man called her "Miss Setliffe"? 5. Why did Mrs Setliffe want the man to stay and talk to her? 6. What was the man's explanation for why he had come to rob old Setliffe? 7. What made the woman believe that he wasn't a real robber? 8. What was she planning to do? 9. How did it happen that the man left the house and she didn't stop him? 10. Why was the man sure that she wouldn't shoot?

Ex 2 Look through the text once again, and:

1. Tell as much of the background story of (a) Mrs. Setliffe, and (b) the man

who came to rob Mr. Setliffe, as you possibly can.

2. Explain why the man had become a robber.

3. See if you can find facts proving that the "robber" was not only more honest than Mrs Setliffe, but that he was also the better person.

4. Explain why the author gave no name to the man who came to rob Mr. Setliffe.

5. Pick out the episode which, in your opinion, is the culminating point of the story.

6. Say if the characters are described directly, through the author's description, or indirectly, through their actions, behaviour or speech.

7. Say if you expected this kind of ending to the story, or if it was unexpected.

Ex 3 Find in the text the English translation for the following words and phrases, and use them in retelling and discussing the text.

книга стихов; включить свет; отступить на шаг; вскрикнуть; заблудиться; честный человек; искать работу; положить на угол стола; под столом; остро нуждаться в деньгах; неожиданно схватить оружие; нажать на кнопку звонка ногой; повернуть голову; не говоря ни слова; вызвать полицию; смотреть в глаза друг другу; поймать опасного вора в собственном доме; в тюрьме; проучить кого-н; не верить ни одному слову; не сводя глаз с кого-н; нажимать на спусковой крючок; повернуться; произнести тихим голосом.

KEY STRUCTURES AND WORD STUDY

Ex 4 Give the four forms of the following verbs.

put, step, cry, stand, lose, do, rob, show, tell, stay, know, steal, leave, feel, hear, teach, lie (лгать), let, shoot.

Ex 5 Make up five groups, each of three words similar in meaning or area of usage.

job	trigger	surname	machine	essay
gun	penname	business	novel	car
name	poem	auto	bullet	work

Ex 6 Replace the words in bold type by their opposites. Make all necessary changes. Translate the sentences.

1. The boy stepped **forward**. 2. Suddenly the lights **went out**. 3. She greeted us **warmly**. 4. As could be expected of him, he did his **worst**. 5. He said he **could do without** our help **quite easily**. 6. The stranger had walked **in through** the door. 7. The man **pushed** the armchair **towards** the window. 8. The expedition was in safety.

9. The girl **lost** her voice. 10. She finally **put down** her book. 11. The boys **caught** the bird. 12. He never **tells the truth**. 13. It was **somebody else's** decision. 14. She turned **away from** the window.

Ex 7 Compare the meanings of the words in bold type.

1. (i) She **wants** another pair of shoes, (ii) She **needs** another pair of shoes. 2. (i) We were all **unhappy** about the arrangement, (ii) We were all **displeased** with the arrangement. 3. (i) It's a **dangerous** job. (ii) It's a **risky** job. (iii) It's an **unsafe** job. 4. (i) I'm **expecting** a friend. (ii) I'm **waiting for** a friend. 5. (i) They **found him out**. (ii) They **found out** about him.

Ex 8 Rewrite the following sentences using verbs instead of the nouns and phrases in bold type.

1. Go as far as the traffic lights, then take a **turn** to the right. 2. Now after your **explanation** the situation has become a little clearer. 3. He wants your **help**. 4. She gave me a **look** full of excitement. 5. He saw her coming and made a **step** back to let her pass. 6. You have such a happy **look** on your face. What is it? Another letter from home? 7. Don't make **promises** if you are not sure you can keep them. 8. In the overcrowded bus I felt somebody give me a **push**. 9. I saw that he was pleased with my honest **answer**. 10. My **advice** to you is to teach him a good lesson. 11. While walking along the river they heard a loud **cry** for help.

Ex 9 Translate the following sentences into English, using a different phrasal verb in each.

throw away, go away (2), give away, run away, move away, turn away, look away, put away

1. Пора уже **выбросить** все эти старые газеты. 2. Девочка **отвела глаза** и заплакала. 3. Это правда, что он **уезжает** и поэтому **роздал** все свои книги? 4. Что с ним происходит? Он **ушел** не простившись. 5. Фильм был ужасно скучным. Он **отвернулся** от экрана телевизора и закурил. 6. Я видела, как она **убирала** теплые вещи на зиму. 7. Мальчишки нажали на кнопку звонка и **убежали**. 8. Ему стало холодно, и он **отодвинулся** от окна.

Ex 10 Paraphrase the following sentences according to the example. Translate them into Russian.

Example: He left the room and didn't say a word.
He left the room without saying a word.

1. My sister turned away and didn't answer my question. 2. They left very early. They didn't wake anybody up. 3. He didn't lose a minute. He sat down to work at

once. 4. The fast train passed the smaller stations and didn't stop. 5. He asked question after question and didn't wait for an answer. 6. The man sat in front of the TV but didn't watch it. 7. She went into her room and sat down in an armchair. She didn't turn on the lights. 8. When they moved to another place they didn't leave their new address. 9. He never makes a single mistake when he speaks English. 10. He did the job alone. He didn't turn to anybody for help or advice.

Ex 11 Paraphrase the following sentences according to the example.

Example: He listened to the concert with great pleasure.
He **enjoyed listening** to the concert.

1. Muscovites are proud of their city and they like to show its places of interest to visitors. 2. It always gives him pleasure to talk with interesting people. 3. There is nothing my brother likes better than to read detective stories. 4. It gives me no pleasure to travel by air. 5. Her mother is always happy to have guests in her house. 6. They bought a colour TV set and they like watching travel films.

Ex 12 Translate the following sentences using 'not at all' or 'not quite' according to the meaning.

1. Он не совсем прав. 2. Он совсем не прав. 3. Я не совсем хорошо вас понял. 4. Я совсем вас не понял. 5. Он совсем не волновался во время экзаменов. 6. Мы не совсем уверены, что он придет. 7. Они не совсем довольны его ответом. 8. Мне совсем не нужна их помощь. 9. Он был с вами не совсем откровенен. 10. Я совершенно не знаю, как заставить его рассказать нам всю правду. 11. Они совсем не хотели, чтобы он оставался у них на лето. 12. Не бойтесь этой собаки. Она совсем не опасна. 13. Я не совсем верю его рассказу.

Ex 13 Study the following phrases and (a) recall the sentences in which they are used in the text, (b) use them in sentences of your own.

look **for** sth/sb; turn **on/off** the light; come/go **on/off** (about the light); step **back**; get **out**; cry **out for** help; go **to** prison; wait **for** sb/sth; **outside/inside** the house (some place); explain sth **to** sb; **in** one's/sb's life; turn **to** sb (for help, advice, etc); **at/on/under** the table; look **about** the room; take sth **away from** sb; take **up** sth; **at** the same time; push sth **with** the foot (shoulder, etc); look **into** sb's eyes (face); **in** prison; think **of** sth/sb; turn **round**; **in** a low (loud, soft, etc) voice.

Ex 14 Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs. Rewrite the passage (B).

(A) 1. He was speaking slowly, looking — the right words. 2. Tell John to turn — the gas and light when he leaves home. 3. Look, the child has a box of matches — his hand. Take it — — him quickly. 4. He opened the door — the taxi for her and stepped — to let her get — first. 5. See you tomorrow—the same place and—the same time. 6. I'd gladly turn — him — help but I don't know the man — all. 7. Shall I

find you — if I call — your place tomorrow afternoon? 8. Don't think badly — him, he meant well. 9. Didn't he try to explain — you how it had happened? 10. I want to be honest — you and tell you what I think — your work. I can't say I'm at all pleased — it. 11. She stood — her finger — the bell — some time and heard it ringing — the house. 12. He stood — the other side — the street and watched the lights — the house go —. 13. — the door she turned — and caught him looking — her — a strange Way. 14. Some weeks passed — bringing any change — the situation. 15. He had smoked — years and now finds it very hard to do — tobacco.

(B) A man came — the inn and said he wanted a drink; but as I moved — the room to the bar to get it he sat — — a table and asked me to come nearer.

"I just came to see my friend Bill. Is this table — him?"

I told him I did not know his friend Bill and this table was — a person who was staying — our house whom we called the captain.

"Well," he said, "my friend Bill likes people to call him captain. Is he — the house?"

I told him the captain was —.

"I expected to find him —. Which way has he gone?"

— some time the stranger sat there waiting — the captain like a cat waiting — a mouse. Then we heard the door open and the captain entered the house.

"Let's step — that door and give Bill a little surprise," said the stranger pulling me — the hand and pushing me — the door. "Bill," said the stranger — a low voice when the captain came — the room. The captain turned —, saw the stranger and stopped — saying a word, looking — the man's hard, cold eyes. I wanted to cry — — help or get — — the room quickly.

(After "Treasure Island" by R. L. Stevenson)

Ex 15 Fill in the blanks with a suitable word. Use the correct form. Translate the sentences into Russian.

need *v* (2), feel *v*, advise, look *v* (2), believe, pull *v*, enjoy (2), promise *v*, lie *v* (2), expect (2), even, without (2), own, suddenly, soft, badly, honest (2), pleased, advice (2)

1. The doctor — her to move to the country. He said she — a change of air. 2. That cafe across the street — nice enough to me. What if we step in and have a coffee and sandwich each? 3. You can't really go out in this awful weather — a hat. 4. He never said a word but I'm sure he — exactly the same way about the arrangement as we all do. 5. It's always easier to give — than to take it. 6. It was a lovely party and we all — ourselves very much. 7. He wasn't exactly —, yet he wasn't telling the whole truth either. 8. She was better at the job than we had —. 9. Do you really do your — cooking? Isn't that just wonderful! 10. I can't take your — in this matter. This is something I must decide for myself. 11. You don't want me to —, or do you? I can be quite — with you about the whole thing but I'm not at all sure you will like it. 12. He pushed the telephone across the table. "What if you phone them now? I know they — your help —." 13. I like only some kinds of poetry. For me to — it, a poem must

be either realistic or humorous. 14. To tell you the truth, I never — him to give an — answer to that question of yours. 15. It was such a strange story! I didn't — a single word of it. 16. She gave him a warm smile and he knew she was — to see him. 17. I turned on the radio and — the room "was full of — music. 18. The train had already started when he ran up. We quickly — him inside. 19. She walked away — looking back even once. She didn't want us to see she was crying. 20. He doesn't — his age at all.

Ex 16 Replace the Russian words and phrases with suitable English equivalents in the correct form. Rewrite and discuss the passage.

Miss Annabel Rochfort-Doyle Fleace, to give her the (полное) name, was the last of her family. She was over eighty, very untidy and very red. The present home had been built in the eighteenth century, when the family was still rich. It could not, of course, compare with Gordon-town, where the American Lady Gordon had all (современные удобства): electric, light, central heating and a lift.

In the winter before the one we are talking of, she had been (опасно) ill. In April she was better, but slower in her (движениях) and mind. In June, for the first time, she invited her heir* to visit her. Bella disliked him from the moment he (приехал). One day he came to Bella carrying (несколько) books from the library.

"I say, did you know you had these?" he asked.

"I did," Bella (солгала).

"All first editions."

"You put them back where you found them."

Bella had often heard that books (стоят) a lot of money. So she wrote a letter to a Dublin bookseller. He came to (просмотреть) the library. When he (уехал), he (заплатил) her a thousand pounds for the six books.

And so it (случилось) that Bella (решила) to give a party. She called her butler and (объяснила) the idea to him.

Bella (принялась за) work. There were many (приготовлений) to make. Cheerfully Bella wrote the names of the guests on the cards and addressed the envelopes. She (опустила) the names of (нескольких) people from her list.

On the day of the ball she (проснулась) early, nervous with (возбуждения), turning over in her mind every detail of the (приготовлений).

At a quarter to eight Bella (заняла свое место) at the head of the stairs. The house looked (великолепно) in the candlelight.

The clock struck eight. Bella waited. Nobody came.

At half past twelve Bella got up from her chair.

"Riley, I think I will have some supper. I (плохо себя чувствую)."

But (как раз) as she (выходила из) the dining-room there was (движение). Guests (прибывали). She saw Riley meet them and heard him announce:

"Lord and Lady Mockstock, Sir Samuel and Lady Gordon."

On the stairs, facing her, were the two women she had not invited — Lady

* **heir**: наследник

Mockstock, the draper's* daughter and Lady Gordon, the American.

She looked at them with her (пустыми), blue eyes.

"I had not (ожидала) this honour," she said. "Please forgive me if I am unable to entertain you."

Miss Fleace (вдруг) sat down and said, "I don't know what's (происходит)." Riley and two of the servants (перенесли) the old lady to a sofa. A day after she died. Mr Banks (приехал) from London. Among the things he found in her desk were the invitations to the ball, stamped, addressed, but unposted.

(After "Bella Fleace Gave a Party" by Evelyn Waugh)

Ex 17 Speak on the following topics. Use the words and phrases given below.

1. The Unexpected Meeting

Mrs. Setliffe: stay at home; quiet; dark; look for a book; move through the rooms; give the door a push; turn on the lights; suddenly; step back; cry out; ask for an explanation; be pleased; want to find out sth.

the man: believe that the house is empty; see sb leave the house; just the right moment to enter a house; get in through an open window; carry a gun; under the cover of night; look for sth; suddenly; lose one's way; find oneself face to face with a beautiful woman; not be a real robber; believe sb's kind words; be ready to stay and talk; explain the situation to sb; not know the ways of the rich.

2. Mrs. Setliffe

young; beautiful; have a pleasant smile; speak in a soft voice; look kind and soft; in fact; hard and cold; dangerous; be married to a man twice one's age; rich; have a lying heart.

3. Mrs. Setliffe Thinks of a Plan

do some quick thinking; make a decision; hope to make oneself famous; see one's name in the papers; make a good newspaper story; catch a dangerous robber in one's own house; get excited; enjoy sth; take one's seat; push the bell with one's foot; take up the gun suddenly; send the servant to call the police; be ready to send a man to prison for nothing; expect that ...; watch sb's every movement; not shoot.

4. The Man Who Came to Rob Mr Setliffe

have a mine; lose it; have nothing left; look for a job; be an honest man; do one's best; have a hard life; meet a friend; listen to the story of his friend's life; need help badly; think of a way to help; promise; have a kind heart; tell sb not to lose hope; leave sb outside; go to take back what is one's own; find oneself in a difficult situation; believe a lie; fully understand what has happened; be a strong man; think

* **draper**: торговец мануфактурой

fast; make a decision; be all the same to sb; get up and walk out of the room; teach sb a good lesson; find out the truth about sb; be sure that ...

Ex 18 Test translation.

1. Советую вам лететь туда самолетом. Это гораздо быстрее. Если вы поедете поездом, то потеряете два дня. 2. Так как было уже поздно, они решили вернуться домой более коротким путем, но заблудились. 3. Все произошло как раз так, как мы и ожидали — он проиграл партию (игру), потому что был слишком уверен в себе. 4. Советую вам купить эту книгу. Она вам будет нужна для работы в следующем году. 5. Он обещал проводить нас, но так и не пришел. Я думаю, что он просто забыл. 6. Посмотрите, пожалуйста, на эту картину. Это его собственная работа. Она вам нравится? 7. Я не помню, как он выглядит. Я видел его всего лишь один раз и то давно. 8. Вы были у нее вчера в больнице? Как она выглядит? 9. Некоторое время он был очень серьезно болен. Но сейчас опасность уже миновала и он чувствует себя намного лучше. 10. Почему вы не верите ему? Он вам честно все рассказал. 11. В такую ужасную погоду опасно отправляться в горы, даже с проводником (гидом). 12. — Почему он ушел так внезапно, даже не попрощавшись? Что-нибудь случилось? — Да, он вдруг почувствовал себя плохо. 13. Мы пришли как раз вовремя. Мы только успели занять свои места, и концерт начался. 14. Они решили отправиться путешествовать без него. Врачи не разрешают ему ездить в такие длительные поездки. 15. Если ему нужен чемодан, пусть возьмет мой. Я обойдусь без него. 16. Очень советую вам посмотреть фильм, который идет у нас в кинотеатре. Уверен, что вы получите большое удовольствие. 17. Когда мы узнали, что он в трудном положении, мы сделали все, чтобы помочь ему. 18. Что вы здесь ищете? Вы что-нибудь потеряли? Давайте я помогу вам. 19. Почему ты так тихо говоришь? Кто-нибудь спит? 20. Я заходил к ним вчера, но не застал никого дома. Возможно, они уже уехали на дачу.

UNIT FIVE

AN UNFINISHED STORY

from "A Writers's Notebook" by W. Somerset Maugham

A week ago someone told me about an incident. He said he wanted me to write a story on it, and since then I have been thinking it over. I don't see what to do. The incident is as follows.

Two young fellows were working on a tea plantation in the hills and they had to fetch the mail from a good way off so they only got it at rather long intervals. One of the young fellows, let us call him Adams, used to get a lot of letters by every mail, ten or twelve and sometimes more, but the other, Brown, never got one. He used to watch Adams enviously as he took his packet and started to read, he was eager to

have a letter, just one letter, and one day, when they were expecting the mail, an idea came into his head. He said to Adams: "Look here, you always have a packet of letters and I never get any. I'll give you five pounds if you let me have one of yours." "I don't mind," said Adams. So Adams agreed to sell one of his letters, and when the mail came in he at once handed Brown his letters and told him he could take any letter he liked. Brown gave him a five-pound note, looked over the letters, chose one and returned the rest. In the evening Adams joined Brown for a whisky and soda. For some time they were silent. Then Adams, eager to find out about the letter, broke the silence, saying: "By the way, what was the letter about?" "I'm not going to tell you," said Brown. Adams was rather surprised and upset. He said: "Well, tell me at least, who it was from?" "That's my business," answered Brown. They had a bit of an argument, but Brown stood on his rights and refused to say anything about the letter that he had bought. Adams got angry, and as the weeks went by he did all he could to make Brown let him see the letter. Brown continued to refuse. At last Adams felt he could not stand it any longer and made up his mind to talk the matter over with Brown once again. One day he followed Brown into his office and said: "Look here, here's your five pounds, let me have my letter back again." "Never," said Brown. "I bought and paid for it, it's my letter and I mean to keep it."

That's all. I'm not a writer of the modern school and that is why, perhaps, I can't write it just as it is and leave it. It's against my principles. I want a story to have form, and I don't see how I can give it that if you are unable to give the story the right kind of end.

VOCABULARY

fetch *vt* приносить; пойти за, приводить fetch a book (chair, taxi, doctor, etc); fetch help (children, etc)

rather *adv* довольно, до некоторой степени The story is rather sad. It took him rather long to read the book. I rather enjoyed the play.

envy *vt* завидовать envy sb sth He envied me my trip round the world. I don't envy you anything, **envy** *n* They say such things about him **out of** envy; **envious** *n* завистливый **Phr** be envious of sb/sth

mind *n* 1. ум, разум a great (strong, weak, etc) mind **Phr** come **to** one's mind (come to one's head) приходить на ум (в голову); **Phr** be **on** one's/sb's mind задумать что-н; не давать покоя (*о мысли*); 2. мнение, мысль We are all of the same mind. **Phr to** my (his, her, etc) mind по моему (его, ее и т.п.) мнению; с моей (его, ее, и т.п.) точки зрения **Phr** make **up** one's mind решить(ся); change one's mind передумать, изменить решение; **mind** *vt/vi* возражать, иметь что-н против (*обычно употребляется в вопросительных и отрицательных контекстах*) Do you mind if I open (my opening) the window? — I don't mind it at all. Would you mind opening the window? Откройте окно, пожалуйста. He doesn't mind the cold weather a bit. **Phr** Never mind! Не беспокойтесь! Неважно! **Phr** Mind your own business! Занимайся своим делом! Не лезь не в свое дело! **absent-minded** *a* рассеянный; **light-minded** *a* легкомысленный

(dis)agree *vi* (не) соглашаться; (не) договариваться He agreed to do it. I can't agree **with** you (your idea). He agreed **to** the arrangement. We agreed **about/(up)on**

the price; **(dis)agreement** *n* (не)согласие; **agreement** *n* договор, соглашение **Phr** come to an agreement прийти к соглашению

sell *vt* (sold) продавать He sold his photo camera **for** a large sum of money. What does this shop sell?

hand *vt* давать, отдавать, передавать Hand the papers **to** the secretary, please. Hand (= pass) me the bread, please. **Phr** hand **in** sth подавать, сдавать, вручать He was to hand **in** his report by the end of the month.

choose *vt* (chose, chosen) выбирать choose a book (picture, place, seat; friend, etc); **choice** *n* a good (wide, poor etc) choice **Phr** make a choice (с)делать выбор

return *vi/vt* возвращать(ся) He promised to return soon. I'll return the book as soon as I've read it; **return** *n* **Phr** on one's return по возвращении

rest *n* остаток; остальные, другие the rest **of** the story (day, way, time, money, etc); the rest **of** the books (things; people, students, etc); The rest of the way was more difficult. The rest of the students have already come.

join *vt* 1. присоединяться (к) May I join you **in** the game (in the conversation; on the trip; **for** an excursion; etc); 2. вступать (в); стать членом (клуба, общества и т.п.) join a sports club (society, etc); join the army

break *vt/vi* (broke, broken) 1. (с)ломать, разбить break a window (pencil, cup, watch, car, etc); break one's arm (leg, nose, etc); 2. нарушать; расторгать; прерывать break one's promise (one's word, a rule, traffic regulations; an agreement, a contract, a marriage; the silence, the lesson, the journey, the work, etc)

surprise *vt* удивлять His answer surprised everybody; be surprised удивляться We were surprised to see him there. He was so surprised that he couldn't say a word. We were surprised **at** his unexpected arrival; **surprise** *n* удивление; сюрприз, неожиданность He looked at me **in (with)** surprise. It was a surprise to us all.

upset *vt* (upset) огорчать, расстраивать The news upset her; be upset огорчаться, расстраиваться We were upset **by** the bad news. He was upset **over (about)** the mistake.

argue *vi* 1. спорить, обсуждать They can argue for hours; 2. утверждать, доказывать Copernicus argued that the Earth moves round the Sun; **argument** *n* 1. спор, дискуссия; 2. довод, доказательство, аргумент

right *n* право You have no right to speak to me like that. **Phr** have the right to work (rest and leisure, etc) иметь право на труд (отдых и т.п.)

refuse *vt/vi* отказывать(ся) They refused our help. Они отказались от нашей помощи. He refused to join us. We asked him to go with us but he refused; **refusal** *n*

stand *vt* (stood) (*употребляется в вопросительном и отрицательном контекстах*) выносить, выдерживать; переносить I can't stand the cold.

follow *vt* 1. следовать, идти (за) What season follows winter? — Spring (does). He felt that somebody was following him. He followed his elder brother **in** everything. **Phr** follow sb's example (advice) (но)следовать чьему-н примеру (совету); **Phr** as follows следующее The letter read as follows. В письме было следующее; **Phr** follow the policy of peace (cooperation, etc) следовать политике мира (сотрудничества); 2. следить (за газетой, ситуацией, чьими-н словами, мыслями, речью) He spoke very fast and it was difficult to follow him; follow the newspapers (situation, etc) Do you follow me? **following** *adj* следующий, последующий the following day (week, month, etc); the following следующее He

said the following.

mean *vt* (meant) 1. значить, иметь значение, означать What does this word mean? What does his silence mean? Your help means a lot to us; 2. думать, намереваться; иметь в виду I never meant to upset you. He didn't mean anybody when he said it. **Phr** mean well иметь самые добрые намерения; **meaning** *n*

keep *vt* (kept) 1. держать, хранить; оставлять (себе) Where do you keep your books (clothes, money, food, etc)? Can you keep all these facts in your head? May I keep your book for two days more? **Phr** keep a secret (со)хранить тайну; keep a tradition хранить (поддерживать) традицию, и т.д.; 2. оставлять, удерживать, задерживать I hope he won't keep us too long. **Phr** keep sb waiting заставляя кого-л ждать (себя) He didn't keep us waiting long; *vt/vi* 3. держать(ся), сохранять(ся), оставаться (в определенном положении, состоянии) keep quiet (silent, busy, warm, etc); I hope this fine weather keeps a little longer. The work kept him very busy. **Phr** Keep to the right (left)!. Держитесь правой (левой) стороны!

WORD COMBINATIONS

think sth over обдумывать что-н

look over sth оглядеть (осмотреть) что-н

at least по крайней мере

stand on one's rights настаивать на своих правах

at last наконец

talk sth over обговорить что-н

Look here! Послушай!

that is why поэтому

as it is как есть

EXERCISES

COMPREHENSION

Ex 1 Answer the following questions.

1. Where did the incident happen? 2. How often did the two young men get the mail? 3. Which of them used to get a lot of letters by every mail? 4. Why was Brown so eager to get a letter? 5. What idea did Brown have one day when they were expecting the mail? 6. How did Adams like Brown's idea? 7. What agreement did they come to? 8. Why was Adams rather surprised when Brown refused to tell him a single word about the letter that he had bought? 9. Why did the refusal upset Adams? 10. How long did it take Adams to make up his mind that he needed the letter more than the money? 11. Why did Brown refuse to return the letter to Adams? 12. What did Maugham mean when he said that he was not a story writer of the modern school? 13. Why was Maugham unable to write a story on the incident?

Ex 2 Look through the text once again, and:

1. See if you can tell in what part of the world the incident took place. 2. Say how old Adams and Brown were, and what sort of work they did. 3. Explain why Maugham did not give the real names of the two men. 4. Say what conclusions can be made about (a) Adams's character, (b) Brown's character. 5. See if you can explain why Adams used to get a lot of letters, while Brown never got one. 6. Say which episode, in your opinion, may serve as an illustration of the proverb "Actions speak louder than words". 7. Say what, in Maugham's opinion, is the most essential characteristic of a story.

Ex 3 Find in the text the English translation for the following phrases, and use them in retelling and discussing the text.

двое молодых парней; работать на чайной плантации; в горах; привозить почту издалека; получать почту; через довольно длительные промежутки времени; получать много писем с каждой почтой; с завистью наблюдать; перебрать письма и выбрать одно из них; расстроиться; это мое дело; немного поспорить; не отступать от своих прав; рассердиться; приложить все усилия; еще раз поговорить по этому вопросу; намереваться оставить письмо у себя; противоречить принципам.

KEY STRUCTURES AND WORD STUDY

Ex 4 Give the four forms of the following verbs.

say, pay, write, think, buy, let, take, read, argue, agree, give, sell, tell, take, choose, find, feel, break, upset, keep, mean.

Ex 5 Make up five groups, each with three words that are associated in meaning or area of usage.

incident	packet	silence	idea	belief
form	quiet	opinion	stillness	parcel
package	configuration	happening	shape	accident

Ex 6 Fill in the blanks with 'surprised' or 'surprising'.

1. When we came in she gave us a — look. She didn't expect us back so early. 2. The story had a most — end. 3. If his assistant was — at the question, he never showed it. 4. It is — how quickly he learns things. 5. To tell you the truth, we were a bit — to hear him say that he could do without any help. 6. There's really nothing — about the incident; it's what everybody expected to happen.

Ex 7 Rewrite the following sentences, using verbs instead of nouns. Make all necessary changes.

1. Did you hear her say anything about the time of her **return**? 2. When I asked him for help I never expected to hear a **refusal**. 3. We had a **feeling** that something unexpected might happen. 4. You gave me a **surprise** when you said that you had never heard the name of this writer before. 5. They quickly came to an **agreement** on all the questions. 6. He got "excellent" for his first exam; that was a good **start**. 7. I am afraid I don't exactly understand your **meaning**. 8. If he's made a **promise**, you can be sure he will keep it. 9. After his **explanation** the grammar rule became quite clear to me. 10. Have you taken any **decision** yet? 11. I can't give you a very good **description** of the place as I have been there only once. 12. I don't like your **choice**, the colour is too bright.

Ex 8 Complete the following, using words and phrases opposite in meaning.

1. "He **never did anything** to help." "That's where you are wrong, he — ." 2. "Can he **keep a promise**?" "I've never known him — one." 3. You may be sure that he is **telling you the truth**, he has never — in his life. 4. I've **found** the umbrella which I thought I — . It was behind the door all the time. 5. I am eager **to buy** at least one of his pictures, if he agrees — of course.

Ex 9 Translate the following into English, using a suitable phrasal verb.

think over, talk over, look over

1. Они мне ответили, что не смогут принять никакого решения, пока все не **взвесят (обдумают)**. 2. А что, если **обговорить** наш план с деканом и послушать, что он скажет. 3. Вопрос достаточно серьезный. Надо **подумать**. 4. Ей не нужно было **смотреть** те письма, которые лежали на столе. Того письма, которого она ждала, там не было. 5. Вопрос его несколько удивил. Он **окинул взглядом** незнакомца, прежде чем ответить. 6. Он **осмотрел** машину. Все было в порядке, можно было трогаться в путь.

Ex 10 Compare the meaning of the words in bold type with words of the same root in Russian. Translate the sentences.

1. What is his **main argument** against the arrangement? 2. The sportsman is in good **form** today. 3. How did the **incident** happen? 4. We all agreed that it was a matter of **principle**. 5. This medicine is to be taken four times a day at **regular intervals**. 6. This news was a great **surprise** to them all. 7. I have no **idea** what he meant by his words.

Ex 11 Translate the following sentences using 'leave', 'keep', 'stay' according to the meaning.

1. Он **оставил** вещи на вокзале и пошел за такси. 2. Почему вы не хотите **остаться** у нас еще на несколько дней? 3. Мне нужны только два журнала.

Остальные вы можете **оставить** себе. 4. Так как он был серьезно болен, ему пришлось **оставить** институт на некоторое время. 5. **Оставьте** эти письма у секретаря. Он передаст их директору, как только тот вернется. 6. Он не мог больше **оставаться** в Ялте, так как не выносит июльской жары. 7. **Оставьте** свои шутки. Сейчас не время шутить. 8. Он никогда **не оставит** товарища в опасности. 9. Не возражаете, если я **оставлю** себе вашу фотографию? 10. **Оставьте** ее в покое. Займитесь своим делом. 11. **Оставайтесь** на местах. Ничего опасного не произошло. 12. **Оставь** все как есть, без изменений.

Ex 12 Paraphrase the following sentences according to the example.

Example: He broke the silence **and asked** what the letter was about.
He broke the silence **asking**...

1. He left the town and promised to come back soon. 2. The man and the woman sat at the table. They were looking into each other's eyes. 3. The child ran into the room. He was pulling a toy horse behind him. 4. The man sat by the fire. He was thinking the matter over. 5. She didn't agree to the arrangement but refused to explain why. 6. The members of the committee stood up and followed the president into the conference room. 7. When he was a boy he used to sit on the bank and watch the boats move slowly down the river. 8. The runners stood in line and waited for the start signal.

Ex 13 Study the following phrases and (a) recall the sentences in which they are used in the text, (b) use them in sentences of your own.

think/look **over** sth; talk sth **over** with sb; work **on** a plantation (a farm); a good (long, short) way **off**; **by** mail; come **into** one's head; **at** once; find **out about** sth; **by** the way; **at** least; a letter **from** sb; a bit **of** an argument (news); (months, weeks, days, etc) go **by**; **at** last; make **up** one's mind; pay **for** sth; **against** one's principles (plans, etc).

Ex 14 Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs.

(A) 1. I always find it difficult to make myself agree — something that is — my principles. 2. If he has made — his mind, you can be sure he will have things his own way. 3. They noticed — once — some surprise that the move — East London — West London was more than just a change — address. It was like moving — another world. 4. There is nothing the matter — me today, nothing — all, I've a bit — a headache, that's all. 5. She had meant to talk things — — him, but as time went — she felt less sure she could do it. 6. The farm is a long way — and he has promised to take me there — his car one — these days. 7. What I found — — him was the biggest surprise I'd ever had — my whole life. 8. I am not quite sure whether you are — or — our plan. 9. Here you are — last! We've lost all hope of seeing you. 10. I wonder what has suddenly come — your head to make you change your mind like that. 11. It was difficult to say what was — his mind and what he would do next. 12. You must

choose — a trip — the South and a sea cruise, you can't have both. 13. Why are you so upset — his refusal to come — the party? 14. — my mind that's not the main idea — the book. 15. I never meant to join them — their argument until I felt it was becoming too heated. 16. You will be surprised — the great progress he has made lately! 17. You, as head — the expedition, must always keep your head even if the rest — the men are losing theirs. 18. I never heard him say a single word — the arrangement. He likes it, I suppose.

(B) "— the way, Arthur", Mrs Shelby asked her husband, "who was that fellow we had — dinner today and what is his business — our house?"

"It's Haley. I am selling some — my people — him. He wanted to have Uncle Tom and Harry, Eliza's little boy. I had a bit — an argument — him but I must let him have anyone he likes."

Eliza heard what Mr Shelby told his wife. She took her son, a few clothes, and left the house — her little son.

When Mr Shelby asked to fetch Eliza the next morning, they couldn't find her anywhere. — that time she was already — her way — Ohio. Her son was sleeping — her arms waking — from time to time and asking his mother where they were going.

— the afternoon Eliza walked — a small boat house — the river.

"Isn't there a boat that takes people over — Ohio?" she asked. "I'll give you a dollar if you let me have a boat."

"You can't cross the river — this weather. The ice is breaking. Why are you so eager to get — ?"

Eliza refused to say anything. She looked — — the window and saw Haley coming — the steps. She caught up her child, left the boat house — the back door and ran — the river. — a moment she was — the ice. She saw nothing, felt nothing but continued running until she saw the Ohio side and a man helping her up the bank.

(After "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by H. B Stowe)

Ex 15 Fill in the blanks with a suitable word. Use the correct form. Translate the sentences into Russian.

mean (3), meaning, keep *v* (2), refuse (2), refusal, fetch, agree (2), against, argument, hand *v*, return *v* (2), break *v* (2), join, mind *u*, choose, follow, upset, surprised, eager

1. If you want your money to be safe, — it in the bank. 2. He wasn't at all sure that he really — what he said. 3. His — to talk the matter over was a bit of a surprise to us all. 4. She was awfully — to hear that there were no letters in the mail for her. 5. Her son would be — any minute now. She must start getting the dinner ready. 6. He just — to discuss the matter with me and that was the end of it. 7. The mother was rather — to hear her son — so readily to do the job. She wondered what it could — . 8. We were all most — to finish the job by the end of the week. True enough, it would — longer hours, but we didn't — . 9. Can anybody tell me why she — to — us on the trip? 10. The man took one look at the picture and — it back to the woman. 11. Is the boy big enough to fully understand the true — of what he has done? 12. Could

you — me a glass of water? 13. Why does he always have to start an — ? Can't we arrange matters in a quiet way? 14. I had nothing definite — the man. Perhaps, it was just a feeling that I had somewhere deep inside me. 15. "I don't believe they know enough to be able to — the right kind of book for a report. What they need is advice." "I fully — with you. But will they — it?" 16. Running down the steps she fell and — her leg. 17. She promised to — my mail for me until I — from my holiday. 18. Weekly trips to the neighbouring town to a dance or film helped to — the monotony of their life in camp.

Ex 16 Replace the Russian words and phrases with suitable English equivalents in the correct form. Retell the passage.

Mabel (согласилась) to marry George when he was home on a holiday. He (вернулся) to Burma and she was to (присоединиться к нему) in six months. George (не имел ничего против того, чтобы подождать). But one difficulty (следовала за) another; (так что) in the end it was seven years before she was able to start. (Ему очень хотелось) to see Mabel. He (сделал все необходимые приготовления) for the marriage as they were to marry (в день ее приезда) and went down to Rangoon to (привезти) her.

Then, (вдруг) he (передумал). He hadn't seen Mabel for seven years. He had forgotten (как она выглядит). She was a (чужой человек). He (почувствовал) he couldn't do it. He must tell Mabel that he was sorry, but he (действительно) couldn't (сдержать свое обещание) to marry her. But how could a man (отказать) a girl after she had travelled six thousand miles to marry him? An idea (пришла ему в голову). He would write her a letter and she would understand (остальное). (Без) any luggage, (лишь) in the clothes he was in, he took the first boat for Singapore.

The letter Mabel got was (следующего содержания): DEAREST MABEL, I AM AWAY ON BUSINESS AND DON'T KNOW WHEN I SHALL BE BACK. (Советую вернуться) TO ENGLAND. YOUR LOVING GEORGE.

But when he (прибыл в) Singapore they (тотчас) (вручили) him a telegram: QUITE UNDERSTAND. LOVE, MABEL. George (был немало удивлен и раздосадован). He understood that she (следует за) him. (Значит, дело обстояло следующим образом): she had promised to marry him and (намеревалась осуществить это). He had to think (быстро). There was not a moment (терять). No, no, he was not so easy (поймать). He (решил) (выбрать) a place (далеко от) where he was now. (По крайней мере) he would be safe there.

He went to Cheng-tu. After a long and difficult journey he could rest (наконец). He (наслаждался) his stay. He believed that he (был вне опасности). The weeks (проходили) one after the other.

One day the heavy doors of the Consulate opened and Mabel came in. George went pale. He looked this way and that. She went up to him.

"You (ничуть не изменился)," she said. Then she (повернулась к) the Consul.

"Are you the Consul?"

"Yes."

"That's all right. I'm ready to marry him as soon as I've had a bath." And she did.

(After "Mabel" by W. Somerset Maugham)

Ex 17 *Speak on the following topics. Use the words and phrases given below.*

1. Life on the Tea Plantation

two young fellows; work on a tea plantation; grow tea; be situated; high up in the hills; have a dull (unexciting) life; be eager to get letters; enjoy getting letters; break the monotony of one's life; get the mail **at** rather long intervals; have to fetch the mail from a good way off.

2. The Two Young Fellows

Adams: get a lot of letters by every mail; be pleased; have a lot of friends (relatives, business contacts); look for a new job; enjoy writing letters; feel sorry for sb.

Brown: be eager to get just one letter; watch sb enviously; wait (hope) for a letter; need sth badly; feel unhappy; almost lose all hope.

3. Brown Gets an Idea

make up one's mind to do sth; suddenly; come into one's head (*of an idea*); think of a way to get a letter; be ready to pay for sth; take a decision; talk the matter over with sb; come to an agreement (arrangement) with sb.

4. Adams Agrees to Sell a Letter

like sb's idea; be pleased with the arrangement; have no principles; look for easy ways to make money; be ready to sell anything for money; not think of what may happen; come in (*of the mail*); keep one's promise; at once; hand the packet of letters to sb; let sb choose a letter from the packet; get back the rest of the letters; feel happy about sth.

5. Brown Chooses His Letter

pay the money; look over the letters; in silence; choose a letter; be all the same to sb; return all the letters except one; pass into sb's hands (*of the letter*); look through sth; without saying a single word; learn a surprising bit of news; keep quiet about sth.

6. Adams Wants His Letter Back

think sth over; change one's mind about sth; be eager to find out about sth; an important letter; an important piece of news; want sth back very badly; make an awful mistake; join sb; break the silence with a question; be sure that ...; not expect sth to happen; be rather surprised and upset; get excited; do one's best to make sb understand sth; have a bit of an argument; be unable to do sth; get angry with sb; be unable to stand sth any longer; be ready to return the money; follow sb into his office; hope to buy the letter back; lose hope; be a good lesson to sb.

7. Brown Refuses to Return the Letter

a hard man; have one's own ideas about business; one's business principles; as follows; be against one's principles; a business agreement-believer have full rights to sth; stand on one's rights; argue with sb about sth; mean that ...; expect sb to keep his promise; be unable to understand sth; refuse to discuss the matter any further; keep the letter.

Ex 18 Test translation.

1. Вы не сможете перевести эту статью без словаря. Принесите, пожалуйста, из читального зала несколько словарей для всей группы. 2. Вы должны немедленно пойти за врачом. Ей стало хуже. 3. — Вы можете изложить (дать) основную идею книги в нескольких словах? — Это довольно трудно, но я попробую. 4. — Вы не возражаете, если я верну вам остальные деньги через неделю? — Хорошо. 5. Им очень понравилась наша идея отправиться по Волге. Они сразу же решили присоединиться к нам. 6. Я не могу согласиться с ним. По-моему, он неправ. 7. Он всегда полон идей, и я должен сказать, что некоторые из них действительно интересны. 8. Послушай, ты не знаешь, в каком магазине продаются географические карты? 9. Разрешите мне сдать работу на следующей неделе. Мне надо просмотреть ее еще раз. 10. Помогите мне, пожалуйста, выбрать галстук. Для меня это всегда проблема. 11. В киевском «Доме Книги» всегда большой выбор книг по различным вопросам. 12. Не будем спорить об этом сейчас. Мы вернемся к этому вопросу как только закончим книгу. 13. Я очень сожалею, что не сдержал своего обещания. 14. Почему вы молчали? Ведь вы же хотели выступить. 15. Я не понимаю, что означает его молчание. 16. Мы были очень удивлены его неожиданным отъездом. 17. Я сразу же заметил, что женщина чем-то расстроена. 18. Они проспорили, по крайней мере, два часа, но так и не пришли к соглашению. 19. Кстати, почему вы отказались от нашей помощи? Вам самим будет трудно закончить работу к концу месяца. 20. Проходили недели одна за другой, а писем от него все не было. 21. Ничего не меняйте в своем докладе. Оставьте всё как есть. 22. Наконец все было готово, и можно было отправляться в путь. 23. Почему вы не последовали примеру своих товарищей и не записались в спортклуб? Вам это нужно больше, чем кому-либо другому. 24. Наш план очень прост. Он заключается в следующем. 25. После его выступления последовали вопросы. 26. За телеграммой последовало письмо. 27. Я не ожидал, что мое известие так расстроит ее. 28. Не сердитесь на него. У него были самые хорошие намерения. 29. Ей не терпелось рассказать им последние новости. 30. — Вы не будете возражать, если я оставлю у вас свои вещи до возвращения? — Нисколько. 31. — Что означает слово *get*? — Оно имеет несколько значений. 32. Я не могу поверить, что наше решение для него ничего не значит. 33. — Как случилось, что он сломал себе ногу? — Понятия не имею. 34. Ты заметил, как он прошел мимо и не поздоровался? Интересно, что это может значить? 35. Я устал и был не в состоянии спорить с ним. 36. Не ходите за такси, у нас

достаточно времени, и мы можем поехать на метро. Поезд отправляется лишь через час.

UNIT SIX

AT THE ART DEALER'S²

from "Lust for Life" by Irving Stone¹*

The little bell on the front door jingled. A stranger walked in. "That picture you have in the window," he said. "That still life.³ Who is it by?"

"Paul Cezanne."⁴

"Cezanne? I have never heard of him. Is it for sale?"

"Ah, no, alas, it is already ..."

Madame⁵ Tanguy saw her chance. A wiry little woman with a hard, thin face and bitter eyes, she quickly rose from the chair, threw off her apron, pushed Pere Tanguy out of the way, and ran up to the man eagerly.

"But of course it is for sale. It is a beautiful still life, is it not, Monsieur?⁶ Have you ever seen such apples before? We will sell it to you cheap, if you admire it."

"How much?"

"How much, Tanguy?" asked Madame Tanguy raising her voice. Tanguy swallowed hard. "Three hundred..."

"Tanguy!"

"Two hundred..."

"TANGUY!"

"Well, one hundred francs!"

"A hundred francs? I wonder..." said the stranger. "For an unknown painter... I'm afraid that's too expensive. I don't think I can afford it. I was only prepared to spend about twenty-five."

The canvas was immediately taken out of the window and put before the customer.

"See, Monsieur, it is a big picture. There are four apples. Four apples are a hundred francs. You only want to spend twenty-five." Madame Tanguy broke off. Suddenly she suggested: "Then why not take one apple? The price is only twenty-five francs."

When the price was mentioned, the man began to study the canvas with new interest. "Yes, I could do that. It's a fair offer. Just cut this apple the full length of the canvas and I'll take it."

Madame hurried to her apartment and returned with a pair of scissors. The end apple was cut off, wrapped in a piece of paper and handed to the man. He paid the money and walked out with the canvas under his arm. The spoiled masterpiece lay on the counter.

"My favourite Cezanne," cried Tanguy unhappily. "I'll miss it so! I put it in the

* «Жажда жизни»

window. I wanted people to see it for a moment and go away happy."

Madame Tanguy interrupted him. "Next time someone wants a Cezanne and hasn't much money, sell him an apple. Take anything you can get for it. They are worthless anyway, he paints so many of them."

(Abridged)

NOTES

1. **Irving Stone** was born in 1903 in San Francisco. Among his more important books are "Lust for Life" (a biography of Vincent van Gogh, 1934); "Sailor on Horseback" (a biography of Jack London, 1938).

2. **Art Dealer's**: this is an example of the genitive absolute in which the governing noun is left out and which applies especially to residences and to places of business. *Eg* 1. She bought a loaf at the baker's. 2. He spent part of his holiday at his aunt's.

3. **still life**: *pl* still lifes

4. **Paul Cezanne** (1839-1906), a French painter of the postimpressionist school; famous for his still life paintings and landscapes

5. **Madame**: (*Fr*) a form of address to a French-speaking woman, corresponding to **Mrs** or **madam**

6. **Monsieur**: (*Fr*) a form of address to a French-speaking man, corresponding to **Mr** or **sir**

VOCABULARY

art *n* искусство modern (national, realistic, abstract, etc) art **Phr** a work of art произведение искусства; an art school художественная школа, направление в искусстве; an art exhibition художественная выставка; **artist** *n* художник

deal *vi* (dealt) 1. рассматривать, касаться, иметь дело; вести дело, ведать The book deals with modern art. It is difficult to deal with the man. Who deals with such matters? 2. торговать What goods does this shop deal **in**? **deal** *n* сделка, соглашение **Phr** do (make) a deal **with** sb заключить с кем-н сделку; **dealer** *n* торговец

chance *n* случай, возможность, шанс a good (lucky, excellent, etc) chance; I had no chance to speak to him. The chances are a hundred to one against him. **Phr** by chance случайно; **Phr** lose (miss) a/one's chance упустить случай, возможность; take a/one's chance (of doing sth) решиться (на что-н), рискнуть; **Phr** leave sth to chance оставлять что-н на авось

rise *vi* (rose, risen) 1. вставать, подниматься When I entered he rose (from his seat) to greet me. The sun rises early in summer; 2. повышаться (о цене, температуре и т. п.) His voice rose **in** excitement (anger, etc); **rise** *n* повышение; увеличение a rise **in** temperature (prices, one's pay, etc)

admire *vt* восторгаться, восхищаться admire a picture (house; sb's talent, etc); **admiration** *n* восторг, восхищение

afford *vt* позволить себе (быть в состоянии) (обычно употр. с гл. can) Can you afford (to buy) an expensive coat? I can't afford the time. Мне некогда.

spend *vt* (spent) 1. тратить spend money (time, energy, etc) **on** sth; 2. проводить (о времени) He spent two weeks in a sports camp.

suggest *vt* предлагать suggest a plan (idea, trip, etc) **Phr** suggest that sb (should) do sth; I suggest that they (should) visit the art museum; **suggestion** *n* предложение **At** whose suggestion did you arrange this exhibition? **Phr** make a suggestion внести, сделать предложение

price *n* цена, стоимость buy (sell) sth **at** a high (low, etc) price (at the price of...)

mention *vt* упоминать (о, об) mention a fact (name, incident, etc) to sb **Phr** Don't mention it! Не стоит (благодарности)! **mention** *n* There was no mention of the fact in his letter.

(un)fair *a* (не)справедливый; (не)честный a fair price (arrangement, compensation, offer, etc) **Phr** be fair to sb быть справедливым по отношению к кому-н

offer *vt* предлагать, давать; выражать готовность (что-н сделать) offer money (help, goods, a seat, a book, a cigarette, etc); He offered to fetch a taxi; **offer** *n* предложение

cut *vt* (cut) резать, разрезать; порезать cut bread (meat, paper; one's finger, etc) **Phr** cut sth **in (to, into)** pieces разрезать что-н на части; cut **off** отрезать; cut sth **out** вырезать Cut this picture **out of** the newspaper, please.

hurry *vi/vt* спешить, торопить(ся) hurry home (**to** school, **to** the Institute, **to** the station, etc); Don't hurry him, he'll make a mistake. **Phr** Hurry **up!** Скорее, (по)торопитесь! **hurry** *n* спешка what's the hurry? **Phr in** a hurry в спешке, второпях He is always in a hurry. Он всегда спешит. (Ему всегда некогда.)

miss *vt* 1. пропускать; упускать; прослушать; не заметить miss a lesson (the beginning of a story; a chance; sb's words; a mistake, etc); miss a train опоздать на поезд; 2. скучать по кому-н/чему-н miss sb (a friend, one's family, one's home; school, etc); 3. обнаружить отсутствие (кого-н/чего-н) When did you miss your book? 4. промахнуться, не достичь цели He fired at the bird but missed. He tried to catch the ball but missed; **missing** *a* недостающий, отсутствующий There are two pages missing **from (in)** the book.

interrupt *vt* прерывать, мешать interrupt a lesson (a game, a person, etc); I am sorry to interrupt you. The rain interrupted the game; **interruption** *n*

WORD COMBINATIONS

be for sale продаваться

be prepared to do sth быть в состоянии; готовым; склонным что-н сделать

a pair of scissors (shoes, gloves, trousers, skates, etc) пара ножниц (ботинок, перчаток, брюк, коньков и т.п.)

to break off замолчать

a fair offer справедливое предложение

still life натюрморт

EXERCISES

COMPREHENSION

Ex 1 Answer the following questions.

1. What brought the stranger to the shop? 2. What kind of shop was it? 3. What did the stranger want to buy there? 4. Why did the stranger think that the price asked for the painting was too high? 5. How much was he prepared to spend? 6. Why did Madame Tanguy decide that she must take the matter in her own hands? 7. How did it happen that the painting was cut up? 8. What instructions did Madame Tanguy give her husband after the customer had left the shop? 9. Why did she speak of Cezanne's paintings as worthless? 10. Why hadn't Tanguy wanted to sell the painting?

Ex 2 Look through the text once again, and:

1. Say when and where the story happened. 2. Find facts to prove that (a) Pere Tanguy had a deep understanding of art; (b) Madame Tanguy had no feeling for art. 3. Explain how it happened that though the stranger admired Cezanne's painting he thought nothing of spoiling the masterpiece. 4. Explain why Pere Tanguy agreed to have his favourite Cezanne cut up. 5. Using quotes from the text, show that the author presents his characters by suggestion rather than by description. 6. Say what traits of character are reflected in Madame Tanguy's appearance. 7. Say how the characters of Madame and Pere Tanguy are presented: in parallel or in contrast.

Ex 3 Find in the text the English for the following phrases, and use them in retelling and discussing the text.

натюрморт; продать дешево; неизвестный художник; слишком дорого; внимательно рассматривать картину; отрезать по всей длине; холст; крайнее яблоко; завернуть в бумагу; вручить покупателю; изуродованный шедевр; лежать на прилавке; выставить в витрине; картина (произведение) Сезанна.

KEY STRUCTURES AND WORD STUDY

Ex 4 Give the four forms of the following verbs.

hear, see, rise, raise, throw, run, spend, put, cut, begin, hurry, cry, wrap, go, get, lie (лежать), lie (лгать).

Ex 5 Make up five groups, each with three words that are associated in meaning or area of usage.

canvas	dealer	apple	customer	oils
stranger	client	brush	outsider	orange
businessman	alien	shopkeeper	lemon	buyer

Ex 6 *In the following groups of words, pick out the word which, in your opinion, is the most general in meaning.*

- (a) literature, dance, sculpture, painting, art, architecture, music.
- (b) water colour, still life, battle scene, religious work, icon, portrait, picture, landscape, seascape, genre painting, historical painting, miniature, animal picture, self-portrait.
- (c) painter, composer, sculptor, writer, dramatist, poet, dancer, musician, artist, actor, actress, opera singer, playwright.
- (d) height, width, dimension, breadth, length.

Ex 7 *Change the meaning of the sentences to the opposite by adding the negative prefix 'un-' to the words in bold type, and making other necessary changes. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. It was very **kind** of you to come to see us off. We had so many pieces of luggage. 2. That is a rather **usual** way to begin a conversation with a stranger. 3. She was quite **prepared** for what she found on her return home. 4. In the silence of the night I heard **hurried** steps under my window. 5. It's so **like** him to make a promise and never keep it. 6. We were told that it was **safe** to cross the river in that place. 7. When I finished speaking he made an **important** remark. 8. She is quite **able** to do without outside help. 9. I believe these changes to be **necessary**. 10. He felt **well** that day and enjoyed the long country walk. 11. There was something **pleasant** in the way she spoke and laughed.

Ex 8 *Paraphrase the sentences, using the negative prefix 'un-' with the words in bold type and phrases without changing the meaning of the sentences.*

1. His first picture was never finished, death interrupted the artist's work. 2. On her desk the secretary found some letters that were not answered yet. 3. I hope my absence from last night's meeting wasn't noticed. 4. We didn't expect him to return two days before the time. It came as a surprise to all of us. 5. It was a wonder that after all these years the picture was not spoiled. 6. She was not prepared to answer the interviewer's questions.

Ex 9 *Translate the following sentences into English using a different phrasal verb in each.*

take off, send off, cut off, get off, break off, turn off, pull off, throw off, pay off, run off, hurry off

1. Она **поспешила** на почту. Ей сказали, что там ее дожидается письмо от сына. 2. Соглашение было **расторгнуто**. 3. Наконец-то он сбросил маску, и мы узнали, что он за человек. 4. Туристы **сошли** с поезда на маленькой станции. 5. С ним **расплатились** и сказали, что его помощь больше не нужна. 6. **Выключи** свет, пожалуйста. 7. Здесь довольно жарко. Советую **снять** пальто. 8. Мы не

могли продолжать игру. Какой-то парнишка поймал мяч и убежал с ним. 9. Каждое лето его **отправляли** в деревню к бабушке. 10. Ребенок **стянул** со стола скатерть. На полу валялись ложки, вилки, разбитые чашки и тарелки. 11. Он **отрезал** кусок мяса и бросил его собаке.

Ex 10 Compare the meaning of the words in bold type with words of the same root in Russian

1. The **original** of Surikov's picture "Suvorov Crossing the Alps" is in Saint Petersburg. 2. Kramskoy is famous as a **portrait** painter. 3. Who is your **favourite ballet** dancer? 4. The **National Picture Gallery** in London is **situated** in Trafalgar **Square**. 5. He is very kind by **nature**. 6. What are his **chances** to take first place in the competition? 7. He is a **talented poet**. 8. Everybody admires his **talent**. 9. Just a **moment**, please! 10. They have **arranged** an **excursion** to the **Botanical** Gardens for Thursday.

Ex 11 Fill in the blanks with the verbs 'to rise' or 'to raise' in the correct form.

1. The lift — slowly to the top floor. 2. When the visitor — to go, I — from my chair, too. 3. As they watched the game, the excitement — . 4. When she entered the office he did not even — his head and continued working. 5. When the moon — we could continue our way. 6. Don't — your voice speaking to the child. 7. As he passed by he — his hat to greet me. 8. His voice — in excitement. 9. The question was — at our last meeting. 10. In capitalist countries they often — the prices without — the wages. 11. He — very early that morning.

Ex 12 Fill in the blanks with the verbs 'to finish' or 'to end' in the correct form according to the sense.

1. He — his picture just in time for the show. 2. She — the letter with the following words: "Good-bye for now." 3. He — school the year the war —. 4. The book — happily. 5. The meeting — at 7:30 and a concert followed immediately after. 6. Where does the road —? 7. For dinner we had meat with vegetables and some fruit to —. 8. All is well that — well.

Ex 13 Fill in the blanks with the verbs 'to offer' or 'to suggest' in the correct form.

1. My neighbour — to take us to the station in his car. 2. I — that you shouldn't buy cheap things: they don't last. 3. That is my final price, I can't — you more. 4. The monitor — that we raise this question at the next meeting. 5. The boy was so eager to see the show that I — my ticket to him. 6. He — that we shouldn't break the news to Mother yet: it will upset her. 7. She was free that day and — to help me with the arrangements for the party. 8. I know, he won't sell the canvas even if he — a very high price. 9. Who — the plan?

Ex 14 Translate the following sentences, using the verbs 'to suggest' or 'to offer'

according to the sense.

1. Кто **предложил** эту идею? 2. Разрешите **предложить** вам чашечку кофе. 3. Была **предложена** поездка в Питербург на теплоходе. 4. Эта фирма **предлагает** широкий выбор фотоаппаратов различных моделей. 5. Главный инженер **предложил** новый план работы. 6. Молодой человек встал и **предложил** свое место женщине. 7. Ему **предложили** интересную работу. 8. Совет **предложил** организовать выставку картин молодых художников. 9. Председатель **предложил**, чтобы этим вопросом занималась специальная комиссия. 10. По-моему, эту выставку стоит посетить. Я **предлагаю** быть вашим гидом. 11. Вам **предлагают** хорошую цену за картину. 12. Он **предложил** посмотреть новый фильм, который идет в нашем кинотеатре, и **предложил** купить билеты для всех. 13. Брат **предложил** взять такси, так как у нас было много вещей. Он сам **предложил** сходить за такси.

Ex 15 Translate the following sentences using 'why (not) do sth'.

1. Зачем упускать такую возможность? 2. Почему бы не последовать его примеру? 3. Зачем спорить по таким пустякам? 4. Зачем тратить такие деньги на эти туфли? Почему бы не выбрать другую пару? 5. Зачем торопиться? У нас есть время. 6. Почему бы не упомянуть об этом в разговоре? 7. Почему бы не присоединиться к ним? Я думаю, они не будут возражать. 8. Почему бы не зайти к ним сейчас? Они будут рады. 9. Зачем перебивать его? Пусть говорит. 10. Зачем говорить ей об этом? Это только огорчит ее. 11. Почему бы не решить этот вопрос сегодня? Все в сборе. 12. Зачем повышать голос? Это только испортит все дело. 13. Зачем молчать? Почему не сказать им всей правды? 14. Зачем нарушать правила игры? Почему бы не придерживаться их?

Ex 16 Study the following prepositional phrases and (a) recall the sentences in which they are used in the text; (b) use them in sentences of your own.

on the door; walk **in/out**; **in** the (shop) window; hear **of** sb/sth; be **for** sale; rise **from** a chair (sofa, etc); **out of/in** the way; run (hurry, come) **up to** sb/sth; sell sth **to** sb; take sth **out of** the shop window (bag pocket, etc); **with** interest; cut **off**; wrap **in** paper; hand sth **to** sb; **under** one's arm; **on** the counter; go **away**; get money **for** sth.

Ex 17 Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs wherever necessary.

(A) 1. The next morning when the mail came, he looked — the papers but there was no mention — the incident — them. 2. Do you — any chance remember her telephone number? 3. His father chose the best art school — the boy and spent lots — money — his education. 4. Wrap the matches — oil paper if you want to keep them dry when camping out. 5. You mustn't decide anything — a hurry, — course, but if you wait much longer, you may not get another chance like that. 6. No wonder you have a headache, that's what comes of lying — the sun — hours. 7. Can I have your

text-book — a moment, there are several pages missing — mine. 8. Early — the morning the hunter left his log cabin with the gun — his arm and the dog walking — him. 9. Goods — shop windows are almost never sold, but if they are, they are sold — lower prices. 10. You haven't mentioned the news — anybody yet, or have you? 11. She cut — a big piece (slice) — bread, put butter — it and handed it — the boy. 12. Will you please step — — my way and let me pass. 13. When they came — — the shop they saw a note — the door saying "Closed". 14. He got quite a bit — money — his first book of poems but spent it all — something worthless, I forget what exactly it was. 15. He saw a group — small children stop — the shop window and look — interest — the toys — it. 16. I don't advise you to argue — him — it, he knows the subject much better than you do. 17. She was quite unprepared — the surprise their unexpected arrival gave her. 18. — my mind the idea — the sentence is quite clear; read it again and you will see. 19. Everybody liked the arrangement and they quickly came — an agreement. 20. The art dealer was quite prepared to sell the picture — 20 pounds which we found cheap — the price.

(B) The girls went — the street and came — — the shop window. They stood looking — the only thing — the window, — a double rope of pearls.

"What do you think is the price — those pearls?" Annabel said.

"Oh, I don't know, I wonder if they are — sale," Midge answered.

"Go — and ask the price," Annabel said.

"Well," Midge said. "But you've got to come too."

They walked — the shop and a clerk came — — them.

"It so happened that my friend and myself were passing — your shop," Midge started. "And we were wondering how much are those pearls you've got — your window."

"Ah, yes," the clerk said. "The double rope. That is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, Madam."

"I see," Midge said.

"Would you like to look — it?" "No, thank you. We were just passing —." The clerk opened the door — them and they walked — — the shop.

They were silent and their eyes were cloudy. As they walked — — the street Midge said: "Two hundred fifty thousand! That's a quarter — a million! Have you ever heard — anything like that!"

(After "The Standard of Living" by Dorothy Parker)

Ex 18 *Fill in the blanks with a suitable word. Use the correct form. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

spoil (3), spend (2), interrupt (2), hurry v, n; admire, admiration, prepare (2), afford, miss v (2), lie v (3), rise v, raise (2), cut v, mention v, art, price (2), expensive, chance (2)

1. I was eager to say my word in the general discussion but they never gave me a —, they were — me all the time. 2. The sandwiches were — and — on the plate. Now she could start making the tea. She had her own special way of — it. 3. There

was no hope of agreement. Hours were — in useless talk. 4. His temperature suddenly —. He was told to — down and keep the bed for some days. 5. We all — the way the girl stopped the argument without even — her voice. 6. I fully agree with you that as a book it is quite worthless, but it was made into a beautiful film, a real work of —. 7. The plan was discussed and agreed upon last week. Nothing can be changed, so why — the question again? 8. Somebody pushed him and the coffee was all over his shirt. The shirt was — so was the tie. 9. The post office stands at the corner of the street, you can't — it. 10. The bell gave a loud ring and she — out of the room to answer the door. 11. The — was too high. I couldn't — such an — camera at the moment. Well, I would have to do without it a little longer. 12. The painter was spoken of with —. 13. My friend had clearly left in a —. His things were — all over the room. 14. It was a wonderful — and I didn't want to — it. 15. Too much salt will — any dish. 16. The dress was very pretty and cheap at the — too, but she had already — a lot of money on herself as it was. 17. The vacation was — for them by the heavy rains. They weren't at all — for such weather. 18. Don't you know it's bad manners to — people? 19. The incident was spoken of in a general way. No names were —.

Ex 19 Rewrite the Russian words and phrases with suitable English equivalents in the correct form. Retell and discuss the story.

Miles Wakefield (торопился) to get to the house of this Arnold Blair. Blair's advertisement was published in all the daily papers and he (был уверен) that others had seen it too. Blair had a Balzarini (для продажи), and he (продавал картину дешево). The (цена) was only \$75. Miles (не мог себе позволить упустить) such a wonderful (шанс). He knew he could (продать) it later (по гораздо более высокой цене).

Balzarini, of course, was no great master, but his sunny landscapes (вызывали восхищение у многих).

He had to ring (по крайней мере) three times before the door was opened by a boy of about sixteen. (Было что-то странное) about this boy. He (выглядел расстроенным). Miles had the (чувство) the boy wanted to tell him something, but could not make himself do so.

Before the boy could (решиться), a deep voice was heard from somewhere in the house: "Who is it, Davey?"

Miles (пошел вслед за) the boy into a small living room. A tall, white-haired man (встал) from his chair as Miles and Davey entered. Miles saw (сразу же) that the man was blind.

"I (полагаю) you want (приступить к делу)?"

"(Не возражаю). I hear you have a Balzarini."

"All right, Davey, (ты нам не понадобишься) for some time."

It was clear that the old man didn't want the boy to hear them discuss the (деловое соглашение).

"It's my last (надежда)," said the old man. "I (отказывался продать картину) many times, until now. (Мне ее будет не хватать. Но мне очень нужны деньги.) Come, it's in the next room."

Miles (последовал за) the old man into the next room. A second later (к ним присоединился) Davey.

"There!" said the old man. "My Balzarini!"

He showed to the opposite wall. Hanging there was a plain black frame. (За) the glass there was nothing.

Miles (поймал) the boy's look. It (был полон) sadness.

"A beautiful canvas, isn't it," (продолжал) the old man. "You'll buy it."

Miles swallowed hard. "Why... I don't think I (могу позволить себе купить ее). (Боюсь, что это слишком дорого.) I (рассчитывал истратить) about fifty."

The empty frame was taken down, wrapped in a piece of paper and (вручена) Miles.

When Miles had gone with the empty frame (под мышкой), the boy and the grandfather (вернулись) to the room where the frame had hung.

The boy went to a box in the corner, (вытащил) another empty frame, and hung it where the first had been.

Then the old man and the boy sat down and began to wait. They (были полностью подготовлены) for the next art dealer.

(After "The Last Treasure" by R. Cenedella)

Ex 20 *Speak on the following topics. Use the words and phrases given below.*

1. Inside the Art Dealer's Shop

be full of lovely things; a masterpiece; beautiful (important, etc) works of art; different (old, new, modern, etc) schools of art; works by old (modern, famous, unknown) painters; canvas; miniature; portrait; landscape; seascape; still life; a piece of sculpture; hang on the walls; lie on the counter; offer (have) for sale.

2. The Art Dealer

keep a shop; be fond of art; enjoy looking at sth; admire; have a true understanding of sth; be meant for enjoyment; a poor businessman; a kind, soft man; one's favourite painting; put in the shop window; mean a lot to sb; never expect sth to happen; try to stop sb; hopeless; argue that ...; not for sale; be upset.

3. Madame Tanguy

believe that money is more important than art; have a good head for business; be eager to make money; a hard woman; take a decision quickly; suggest; cut up a masterpiece; hurry to one's apartment; return with a pair of scissors; do an awful thing; be in a hurry to do sth before a person changes his mind; believe sth to be worthless; cut off the end apple; wrap sth in (a piece of) paper; hand to the customer; spoil a masterpiece; not mind it a bit; refuse to listen to sb; be eager to come to an arrangement with the customer at any price; not miss one's chance.

4. The Customer

walk along the street; catch the eye (about the picture in the shop window); a beautiful still life; step into the shop; ask for the price; too expensive; hope to buy sth cheap; be prepared to spend ...; be surprised to hear that ...; like the idea; a fair offer; think sth over; hand over the money; walk out with the canvas under one's arm.

Ex 21 Test translation.

1. В Третьяковской галерее можно увидеть лучшие произведения мастеров русской. 2. Новая картина художника — подлинный шедевр. Она вызывает всеобщее восхищение. 3. Мой брат давно интересуется живописью и очень хочет поступить в художественное училище. 4. Русским балетом восхищаются во всем мире. 5. Последнюю неделю шли дожди, и уровень воды в реке резко поднялся. 6. Как бы вам за свою ошибку не пришлось расплачиваться всю жизнь. 7. Дети ужасно скучали по дому даже тогда, когда уезжали всего на несколько дней. 8. Хозяин дома поднялся навстречу гостю. 9. Как вы могли упустить такой прекрасный случай? Будет ли еще такой? 10. Мы не можем терять ни секунды (не можем позволить себе). Конференция открывается через два дня. 11. Он готов заплатить сколько угодно за этот словарь. Ему всегда хотелось иметь именно такой. 12. Если делать работу второпях, то можно все испортить. 13. — Сколько вы истратили на поездку в Звенигород? — Около двадцати рублей. 14. Я узнал совершенно случайно, что профессора положили в больницу. 15. С ответом не торопитесь. Я вам советую обдумать все как следует, прежде чем принять решение.

UNIT SEVEN

HOW EINSTEIN DISCOVERED THE LAW OF RELATIVITY

from Ch. Chaplin's Autobiography¹

I first met Einstein² in 1926. The great scientist had been invited to California³ to lecture.

I received a telephone call from Universal Studios,⁴ saying that Professor Einstein would like to meet me; I was so thrilled I gladly accepted the invitation. So we met at the Universal Studios for lunch, the Professor, his wife, his secretary and his Assistant Professor.⁵ Mrs Einstein spoke English very well, in fact better than the Professor. She was extremely proud of him and frankly enjoyed being the wife of the great physicist. She did not even try to hide the fact.

After lunch, while Einstein was being shown around the studio, Mrs Einstein took me aside and whispered: "Why don't you invite the Professor to your house? I know he will be delighted to have a nice quiet chat with just ourselves." It was to be a small affair, and I invited only two other friends. At dinner she told me the story of the morning when the theory of relativity first came to his mind.

"The Doctor⁶ came down in his dressing-gown as usual for breakfast but he hardly touched a thing. I thought something was wrong so I asked what was troubling him. 'Darling!' he said, 'I have a wonderful idea.' And after drinking his coffee, he went to the piano and started playing. Now and again he stopped, reached for his pencil, made a few notes, then repeated: 'I've got a wonderful idea, a marvelous⁷ ideal' "I said: 'What's the matter with you? Why don't you tell me what it is?'

"He said, 'I can't tell you yet. I still have to work it out.'"

She told me he continued playing the piano and making notes for half an hour, then he went upstairs to his study, telling her that he did not want anyone to disturb him, and remained there for two weeks.

"Each day I sent him up his meals," she said, "and in the evening he walked a little for exercise,⁸ then returned to his work again."

"At last," she said, "he appeared looking very pale and tired. In his hand he held two sheets of paper. 'That's it!' he told me, putting the sheets of paper on the table. And that was his theory of relativity."

(Adapted)

NOTES

1. **Charles Spencer Chaplin**, an American actor and film director, was born in 1889 into a poor family in the London East End. At an early age he became famous all over the world as a comedian. His most famous films are "A Dog's Life," "The Kid," "The Gold Rush," "City Lights," "Modern Times," and "Limelight." He died in 1977.

2. **Albert Einstein**, 1879-1955, a great man of science, made famous by his theories of relativity. He was born in Ulm, Germany; received a Nobel prize in physics in 1921, for his work in quantum theory. In 1933 he had to leave his country because of the nazis; he went to the USA where he became a professor at Princeton University.

3. **California**: one of the most important Pacific States, USA, its capital is Sacramento. The state has several universities.

4. **Universal Studios**: the Universal Film studios in Hollywood.

5. **Assistant Professor** (*AmE*): (*BrE*) Senior Lecturer доцент

6. **Doctor**: the highest degree given by a university; *eg* Doctor of (Medicine, Law, etc

7. **marvelous** (*AmE*): (*BrE*) marvellous. It should be noted that there are certain differences in spelling usage between American and British English. Compare:

AmE:	traveler;	dialog;	color;	BrE:	traveller;	dialogue;	colour;
	neighbor;	theater;	defense;		neighbour;	theatre;	defence;
	organize,	etc.			organise,	etc.	

8. **exercise**: МОЦИОН In this meaning the noun is uncountable.

VOCABULARY

discover *vt* 1. открывать, находить discover an island (a new continent; a new

deposit of oil, coal, gold, etc); 2. обнаруживать; раскрывать discover a mistake (the truth, facts, etc) We discovered that it was too late to catch the train; **discovery** *n* открытие **Phr** make a discovery сделать открытие

law *n* 1. закон; правило Laws tell people what they must do and what they must not do. **Phr** observe (break) the law соблюдать (нарушать) закон; 2. право, юриспруденция international law, law of nations международное право; law merchant торговое право; 3. право (как предмет науки) study law; a law department; a law student

first *adv* 1. впервые, первый раз When did you first meet him (= When did you meet him **for** the first time)? **Phr** **at** first первое время, сначала I didn't like the place **at** first; 2. первым делом, сначала First we shall have lunch and then talk. **Phr** first **of** all прежде всего, в первую очередь

scientist *n* ученый; **science** *n* наука; **scientific** *a* научный

invite *vt* приглашать invite sb **to** dinner (one's house, a conference, the cinema, etc); He invited me to take part in the experiment.

receive *vt* 1. получать receive a letter (an invitation, an answer; money, news, etc); 2. принимать (кого-н) receive a visitor (delegation, guest, etc); **reception** *n* 1. получение; 2. прием, принятие **Phr** hold a reception устроить прием

accept *vt* принимать, одобрять (соглашаться) accept help (money, a plan, an offer, a suggestion, an invitation; prices, etc); **acceptance** *n*. принятие; одобрение; **(un)acceptable** *a* (неприемлемый The price for the goods is acceptable **to** us.

proud *a* гордый a proud man (look, etc) **Phr** be proud **of** sb (sth) He is proud **of** his son; **pride** *n* **Phr** take pride **in** sb (sth) гордиться кем-н (чем-н)

frank *a* искренний, откровенный, открытый a frank face (look, smile, etc) **Phr** be frank **with** sb быть искренним (откровенным) с кем-н; **frankly** *adv* откровенно **Phr** frankly speaking откровенно говоря

hide *vt/vi* (hid, hidden) прятать(ся), скрывать(ся) hide a letter (a book; one's feelings; the truth; a person, etc); What is he hiding **from** us? Where is she hiding?

whisper *vi/vt* шептать, говорить шепотом You don't have to whisper, say it out loud; whisper sth **in** sb's ear; **whisper** *n* шепот **Phr** **in** a whisper шепотом

affair *n* дело; занятие Don't discuss your personal affairs with strangers. **Phr** international affairs международные дела; home (domestic) affairs внутренние дела; public affairs общественные дела; Ministry of Foreign Affairs Министерство иностранных дел; Ministry of Home Affairs Министерство внутренних дел

hardly *adv* 1. едва, с трудом He was so tired that he could hardly move; 2. едва ли, вряд ли; мало, редко This is hardly the truth. She hardly ever visits now.

touch *vt* 1. трогать, дотрагиваться, прикасаться He didn't let anybody touch his books. He touched me **on** the shoulder (arm). She hasn't even touched the food; 2. (рас)трогать, (раз)волновать Her sad story touched us deeply; **touchy** *a* обидчивый She is very touchy; **touching** *a* трогательный a touching story (incident, episode, etc)

trouble *vt/vi* беспокоить(ся), тревожить(ся) What is troubling you? Don't trouble **yourself** over it; **trouble** *n* беспокойство; неприятности He is having a lot of trouble **with** his car. **Phr** be **in** trouble быть в беде; get **into** trouble попасть в беду; get sb **out of** trouble вызволить кого-н из беды; give trouble причинять беспокойство

reach *vt/vi* 1. достигать; добираться (до) reach home (school, the Institute, a town, the station, etc); The news reached them the next day. He has reached good results. **Phr** reach an agreement достичь соглашения; His words reached my ears; 2. доставать, дотягиваться (до) Can you reach the ceiling? **Phr** reach **for** sth протягивать руку за чем-н

disturb *vt* мешать, беспокоить Don't disturb him when he is at work.

remain *vi* оставаться After the fire very little remained of the house. He remained unchanged (unhurt, etc). **Phr** It remains to be seen. Мы еще посмотрим.

appear *vi* 1. появляться He appeared quite unexpectedly; 2. появляться, возникать Many new towns have appeared in the North of our country; 3. выходить, издаваться; появляться (в печати) When did this newspaper first appear?

disappear *vi* исчезать; **appearance** *n* 1. появление; возникновение; 2. внешность, внешний вид His appearance was very unusual.

hold *vt* (held) 1. держать (в руке) hold a bag (a book, newspaper, cigarette, etc); 2. занимать, держать, удерживать (место, позицию) **Phr** hold first (second, etc) place (**in** sth) занимать, держать первое (второе и т. п.) место (в чем-н); 3. проводить (собрание, конференцию и т. п.) hold a meeting (conference, competition, exhibition, etc)

WORD COMBINATIONS

I'd (he'd, etc) = I would (he would, etc) like (to do sth) мне (ему и т. п.) хотелось бы (что-н сделать)

show sb around (about) (a factory, a place, a town, etc) показать кому-н завод (город и т. п.)

take sb aside отвести, отозвать кого-н в сторону

be delighted (with sb/sth) восторгаться, восхищаться (кем-н/чем-н)

now and again = now and then то и дело, время от времени

make notes делать заметки

work sth out 1. решить, разрешить что-н; 2. разработать что-н

that's it (вот и) всё; вот именно

EXERCISES

COMPREHENSION

Ex 1 Answer the following questions.

1. When did Chaplin first meet Professor Einstein? 2. What was Professor Einstein doing in California? 3. How did Chaplin learn that Professor Einstein would like to meet him? 4. Why was he so thrilled by the invitation? 5. What made Chaplin believe that Mrs. Einstein enjoyed being the wife of the great man? 6. What happened while the Professor was being shown around the studio? 7. Why were so few people invited to dinner at Chaplin's house? 8. What story did Mrs. Einstein tell Chaplin at

dinner? 9. How did Mrs. Einstein immediately know that something was troubling her husband when he came down to breakfast on the morning the theory of relativity first came to his mind? 10. Why did the Doctor only mention the fact that he had a marvelous idea? 11. Why couldn't he tell his wife more about it? 12. Why didn't Einstein want anyone to disturb him while he was working out the problem? 13. How long did it take the scientist to work it out? 14. How much truth was there about the discovery in Mrs. Einstein's story?

Ex 2 Look through the text once again, and:

1. See if you can prove that Ch. Chaplin is telling the story (i) seriously; (ii) humorously. 2. Explain why Ch. Chaplin chose to tell the story of the world's greatest discovery in physics as related by Mrs Einstein. 3. Say what picture you get of (i) Mrs Einstein; (ii) Professor Einstein; (iii) the narrator.

Ex 3 Find in the text the English equivalents for the following phrases, and use them in retelling and discussing the text.

впервые познакомиться с кем-н; великий ученый; читать лекции; с радостью принять приглашение; встретиться на обеде; великий физик; даже не пытаться скрывать что-н; показывать кому-н студию; отвести кого-н в сторону; быть в восторге; теория относительности; прийти в голову; как обычно; почти не притронуться к еде; почувствовать что-то неладное; чудесная (великолепная) мысль; подняться наверх в кабинет; совершать моцион; наконец; выглядеть бледным и усталым; держать в руке два листа бумаги; положить на стол.

KEY STRUCTURES AND WORD STUDY

Ex 4 Give the four forms of the following verbs.

meet, say, speak, hide, show, take, think, drink, make, send, hold.

Ex 5 Make up five groups, each with three words that are associated in meaning or area of usage.

assistant professor	letter	scientist	piano	professor
telephone call	violin	studio	telegram	camera
physicist	teacher	flute	film	astronomer

Ex 6 From the following groups of words, pick out the word which, in your opinion, is the most general in meaning.

- (a) party, entertainment, dinner party, affair^ gathering, ball, reception, luncheon, social.
- (b) chat, talk, conversation, discussion, debate, conference, dialogue, interview.

Ex 7 Complete the following, choosing a suitable word from the list.

Example: a **sheet** of paper

slice, box, cake (tablet), bar, bottle (carton), suit, length, lump, pack, pair

1. cards. 2. material. 3. matches. 4. gloves. 5. sugar. 6. cake. 7. chocolate. 8. soap. 9. clothes. 10. milk.

Ex 8 Change the meaning of the sentences to the opposite adding the prefix 'dis-' to the words in bold type and making other necessary changes. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. She was **pleased** with the arrangement. 2. He **appeared** in our town two years ago and at that time his **appearance** made a great noise. 3. I don't see how you could **believe** her story. 4. We **agree** on some questions. 5. I can't say I **like** the idea. 6. This is what I call an **honest** answer.

Ex 9 Rewrite the sentences, using verbs instead of nouns and phrases in bold type. Make other necessary changes.

(A) 1. At the gate the car **came to a stop**. 2. Nobody will hear you if you **speak in a whisper**. 3. What's the **trouble**? 4. I **felt a light touch** on my shoulder and turned around. 5. I hear he has published two stories in big magazines this month. That's a nice **start** for a young writer. 6. On what day do they plan their **return** to town? 7. His pictures **have been on show** at the National Gallery.

(B) 1. Who **made the discovery** that lightning is electricity? 2. Who will help you with the **preparations** for the conference? 3. Nobody wanted you to **make a quick decision**. 4. Have you heard of his **refusal** to take part in the match yet? 5. The new bridge is the **pride** of the young engineer. 6. These books **are on sale** in the book shop at the corner. 7. We **had little choice** in the matter. 8. She always **makes her appearance** when she is least of all expected.

Ex 10 In the following groups of sentences, explain the meaning of the words in bold type; say which phrase is used literally and which has a figurative meaning. Translate them into Russian.

1. (i) I called at his office yesterday, but **found him out**. (ii) He was unable to **find out** the answer. 2. (i) The secretary **took out** several sheets of paper and prepared to take notes, (ii) He called every Saturday night to **take the girl out** to dinner or, perhaps, to a dance. 3. (i) He **brought out** his stamp album and proudly showed his latest buy. (ii) The discussion **brought out** all the different ideas that we had on the matter. (iii) I'm sure that a study of the problem will **bring out** many

surprising things. 4. (i) Are you **coming out** with me? (ii) When did the book **come out**? (iii) It **came out** that she knew the truth all the time. 5. (i) She smiled and **held out** her hand to me. (ii) My opponent was an expert chess-player and I didn't believe I could **hold out** against him much longer.

Ex 11 Translate the following sentences into English, using a different phrasal verb in each.

work out (2), sell out, think out, hand out, help out, hear out

1. План был хорошо **продуман**. 2. Тетради были **розданы**, просмотрены и снова возвращены преподавателю. 3. Она попросила меня **выслушать** ее. 4. Как всегда, он надеялся, что кто-нибудь **выручит** его. 5. Прошло несколько дней, прежде чем было **выработано** решение. 6. Пока еще трудно сказать, сколько времени у него уйдет на то, чтобы **разработать** тему. 7. Словарь был **распродан** менее чем за неделю.

Ex 12 Compare the meaning of the words in bold type with words of the same root in Russian.

1. There are **unlimited reserves** of **energy** in the **atoms** of different **chemical elements**. 2. Scientists think that only the **planet** Earth has **oceans**. 3. Without sea there is no life, no weather, no **atmosphere**. The sea makes our **climate** neither very hot nor very cold. 4. Great **progress** has been made in **mechanising** heavy work in **industry**, building and **transport**. 5. In building work, new **types** of **excavators** are being used to **mechanise excavation** work. 6. In the oil industry **turbine methods** are being **practised**. 7. New types of **mechanical, optical** and **electrical control-regulating apparatuses** for **automatising production** and for scientific work have been **constructed**. 8. The radio was born in Russia. On May 7, 1895 at a meeting of the Russian **Physical** and Chemical Society in St Petersburg the first **radio-receiving set** in the world was **demonstrated** by the great Russian scientist A. S. Popov. 9. The world's first **cracking** of oil at high temperature was **experimented** with in Russia. The **theory** of the cracking **process** was worked out by A. A. Letny, a Russian **engineer**, in 1875. 10. The world's first **airplane**, built by A. F. Mozhaisky, rose into the air in Russia in 1882. 11. The **monumental** building of the **Mineralogical** Museum of the Academy of Science, which was founded in the time of Peter I, has one of the world's richest **collections** of minerals.

Ex 13 Fill in the blanks with 'hard' or 'hardly'.

1. It — ever snows in this part of the country. 2. It's a — question. She'll — know the answer. 3. The man spoke a very strange kind of Russian. I could — understand him. 4. The work was too — for Carrie. When she left the shop in the evening she was so tired that she could — move. 5. What do you mean by saying that you have — any money left? 6. The girl was so excited that she — knew what she was saying. 7. The boy had had a — life. His parents had been killed in the war when

he was — eight.

Ex 14 *Translate the following sentences, using 'keep' or 'hold' according to the sense.*

1. Где он **держит** марки? 2. Ребенок упадет, если вы не будете **держат** его за руку. 3. Он всегда **держит** комнату в чистоте. 4. **Держитесь** правой стороны! 5. Он все еще **держит** первое место по стрельбе? 6. Вы всегда **держите** свое слово? 7. Как вы можете **держат** все эти факты в голове? 8. Он **держал** сигарету в руке, но не курил. 9. Не выпускайте детей на улицу, **держите** их дома. Сегодня сильный мороз. 10. Не **держите** продукты долго в холодильнике.

Ex 15 *Translate the following sentences, using 'receive', 'accept' or 'take' according to the sense.*

1. Его **приняли** очень тепло. 2. Новый проект молодого архитектора был **принят** на конкурс. 3. Они еще не **приняли** никакого решения до первому вопросу. 4. Не думаю, что он **принял** ваши слова серьезно. 5. Недавно наш институт **принимал** делегацию студентов из Латинской Америки. 6. — Почему вы не хотите **принять** участие в экскурсии? — Я себя что-то плохо чувствую. 7. Их не **приняли**, так как было уже поздно и рабочий день закончился. 8. — Почему не **приняли** вашу Статью? — В ней есть ряд ошибок. Мне надо их исправить. 9. Его **приняли** как старого друга. 10. Они с готовностью **приняли** наш совет. 11. Благодарим за ваше приглашение, но мы не можем **принять** его. Мы уезжаем.

Ex 16 *Paraphrase the following sentences according to the example.*

Example: **After he drank** coffee, he went to the piano and started to play.
After drinking coffee, he went to the piano and started to play.

1. After he spent a month in the mountains, he was in good form again. 2. After they thought the matter over, they took a decision. 3. After he had travelled all over the country, he sat down to write a book. 4. They came to an agreement after they had argued for some time. 5. After he had arranged his affairs, he went on a holiday. 6. After the family moved in, they started to make preparations for a house-warming party.

Ex 17 *Study the following phrases and (a) recall the sentences in which they are used in the text, (b) use them in sentences of your own.*

invite sb **to** a place (party); meet **at** a place (for lunch); show sb **around/about** a place; take sb **aside**; have a chat (talk, walk, etc) **with** sb; **at** dinner, come **to** one's mind; work sth **out**; go (walk) **upstairs/downstairs**; return **to** one's work; hold (have) sth **in** one's hand.

Ex 18 *Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs.*

(A) 1. "I don't see what's wrong — my whispering a few words — your ear?" "You mustn't do a thing like that with other people present." 2. I don't know yet what to do, but we shall work something —, I am sure. 3. I wonder if you could meet me — the self-service cafeteria — lunch — half an hour? I'd like to have a chat — you. 4. There hardly passes a day without the boy getting — some kind — trouble. 5. She invited us — her place promising that there would be only her family — dinner. 6. I am not surprised — all that he has so much trouble — his car; he hardly knows a thing — cars and motors. 7. If you are afraid that you may forget something, make a note — it. 8. He told us how everything had happened, but still we felt that he was hiding something — us. 9. The telephone started ringing and she reached — it without getting — — the sofa. 10. She was very proud — her son and could hardly wait to see him returning home after an absence — three years. 11. The party is to be held — the biggest hall — the town; it is to be the kind — affair one remembers the rest — his life. 12. I wonder why he hasn't mentioned — you that — first there was a lot of trouble — the new machine. 13. I really don't see how I can get you — — trouble. 14. Your love of excitement is going to get you — trouble some day. 15. His picture was accepted — the exhibition.

(B) You may remember that I was invited — N. to lecture — the young gentlemen of the University there. — the afternoon of that day I was having a chat — one of the young men who some time before the lecture had shown me — the place. Before the lecture he took me — and said he had an uncle who had never laughed or smiled — the past few years. And with tears — his eyes this young man said, "Oh, if I could only see him laugh once more!"

I was touched. I said I would do my best and work something —. I would try to make him laugh or cry. "I have some jokes — the lecture that will make him laugh and I've got some others that will make him cry or kill him."

He brought his uncle and placed him — the hall full — people right — front — me. I started — simple jokes, then I shot — him old jokes. I threw — him all kinds — jokes that came — my mind, but I never moved him once.

I was surprised. I closed the lecture — last and sat — tired.

"What's the matter — that old man?" I asked the president. "He never laughed or cried once."

"Why, he never heard a thing! The old man has been deaf — years."

(After "How I was Sold in Newark" by Mark Twain)

Ex 19 *Fill in the blanks with a suitable word. Use the correct form. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

disturb (2), accept, trouble *n* (2), hide, hold *v*, touch *v* (2), reach *v* (2), appear, discover (2), law, proud (2), hardly

1. The — of gravitation which was — by the English physicist Isaac Newton

caused a revolution in science. 2. When the news that Tutankhamen's body had been found — the world, newspaper reporters — in large numbers in Luxor. 3. Not a sound was heard. Nothing — the quiet of the place. 4. When the mistake was — it was already too late for anything. 5. The children were not to — the dog, not before it was washed at least. 6. When she finished her story she repeated once again she had nothing to — from us and if we chose to disbelieve her, it was our own business. 7. The Professor said he would be busy in his laboratory and did not want anyone to — him there. 8. I could see the boy was having a bad time but he was too — to ask for help. 9. The question was rather unexpected and she — knew what to say. 10. The girl sitting opposite me in the compartment was — an open book but I clearly saw that her thoughts were somewhere else. 11. "Home at last!" we sang out happily when we felt the plane — ground at the airport. 12. He readily agreed to buy a few things for me. It would be no — at all, he said. He would be shopping anyway. 13. The hour was getting late but no decision had been — yet. 14. You cannot do anything about facts, you can only— them. 15. As far as I can see, the only —with you is that it always takes you years to make up your mind. 16. He was extremely — that he had been chosen to open the conference.

Ex 20 Replace the Russian words and phrases with suitable English equivalents in the correct form. Retell the passage.

Michael Faraday was born in London in 1791 to a poor family, and as a boy he did not learn much.

In 1804, when he was thirteen, he got a job in a book-seller's shop. He lived among books, and he (начал) to read some of them. The boy could not read every book in the shop because he was busy and did not have much time. So he began (выбирать) the books which he liked best. He soon (обнаружил) that his main interest was in (науке), and especially in electricity. (Как всякий истинный ученый) Faraday wanted to make experiments, but he did not have enough money to do so.

Faraday heard of talks on science which were being given by one of the greatest (ученых) of the time, Sir Humphry Davy. As he sat and listened to the great man he (делал записи). Faraday wanted to give his life to (науке), so he wrote a letter to Sir Humphry Davy and asked for his help.

Sir Humphry (пригласил) Faraday to come to see him, and gave him some (научную работу) to do. Faraday (был в восторге). His work at first was only to wash and (готовить) all the things which Davy and his fellow-scientists were to use in their experiments, but he (проводил много времени с учеными) and could listen to what they said, and he (мог наблюдать их за работой).

Sir Humphry sometimes (путешествовал) in Europe, where he went to meet the great (ученые) of other countries, and one day he (решил) to make another of these trips. He asked Faraday if he (хотел бы), to come with him.

Faraday, of course, was thrilled and (с радостью принял приглашение). He had never been more than a few miles from London in his life.

Faraday (получил большое удовольствие от) his time in Europe, but he was not really sorry at the end of the journey because he was now able to (продолжить

свою собственную работу) and experiments in England.

He was wondering whether a magnet could (каким-то образом) be made to give an electric current. Faraday (был совершенно уверен) that a current could be made, but he had very little time for experiments. His outside work (занимала все его время). He could stop his outside work, of course, but if he did so, he would lose most of the £ 1,200 a year which he (получал). He had to (выбирать) between (наукой) and money, and he (выбрал науку).

At first he was quite unable to make an electric current with his magnets. But one day (ему в голову пришла великолепная мысль). He (провел) the magnet near the wire. And then he got what he wanted: an electric current in the wire. Of course, he still had to (разработать идею).

After (нескольких) experiments (этого рода) he made a machine. It was the beginning of all the great machines that make electricity today. All (современные) turbines are made on the principles that (были разработаны) by Faraday. His (открытие) was the beginning of the electrical age, which (изменил) the face of the earth.

(After "Who Did It First" by G. C. Thornley)

Ex 21 *Speak on the following topics, using the words and phrases given below.*

1. Professor Einstein Takes a Trip to California

a famous scientist; a great physicist; be famous for; theories of relativity; make many important discoveries; make a revolution in physics; be invited to some place.

2. Chaplin Meets the Einsteins

a telephone call; a surprise; receive an invitation to lunch; be thrilled; be eager to meet sb; accept the invitation gladly; meet the Professor, his wife; meet for lunch; be proud (of); enjoy being the wife of the great man; be unable to hide one's feelings.

3. Chaplin Invites the Professor to his House

take sb aside; whisper sth into sb's ear; give sb an excellent idea; be delighted with the idea; admire sb greatly; invite to dinner; make the necessary arrangements (for); a small affair; have a nice, quiet chat (talk).

4. The Story of the Discovery as Told by Mrs. Einstein

come down for breakfast; as usual; wear a dressing-gown; notice sth unusual about sb; hardly touch a thing; be lost in thought; immediately see that sth is wrong; be upset; wonder what is troubling a person; ask what the matter is; be eager to learn sth; refuse to say anything; except; have a wonderful (marvelous) idea; go up to one's study; not disturb sb in his work; spend all one's time in the study working hard; work sth out; rise early; walk a little for exercise; make notes; remain in one's room for days; at last; appear; hold in one's hand; have the whole theory on two sheets of

paper.

Ex 22 Test translation.

1. Открытия, которые были сделаны столетия назад, продолжают играть большую роль в современной науке. 2. В Сибири недавно были открыты месторождения природного газа. 3. Когда мы обнаружили, что сбились с пути, было уже поздно. Нам пришлось развести костер и заночевать в лесу. 4. Он давно интересуется книгами о научных открытиях. Не удивительно, что он знает не только имена многих ученых, но и открытия, которые они сделали. 5. Я так спешил, что оставил все деньги дома. 6. Почему бы не пригласить их поехать вместе с нами в отпуск? Ч уверен, что они с удовольствием согласятся. 7. Теперь уже трудно вспомнить, кому эта идея пришла в голову. 8. Боюсь, что директор не сможет вас завтра принять. Он весь день будет занят на конференции. 9. Никто не удивился, когда картину молодого художника приняли на выставку. 10. Я получил приглашение на вечер, но не смогу пойти. Я завтра уезжаю. 11. Институт может гордиться своей баскетбольной командой. Она заняла первое место. 12. Они разговаривали шепотом, так как было поздно и в доме все спали. 13. Он едва проронил слово за весь вечер. Он был чем-то расстроен. 14. Все были глубоко тронуты его рассказом. Он говорил с чувством, и его слушали с большим интересом. 15. Я очень расстроился, когда услышал, что у него неприятности. Ты случайно не знаешь, в чем там дело? 16. Этот ребенок ужасно избалован и всегда доставляет много хлопот. 17. Когда они наконец добрались до лагеря, они чувствовали себя очень усталыми. 18. Мне бы хотелось поговорить с ним по этому вопросу сегодня. 19. Когда вы переходите улицу, посмотрите сначала налево, а дойдя до середины дороги, посмотрите направо. 20. Надеюсь, что я вам не помешаю, если я останусь здесь на несколько минут. 21. Мне не хотелось беспокоить его в такой поздний час, но у меня не было иного выхода. Мне очень нужен был его совет. 22. Его появление было для нас неожиданным. 23. План научной работы уже разработан и будет обсуждаться на следующем заседании.

UNIT EIGHT

LETTERS FROM COLLEGE

Dear John,

I meant to write you at once, but it took me rather long to get used to College life. College¹ is a very big place and at first I got lost almost every time I left my room. Things are much easier now and I hope you'll look me up some day and let me walk you about. You won't be disappointed, I promise. Oh, I'm good at showing people about. I'll say something like this:

Our College was founded over two hundred years ago. On your right is the library which was built about the same year the College was founded. (So you can

easily imagine how it looks and smells inside!) The building on your left, which rather reminds me of a Gothic Cathedral, is in fact the gymnasium, and the Tudor Romanesque² next to it is the new infirmary³ and so on and so forth.

The trouble with College is that they expect you to know such a lot of things you've never learnt. To be quite honest, I never knew I was so much behind the others. It'll take me months of real hard work to catch up with the fellows!

I made an awful mistake the very first day. Somebody mentioned Maurice Maeterlinck,⁴ and I asked if he was a Freshman.⁵ That joke has gone all over College.

Did you ever hear of Michael Angelo?⁶

I hadn't, until last week. He was a famous artist who lived in Italy in the Middle Ages.⁷ Everybody in English Literature knew about him and the whole class laughed because I thought he was an archangel. He sounds like an archangel, doesn't he? Now I know better. When people start talking about things I have never heard of, I just keep quiet and look them up in the encyclopedia.

We've been studying hard all through the term. Now that the exams have started, it's got even worse. I've learned fifty-seven French irregular verbs in the past four days—I'm only hoping they'll stay till after examinations.

The fellows have been telling me that some of the boys sell their textbooks when they're through with them, but I'm going to keep mine. Then, after I've graduated, I'll have my whole education in the bookcase. It'll be so much easier than if I try to keep it in my head.

Now, more news coming, if you're still interested. They've organized a Freshman basketball team and I'm joining it. There'll be a sports competition at the end of term and I hope I'll be good enough to take part in it. It's great fun and then, anyway, the doctor says I need more exercise.

That was all good news. Now for the bad news. You know what happened? I failed in mathematics. It wasn't really my fault, it was just bad luck. I'll be taking another exam next month. I'll do my best to pass, but be ready for the worst and don't say I didn't warn you. As for me, I take it easy, because I've learned such a lot of things not mentioned in the catalogue.⁸

That's all for now. Hoping to hear from you soon, Dan.

P.S.⁹ Speaking of classics, have you ever read "Hamlet"? If you haven't, do it at once. It's perfectly splendid. I've been hearing about Shakespeare all my life, but I had no idea he really wrote so well.

NOTES

1. **College:** *here* a school of higher learning giving a Bachelor's degree (*a first university degree*). During this time certain courses in English, social science, natural science, and so forth must usually be completed before a student may begin an intensive study of his special field.

2. **Gothic; Tudor Romanesque:** styles of 15th century European architecture

3. **infirmary:** a room used for people who are ill or injured (in a school, institution, etc)

4. **Maurice Maeterlinck,** 1862-1949, a Belgian dramatist and poet, author of

"The Blue Bird," who received the Nobel prize for literature in 1911.

5. **Freshman:** a student of the first year. An American university student, in the typical case, has four years of college, known as freshman, sophomore, junior and senior years. The British university student typically takes three years: these are known as the first, second and final years.

6. **Michelangelo**, 1475-1564, an Italian painter, sculptor, architect, and poet "Michael Angelo" is the way Dan hears the name, he has never seen it written.

7. **Middle Ages:** the period of European history between about 500 A.D. and 1650 A.D. (Anno Domini — in the year of our Lord)

8. **catalogue** (*AmE*): University course list (*BrE*,) curriculum

9. **P.S.:** postscript, a short addition to a letter, below the place where one has put one's name

VOCABULARY

disappoint *vt* разочаровывать; огорчать The book disappointed me. His refusal disappointed us. We were disappointed **in** him (**with** his answer; **about** the arrangement); **disappointment** *n*

imagine *vt* представлять себе, воображать; полагать I can't imagine how I'll do it. Don't imagine that it's easy to do; **imagination** *n* воображение have much (little; a rich, a poor, etc) imagination

remind *vt* напоминать; напомнить remind sb to do sth He reminds me **of** his father. They reminded me **about** our arrangement.

sound *vi* звучать; казаться Her voice sounded strange over the telephone. His argument (explanation, suggestion, etc) sounds alright; **sound** *n* звук the sound of an instrument (the sea, voices, etc)

graduate *vt/vi* кончать, оканчивать (*учебное заведение*); выпускать (*из учебного заведения*) graduate (from) a college (institute, university, etc); How many students did the University graduate last year? **graduate** *n* окончивший учебное заведение; выпускник; **graduation** *n* окончание учебного заведения graduation paper дипломная работа

education *n* образование; воспитание a good (excellent, poor, etc) education; an elementary education начальное образование; a secondary education среднее образование; a higher education высшее образование; compulsory education обязательное обучение; free education бесплатное образование **Phr** receive an education получить образование **Phr** have the right **to** education иметь право на образование

interest *vt* интересоваться, заинтересовывать The new project interested them. **Phr** be (get) interested **in** sb/sth (за)интересоваться кем-н/ чем-н; take an interest **in** sb/sth проявлять интерес к кому-н/чему-н; be **of** interest (**to** sb/sth) представлять интерес (для кого-н/чего-н)

term *n* 1. семестр (*учебный*); 2. срок **Phr** a term of office срок пребывания у власти (*правительства, президента и т. п.*)

fun *n* веселье; забава; шутка We had a lot of fun at the party. **Phr** make fun **of** sb/sth подшутить над кем-н/чем-н; do (say, etc) sth **in** (for) fun делать (говорить и т. п.) что-н в шутку (ради шутки); **funny** *a* 1. смешной, забавный a funny story

(joke, hat; question, idea; fellow, face, etc); 2. странный, непонятный a funny feeling (business, etc); There is something funny **about** the affair.

fail *vi/vt* 1. потерпеть неудачу, не иметь успеха; провалиться на экзаменах (*разг* провалить экзамен) Why did the plan (attack, play, etc) fail? He failed **in** physics. She failed the examination; 2. не исполнить, не сделать, забыть fail to do sth; Don't fail to write to us; **failure** *n* неудачник The play was a failure. Пьеса не имела успеха (провалилась); **Phr** end **in** failure = meet with failure потерпеть неудачу; проваливаться

fault *n* 1. вина It's your own fault that we are late. **Phr** It's my fault. Виноват. Извините; 2. недостаток, дефект True, he has a lot of faults, but he's a nice fellow all the same. **Phr** find fault **with** sb/sth придирается к кому-н/чему-н

luck *n* счастье, удача Good luck to you! Желаю вам удачи! **Phr** good luck везение; bad luck невезение It's good luck that I've met you; **(un)lucky** *a* (не)счастливый, (не)удачный, (не)удачливый a lucky person (day, chance, etc); He was lucky. Ему повезло.

warn *vt* предостеречь, предупреждать warn sb **of** (**about, against**) sth/sb warn sb not to do sth; **warning** *n* предупреждение, предостережение **Phr** take the (sb's) warning учесть, принять во внимание (чь-н) предупреждение

WORD COMBINATIONS

be (get) used to sb/sth привыкнуть к кому-н/чему-н

someday когда-нибудь (*о будущем*)

be good at sth (doing sth) хорошо уметь что-н делать

be behind (sb/sth) отставать (от кого-н/чего-н)

catch up with (sb/sth) догнать, нагнать (кого-н/что-н)

Now I know better. Теперь я стал(а) умнее.

look up a word (a name, etc) искать слово (имя, что-н в справочнике)

be through with sb/sth закончить, завершить что-н, порвать с кем-н

take part (in sth) принимать участие (в чем-н)

take an examination держать, сдавать экзамен

as for/to me (him, her, etc) что касается меня (его, ее и т. п.)

take one's failure (sb's words, life, etc) easy (seriously, hard, etc) относиться к неудаче (чьим-н словам, жизни и т. п.) легко (серьезно, тяжело переживать)

EXERCISES

COMPREHENSION

Ex 1 Answer the following questions.

1. Where was Dan studying? 2. Why didn't he keep his promise to write his brother as soon as he arrived at College? 3. Why did it take him rather long to get used to College life? 4. What was the trouble with College as Dan saw it? 5. What mistakes did Dan make? 6. Why did he describe them as "awful"? 7. What lesson did he learn? 8. Why did Dan want to keep his textbooks after he graduated from

college? 9. What sports team was he going to join, and why? 10. What was the bad news? 11. Why wasn't he upset over his failure in mathematics? 12. What made Dan change his mind about Shakespeare?

Ex 2 Look through the text once again, and:

1. See if you can find enough facts to prove that this is a text about an American college. 2. Describe the college campus. 3. Prove that Daniel was having a hard time of it. 4. Sum up Daniel's ideas about education, and prove that he was wrong. 5. Make your conclusions about Daniel's character. 6. Say if Daniel's brother was older or younger than he. 7. Say if Daniel will make a good student, or if he will drop out.

Ex 3 Find in the text the English equivalents for the following phrases, and use them in retelling and discussing the text.

намереваться написать сразу же; вначале; навестить кого-н; свыше двухсот лет тому назад; справа; слева; спортзал; лазарет; совершить ужасный промах; в самый первый день; студент первого курса; знаменитый художник; средние века; теперь я умнее; в течение всего семестра; неправильные глаголы; остаться (*в памяти*); после окончания колледжа; баскетбольная команда; хорошие (плохие) новости; провалиться по математике; сдавать экзамен; приложить все усилия; сдать экзамен; подготовиться к худшему; не огорчаться; получить письмо от кого-н.

KEY STRUCTURES AND WORD STUDY

Ex 4 Give the four forms of the following verbs.

mean, lose, write, take, leave, found, build, learn, catch, think, hear, keep, study, stay, tell, sell.

Ex 5 Make up five groups, each with three words that are associated in meaning or area of usage.

enjoyment	examination	freshman	infirmary	college
high school	library	entertainment	student	fun
gymnasium	undergraduate	test	university	quiz

Ex 6 Choose the right word.

1. (i) I was more than sure I had to look for some — meaning in his words, (ii) The old boathouse was the boy's favourite — place. (*hiding, hidden*). 2. (i) Her — remark upset me. (ii) The — flowers were beautifully arranged on the dinner table, (*cutting, cut*). 3. (i) The young man you heard me mention earlier is one of our most

— writers, (ii) The — trip was to remain a promise, (*promising, promised*). 4. (i) He gave me a bitter smile and I thought to myself that only a — man could smile like that. (ii) It was — news, but not — enough to make him lose hope. (*disappointing, disappointed*). 5. (i) She was past forty, but still a woman of extremely — appearance, (ii) She met me with a — smile and I knew she was happy to see me. (*pleasing, pleased*). 6. (i) The stranger gave me an — look. (ii) It was a most — idea. (*interesting, interested*).

Ex. 7 Rewrite the following, using in (a) adjectives, in (b) adverbs instead of nouns with the suffix '-ness'. Make other necessary changes. Translate the sentences into Russian.

(a) 1. Thank you for your kindness. 2. We admired the richness of colour in his paintings. 3. The pleasantness of her manners made people like her at once. 4. Her words were full of bitterness. 5. I shall never go to Batumi again, I couldn't stand the dampness of the climate there. 6. Life looked good, still there was a heaviness in her heart that she didn't know how to explain. 7. They chose the place for its quietness. 8. I was extremely upset by my friend's coldness.

(b) 9. He looked at his elder brother with fondness. 10. She took the news with a lightness that surprised us greatly. 11. I want to give you a warning — she always gets down to work with eagerness but quickly loses interest. 12. I've never heard him speak to anyone with such softness.

Ex 8 Translate the following sentences into English, using a different phrasal verb in each.

(a) move about, sit about, stand about, lie about, go about, get about, run about, look about

1. Он всюду ездит на своей машине. 2. Она была еще очень слаба после болезни и с трудом передвигалась по комнате. 3. В коридорах стояли студенты и обсуждали результаты экзаменов. 4. Он последнее время много ездит по стране. 5. Книги лежали везде: на столе, на стульях и даже на кровати. 6. Дети носились по саду, они играли в какую-то свою игру. 7. Она вошла в зал и огляделась — ни одного знакомого лица. 8. Нельзя же просто так сидеть и ничего не делать

(b) show sb about, follow sb about, take sb about, move sth about, leave sth about, carry sth about

1. Он всегда и повсюду носил с собой портфель, и вот однажды он его потерял. 2. Он обещал повозить меня по городу на машине. 3. На следующий день ожидался приезд группы туристов, которым он должен был показать город. 4. По-моему, они все время двигают мебель. Как ни придешь, у них вся мебель расставлена по-новому. 5. Это редкие книги. Их нельзя оставлять без присмотра. 6. Собака неотступно следовала за нами.

Ex 9 Paraphrase the following sentences according to the example.

Example 1: It was **so cold**.

It was **such a cold day**.

1. He is so hard-working. 2. The idea is so splendid. 3. The mistake was so awful. 4. The joke was so funny. 5. The question is so unexpected. 6. The story is so touching. 7. The cross-word puzzle is so difficult. 8. The present was so expensive. 9. The discovery was so important. 10. The decision was so quick. 11. He used to be so famous ten years ago. 12. This coat is so warm. 13. The rain was so heavy. 14. It was so disappointing to hear her refusal.

Example 2: The day was **so cold** that we stayed indoors.

It was **such a cold day** that we stayed indoors.

1. I was so disappointed that I couldn't speak. 2. He couldn't imagine that the work would be so difficult. 3. She was so lucky that we all envied her. 4. The student's graduation paper was so interesting that it was published. 5. Everybody laughed because the story was so funny. 6. The subject was so difficult for him that he failed at the exam. 7. The speaker's voice was so strong that it carried right across the hall. 8. The woman's hat was so funny that people turned their heads.

Ex 10 Translate the following sentences, using the word 'idea'.

1. Как эта **идея** пришла вам в голову? 2. Я **понятия не имею**, что он за человек. Мне никогда не приходилось иметь с ним дело. 3. Они **не представляли себе**, что поездка окажется такой удивительной. 4. Я **не знаю**, что он имел в виду. 5. Мы и **не думали**, что она такая обидчивая. 6. — Когда они приезжают? — **Понятия** не имею. 7. Я и **понятия** не имел, что он когда-то был известным шахматистом. 8. Они и **не предполагали**, что им придется делать пересадку в пути. 9. Что за странная **мысль**! 10. Мне **и в голову не пришло**, что она примет это так близко к сердцу. 11. Он человек передовых **идей**.

Ex 11 Translate the following sentences, using 'take (sb) time (hours, days, weeks, etc)'.

1. У него ушла еще одна неделя на то, чтобы закончить дипломную работу. 2. Обсуждение первого вопроса заняло, по крайней мере, час. 3. Ему потребовались месяцы напряженной работы, чтобы разрешить эту важную проблему. 4. Если вы располагаете временем, то пойдете с нами на экскурсию в музей. Она займет часа два-три. 5. Чтобы добраться до Владивостока поездом, вам потребуется около недели. 6. Спорт занимает большую часть его свободного времени. 7. Сколько времени вы обычно тратите на дорогу в институт? 8. У него ушло очень мало времени, чтобы подготовить

конференцию.

Ex 12 Translate the following sentences, using 'now that'.

Теперь, когда 1. все экзамены были сданы, он мог подумать об отдыхе; 2. всё готово, мы можем отправиться в путь; 3. он был вне опасности, он мог спокойно обдумать свое положение; 4. получено так много важной информации о Луне, ученые разрабатывают новые планы; 5. они достигли вершины горы, они готовы были забыть все трудности пути; 6. он так привык к ним, ему не хотелось уезжать.

Ex 13 Study the following phrases and (a) recall the sentences in which they are used in the text, (b) use them in sentences of your own.

get (be) used **to** sth/sb; **at** first; look sb **up**; walk (show) sb **about/round** a place; be good **at** sth; **on** sb's left/right; remind sb **of** sth/sb; next **to** sth/sb; be **behind** (**in** one's work, etc); catch **up** with sb/sth; (all) **over** the place (world, etc); hear **of** sb/sth; **in** the Middle Ages; look sth **up in** the encyclopedia (a dictionary); (all) **through** the term (year, etc); be **through with** sth/sb; keep sth **in** the head; **at** the end (beginning) **of** sth; take part **in** sth; fail (**in**) a subject (at an exam); be ready (prepared) **for** sth; as **for/to** me (him, etc); hear **from** sb; **at** once.

Ex 14 Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs.

(A) 1. We expect to hear — him — the end — the month when the ship has reached Kamchatka. 2. Have you heard — the latest discovery made — the physics laboratory? 3. Why take his words seriously? I am sure he said it all — fun. 4. If you are not sure — the spelling, look the word — — the dictionary. 5. I am — — him, I've had enough of his empty promises. 6. The trouble—that fellow is that he is interested — many things but good — nothing. 7. I don't advise you to mention the news — her, it will be all — the place — once. 8. Why remind him — something he is trying so hard to forget? 9. They hadn't been warned — the change and missed the first report. 10. He had missed a lot of lectures — the beginning — term and was working hard now to catch — — the rest—the group. 11. Ann didn't stay — the end but rose to go long before the picture was —. She just couldn't stand it any more: — her right sat a man who had been smoking all the time, — her left was a woman who had slept — the greater part — the film. 12. I am not sure I'll ever get used — his strange ways, but working— him is a pleasure. 13. We'll be looking you — one of these days. 14. She didn't see how greatly disappointed we were — her work. 15. It's impossible to keep all these facts — the head, I must make some notes. 16. As — Grace, her parents didn't want her to take part — their long trip because that would mean missing a semester — college and be — the other students when she returned. 17. — first I called him Mr Blake, but very soon he said: "Leave — the 'Mister', just call me plain Blake." 18. As — the price he mentioned, no good businessman could make such an offer.

(B) Every time a circus used to come — our town, my friend Joey and I thought

— nothing else but the circus and we were no good at all — school.

The circus was everything to us. When we heard that the circus was — its way we ran all — the town — excitement, we just couldn't keep quiet. And when the circus was — last — town we liked nothing better than to watch the workers, the acrobats and the clowns, the animals. We tried to join the workers, we used to carry water — the elephant; we showed the smaller boys — the place. It was great fun.

This time the whole trouble started when Joey ran — the classroom one day, ten minutes late, and without taking — his hat and explaining why he was late cried:

"Hey, Aram, what are you doing here? The circus is — town!"

I needn't mention here what I felt when I heard the news, I jumped — — once and ran — — the room while I heard the teacher shouting — , me, "Aram, stay — this room. Do you hear me, Aram."

I heard her very well and I knew what my not staying would mean. It meant a good beating* from old man Dawson and catching — — the class. The minute the circus arrived — town we were — — school.

(After "The Circus" by W. Saroyan)

Ex 15 *Fill in the blanks with a suitable word. Use the correct form. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

imagine, imagination, disappoint, disappointment (2), fail, failure (2), warn, warning, remind, sound v, found, luck, lucky, fun, funny, past, fault

1. Life among strangers was something she couldn't quite — to herself, she had never yet spent a day away from home. 2. We laughed till we were weak. I still believe it's the — story I've ever heard. 3. The visitors were — not to smoke in the laboratory. 4. You didn't really hear anything. It was only your —. 5. The story goes that University College, the oldest at Oxford, was — in 1163. 6. Fishing is great —. 7. The loud cry of — came just as the car was turning the corner. I hardly had time to jump out of its way. 8. He couldn't get used to the thought that he was a —, he still believed in his — and hoped that some day he would be making a name for himself. 9. The singer's voice — strong and deep. 10. The experiment had — and he was doing his best to hide his —. 11. You can safely take him on the trip. The fellow has many —, but I'm sure you'll like him. 12. Everything in the boy strongly — me of his father. 13. He was wondering if next time he would be as — in his choice of the lottery ticket. 14. Like all fathers he had high hopes for his son and used to take his — very hard. 15. All her troubles and — were in the —. A new career must mean a new start in her life, she thought. 16. We were all bitterly — with the results shown by the Institute team during the summer University Games.

Ex 16 *Replace the Russian words and phrases by suitable English equivalents in the correct form. Retell the passage.*

I (сдал все остальные экзамены) at my University, but I always

* a good beating: взбучка

(проваливался по) botany. This was because all botany students had to (проводить несколько часов в неделю) in a laboratory looking through a microscope, which was something I couldn't (привыкнуть). I could never see through a microscope. It wasn't my (вина) really, but it (бывало расстраивало) my professor. He usually walked around the lab extremely (довольный) the progress of the students, until he came to me. "I can't see anything," I said. He (очень хорошо умел) explaining and he did all he, could to make me see through a microscope. I (едва) understood what it was all about. I couldn't (даже представить себе) what he wanted me to see. I (всегда отставал от) the others. I (честно делал все возможное) but I felt I would never (догнать остальную группу).

I took a deferred pass as they called it, and waited a year and tried again. I had no (выбора). You had to (сдать экзамены по одной из биологических наук) or you couldn't (получить диплом об окончании). The professor had come back from vacation (полный желаний объяснять) cell-structure again to his classes. "Well," he said to me hopefully, when we met in the (самый) first laboratory hour of the semester, "We're going to see cells this time, aren't we?" "Yes, sir," I said. Students to right of me and to left of me and in front of me were seeing cells. (Что касается меня) I only saw what (было похоже на) a lot of milk.

The professor was extremely (разочарован). He (переживал) it real hard. He (предупредил) me that it was my last (шанс).

I had been looking through the microscope for some time when to my great pleasure and (удивлению) a lot of different coloured dots (появились) on the glass. They (напоминали мне что-то) but I couldn't (точно) remember what. (Мне очень повезло.) I (протянул руку за) my notebook and (начал делать заметки). The professor (поспешил) to my desk and stood (рядом с) me. He looked at my notes. "What's that?" he cried out (в возбуждении). "That's what I saw," I (объяснил). "YOU didn't, you didn't, you didn't! (С тобой покончено)" His voice (поднялся) in a loud cry. He (утратил) control of himself. He looked into the microscope. "That's your eye!" he cried. "You've arranged the lens so that it reflects! You've got your eye there!"

(After "University Days" by J. Thurber)

Ex 17 *Speak on the following topics. Use the words and phrases given below.*

1. Dan Goes to College

arrive; mean to do sth; fail to keep one's promise; explain sth to sb; describe one's life to sb; begin a new life; live in a strange place; live among strangers; take sb rather long to get used to sth; a new way of life; get lost; at first; an exciting kind of life; find things difficult (easy); hurry to classes; make (take) notes of lectures.

2. Dan Invited His Brother

send an invitation; make the necessary arrangement (for); promise; not be disappointed; walk (show) sb about; be good at sth; tell the story (of); be founded; on one's right (left); beside sth; old (new, modern) buildings; different architectural

styles; remind sb of sth; hope; look sb up; hear from sb.

3. Dan Learns His Lesson

the trouble with College is ...; discover sth; by the way; make an awful mistake; in the very first week; pronounce sth in the wrong way; think sth funny; make fun of sb; know better; as the weeks go by; keep quiet; look sth up in the encyclopedia; be behind the class; catch up (with); do one's best; plan to keep one's books; be through (with); keep sth in one's head.

4. Good News

be fond of sport; join a basketball team; enjoy doing sth; hope to be good enough to take part (in); hold a sports competition; at the end of term; be a good player, be good (at); be great fun; be good for one's health; need exercise badly; forget about illness; feel fine (perfectly splendid).

5. Bad News

prepare for the exams; in a hurry; learn 57 irregular verbs in the past four days; try and keep them in one's head; fail in a subject; not be one's fault; believe sth to be bad luck; hope that sb is not disappointed too much; take another examination; hope to pass an examination; prepare sb for the worst; warn sb; promise to do better next time; as for sb; not be upset (over); take sth easy.

6. Postscript

be behind in one's reading; work hard to catch up with the rest of the class; make a wonderful discovery; perfectly splendid; have no idea that ...; advise sb to do sth.

Ex 18 Test translation.

1. В нашей стране все граждане имеют право на образование. 2. Многие студенты принимают активное участие в работе студенческого научного общества. Они проявляют большой интерес к проблемам, которые там обсуждаются. 3. — Сколько экзаменов вам предстоит сдавать в этом семестре? — Что касается меня, то всего лишь два. Я уже сдал остальные. 4. Я огорчен, что мне не удастся принять участие в подготовке вечера. 5. Я отстал по некоторым предметам, и сейчас мне надо много заниматься, чтобы догнать группу. 6. — Как она отнеслась к своему провалу по математике? — Она очень огорчена. 7. Мы хорошо провели время в спортивном лагере. Мы купались, совершали прогулки в горы, устраивали вечера и соревнования. 8. — Где вы будете работать после окончания института? — Еще не решено, но я хотел бы поехать на север. 9. Сначала ему было очень трудно привыкнуть к новой работе, но со временем она ему понравилась. 10. К нашему великому огорчению, в первый же день нашего приезда погода изменилась к худшему.

Отпуск был испорчен. 11. Мы все разочаровались в нем. Мы не думали, что он так легко относится к жизни. 12. Он хорошо умеет рассказывать разные истории. У него богатое воображение. 13. Хотя она уже имеет право уйти на пенсию, она не может представить себе жизнь без работы. 14. Всё в этом городе напоминало ей о прошлом. 15. Напомните ему, пожалуйста, купить сигареты по дороге домой. 16. Нам пришлось несколько раз напомнить ему о его обещании. 17. Мы виноваты, что не предупредили вас о нашем приезде. Нам пришлось выехать так неожиданно, что мы не смогли послать вам телеграмму. 18. Ему очень повезло, что его спросили первым. У него не было времени волноваться. 19. Посмотрите, пожалуйста, это слово в словаре. Я не совсем уверен в его точном значении. 20. Как только я закончу дипломную работу, я смогу разрешить себе несколько дней отдыха.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES

UNIT 1

Ex 21. Paraphrase the following sentences using word combinations

1. After a phone call from his boss Jason **got down to work** and spent the whole night at the computer. 2. He made it a rule to **run over** a book before buying it. 3. When she was a child she **liked** reading fairy tales discussing them with her little brother. 4. She has never liked **preparing meals**, so her fridge is always full of convenience food. 5. Friday is an early closing day, so at three she **goes** home. 6. The lecturer spoke with a strong accent and was asked to repeat the last sentence **one more time**. 7. For most British people it is very inconvenient **to visit shops** on week days, that is why they do it at the weekend.

Ex 22. Translate the following sentences using word combinations.

1. Мой товарищ принимается за завтрак только после того, как включит телевизор и разложит перед собой утренние газеты. 2. Когда Кейт работала секретарем, в ее обязанности входило просматривать утреннюю почту и деловые письма. 3. Англичане любят ходить в местную пивную и обсуждать текущие события за кружкой пива. 4. Каждую субботу она делает покупки на следующую неделю, а в воскресенье отправляется за город к своей тетушке. 5. В течение недели после тяжелого трудового дня он отправляется спать в десять часов. 6. Мама снова попросила дочь сесть за уроки, но та лишь пожала плечами и продолжала смотреть телевизор. 7. Многие англичане в свободное время занимаются садоводством

Ex 33 Translate the following sentences using active vocabulary from the lesson.

(A) 1. – Ты уверен, что прежде чем **приняться за** завтрак он просматривает утренние газеты? – Да. Он любит читать о **текущих событиях**, а потом

обсуждать их со своими друзьями. Я считаю, что он уже **ушел** в пивную. Возможно, он уже **описывает** новости Джонсону. 2. Я никогда не пробовал настоящий английский завтрак из **хлопьев** с молоком и **яичницы с жареным беконом**. А мой брат на днях рассказывал мне, что каждый день ел овсянику с **тостами** и **апельсиновым джемом**, когда посещал Лондон несколько лет назад. Больше всего ему понравилась **жареная рыба с картошкой**. 3. Когда я пригласил Джона **выпить** и сыграть со мной в **дротики** или **бильярд**, он сказал, что **останется** дома, чтобы посмотреть футбольный матч **по телевизору**. 4. Путь домой на **метро** был довольно коротким и, когда он прибыл, еще не стемнело, и у него было достаточно времени, чтобы **осмотреть** свой сад перед **вечерним приемом пищи**. 5. Мистер Джонсон напомнил, что существуют **исключения из правил** и что он **оставил** свое письмо у секретаря несколько дней назад. Он, так же, **надеялся**, что мы **оставим его в покое**, и он **отправится** домой. 6. Когда он добрался до **пивной**, Брауны уже ушли, а Смиты играли в **дротики** и **обсуждали** погоду. Он решил, что съест **ростбиф** и **выпьет пива**. Мясо было его любимым блюдом. 7. Он **дал описание событий** того вечера, но **выпустил** несколько важных деталей. Он не сказал, что Мери не осталась на обед и дал **неправильное описание** внешности ее сестры.

(В) 1. Я не знаю его **достаточно** хорошо, чтобы полностью доверять. Вы должны рассказать мне о нем. 2. Он **закончил** школу когда ему было 16 и сразу же поступил в колледж. 3. Когда мы были в доме отдыха, нас **кормили** четыре раза в день. 4. Прошедший год был полон незабываемых **событий**. 5. Мы знали, что поезд **отправляется** в шесть и все пришли вовремя **кроме** Роджера. 5. Теперь на стадионах проводятся не только **спортивные состязания**, но и различные концерты. 6. Во время деловых поездок по Европе он предпочитает **останавливаться** в дорогих гостиницах. 7. По вечерам старый Торнтон любил сидеть в саду и **наблюдать** за звездами. 8. Проходите в кабинет. Они как раз обсуждают контракт. 9. Его любимое **блюдо** – спагетти, но предпочитает он лишь спагетти, выпущенные в Италии. 10. На выходных нам обычно подают **обед из трех блюд**. 11. У нее **недостаточно** денег, чтобы отправиться на языковую практику в Британию. 12. По мере того как он **описывал** события того необычного дня, ситуация становилась более понятной. 13. За две недели мы посетили все достопримечательности Лондона, **за исключением** Лондонского Зоопарка. 14. Если вы **уедете** в Париж до наступления холодов, я советую вам **остановиться** у моих друзей. У них отличный летний дом. 15. Не подскажите в котором часу **отправляется** поезд? 16. Новая книга этого автора **достаточно** интересная, но я не могу показать ее вам. Я **забыл** ее дома. 17. После утомительного многочасового путешествия **плотный ужин с чаем** наполнил его новыми силами.

UNIT 2

Ex 21. Paraphrase the following sentences using word combinations

1. Edward is Australian, but he knows some French and German *in addition to* English. 2. Jack had had to *cry out* her name several times before she turned her head and smiled at him. 3. *On the one hand*, they didn't trust him. *On the other hand*, there was no other way out. 4. He started the car, turned *on the lights* and started moving slowly along the wet slippery road. 5. He trusted her and loved her. His relations with her *had great importance in* his life. 6. He has never trusted any *predictions of weather* and always carried an umbrella with him.

Ex 22. Translate the following sentences using word combinations.

1. К 7 часам стемнело и Эмили включила свет в гостиной. 2. Учитель предупредил школьников, что они не должны выкрикивать на уроке. 3. С одной стороны прогноз погоды не удивил его; с другой стороны, ему не хотелось ехать в горы в такую отвратительную погоду. 4. Вы должны помнить, что ваш совет может сыграть большую роль в выборе его карьеры. 5. Человек за рулем что-то выкрикнул с сильным ирландским акцентом и включил фары. 6. В гипермаркете они купили продукты и напитки к празднику, а также несколько подарков для друзей к новому году. 7. Погода играет важную роль в развитии сельского хозяйства в Великобритании. Вот почему точный прогноз погоды так важен для фермеров.

Ex 33 Translate the following sentences using active vocabulary of the lesson.

(A) 1. Журналист попытался дать **правдивое описание** тех жутких событий, но **издательство** отказалось публиковать его книгу. 2. Он хотел знать, мимо каких городов будет **проезжать** поезд по пути в Манчестер. 3. Давай подарим ему **книгу о путешествиях**. Я надеюсь, что однажды его **мечта сбудется**, и он станет известным путешественником. 4. Многие политики **уверены** в том, что ситуация в стране **меняется к лучшему**. Такая информация часто **печатается** в газетах и **передается** по радио. 5. Она никогда не позволит **незнакомцу** войти в свой дом. Это для нее **дело принципа**. 6. Он сейчас **напряженно** работает над своей новой книгой. Она, **несомненно**, будет популярной среди читателей, так как **охватывает** самые важные события последних десятилетий. 7. **По правде говоря**, наш новый начальник очень **скучный** человек. Каждый день на нем один и тот же костюм, он выбирает лишь **безопасные темы** для разговора и никогда не шутит с подчиненными. 8. Не едь так быстро, это **небезопасно**. Всю ночь шел снег и дороги скользкие. 9. Он мой **верный друг**, и я уверен, что каждая его история **правдива с начало до конца**. 10. Я не люблю **путешествовать** самолетом, но иногда мне приходится. 11. После серьезной болезни он был слишком слаб, чтобы **двигаться**. Врач посоветовал ему оставаться в постели. 12. **Дело в том**, что такая реклама будет **опубликована** только в воскресном выпуске газеты. 13. **Сильный мороз** и пронизывающий ветер заставил их поменять планы, и они вернулись в лагерь. 14. Когда выходите из купе, **удостоверьтесь**, что вы не забыли никаких ценных вещей. 15. Саймон наверняка отлично сдаст все экзамены, так как он упорно трудился весь семестр. 16. Дженифер уловила

какое-то движение позади себя и быстро свернула за угол. 17. Конечно этот материал хорошо носится, но я советую тебе переодеться перед тем, как браться за такую работу.

(В) 1. С самого начала я не верил ему, когда он пытался убедить меня, что говорит правду. 2. Я полагаю, что Джон слишком самоуверен. Во время нашей последней встречи он не сказал ни единого слова о том, что он внес изменения в первоначальный план. Его увольнение – лишь дело времени. 3. Время идет настолько быстро, что я не помню, когда совершил свое первое путешествие. 4. Они отправились в путешествие ранней осенью, а прибыли в страну лишь четыре месяца спустя. 5. Давайте подарим Билу книгу о путешествиях. Надеюсь, что его мечта осуществится и он станет знаменитым исследователем. 6. Когда скорый поезд прибыл на станцию, пассажиры поспешили к зданию вокзала. 7. Он мой верный друг и в целом мире нет человека, которому я доверяю больше, чем ему. 8. В тот вечер он рассказал нам все о своем первом путешествии в Африку с начала до конца. 9. – Когда мы будем проезжать Байкал? Мои часы спешат, а я не хочу пропустить это прекрасное зрелище. 10. По правде говоря вы правы и нам пора начинать работу как можно быстрее. 11. В целом, ситуация изменилась еще до того, как он прибыл в страну. 12. Это скучная вечеринка и я не собираюсь здесь оставаться. – Это дело вкуса. Но если хочешь, то можешь уезжать. 13. Мы въехали в новую квартиру в центре города и только тогда поняли, что что-то не так с электропроводкой (electric wiring). 14. День был пасмурным, и небо было покрыто тучами. С самого утра шел сильный дождь. 15. В центре города вам придется пересест на автобус или на другую линию метро. 16. Есть что-то странное в нашем новом начальнике. Он человек с непостоянным характером и я не советую тебе обращаться к нему с личными вопросами. 17. Всю ночь дул холодный северный ветер и утром вся земля в саду оказалась покрыта пестрым ковром из кленовых листьев.

UNIT 3

Ex 22. Paraphrase the following sentences using word combinations from the lesson.

1. When the bus stopped he **entered**, paid the driver and took a seat at the window. 2. Magie phoned me and promised to **come round** after four for a cup of tea. 3. Jack took to **leaving** the bus at the bottom of the hill and walking for half a mile listening to his walkman. 4. When Bob came home and switched on the TV-set a football match **was being shown** and he decided to watch it. 5. I **believe** that eastern winds will bring better weather and we will be able to go for a walk. 6. In summer people like spending most of their free time **outdoors**. 7. Before he started **smoking a cigarette** he took a glass of wine and made himself comfortable in front of the TV set. 8. Johnson **accompanied** her to the place where her parents lived and waited in the garden until the lights were on in the flat. 9. He usually does even the most

difficult tasks *without any help*.

Ex 23. Translate the following sentences using word combinations from the lesson.

1. Я *полагаю*, что если он предложил провести ее домой, он хочет продолжений отношений. 2. Никогда не пытайтесь *сойти* с автобуса, когда он движется. Подождите, пока он остановится. 3. Придерживайтесь диеты из фруктов и овощей, больше времени проводите *на открытом воздухе* и у вас не будет проблем со здоровьем. 4. В комнате *включен* телевизор и я не могу сконцентрироваться. 5. Около десятка родителей собрались у школьного автобуса, чтобы *проводить* своих детей на занятия. 6. Когда Джессика *подкуривала сигарету*, у нее дрожали руки. Было заметно, что она сильно нервничает. 7. Несмотря на час пик, ей удалось *сесть* на пятичасовой поезд до Свиндона, и она добралась домой до начала своего любимого сериала. 8. Я не уверен, что вы сможете перевести этот текст *без посторонней помощи*. 9. Родители были против их свиданий и Марта попросила Антонио *не провожать ее домой*. 10. Интересно, почему вы никогда не *посещаете* своего двоюродного брата, когда приезжаете в Ноттингем. У вас *хорошие* отношения?

Ex. 24 Translate the following sentences using active vocabulary from the lesson.

(A) 1. Что это за книга? Я никогда раньше не слышал об этом авторе. Ты думаешь этот роман стоит почитать? 2. Я не знаю, что от за человек и поэтому не хочу доверять ему семейные тайны. 3. Я думаю, что спуск в пещеру не стоит тех денег, которые они просят заплатить. Кроме того, там очень холодно и ты лишь простудишься и не получишь никакого удовольствия. 4. Он приложил огромные усилия, чтобы завоевать первое место, но это того стоило. Теперь он известен во всем мире. 5. На последней минуте матча голкипер поймал мяч и спас ситуацию. 6. Ты знаешь, что он чрезвычайно ленив. Он никогда не бежит, чтобы успеть на автобус, а предпочитает подождать следующего. 7. Когда началась реклама, он бросил окуроч в камин и вышел на кухню, чтобы заварить кофе. 8. По пути из школы домой ему приходится дважды пересекать дорогу. 9. Туристы надеялись, что увидят много исторических памятников на обратном пути в Анкару. 10. Я не помню как долго длилась лекция профессора из Ноттингема. Она была настолько скучной, что когда она наконец-то закончилась, я понял, что она не стоила того, чтобы ходить на нее. 11. Ее история была настолько волнующей, что было настоящим удовольствием слушать ее. 12. Я еще не решил, что делать в данной ситуации, но надеюсь на лучшее. 13. Инспектор предупредил Атрура, что если это произойдет еще раз, то ему придется платить штраф. 14. Мне все равно, что вы думаете про мою статью. Я заплатил за нее и хочу, чтобы она была опубликована. 15. Мы только что проехали тот же самый перекресток в третий раз, но так и не нашли нужный поворот. 16. Древние алхимики надеялись найти способ получать настоящее золото из ртути. 17. Я думаю, что если вы бросите палку, эта собака даже не попытается поймать ее.

(В) 1. Боб принял решение купить и расставить мебель в гостиной до того, как приедут его жена и дети. 2. Несмотря на договоренность с начальником, зарплату ему не повысили, хотя он действительно нуждался в этом. 3. Не волнуйтесь, мы сталкиваемся с той же самой проблемой каждый год. 4. Он бросил в меня снежку, но промахнулся. 5. Стюардесса предупредила пассажиров не забывать вещи в самолете. 6. Он быстро пересек лужайку и изо всех сил толкнул входную дверь. 7. Все были очень взволнованы новостью, которую им сообщили Брайан. Только Изми, не говоря ни слова, вышла из комнаты и закрыла за собой дверь. 8. – Это как раз та книга, которая мне нужна! – сказала девушка взволнованно. 9. Мы решили не принимать никаких серьезных мер, так как Мэги всего лишь ребенок и оно просто не понимала, что делала. 10. Я найду способ организовать встречу с представителем посольства до того, как делегация уедет. 11. Мне не нравится то, как он водит машину. Я лучше останусь за городом, а утром возьму такси. 12. Самый реальный способ выучить иностранный язык – это упорно работать. 13. Бензин закончился до того, как они добрались до окраины Лондона и им пришлось толкать машину до заправки. 14. Вы так не доберетесь до набережной. вы пошли не по той дороге. 15. В детстве этот знаменитый режиссер так часто путал реальность и вымысел, что родители называли его лгуном. 16. Взволнованный голос на другом конце линии сообщил, что договоренность не была подписана. 17. Перед отъездом в заграничную командировку руководитель отдела продаж решил привести в порядок свои дела.

UNIT 4

Ex 21. Paraphrase the following sentences using word combinations

1. I saw your sister **searching for** something in the garden a couple of minutes ago. 2. Margie **absolutely dislikes** artificial fir and flowers. 3. We understand that he is tired but everybody expects him **to do all he can** to achieve the best result of the season. 4. When the sergeant returned to the scene of the crime he didn't expect **to catch anybody in** the apartment. 5. He is a very loud man. I have never heard him talk **quietly**. 6. For such indecent behavior she must **be given a good lesson**. 7. That's the way he is, **you understand**. You won't change him. 8. When leaving the room, don't forget to **switch off the** light. 9. James **sat down** next to his aunt and started telling her of his experiences in Africa. 10. Feeling cold, Pamela **switched on** the gas and put the kettle on.

Ex 22. Translate the following sentences using word combinations.

1. Мне совсем не нравится то, как он ведет себя в последнее время. Пора преподать ему урок. 2. Вот как обстояло дело: я вошла в дом, включила свет и увидела мужчину с пистолетом в руке. 3. Он хотел поговорить с братом, поэтому отправился к нему в офис, но, к сожалению, не застал его. 4.

Понимаете, я не люблю, когда так много времени тратиться напрасно. 5. Я даже не ожидал, что он сделает все возможное, чтобы помочь найти выход из сложившейся ситуации. 6. Мужчина стоял довольно далеко и говорил таким тихим голосом, так что Алиса смогла разобрать лишь несколько слов. 7. Эдвард женился на прошлой неделе. Он всю жизнь искал счастье, путешествуя по миру, а нашел его на ферме своего дядюшки. 8. Когда Олди вошел в зал, фильм уже начался и он занял место в последнем ряду. 9. Я совершенно не ожидал, что дорога до вершины горы окажется такой изнурительной. 10. Джулия говорила мягким и нежным голосом; она старалась изо всех сил, чтобы убедить Германа не принимать такого решения.

Ex 33 *Translate the following sentences using active vocabulary from the lesson.*

(A) 1. Когда объявили результаты турнира, все были поражены, так как не ожидали, что он проиграет соревнования. 2. Я бы никогда не последовал его совету, если бы не знал его так хорошо. Раньше все его советы приносили лишь пользу. 3. Его убеждения хорошо известны в научных кругах. Не нужно настаивать на своем предложении. Вы только разозлите его. 4. – Как вы себя чувствовали, когда впервые летели самолетом? – Ужасно, но потом я взял себя в руки. 5. Я полагаю, что Вильямс – бесчестный человек. Он обещал позвонить и сообщить о результате переговоров, но так до сих пор и не сделал этого. 6. Если бы я хотел хорошо провести время, я бы не смог обойтись без веселой современной музыки. 7. Мы не поверили ни единому слову его рассказа. План, который он предложил – очень рискованный. 8. Заворачивая за угол, Бонд почувствовал, что кто-то следит за ним. Он толкнул дверь ближайшего магазина и вошел внутрь. Не говоря ни слова, он сел за столик и закурил сигарету. 9. Он выглядел как настоящий джентльмен, и мы не ожидали, что он нарушит обещание. 10. Я всегда получаю удовольствие, разговаривая с ней об изобразительном искусстве и музыке. 11. Было сложно перевести статью без словаря, и он пересказал мне ее своими словами. 12. Несмотря на мягкий убедительный тон своей сестры, Пит чувствовал, что она была права. 13. Я не помню, как она выглядит. – Она высокая и симпатичная. Я полагаю, ты сразу ее узнаешь, когда она выйдет из вагона. 14. Бейзел сказал, что когда у него не было собственной машины, ему часто приходилось брать такси, чтобы вовремя добраться на работу. 15. Его считают многообещающим музыкантом, но он очень нуждается в финансовой поддержке, чтобы продолжить обучение. 16. Как он выглядел, когда сдал экзамен, - Он выглядел уставшим, но счастливым. 17. За всю свою жизнь он дал мне лишь два совета, и ни одним из них я не воспользовался.

(B) 1. Не нужно меня тащить за руку к телевизору, потому что я уже слышал эти новости. Еще накануне сообщили, что альпинисты вне опасности. 2. Изми почувствовала, как кто-то толкнул ее в толпе и она опустила руку в карман, чтобы убедиться, что деньги на месте. 3. Я полагаю, что он не заблудится, если вы объясните ему дорогу должным образом. 4. Если вы не сдержите обещания, это сделает ее несчастной. Она не ожидает, что вы поведете себя таким

образом. 5. Казаться честным и быть честным – это не одно и то же. 6. Если хотите получить удовольствие, прочитайте книгу Чарльза Диккенса “Большие надежды”. 7. Он декламировал поэму с таким чувством, что вся комиссия была довольна его выступлением. 8. Директор спросил, сколько нужно денег, чтобы лаборатория, не теряя времени, приступила к работе. 9. Нечестно заставлять его работать над этим проектом, не предупредив об опасности. 10. Он выглядел как джентльмен, и это заставляло вас верить каждому его слову. 11. Капитан увидел, что помощник потерял голову от страха, когда огромные штормовые волны начали накрывать корабль. 12. Нежная и приятная музыка заставила Мери забыть о неприятностях. Она почувствовала, что давно не получала такого наслаждения. 13. Джим пообещал достать билеты на премьеру до того, как афиши будут развешены по городу. 14. Дейвид – честный студент и никогда не списывает. Если бы он надеялся на шпаргалки, он бы не был лучшим студентом в группе. 15. После долгого и опасного перехода через горы, Адамс понял смысл поговорки “друг познается в беде” 16. Теперь она чувствует себя довольно хорошо, но врачи полагают, что ей необходим хороший отдых на море. 17. Если бы вам удалось заставить его поехать в Испанию будущим летом, я думаю он получил бы огромное удовольствие от поездки.

UNIT 5

Ex 21. Paraphrase the following sentences using word combinations.

1. One should carefully **consider** the offer before accepting or rejecting it. 2. When Bobby **examined** all the rooms of his new apartment, he remembered that he had forgotten to find out the terms of the lease. 3. She called her sister and found out that the Chinese delegation had been **discussing** the agreement for two hours already. 4. He had never ridden a horse before and **that was the reason for** his inadequate behavior. 5. If I were with you, I could answer all the questions you have. **Under the circumstances**, I have to ask you to believe that I have the answers. 6. **In the end** it ceased raining and they were able to leave the shelter. 7. **Listen**, man! I didn't mean to hurt you. 8. I do not trust him but, **at any rate**, he claims to know the way to the nearest village. 9. She **stood her ground**, refusing to let him intimidate her.

Ex 22. Translate the following sentences using word combinations.

1. У него нет опыта работы в этой сфере, но, по крайней мере, он честен и готов учиться. 2. Послушай! Поїзд отходит через час, а мы еще не упаковали чемоданы и не заказали такси. 3. Она усердно училась в течение всего семестра, вот почему у нее не было трудностей со сдачей экзамена. 4. Фредерик с любопытством осмотрел прибор, стоящий на столе. Такого он раньше не видел и был готов заплатить за него любые деньги. 5. Поезд, наконец, тронулся, и теперь можно было расслабиться и просмотреть вечернюю газету. 6. Все были

поражены, что даже в таком тяжелом положении мистер Дулитл настаивал на своих правах. 7. Их визит в Лондон подходил к концу и глава делегации сожалел, что они не обсудили некоторые вопросы о взаимном сотрудничестве. 8. Он довольно долго обдумывал предложение занять пост заместителя директора, перед тем, как отклонить его. 9. Оставьте все как есть и старайтесь не волноваться по пустякам.

Ex 33 *Translate the following sentences using active vocabulary from the lesson.*

(A) 1. В лесу стемнело и стало ясно, что было поздно идти за помощью. 2. Ему пришло в голову, что в офисе, вероятно, завидуют его возможности проводить отпуск за границей. 3. Джессика понимала, что коллеги могли сплетничать о ней из зависти, но ей было все равно. 4. Не лезь ни в свое дело! Я сама решу, когда мне нужно подавать документы. 5. Жаль, что он не присоединился к экскурсии. Он бы узнал много интересного. 6. Пора бы ему научиться не нарушать обещания. Жаль, что он такой легкомысленный человек. 7. Когда он принял решение рассказать правду, остальные путешественники уже покинули лагерь и подходили к реке. 8. Если бы Льюис поймал такси, он бы вернулся в поселок до наступления темноты и мог бы провести остаток вечера за телевизором. 9. Вы не возражаете, если мы договоримся о цене на товар во время нашей следующей встречи? 10. Я совершенно не удивлен тем, что произошло. Он всю жизнь нарушает правила дорожного движения. Если бы он последовал моему совету, у него не забрали бы права. 11. Мысль о том, что Клара не сможет сохранить тайну, не дает ей покоя вот уже несколько дней. 12. История, которую ему поведал брат, была довольно странной, и Аманда отказывалась поверить в некоторые подробности его рассказа. 13. Жаль, что он передумал вступить в наш спортивный клуб. Мои аргументы не смогли убедить его. 14. Он сказал, что если хорошая погода продержится до выходных, он пригласит нас на пикник за город. 15. Если бы он согласился продать свои картины за меньшую цену, сейчас у него было бы больше клиентов. 16. Его отказ принять участие в соревнованиях оказался для всех нас неожиданностью. 17. Англичане известны своим консерватизмом и стремлением хранить древние традиции.

(B) 1. Он в довольно тяжелом положении и я посоветовал бы вам сходить за врачом. 2. Я не намеревался расстроить вас. Вы же знаете, что я не выношу ложь и грубость. 3. Я ни в чем ему не завидую. Вот уже полгода, как он работает над этим проектом с утра до вечера и не имеет права разорвать контракт. 4. По-моему, огромное количество разногласий в семьях вызваны финансовыми неурядицами. 5. Сделать правильный выбор в современном мире автомобилестроения довольно сложно. Разнообразие и дизайн моделей поражают. 6. Не может быть, чтобы он согласился передать секретные документы незнакомому человеку. Оно, должно быть, вернул их в сейф, но не сообщил вам об этом. 7. – Неужели он проделал остаток пути пешком? – с удивлением спросила Кейт и добавила, что он не потратил бы столько усилий, если бы последовал ее совету. 8. Придерживаясь правой стороны, он

последовал за незнакомцем по узкой и грязной улочке. 9. Незнакомец спросил, можно ли ему присоединиться к игре, и был очень удивлен, когда получил отказ. 10. Не может быть, чтобы он держал все эти факты в голове. Он настолько рассеянный! 11. По возвращении домой на следующий день он не помнил ничего из того, что сообщила Салли. 12. Когда Мистер Келли пришел к детективу, он заявил, что за ним кто-то следил от самого вокзала. 13. Эллис была расстроена. Она не понимала, что обозначает молчание ее двоюродного брата. Раньше они могли спорить часами по любому поводу, а теперь, к ее удивлению, каждый вечер в доме стояла непривычная тишина. 14. Все в группе придерживались одного и того же мнения. Доктор Селинджер очень расстроился бы, если бы им пришлось прервать экспедицию. 15. – Вы должны держать ноги в тепле и следовать всем моим указаниям, если хотите быстро поправиться. – сказал врач пациенту. 16. – Я не могу пойти с вами к Браунам. Я забыл подарок дома. – Не беспокойтесь! В магазинах на Оксфорд Стрит прекрасный выбор сувениров. Я уверен, что вы сможете подобрать что-нибудь оригинальное. 17. Он говорит довольно бегло, но с сильным акцентом. Не удивительно, что вы не успеваете следить, за тем, что он говорит.

UNIT 6

Ex 21. Paraphrase the following sentences using word combinations.

1. He is such a sympathetic person and is always **willing** to help. 2. Margaret started telling the story but a sudden noise behind the door made her **stop talking**. 3. Only a couple of weeks later Nelly understood that the **proposition** they had turned to her with was really **just**. 4. It has just been announced on TV that a new BMW model is **on the market and available**. 5. Among all the paintings at the exhibition the **flower piece** in bright fresh colours attracted everybody's attention. 6. She took the **two** gloves from the table and left the room.

Ex 22. Translate the following sentences using word combinations.

1. В сложных ситуациях многие люди готовы сделать все, чтобы найти выход. 2. Элегантная пара классических туфель не сочеталась с его поношенным костюмом и старомодной шляпой. 3. Громкие крики извуки выстрела за окном заставили ее замолчать. 4. Стены гостиной украшали несколько натюрмортов известных мастеров. 5. Некоторые из самых любимых его произведений не предназначались для продажи. 6. Это было справедливое предложение, но гордость не позволяла ей принять его.

Ex 33 Translate the following sentences using active vocabulary from the lesson.

(A) 1. Я знал, что Мистер Мортон любит искусство, но не может позволить себе покупать картины в оригинале. 2. С этим человеком трудно иметь дело. Он никогда не упускает случая подшутить над вами. 3. После моего звонка Салли

заявила, что ей некогда и предложила встретиться на следующей неделе. 4. Если бы не ошибочная политика государства, цены на общественный транспорт не поднялись бы так внезапно. 5. Я бы посоветовал вам не оставлять дело на авось и заключить сделку немедленно. 6. Торговец, по-видимому, упомянул очень приемлемую цену, если вы решились купить произведение искусства этого неизвестного художника. 7. Если бы мы не торопились, я бы не предлагал сам сходить за такси. 8. Шансы один к ста, что они проведут остаток вечера в спорах. С момента их знакомства они не могут найти общий язык по некоторым вопросам. 8. Вы должны быть справедливы по отношению к нему. Он никогда не прерывает собеседника, если на то нет причины. 9. До того, как поступить в художественную школу, Питерсон несколько лет практиковался под руководством известного художника. 10. Вы, должно быть, восторгаетесь талантом этого живописца, если не пропустили ни единой его выставки. 11. Руководителю лаборатории пришлось прервать выступающего, так как он пропустил начало рассказа. 12. Пожилой Вилсон не помнил, когда обнаружил пропажу шкатулки. 13. Значительное повышение температуры в начале марта вызвало наводнения по всей восточной территории страны. 14. Меня спросили, не знаю ли я случайно, чем торгует магазин. 15. Сообщили, что на следующей неделе должна открыться выставка современного искусства. 16. Не нужно вносить предложения, если вы не разбираетесь в ценовой политике. 17. Когда она сообщала о жертвах цунами и землетрясения в Японии, ее голос повысился от волнения.

(В) 1. В газетах не был упомянут факт угона самолета. 2. Если бы не проливной дождь, игру бы не прервали. 3. Служащий поинтересовался, кто занимается вопросами повышения зарплаты на предприятии. 4. Предложение кажется привлекательным, но я бы никогда не купил товар первой необходимости по такой высокой цене. 5. Не торопите его! Если он выстрелит сейчас, он снова промахнется. 6. Являясь основателем абстрактного направления в искусстве, он великолепно разбирался во многих деталях и мог дать дельный совет. 7. Я очень торопился, и у меня не было возможности поговорить с ним. 8. Когда картина была разрезана на части, не оставалось никакого шанса восстановить ее. 9. Если бы он не скучал по дому и своим друзьям, он бы не звонил нам каждую неделю. 10. Посетить Британский Музей – прекрасная возможность полюбоваться шедеврами мирового искусства. 11. После вечернего обхода служащий заметил, что в одном из выставочных залов отсутствовала картина Брюллова. 12. По предложению председателя собрание перенесли на неделю. 13. После отмены рейса авиакомпания не смогла предложить пассажирам справедливую компенсацию. 14. Поли предложила подруге почистить картошку, но та порезала палец накануне и не могла заниматься приготовлением пищи. 15. С восторгом в глазах она приняла предложения сходить на выставку современного искусства. 16. В детстве она вырезала из журналов фотографии известных актеров и клеила их на стену. 17. По дороге на вокзал закончился бензин и они опоздали на поезд.

UNIT 7

Ex 21. Paraphrase the following sentences using word combinations.

1. Frank was a good student and usually **kept records** of the lectures. 2. Everybody understood that it was time they **elaborated** a new plan. 3. Nell **moved his brother away** from the group and warned him of the danger. 4. The speaker said that he was **pleased and excited** with the public response. 5. **From time to time** he would look at his watch and ask the taxi driver to go faster so as not to be late for the train. 6. Everybody understood that he **wanted** to talk to his landlord about the rent. 7. - Is she going? – **The matter is** that she can't make up her mind! 8. It was my first visit to Berlin and Megan promised **to show me all the interesting and useful places in** the city.

Ex 22. Translate the following sentences using word combinations.

1. Я уверен, что большинству членов делегации **захотелось бы** осмотреть экспозицию до начала конференции. 2. Несмотря на свой первый визит в Нью Йорк Медан была полна радужных надежд. Ее подруга обещала **показать** ей город. 3. Профессор **отвел своего ученика в сторону** и попросил его вести себя повежливее с пациентами. 4. Лекция была настолько интересной, что даже студенты-двоечники принялись **писать конспект**. 5. Несмотря на сильный дождь и ветер, он упорно двигался на север, **время от времени** останавливаясь, чтобы свериться с компасом. 6. Он был очень **доволен**, что вовремя успел забронировать билеты на самолет. 7. Преподавателям предложили **разработать** новые тесты для проверки знаний студентов. 8. **То-то и оно!** Она не может принять решение без посторонней помощи.

Ex 33 Translate the following sentences using active vocabulary from the lesson.

(A) 1. Насколько я знаю, она не принимает приглашения на обед от незнакомцев. 2. Научно-популярным журналом «Дискавери» был опубликован рейтинг самых главных научных открытий прошедшего десятилетия. 3. Некоторые рестораны Греции отказались соблюдать закон о запрете курения в общественных местах. 4. Наши олимпийцы могут гордиться своими спортивными достижениями. 5. "Мы поддерживаем любые мирные инициативы, связанные с урегулированием конфликта между странами и не вмешиваемся в их внутренние дела", - сказал министр обороны журналистам. 6. Психологи утверждают, что только искренняя улыбка делает работу человека не только приятной, но и эффективной. 7. В самом авторитетном в мире словаре обнаружили ошибку, которая была допущена 100 лет тому назад. 8. Талант это, прежде всего, хорошее воображение. 9. Несмотря на все усилия, следствию так и не удалось раскрыть истину. 10. В России рукописные газеты появились в первой четверти XVII в. 11. На конференцию были приглашены ученые из многих стран Европы и Америки. 12. Москва и Дели могут достичь

соглашения о совместных работах в военной сфере. 13. В средствах массовой информации сообщили, что ЕС не оставит Грецию в беде. 14. Мистер Гартон начал карьеру в университете с должности преподавателя и вскоре стал доцентом. Недавно он получил звание доктора медицины. 15. Сначала атмосфера этого северного городка угнетала его, но вскоре он обнаружил множество способов занять себя. 16. Даже когда он говорил шепотом, было понятно, что он не в состоянии скрывать свои чувства. 17. Пол – будущий юрист и в этом семестре он изучает международное и торговое право.

(В) 1. Мечтой всей его жизни был пост в Министерстве иностранных дел. 2. Когда они достигли реки, на горизонте появились очертания старого города. 3. Следователь посоветовал подозреваемому быть искренним с ним и ничего не скрывать. 4. После многочасовой бомбежки от города практически ничего не осталось. 5. У него эта машина лишь третий месяц, а он уже имел с ней множество неприятностей. 6. Откровенно говоря, он даже не надеялся поступить на юридический факультет. 7. Вряд ли он говорит правду. Я думаю, он что-то скрывает от нас. 8. Она очень обидчивый человек и из-за этого часто попадает в беду. 9. Я давно понял, что Джейсон гордый человек и никогда не примет от вас помощь. 10. В газетах сообщалось, что Мисиз Дарк собирается устроить прием по поводу юбилея своего мужа. 11. Он потянулся за пачкой сигарет, но вдруг вспомнил, что врач не одобряет этой его привычки. 12. Он довольно часто получает приглашения на международные конференции. 13. После многочасового перехода он был настолько уставшим, что едва мог двигаться. Он тронул брата за плечо и что-то прошептал ему. 14. Проблема в том, что когда она болеет, она практически не прикасается к еде. 15. Новость о катастрофе достигла городка в тот день, когда эвакуация уже завершилась. 16. Профессор гордился достижениями своих учеников и никогда не скрывал этого факта. 17. В какой бы сложной ситуации он не оказывался, он старался не причинять им беспокойства своим близким.

UNIT 8

Ex 21. Paraphrase the following sentences using word combinations.

1. She said she had **got accustomed** to reading before going to bed. 2. When you **finish** reading the book don't give it to anybody. My brother wants to borrow it from you. 3. Mister Cliff participated in all the Board meetings last year. 4. To enter this prestigious University one has not only **to do well in** English but also provide an excellent school record. 5. After missing the winter term Sid did his best to be **on a level with** the rest of the group. 6. Those who have electronic dictionaries don't have to spend much time turning pages **searching for** a new word. 7. She might drop out of college since her **academic results are the lowest** in the group. 8. Mary knew that her daughter was gifted in dancing. 9. **With regard to** your cousin, he'd better never show his interest in such a mater. 10. Many people **treat** such words very seriously.

Ex 22. Translate the following sentences using word combinations.

1. Кейт нужно было позвонить своим друзьям во Франции, но она не знала необходимого международного кода. Ей пришлось **посмотреть** его в справочнике. 2. Джошуа любит общаться с друзьями и поэтому когда он **заканчивает читать** книгу, он старается обсудить ее с кем-нибудь из одноклассников. 3. Несмотря на высокую академическую успеваемость, Мери **принимает активное участие** в общественной жизни университета. 4. Моя подруга – ранимый человек. Она очень **тяжело переживает неудачи**. 5. Чтобы поступить в ВУЗ теперь не нужно **сдавать вступительных экзаменов**. 6. Берта серьезно болела несколько недель, пропустила много занятий и теперь **отстает** от группы. 7. Сейчас не могу позволить себе поехать в Великобританию, но **когда-нибудь** я обязательно прогуляюсь по площади Пикадилли. 8. **Что касается меня**, я не ем острых блюд и не выношу салаты из морепродуктов. 9. После двух лет учебы в университете Джейн **привыкла к** активной студенческой жизни. 10. Упорно работая над новым материалом, он надеялся **нагнать** остальную группу и сдать экзамен на отлично. 11. Он **хорошо решает** арифметические задачи, но совершенно ничего не смыслит в иностранных языках. 12. Вы хотите, чтобы я поверил, что это случайная ошибка? Меня не проведешь!

Ex 33 Translate the following sentences using active vocabulary from the lesson.

(A) 1. Когда Морис прочитал постскрипtum, он был очень разочарован. Он не ожидал, что Мартин окажется в изоляторе из-за такого легкого недомогания. 2. Первокурсникам напомнили о необходимости явиться в университет в конце августа. 3. Тот факт, что они будут изучать историю Средних Веков, звучало заманчиво. 4. Его дипломная работа была признана одной из лучших на факультете. 5. Предложения, которые внес этот изобретатель, не представляют никакого интереса для нашей компании. 6. Их переговоры, по-видимому, закончились неудачей. Ведь они так и не подписали контракт. 7. Он наверняка забыл предупредить их о похолодании в Нью-Йорке. На них лишь шорты и футболки и они дрожат от холода. 8. Она напоминает мне свою старшую сестру. Та тоже постоянно над всеми подшучивает. 9. Только теперь, поговорив с Тревором, он понял, почему провалился их план. 10. Вы можете огорчить и обидеть его. Такие вещи нельзя говорить в шутку. 11. Перестань придирается к нему. Ему и так в последнее время не везет. 12. Детство он провел во Франции, а высшее образование получил в Принстоне после того, как переехал в США. 13. В большинстве стран президент имеет право быть избранным лишь на два срока пребывания у власти. 14. Не может быть, чтобы он провалил экзамен по физике. Он готовился к нему весь семестр. 15. Вы сами виноваты, что не попали на выставку. Если бы вы интересовались новостями культуры, вы бы знали о ее подготовке. 16. До того как Шейла увидела фотографии из каталога, она и представить не могла, что гостиница будет такой шикарной. 17. Все люди в равной мере имеют право на образование и должны пользоваться плодами науки.

(В) 1. Психологи полагают, что в случае разочарования человек перестает бороться за получение желаемого. 2. Вопреки расхожему мнению, неудачник — это не человек, у которого что-то не получилось. Неудачник — это человек с определённым образом мышления. 3. Статья в экономическом журнале посвящена преимуществам и недостаткам электронных денег. 4. Прекрасное воображение столь же необходимо историку, как и поэту, ибо без воображения нельзя ничего увидеть, нельзя ничего понять. 5. В последнее время население Украины проявляет значительный интерес к политическим токшоу. 5. Эта забавная история произошла со мной и моими друзьями в одном из киевских домов отдыха. 6. В соответствии с конституцией каждый гражданин страны имеет право на бесплатное высшее образование. 7. Несмотря на значительные вложения и известных актеров фильм не имел успеха. 8. Человек с плохим воображением не может быть хорошим художником или писателем. 9. Многие выпускники надеются найти престижное место работы и продвинуться по служебной лестнице. 10. Голос Молдрем звучал как-то странно по телефону — казалось, он был чем-то испуган. 11. Система начального образования имеет много общего в различных странах Европы. 12. В 1986 году американские университеты выпустили рекордное число студентов в области вычислительной техники. 13. Я не могу представить, как можно пойти на вечеринку без приглашения. 14. Если мне не изменяет память, вы обещали выступить с докладом на открытии конференции. 15. Джошуа повезло найти укрытие и развести костер до наступления темноты. 16. Разве я не предупредил тебя не вкладывать деньги в этот проект? 17. Лиза была так испугана, что не могла издать ни звука.