

Daugavpils Pedagoģiskā universitāte
Angļu valodas katedra

English for Senior Students

Part III (a)

Compiled by H. Maršavs



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Recenzentes —

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Mācību grāmata ir domāta jaunāko kursu studentiem angļu valodas leksikas apguvei un tekstu analīzes iemaņu izkopšanai.

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PREFACE

This book has been compiled for the second or third-year students of the Daugavpils Pedagogical University. Since these students are trained to be teachers of English, they ought to be taught in such a way that they make as few mistakes as possible. Their language should serve as a model for their pupils. They will also have to answer numerous questions about the usage and meaning of vocabulary items and grammar forms. Without sound knowledge of the language system they are not likely to cope with this task. This means that a foreign language teacher should possess not only communicative, but also linguistic competence.

To meet this requirement, the student must be trained in such a manner as to be able to speak fluently and, at the same time, to have a deep insight into the language he (she) learns or teaches. Undoubtedly, this can be achieved by developing communication skills, but also by acquiring different aspects of the basic word stock.

The book comprises seven units, which include a text and three types of exercises. Vocabulary exercises aim at developing linguistic competence in the areas of polysemy, synonymy and phraseology. The acquired knowledge is consolidated in text exercises. Their aim is also to develop skills of text analysis and text interpretation. Communicative competence is developed in discussion exercises.

The vocabulary exercises are not supposed to be done by reading, translating and interpreting sentences one by one. That would take up too much time, render the work monotonous and unproductive. A better alternative is pair work or small group work. The students discuss their assignments between or among themselves and only after that, to check up their comprehension, several sentences, taken at random, could be translated or interpreted for the whole group.

The dictionaries and various other books, which were extensively used in compiling this work, are listed on the final pages.

I would like to offer thanks to several people who helped me to have this book brought out. I wish to express my gratitude to B. Kalniņa and S. Piļucka for the time and trouble they have expended in reviewing my work. Thanks are due to the staff of the DPU Publishing House "Saule", in particular to V. Saleniece, M. Stočka and V. Stočka, for the assistance they have readily given at all stages in the preparation of this book. Finally I owe much to the authorities of the TEMPUS programme for their generous financial support.

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Unit One

HENRY RIDER HAGGARD (1856–1925)

King Solomon's Mines

Henry Rider Haggard was born in Norfolk in 1856. He was the eighth of the 10 children of William Haggard, a Norfolk squire, and his wife, Ella, herself an amateur author. He was educated at Ipswich Grammar School. In 1875 his father produced for him the post of junior secretary to the Governor of Natal. He set sail for South Africa and spent six years there, fascinated by its landscape, wild life, tribal society and mysterious past.

He was called to the Bar in 1885, but the runaway success of his novels "King Solomon's Mines" (1885), "Allan Quatermain" (1887) and "She: A History of Adventure" (1887) meant that instead he became an established member of the literary scene of the 1880s.

Together with Robert Louis Stevenson he was a co-founder of a new school of romance. He produced a whole series of spellbinding and extravagant romances set in far-flung corners of the world: Iceland, Constantinople, Mexico, Ancient Egypt and, of course, Africa. His fascination with the Zulu culture can be seen in his distinguished Zulu trilogy "Marie" (1912), "Child of Storm" (1913) and "Finished" (1917).

Apart from his African romances, his best works are "Eric Brighteyes" (1891), a recreation of the spirit of the Icelandic sagas, and "Montezuma's Daughter" (1893), a version of Cortes's conquest of Mexico.

One subject that he wrote extensively about was the state of British agriculture and his "A Farmer's Year" (1898) and "Rural England" (1902) made a substantial contribution to alleviating the plight of the farmer and small-holder of the time.

His autobiography "The Days of My Life" was published posthumously in 1926.

This was our total equipment, a small one indeed for such a venture, but we dared not attempt to carry more. Indeed, that load was a heavy one per man with which to travel across the burning desert, for in such places every additional ounce tells. But try as we would we could not see our way to reducing it. There was nothing taken but what was absolutely necessary.

With great difficulty, and by the promise of a present of a good hunting-knife each, I succeeded in persuading three wretched natives from the village to come with us for the first stage, twenty miles, and to carry a large gourd holding a gallon of water apiece. My object was to enable us to refill

our water bottles after the first night's march, for we determined to start in the cool of the evening. I gave out to these natives that we were going to shoot ostriches, with which the desert abounded. They jabbered and shrugged their shoulders, saying that we were mad and should perish of thirst, which I must say seemed probable; but being desirous of obtaining the knives, which were almost unknown treasures up there, they consented to come, having probably reflected that, after all, our subsequent extinction would be no affair of theirs.

All next day we rested and slept, and at sunset ate a hearty meal of fresh beef washed down with tea, the last, as Good sadly remarked, we were likely to drink for many a long day. Then, having made our final preparations, we lay down and waited for the moon to rise. At last about nine o'clock up she came in all her glory, flooding the wild country with light, and throwing a silver sheen on the expanse of rolling desert before us, which looked as solemn and quiet and as alien to man as the star-studded firmament above. We rose up, and in a few minutes were ready, and yet we hesitated a little, as human nature is prone to hesitate on the threshold of an irrevocable step. We three white men stood by ourselves. Umbopa, assegai in hand and a rifle across his shoulders, looked out fixedly across the desert a few paces ahead of us; while the hired natives, with the gourds of water, and Ventvögel, were gathered in a little knot behind.

"Gentlemen," said Sir Henry presently, in his deep voice, "we are going on about as strange a journey as men can make in this world. It is very doubtful if we can succeed in it. But we are three men who will stand together for good or for evil to the last. And now before we start let us for a moment pray to the Power who shapes the destinies of men, and who ages since has marked out our paths, that it may please Him to direct our steps in accordance with His will."

Taking off his hat, for the space of a minute or so, he covered his face with his hands, and Good and I did likewise.

I do not say that I am a first-rate praying man, few hunters are, and as for Sir Henry I never heard him speak like that before, and only once since, though deep down in his heart I believe that he is very religious. Good too is pious, though apt to swear. Anyhow I do not remember, excepting on one single occasion, ever putting in a better prayer in my life than I did during that minute, and somehow I felt the happier for it. Our future was so completely unknown, and I think the unknown and the awful always bring a man nearer to his Maker.

"And now," said Sir Henry, "*trek!*"

So we started.

We had nothing to guide ourselves by except the distant mountains and old José da Silvestra's chart, which, considering that it was drawn by a dying and half-distraught man on a fragment of linen three centuries ago, was not a very satisfactory sort of thing to work with. Still, such as it was, our sole hope of success depended upon it. If we failed in finding that pool of bad water which the old Dom marked as being situated in the middle of the desert, about sixty miles from our starting-point, and as far from the mountains, in all probability we must perish miserably of thirst. And to my mind the chances of our finding it in that great sea of sand and karoo scrub seemed almost infinitesimal. Even supposing that da Silvestra had marked the pool right, what was there to prevent its having been dried up by the sun generations ago, or trampled in by game, or filled with the drifting sand?

On we tramped silently as shades through the night and in the heavy sand. The karoo bushes caught our feet and retarded us, and the sand worked into our veldtschoons and Good's shooting boots, so that every few miles we had to stop and empty them; but still the night kept fairly cool, though the atmosphere was thick and heavy, giving a sort of creamy feel to the air, and we made fair progress. It was very silent and lonely there in the desert, oppressively so indeed. Good felt this, and once began to whistle "The Girl I left behind me," but the notes sounded lugubrious in that vast place, and he gave it up.

Shortly afterwards a little incident occurred which, though it startled us at the time, gave rise to a laugh. Good was leading, as the holder of the compass, which, being a sailor, of course he understood thoroughly, and we were toiling along in single file behind him, when suddenly we heard the sound of an exclamation, and he vanished. Next second there arose all around us a most extraordinary hubbub, snorts, groans, and wild sounds of rushing feet. In the faint light, too, we could descry dim galloping forms half hidden by wreaths of sand. The natives threw down their loads and prepared to bolt, but remembering that there was nowhere to run to, they cast themselves upon the ground and howled out that it was the devil. As for Sir Henry and myself we stood amazed; nor was our amazement lessened when we perceived the form of Good careering off in the direction of the mountains, apparently mounted on the back of a horse and halloaing wildly. In another second he threw up his arms, and we heard him come to the earth with a thud.

Then I saw what had happened; we had stumbled upon a herd of sleeping quagga, on to the back of one of which Good actually had fallen, and the brute naturally enough got up and made off with him. Calling out to the others that it was all right, I ran towards Good, much afraid lest he should be hurt, but to my great relief I found him sitting in the sand.

Phrases

1. try as we would
2. to shrug one's shoulders
3. to perish of thirst
4. to make one's final preparations
5. to come in all one's glory
6. to flood sth. with light
7. to be prone to hesitate
8. to stand together for good or evil to the last
9. to shape the destinies of men
10. to mark out sb's paths
11. to direct sb's steps
12. to be apt to swear
13. in all probability
14. to make fair progress
15. to give rise to a laugh
16. to toil along in single file
17. to throw up one's arms
18. to sb's great relief

Vocabulary Items

1. **man** n – 1. an adult, male human being. I know this man.
2. any human being. All men are created equal.
3. mankind. Man is mortal.
4. a husband: man and wife.
5. a male servant, employee. He gave orders to his men.

Phrases: *a man of letters* – a writer and scholar.

a man about town – one who spends much time in society, clubs, at parties, theatres, etc.

a man of the world – one with wide experience of business and society.

a man in the street – the average citizen, the common man.

a man of action – sb. who is swift and decisive in doing things.

the man at the top – the head of an administration.

the man for the job – sb. whose qualifications are suitable for a post or special task.

a man of few words – a man who does not talk much.

a man of God – a clergyman.

a man of his word – sb. who keeps promises.

to a man, to the last man – all without exception.

Man proposes but God disposes – we may declare our intentions, but it is God that decides whether they will be realized.

man v – to supply with men for service or defence. Then they began to man the ship.

2. **help** v – 1. to give or do sth. that is needed. He helped his poor relatives.

2. to give relief to, to make better. This medicine will help your cold.

3. to stop or keep from; prevent or avoid. I can't help feeling sad.

help off with (clothes) – help sb. take sth. off. She helped him off with his coat.

help on with (clothes) – help sb. put sth. on. I helped her on with her coat.

help out – 1. supply what is wanting. Soup will help out our meal.

2. to help to overcome some particular difficulty. Tom was doing the Saturday delivery to help his father out.

help to (sb. to sth.) – serve food, drinks. Let me help you to some more meat.

help n – 1. the act of helping. Thank you for your kind help.

2. sb. or sth. that helps. Your advice was a great help.

helpful adj – giving help, useful. They are helpful to their friends.

helpless adj – unable to help oneself. She is a helpless invalid now.

helping n – the amount of food served to one person at a time. There was a generous helping of pudding.

3. **hand** n – 1. the end of the arm beyond the wrist. Wash your hands!

2. any of the pointers on a clock or watch. This watch has no minute (second) hand.

3. side. The guest of honour sat at the host's right hand.

4. a person hired to work with his hands. Farm hands are needed.

5. skill or ability. These sketches show the hand of a master.

6. control or power. He rules with an iron hand.

7. handwriting. He writes a poor hand.

Phrases: *at hand* – near, close by. She lives close at hand.

at sb's hands – through the action of. I didn't expect such unkind treatment at your hands.

by hand – without the use of machinery. Are your socks knitted by hand.

to live from hand to mouth – spending money as soon as it is received. Some people live from hand to mouth.

to be hand in glove (with sb.) – to be very close, as in friendship or in working together. Oh, he is hand in glove with his boss.

to give (lend) a hand (with stb.) – to help with, to take part in. Give me a hand with the washing-up, please.

to have one's hands full – to be fully occupied. I have my hands full just now.

to have / get the upper hand of sb. – to have / get an advantage or control of. No doubt, they got the upper hand of him.

to give sb. a free hand – to give permission to do what seems best without consulting others. I wish you gave me a free hand.

Hands off! – Don't touch or interfere!

Hands up! – Put your hands up!

hand v – 1. to give with the hand. Hand me the book, please.

2. to help or lead with the hand. He handed his wife out of the railway carriage.

hand down – 1. to pass on from one generation to another as an inheritance (property, pictures, etc.). The estate had been handed down from father to son.

2. to pass through the age (tradition, legend, name, etc.). Many interesting customs and traditions have been handed down to us.

3. to transmit by inheritance (physical or mental trait). That family trait is handed down from father to son.

hand in – to deliver to an official authority (any written work). Each student has to hand in an essay once a month.

hand on – to pass by hand or to send from one person to another. When you've read this, kindly hand it on to your friends.

hand out – 1. to distribute (food or money). The authorities began to hand out food to the population.

2. give freely. He is quite rich, but he doesn't like handing out.

hand over – 1. to deliver into another's keeping (property, affairs to lawyers, etc.). Stephen handed over his paintings.

2. to deliver to people in charge. If I see a policeman, I'll hand him over.

4. **start** v – 1. to begin to go, do, act, etc. We start for Boston today.
2. to set in motion. Start the car.
3. to move suddenly, as when surprised; to jump or jerk. The noise made her start.
4. to cause to move suddenly. We started a bird.

Synonyms: *to begin, to commence, to initiate, to inaugurate*

Begin and *commence* are practically identical in meaning, but *begin* is mostly used in common or everyday speech, while *commence* is preferred in official language. She began to cry. They commenced a lawsuit.

Start is also a verb of everyday use and is often interchangeable with *begin*. The child started to whimper again.

Start carries the particular implication of leaving a point of departure in any kind of progression. The train has started. We're starting tomorrow morning.

Initiate refers to the carrying out of the first steps in some course or process with no indication of what is to follow. The government will initiate peace talks.

Inaugurate suggests a formal or ceremonial beginning or opening. They inaugurated a new library.

start n – 1. the act of starting or beginning. Tomorrow we'll make an early start.

2. a sudden jump or jerk. The news gave me a start.
3. the place or time that something begins. He was ahead from the start.

5. **lie** v – 1. to stretch one's body in a flat position along the ground, a bed, etc. Don't lie in bed all morning.
2. to be in a flat position. The book lay open on the table.
3. to be or stay in some position. The treasure lay hidden for years.
4. to be placed or situated. Ohio lies east of Indiana.
5. to extend. The valley lay before us.
6. to exist (of abstract things). Help lies in the new law.
lie down – 1. to rest on a bed. I think I'll go and lie down.
2. to submit without protest. I can't take things lying down.

lie in – 1. to stay in bed after the usual time or when ill. I'll go and cook it and you can lie in for a little longer.

2. to be brought to bed in childbirth (old use). The time had come for her to lie in.

lie off – to stop work temporarily. The men had to lie off for a week as the frost made building impossible.

lie over – to remain or be left waiting till another time. That matter can just as well lie over till autumn.

lie up – to stay in bed or in one's room because of illness. You'll have to lie up for some days after your attack of influenza.

lie n – the way sth. lies. You'll have to consider the lie of the land.

6. **determine** v – 1. to settle or decide. I haven't determined whether to go to college.

2. to set one's mind on sth. He was determined to succeed.

3. to find out exactly. First determine the area of the floor.

4. to have an important effect on sb. A boy's hobbies often determine his choice.

determination n – 1. determining, deciding. The determination of the meaning of the word is often difficult without a context.

2. firmness of purpose. Lincoln's determination to save the Union never weakened.

determined adj – firm and unwavering. They heard a determined knock on the door.

7. **draw** v – 1. to make move toward one or along with one. The mules drew the wagon.

2. to pull up, down, back, in, or out. It's not always easy to draw a cork from a bottle.

3. to take out, to get. She drew some money from the bank.

4. to get the attention of. The concert drew a large audience.

5. to bring about, to result in. His question drew no reply.

6. to stretch or pull. They drew the rope tight.

7. to inhale. Draw a deep breath!

8. to make a picture, design, etc. The children drew beautiful pictures.

draw down – to bring upon one (anger, punishment, protest). His remarks drew down a storm of protest.

draw in – 1. to get shorter (of days). The days begin to draw in in autumn.

2. to be careful in spending money. We must draw in a bit. We're spending too much.

3. to ask to be given back. He is drawing in the loans he made last year.

draw off – 1. to cause to flow out or away (surplus of water, beer, etc.). He drew off a pint of beer and tasted it.

2. to take off (gloves, boots, etc.). She drew off her gloves.

draw on – 1. to put on (gloves, boots, etc.). John drew on his boots and rushed out into the street.

2. to approach (winter, night). As the winter drew on, his health again got worse.

3. to cause to follow. The girl's indifference drew him on all the more.

draw out – 1. to become longer (of days). The days draw out, the weather gets warmer.

2. to last a long time (of meals, speeches, etc.). The speeches drew out endlessly.

3. to induce to speak. Flattery will constantly draw her out.

draw up – 1. to come to a stop (of persons and vehicles). The taxi drew up before the house.

2. to put in regular order (of soldiers, troops, etc.). The soldiers stood drawn up in a line.

3. to compose in due form, to draft. We may draw up a suitable agenda.

drawing n – the art of representing objects. Here are some drawings.

8. **vanish** v – 1. to go suddenly out of sight. The thief ran into the crowd and vanished from sight.

2. to stop existing. The dodo has vanished.

9. **heart** n – 1. the part of the body which pumps blood through the system. When a man's heart stops beating, he dies.

2. the part at the centre. It is in the heart of the forest.

3. the most important part. Get to the heart of the matter.

4. centre of the emotions. He is a man with a kind heart.

Phrases: *at heart* – deep down, in one's truest feelings. She is a good person at heart.

in one's heart of hearts – in one's inmost feelings. In his heart of hearts he's hoping for a son.

with all one's heart – completely and willingly. I love you with all my heart.

to break a person's heart – to make sad. He broke the young girl's heart.

to lose heart – to be discouraged. Don't lose heart in spite of difficulties.

to lose one's heart to sb./sth. – to become very fond of, to fall in love. It's obvious he has lost his heart to the girl.

to set one's heart on sth. – to be very anxious to have. I have set my heart on doing it.

to take to heart – to be troubled or grieved. Don't take it to heart. It's not so important.

to wear one's heart (up) on one's sleeve – to show one's feelings quite openly. Don't you see he is wearing his heart on his sleeve. Why do you hesitate?

- 10. hire** v – 1. to employ. He has hired a new secretary.
2. to pay money for the use of. We hired a hall for the dance.
3. to allow to be used in return for pay. The farmer hires out his horses.

Synonyms: *to let, to lease, to rent, to charter*

Hire means to get the use of sth. for a special occasion or a limited (short) time on payment of a sum of money.

Let means to give the use of something in return for payment: rooms to let. *Lease* implies the letting or hiring of property (usually real property) by written contract. They have leased the house from Mr. Blank for three years.

Rent implies payment of a specific amount, usually at fixed intervals for hiring or letting a house, land, or other property. Things are rented for a longer period. They rent their house from the college. *Charter* implies hiring or leasing a ship, a bus, etc. It's impossible to charter a ship for the purpose.

- 11. destiny** – 1. that which is bound to happen. Was it his destiny to become President?
2. that which seems to make things happen the way they do, fate. Destiny brought him here.

destine v – (usu passive) to head toward some goal or end, as if by fate. The play seemed destined to be a success.

destination n – a place which is set for the end of the journey. When will you reach your destination?

I VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1. Consult a dictionary and practise the pronunciation of the following words.

ounce, gourd, ostrich, subsequent, solemn, firmament, irrevocable, knot, pious, infinitesimal, lugubrious, compass, hubbub, descry, wreath, hallo(a).

2. Explain the polysemy of the words and phrases in italics and then translate the sentences.

1. The army will make *a man* of you. 2. A lot of people were present: *men*, women and children. 3. *Man* cannot live by bread alone. 4. The *men* were not happy with the employer's offer. 5. They agreed to *a man*. 6. *Man* the guns! 7. You can rely on him, he is *a man of his word*. 8. Please *help* me. 9. Crying won't *help*. 10. I couldn't *help* crying. 11. You've broken it now, it can't be *helped*. 12. If you want any *help*, just ask me. 13. This machine is a great *help* in making cakes more quickly. 14. You'll find some *helpful* people there. 15. Are you such a *helpless* person? 16. She had a book in her *hand*. 17. It was written *by hand*. 18. I can't come today; I've *got my hands full*. 19. The *minute hand* is bigger than the *hour hand*. 20. All *hands* on Deck. 21. They gave the singer *a big hand*. 22. Could you *give / lend me a hand* to move this box? 23. I found out about it *at first hand*. 24. Election day is *at hand*. 25. They walked down the street *hand in hand*. 26. Please *hand* the sweets round. 27. How did the trouble *start*? 28. It *started* raining. 29. I can't get the fire *started*. 30. The film *starts* in ten minutes. 31. The touch on his shoulder made him *start*. 32. It's getting late; we must make a *start*. 33. The *start* of the film was dull! 34. I woke up with a *start*. 35. He *lay* on the floor, reading a book. 36. The book is *lying* on the chair. 37. The town *lies* to the east of us. 38. The decision *lies* with you. 39. Don't leave your money *lying* in the bank; spend it. 40. Tell me something about the *lie* of the land. 41. First we'll have to *determine* the rights and wrongs of the case. 42. He *determined* to go at once. 43. At last they succeeded in *determining* the position of the star. 44. The police chief spoke of his *determination* to catch the killers. 45. She is a very *determined* woman. 46. Jane *draws* very well. 47. The horse *drew* the cart up the hill. 48. Don't let yourself get *drawn* into the argument. 49. He suddenly *drew* a knife and threatened me with it. 50. I *drew* 100 pounds from my bank account today. 51. Winter is *drawing* near. 52. The play is *drawing* large crowds. 53. Her shouts *drew* the attention of the police. 54. She *drew* a deep breath and then continued. 55. The chimney is not *drawing* very well. 56. The game ended *in a draw*. 57. That new singer is a big *draw*. 58. She is good at *drawing*. 59. Look at this *drawing* of a cat. 60. With a wave of his hand the magician made the rabbit *vanish*. 61.

Many types of animal have now *vanished* from the earth. 62. He is kind *at heart*. 63. Let's go to *the heart of the matter*. 64. It's the very *heart* of the city. 65. He might have a weak *heart*. 66. *Take heart* and go on trying. 67. I didn't *have the heart* to tell him the bad news. 68. He's a man *after my own heart*. 69. I know it *by heart*. 70. If you go on doing like that, you'll *break her heart*. 71. It's nonsense, don't *take it to heart*. 72. Let's *hire* a car for the weekend. 73. I'll have to *hire* a suit for my wedding. 74. There are boats for *hire*. 75. It was the great woman's *destiny* to lead her country. 76. He was *destined* by his parents for life in the army. 77. The parcel was sent to the wrong *destination*.

3. Paraphrase the sentences using the vocabulary items under study.

1. If you want a good administrator, he is the right person to choose. 2. The army will make him brave and strong. 3. All human beings become old. 4. Jenkins is the director's closest adviser and helper. 5. She is waiting for her lover to come back. 6. I'm afraid you can't share the same bedroom if you're not husband and wife. 7. This kind of music doesn't appeal to an average person. 8. He is a person with a lot of experience of life. 9. The soldiers fought until none was left. 10. They provided the lifeboats with people for operation. 11. Can I do part of your work? 12. Thank you for your assistance. 13. The fall in the oil price will produce favourable conditions for our economic development. 14. Crying won't do you any good. 15. She can't avoid being rude. 16. These things happen, we must accept it. 17. Can I do anything for you? 18. He is a boy always willing to help. 19. The child can't look after itself. 20. She was holding a gun. 21. He is very busy. 22. A clock has two pointers. 23. The factory needs workers. 24. Let's greet the singer with a burst of applause. 25. Could you help me to move this heavy table, please? 26. I heard it myself. 27. The holiday is near. 28. The letter was written by a person, not printed. 29. The new director was allowed to reorganize the company. 30. She gave her ticket to the ticket collector. 31. How did the trouble arise? 32. Has the meeting begun? 33. I can't get the car's engine to work. 34. We'll have to begin our journey early. 35. The train departs from London. 36. The first part of the film was rather dull. 37. Don't move: remain in a flat position. 38. The doctor told me to go home and keep in bed. 39. After the war the village was all ruins. 40. The minister must make the final decision. 41. The town is about two miles to the west. 42. He made a firm decision to do it at once. 43. You'll have to find out the cause of the accident. 44. The amount of rainfall has a controlling influence on the size of the crop. 45. He is a resolute man. 46. She is a person of strong will. 47. She made a picture of her house. 48. The horse pulled a heavy plough. 49. Pull

out this nail! 50. My duty was to pull out water from the well. 51. The play is attracting big crowds. 52. Winter is gradually setting in. 53. They stopped to take in breath. 54. What conclusion did you make from their statement. 55. My fears disappeared. 56. When I saw her, I was unable to move or think clearly. 57. Don't let your feelings influence your ideas. 58. He was sad and without hope. 59. I got discouraged when the river flooded the valley. 60. I know this poem by memory. 61. When I saw him, I felt frightened and worried. 62. The children want to go to the Zoo very much. 63. Her criticism hurt him very much. 64. Let's take the car for the weekend. We have enough money to pay for it. 65. It was his fate to lead his country to freedom. 66. The power that decides the course of events is sometimes cruel. 67. Medicine is her only profession. 68. We eventually arrived at the place we were going to.

4. Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. He is a nice hard-working ... 2. The boy tried to be a ... and not cry. 3. ... must change in a changing world. 4. We'll send a ... to look at your phone tomorrow. 5. The captain led his ... onto the field. 6. The audience stood as one ... and applauded. 7. He was born in the village and worked on the farm ... and boy. 8. People who market goods need to find out what the ... in the street wants. 9. He's a ... of his word, so if he said he'd help, he will. 10. He's a ... of the world; he won't be shocked. 11. They agreed to a ... 12. I ... him to find his things. 13. Tom has to ... his father, who is too old to work. 14. Don't tell him more than you can ... 15. I can't ... thinking he's still alive. 16. Can I be of any ... to you? 17. Far from being a ... to me, you're a hindrance. 18. It was very ... of you to do that work for me. 19. Without proper defences, we'd be ... against the enemy. 20. I've got a nasty cut on my left ... 21. The two lovers were holding ... with each other. 22. Wait until I get my ... on him! 23. He asked for her ... in marriage. 24. That child needs a firm ... 25. She's an old ... at this sort of work. 26. I suspect John had a ... in this. 27. The meeting is getting out of ... 28. The whole affair is now in the ... of the police. 29. I've got a lot of more free time now that the children are off my ... 30. I heard it (at) second ... 31. They suffered terribly at the ... of the invaders. 32. ... me that pen, please. 33. The small boys were given a ... of ten yards. 34. Have you ... working yet? 35. He ... up from his seat. 36. Tears ... to her eyes. 37. We ... work at 8.00 every morning. 38. Who ... that rumour? 39. The clock keeps stopping and ... 40. ... each page on the second line. 41. If you want to be a champion swimmer you've got to ... young. 42. The horse went lame and was unable to ... 43. Oh, don't you ... again! 44. He ... angrily to his feet. 45. The ... of the race had to be delayed. 46. The whole holiday was really

enjoyable, from ... to finish. 47. His body ... buried in the churchyard. 48. He was ... on the grass. 49. The criminals were ... in wait for their victim. 50. The machinery was ... idle because of the strike. 51. Where do your best interests ...? 52. We are trying to establish where the responsibility ... 53. The truth ... somewhere between these two statements. 54. The future ... before us. 55. Do you know who ... the speed of light? 56. He has ... to prove his friend's innocence. 57. His future has not been ..., but he may study medicine. 58. The news ... him against further delay. 59. I am ... to go and nothing will stop me. 60. The ... of the cause of his death is still to be resolved. 61. ... a circle and write your name in it. 62. She ... the doctor aside. 63. He dodged, but the knife nicked him and ... blood from his arm. 64. They ... their wages every Friday. 65. The party ... most of its support from the industrial areas. 66. The car ... ahead of the others. 67. I didn't have time to ... breath this morning. 68. It's important to ... distinction between the two ideas. 69. The game ended in a ... 70. Your prospects of success have ... 71. He had a ... attack. 72. Have a ...! You can't expect me to do all that work in one day! 73. She died of a broken ... 74. He's a man after my own ... 75. Between you and me, I have your best interests at ... 76. I told her I loved her, but in my ... of ... I knew it was not true. 77. Don't take her cruel remarks to ... 78. It's weekend, so you can sleep to your ... content. 79. He is a ... killer. 80. Let's ... a horse. 81. It was his ... to die in a foreign country. 82. They were ... never to meet again. 83. What is your ...? 84. This ship is ... for America.

5. Explain the nuances between the synonyms in the given sentences and then translate them.

A. *to begin, to start, to commence, to initiate, to inaugurate*

1. He began his set speech, forgetting that I had heard it two years before. 2. The train crossed more points and slowed, until it stopped and started, and stopped again. 3. Now that Brodie had commenced to eat, it was permissible for others to begin although for them, of course, there was only a plain tea. 4. The government has initiated a massive new housebuilding programme. 5. The new bridge will be inaugurated next week.

B. *to hire, to let, to rent, to lease, to charter*

1. We're hoping to let our spare room to a student. 2. Cumberland hired a small motor boat to take him to the island. 3. I rent a room for Mrs James. 4. He leased the farm from the old count. 5. We might charter someone's boat or rent a log cabin in the mountains.

6. Fill in the appropriate synonyms.

A. *to begin, to start, to commence, to initiate, to inaugurate*

1. She could ... tomorrow but she has no uniform. 2. When could she undertake to ... her duties. 3. The expedition was just ... 4. The new President will be ... on January 20. 5. We hope to ... a new course of studies.

B. *to hire, to let, to rent, to lease, to charter*

1. You ... a house or a flat and the owner ... it. 2. Is that your own television or do you ... it? 3. They have ... the house from Mr Blank for three years. 4. He ... his neighbour's farm. 5. The garden club found that it was cheaper to ... a bus and much more convenient. 6. The fellow who had her ... was on board waiting. 7. They had ... a tent to shelter the open dust-heap from wind and weather.

7. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the phrasal verbs to help, to hand, to lie, to draw + a particle.

A. 1. Your jacket's soaking. Let me help you off with it. 2. Let me help you on with your fur-coat. 3. My mother helped me out with some money when I lost my job. 4. She has a lot of work with those four children; but there is a kind neighbour who sometimes helps her out. 5. Please help yourself to the cake.

B. 1. Their home contains many rare antiques which have been handed down to them from one generation to another. 2. The name of the eclipsing girl has not been handed down: but she was envied by all. 3. Please hand in your papers at the end of the exam. 4. Please read this leaflet and hand it on. 5. Hand out the pencils. 6. The government hands out payments to people out of work. 7. The captain was unwilling to hand over the command of his ship. 8. The thief was handed over to the police.

C. 1. Mother isn't feeling too well and has gone to lie down. 2. The men will not take such treatment lying down. 3. It's so nice at the weekends to have a chance to lie in. 4. You must go visit the good lady that lies in. (Shakespeare) 5. As soon as he has some money, he lies off and spends it. 6. We'll have to leave the question lying over till next week. 7. I'll have to lie up for a while.

D. 1. If you go on behaving like that, you'll draw down blame on your heads. 2. The days were drawing in and my daily walk through the park had to be abandoned. 3. I'm getting short of money; I'll have to draw in my expenditure. 4. Next year the bank will draw in some of the money it has lent. 5. He has drawn off a gallon of water from his cask. 6. Help me to draw off these muddy boots. 7. Help me to draw on these boots, they're very tight. 8. Winter is drawing on. 9. They drew the poor child on with false

promises. 10. The days are drawing out now that it is spring. 11. He drew out his remarks to a great length. 12. After dinner mamma undertook to draw him out and showed him some pictures. 13. The car dashed forward and drew up at John's door. 14. The band were drawn up on the platform. 15. What had they done? Drawn up a report that nobody would look at.

8. Fill in the particles completing the verbs to help, to hand, to lie and to draw.

A. 1. Please help me ... with my boots, they're so tight. 2. Tom, help your aunt ... with her coat! 3. One of the climbers has fallen into deep snow, and needs helping ... as he can't move by himself. 4. I'm not really employed here. I'm just helping ... until the new secretary arrives. 5. Do help yourself ... anything you fancy.

B. 1. This ring has been handed ... in my family. 2. This custom has been handed ... since the 18th century. 3. Your papers must be handed ... by Monday. 4. The precious flame representing the spirit of the Games is handed ... from runner to runner all the way from the original fire on the ancient mountain. 5. Hand ... the question papers as the students enter the examination room. 6. Aunt Mabel likes to hand ... advice to the young people, whether they want it or not. 7. The command of the ship was handed ... to her new captain at a small ceremony this morning. 8. The escaped criminal was handed ... to the police.

C. 1. Would you like to lie ... on the bed for a few minutes? You look rather tired. 2. No self-respecting fighter will lie ... under such a small defeat. 3. She likes to lie ... on Sunday mornings. 4. If it goes on raining, we'll have to lie ... 5. Let the matter lie ... until the next committee meeting. 6. Mother was so ill after her operation that she had to lie ... for a month.

D. 1. Don't risk drawing ... his anger. 2. The days are drawing ... now in October. 3. Close the curtain, the evening is drawing ... 4. If prices continue to rise we shall have to draw ... our spending even further. 5. Help me to draw ... these wet gloves. 6. Quickly, draw ... some hot water before the pipes burst. 7. The boy drew ... his warm gloves and went out. 8. The dark season is drawing ... 9. Her refusal only drew her lover ... 10. The politician drew ... his speech to almost two hours. 11. Mary is very quiet; try to draw her ... at the party. 12. This tooth really hurts; I may have to have it drawn ... 13. The soldiers were drawn ... in battle lines. 14. A police car drew ... just as the robbers left the bank. 15. Has your lawyer drawn ... the contract yet?

9. Paraphrase the sentences using the phrasal verbs to help, to hand, to lie, to draw + a particle.

A. 1. Let me help you to remove (to put on) your coat. 2. The ladies were helped to put on their wraps. 3. Thank you again for your help to overcome my difficulties. 4. They were served with some more vegetables.

B. 1. They got these valuable pictures as an inheritance. 2. These ceremonies have been transmitted through the centuries and remain practically unchanged. 3. The Minister tendered his resignation in protest against the Cabinet's policy. 4. Pass it on to the next person. 5. Duplicated material illustrating the lecture was distributed. 6. Gifts of food and clothing were offered to the survivors of the ship wreck. 7. The time had come now for transferring power. 8. The stores were properly transferred to the new man – even the nuts and bolts were checked.

C. 1. He was going to have a nap on the sofa. 2. I have no intention to accept these accusations without protest or resistance. 3. They let us stay in bed, but I got up for breakfast. 4. There are several important matters awaiting attention from last week. 5. If the situation does not improve, we'll have to stop work for some time. 6. John must stay in bed and rest for a few weeks until his leg mends.

D. 1. You'll bring down the wrath of God upon your head. 2. The days are becoming shorter. I shan't get so much gardening done in the evenings. 3. I've spent all my income for the month and I will have to be careful about spending money. 4. Doctors were able to remove the matter which had collected near the wound. 5. John pulled off his socks and bathed his sore feet. 6. He pulled on his gloves, picked up his umbrella and went out. 7. As winter was approaching, we felt the lack of an efficient way of heating the house. 8. The feeling that he was near his destination made him continue steadily forward on his course. 9. From his mother, Eric had learnt the wonderful gift of inducing people to speak. 10. Thank goodness, the days are becoming longer again. 11. The debate lasted a long time. 12. A taxi stopped in front of the museum. 13. The cars have to be placed close together in a dead straight line to facilitate loading. 14. A new draft was prepared.

10. Respond to the following using the phrasal verbs to help, to hand, to lie, to draw + a particle.

A. 1. Why should children and elderly people be helped with their coats on and off? 2. What can you do to help your parents out in case of need? 3. What do you say if you want to offer your guest some more food?

B. 1. What things are usually handed down from one generation to another?

2. What traditions have been handed down from the previous centuries? 3. Are family traits (physical or mental) handed down? 4. What do you have to do when you have completed your examination paper? 5. What do you say if you want your neighbour to pass on something? 6. When are food or clothing handed out? 7. Do you like if elderly people hand out their advice? 8. What things can be handed over into other persons' keeping? 9. What people are handed over to the police?

C. 1. When do you feel like lying down? 2. Can you accept things lying down? 3. On what mornings do you feel that you could lie in a little longer than usual? 4. Why do some people have to lie off for a month or two? 5. When can matters lie over till some later time? 6. When do you have to lie up for a week or so?

D. 1. Aren't you afraid to draw down your parents' anger? 2. When do days begin to draw in? 3. How often do you have to draw in (be careful about spending money)? 4. When do banks begin to draw in loans? 5. What do you do when you come home in winter? 6. How can you get beer out of a cask? 7. What should you do to keep your hands and feet warm? 8. What do we say when night is approaching? 9. What do we say when days become longer? 10. What does one do when he makes his speech too long? 11. Is it easy or difficult to draw shy people out? 12. What do taxis do when they stop running? 13. Which phrasal verb is used to say that soldiers are put in regular order? 14. What documents can you draw up?

11. Learn the phrases listed right after the text and interpret their meaning in the sentences in the text.

1. But try as we would we could not see our way to reducing it. 2. They jabbered and shrugged their shoulders, saying that we were mad and should perish of thirst ... 3. Then, having made our final preparations we lay down and waited for the moon to rise. 4. At last about nine o'clock up she came in all her glory, flooding the wild country with light, and throwing a silver sheen on the expanse of rolling desert before us ... 5. We rose up, and in a few minutes were ready, and yet we hesitated a little, as human nature is prone to hesitate on the threshold of an irrevocable step. 6. But we are three men who will stand together for good or for evil to the last. 7. And now before we start let us for a moment pray to the Power who shapes the destinies of men, and who ages since has marked out our paths, that it may please Him to direct our steps in accordance with His will. 8. Good too is pious, though apt to swear. 9. ... In all probability we must perish miserably of thirst. 10. ... And we made fair progress. 11. Shortly afterwards a little incident occurred which, though it startled us at the time, gave rise to laugh-

ter. 12. ... We were toiling along in single file behind him. 13. In another second he threw up his arms, and we heard him come to the earth with a thud. 14. ... To my great relief I found him sitting in the sand.

12. Make up sentences on each phrase.

13. Make up and act out situations in which these phrases would be appropriate.

14. Give the English equivalents for:

vīrietis, esi vīrs!, kā vīrs ar vīru; cilvēks, visi bez izņēmuma, visi kā viens, dikdienis, vidusmēra cilvēks, garīdznieks, augstākās sabiedrības cilvēks, visi līdz pēdējam, cilvēka tiesības, īstais cilvēks, vīrs un sieva, esmu jūsu rīcībā, rakstnieks, sabiedriska darbinieks, virsnieki un ierindnieki, visu mūžu (no bērna kājas); saņemties, būt noteicējam par sevi; komplektēt sastāvu, saņemties;

palīdzēt, lūdzu ņemiet!, viņš ielēja sev mazliet vīna, es nevaru nesmieties, netērējiet vairāk nekā nepieciešams, ar asarām nekā nav līdzams; palīdzība, vai varu jums kaut kā palīdzēt?, glābiņš, tur nekā nevar darīt, vajadzīgi strādnieki;

roka, roku rokā, rokām darināts, spiest roku, pulksteņa rādītājs, rokraksts, vinnēt partiju, visi uz klāja!, turēt grožos, vadīt ar stingru roku, sniegt palīdzību, lietpratējs, neprašā, pieredzējis cilvēks, ilgstoši aplausi, no pirmavotiem, pie rokas, no kāda rokas, lēni vilkties (par laiku), nebūt kāda varā, saistīt kādam rokas un kājas, pāriet citās rokās, rīcības brīvība, tikt vaļā, izlaisties, gūt virsroku, bez pūlēm, apvienoties, no vienas puses, no otras puses, rīkoties uz savu roku, saņemties, izmēģināt kaut kur roku, nežēlīgi; padot, iesniegt atlūgumu; sākties, sākt, sākt darbu, doties ceļā, ugunsgrēks izcēlās no rīta, satrūkties, pietrūkties kājās, iedarbināt mašīnu, sākt izdot laikrakstu, startēt; sākums, no sākuma līdz galam, palīdzēt kādam nostāties uz kājām, uzsākt, satrūkšanās, nobiedēt, starts, aizsteigties priekšā, nevienmērīgi, grūdieniem;

gulēt, atrasties, neaiztieciēt!, stāvēt dikā, jums visa dzīve priekšā; viss, kas manos spēkos; novietojums, apvidus, reljefs;

noteikt, noteikt sanāksmes datumu, apņemties; noteikšana, noteiktība, apņēmība, noteikts, stingrs raksturs;

vilkt, pievilkt pavedu, vilkt lozes, izvilkt laimīgu lozi, izraut naglu, ievilkt elpu, saistīt uzmanību, izdarīt secinājumu, smelt ūdeni no akas, smelties iedvesmu, izraisīt asaras (aplāusus), tuvoties noslēgumam, palikt tukšā, piedzimt, izdvest pēdējo nopūtu, izvilkt zobenu, pūst kādam miglu acīs, vilkšana, pievilkšanas objekts, beigties neizšķirti, nav uz mutes kritis;

pazust, izmirstoša suga;

sirds, sirdslēkme, sirdskaite, sirdsslimība, sirds dziļumos, no visas sirds, nocietināt sirdi pret kādu, apžēlojies!, ielikt darbā visu savu sirdi, saņemt dūšu, lietas būtība, vidienē, no galvas, lauzt kāda sirdi, dievoties, izraudāt visas acis, dziļi aizvainot kādu, aizkustināt kādu, atklāti izrādīt savas jūtas, smagu sirdi, vieglu sirdi, drebošu sirdi;

īrēt, nomāt; īrēšana, izīrējumā, noīrēt, algots slepkava, algotnis;

liktenis, iepriekš nolemt, galamērķis.

15. Speak on the following topics employing the acquired vocabulary items:

1. all men are created equal;
2. man and wife;
3. a man of action;
4. a man of his word;
5. giving relief to sb.;
6. keeping from doing sth.;
7. clock hands;
8. ruling with an iron hand;
9. unkind treatment at sb's hands;
10. living from hand to mouth;
11. being hand in glove with sb.;
12. having one's hands full;
13. giving sb. a free hand;
14. starting a car;
15. giving sb. a start;
16. lying in bed all morning;
17. sth. lying heavy on sb.;
18. setting one's mind on sth.;
19. being full of determination;
20. drawing money from a bank;
21. a concert drawing a large audience;
22. some plants or animals becoming extinct;
23. getting to the heart of the matter;
24. doing sth. with all one's heart;
25. breaking sb's heart;
26. setting one's heart on sth.;
27. wearing one's heart on one's sleeve;
28. hiring a car (a horse, etc.);
29. one's destiny;
30. being destined to do sth.

16. Translate into English.

1. Parunāsim kā vīrs ar vīru. Visi bez izņēmuma izprot šo situāciju, vienīgi tu nē. 2. Rakstnieks pārliecinoši attēlo gan vidusmēra cilvēku, gan augstākās sabiedrības cilvēku, gan sabiedrisku darbinieku, gan garīdznieku. 3. Viņš ir īstais cilvēks; nav nozīmes vairāk vilcināties, vienalga neko labāku neatradīsim. 4. Visu mūžu viņš ir nostrādājis šajā darbā. 5. Lūdzu ņemiet vēl! Šie āboli ir ļoti garšīgi. 6. Šeit ir nedaudz naudas, taču netērējiet vairāk nekā nepieciešams. 7. Labāk ķerieties pie darba. Ar asarām nekas nav līdzams. 8. Tur nekā nevar darīt; nāksies samierināties ar to, kas ir. 9. Diemžēl viņam patik turēt grožos un vadīt ar stingru roku. 10. Mums ir nepieciešams lietpratējs, bet nevis neprāša. 11. Man tas ir skaidri zināms no pirmavotiem. 12. Labai vārdnīcai vienmēr jābūt pie rokas. 13. Diena bija lietaina, un laiks vilkās lēni. 14. Jums jau ļoti gribētos saistīt man rokas un kājas, tomēr par laimi tas nav jūsu varā. 15. Jūs varat rīkoties uz savu roku, man nekādu iebildumu nav. 16. Es neticu, ka šis ministrs iesniegs atlūgumu. 17. Rīt ļoti agri dosimies ceļā. 18. Izdzirdējusi spalgo kliezienu, viņa pietrūkās kājās. 19. Es nekādi nevaru iedarbināt mašīnu. Laikam, kaut kas nav kārtībā. 20. Šis žurnālists jau tuvākajā nākotnē sāks izdot savu laikrakstu. 21. Tu taču varētu palīdzēt viņai nostāties uz kājām. 22. Ja tu strādāsi nevienmērīgi, neko labu nepanāksi. 23. Jums taču vēl visa dzīve priekšā, gan jau vēl viss nokārtosies. 24. Es darišu visu, kas manos spēkos. 25. Vai sanāksmes datums jau ir noteikts? 26. Uz viņu var paļauties. Viņai ir stingrs raksturs. 27. Zirgs vilka smagus ratus pret kalnu. 28. Šķiet, tu būsi izvilcis laimīgo lozi. Apsveicu! 29. Es ceru, ka šis raksts saistīs plašu uzmanību. 30. Man ļoti patik smelt ūdeni no akas karstā vasaras dienā. 31. Šis stāsts ir ļoti labs. Kur Jūs smēlaties iedvesmu? 32. Sapulce tuvojās noslēgumam. 33. Nu jau tu man pūt miglu acīs, es tev nemaz neticu. 34. Diemžēl izmirstošo sugu skaits nepārtraukti pieaug. 35. Sirds dziļumos viņš noteikti nav sliktis cilvēks. 36. Ja tu ieliksi darbā visu savu sirdi, panākumi neizpaliks. 37. Neņem to pie sirds, tā taču bija tikai un vienīgi nejaušība. 38. Šī valsts atrodas Āfrikas pašā sirdī. 39. Es domāju, viņam var uzticēties. Viņš tik atklāti izrāda savas jūtas. 40. To varētu būt izdarījuši algoti slepkavas. 41. Viņiem vairāk nebija lemts satikties. 42. Kur būs mūsu galamērķis?

II TEXT EXERCISES

1. Answer the questions.

1. Why was the total equipment small? 2. Who was persuaded to come with the travellers? 3. Why did the natives think that the travellers were mad? 4. What did they do all next day? 5. What did the desert look like when the moon came up in all her glory? 6. What did Sir Henry say and propose to do before they started? 7. What could the travellers guide themselves by? 8.

Why was José da Silvestra's chart unreliable? 9. What could happen if the travellers failed in finding the pool of bad water? 10. Why did they have to stop every few miles? 11. What helped them to make fair progress? 12. What incident occurred shortly afterwards?

2. Enlarge upon the following.

1. This was our total equipment. 2. I succeeded in persuading three natives from the village to come with us. 3. The natives jabbered and shrugged their shoulders, saying that we were mad. 4. All next day we rested and slept. 5. At last about nine o'clock the moon came up in all her glory. 6. And now before we start let us for a moment pray to the Power who shapes the destiny of men. 7. I had never put in a better prayer in my life than I did during that minute. 8. We had nothing to guide ourselves by except the distant mountains and old José da Silvestra's chart. 9. On we tramped silently and made fair progress. 10. Shortly afterwards a little incident occurred. 11. As for Sir Henry and myself, we stood amazed. 12. We had stumbled upon a herd of sleeping quagga.

3. Retell the text and then give its summary.

4. Make up and act out dialogues between:

1. Sir Henry and the author about their equipment.
2. The author and a native about coming with the travellers.
3. Two natives about the travellers and their decision to go with them.
4. Sir Henry and the author about the glorious moon and the desert.
5. Two natives about the moonlit night.
6. Sir Henry and the author about praying.
7. The author and Good about praying.
8. Sir Henry and the author about their route.
9. The author and Good about their prospects to survive.
10. The author and Good about the sand and difficulty of walking.
11. Two natives about their walking.
12. Sir Henry and Good about the little incident.
13. Good and the author about the incident.
14. Two natives about the incident.

5. Pick out lexical items describing a desert, starting on a long and difficult travel, praying, choosing a route, a comic incident. Make up your own stories using these lexical items.

6. Speak on the plot, setting, composition and theme of the text.

7. Speak on the method of character drawing employed in the text.

8. **Analyse the general peculiarities of the text (description, narration, diversity, adventurous spirit, solemnity, comical situations, the choice of words, etc.).**
9. **Pick out lexical and syntactical stylistic devices and reveal their function in the text.**
10. **Say what impression the text has produced on you. Try to motivate your answer.**

III DISCUSSION EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions.

1. Religion is defined as belief in a superhuman controlling power. How do you understand this power? 2. Is religion important in human life? Why? 3. Why are there different religions: Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Judaism, Hinduism, etc.? 4. When and where did Christianity arise? 5. What is Christianity based on? 6. Why did Christians experience intermittent persecution in the early centuries? 7. When was it recognized as the State religion? 8. How is religion developing nowadays? 9. Some dictatorial regimes tried to wipe religion out of existence, yet they always failed. Why? 10. Do you like church architecture? 11. What famous cathedrals do you know? 12. Do you like sacred music? 13. Why do people like singing in church? 14. What famous religious paintings do you know?

2. Comment on the following sayings of Jesus.

1. Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth. 2. Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they will be filled. 3. Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy. 4. Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God. 5. Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God. 6. Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. 7. Love your enemies, do good to them which hate you, bless them that curse you, and pray for them which despitefully use you. 8. And unto him that smiteth thee on the one cheek offer also the other; and him that taketh away thy cloak forbid not to take thy coat also. 9. Give to every man that asketh of thee; and of him that taketh away thy goods ask them not again. 10. And as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise. 11. Judge not, and ye shall not be judged: condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned: forgive, and ye shall be forgiven. 12. Give, and it shall be given unto you.

Some other quotations:

1. Man doth not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live. (Bible) 2. You cannot serve God and mammon. (Bible) 3. How very hard it is to be a Christian. (R. Browning) 4. One religion is as true as another. (R. Burton) 5. In my religion, there would be no exclusive doctrine; all would be love, poetry, and doubt. (C. Connolly) 6. Science without religion is lame; religion without science is blind. (A. Einstein) 7. I like the silent church before the service begins better than any preaching. (R. W. Emerson) 8. The Bible shows the way to go to heaven, not the way the heavens go. (Galileo) 9. The church must be reminded that it is not the master or the servant of the state, but rather the conscience of the state. (M. L. King) 10. To be like Christ is to be a Christian. (W. Penn) 11. Religion is love; in no case it is logic. (B. P. Webb) 12. Religion is so great a thing that it is right that those who will not take the trouble to seek it, if it be obscure, should be deprived of it. (Pascal) 13. A nation must have a religion, and that religion must be under the control of the government. (Napoleon Bonaparte) 14. Religion is the sign of the oppressed creature, the sentiment of a heartless world, and the soul of soulless conditions. It is the opium of the people. (K. Marx) 15. What mean and cruel things men do for the love of God. (W. S. Maugham) 16. Here I stand, I cannot do otherwise. (M. Luther)

3. Read the following texts on Jesus and his teachings, various views on religion, religion in the United States and discuss them voicing your opinion and understanding.

A.

The story of Jesus and his teachings usually become an integral part of our religious experiences long before we are fully aware of the meanings of other parts of the Bible.

As young children we learn the dramatic story of Jesus' lowly birth; we recite the Beatitudes and delight in the Sermon on the Mount. As we grow older we become aware of the import of the parables, and we learn Jesus' message to his followers and the true significance of the Resurrection.

All the important precepts of Jesus' life become part of our everyday living. We come to realize that the world of Jesus' day is very close to our own. Many of the problems that the Master of Galilee faced so bravely, we too often have to face. The question is often asked whether Jesus' basic principles are as effective in solving today's problems as they were nearly two thousand years ago. To most of us the answer is clear. Never was Christ's

leadership so sorely needed as it is today. Never were the precepts of the Master more applicable to day-by-day living.

(From "The Complete Saying of Jesus")

B.

Finally, though, I got undressed and got in bed. I felt like praying or something, when I was in bed, but I couldn't do it. I can't always pray when I feel like it. In the first place, I'm sort of an atheist. I like Jesus and all, but I don't care too much for most of the other stuff in the Bible. Take the Disciples, for instance. They annoy the hell out of me, if you want to know the truth. They were all right after Jesus was dead and all, but while He was alive, they were about as much use to Him as a hole in the head. All they did was keep letting Him down. I like almost anybody in the Bible better than the Disciples. If you want to know the truth, the guy I like best in the Bible, next to Jesus, was that lunatic and all, that lived in the tombs and kept cutting himself with stones. I like him ten times as much as the Disciples, that poor bastard. I used to get in quite a few arguments about it, when I was at the Whooton School, with this boy that lived down the corridor, Arthur Childs. Old Childs was a Quaker and all, and he read the Bible all the time. He was a very nice kid, and I liked him, but I could never see eye to eye with him on a lot of stuff in the Bible, especially the Disciples. He kept telling me if I didn't like the Disciples, then I didn't like Jesus and all. He said that because Jesus *picked* the Disciples, you were supposed to like them. I said I knew He picked them, but that He picked them at *random*. I said He didn't have time to go around analyzing everybody. I said I wasn't blaming Jesus or anything. It wasn't His fault that He didn't have any time. I remember I asked old Childs if he thought Judas, the one that betrayed Jesus and all, went to Hell after he committed suicide. Childs said certainly. That's exactly where I disagreed with him. I said I'd bet a thousand bucks that Jesus never sent old Judas to Hell. I still would, too, if I had a thousand bucks. I think any one of the Disciples would've sent him to Hell and all – and fast, too – but I'll bet anything Jesus didn't do it. Old Childs said the trouble with me was that I didn't go to church or anything. He was right about that, in a way. I don't. In the first place, my parents are different religions, and all the children in our family are atheists. If you want to know the truth, I can't even stand ministers. The ones they've had at every school I've gone to, they all have these Holy Joe voices when they start giving their sermons. God, I hate that. I don't see why the hell they can't talk in their natural voice. They sound so phony when they talk.

(From "The Catcher in the Rye" by J. D. Salinger)

C.

Father Angelo's little whitewashed house stood directly behind the church. Joseph climbed the steps and knocked at the door, and in a moment Father Angelo opened it. He was dressed in an old cassock over a pair of overalls. His face was paler than it had been, and his eyes were bloodshot with reading. He smiled a greeting. "Come in," he said.

Joseph stood in a tiny room decorated with a few bright holy pictures. The corners of the room were piled with thick books, bound in sheepskin, old books, from the missions. "My man, Juanito, told me to come," Joseph said. He felt a tenderness emanating from the priest, and the soft voice soothed him.

"I thought you might come some time," Father Angelo said. "Sit down. Did the tree fail you, finally?"

Joseph was puzzled. "You spoke about the tree before. What did you know about the tree?"

Father Angelo laughed. "I'm priest enough to recognize a priest. Hadn't you better call me Father? That's what all the people do."

Joseph felt the power of the man before him. "Juanito told me to come, Father."

"Of course he did, but did the tree fail you at last?"

"My brother killed the tree," Joseph said sullenly.

Father Angelo looked concerned. "That was bad. That was a stupid thing. It might have made the tree more strong."

"The tree died," Joseph said. "The tree is standing dead."

"And you've come to the Church at last?"

Joseph smiled in amusement at his mission. "No, Father," he said. "I've come to ask you to pray for rain. I am from Vermont, Father. They told us things about your church."

The priest nodded. "Yes, I know the things."

"But the land is dying," Joseph cried suddenly. "Pray for rain, Father! Have you prayed for rain?"

Father Angelo lost some of his confidence, then. "I will help you to pray for your soul, my son. The rain will come. We have held mass. The rain will come. God brings the rain and withholds it of his knowledge."

"How do you know the rain will come?" Joseph demanded. "I tell you the land's dying."

"The land does not die," the priest said sharply.

But Joseph looked angrily at him. "How do you know? The deserts were once alive. Because a man is sick often, and each time gets well, is that proof that he will never die?"

Father Angelo got out of his chair and stood over Joseph. "You are ill, my son," he said. "Your body is ill, and your soul is ill. Will you come to the church to make your soul well? Will you believe in Christ and pray help for your soul?"

Joseph leaped up and stood furiously before him. "My soul? To Hell with my soul! I tell you the land is dying. Pray for the land!"

The priest looked into his glaring eyes and felt the frantic fluid of his emotions. "The principal business of God has to do with men," he said, "and their progress towards heaven, and their punishment in Hell."

Joseph's anger left him suddenly. "I will go now, Father," he said wearily. "I should have known. I'll go back to the rock now, and wait."

He moved toward the door, and Father Angelo followed him. "I'll pray for your soul, my son. There's too much pain in you."

"Good-bye, Father, and thank you," and Joseph strode away into the dark.

When he had gone, Father Angelo went back to his chair. He was shaken by the force of the man. He looked up at one of his pictures, a descent from the cross, and he thought, "Thank God this man has no message. Thank God he has no will to be remembered, to be believed in." And, in sudden heresy, "else there might be a new Christ here in the West." Father Angelo got up then, and went into the church. And he prayed for Joseph's soul before the high altar, and he prayed forgiveness for his own heresy, and then, before he went away, he prayed that the rain might come quickly and save the dying land.

(From "To a God Unknown" by J. Steinbeck)

D. Religion – In and Out of Church

In large cities it is possible to find places of worship for most of the major faiths, including mosques and Hindu or Buddhist temples. This reflects again the variety of people from all over the world who now make their homes in the United States. However, rather understandably, in smaller towns or rural areas, you will in all probability find only Christian churches (of several denominations) and some Jewish synagogues or temples.

Especially in small towns, churches are centers for much social and community life. Here you will find such activities as church suppers, dances, discussion groups, sports and social get-togethers, youth programs, and the like. Although you will not be given a personal invitation to these events,

you will be welcome at any of them; they are held for the express purpose of including everyone in the life of the church. Church groups welcome you, regardless of your faith.

If you do not see a church of your own faith near your new home, turn to the Yellow Pages under “Churches”. If you find a church you like and want to attend regularly, just introduce yourself to the minister. If you make the first move, you will find yourself welcomed, helped to meet people, and assisted in many ways to settle into the community.

Our churches offer so much in the way of social life that some people find it overwhelming. No one need take part in any more than he or she wants to. People may urge you, in the desire to make you feel welcome, but if you prefer to participate only in the worship services, do not feel that you are obligated to do more. It is a completely personal choice. The types of activities you will find most churches offer in addition to the services include nursery schools for little children, after-school programs for older children, lunches, discussion groups or voluntary work opportunities, outings, concerts and plays.

Many churches hold “coffee hours” after Sunday morning service. These are informal and friendly. Anyone who wants to just drifts into the parish house or social room for coffee and cake. No one waits to be invited. It is open to everyone, but everyone is then expected to talk to people, introducing themselves, whether or not they know anyone. You have some refreshment, chat with anybody you see there, and leave whenever you want. It is a pleasant, easy way to meet people of the neighborhood.

(From “Living in the U.S.A.” by A. R. Lanier)

4. Read the poems and discuss the ideas expressed in them.

A. E.A. Poe

Hymn

At morn – at noon – at twilight dim –
Maria! thou hast heard my hymn!
In joy and woe – in good and ill –
Mother of God, be with me still!
When the Hours flew brightly by,
And not a cloud obscured the sky,
My soul, lest it should truant be,
Thy grace did guide to thine and thee;
Now, when storms of Fate o’ercast
Darkly my Present and my Past,
Let my Future radiant shine
With sweet hopes of thee and thine!

B. E. Gould

Grace and Thanksgiving

We thank Thee, Lord, for quiet upland lawns,
For misty loveliness of autumn dawns,
For gold and russet of the ripened fruit,
For yet another year's fulfilment, Lord,
We thank Thee now.

For joy of glowing colour, flash of wings,
We thank Thee, Lord; for all the little things
That make the love and laughter of our days,
For home and happiness and friends, we praise
And thank Thee now.

C. M. Anderson

Praise

Praise the Lord for all the seasons,
Praise Him for the gentle spring,
Praise the Lord for glorious summer,
Birds and beasts and everything.
Praise the Lord Who sends the harvest,
Praise Him for the winter snows;
Praise the Lord, all ye who love Him,
Praise Him, for all things He knows.

D. W. Canton

A Child's Prayer

Thro' the night Thy angels kept
Watch above me while I slept,
Now the dark has passed away,
Thank Thee, Lord, for this new day.

North and south and east and west
May Thy holy name be blest;
Everywhere beneath the sun,
As in Heaven, Thy will be done.

Give me food that I may live;
Every naughtiness forgive;
Keep all evil things away
From Thy little child this day.

E. A Child's Prayer

Father, we thank Thee for the night
And for the pleasant morning light,
For rest and food and loving care,
And all that makes the world so fair.
Help us to do the thing we should.
To be to others kind and good,
In all we do, in all we say,
To grow more loving every day.

F. W. Cory

Mimnermus in Church

You promise heavens free from strife,
 Pure truth, and perfect change of will;
But sweet, sweet is this human life,
 So sweet, I fain would breathe it still;
Your chilly stars I can forgo,
This warm kind world is all I know.

You say there is no substance here,
 One great reality above:
Back from that void I shrink in fear,
 And child-like hide myself in love:
Show me what angels feel. Till then,
I cling, a mere weak man, to men.

You bid me lift my mean desires
 From faltering lips and fitful veins
To sexless souls, ideal quires,
 Unwearied voices, wordless strains:
My mind with fonder welcome owns
One dear dead friend's remembered tones.

Forsooth the present we must give
 To that which cannot pass away;
All beauteous things for which we live
 By laws of time and space decay.
But oh, the very reason why
I clasp them, is because they die.

5. Interpret the English proverbs and find their equivalents in Latvian.

1. Every man for himself and God for us all.
2. God helps those who help themselves.
3. Man proposes, God disposes.
4. Practice what you preach.
5. Judas kiss.
6. The old Adam.
7. Solomon's judgement.
8. All are not saints that go to church.
9. The devil can quote (cite) Scripture for his purpose.
10. The devil lurks behind the cross.
11. May God defend me from my friends, I can defend myself from my enemies.
12. The mills of God grind slowly but they grind exceedingly small.

6. Make up and act out situations using the proverbs.

7. Give your own examples illustrating the significance of religion in your own or somebody else's life.

Unit Two

JOSEPH LINCOLN STEFFENS (1866–1936)

A Boy on Horseback

J. L. Steffens was born in 1866 in California where his father was a well-to-do businessman. He studied philosophy at the University of California. Subsequently he extended his knowledge at several European universities: in Berlin, Munich, Leipzig, Heidelberg, Paris.

On coming back to America he began his career as a journalist. His success in journalism is associated with the so-called “muckrakers” who aspired for democratic changes. They poked into every government cranny they could find in search of corruption and conspiracy. They were given their derisive label by Theodore Roosevelt, who tired of their zeal and their taste for sensation, denounced them as muckrakers, i.e. persons who slander “men engaged in public work”. The motives of the muckrakers were mixed, yet they successfully orchestrated a clamour of protest and directly influenced the course of legislative and political events.

J. L. Steffens published two publicistic books: “The Shame of the Cities” (1904) and “The Struggle of Self-Government” (1906).

J. L. Steffens is mostly remembered for his autobiography which includes five parts: “A Boy on Horseback”, “Seeing New York First”, “Muckraking”, “Revolution” and “Seeing America at Last”.

I went to Heidelberg to hear Kuno Fischer, the most eloquent if not the most apostolic of the professors of Hegel’s philosophy, and I studied hard with him. Other subjects also I took, continuing my Berlin courses in art history and economics. My semester at Heidelberg was a fruitful season, but it bore flowers too. I made some friends there, and together we had all the fun that was going, in the town, on the river, in the Forest – beer-drinking, dancing, swimming and boating, walking, talking, and exploring the world and one another.

My room was up on the *Anlage*, just above the city park in a little house kept by a Viennese woman who in turn was kept by a local merchant. Her gay days were over; she was a good old mother to her two children and altogether contented with her condition of dependence upon the honor of the gentleman who had “married a lady” and was devoted to her, his proper wife. He only paid, but he paid regularly for his past sins. His old mistress did not regret hers; she loved to talk about them. She took me in as her one lodger to make a little extra money out of the front room, which her small

family did not need. An expressive woman with a common story, lived and seen from her Viennese point of view, she served lively entertainment and some light upon ethics with all the meals that I took in my room. These were not many.

Kuno Fischer gave his first lecture, logic, at seven o'clock in the morning; no time for more than a hot cup of coffee at home with a piece of bread, which I finished often as I finished dressing on the way down to the university. Other students also showed signs of haste at 7:15, when, on the dot, the professor began his lecture with a smile for the breathless state of his hearers and the imperfect arrangement of collars and ties. I saw some fellows in slippers, pajamas, and overcoats, looking up with admiration at the professor, neat, composed, and logical. And eloquent; I missed taking many a note to sit and listen to Kuno Fischer's poetical prose. Few Germans can either speak or write German – well. Their language is too rich, variable, and unripe for them. Only the masters can master it, and Kuno Fischer, handsome and intelligent, was a master of German as he was of his own thinking in it. I asked him once how it came that he spoke German so well.

He had a habit which I had of going from his first lecture to the river for a swim. Sometimes we walked together down to the floating bath-house, and many a pleasant talk we had on the way. He chatted as he lectured, in short, clear, incisive sentences, and he liked it that I liked his style. It was by way of a jesting compliment that I put to him my question: "Herr Geheimrat, wie kommt es, dass Sie so schön Deutsch sprechen?"

"It's because I speak English," he answered in English, and, laughing, he reminded me that Goethe, asked once the same question, replied that his best German was written in the period when he was soaking in French.

After the swim I had breakfast in some café or beer hall, where I completed my notes; then more lectures till one o'clock. The noon meal was usually with some crowd of students in a restaurant, under the stiff forms of the student ritual, the gossip, the controversies, the plans for excursions or fights. Once a week I had an art history course which took us up to the castle to examine the stones and trace their periods, or off to the excavations near by, as far as Wiesbaden. Other days there were other lectures or library work or home study till along about four, when I went forth either to the Schloss or to some other café for coffee or to the river for a paddle. The boatman had several canoes, "left by the English," he said.

Just above the bridge the river is artificially narrowed and deepened, making a rapid, called the Hart Teufel, for about an eighth of a mile, and it's a struggle to paddle up it. I used to do it for exercise and then drive the little craft on up the easy, broad river to some one of the many garden restau-

rants along shore. After a bath out in the stream, I had an appetite which made the good cooking seem perfect, and a thirst which took beer as the Hart Teufel took water. There was always some other loose student to join for a long, slow supper and a long, highbrow conversation. When the darkness fell, there was the canoe to lie in and the river to float me effortlessly back to town. I could philosophize in the dark; if there was a moon I could romance. Pleasant days, those lonely Heidelberg days. Pleasanter still the friendly days that followed.

Once, when the art history professor had his class out for field work on some ruin or other, a tall young German came up to me, struck his heels together, saluted stiffly, and said: "My name is Johann Friedrich Krudewolf. I am a German; I take you for an American. I want to learn English. I propose to exchange with you lessons in German for lessons in English."

I closed the foolish bargain, and we shook hands on it. There was one lesson in English, one in German, and no more. I did not have to study German; I was learning it fast enough by absorption, and I think now that while he did want to learn English, he was really seeking a friend. Anyhow we became so interested in each other that the conversation, even at the first and last lesson, ran away from the purpose and, of course, ran into the language easiest for both of us to understand. Bad as my German was then, it was so much better than his school English that we always spoke German and soon forgot lessons. His speciality was art history, and I was glad of that; Hegel's history of art gave a philosophic meaning to the subject, and my new friend's interest in the details filled in beautifully my efforts to feel art both in itself and as a border of flowers along the course of our civilization.

Our excursions with the class to churches, castles, and ruins were pleasant recreations for me, so pleasant that we made study trips by ourselves for fun. We foot-toured the Black Forest three days at a time, always to see things Krudewolf wished to examine for art history reasons, but his notes told by the way and the ruined castles illustrated vividly the history of the rise of great German families from robbers to robber knights, to military and social power, to riches, position, and honors. That was the way it was done of old, and I made notes on morals as studiously as my companion did on art.

Phrases

1. explore the world
2. to be altogether contented with one's condition
3. to pay regularly for one's past sins
4. to take sb. in as one's lodger

5. to make a little extra money
6. to show signs of haste
7. on the dot
8. to look up with admiration at sb.
9. to go for a swim (for a paddle)
10. to do sth. for exercise
11. to have one's class out for field work
12. to strike one's heels together
13. to exchange lessons with sb.
14. to close a bargain and shake hands on it
15. to seek a friend
16. to run away from the purpose
17. to make notes on sth.

Vocabulary Items

1. **smile** v – 1. to show that one is pleased, happy, etc., or scornful, by making the corners of the mouth turn up. He never smiles. I don't understand what you are smiling at.
2. to show with a smile. He smiled his appreciation.
smile n – 1. the act of smiling. There was a pleasant smile on her face.
2. a cheerful pleasant outlook. He faced the future with a smile.
Phrase: *to be all smiles* – to be very happy-looking. He was all smiles.

2. **run** v – 1. to go by moving the legs faster than in walking. I am good at running.
2. to escape or flee. Run for your life.
3. to take part in or to place in a contest or race. Smith ran for mayor.
4. to go back and forth. This train runs between London and Oxford.
5. to keep on going. This play ran for a year.
6. to drive into or against sth. He ran his car into a tree.
7. to flow or make flow. Hot water runs through this pipe.
8. to be in charge. He runs a small business.
9. to be told, written. The story runs that he is rich.
run away (with) – to come to a quick, unfounded conclusion. Don't run away with the idea that life is all milk and honey.
run down – 1. to collide with (sth., a vehicle, ship). She's been run down by a lorry.

2. to slow down going or working (of clock, spring, battery). A clock or watch will run down and will not go again till it is wound up.

3. to be tired, ill, in weak health from overwork or poor feeding (of persons or their health). I must have a holiday, I'm a bit run down.

run for – to stand as candidate (governor, president, etc.). He is running for Congress.

run in – to pay a short informal visit. Why don't you run in to see him some day.

run into – 1. to meet accidentally. He thought he had lost her, then almost ran into her standing quite still.

2. to fall into (debt, expense, danger, etc.). If you run into debt, you will soon run through your inheritance.

3. to amount to. This book has run into five editions.

run off – to cause to flow away or empty (of liquids). He ran off the bath water.

run on – to continue in a line without a break (of letters, verse, text). The paragraph ran on to the next page.

run out – 1. to project (of strip of land, pier, etc.). The land here narrows considerably and a strip runs out to sea.

2. to come to an end (of time, lease, etc.). Our lease has run out.

3. to exhaust a supply (food, fuel, tobacco, money, etc.). We've run out of sugar.

run over – 1. to ride over. He was run over by a train.

2. to glance over (one's speech, proofs). Just run over these proofs for me as I am in a hurry.

run through – to waste (money, fortune, inheritance). He ran through his entire inheritance in less than a year.

run up – 1. to raise, hoist (usu. a flag). We ran up a flag of distress.

2. to stitch together quickly (clothing, seams). The tailor ran up the seams on the machine.

3. to rise (of prices). The prices ran up last month.

run up against – to come into sudden contact with. He did not wish to run up against him, feeling that the meeting would be awkward.

run n – 1. the act of running. Take a run around the block.

2. a running pace. He went at a run.

3. a flow or rush. They observed the run of the tide.

4. a series of happenings without change or break. Really, that was a run of good luck.

5. a kind or class. That was the ordinary run of students.

Phrases: *to be on the run* – in flight. He's on the run from the police.

in the long run – ultimately. It pays in the long run to buy goods of high quality.

to get / give sb. the run of sth. – the permission to use it. I have the run of his library.

3. finish v – 1. to bring or come to an end. Did you finish your homework?

2. to use up, to consume. Finish what's on your plate.

3. to make complete or perfect, to polish. The woodwork is beautifully finished.

Synonyms: *to complete, to conclude, to end*

Finish and *end* are used both in colloquial and literary language. We finished our experiment. The winter ended.

Finish emphasizes the bringing to a desired end of that which one has set out to do. I finished the book.

End suggests the stopping of some process, whether or not it has been satisfactorily completed. Let's end this argument.

Complete and *conclude* are preferable in literary language. *Conclude*, besides, is an official term. They concluded negotiations. As a more formal term, it is particularly applied to transactions, proceedings, writings that have a special close, as, *to conclude a speech (a lecture) with the quotation.*

Finish and *complete* are close to each other meaning to accomplish, as, *to finish (complete) one's work (task, experiment); to finish (complete) a course of studies.*

finish n – 1. the last part, end. The audience stayed to the finish.

2. the state of being finished or perfect. I like woodwork with a smooth finish.

4. stiff adj – 1. firm, sth. that does not bend easily. The case is made of stiff cardboard.

2. not able to move easily. My legs are quite stiff.

3. thick. Beat the egg whites until they are stiff.

4. strong, powerful. It's not so warm. There is a stiff breeze.

5. difficult or hard. That was a stiff test.

6. tense or formal. She greeted us with a stiff smile.

Phrases: *to keep a stiff upper lip* – to show firmness of character. No, just the other way round, he kept a stiff upper lip.

that's a bit stiff! (coll) – That's unfair.

stiffen v – to make or become stiff. She stiffened the shirt with starch.

stiffness n – the state or quality of being stiff. After the long illness there was a slight stiffness in his body.

5. **live** v – 1. to have life. No one lives forever.

2. to stay alive, last or endure. He lived to be 100 years old.

3. to pass one's life in a certain way. They lived happily.

4. to support oneself. She lives on a small pension.

5. to feed. Bats live on insects and fruit.

live down – to live in such a way that past guilt or disgrace is forgotten. Other men might perhaps recover, might live their loss down.

live on – to continue to live (of sb., of one's name, deeds). The old people died but the young ones lived on.

live out – to live to the end, to remain alive through (a night, a month, etc.). He will never live out another month.

live up to – to live so as to be worthy of some standard or principles set to oneself. You have a very good reputation and you must try to live up to it.

life n – 1. the quality of living beings to take in food, grow and produce others of their kind. Life is full of hazards.

2. a living thing. The crash took six lives.

3. the time that a person or thing is alive or lasts. What is the life of the battery?

4. gaiety or liveliness. His jokes put life in the party.

Phrases: *to bring to life* – to cause to live. Believe it or not, we managed to bring him to life again.

to come to life – to recover from a faint. Slowly she was coming to life.

a matter of life and death – one on which sb's continued existence depends. You are wrong, this is a matter of life and death.

take sb's life – to kill sb. You can't take this man's life.

to take one's own life – to commit suicide. And then she took her own life.

to have the time of one's life – to experience a period of exceptional happiness. I went to Paris and at last had the time of my life.

6. **propose** v – 1. to suggest for others to think about, to approve. We propose that the city should build a new theatre. I propose Tom for treasurer.
 2. to plan, to intend. He proposes to leave us.
 3. to make an offer of marriage. He might propose to Jane very soon.
proposal n – 1. the act of proposal or sth. proposed. The Council approved the major's proposal.
 2. an offer of marriage. His proposal soon followed.

Synonyms: *offer, proposition*

Offer denotes the act of proposing to do something, especially to give something, to offer help of some kind. *Proposal* refers to a plan, offer, etc. presented for acceptance or rejection. Never refuse a good offer. His proposal for a decrease in taxes was approved.

Proposition implies offer of terms for a transaction, as in business. At first sight the proposition seemed absurd.

In colloquial use *proposition* is often used where *proposal* is still regarded as the preferred word. These synonyms are often confounded. The distinction to be drawn between *proposal* and *proposition* is that *a proposal* is something set forth, or laid down before another for action, *a proposition* is something laid down in words, a statement, usually affirmative; therefore *proposition* is used for something to be deliberated upon, *proposal* for something to be done. Another difference between them is that we make a *proposal* to a person to enter into a partnership with him, but we make *a proposition* to one who is at variance with us to settle the difference. The conference will now hear this delegate's proposal. He could not have introduced a more incongruous proposition.

7. **talk** v – 1. to speak. The baby is learning to talk.
 2. to make, bring about by talking. He talked himself hoarse.
 3. to pass on ideas in some way other than with spoken words. He talked in sign language.
 4. to speak about. We're not going to talk business (shop) today.
 5. to use in speaking. She does not talk Spanish.
 6. to express in words. You are talking sense (nonsense) now.
talk down – to silence by louder or more effective talking. He argued but his wife argued too, and she talked him down.
talk on – to continue talking. They talked on.

talk out – to discuss to the end. We've talked it all out and we've already agreed on that.

talk over – to discuss at some length, to criticize. When the visitor left, the family talked him over.

talk round – to bring over to one's own views by talking. She resisted at first, but we were finally able to talk her round (to our point of view).

talk up (Am E) – to discuss subject in order to arouse interest (book, entertainment, show, etc.). Rachel always warmed to a man who talked up her food.

talk n – 1. the act of talking, conversation. He is fond of talking.

2. a speech. He gave a talk on gardening.

3. a conference. There will be talks between the company and the union.

4. gossip, a rumour. There is talk going around that they are engaged.

5. a person or thing that is being talked about. Her new play is the talk of the town.

talkative adj – fond of talking. I don't like talkative persons.

8. admire v – to regard with wonder, delight. The painting was admired by everyone.

Synonyms: *regard, respect, esteem*

Admire suggests a feeling of enthusiastic delight in the appreciation of that which is superior. One must admire such courage.

Regard is the most neutral of the terms here, in itself usually implying evaluation of worth rather than recognition of it. The book is highly regarded by authorities.

Respect implies high valuation of worth, as shown in deference or honour. This jurist is respected by lawyers.

Esteem suggests that the person or object is highly prized or cherished. He is esteemed for his loyalty.

admiration n – 1. a feeling of delight and pleased approval at anything fine, skillful, beautiful. The guests stood in admiration of the garden.

2. a person or thing bringing about such feelings. Her golden hair was the admiration of all the girls.

admirer n – a person who admires, esp. a man who is attracted to a particular woman. He was only one of her many admirers.

9. **effort** n – 1. the using of energy to get sth. done, a trying hard with the mind or body. It took great effort to row to shore.
2. a try or attempt. He made no effort to be friendly.
3. something done with effort. Her early efforts at poetry were never published.

effortless adj – using or seeming to use very little effort. She skates with such effortless grace.

10. **fun** n – 1. lively play or joking that makes one enjoy oneself, amusement. It was great fun.
2. that which causes merriment or amusement. Your new friend is great fun.

Phrases: *for / in fun*. He said it only in fun.

to make fun of, to poke fun at – to ridicule, to cause people to laugh at. It was wrong to make fun of a cripple.

11. **neat** adj – 1. clean and in good order. It was so pleasant to see this neat room.
2. simple and pleasant; in good taste. She was wearing a neat dress.
3. pleasing in form or shape. She is a woman with a neat figure.
4. careful and exact. He is a neat worker.
5. cleverly said or done. He gave a neat answer.
6. (of wines and spirits) unmixed with water. He drank his whisky neat.

Synonyms: *clean, tidy, trim*

Neat implies clearness from dirt or soil that is manifest chiefly in perfect cleanliness or simplicity and, hence, connotes a lack of superfluous or confusing details. Her house is as neat as a pin.

Clean implies freedom from dirt and soil of any kind. I'll have to go home and shave and get a clean shirt.

Tidy implies a pleasing neatness and order in appearance or habits, diligently maintained. It stresses good order, careful arrangement rather than cleanliness or simplicity. He's always tidy without being smart.

Trim implies both neatness and tidiness, but it stresses that the thing is smart, or neat and tidy in appearance because of clean lines and excellent proportions. George, so smart and trim, wearing his clothes so beautifully, certainly looked very handsome.

neatness n – the state of being neat. They admired the neatness of the room.

- 12. miss** v – 1. to fail to hit, meet, reach, get, catch, see, hear, etc. The arrow missed the target.
 2. to let go, to fail to take. You missed your turn.
 3. to escape or avoid. You just missed being hit.
 4. to fail to do, keep, have, attend, etc. She missed a class yesterday.
 5. to notice or feel the absence or loss of. I suddenly missed my watch. Do you miss your friends back home?
miss n – a failure to hit, meet, etc. There were ten hits but only one miss.

Phrases: *to give sth. a miss* (coll) – omit it, leave it alone. I'll give the fish course a miss.

a miss is as good as a mile – even if one just fails, the effect is the same as if one has failed badly. I failed the exam by only 2%. A miss is as good as a mile.

I VOCABULARY EXERCISES

- 1. Consult a dictionary and practise the pronunciation of the following words:**

apostolic, Heidelberg, Viennese, pajamas, eloquent, Goethe, Wiesbaden, highbrow, canoe, salute, Hegel, studiously.

- 2. Explain the polysemy of the words and phrases in italics and then translate the sentences.**

1. What is making you *smile*? 2. He is not a man to *smile* away grief. 3. There was a cruel *smile* on his face. 4. The little boy's face was *all smiles* when he saw his new toy. 5. I'm sure she'll enjoy the *smiles* of fortune. 6. He was young. He *ran* fast. 7. Water *runs* from a tap. 8. Thoughts of love were *running* in her head. 9. The tune was *running* in my head all day. 10. There are frequent trains *running* between London and Brighton. 11. A whisper *ran* through the crowd. 12. This colour *runs*. 13. That is not a fast dye, the colour will *run* when you wash the garment. 14. Silk stockings sometimes *run*. 15. Curtains *run* on metal rods. 16. The road *ran* through a little brook. 17. On either hand *ran* the wire fence. 18. A scar *ran* across his cheek. 19. The engine *runs* smoothly. 20. I can't make the low-mover *run* properly. 21. This show has been *running* for six months. 22. The lease of my house has only a year *to run*. 23. The river has *run* dry. 24. Again his heart *ran* hot and he could not breathe. 25. My funds are *running* low. 26. Courage *runs* in the family. 27. His life *runs* smoothly. 28. His life had only a few hours *to run*. 29. I forgot how the next verse *runs*. 30. So the story *runs*. 31. He *ran* his hand through his hair. 32. He *runs* a bicycle repair

shop. 33. He *ran* a race with me. 34. He is *running* a temperature. 35. They might *run* their own candidate for president. 36. He went for a *run* before breakfast. 37. It's 55-minute *run* from London to Brighton. 38. The play had a *run* of three months. 39. It'll be cheaper *in the long run* to build it in stone. 40. He's *given our children the run* of his garden. 41. What time does the concert *finish*? 42. The cat will *finish up* the fish. 43. Climbing all those stairs has really *finished* me. 44. That was a close *finish*! 45. All men like the beautiful *finish* of old French furniture. 46. Shoes are *stiff* when they're new. 47. It's difficult to walk having these *stiff* aching muscles. 48. Beat the mixture until it is *stiff*. 49. I hate his *stiff* smile. 50. They say it may be a *stiff* examination. 51. Don't drink the brandy. It is *stiff*. 52. He bored (scared) me *stiff*. 53. No, it isn't like that at all. That's *a bit stiff*. 54. Here is a shirt with a *stiffened* collar. 55. If only I could get rid of the *stiffness* in my legs! 56. The rich *live* while the poor die. 57. His illness is so serious, he is unlikely to *live*. 58. I *live* in a flat in Liverpool. 59. She earns enough *to live*. 60. *Live* and let live. 61. Is there *life* after death? 62. There is no *life* on the moon. 63. You won't see *life* if you stay at home for ever. 64. His working *life* was full of accidents. 65. Several *lives* were lost in the accident. 66. The children are *full of life* this morning. 67. He was *the life and soul* of the party. 68. *Taking one's own life* is by no means the best way of solving problems. 69. I *propose* resting for half an hour. 70. I *propose* to go to London on Tuesday. 71. It's very nice that he has *proposed* to his girl friend at last. 72. He made me a *proposition* concerning the sale of my car. 73. I don't like this *proposal*. 74. Human beings can *talk*; animals can't. 75. People who cannot speak can *talk* by using signs. 76. *Talk* sense! I'm sick and tired of your false arguments. 77. Can she *talk* French? 78. I met Mrs Jones at the shop and had a long *talk* with her. 79. She gave us a *talk* on modern films. 80. His threats were just *talk*. 81. You're too *talkative* today. 82. We all *admired* her for the way she saved the children from the fire. I was filled with *admiration* for her courage. 83. He lifted the heavy box *without effort*. 84. The prisoner made no *effort* to escape. 85. He is a skillful and *effortless* player. 86. The little dog's full of *fun*. 87. Swimming in the sea is *great fun*. 88. He's learning French *for fun* (for the fun of it). 89. I only did it *in fun*. 90. At last he understood that he had been *made fun of*. 91. He keeps his office *neat* and tidy. 92. We know all his *neat* tricks. 93. I like my brandy *neat*. 94. Detective stories are loved for their tidy problems and *neat* solution. 95. Your handwriting is very *neat*. 96. The falling rock just *missed* my head. 97. He arrived too late and *missed* the train. 98. Her children have gone to Australia and she *misses* them very much. 99. I didn't *miss* the key until I got home and found it wasn't in my bag. 100. The ball didn't quite go into the goal, but it was *a near miss*. 101. I'm tired – I'll *give the film a miss*.

3. Paraphrase the sentences using the vocabulary items under study.

1. The expression on the father's face showed that he approved of his daughter's marriage. 2. There was an expression of irony on her face. 3. He looked very happy. 4. He didn't walk, he moved much faster. 5. The boys moved upstairs with quick steps. 6. Try to escape to save your life! 7. Is your horse likely to compete in the Derby? 8. He will try to compete for the office of mayor. 9. He was second in the race. 10. The ship was sailing before the wind. 11. Don't leave the engine of your car in working order. 12. The buses journey to and fro every ten minutes. 13. He is a theatre manager. 14. I'll drive you up to town and then back home. 15. The thought passed quickly through my head. 16. Rivers flow into the sea. 17. Let the water flow out. 18. There are hardly any supplies left. 19. The plants are growing unchecked. 20. You seem to be feverish. 21. That is what was told in the story. 22. He started off at a good pace. 23. He's in flight from the police. 24. We'll visit Paris. 25. Ultimately you'll benefit by it. 26. It was an ordinary hotel. 27. She has given me the permission to use her garden. 28. Have you completed that book yet? 29. The long climb almost caused my death. 30. I still have something to say to you. 31. They altered some details in the picture to make it perfect. 32. Certainly, the fight will last until one side is defeated. 33. The collar is starched. 34. This sheet of cardboard is so firm that I can't bend it. 35. When in trouble try to show firmness of your character. 36. He is a very obstinate person. 37. The examination will be very difficult. 38. They are rather formal and unfriendly with their neighbours. 39. The book bored me very much. 40. The rum is strong in alcoholic content. 41. Make the collar of your shirt stiff. 42. She was badly scared. 43. She remained alive to a great age. 44. The old woman mostly eats fruit. 45. His home is in England. 46. They passed a virtuous life. 47. Are there any living things on the planet of Mars? 48. A naturalist is interested in the way animals and plants exist. 49. It took several minutes to cause her to recover from a faint. 50. This man killed his wife. 51. It's very unlikely that she will commit suicide. 52. The book gives a true description of how people live. 53. I suggest that we should start early. 54. The motion was put forward by Anne. 55. Then the president asked to drink his guest's health and happiness. 56. The young man offered marriage to his girl friend. 57. We have a scheme for increasing trade between our two countries. 58. The student was speaking to his friend. 59. Were they speaking in Spanish or in Portuguese? 60. You'll be made the subject of gossip if you go on being so foolish. 61. Today I don't want to discuss business. 62. What you are saying is nonsense. 63. There are too many words and not enough work being done. 64. That is what everybody is speaking about now. 65. Visitors to Britain have a high

regard for its policemen. 66. Don't forget to say beautiful words about the baby. 67. Everyone cried out in wonder. 68. It doesn't need much energy. 69. Does it require much willpower to give up smoking? 70. I will do all I can to help you. 71. It was done with easy skill. 72. How did the children enjoy themselves at the seaside? 73. This man is full of playfulness. 74. They tried to ridicule the old women. 75. Oh, take it easy. He said it as a joke. 76. The work was done carefully. 77. Her dresses are always in good taste. 78. I never expected that he would say anything so clever in response. 79. The farmer drinks his whisky unmixed with water. 80. The hunter fired at the tiger but failed to hit it. 81. When did you realize the absence of your purse? 82. They were too late for the train. 83. That was a fortunate escape. 84. I'm tired. I shan't go to the concert.

4. Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. It's rare to see him ... 2. When I look back at my youth, I ... to think how foolish I was. 3. She ... a cheerful ... 4. She ... a greeting. 5. The weather ... on us. 6. He was wearing his face creased into a broad ... 7. The winner was all ... as he heard the results of the voting. 8. Darkness began to spread over the field as he ... on and on. 9. He jumped and ... to get the camera. 10. Water was ... in the gutter. 11. And through his mind ... this proverb. 12. The train was ... at 60 miles an hour. 13. Trams ... on rails. 14. The pain ... up his arm. 15. The butter was left in the hot kitchen and soon began to ... 16. The news ... like wild fire. 17. Before me ... a long wide path. 18. His fields ... from the river to the woods. 19. The high blue-misted mountains ... east and west. 20. There are shelves ... round the walls. 21. How is your new car ...? 22. The mill ... day and night. 23. This show has been ... for a year. 24. Passions ... high when the results of the election were made public. 25. Between him and his wife ... a river of indifference. 26. He ... into debt. 27. Things ... smoothly from then onwards. 28. The letter ... thus. 29. This is how the verse ... 30. I'll ... some water into the bath for you. 31. She ... a needle into her finger when sewing. 32. I watched her ... her finger over a list of names. 33. They ... their car into the garage. 34. Who is ... this Information Office? 35. That hotel is now ... by Jorkins. 36. Say, who do you think is ... this country? 37. He was panting like a dog that had been ... rabbits all morning. 38. A crosscountry ... is a ... across the fields. 39. I've had a ... of bad luck recently. 40. The film had ... for several weeks. 41. It'll be cheaper in the long ... to use real leather because it will last longer. 42. The escaped murderer has been on the ... for three weeks. 43. When will you ... your college course? 44. I must ... this dress I'm making. 45. Wood which has not been ... is still rough. 46. Let's ... off the wine. 47. The party ... with a song. 48. The meeting was a fiasco from start to ... 49. Her

manners lack social ... 50. Beat the egg whites until ... 51. I can't play the piano like I used to – my fingers have gone ... from lack of practice. 52. Her rather ... manner puts people off. 53. I need a ... dose of medicine. 54. The judge gave him a ... sentence. 55. They gave me a very ... assignment. 56. The army encountered ... resistance from rebels in the hills. 57. The dress is made of a very light material, but it's ... with a thicker material underneath. 58. She won't ... much longer if she keeps taking drugs. 59. Fish ... in water. 60. They barely earn enough to ... 61. He ... ten years as a monk. 62. The plant may recover; it's very dry and withered, but there's still ... in it. 63. There is little plant ... in the desert. 64. ... isn't all fun. 65. She had a hard ... 66. How are you enjoying married ...? 67. The company has ... a new formula for settling the dispute. 68. How do you ... to finance this venture? 69. We made him a ...; he would join us, and we would support his company. 70. We could build a tunnel instead of a bridge, but that is a much more difficult ... 71. The French have put forward a ... for a joint project. 72. Come here, I want to ... to you. 73. Have you taught your parrot to ...? 74. Don't park your car outside my house; you know how people ...! 75. Now the meal's over, it's time to ... business. 76. She gave a ... on Mozart to the college Music Society. 77. That's baby ... 78. Her sudden marriage is the ... of the street. 79. I ... the way she handles her staff. 80. I was filled with ... for her taste. 81. His new bike made him the ... of his friends. 82. It took a lot of ... to lift the heavy wardrobe. 83. Despite all our ... we were still beaten. 84. These essays of yours are very poor ... 85. She skates with such ... grace. 86. You're sure to have ... at the party tonight. 87. It's not much ... being unemployed. 88. The children played a trick on the teacher but it was all in good ... 89. Rats are ... animals. 90. There are no ... solutions to this problem. 91. I like my whisky ... 92. She went to the station to meet her husband but ... him in the crowd. 93. I think you've ... the point. 94. We narrowly ... being killed by the explosion. 95. We arrived late at the theatre, and ... the first act of the play.

5. Explain the nuances between the synonyms in the given sentences and then translate them.

A. *to finish, to complete, to conclude, to end*

1. It was a job that never could be finished. 2. Here his own life also ended. 3. Hope had at last completed the full term of his scholarship and was now at his home in Birmingham. 4. The speaker concluded: "We must tell the people of the horrors of war."

B. *offer, proposal, proposition*

1. Rebecca responded to Brigg's offer of tenderness with grateful fervour.

2. We accept your proposition because we see there is no alternative. 3. The man made a proposal to take all the people to the other side of the river, beginning with children.

C. *to admire, to regard, to respect, to esteem*

1. Fond mothers often admire their children's talents in the presence of others. 2. Steve was not highly regarded in his home town. 3. He was highly respected by all who knew him. 4. There is nothing I esteem more than your participation in the matter.

D. *neat, tidy, clean, trim*

1. She had a pleasing frankness of expression; and her dark, short hair was neat and glossy. 2. The road pavement was of big round cobblestones, made bright and clean by the rain. 3. It now contained a narrow tidy bed, a table, with a straight chair, some conveniently placed shelves. 4. We liked his tidy habits. 5. Near the house there was a trim little garden.

6. Fill in the appropriate synonyms.

A. *to finish, to complete, to conclude, to end*

1. I found that he had nearly ... his meal, and that his mood was particularly bright. 2. The meal ... in a dreary silence. 3. We were compelled to spend the night at Winchester as the formalities had not yet been ... 4. The letter demanded a formal apology and ... with the words "failing it, action will be taken."

B. *offer, proposal, proposition*

1. You may imagine, that to me such an ... seemed almost too good to be true. 2. The first gleam of fairness shone in this ... for Carrie. 3. It was clear such a ... could not have been accepted in the present situation. 4. I may say that your ... seems to be an honourable one, and it is very gratifying to me personally.

C. *to admire, to regard, to respect, to esteem*

1. It was always the quality you lacked yourself that you first ... in others. 2. I ... him so much – for you know we have been like brothers. 3. He ... George's intellect and professional competence. 4. She ... her husband in the same way as she ... the General Post Office, as something large, secure and fixed. 5. I ... your honesty.

D. *neat, tidy, clean, trim*

1. The room had twin beds on either side of a ... little table on which was a big framed photograph of Paul. 2. He keeps his room ... 3. My room is reasonably ..., but that exhausts its virtues. 4. Besides, she has a ... figure.

7. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the phrasal verbs run, live, talk + a particle.

A. 1. Don't run away with the idea that I can lend you money every time you need help. 2. The steamer ran down a small fishing boat. 3. The battery has (is) run down. 4. He looks run down. 5. Next year he might run for President again. 6. I'll run in and see you this evening. 7. I've been running into all sorts of people. 8. You never knew where you were with those fellows; if they had a name they ran into no end of expense and were conceited into the bargain. 9. His income runs into three figures or more. 10. The scolding ran off him like water off a duck's back. 11. Time runs on. 12. The land runs out into the sea. 13. Pretty soon my money began to run out. 14. My time was running out. 15. His car ran over a dog. 16. He ran over the headings of his speech. 17. This man has run through his whole fortune. 18. They ran up the flag on the mast. 19. We ran up that shed in two days. 20. Debts run up fast. 21. In the dark I ran up against a cupboard.

B. 1. That was the epoch when he had been living down the disgrace of being deserted by his first wife. 2. His name will live on. 3. He rather fancied they would live out their days together. 4. It was important for her to see if Bette lived up to her promise of action.

C. 1. But don't you be too sure that you have me under your feet to be trampled on and talked down. 2. The girls talked on. 3. He let Jennings talk himself out. 4. They talked over the scheme till midnight. 5. I want to talk this over with you. 6. She opposed the idea at first, but we talked her round. 7. We talk up a book we especially like.

8. Fill in the particles completing the verbs to run, to live and to talk.

A. 1. Don't run ... with the notion that bankruptcy is a joke. 2. I didn't get to her before she died. She's been run ... by a lorry. 3. You look thoroughly run ..., why don't you take a week's holiday? 4. If you leave the car lights on all night, you'll run the battery ... 5. Then Eisenhower retired from the United States Army; he had decided to run ... President. 6. He ran ..., in a great hurry. 7. I ran ... my old English master while on holiday in Scotland. 8. His latest novel has run ... three editions within the year. 9. If you don't complete your work now, you'll run ... difficulties. 10. When the temperature reaches melting point, the metal runs ... as a liquid and flows into special moulds. 11. Run ... is an instruction to a printer to ignore a paragraph indentation. 12. Our time is running ... and I think we ought to say something about the ending. 13. The lease on their London flat runs ... in a few months. 14. If the land is cropped and not manured, it will soon run ... 15. Two

children were run ... at that road junction last month. 16. He ran ... in his mind what he was going to say at the meeting. 17. He ran ... no end of money while he was up at University. 18. Then the white flag was run ...; the post had surrendered. 19. She hadn't been able to get a bathing-costume to fit her. She had consequently run ... two for herself. 20. The extra grant will only just cover the deficit that we've run ...already.

B. 1. We can never hope to live ... these shortcomings. 2. He will die, but his fame will live ... after him. 3. These two old men had lived ... their lives as industrial labourers. 4. We cannot live ... to our moral pretensions.

C. 1. Credit the child with some intelligence; try to avoid talking ... 2. I think the whole question has been talked ... 3. He talked things ... with his wife. 4. In fact, she's just been trying to talk me ... of it. 5. He's not the easiest man to win over; he'll need some talking ... 6. I suppose Tom will use the chance of appearing on television to talk ... his latest book.

9. Paraphrase the sentences using the phrasal verbs to run, to live, to talk + a particle.

A. 1. People believe too readily that all young people take drugs and are selfish. 2. The poor boy was knocked down by a bus. 3. I think the clock must have stopped working. 4. I am tired from overwork. I need some rest. 5. More people than ever before are offering themselves for election to the city council. 6. Come to my place and bring my other coat. 7. I hit the gatepost and hurt my knee. 8. Guess whom I met in the afternoon. 9. Our plan met unexpected opposition. 10. The book has had six printings. 11. The pipes on the roof are to allow the rainwater to flow away. 12. The children are learning to join their letters instead of making each one separately. 13. The wall stretches out into the field beyond this gate. 14. The contract comes to an end next week. 15. What shall we use for power when all the oil in the world is no longer in supply. 16. Drunk drivers knock down more people than drivers who have not been drinking. 17. His eyes passed quickly over the letter to see who it was from. 18. How can you have spent so much money so quickly? 19. The ship has raised the yellow flag to signal that there is infectious disease on board. 20. Have you increased bills at the dress shop again? 21. I can make a dress in a day, but it won't look properly made.

B. 1. You shouldn't have to spend the rest of your life trying to make people forget one silly mistake in your youth. 2. In spite of this tragedy her life continued. 3. Will the old man live to the end of the year? 4. Children will behave according to your expectation.

C. 1. Be careful not to talk to the students that they are less important or clever than yourself; they are very sensitive about being treated as stupid. 2. My mother just continues talking when I want her to stop. 3. I think the whole problem has been considered thoroughly. 4. I'd like to discuss at length the article you wrote about the firm. 5. In the end I was able to persuade the other committee members to change their opinion. 6. People who support children's rights are beginning to spread the idea among groups wherever they go.

10. Respond to the following using the phrasal verbs to run, to live, to talk + a particle.

A. 1. What idea can you run away with? 2. When can people be run down in the street? 3. Would a doctor let a person resume his work if he feels run down? 4. What should you do if the battery of your electric torch has run down? 5. What offices can people run for during elections? 6. How often do your friends run in to see you? 7. Whom did you run into during your holidays? 8. What do you do if you run into difficulties? 9. What do you usually do after you have taken a bath? Do you leave your bath clean? 10. What do you do if your supplies of sugar are running out? 11. What is advisable to do before beginning a lecture? 12. How should people cross the railway track to avoid getting run over? 13. What would you do if you won a large sum of money? Would you run it through quickly?

B. 1. Why do people try to live their losses down? 2. Is it easy to live on if your parents die? 3. When do people say, "He (she) won't live out another month." 4. Why is it important to live up to one's principles?

C. 1. Is it necessary or polite to talk somebody down? 2. Why shouldn't you talk on when you see that the other party is sick and tired of you? 3. Why should a serious problem be talked out? 4. What do you do if you have to take a common decision? 5. Have you ever managed to talk somebody round to your point of view? 6. Why do guests usually talk up their hostess's food?

11. Learn the phrases listed right after the text and interpret their meaning in the sentences from the text.

1. I made some friends there, and together we had all the fun that was going, in the town, on the river, in the Forest – beer-drinking, dancing, swimming and boating, walking, talking and exploring the world and one another. 2. ... She was a good old mother to her two children and altogether contented with her condition of dependence upon the honor of the gentleman who "married a lady" ... 3. He only paid, but he paid regularly for his past sins. 4. She took me in as her one lodger to make a little extra money

out of the front room ... 5. Other students also showed signs of haste at 7:15 when, on the dot, the professor began his lecture with a smile ... 6. I saw some fellows in slippers, pajamas, and overcoats, looking up with admiration at the professor, neat, composed, and logical. 7. He had a habit which I had of going from his first lecture to the river for a swim. 8. I used to do it for exercise ... 9. Once, when the art history professor had his class out for field work on some ruin or other, a tall young German came up to me, struck his heels together, saluted stiffly, and said: "My name is Johann Friedrich Krudewolf." 10. I propose to exchange with you lessons in German for lessons in English. 11. I closed the foolish bargain and we shook hands on it. 12. ... He was really seeking a friend. 13. Anyhow we became so interested in each other that the conversation, even at the first and last lesson, ran away from the purpose and, of course, ran into the language easiest for both of us to understand. 14. ... I made notes on morals as studiously as my companion did on art.

12. Make up sentences on each phrase.

13. Make up and act out situations in which these phrases would be appropriate.

14. Give the English equivalents for:

smaidīt, smaidot pateikties, viņam uzsmaidīja laime; smaids, starot smaidā, pasmaidīt, uzsmaidīt kādam, likteņa labvēlība;

skriet, būt par izsūtāmo; skriet, ko kājas nes; būt pretrunā, notikumi rit savu gaitu, autobusi kursē ik pēc piecām minūtēm, būt iedzīmtam, viņam tek deguns, iebraukt mašīnu garāžā, sacensties skriešanā, izvirzīt savu kandidatūru prezidenta amatam, gadi ātri pāiet, riskēt, valdonīgi rīkoties, kļūt aukstam, likt asinīm sastingt dzislās, izžūt, celties (par viņiem), izbeigties, sajukt prātā, pietrūkt, atļūties maz laika, mežonīgi saauģt, viņam ir paaugstināta temperatūra, pārraut blokādi, saglaust matus, vai varu jūs aizvest mājās?, ievērt (diegu), ieraut pirkstā skabargu; skrējiens, skriešus, pavadīt dienu vienā steigā, piespiet ienaidnieku bēgt, viņš bēguļo no policijas, dot kādam iespēju apliecināt sevi, iet paskriet, neļaut kādam apstāties, izdarīt pēc sirds patikas, stundas braucienā, izbraukums uz Londonu, filmas pirmizrāde, tikt ilgi izrādītam, notikumu gaita, veiksmju laiks, šim precēm ir liels noiets, parastie ļaudis, neparasts, aploks, galu galā;

beigt, apēst (izdzert), ilgais pārgājiens gandrīz nobeidza viņu, finišēt, apdarināt; beigas, būt klāt pie beigām, finišs, viņa manierēm trūkst smalkuma, apdare;

stīvs, stīva mugura, bieza mīkla, kategorisks atteikums, vēsa uzņemšana, šo grāmatu ir grūti lasīt, spēcīgs (par vēju), liela zāļu deva, bargs sods, pārāk

augsta cena, nezaudēt dūšu, līdz nāvei nobijies (nogarlaikojies), stīvināt, cietināt veļu; stūrgalvīgs;

dzīvot, dzīvot pāri saviem līdzekļiem, dzīvot pieticīgi, piedzīvot sirmu vecumu, dzīvot noslēgti, jūs vēl to piedzīvosiet, dzīvot ārzemēs; dzīve; radīt, atgriezt pie samaņas, atgūt samaņu, dzīvības izcelšanās, nogalināt kādu, ar lieliem dzīvā spēka zaudējumiem, dabiskā lielumā, strādāt ar sirdi un dvēseli, augstākā sabiedrība, zemākie sabiedrības slāņi, sabiedriskā dzīve, dzīve laukos (pilsētā), pilnasinīga dzīve, dzīvot mierīgu dzīvi, nekādā gadījumā!, tā tik ir dzīve, goda vārds!;

likt priekšā, ierosināt, izteikt priekšlikumu, uzsaukt kādam tostū; priekšlikums, priekšlikums radīt kopuzņēmumu, bildinājums; plāns, nodoms, nepatīkama lieta, teorēma, spriedums;

runāt, lielities, runāt vāciski, runāt par tematu, runāt līdz aizsmakumam, runāt prātīgi, runāt par lietu, nonākt ļaužu valodās, sarunāties ar zīmju palīdzību, spriest par mūziku; runa, bērnu valoda, saruna, lielība, tukša tērzēšana, atklāta saruna, nolasīt lekciju par kaut ko; tas, par ko runā visā pilsētā; tās ir tikai tukšas frāzes, kļīst baumas par jaunu likumu, miera sarunas, sarunas augstākajā līmenī; lūk, to es saprotu!, runīgs, pļāpīgs;

apbrīnot, izteikt apbrīnu; apbrīna, sajūsmināts, apbrīnas objekts; brīnišķīgs;

piepūle, pūlēties, sakopot visus spēkus, ar piespiešanos, viegls, veicams bez piepūles;

joks, jautrība, joka pēc (pa jokam), jautrības pilns, izjokot kādu, cik jocīgi!, viņš ir ļoti jautrs, es neredzu tur nekā interesanta (jocīga), ko kājas nes, nekā nebij;

tīrīgs, vienkāršs, glīts, gaumīgs tērps, glīts augums, skaidrs rokraksts, smalks darbs, precīza (trāpīga) atbilde, neatšķaidīts alkohols;

netrāpīt mērķi, palaist garām, palaist garām izdevību, nokavēt vilcienu, neierasties uz lekciju, dziļi izjust kāda prombūtni; nesaprast joku, zaudēt pamatu zem kājām, izvairīties no drošas nāves, palaist garām izdevību (boat); neveiksme, laimīga izglābšanās, desmit trāpījumu un viens garām, izlikties kādu neredzam, izlaist kaut ko, palaist kaut ko garām.

15. Speak on the following topics employing the acquired vocabulary items:

1. showing that one is pleased;
2. running for one's life;
3. driving into sth.;
4. being in charge of sth.;

5. bringing sth. to an end;
6. the state of being finished or perfect;
7. a stiff neck (legs, back);
8. a strong wind, a difficult test;
9. formal behaviour;
10. supporting oneself;
11. feeding on sth. (about animals);
12. liveliness;
13. taking sb's life or one's own life;
14. proposing sth.;
15. making an offer of marriage;
16. talking in sign language;
17. talking shop (business);
18. admiring sth.;
19. making a great effort to do sth.;
20. saying sth. in / for fun;
21. making fun of sb.;
22. a neat dress, a neat figure;
23. missing the target;
24. missing one's turn;
25. giving sth. a miss.

16. Translate into English.

1. Beidzot viņai uzsmaidīja laime. Viņa bija sekmīgi nokārtojusi visus iestājekšāmenus. 2. Zēns staroja smaidā. Viņa sporta komanda brauks uz Itāliju. 3. Viņš skrēja, ko kājas nes. Vilciens aties pēc pāris minūtēm. 4. Šis nolikums ir pretrunā ar likumu. Tas ir jāmaina. 5. Neuztraucieties, šeit autobusi kursē ik pēc piecām minūtēm. 6. Viņam tek deguns un ir augsta temperatūra. Viņš laikam būs pamatīgi saaukstējies. 7. Šis cilvēks jau vairākas reizes ir izvirzījis savu kandidatūru prezidenta amatam. 8. Tu ļoti riskē, ja turpināsi tik valdonīgi rīkoties. 9. Spalgs kļiedziens tumsā lika manām asinīm sastingt dzīslās. 10. Mums ir atlicis maz laika. Jāķeras pie darba jau šodien. 11. Dārzā bija mežonīgi saaugusi zāle. 12. Viņš iesmējās un saglāuda matus. 13. Vai tev nav adatas? Es pirkstā ierāvu skabargu. 14. Vakar es pavadīju dienu vienā steigā. 15. Šis zaglis bēguļo no policijas, bet gan jau viņu apcietinās. 16. Kaimiņpilsēta ir tikai stundas braucienā. 17. Filmu izrāda jau divus mēnešus. 18. Galu galā veiksmē uzsmaidīs arī mums. 19. Šis smagais darbs gandrīz nobeidza mani. 20. Kaut gan viņš ir izglītots cilvēks, viņa manierēm tomēr trūkst smalkuma. 21. Pēc garā pārgājiena manas kājas ir pavisam stīvas. 22. Kareivji izrādīja sīvu pretestību. 23. Nezaudē dūšu, vēl taču nekas nav zaudēts. 24. Ar ko tu cietini apkaklītes? 25. Izskatās, ka viņi dzīvo pāri saviem

lidzekļiem. 26. Daudzi lauku ļaudis piedzīvo sirmu vecumu. 27. Viņš jau ir atgriezies pie samaņas. Tātad ir cerības, ka viņš izdzīvos. 28. Pastāv vairākas teorijas par dzīvības izcelšanos. 29. Pretinieks atkāpās ar lieliem dzīvā spēka zaudējumiem. 30. Šie studenti strādā ar sirdi un dvēseli, tāpēc jau viņu zināšanas ir tik labas. 31. Daudziem dzīve laukos patīk daudz labāk nekā dzīve pilsētā. 32. Es gribētu dzīvot mierīgu dzīvi, bet arī pilnasinīgu dzīvi. 33. Kas izteica šo priekšlikumu? 34. Prezidents uzsauca tostu par godu izcilajam rakstniekam. 35. Tas nu ir par traku. Viņš vēl runās līdz aizsmakumam. 36. Viņa runā ļoti prātīgi, tāpēc viņas ieteikumus vajadzētu ņemt vērā. 37. Tā viņa drīz vien nonāks ļaužu valodās. 38. Tā ir tukša tērzēšana. Labāk ķersimies pie lietas. 39. Lūk, to es saprotu. Tā jau sen vajadzēja. 40. Šī glezna varētu kļūt par apbrīnas objektu. 41. Ja mēs sakoposim visus spēkus, savu mēs panāksim. 42. Neapvainojies, to es pateicu pa jokam. 43. Es tur neredzu nekā jocīga, tā ir parasta lieta. 44. Viņai ir glīts augums. Arī viņas kleitas ir vienmēr labā gaumē. 45. Esmu sajūsmā par viņa trāpīgajām atbildēm. 46. Tu atkal esi palaidis garām labu izdevību. 47. No rītiem daži studenti neierodas uz lekcijām. 48. Es dziļi izjūtu šī cilvēka prombūtni. Grūtos brīžos viņš vienmēr mums bija liels atbalsts. 49. Ja tu turpināsi vadīties no šīm apšaubāmajām teorijām, tad drīz vien zaudēsi pamatu zem kājām. 50. Pēdējā mirkli viņiem izdevās izvairīties no drošas nāves. 51. Šodien man nav laika. Būs jāpalaiž šī izrāde garām.

II TEXT EXERCISES

1. Answer the questions.

1. What courses did the author take at Heidelberg? 2. What else did he do at Heidelberg? 3. Who was his landlady? 4. At what time did Kuno Fischer give his first lecture? 5. Why did students show signs of haste? 6. Why was Kuno Fischer a master of German? 7. What did Kuno Fischer and the author talk about during their walk? 8. What did the author do after the swim? 9. What did he have once a week? 10. What other kinds of work did he have? 11. Where did he meet other loose students? 12. Who did he get acquainted with one day? 13. What bargain did he and Krudewolf close? 14. Why did their conversation run away from the purpose? 15. What trips did students make for fun?

2. Enlarge upon the following.

1. I went to Heidelberg to hear Kuno Fischer. 2. My semester at Heidelberg was a fruitful season. 3. My room was up on the Anlage in a little house kept by a Viennese woman. 4. Kuno Fischer gave his first lecture, logic, at seven o'clock in the morning. 5. Other students also showed signs of haste. 6. Few

Germans can either speak or write German – well. 7. Many a pleasant talk we had on the way. 8. After the swim I had breakfast in some café or beer hall. 9. Once a week I had an art history course. 10. Other days there were other lectures or library work or home study. 11. I used to paddle for exercise. 12. There were always some other loose students to join for a long slow supper. 13. Once a tall young German came up to me. 14. I closed the foolish bargain. 15. Our excursions with the class to churches, castles, and ruins were pleasant recreations for me.

3. Retell the text and then give its summary.

4. Make up and act out dialogues between:

1. The author and another student about Kuno Fischer.
2. The author and Kuno Fischer about Hegel's philosophy.
3. The author and his landlady about the room he was going to live in.
4. The author and his landlady about her daughters.
5. The landlady's daughters about the author.
6. Two students about Kuno Fischer's lectures.
7. Two students about Kuno Fischer's German.
8. The author and Kuno Fischer about learning languages.
9. Two students about their life at Heidelberg.
10. The author and another student about paddling up the Hart Teufel.
11. The author and Johann Friedrich Krudewolf about exchanging lessons in German for lessons in English.
12. The author and Krudewolf about art history.
13. The author and Krudewolf about the churches, castles and ruins in the Black Forest.
14. The author and Krudewolf about the rise of great German families.

5. Pick out lexical items bearing on one's studies, fun (dancing, swimming, boating, walking, exploring, beer-drinking), languages. Make up your own stories using these lexical items.

6. Speak on the plot, setting, composition and theme of the text.

7. Speak on the method of character drawing employed in the text.

8. Analyse the general peculiarities of the text (narration, description, the choice of words, etc.).

9. Pick out lexical and syntactical stylistic devices and reveal their function in the text.

- 10. Say what impression the text has produced on you. Try to motivate your answer.**

III DISCUSSION EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions.

1. What is language? 2. How many languages are there in the world? 3. What are the major constituents of language? 4. How do little children acquire language? Is it a long and gradual process? What are the main stages of language acquisition? 5. Is a foreign language acquired in the same way as one's mother tongue or is there a great difference? 6. Why is it difficult to learn a foreign language? 7. What is more difficult for you to learn: grammar, vocabulary or pronunciation? 8. How many foreign languages can a person acquire? 9. What is a polyglot? Do you know any polyglot? 10. How many languages do you know? 11. What methods of language learning do you prefer? 12. Why do representatives of big nations know foreign languages much worse than those of smaller nations? 13. Should there be any world language? 14. What do you think of artificial languages, for example, Esperanto? 15. How is machine translation developing nowadays?

2. Comment on the following.

1. By thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned. (Bible) 2. A blow with a word strikes deeper than a blow with a sword. (R. Burton) 3. I speak Spanish to God, Italian to women, French to men, and German to my horse. (Emperor Charles V)

4. A word is dead,
When it is said,
Some say.
I say it just
Begins to live
That day. (E. Dickinson)

5. Language is the archives of history. (R. W. Emerson) 6. Fair words cost nothing. (J. Gay) 7. The tongue of man is a twisty thing. (Homer) 8. Once a word has been allowed to escape, it can never be recalled. (Horace) 9. Language is the dress of thought. (S. Johnson) 10. Speech is the mirror of the soul: as a man speaks, so he is. (P. Syrus) 11. Slang is a language that rolls up its sleeves, spits on its hands, and goes to work. (C. Sandburg) 12. Words are weapons, and it is dangerous ... to borrow them from the arsenal of the enemy. (G. Santayana) 13. Words pay no debts. (W. Shakespeare) 14. An idea does not pass from one language to another without change. (M. de Unamuno)

3. **Read the following texts and discuss some aspects of the English language and, in general, the knowledge of languages as presented here in a humorous way or quite seriously (Text C).**

A. The Gift of Tongues

Try as I will, I cannot stop thinking about that gentleman who – I have this on the authority of one of those extremely useful newspapers that can be folded lengthways and used to exclude draughts from ill-fitting windows – speaks no fewer than forty-seven languages.

Pretty marvellous, I think. Forty-seven separate and distinct languages, each with its absurd syntax, its ridiculous spelling, its unpardonable grammar, and its grossly irregular verbs. A different language for every week in the year.

It would be interesting to know what language this exceptionally chatty gentleman talks in his sleep. That, however, is a minor point. The most peculiar feature of his case is the fact that he is a true-born native of the British Isles.

The English are not ordinarily remarkable for their linguistic abilities. The average Englishman sees no reason to acquire the gift of tongues, believing quite sincerely that in order to make any foreigner understand English it is only necessary to roar it into his ear with the full strength of the lungs.

The apparent recklessness of Parisian taxi-drivers is attributable to the fact that they have nearly all been rendered partially deaf by English tourists acting on this quaint theory.

* * *

It cannot be too widely known that the French do not, as is commonly supposed in England, speak French merely in order to annoy, and that the Germans' habit of speaking German is based on no racial animosity. It so happens that the French speak French and the Germans German partly because they like it, and partly because it is their nature to. A more general appreciation of this fact would help to prevent international complications and promote universal amity.

A knowledge of languages is invaluable to the man who wishes to preserve his self-respect intact while travelling abroad, whether for purposes of pleasure or in the hope of selling something, such as glue or linoleum, to the benighted alien.

There is nothing so humiliating to the British visitor to France as the discovery that quite small French children speak French with almost impertinent ease, while he himself cannot so much as order a small beer with any certainty of getting it.

All over France at this moment English tourists are asking for small beers and being given gas-stoves or opera-hats by the polite but completely bewildered French. That sort of thing is bad for our national prestige, and worse for the French beer industry.

There are certain languages, of course, which no Englishman can ever hope to learn. Russian, for example. One's first instinct on hearing a Russian speaking his native tongue is to reach for the nearest fire-hose and put him out before the conflagration spreads to the adjacent buildings.

I have heard, with awe and reverence, of Englishmen who can speak Chinese; but I have never seen one who could write it. Indeed, I have a suspicion that the Chinese cannot write it themselves, and that their so-called alphabet, which resembles a cross between an architect's nightmare and the result of throwing an inkpot at a brick wall, is merely an act of bravado and has no real basis in fact.

* * *

Now and then one meets an Englishman whose proud boast it is that he has worked his way round the world with the help of his personality, certain explanatory gestures, and three foreign phrases. It is true that much can be accomplished linguistically by the intelligent use of signs, but that this has its dangers, too, is shown by the case of my poor friend, the late Mr. A. P. Snoop.

Mr. Snoop, an inexperienced but zealous young missionary, was lunching one day in 1913 with the hospitable but bone-headed chieftain of a remote African tribe; and wishing to indicate that his appetite was fully sated, he endeavoured by gestures to explain that he was full right up to the chin.

But the chief, entirely misinterpreting these motions, concluded that his guest was trying to express his desire to commit suicide, and obligingly had him decapitated on the spot.

After K. R. G. Browne

B. A Joke

... I am now going to address myself especially to my foreign hearers.

... If you are learning English because you intend to travel in England and wish to be understood there, do not try to speak English perfectly because, if you do, no one will understand you.

... Though there is no such thing as perfectly correct English, there is presentable English which we call "Good English", but in London nine hundred and ninety nine out of every thousand people not only speak bad English but speak even that very badly. You may say that even if they do

not speak English well themselves they at least understand it when it is well spoken. They can when the speaker is English; but when the speaker is a foreigner, the better he speaks, the harder it is to understand him. No foreigner can ever stress the syllable and make the voice rise and fall in question and answer, assertion and denial, in refusal and consent, in enquiry or information exactly as a native does. Therefore the first thing you have to do is to speak with a strong foreign accent, and speak broken English: that is, English without any grammar. Then every English person to whom you speak will at once know that you are a foreigner, and try to understand and be ready to help you.

He will not expect you to be polite and to use elaborate grammatical phrases. He will be interested in you because you are a foreigner, and pleased by his own cleverness in making out your meaning and being able to tell you what you want to know. If you say "will you have the goodness, sir, to direct me to the railway terminus at Charing Cross," pronouncing all the vowels and consonants beautifully, he will not understand you, and will suspect you of being a beggar or a confidence trickster. But if you shout "please! Charing Cross! Which way!" you will have no difficulty. Half a dozen people will immediately overwhelm you with directions.

Even in private intercourse with cultivated people you must not speak too well. Apply this to your attempts to learn foreign languages, and never try to speak them too well. And do not be afraid to travel. You will be surprised to find how little you need to know or how badly you may pronounce. Even among English people to speak too well is a pedantic affectation. In a foreigner it is something worse than affectation; it is an insult to the native who cannot understand his own language when it is too well spoken. That is all I can tell you ...

From "Spoken English and Broken English".

By G. Bernard Shaw

C. A Marked Change in Speaking English

Twenty or thirty years ago a student arriving in Britain could expect to hear, on the radio and in lectures, the sort of slow, careful English that he had been taught to produce. In the universities many lecturers were still reading their lectures from carefully prepared texts. There was still a strong tradition of 'stylishness' in public speaking and rhetorical flourishes and rotund oratory were much admired. Today, however, the situation has radically changed. With the democratization of the BBC, the universities, and other public institutions, has come a very marked change in the approach of most public speakers. As one might expect, this process is particularly marked in young

speakers. The formal rhetorical style of public address has almost disappeared from public life. Instead most public speakers adopt an informal, “chatty” style, in which the speaker attempts to project a friendly, accessible image to his audience, very different from the Olympian image of thirty years ago. This is true not only of speakers addressing a live audience but also of speakers on radio and television. Even the BBC newsreaders, once regarded as the embodiment of perfect spoken English, have followed this general trend. Whereas once they were remote, austere figures elegantly enunciating the news, they are now family friends, each one known by name, chatting about the events of the last twenty-four hours. And instead of the chilly, distant tones of even ten years ago, they now finish the bulletins with a joke and smile! One of the markers of this change of approach is that slow colloquial is very rarely heard. The appropriate pronunciation for addressing friends and colleagues is an informal, almost conversational style, and it is this style which is adopted by most public speakers.

4. Read the poems and discuss the ideas expressed in them.

A. H. Hemsley

The English Language

Some words have different meanings,
and yet they're spelt the same.
A cricket is an insect,
to play it – it's a game.
On every hand, in every land,
it's thoroughly agreed,
the English language to explain
is very hard indeed.

Some people say that you're a dear,
yet dear is far from cheap.
A jumper is a thing you wear,
yet a jumper has to leap.
It's very clear, it's very queer,
and pray who is to blame
for different meanings to some words,
pronounced and spelt the same?
A little journey is a trip,
a trip is when you fall.
It doesn't mean you have to dance
whene'er you hold a ball.

Now here's a thing that puzzles me:
musicians of good taste
will very often form a band –
I've one around my waist!

You spin a top, go for a spin,
or spin a yarn may be –
yet every spin's a different spin,
as you can plainly see.
Now here's a most peculiar thing –
'twas told me as a joke –
a dumb man wouldn't speak a word,
yet seized a wheel and spoke.

A door may often be ajar,
but give the door a slam,
and then your nerves receive a jar –
and then there's jars of jam.
You've heard, of course, of traffic jams,
and jams you give your thumbs.
And adders, too, one is a snake,
the other adds up sums.

A policeman is a copper,
it's a nickname (impolite!)
yet a copper in the kitchen
is an article you light.
On every hand, in every land
it's thoroughly agreed –
the English language to explain
is very hard indeed.

B. *Unknown*
Sounds and Letters

When the English tongue we speak,
Why is "break" not rhymed with "weak"?
Will you tell me why it's true,
We say "sew", but likewise "few"?
And the maker of a verse
Can't rhyme his "horse" and "worse".
"Beard" sounds not the same as "heard",
"Cord" is different from a "word".

“Cow” is “cow”, but “low” is “low”,
“Shoe” is never rhymed with “toe”.
Wherefore “done”, but “gone” and “lone”,
Is there any reason known?
And in short it seems to me
Sounds and letters disagree.

C. Arbitrary English Language

We’ll begin with *box*, and the plural is *boxes*,
But the plural of *ox* should be *oxen*, not oxes.

The one fowl is a *goose*, but two are called *geese*,
Yet the plural of mouse should never be meese.

You may find a lone *mouse*, or a whole nest of *mice*,
But the plural of *house* is *houses*, not hice.

If the plural of *man* is always called *men*,
Why shouldn’t the plural of pan be called pen?

The *cow* in the plural may be *cows* or *kine*,
But a bow, if repeated, is never called bine;
And the plural of *vow* is *vows*, never vine.

If I speak of a *foot*, and you show me your *feet*,
And I give you a boot, would a pair be called beet?

If one is a *tooth* and a whole set are *teeth*,
Why shouldn’t the plural of booth be called beeth?

If the singular is *this* and the plural is *these*,
Should the plural of kiss ever be nicknamed keese?

Then one may be *that* and three would be *those*,
Yet hat in the plural would never be hose,
And the plural of *cat* is *cats*, not cose.

We speak of a brother and also of brethren,
But though we say mother, we never say methren.

Then the masculine pronouns are *he*, *his*, *him*,
But imagine the feminine she, shis and shim!

So the English, I think you all will agree,
Is the greatest language you ever did see.

D. Grammar in Rhymes

A *noun* is the name of anything
As School, Garden and King.

Adjectives tell the kind of Noun
As Great, Small, Pretty, White and Brown.

Instead of nouns the *pronoun* is,
As Mine, Yours, Our and His.

Verbs tell of something being done –
To Read, Count, Laugh, Carry or Run.

How things are done the *adverbs* tell
As Slowly, Quickly, Ill or Well.

Conjunctions join the words together,
As Men and Women, Wind and Weather.

The *preposition* stands before
A noun as In or Through a door.

The *interjection* shows surprise,
As – Oh! How pretty! Ah! How wise!

Three little words you often see
Are *articles* – A, An, and The.

The whole are called *Parts of Speech*
Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

E. Rudyard Kipling

Six Serving Men

I have six honest serving men –
They taught me all I knew.
Their names are *what* and *why* and *when*
And *how* and *where* and *who*.
I send them over land and sea,
I send them East and West;
But after they have worked for me,
I give them all a rest.
I let them rest from nine till five,
For I am busy then,
As well as breakfast, lunch and tea
For they are hungry men.

But different folk have different views;
I know a person small,
She keeps ten million serving men,
Who get no rest at all!
She sends them on her own affairs,
From the second she opens her eyes –
One million *hows*, ten million *wheres*,
And seven million *whys*!

5. Interpret the English proverbs and find their equivalents in Latvian.

1. Good words without deeds are rushes and reeds.
2. Saying and doing are two things.
3. Least said, soonest mended.
4. Actions speak louder than words.
5. First think, then speak.
6. He that talks much lies much.
7. In at one ear and out at the other.
8. It's better to do well than to say well.
9. Speech is silver, silence is gold.
10. Think today and speak tomorrow.
11. He that talks much errs much.
12. He knows much who knows how to hold his tongue.
13. He cannot speak well that cannot hold his tongue.
14. What the heart thinks, the tongue speaks.
15. When the word is out it belongs to another.
16. What will Mrs Grundy say?
17. That is Greek to me.

6. Make up and act out situations using these proverbs.

- 7. Give your own examples illustrating the usage of language by different people. Your stories may be based on your own experience or on books, films, newspapers, etc.**

Unit Three
CHARLES DICKENS (1812–1870)

A Christmas Carol

In many ways Charles Dickens was the greatest novelist that England produced in the 19th century. He was born in Portsmouth where his father (John Dickens) was a clerk in the Navy Pay office. When Charles was nine, his father moved to London. The boy did not go to school there. He went to work in a blacking warehouse: his father was in debt and the family was large. Soon John Dickens was arrested and sent to debtor's prison. His wife and the younger children joined him there. The twelve-year-old Charles had to feed himself. He went to school only after his father had been released from prison. The boy's education was mainly achieved by extensive reading and keen observation of people and things around him.

In 1831 Dickens obtained an engagement as parliamentary reporter.

In 1835 he published a collection of stories and sketches of London life entitled "Sketches by Boz". The book was warmly received.

The success of the "Sketches" decided the course of his life. The immense popularity of his next publication "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club" (1836 – 1837) spread his fame all over Europe. The remainder of his life's story is a record of literary triumphs. In 1858 he began to give public readings from his works which, due to his great talent, proved an extraordinary success.

Ch. Dickens created a series of novels, specially notable for critical and comic talent, for critical treatment of Victorian England. They include: "Oliver Twist" (1837 – 38), "Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby" (1838 – 39), "The Old Curiosity Shop" (1843 – 44), "Dombey and Son" (1846 – 48), "David Copperfield" (1849 – 50), "Bleak House" (1852 – 53), "Little Dorrit" (1855 – 57), "Great Expectations" (1860 – 61) and several others.

All Dickens's great works carry a profound moral message. At the same time Dickens is bent on correcting public grievances, like the workhouse system, the miseries of the debtors' prisons, the injustice of the legal system.

Dickens is at his best at depicting low and middle-class life and at inventing unforgettable striking characters.

Once upon a time – of all the good days in the year, on Christmas Eve – old Scrooge sat busy in his counting-house. It was cold, bleak, biting weather: foggy withal: and he could hear the people in the court outside, go wheez-

ing up and down, beating their hands upon their breasts, and stamping their feet upon the pavement stones to warm them. The city clocks had only just gone three, but it was quite dark already – it had not been light all day – and candles were flaring in the windows of the neighbouring offices, like ruddy smears upon the palpable brown air. The fog came pouring in at every chink and keyhole, and was so dense without, that although the court was of the narrowest, the houses opposite were mere phantoms. To see the dingy cloud come drooping down, obscuring everything, one might have thought that Nature lived hard by, and was brewing on a large scale.

The door of Scrooge's counting-house was open that he might keep his eye upon his clerk, who in a dismal little cell beyond, a sort of tank, was copying letters. Scrooge had a very small fire, but the clerk's fire was so very much smaller that it looked like one coal. But he couldn't replenish it, for Scrooge kept the coal-box in his own room; and so surely as the clerk came in with the shovel, the master predicted that it would be necessary for them to part. Wherefore the clerk put on his white comforter, and tried to warm himself at the candle; in which effort, not being a man of a strong imagination, he failed.

"A merry Christmas, uncle! God save you!" cried a cheerful voice. It was the voice of Scrooge's nephew, who came upon him so quickly that this was the first intimation he had of his approach.

"Bah!" said Scrooge, "Humbug!"

He had so heated himself with rapid walking in the fog and frost, this nephew of Scrooge's, that he was all in a glow; his face was ruddy and handsome; his eyes sparkled, and his breath smoked again.

"Christmas a humbug, uncle!" said Scrooge's nephew. "You don't mean that, I am sure?"

"I do," said Scrooge. "Merry Christmas! What right have you to be merry? What reason have you to be merry? You're poor enough."

"Come, then," returned the nephew gaily. "What right have you to be dismal? What reason have you to be morose? You're rich enough."

Scrooge having no better answer ready on the spur of the moment, said, "Bah!" again; and followed it up with "Humbug."

"Don't be cross, uncle!" said the nephew.

"What else can I be," returned the uncle, "when I live in such a world of fools as this? Merry Christmas! Out upon merry Christmas! What's Christmas time to you but a time for paying bills without money; a time for finding yourself a year older, but not an hour richer; a time for balancing your books and having every item in 'em through a round dozen of months presented

dead against you? If I could work my will," said Scrooge indignantly, "every idiot who goes about with "Merry Christmas" on his lips, should be boiled with his own pudding, and buried with a stake of holly through his heart. He should!"

"Uncle!" pleaded the nephew.

"Nephew!" returned the uncle, sternly, "keep Christmas in your own way, and let me keep it in mine."

"Keep it!" repeated Scrooge's nephew. "But you don't keep it."

"Let me leave it alone, then," said Scrooge. "Much good may it do you! Much good it has ever done you!"

"There are many things from which I might have derived good, by which I have not profited, I dare say," returned the nephew. "Christmas among the rest. But I am sure I have always thought of Christmas time, when it has come round – apart from the veneration due to its sacred name and origin, if anything belonging to it can be apart from that – as a good time; a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time; the only time I know of, in the long calendar of the year, when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts freely, and to think of people below them as if they really were fellow-passengers to the grave, and not another race of creatures bound on other journeys. And therefore, uncle, though it has never put a scrap of gold or silver in my pocket, I believe that it *has* done me good, and *will* do me good; and I say, God bless it!"

The clerk in the tank involuntarily applauded. Becoming immediately sensible of the impropriety, he poked the fire, and extinguished the last frail spark for ever.

"Let me hear another sound from *you*," said Scrooge, "and you'll keep your Christmas by losing your situation! You're quite a powerful speaker, sir," he added, turning to his nephew. "I wonder you don't go into Parliament."

"Don't be angry, uncle. Come! Dine with us tomorrow."

Scrooge said that he would see him – yes, indeed he did. He went the whole length of the expression, and said that he would see him in that extremity first.

"But why?" cried Scrooge's nephew. "Why?"

"Why did you get married?" said Scrooge.

"Because I fell in love."

"Because you fell in love!" growled Scrooge, as if that were the only one thing in the world more ridiculous than a merry Christmas. "Good afternoon!"

"Nay, uncle, but you never came to see me before that happened. Why give it as a reason for not coming now?"

"Good afternoon," said Scrooge.

"I want nothing from you; I ask nothing of you; why cannot we be friends?"

"Good afternoon," said Scrooge.

"I am sorry, with all my heart, to find you so resolute. We have never had any quarrel, to which I have been a party. But I have made the trial in homage to Christmas, and I'll keep my Christmas humour to the last. So A Merry Christmas, uncle!"

"Good afternoon!" said Scrooge.

"And A Happy New Year!"

"Good afternoon!" said Scrooge.

His nephew left the room without an angry word, notwithstanding. He stopped at the outer door to bestow the greetings of the season on the clerk, who, cold as he was, was warmer than Scrooge; for he returned them cordially.

"There's another fellow," muttered Scrooge; who overheard him: "my clerk, with fifteen shillings a week, and a wife and family, talking about a merry Christmas. I'll retire to Bedlam."

This lunatic, in letting Scrooge's nephew out, had let two other people in. They were portly gentlemen, pleasant to behold, and now stood, with their hats off, in Scrooge's office. They had books and papers in their hands, and bowed to him.

"Scrooge and Marley's, I believe," said one of the gentlemen, referring to his list. "Have I the pleasure of addressing Mr. Scrooge, or Mr. Marley?"

"Mr. Marley has been dead these seven years," Scrooge replied. "He died seven years ago, this very night."

"We have no doubt his liberality is well represented by his surviving partner," said the gentleman, presenting his credentials.

It certainly was; for they had been two kindred spirits. At the ominous word "liberality", Scrooge frowned, and shook his head, and handed the credentials back.

"At this festive season of the year, Mr. Scrooge," said the gentleman, taking up a pen, "it is more than usually desirable that we should make some slight provision for the Poor and destitute, who suffer greatly at the present time. Many thousands are in want of common necessities; hundreds of thousands are in want of common comforts, sir."

"Are there no prisons?" asked Scrooge.

"Plenty of prisons," said the gentleman, laying down the pen again.

“And the Union workhouses?” demanded Scrooge. “Are they still in operation?”

“They are. Still,” returned the gentleman, “I wish I could say they were not.”

“The Treadmill and the Poor Law are in full vigour, then?” said Scrooge.

“Both very busy, sir.”

“Oh! I was afraid, from what you said at first, that something had occurred to stop them in their useful course,” said Scrooge. “I’m very glad to hear it.”

“Under the impression that they scarcely furnish Christian cheer of mind or body to the multitude,” returned the gentleman, “a few of us are endeavouring to raise a fund to buy the Poor some meat and drink, and means of warmth. We choose this time, because it is a time, of all others, when Want is keenly felt, and Abundance rejoices. What shall I put you down for?”

“Nothing!” Scrooge replied.

“You wish to be anonymous?”

“I wish to be left alone,” said Scrooge. “Since you ask me what I wish, gentlemen, that is my answer. I don’t make merry myself at Christmas and I can’t afford to make idle people merry. I help to support the establishments I have mentioned – they cost enough; and those who are badly off must go there.”

“Many can’t go there; and many would rather die.”

“If they would rather die,” said Scrooge, “they had better do it, and decrease the surplus population. Besides – excuse me – I don’t know that.”

“But you might know it,” observed the gentleman.

“It’s not my business,” Scrooge returned. “It’s enough for a man to understand his own business, and not to interfere with other people’s. Mine occupies me constantly. Good afternoon, gentlemen!”

Seeing clearly that it would be useless to pursue their point, the gentlemen withdrew. Scrooge resumed his labours with an improved opinion of himself, and in a more facetious temper than was usual with him.

Phrases

1. to stamp one’s feet upon sth.
2. to try to warm oneself
3. to heat oneself with rapid walking
4. to be all in a glow
5. one’s breath smokes
6. on the spur of the moment

7. to pay bills
8. by one consent
9. to poke the fire
10. to extinguish the last spark
11. to lose one's situation
12. to give as a reason for sth.
13. to stand with one's hat off
14. to be in want of common necessities
15. to be in operation
16. to be in full vigour
17. to raise a fund to do sth.
18. to be badly off
19. to decrease the surplus population
20. to pursue one's point

Vocabulary Items

1. **eye** n – 1. the part of the body with which a man or animal sees. He closed his eyes.
 2. the iris of the eye. That baby with blue eyes.
 3. the ability to see. She has weak eyes.
 4. the ability to judge by looking. He has a good eye for distances.
 5. judgement, opinion (pl.). In my eyes, she is not guilty.
 6. something that reminds one of an eye: the eye of a needle, the eye of a potato.
- Phrases:** *an eye for an eye* – punishment as severe as the injury suffered. Their principle is: an eye for an eye.
in the eyes of sb. / in my (his, etc.) eyes – in the judgement of. You are only a child in his eyes.
with an eye to – with a view to. The book was compiled with an eye to developing speech habits.
to be all eyes – to be watching intently. The child was all eyes.
to have an eye for – to be a good judge of. He has a good eye for beauty.
to keep an eye on sth. – to take care of, watch carefully. Be careful, I'm keeping an eye on you.
to make eyes at – to look amorously at. The girl was making eyes at the young man.

to open sb's eyes to sth. – to cause sb. to realize. This happening opened my eyes to the real situation.

to set eyes on – to see. I hope I shall never set eyes on her again.

to see eye to eye – to agree completely. They see eye to eye.

eye v – to look at, to observe. She eyed the stranger suspiciously.

2. **put** v – 1. to make be in a certain place or position. Put soap in the water.

2. to make be in a certain condition. The sound of the waves put him to sleep.

3. to say to state. Can you put the problem in simple words.

4. to give or assign. He put the price of 10 dollars on the rug.

put about – to worry, disturb, distress. I hope I haven't put you about.

put across – to bring home to sb. (arguments, ideas, etc.). Speak simply if you want to put your ideas across.

put away – to save (usu. money). That is a nice sum of money put away.

put by – to save for future use (money). I began to put by a little more week by week.

put down – 1. to alight (of passengers). The bus stopped to put down passengers.

2. to write, to put on paper. Please put your name and address down on this sheet of paper.

3. ~ for to enter one's name as a competitor, member, etc. (race, public school, amount). He said at once, "Put my name down for two copies."

4. to lower the position, pride, presumption. Jennings looked a little put down.

put forth – 1. to send out (of buds, leaves, blossoms). The leaves are putting forth.

2. to publish. Some pamphlets were put forth to educate people.

3. (also ~ out) to propose, to suggest. You seem to be putting forth rash and hasty conclusions.

put forward – to propose, to suggest (plan, theory, a list of candidates). They put forward a plan of their own.

put in – 1. to present formally, to submit. Smith had put in his report.

2. to insert (remark, word, etc.). Put in the missing word.

put off – 1. to remove. He put off his heavy winter coat.

2. to postpone. We had better put off visiting Aunt Sylvia until she is better.

3. to evade meeting somebody, doing something. I went to him for help, but he put me off with a frivolous excuse.

4. to hinder, to turn away from a purpose. I'm sorry to say, but her face puts me off.

*put on*₁ – 1. to clothe oneself with. You'll catch your death of cold if you don't put on your overcoat.

2. to bring into action. Put the gas fire on.

3. to produce on the stage (play, concert, show). The play they put on was a success.

4. to move forward, to advance. We put the clock on for Summer Time.

5. to develop additional weight. She had put on so much weight, he could scarcely recognize her.

6. to assume, to pretend, to have. You needn't put on any moral airs.

*put on*₂ – to deceive, to cheat. He knew his value and he wasn't going to allow himself to be put upon.

*put out*₁ – 1. to extend. He put out his hand.

2. to dislocate (one's knee-joint, shoulder, wrist). Have you put your knee out?

3. to extinguish (any fire or light). Put out the lights.

*put out*₂ – 1. to confuse, to worry. She was put out by being kept waiting.

2. to make angry. Oh! You look put out.

put over – to convey. He has good ideas, but can't put them over.

put through – 1. to bring to a finish (task, scheme, job, business, deal, etc.). The Government has just put through a new law.

2. to put in communication with by telephone. Put me through to the manager.

put up – 1. to fix up for public view. I'm going to put up the notice tomorrow.

2. to allot a sum for business or other purposes. I'll put up as much money as they will.

3. to build. They are putting up a new block of flats.

4. to propose for election. There wasn't any doubt about your being elected after your name was put up.

put up at (with) – to stay for a time. You're sure you don't mind putting me up for a week.

put up with – to stand, to endure. I refused to put up with his carelessness any longer.

3. **wonder** v – 1. to feel surprise. I wonder that you were able to do it.
2. to have doubt or curiosity about, to want to know. I wonder why he came.

wonder n – 1. something so unusual that it causes surprise. The Colossus of Rhodes was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

2. the feeling caused by something strange and remarkable. We gazed in wonder at the northern lights.

Synonyms: *admiration, amazement, astonishment, surprise*

Wonder denotes a feeling of surprise. It suggests novelty or strangeness in an object, person, incident, etc. that excites a feeling of admiration. Their wonder increased.

Admiration denotes a feeling of wonder excited by contemplation of beauty, skill, merit, or excellence of any kind. They were lost in admiration.

Amazement denotes the condition of mind by something unexpected or overwhelming. He stood in stupid amazement. In *amazement* the element of surprise and bewilderment is uppermost. *Astonishment* denotes overpowering wonder. He looked at her for a moment in astonishment.

The difference between *astonishment* and *wonder* is that *wonder* expresses an awakened interest to a lesser degree than *astonishment*. The difference between *astonishment* and *amazement* is that *astonishment* especially stresses the emotions, whereas *amazement* the state of the intellect.

Surprise expresses something that takes one unawares, emotion aroused by sudden, unexpected action, circumstance or event. This was never any surprise to me. *Surprise* lies midway between *astonishment* and *amazement* and usually refers to matters of lighter consequence or such as are less startling in character.

wonderful adj – something that causes wonder; marvellous, very good. That is a wonderful film.

4. **obscure** adj – 1. not easily seen, heard or understood. There was an obscure figure in the fog.
2. dim or dark. The obscure night seemed endless.
3. not famous or well-known. He was an obscure poet.

obscure v – to make obscure. In an eclipse the moon obscures the sun.

obscurity n – the state of being obscure. They were not content to live in obscurity.

5. **lay** v – 1. to put down so as to rest on, in or against sth. Lay your book on the shelf.
 2. to knock down. One blow laid him low.
 3. to put or place. The scene is laid in France.
 4. to bring forth an egg, as a hen does. The hen lays eggs rather often.
 5. to settle. Sprinkle water to lay the dust.
 6. to present. He laid claim to the property.
 7. to bet. They laid a wager on the result of the race.
lay by – to save (money). She had laid by a tidy sum.
lay down – 1. to abandon, to resign (office, power, dignity, hopes). They had to lay down arms.
 2. to begin the construction, to make plans for (mains, cables, railways, canals). They laid down a plan for the holidays.
lay down with – to cover with. They laid down the floor with linoleum.
lay off – 1. to take a rest. The doctor told her to lay off for a week.
 2. to dismiss from work (Amer.). A sudden slump in business caused many of the plants to lay off workers.
lay on – 1. to apply coat of paint. Lay it on thick.
 2. to supply by means of pipes (water, gas, electricity). We had water laid on in pipes from a stream.
lay out – 1. to expose to view. The shopman was laying out his window.
 2. to knock a man down and make him senseless. He laid the man out with a blow under the jaw.
 3. to invest (money). He thought of a most safe way in which he could lay out his money.
 4. to trace, to make out lines (grounds, garden, flower-bed, roads, park, etc.). The grounds are splendidly laid out.
lay up – 1. Pass. – to be confined to bed or house through illness. He's been laid up for the last four days.
 2. to put by. The miser lays up wealth.
6. **raise** v – 1. to cause to rise. Raise your hand if you have a question.
 2. to build up, to construct. They will raise a monument to a hero.
 3. to make larger, higher, louder, etc. Then she raised her voice.
 4. to take care of. Now that he is married, he will have to raise his family.
 5. to cause to grow. This farmer raises cabbages.

6. to bring up for thinking about. I want to raise this question.

7. to collect. Now we'll have to raise money for flood victims.

Synonyms: *to lift, to elevate, to hoist, to pick up*

Raise suggests an effort, but it carries a strong implication of bringing some thing to the vertical or other high position for which it is fitted by nature or function. It is used with concrete as well as with abstract nouns: to raise one's hat, to raise a person's reputation. She raised the trapdoor and pointed to a flight of steps.

Lift implies a stronger effort; it often carries the implication of effort to overcome the resistance of weight. *Lift* is used of things material and immaterial. So he lifted the heavy box.

Raise and *lift* may be interchangeable: to raise / lift one's hand, to lift / raise one's glass.

Elevate may suggest taking a higher position, making the mind, morals higher and better, or raising a person in rank, station, or dignity. He was elevated to the peerage. *Elevate* also implies lifting up in space. The gas, being lighter than air, elevates the balloon.

Hoist implies lifting up something heavy high up; especially by some mechanical means, as, by means of ropes, cranes and others. The sailors hoisted the mate's boat aboard.

Pick up implies grasping and lifting something not large in size or not having much weight. The children picked up some fallen apples in the garden.

7. **observe** v – 1. to see, to watch. He observed that she was smiling.

2. to keep or follow. One must observe the rules of a game.

3. to celebrate. We observe Memorial Day by putting flowers on graves.

4. to remark or comment. "It may rain," he observed.

5. to examine or study carefully. They observed the experiment.

observation n – 1. the act or power of seeing or noticing. It's a good night for observation of the stars.

2. the fact of being seen or noticed. We came in the back way to avoid observation.

3. a remark or comment. The writer read the reviewer's observations on the novel.

Phrases: *to be under observation* – to be observed. This man is under observation.

to keep sb. under observation – to watch him carefully. The police keep the criminal under observation.

observance n – the keeping of a law, custom, etc. The observance of national customs is highly valued.

observant adj – 1. strict in observing a law, custom, etc. He is observant of the rules of etiquette.

2. paying careful attention. The observant girl noticed the wrong spelling.

8. **try** v – 1. to make an effort. Let's try to win.
2. to seek to find out about, as by experimenting. Try this recipe.
3. to carry on the trial of in a law court. The judge tried the case.
4. to put to a severe test or strain. Such exercise tried his strength.
try on – 1. to put on to test (clothes, footwear, gloves, glasses). When we tried them on, they didn't fit.
2. to see how much bold and impudent conduct will be tolerated. Try it on!
try out – to test thoroughly, to use for a trial period (sb. as manager, secretary; also sth.: machines, inventions, ideas, work, etc.). This time I plan to try out several makes of cars before making a final choice.
try n – attempt. Let me have a try at it.
trial n – 1. the act of trying. He was allowed two trials at the high jump.
2. a test. The trial of a new rocket was quite successful.
3. the act of hearing a case in a law court to decide whether the claim or charge is true. The trial proved him innocent.
4. something that troubles or annoys one. His stubborn son is a great trial to him.
trying adj – hard to bear. The child has trying ways.

9. **dirty** – 1. having dirt on or in it. The shirt is dirty.
2. foul or indecent. It's a dirty trick.
3. rough or stormy. I don't like this dirty weather.

Synonyms: *filthy, foul, grimy, squalid*

Dirty is applied to that which is covered or filled with any kind of dirt and is the broadest of these terms. Look at his dirty face.

Filthy is applied to that which is disgustingly dirty. They lived in a filthy hovel.

Foul implies extreme filth that is grossly offensive or loathsome because of its stench, putridity, or corruption. The floor was foul with the dirt of weeks.

Grimy suggests soot or granular dirt on or ingrained in a surface. There stood some miners with grimy faces.

Squalid means extremely dirty and degraded, dirty through neglect. *Squalid* is used to describe dwellings or surroundings. It is often associated with poverty. They lived in some squalid and obscure quarter of the city.

dirt n – 1. mud, dust, soot, or other matter than makes things unclean. We saw dirt everywhere.

2. indecent talk, writing or action. Stop throwing (flinging) dirt at me. You are treating me like dirt.

dirty v – to make or become dirty. White gloves dirty easily.

10. resume v – 1. to take or occupy again. We resumed our seats after the intermission.

2. to begin again, to continue. The game will be resumed when the rain stops.

resumption n – the act of resuming. Then he told us about the resumption of classes after vacation.

11. indignant adj – angry about something that seems unjust, unfair, mean, etc. Hearing these words he became indignant at the bully.

indignation n – anger at something that seems unjust, unfair, mean. This was done to the indignation of all decent people.

Synonyms: *anger, wrath, ire*

Indignation denotes a strong feeling of anger. It may arise from a high sense of honour and virtue. The bombing evoked profound indignation and wrathful protest on the part of all people.

Anger denotes a sudden violent displeasure. His anger was very near to breaking down in tears.

Wrath implies great indignation excited by a sense of wrong to oneself or, especially, to others, by wickedness or misconduct. It is righteous or dignified anger. The writer's wrath is felt throughout his novel.

Ire means passionate anger. It is mostly used in poetic language: the ire of Achilles.

indignity n – something that insults or hurts one's pride. The porter objected to the indignity of being called "boy".

12. interfere v – 1. to meddle in another's affairs. His parents seldom interfere in his plans.

2. to come between for some purpose. The teacher interfered in the boy's fight.

3. to come against, to get in the way of. Noise interferes with his work.

interference n – an interfering. Interference from foreign broadcasting stations is a serious problem.

I VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1. Consult a dictionary and practise the pronunciation of the following words.

withal, wheeze, phantom, dismal, shovel, morose, impropriety, extinguish, extremity, homage, bestow, lunatic, credentials, kindred, destitute, abundance, anonymous, facetious.

2. Explain the polysemy of the words and phrases in italics and then translate the sentences.

1. He lost *an eye* in an accident, and now he has a glass *eye*. 2. My *eye* fell upon an interesting article in the newspaper. 3. She *has a good eye* for fashion. 4. Cook asked me *to keep an eye* on the child while she was away. 5. His words *opened my eyes* to their relations. 6. I regret I don't *see eye to eye* with you. 7. I didn't come here for pleasure but *with an eye* to business. 8. They stole the jewels *under my very eyes*. 9. I'm *up to the eyes* in debt. 10. They *eyed* the man with suspicion. 11. *Put* the chair nearer the fire. 12. He *put* his books in order. 13. She is – how shall I *put* it – not exactly fat, but rather well-built. 14. *Put* your name at the top of the page. 15. I *wonder* at his rudeness. 16. I *wonder* if she knows we're here. 17. They were filled with *wonder* at the new waterfall. 18. She's a *wonder*; the way she arranges everything. 19. His speech was full of *obscure* political jokes. 20. He was born in an *obscure* village. 21. My view was *obscured* by the trees. 22. The learning we received only tended to *obscure* our vision. 23. He was a noisy robust little man with a gleam of real talent concealed in the *obscurity* of his verse. 24. *Lay* your coat on the bed. 25. *Lay* the table for dinner. 26. Her fears were soon *laid*. 27. All the birds *lay* eggs. 28. The police have *laid* a serious charge against you. 29. She *raised* her finger to her lips as a sign for silence. 30. The manager *raised* Richard's pay. 31. We couldn't *raise* enough money for the holiday. 32. The farmers here *raise* horses. 33. There's an important point I want to *raise*. 34. His long absence *raised* fears about his safety. 35. Mother will *raise hell* if you wake the baby. 36. Some people like to *observe* stars. 37. He *observed*, "That's true!" 38. Several holidays are *observed* in this country. 39. His powers of *observation* are poor. 40. He made the *observation* that the approach to the problem was too outdated.

41. She is in hospital *under observation*. 42. Don't forget about *the observance* of the speed limit. 43. He is *observant* of the driving rules. 44. Children are usually very *observant*. 45. Have you *tried* this new soap? 46. I don't think I can do it but I'll *try*. 47. I think the door's locked but I'll *try* it just to find out. 48. They're going to *try* him for murder. 49. I've had a very *trying* time at work today. 50. He's *on trial*. 51. She took the car *on trial*. 52. The child is *a trial* to his parents. 53. He learnt to cook *by trial and error*. 54. This dress is getting *dirty*. 55. They sat drinking and telling *dirty* stories. 56. She gave me a *dirty* look. 57. Don't *dirty* your hands. 58. The children were outside playing happily in the *dirt*. 59. Wash the *dirt* off the floor. 60. We stop now and *resume* at two o'clock. 61. We *resumed* our seats in the hall. 62. "Any plans after the holiday." "*The resumption* of business." 63. I express my *indignation* at being unfairly dismissed. 64. I suffered the *indignity* of having to say I was sorry in front of all those people. 65. Stop *interfering* in my work. 66. Your chattering is *interfering* with my concentration.

3. Paraphrase the sentences using the vocabulary units under study.

1. In their judgement you're only a child. 2. The teacher refused to see the breach of discipline. 3. He gave him a blow and a discoloured bruise appeared round the eye. 4. He looks for possibilities of doing business. 5. You'd better stay here and keep a watch on him. 6. Take care! 7. It's the point on which Harry and I don't agree entirely. 8. I have never seen him. 9. A needle has a hole for the thread. 10. They were watching us jealously. 11. Move the table nearer the window. 12. Imagine yourself in his position. 13. They are pressing him hard. 14. He committed suicide. 15. The remark caused her to blush. 16. A short note ended any misunderstanding. 17. Write a tick against each name. 18. How can I express it? 19. I am not surprised at her refusing to marry him. 20. I asked myself what it all meant. 21. They were filled with admiration. 22. It's hardly surprising that the football team won again. 23. The picture was very good. 24. The man was lying in a dark corner. 25. There are little towns which are not well known in this country. 26. The stars were not visible because of clouds. 27. He wrote an essay full of vague ideas. 28. He put his hand on my shoulder. 29. He keeps everything he can get possession of. 30. He was buried in the church yard. 31. The government imposed new taxes on the population. 32. She revealed her inmost feelings. 33. Sprinkle water on the path to settle the dust. 34. How many eggs does this hen produce each week? 35. Arrange everything for breakfast. 36. They put down a certain sum of money as a wager on the result of the race. 37. Cover the floor with a carpet. 38. They lifted the

sunken ship to the surface of the sea. 39. The lorry caused a cloud of dust to rise. 40. A new point was brought up for discussion. 41. The farmer breeds sheep. 42. They managed to get money for a new undertaking. 43. The biologists watch the behaviour of birds. 44. Do they celebrate Christmas Day in that country? 45. He said by way of comment that we should probably have rain. 46. The thief was observed. 47. They watched the patient carefully. 48. They told us about the tradition to celebrate the Queen's birthday. 49. The driver pays attention to traffic rules. 50. I made an attempt till I got tired. 51. He made an attempt to win a scholarship. 52. Won't you buy and use this new kind of detergent? 53. I had a distressing day. 54. Give the new secretary a test to show her skill. 55. Take the machine for the purpose of testing and then if you like it, buy it. 56. The examination in the law court lasted a week. 57. That mischievous boy is too troublesome to his teachers. 58. The clothes are not clean. 59. I'm glad I haven't to go out on such a stormy night. 60. Somebody has scribbled obscene words on the wall. 61. Somebody has played a mean trick on him. 62. Don't make your new dress dirty. 63. How can I get all that mud off the steps? 64. They went on with their work after stopping for a time. 65. We took our seats again. 66. The architect was angry at the false accusation. 67. They felt strong anger against their oppressors. 68. Isn't she a meddling old lady? 69. Don't tamper with the machine! 70. It's unwise to break in upon husband and wife.

4. Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. I'll have to consult an ... specialist. 2. To my ... his paintings are just ugly daubs. 3. I couldn't believe my ... when I saw how big it was. 4. She never took her ... off. 5. If the state punishes a murderer by death, it's an ... for an ... 6. In her father's ... she can do no wrong. 7. The ... of the world are upon us today. 8. The thieves kept their ... peeled for the police. 9. He makes ... at every girl he sees. 10. He only has ... for his wife. 11. The car blew up before our very ... 12. We can see with half an ... that he and his wife are unhappy together. 13. The boys stood on the corner ... the local girls. 14. You ... too much salt in this soup. 15. She's ... her knowledge of French to good use. 16. Don't try to ... the blame on me – it wasn't my fault. 17. His ideas were cleverly ... 18. What shall I ... at the end of the sentence? 19. ... all the boys to work. 20. What are they going to do now, I ... 21. The fact that she left home is not to be ... at. 22. The country boy ... at all the high buildings in the city. 23. We are filled with ... at the sight of the beautiful mountains. 24. The temple of Diana and the hanging gardens of Babylon were two of the Seven ... of the World in ancient times. 25. She looked so tired before, but her holiday has worked ... for her. 26. ... will never cease. 27. The strange object looked ... through the deep water. 28. You might try

to read this ... poem. 29. A writer's ideas may be so vague as to tend to become ... to most of the readers. 30. The poet died in ... 31. They ... the injured woman on the grass. 32. He planned to build his own house, and was learning to ... bricks. 33. We're having a new carpet ... in the bedroom. 34. The rain quickly ... the dust. 35. Last week they ... 30 eggs, but this week the hens aren't ... 36. She ... 5 pounds on the favourite. 37. The country was ... in ruins. 38. The proposal was ... before the committee. 39. I've been ... low with the flu for a week. 40. He ... the lid of the box. 41. He was ... to the rank of captain. 42. The king ... an army. 43. I've ... five children. 44. I'd like to ... an important issue. 45. The car ... a cloud of dust as it rushed past. 46. Did you ... any thing unusual in his behaviour? 47. The police ... him entering the bank with a shotgun. 48. Will they ... the ceasefire? 49. He ... that it was odd. 50. He left by the back door to escape ... 51. She made some interesting ... on the current political scene. 52. There are some interesting ... 53. Luckily an ... passerby noticed the fire. 54. If you don't succeed the first time, ... again. 55. He ... to stand on his head, but he couldn't. 56. The car won't start, ... pushing it. 57. Have you ever ... mountain climbing? 58. His case will be ... in the High Court. 59. The murder ... lasted six weeks. 60. He is in detention awaiting ... 61. The new aircraft has performed very well in its initial ... 62. We established our present working methods by a process of ... and error. 63. We've had a lot of problems in the office recently, it's been a very ... time for all of us. 64. Put the ... dishes in the sink. 65. Repairing cars is a ... job. 66. The fisherman won't go out on such a ... night. 67. You'll ... your hands if you touch that machine. 68. Wash the ... off the child's knees. 69. Take off your boots before you tread any more ... into the carpet. 70. Her political career was ruined when the papers dug up some ... about her past. 71. Let us ... where we left off. 72. Kindly ... your seats, ladies and gentlemen. 73. He expressed his righteous ... 74. He could hardly suffer the ... of being unfairly accused. 75. Don't be so ... Everything is all right. 76. I never ... between mother and daughter. 77. The sound of the radio upstairs ... with my work. 78. Who's been ... with my books? 79. I resented his ... in my affairs. 80. We apologize for the ..., which is due to bad weather conditions.

5. Explain the nuances between the synonyms in the given sentences and then translate them.

A. *wonder, admiration, amazement, astonishment, surprise*

1. To see a young couple loving each other is no wonder. 2. I wondered with great admiration. 3. We seemed struck to the ground for some time, as if actually petrified with amazement. 4. Your silence has long been my astonishment. 5. He looked with surprise at me.

B. *to raise, to lift, to elevate, to hoist, to pick up*

1. The bell sounded and the curtain was raised. 2. He lifted his arm in a gesture of farewell. 3. Materials are elevated to the top floor. 4. Mainsail and foresail were hoisted, the anchor weighed. 5. I picked up the coin and looked at it.

C. *dirty, filthy, foul, grimy, squalid*

1. Her apartment was larger and something dirtier. 2. The punishment cell was a dark, damp, filthy hole underground. 3. Arthur was physically exhausted with hunger, foul air and want of sleep. 4. The children crawled out of the hole. Their faces were grimy all over. 5. The squalid taverns and lodging houses of the poor were loathsome to look at.

D. *indignation, anger, wrath, ire*

1. The young ladies gave vent to their honest indignation. 2. Anger in its time and place may assume a kind of grace. 3. He carried his wrath up to the veranda stairs. 4. It roused his ire.

6. Fill in the appropriate synonyms.

A. *wonder, admiration, amazement, astonishment, surprise*

1. ... is the daughter of ignorance. 2. One large star in particular excited our ... 3. I saw to my ... the man struggling with the waves. 4. I was in the utmost ... and roared so loud that they all ran back in a fright. 5. But his face, when he heard it, showed an ... which was very different to that look of sentimental ... which the countenance of the sisters wore. 6. Then with a little cry of ... and pleasure she rose.

B. *to raise, to lift, to elevate, to hoist, to pick up*

1. They had ... up the body of Jones, but again let him fall. 2. We ... a ladder when we take it up off the ground. 3. He will do everything possible to ... his name. 4. We saw them ... another boat out. 5. He ... up the child and carried him into the house. 6. To ... a flag is to hold it up high enough so that everyone can see it, but to ... a flag is to cause it to rise to the top of the flagstaff. 7. To ... a pole is to get it on end, but to ... a pole is to pick it up from the ground.

C. *dirty, filthy, foul, grimy, squalid*

1. Under the bridge was a ..., crazy old boat. 2. Andrew examined the arm, carefully suppressing his horror of the ... dressing. 3. There's a ... smell in here. 4. Not only the roofs and windows are ... in this town, but also the faces of many people. 5. The prisoners exhibited a strange array of wild and swarthy visages, ... with neglect and misery.

D. *indignation, anger, wrath, ire*

1. After they had gone he sat down at the table still trembling with unaccustomed ... 2. ... and haste hinder good counsel. 3. ... punishes itself. 4. ... is a sworn enemy. 5. "The Grapes of ..." is one of J. Steinbeck's best novels. 6. Envy and ... shorten the life. 7. He flushed with ...

7. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the phrasal verbs to put, to lay, to try + a particle.

A. 1. He was much put about by the report of his friend's death. 2. Poor darling, he had an idea of his own, one he couldn't possibly put across. 3. Put away your money. 4. Not one penny will they put by for a day like this. 5. You needn't drive the car up to the house; just put me down at the gate. 6. Take a piece of paper and put down everything you can possibly require. 7. We've put Kit down for Winchester. 8. Ah! it seems hardly fair of me to have spoken to you like that. I can see it's put you right down. 9. In spring trees and shrubs put forth buds and leaves. 10. They have put forth a new programme to end the economic crisis. 11. We are going to put forth another book. 12. They put forward the theory that the fire had been caused by sunlight shining on glass. 13. Let me put in a word. 14. I'll tell you what to do. Put in an application to stay here. 15. Put off your coats and come into the hall. 16. Perhaps I'd better put off my visit till tomorrow. 17. He tried to put me off with mere promises. 18. The mere smell of garlic put him off his supper. 19. He put his shoes on. 20. He put some water on to boil. 21. There will be several concerts to be put on during the festival. 22. She put her watch on twenty minutes. 23. He puts on an air of dignity. 24. He had broadened and put on flesh. 25. She looked as if she might be deucedly dangerous if put upon. 26. Jack laughed and put out his hand. 27. She fell off a horse and put her shoulder out. 28. The firemen soon put the fire out. 29. He was put out by his remarks. 30. He was put out by their interruptions. 31. Everybody said the show was very well put over. 32. How long will you need to put it through? 33. Put me through to Mr X. 34. He put up the hand to catch the ball. 35. I'm going to put up the money to start you in management. 36. The first open air stage has been put up. 37. He put up for the secretaryship and was elected. 38. We put up at a very good hotel. 39. The hotel is not good, but we are only staying for two days so we can put up with it.

B. 1. He is laying by money for his old age. 2. The problem is if he should lay down office. 3. They laid down a map of the district. 4. An important principle has been laid down. 5. They laid down the floor with a carpet. 6. During the recession they laid us off for three months. 7. You'd better lay off

alcohol for a while. 8. The paint is thickly laid on. 9. We can't occupy the new house until gas and water are laid on. 10. She laid out the map on the table. 11. The gardens and grounds were laid out by an expert. 12. He was struck on the forehead by the ball and laid out. 13. You must have laid out a large sum of money. 14. Then Tom remembered hearing the doctor tell about a certain thing that laid up a patient for two or three weeks. 15. You are laying up trouble for yourself.

C. 1. Now, Eliza, the new things have come for you to try on. 2. It's no use trying it on with me. 3. I'm going to try you out as my new works manager.

8. Fill in the particles to complete the verbs to put, to lay, to try.

A. 1. Jim was greatly put ... by the message. 2. He may be a very clever research worker, but he is very poor at putting the stuff ... to a class. 3. I'll have to put something ... for my retirement. 4. I have a bit put ... for a rainy day. 5. The bus stopped at the station to put ... one or two passengers. 6. One feels almost ashamed of putting it ... in black and white again. 7. Children's names are still put ... at birth for public schools with the best academic records. 8. He made an unkind remark, intended to put her ... but she refused to allow her spirits to be defeated. 9. In the spring, the hedgerows put ... buds. 10. The heads of government of many countries have put ... a better system for preventing unemployment. 11. His name was put ... for inclusion in the Humours List. 12. I'll put ... a claim for damages. 13. Don't forget to put ... your full name and address. 14. Please put ... your shoes before entering this holy building. 15. Tonight's concert will be put ... till next week, as one of the singers has hurt her throat. 16. Tom was to arrive this weekend, but I put him ... because you were ill. 17. Those smelly animals put me ... 18. He put his coat ... hurriedly and ran out of the house. 19. Please put the light ..., it's getting dark. 20. Phone me as soon as you leave the office and I'll put the dinner ..., so that it's ready when you get home. 21. If I put ... another inch, I shan't be able to wear this dress. 22. Which play is the Theatre Group putting ... next? 23. He put ... a pretence of bravery, but we all knew that it was false. 24. I must put my watch ... three minutes, it's running slow. 25. I don't believe you, you're just putting me ... 26. It's rude to put ... your tongue at people. 27. Put ... all fires before leaving the camping ground. 28. He seemed greatly put ... by the arrival of the new workers. 29. Mind that sharp point, you nearly put my eye ...! 30. That class will never succeed in putting anything ... the new teacher, he's too experienced. 31. The director put the business deal ... very quickly. 32. Can you put me ... to this number? 33. Would you please help me to put the shelf ...? I can't do it by myself. 34. Do you know how to put ... a tent? 35. You are not allowed to put ... advertisements on this wall without

special permission. 36. If you put ... your share, father will put ... the rest. 37. Do you really intend to put ... for that seat? 38. I cannot put ... with your behaviour any longer.

B. 1. I have a little money laid ... for a rainy day. 2. The generals have agreed that we should lay ... our arms at midnight. 3. I should imagine that the President was glad to lay ... his office. 4. We shall have to lay ... a new floor in the upstairs room. 5. Let's lay ... for a few minutes, this work is tiring. 6. 500 workers were laid ... when the factory was closed after the fire. 7. The house has water and electricity laid ... 8. Don't lay the colour ... too thickly or the surface will not be smooth. 9. The scenery was laid ... before the travellers when they reached the top of the hill. 10. With one blow he laid his attacker ... 11. Having laid ... his father's fortune into shares, he was able to live on the interest. 12. Laying ... the page well makes all the difference to the ease of reading the book. 13. These little tree animals lay ... nuts for the winter. 14. I've been laid ... since Christmas with a bad cough.

C. 1. Never buy shoes without trying them ... first. 2. It's no use trying ... that old trick with me. 3. I want to try ... several of the new singers for the part.

9. Paraphrase the sentences using the phrasal verbs to put, to lay, to try + a particle.

A. 1. He was very much distressed by these false accusations. 2. This teacher is able to bring home his ideas to his students. 3. A lot of people save money for their old age. 4. Has she saved any money for future use? 5. The bus stopped to allow the passengers to alight. 6. They considered me to be a fool. 7. The teacher entered the boy's name for the school football team. 8. Here's my address – write it down before you forget it. 9. The trees are sending out new leaves. 10. He proposed himself as a candidate. 11. In his letters, he always includes some amusing remarks about his neighbours' activities. 12. He always postponed going to the dentist. 13. Never delay to do what you can do today. 14. I've been trying to meet you, but your secretary prevents me from doing it. 15. I quite like working for the director, but his bad temper discourages me. 16. His modesty is only pretence. 17. He's getting fatter. 18. Add some steam. 19. In spring we move the hands of clocks and watches to take advantage of the summer daylight. 20. The school always has a concert in the week before Christmas. 21. He's not really interested, he is deceiving you. 22. Extinguish the lights. 23. He injured his back badly, falling down the stairs like that. 24. He held his hand out in welcome. 25. The least thing disconcerts him. 26. At the moment we are trying to complete the programme. 27. The names of the successful

candidates will be displayed on the College notice board. 28. I want to build a fence between our property and our neighbour's. 29. That's the rule of the game, so provide money or shut up. 30. They'd like to propose him for the post, but he won't accept nomination. 31. I can't stand her another day, she never stops complaining.

B. 1. They have a little money saved for emergencies. 2. The majority of soldiers surrendered. 3. Several of the new-type tankers are being built on Tyneside. 4. The factory was dismissing people. 5. The doctor said that Jim ought to rest more. 6. We can't live in a house if it is not connected to a supply of water and electricity. 7. Spread paint all over this board. 8. He knocked one of them out and I had another one round the throat. 9. The town has well planned streets and avenues. 10. We'll need to store a good supply of feed if this winter's going to be like the last. 11. He was confined to bed because he had badly injured his knee.

C. 1. She put on ten pairs of shoes before she found any that suited her. 2. She was waiting for him to act in a bold and impudent way so she could slap his face. 3. "I wonder if you can solve this problem." "I shan't know until you test my abilities."

10. Respond to the following using the phrasal verbs to put, to lay, to try + a particle.

A. 1. When do you feel put about? 2. How should you speak if you want to put your ideas across? 3. When do people put money away? 4. Do you think it's worth putting down impudent persons? 5. What will you do if you must keep something in mind but fear that your memory may fail you? 6. Where do buses put down passengers? 7. How many new books are put out (forth) in Latvia each year? 8. What do you do if somebody puts forth rash and hasty ideas? 9. Why is it advisable to follow the saying "Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today"? 10. Are you usually put off by the first unpleasant impression of a person? 11. How often do you have to put off your appointments? 12. If you are going to cook dinner what should you do to get water heated? 13. How many plays are put on at the local theatre each year? 14. Do you know any ways to reduce weight? 15. Why do some people put on airs? 16. Why do little children often put out their tongue? 17. What can you be put out by? 18. Can you put up a tent? 19. What are the things you can't put up with? 20. Where do you put up when you travel? 21. What notices are put up on the information board?

B. 1. Why is it necessary to lay money by? 2. Which American president was compelled to lay down his office? 3. What are floors often laid down with? 4. If you don't feel well, what does a doctor tell you to do? 5. Why are workers

sometimes laid off? 6. If you want to paint your table, what must you do? 7. What must a house have to be fit for living in it? 8. What happens to people who are laid out by gangsters? 9. Who can lay out new parks and grounds? 10. Have you ever been laid up with a swollen knee?

C. 1. What is advisable to do before buying a new coat? 2. Have you ever tried out new ideas in teaching English?

11. Learn the phrases listed right after the text and interpret their meaning in the sentences from the text.

1. And he could hear the people in the court outside go wheezing up and down, beating their hands upon their breasts, and stamping their feet upon the pavement stones to warm them. 2. Wherefore the clerk put on his white comforter and tried to warm himself at the candle ... 3. He had so heated himself with rapid walking in the fog and frost, this nephew of Scrooge's, that he was all in a glow; his face was ruddy and handsome; his eyes sparkled and his breath smoked again. 4. Scrooge having no better answer ready on the spur of the moment, said, "Bah" again ... 5. What's Christmas time to you but a time for paying bills without money ... 6. ... When men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts freely. 7. Becoming immediately sensible of the impropriety, he poked the fire, and extinguished the last frail spark for ever. 8. ... And you'll keep your Christmas by losing your situation! 9. Why give it as a reason for not coming now? 10. They were portly gentlemen pleasant to behold, and now stood, with their hats off, in Scrooge's office. 11. Many thousands are in want of common necessities ... 12. Are they still in operation? 13. "The Treadmill and the Poor Law are in full vigour, then?" said Scrooge. 14. ... A few of us are endeavouring to raise a fund to buy the Poor some meat and drink, and means of warmth. 15. ... And those who are badly off must go there. 16. ... They had better do it, and decrease the surplus population. 17. Seeing clearly that it would be useless to pursue their point, the gentlemen withdrew.

12. Make up sentences on each phrase.

13. Make up and act out situations in which these phrases would be appropriate.

14. Give the English equivalents for:

acs, pēc acumēra, paturēt acīs, kāda acu priekšā, pēc manām domām, no juridiskā viedokļa, āķis un cilpiņa, turēt abas acis vaļā, bieži uzstāties atklātībā, pievērst sev uzmanību, acij tikams, dots pret dotu, būt lietpratējam, visu ievērot, iztēlē, uzmanies!, noprast no pirmā acu uzmetiena, uzmet acis, pūst miglu kādam acīs, līdz kaklam, ar neapbruņotu aci; ar tādu aprēķinu (nolūku), lai; uzmanīgi skatīties;

nolikt, nolikt gulēt, ieslodzīt cietumā, likt uz balsošanu, iejūgt zirgu, ievietot kādu slimnīcā, iebērt cukuru tējā, pielikt durvīm slēdzeni, atgādināt, izteikt vārdos, pārtulkot angļiski, saudzīgi izsakoties, nedomāt par kaut ko, uzrakstīt uz papīra, parakstīt līgumu, izbeigt, savest kārtībā, sakaitināt, radīt kādam patīkamus apstākļus, sabojāt kaut ko, nokaunināt, apklusināt, iemidzināt, pārbaudīt;

vēlēties uzzināt, brīnīties; izbrīns, islaicīga sensācija, nav nekāds brīnums, brīnumbērns, notiek gan brīnumi, darīt brīnumus;

tumšs, vāji apgaismots; neskaidrs, apslāpēts, mazpazīstams, nezināms; aptumšot, padarīt nesaprotamu; tumsa, nesaprotamība;

likt, izlikt cilpas, klāt galdu, dēt olas, nobradāt zālienu, pilsēta bija drupās, uzlikt par pienākumu, novelc vainu uz kādu, sniegt pierādījumus;

celt, sacelt putekļu mākonī, raudzēt mīklu, pacelt glāzi uz kāda veselību, pacelt platmali, pacelt balsi, uzcelt pieminekli, izvirzīt pretenzijas, ierosināt jautājumu, paaugstināt algu, audzēt labību (lopus), audzināt bērnus, nokomplektēt armiju, sagādāt naudu, piešķirt kādam kapteiņa pakāpi, iedvest cerību, izsaukt smieklus, atdzīvināt, izbeigt aplenkumu, sacelt traci;

novērot, ievērot paražas, svinēt gadadienu, ievērot klusumu, būt precīzam, piebilst, man gandrīz nav ko piebilst; novērotājs, paražu ievērotājs, novērošana, tikt novērotam, novērot, piezīmēt, paražu (likumu) ievērošana, rituāls, vērigs, kas ievēro (likumus, paražas);

mēģināt, izmēģināt laimi, mēģināt atvērt logu, pielikt visus spēkus, censties uzminēt, tiesāt kādu par slepkavību, pārbaudīt kāda pacietību; izmēģinājums, atlases metode, izmēģinājuma lidojums, pārbaudes laiks, pieņemt uz pārbaudes laiku (darbinieku), izmēģināt mašīnu, tiesas process, saukt pie atbildības, tikt tiesātam, gūt panākumus trešajā mēģinājumā, tīrais posts un nelaime, ar to bērnu tīrais negāls; smags, mokošs, apnicīgs cilvēks, kaitīgs veselībai;

netīrs, zemisks, negodīgs spēlētājs, nekrietnība, izturēties nekrietni pret kādu, neķītri paskatīties uz kādu, radioaktīvs, netīrs darbs, nekrietnība; netīrumi, nomētāt dubļiem (nomelnot), zeme (māls), klons, zemesceļš, zemiskums, izturēties nekrietni pret kādu, lētāks par lētu, pazemoties, rakņāties cita netīrajā veļā, ļoti lēts, ļoti nabadzīgs;

atsākt, atsākt darbu, atgūt veselību, atkal apsēsties savā vietā, rezumēt; rezumējums, atsākšana, karadarbības atsākšana, atpakaļ saņemšana;

sašutis, nikns protests, sašutums, masu protesta mitiņš, necienība, cieņas apvainojums;

iejaukties, jaukties kāda darīšanās, netraucē mani!; iejaukšanās, traucējumi radiopārraidē.

15. Speak on the following topics employing the acquired vocabulary items:

1. having weak eyes;
2. punishment as severe as the injury suffered;
3. doing sth. with an eye to obtaining a result;
4. being a good judge of sth.;
5. agreeing completely with sb.;
6. putting a problem in simple words;
7. having doubt or curiosity about sth.;
8. the feeling caused by sth. strange or remarkable;
9. sth. difficult to understand;
10. living in obscurity;
11. laying sb. low;
12. the scene is laid in ...;
13. laying the dust;
14. laying claim to sth.;
15. laying a wager on sth.;
16. raising a monument;
17. raising one's voice;
18. raising one's family;
19. raising money for sth.;
20. observing wild birds;
21. observing ceremonies, rules, rituals, holidays;
22. being under observation;
23. making an effort;
24. putting to a severe test;
25. carrying on the trial of in a law court;
26. a dirty trick, dirty films or books;
27. throwing dirt at sb.;
28. resuming one's studies (work);
29. being indignant at sth.;
30. interfering in sb's affairs;
31. interfering with sb's work.

16. Translate into English.

1. Pēc acumēra šis zemes gabals ir pietiekami liels. 2. Tas viss notika viņas acu priekšā. Vēl līdz šim laikam viņa nespēj attapties. 3. Turi abas acis vaļā. Šai kompānijai nevar nekādā ziņā uzticēties. 4. Gleznotājs ļoti centās pievērst sev uzmanību gan ar savām gleznām, gan savu apģērbu. 5. Dots pret dotu. Tā arī vajadzēja darīt, es viņu pilnīgi atbalstu. 6. Es nopratu no pirmā acu uzmetiena, ka ar šo cilvēku kaut kas nav kārtībā. 7. Nepūt man miglu acīs,

tik naivs gan es neesmu. 8. Senos laikos zvaigznes novēroja ar neapbruņotu aci. 9. Neko darīt, jautājums būs jāliek uz balsošanu. 10. Saudzīgi izsakoties, jūsu eseja ir diezgan vāja. 11. Viņš bija tik dusmīgs, ka nebija vairs iespējams viņu apklusināt. 12. Interesanti, vai viņa vispār ir šeit bijusi? 13. Šis rakstnieka jaunais romāns ir galīgi nesaprotams. 14. Visu savu dzīvi viņš pavadīja kādā mazpazīstamā pilsētiņā. 15. Pēc kara pilsēta bija drupās. Tagad to vajadzēja atkal atjaunot. 16. Es ļoti labi apzinos, ka viņi centīsies novelt vainu uz mani. 17. Mašīna aizdrāzās garām, saceļot putekļu mākonī. 18. Šis skolotājs bieži paceļ balsi, bet tas viņam maz līdz. 19. Cerams, ka tomēr pieminēkli uzcelš. 20. Šie zemnieki audzē gan labību, gan lopus. 21. Karalim izdevās savākt armiju un uzvarēt pretinieku. 22. Būs jāmēģina savākt naudu, lai palīdzētu plūdos cietušajiem. 23. Šajā zemē cilvēki ievēro daudzas senas paražas. 24. Es domāju, ka lēmums ir pareizs. Man gandrīz nav ko piebilst. 25. Var jau izmēģināt laimi. Tomēr eksāmeniem vajadzētu sagatavoties daudz labāk. 26. Rīt tiesās šos divus cilvēkus par slepkavību. 27. Tā vien šķiet, ka tu pārbaudi manu pacietību. 28. Es domāju, ka to varētu noskaidrot ar atlasē metodi. 29. Mēs pieņemsim Jūs uz pārbaudes laiku. Un tad jau redzēsīm, vai Jūs atbilstat mūsu prasībām. 30. Ja jau viņš ir izdarījis noziegumu, tad viņš jāsauc pie atbildības. 31. Tīrais posts un nelaieme! Uz tevi nekad nevar paļauties. 32. Ar šo bērnu ir tīrais negals, viņš nevienu minūti nevar palikt mierīgs. 33. Esi uzmanīgs! Šis cilvēks ir negodīgs spēlētājs. 34. Nav noliedzams, ka pret Annu viņš izturējās nekrietni. 35. Ir jau viegli nomētāt ar dubļiem, bet vajadzētu uzmanīgāk paskatīties arī uz sevi. 36. Šajā apvidū ir tikai zemes ceļi. 37. Beidz rakņāties citu cilvēku netīrajā veļā! Ir taču citi veidi, kā nonākt pie patiesības. 38. Kad Jūs atsāksiet darbu? Man šķiet, ka Jūs esat krietni vien atlabusi. 39. Visi baidās, ka kara darbība atkal varētu atsākties. 40. Tas noteikti ir cieņas apvainojums. Uz to mums ir jāreaģē. 41. Drīz varētu notikt masu protesta mītiņš. 42. Es nevēlos jaukties citu darišanās. Man pašam ir daudz darba. 43. Skaļais troksnis traucēja viņam koncentrēties.

II TEXT EXERCISES

1. Answer the questions.

1. What was the weather like on Christmas Eve? 2. Why was the door of Scrooge's counting-house open? 3. Who came into Scrooge's room? 4. What did his nephew look like? 5. Why did Scrooge detest Christmas? 6. What was the nephew's attitude towards Christmas? 7. Why did the clerk in the bank applaud? 8. Why did Scrooge decline the nephew's invitation to dine with his family? 9. Who came in after that? 10. Why had these two gentlemen come? 11. What was Scrooge's response? 12. What did Scrooge think of himself when the two gentlemen had left?

2. Enlarge upon the following.

1. It was cold, bleak, biting weather. 2. The door of Scrooge's counting-house was open. 3. The clerk put on his white comforter. 4. It was the voice of Scrooge's nephew. 5. His face was ruddy and handsome. 6. What right have you to be dismal? 7. What else can I be when I live in such a world of fools as this? 8. There are many things from which I might have derived good. Christmas among the rest. 9. Dine with us tomorrow. 10. He went the whole length of the expression. 11. His nephew left the room without an angry word. 12. The clerk had let two other people in. 13. We have no doubt his liberality is well represented by his surviving partners. 14. We are endeavouring to raise a fund to buy the Poor some meat and drink, and means of warmth. 15. If they would rather die, they had better do it. 16. Scrooge resumed his labours with an improved opinion of himself.

3. Retell the text and then give its summary.

4. Make up and act out dialogues between:

1. Scrooge and his clerk about heating the rooms.
2. The clerk and another man about Scrooge as a miser.
3. Scrooge and his nephew about Christmas.
4. The nephew and another man about Scrooge's counting-house.
5. Scrooge and his nephew about the invitation to come to dinner with the nephew's family.
6. Scrooge and the clerk about the nephew.
7. The two gentlemen about Mr. Scrooge and Mr. Marley.
8. Scrooge and one of the gentlemen about raising a fund for the poor.
9. The two gentlemen about their failure to raise the fund.
10. Scrooge and the clerk about the two gentlemen.
11. The nephew and his wife about Scrooge.
12. The clerk and his friend about Scrooge and his nephew.

5. Pick out lexical items describing cold winter weather, Christmas, poverty and miserliness. Make up your own stories using these lexical items.

6. Speak on the plot, setting, composition and theme of the story.

7. Speak on the method of character drawing employed in the text.

8. Analyse the general peculiarities of the story (description, narration, dialogues, colloquial words and forms, facts of the 19th century and their designation, the choice of words, etc.).

9. **Pick out lexical and syntactical stylistic devices and reveal their function in the text.**
10. **Say what impression the story has produced on you. Try to motivate your answer.**

III DISCUSSION EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions.

1. Before the fifth century there was no general agreement as to when Christmas should come in the calendar, whether on January 6, March 25, or December 25. Why was December 25 ultimately chosen? 2. Before Christianity ancient people held feasts at identically the period that Christmas is now observed. Why did they build great bonfires? 3. What are Christmas cribs and where are they set up? 4. What country did Christmas trees come from? 5. What are Yule logs and when are they burnt? 6. Why do people on Christmas Eve light candles in the window? 7. Why do children put out wooden shoes (or slippers) or Christmas stockings? 8. What do you know about Saint Nicholas or Santa Claus? 9. Why do robins play a prominent part at Christmas time? 10. What is caroling? 11. When is Boxing Day celebrated? 12. What do you know about the Twelve Days of Christmas? 13. How do you celebrate Christmas in your family? 14. What do you do to trim your Christmas tree? 15. What is your favourite Christmas carol?

2. Comment on the following.

1. She brought forth the first born son, and wrapped him in swaddling-clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn. (Bible) 2. And, lo the angel of the Lord came upon them; and said, "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. (Bible) 3. Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men. (Bible)

4. The time draws near the birth of Christ;
The moon is hid, the night is still;
The Christmas bells from hill to hill
Answer each other in the mist. (A. Tennyson)
5. Heap on more wood! the wind is chill,
But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still. (W. Scott)
6. The melody of Christmas carols sung
To cheer someone you hold dear;

- A sincere message that you write
That warms the heart throughout the year. (G. Holman)
7. The house is hung with cedar boughs
There's Christmas in the air,
The gifts are tied with tinsel bows
And hidden everywhere. (G. Burket)
 8. Shine, Christmas candle,
Glimmer and glow,
Sending your light
Through the soft-falling snow. (B. Moore)
 9. Ring out, oh bells, at Christmastime,
Proclaim the hour has come
For love and brotherhood for all,
The Goal of Christendom. (E. Chamberlain)
 10. Let us merrily dance and play.
Santa Claus is on his way.
 11. Old year, you shall not die.
You came to us so readily,
You lived with us so steadily,
Old year, you shall not die. (A. Tennyson)
 12. Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow:
The year is going, let him go.
Ring out the false, ring in the true. (A. Tennyson)

3. Read the following texts and discuss them.

A. Christmas

Christmas and New Year both belong to the Winter Solstice season and in secular custom merge into one. Indeed it would be difficult to separate their customs since the changes in the calendar caused overlapping.

Christmas is a Christian festival that celebrates the birth of Jesus. It is the most popular festival of the year in Great Britain and is widely celebrated all over the country.

On Christmas Day the bells ring. Their ringing sends forth messages of peace and love. They ring so merrily wishing everybody: "Merry Christmas! Merry Christmas! May our hearts overflow with joy on the birthday of our Lord!" The bells make each heart turn from the world's caprice and bow before the feet of our Heavenly Lord.

The story of the birth of Jesus Christ is found in the New Testament of the Bible. Our Lord was born in Bethlehem, where his mother Mary and Joseph her husband had come to be entered on the lists for paying taxes to the Romans who ruled the country then. Many people had come to the city for that occasion, and Bethlehem was crowded. There were no rooms in any of the inns there. So Mary and Joseph had to lodge for the night in a stable. The stable was a lowly cattle shed. Here Mary gave birth to her Heavenly Child. Jesus was not an ordinary baby. He was the son of God who came into the world to save people. There was no proper place to put the baby on, and Mary used a manger for His bed.

In the 13th century St. Francis of Assisi (1182 – 1226), the founder of the Franciscan order of the friars, made a model of the stable where Jesus had been born. Since that time people have made a Christmas crib for their church with models of the Holy Family, as Jesus, Mary and Joseph are called, an ox, an ass and visiting wise men and shepherds.

Some people in Britain still believe that if one goes into the cowhouse on Christmas Eve at midnight he will see the beasts kneeling just as they did when Jesus was born. It is also believed that if the children wake at the same hour they may see Father Christmas coming down in the chimney.

There was a bright star shining over the stable in Bethlehem, where Jesus was born. It was so bright that it made the three wise men from the East follow it. It led them to Bethlehem and came to the lowly stable. They were sure that the star announced the birth of a very special child, so they gave Him their gifts of gold, frankincense (a fragrant gum resin) and myrrh (a gum used for incense and perfumes as well as to embalm the dead). There was great joy in the heavens when Jesus was born, and angels were singing praise to Him. Some of them descended on earth and visited shepherds who were looking after their sheep in the fields outside Bethlehem. The angels announced them the birth of the son of God who would save the people, and they went to worship Him.

The shepherds spread the news, and people knew about the birth of an extraordinary Child who was to become Christ the Lord.

(From "British Festivals")

B. Why Christ was Born

Each year during the Christmas season they tell and retell the story of what is traditionally thought to be the "first Christmas". It is often featured on greeting Christmas cards, portrayed by nativity scenes, acted out in plays. It is the subject of art and music.

But the actual story of Jesus' birth is found only in the Bible. The biblical account of that great event has a significantly different emphasis than we find in the traditional version so popular at Christmas time.

According to Christian religious teachings, Jesus was not just another human being. He was the promised Messiah and Saviour of mankind. He was the Son of God, God in the flesh. One of His names was Immanuel, meaning "God with us".

When Jesus was born, His birth was not an unexpected event. Prophecies that it would happen are scattered throughout the Old Testament.

Through thousands of years the prophesy of a special offspring from a woman was periodically revealed in symbolic and specific terms from God. Seven hundred years before Jesus was born Isaiah had written: "Behold, the Virgin shall conceive and bear a Son, and shall call His name Immanuel".

About the same time Micah was inspired to name the exact town, Bethlehem, where this would take place.

The Messiah was to be put to death for the sins of humanity. The importance of that part of His mission is heavily stressed by most churches. But there is another reason for his being born. The Messiah was also prophesied to be a world-ruling king.

There were some individuals, like Zacharias, the father of John the Baptist, and a man named Simeon, to whom God had directly revealed that the appearance of the Messiah was near. The news like that would have spread fast: Judah was a conquered nation, ruled by Rome, and many Jews longed for a deliverer like the Messiah was portrayed to be.

(From "British Festivals")

C. Peace on Earth

The first announcement of Jesus' birth was given to shepherds watching over their flocks in the Judean hills. For then the night was passing like countless other nights spent under the starlit skies. Then everything changed. Suddenly the countryside was illuminated with radiant brilliance. An angel appeared and spoke to the terrified shepherds: "Do not be afraid, for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy which will be to all people".

The good news was intended for everyone – for "all people". The angel went on to announce the birth of Jesus in the nearby town of Bethlehem. No sooner had he finished when he was joined by a multitude of heavenly voices proclaiming: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men!".

Such peace is possible only under the rulership of Jesus Christ. The day before Jesus was put to death the Roman governor Pilate asked him if it

were true, as he had heard, that Jesus claimed to be a king. Jesus didn't deny it. But His kingdom was not of that age and society.

Is it true that there is a spiritual representation of the kingdom in the church. While living in a world generally opposed to the values of this kingdom, Christians may still experience spiritual peace and happiness as they follow Christ. But Christ's literal world-ruling government is yet to be set up on earth. Jesus promised to come again. When he comes, he will establish his kingdom and bring lasting peace to the world even as he now grants peace to those individuals who submit their lives to him.

The Bible gives far more attention to explaining the good news of Jesus' life, death, resurrection and second coming than to the story of his physical birth. That makes some religious people think it is simply out-of-proportion to put so much emphasis, as the popular celebration of Christmas does, on the birth of Jesus when there is so much more of importance concerning him, what he stands for, what he is doing now and what he is going to do in the future.

(From "British Festivals")

D. Hogmanay Celebrations

In Scotland they celebrate the New Year whole-heartedly. The preparations for the occasion begin several days before the New Year's Eve, which is known as Hogmanay. Housewives have plenty of things to be done. They have to clean their houses and complete all the routine work in time. They are also to cook a lot of traditional dishes, such as plum puddings, oatcakes and currant buns that are also known as black buns. The Night of Hogmanay is a time for merrymaking, giving of presents and observance of the old customs.

The origins of the Scottish customs are as ancient as they are diverse. The very fact that Scotland chose to celebrate the New Year in preference to Christmas is said to have its roots in the Kirk, which viewed the Christmas celebrations as "popish and superstitious". Whatever the reasons, it has always been that the further north one travels in Britain, the more intense is the swing in celebrations towards the New Year. Strangely enough, in recent years this diversity has not been so noticeable, as those in the south have become more aware of Hogmanay as a time of celebration.

The name "Hogmanay" is itself locked in some controversy. It is supposed to come from the Anglo-Saxon "Haleg Monath" (Holy Month), or the Gaelic "oge maidne" (New Morning). Whatever the origin of the name, it has remained in the conscience of the Scottish people for many centuries.

It was once the custom in Scotland to give gifts on the first of January, and indeed until the 18th century the number of gifts given then far outshone those given at Christmas, in both number and quality. It is only very recently that some parts of Scotland ended the practice of giving tokens to children, which themselves were called hogmanays.

Many may say that today the Scottish Hogmanay traditions are vanishing, but there are some areas of Scotland where even in these modern times old traditions thankfully die hard. In Lewis, for instance, there has long since been a tradition that on Hogmanay the boys form themselves into bands. The leader of each band should wear a sheepskin, while a member must carry a sack. The bands then move from house to house, reciting a Gaelic rhyme. On being invited into the home by the woman of the family, the leader would walk clockwise around the fire, or around a chair in these modern times, while everyone else hit the skin with sticks. The boys would be given some bannocks for their sack, before moving on to the next house.

This is of course a localized tradition. More common throughout the rest of Scotland is the traditional firing of guns at midnight, followed by the men setting out to “first-footing”. This tradition is almost universal.

(From “British Festivals”)

E. Auld Lang Syne

No Hogmanay party can do without singing of “Auld Lang Syne” that has been one of the world’s most popular songs for a century and a half. The melody is believed to be an ancient folk dance performed in north-eastern Scotland. The words are partly traditional and partly by Robert Burns, whose version appeared in 1794. The first verse and chorus are sung with everyone holding hands in a circle. On the second verse, everyone crosses hands in front, giving his right hand to the person on the left and his left hand to the person on the right.

The memories of Hogmanay are always happy. In all the traditions and customs of Hogmanay, one theme survives, that the New Year must begin on a happy note, with a clean break from all that may have been bad in the previous year.

(From “British Festivals”)

Auld Lang Syne

Should auld acquaintance be forgot
And never brought to mind?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot
And days of auld lang syne?

Chorus:

For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne,
We'll take a cup of kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

We two have run about the braez
And pulled the gowans fine,
But we've wandered many a weary foot
Since auld lang syne.

Chorus

We two have paddled in the brook
From morning sun till noon,
But seas between us broad have roared
Since auld lang syne.

Chorus

And here's a hand, my trusty friend,
And give us a hand of thine,
We'll take a right good willie waught
For auld lang syne.

Chorus

- 4. Learn the Christmas carols by heart and sing them. Discuss the ideas expressed in A. Tennyson's poem "Ring out, Wild Bells" and learn it by heart.**

A. Silent Night

Silent Night, Holy Night!
All is calm, all is bright.
Round the Virgin Mother and Child,
Holy infant so tender and mild,
Sleep in heavenly peace,
Sleep in heavenly peace.

Silent Night, Holy Night!
Shepherds quake at the sight.
Glory streams from heaven afar,
Heavenly hosts sing alleluia.
Christ, the Saviour is born,
Christ, the Saviour is born.

Silent Night, Holy Night!
Son of God, love's pure light
Radiant beams from thy Holy face
With the dawn of heavenly grace,
Jesus, Lord at thy birth,
Jesus, Lord at thy birth.

B. The First Noel

The first Nowell the angel did say
Was to certain poor shepherds in fields as they lay;
In fields as they lay, keeping their sheep,
On a cold winter's night that was so deep.

Refrain

Nowell, Nowell, Nowell, Nowell,
Born is the King of Israel.

They looked up and saw a star
Shining in the east beyond them far,
And to the earth it gave great light,
And so it continued both day and night.

Refrain

And by the light of that same star
Three wise men came from country far;
To seek for a king was their intent,
And to follow the star wherever it went.

Refrain

This star drew nigh to the northwest,
O'er Bethlehem it took its rest,
And there it did both stop and stay
Right over the place where Jesus lay.

Refrain

Then entered in those wise men three
Fell reverently upon their knee,
And offered there in his presence
Their gold, and myrrh, and frankincense.

Refrain

Then let us all with one accord
Sing praises to our heavenly Lord;
That hath made heaven and earth of naught,
And with his blood mankind hath bought.

Refrain

C. O Christmas Tree

O Christmas tree, O Christmas tree,
Your branches green delight us.
O Christmas tree, O Christmas tree,
Your branches green delight us.

They're green when summer days are bright.
They're green when winter snow is white.
O Christmas tree, O Christmas tree,
Your branches green delight us.

O Christmas tree, O Christmas tree,
Your dress will teach me something.
O Christmas tree, O Christmas tree,
Your dress will teach me something.

The hopes and the constancy
Give power and courage unto me.
O Christmas tree, O Christmas tree,
Your dress will teach me something.

O Christmas tree, O Christmas tree,
You give us so much pleasure.
O Christmas tree, O Christmas tree,
You give us so much pleasure.

How oft at Christmastide the sight
Of green fir tree gives us delight.
O Christmas tree, O Christmas tree,
You give us so much pleasure.

Read and discuss the text on carol singing.

D. Carol Singing

Carol singing is an essential part of Christmas. No church or school is without its carol service. We are fortunate in having a wealth of carols to choose from both English and foreign. They may be traditional or by known composers, or new arrangements of old tunes; they may be simple narrative

songs or highly symbolic mystifications; they can express a wide range of feelings, from jubilation to quiet contemplation, their spirit is akin to secular music and to dance rather than to liturgy, and they made their definite appearance in Christian history about the fifteenth century, when the modern spirit of humanism had dawned upon the Middle Ages.

It can be a doubtful treat when children come round in the evening. Some time ago householders in Fomford, Essex, were delighted by unusually beautiful carol singing in their quiet streets. Coming to their front doors with generous tokens of appreciation, they were amused to find not a large professional choir supported by a brass band, but three small children – one holding a lantern, another extending an expectant hand, and the third with her finger placed firmly on the button of a portable transistor tape recorder.

(From "English Monthly")

E. Alfred Tennyson

Ring out, Wild Bells

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
 The flying cloud, the frosty light:
 The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.
Ring out the old, ring in the new,
 Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
 The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.
Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
 For those that here we see no more;
 Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind ...
Ring out false pride in place and blood,
 The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.
Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
 Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
 Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

5. Say what you think of these popular weather forecasts for winter and summer.

1. If the winter is cold and there is little snow, the summer will be dry and hot.

2. If the winter is snowy and windy – expect a bad rainy summer.
 3. If it is warm in winter, it will be cold in summer.
 4. A lot of snow in winter promises a good harvest of grass.
 5. A lot of hoar-frost in winter makes summer bad for the health.
 6. If the sun or moon has a ring round it, expect frost or snowstorms.
 7. If clouds are white in winter, expect a severe frost.
 8. If in winter the forest hums, there will be a thaw.
 9. If the stars spark brightly, expect a frost the next day.
 10. If the horns of a new moon are directed upwards, expect a frost.
 11. If the snow is falling in large flakes, expect a thaw.
 12. The smoke rising from the chimney vertically signifies a severe frost.
 13. If a red sun sets into a cloud, the next day will be sunny and frosty.
 14. If on the first of December it is cold in the morning, the beginning of the winter will be wet and muddy; if it is cold and stormy at noon, the weather will be similar in the middle of the winter; if there is a snow-storm in the evening, then the winter will be prolonged.
 15. A cold January means a hot and dry July: don't expect mushrooms till autumn.
 16. Frequent snowstorms and blizzards in January mean frequent rains in July.
- 6. Discuss these forecasts in your own dialogues.**
- 7. Give your own examples illustrating these forecasts. Your observations may be based on your own experience or your parents' or acquaintances' experience.**

Unit Four

JOHN STEINBECK (1902–1968)

The Red Pony

John Steinbeck is an American novelist who was born in Salinas, California, in 1902. He studied biology at Stanford. His literary career began in 1929 with a romantic novel “Cup of Gold” about the buccaneer Sir Henry Morgan. His next book was a collection of short stories portraying the people in a farm community “The Pastures of Heaven” (1932).

It was “Tortilla Flat” (1935) with its vivid picture of life among paisanos that brought Steinbeck to prominence.

The tone of his work changed with “In Dubious Battle” (1936), in which he describes a strike among migratory workers in the California fruit orchards, and with “Of Mice and Men” (1937), which is a story of two itinerant farm workers who yearn for some sort of home. His best-known work and the high point of his career is the novel “The Grapes of Wrath” (1939). It tells the story about a family fleeing from the dust bowl of Oklahoma to what they hope will be a better life in California. This novel won a Pulitzer Prize.

J. Steinbeck returns to the life of paisanos in “Cannary Row” (1945). Among his other novels are: “The Wayward Bus” (1947), “The Pearl” (1947), “East of Eden” (1952), “The Winter of Our Discontent” (1961).

His non-fiction includes: “The Log of the Sea of Cortez” (1951), “Once There was a War” (1958), “Travels with Charley” (1962). He was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1962.

It was four o'clock in the afternoon when Jody topped the hill and looked down on the ranch again. He looked for the saddle horses, but the corral was empty. His father was not back yet. He went slowly, then, toward the afternoon chores. At the ranch house, he found his mother sitting on the porch, mending socks.

“There’s two doughnuts in the kitchen for you,” she said. Jody slid to the kitchen, and returned with half of one of the doughnuts already eaten and his mouth full. His mother asked him what he had learned in school that day, but she didn’t listen to his doughnut-muffled answer. She interrupted, “Jody, tonight see you fill the wood-box clear full. Last night you crossed the sticks and it wasn’t only about half full. Lay the sticks flat tonight. And Jody, some of the hens are hiding eggs, or else the dogs are eating them. Look about in the grass and see if you can find any nests.”

Jody, still eating, went out and did his chores. He saw the quail come down to eat with the chickens when he threw out the grain. For some reason his father was proud to have them come. He never allowed any shooting near the house for fear the quail might go away.

When the wood-box was full, Jody took his twenty-two rifle up to the cold spring at the brush line. He drank again and then aimed the gun at all manner of things, at rocks, at birds on the wing, at the big black pig kettle under the cypress tree, but he didn't shoot for he had no cartridges and wouldn't have until he was twelve. If his father had seen him aim the rifle in the direction of the house, he would have put the cartridges off another year. Jody remembered this and did not point the rifle down the hill again. Two years was enough to wait for cartridges. Nearly all of his father's presents were given with reservations which hampered their value somewhat. It was good discipline.

The supper waited until dark for his father to return. When at last he came in with Billy Buck, Jody could smell the delicious brandy on their breaths. Inwardly he rejoiced, for his father sometimes talked to him when he smelled of brandy, sometimes even told things he had done in the wild days when he was a boy.

After supper, Jody sat by the fireplace and his shy polite eyes sought the room corners, and he waited for his father to tell what it was he contained, for Jody knew he had news of some sort. But he was disappointed. His father pointed a stern finger at him.

"You'd better go to bed, Jody. I'm going to need you in the morning."

That wasn't so bad. Jody liked to do the things he had to do as long as they weren't routine things. He looked at the floor and his mouth worked out a question before he spoke it. "What are we going to do in the morning, kill a pig?" he asked softly.

"Never you mind. You better get to bed."

When the door was closed behind him, Jody heard his father and Billy Buck chuckling and he knew it was a joke of some kind. And later, when he lay in bed, trying to make words out of the murmurs in the other room, he heard his father protest, "But, Ruth, I didn't give much for him."

Jody heard the hoot-owls hunting mice down by the barn, and he heard a fruit tree limb tap-tapping against the house. A cow was lowing when he went to sleep.

When the triangle sounded in the morning, Jody dressed more quickly even than usual. In the kitchen, while he washed his face and combed back his hair, his mother addressed him irritably. "Don't you go out until you get a good breakfast in you."

He went into the dining-room and sat at the long white table. He took a steaming hotcake from the platter, arranged two fried eggs on it, covered them with another hotcake and squashed the whole thing with his fork.

His father and Billy Buck came in. Jody knew from the sound on the floor that both of them were wearing flatheeled shoes, but he peered under the table to make sure. His father turned off the oil lamp, for the day had arrived, and he looked stern and disciplinary, but Billy Buck didn't look at Jody at all. He avoided the shy questioning eyes of the boy and soaked a whole piece of toast in his coffee.

Carl Tiflin said crossly, "You come with us after breakfast!"

Jody had trouble with his food then, for he felt a kind of doom in the air. After Billy had tilted his saucer and drained the coffee which had slopped into it, and had wiped his hands on his jeans, the two men stood up from the table and went out into the morning light together, and Jody respectfully followed a little behind them. He tried to keep his mind from running ahead, tried to keep it absolutely motionless.

His mother called, "Carl! Don't you let it keep him from school."

They marched past the cypress, where a singletree hung from a limb to butcher the pigs on, and past the black iron kettle, so it was not a pig killing. The sun shone over the hill and threw long, dark shadows of the trees and buildings. They crossed a stubble-field to shortcut to the barn. Jody's father unhooked the door and they went in. They had been walking toward the sun on the way down. The barn was black as night in contrast and warm from the hay and from the beasts. Jody's father moved over toward the one box stall. "Come here!" he ordered. Jody could begin to see things now. He looked into the box stall and then stepped back quickly.

A red pony colt was looking at him out of the stall. Its tense ears were forward and a light of disobedience was in its eyes. Its coat was rough and thick as an airedale's fur and its mane was long and tangled. Jody's throat collapsed in on itself and cut his breath short.

"He needs a good currying," his father said, "and if I ever hear of you not feeding him or leaving his stall dirty, I'll sell him off in a minute."

Jody couldn't bear to look at the pony's eyes any more. He gazed down at his hands for a moment, and he asked very shyly, "Mine?" No one answered him. He put his hand out toward the pony. Its gray nose came close, sniffing loudly, and then the lips drew back and the strong teeth closed on Jody's fingers. The pony shook its head up and down and seemed to laugh with amusement. Jody regarded his bruised fingers. "Well," he said with pride – "Well, I guess he can bite all right." The two men laughed, somewhat in relief. Carl Tiflin went out of the barn and walked up a side-hill to be

by himself, for he was embarrassed, but Billy Buck stayed. It was easier to talk to Billy Buck. Jody asked again – “Mine?”

Billy became professional in tone. “Sure! That is, if you look out for him and break him right. I’ll show you how. He’s just a colt. You can’t ride him for some time.”

Jody put out his bruised hand again, and this time the red pony let his nose be rubbed. “I ought to have a carrot,” Jody said. “Where’d we get him, Billy?”

“Bought him at a sheriff’s auction,” Billy explained. “A show went broke in Salinas and had debts. The sheriff was selling off their stuff.”

The pony stretched out his nose and shook the forelock from his wild eyes. Jody stroked the nose a little. He said softly, “There isn’t a – saddle?”

Billy Buck laughed. “I’d forgot. Come along.”

In the harness room he lifted down a little saddle of red morocco leather. “It’s just a show saddle,” Billy Buck said disparagingly. “It isn’t practical for the brush, but it was cheap at the sale.”

Jody couldn’t trust himself to look at the saddle either, and he couldn’t speak at all. He brushed the shining red leather with his fingertips, and after a long time he said, “It’ll look pretty on him though.” He thought of the grandest and prettiest things he knew. “If he hasn’t a name already, I think I’ll call him Gabilan Mountains,” he said.

Phrases

1. to mend socks
2. to do one’s chores
3. birds on the wing
4. to smell brandy on sb’s breath
5. to point a stern finger at sb.
6. to comb back one’s hair
7. to make sure
8. to feel a kind of doom in the air
9. to wipe one’s hands on sth.
10. to laugh, somewhat in relief

Vocabulary Items

1. **leave** v – 1. to go away or go from. Ted left early.
2. to stop living in or being in. The boy left home when he was 16.
3. to let stay or be. Leave the door open.

4. to cause to remain behind one. The invaders left a trail of destruction.
5. to let be in the care of. He leaves such decisions to me.
6. to give by a will. Mr. Hall left all his money to charity.

Synonyms: *to go, to withdraw, to retire, to depart, to quit*

Go is the general term. It is often used merely as the opposite of *come*. He goes to school in the morning. *Leave* stresses the separation from a person or thing. We're leaving now.

Withdraw suggests a leaving for a definite, justified and often unpleasant reason. She withdrew from the race because of a strained muscle.

Retire, often interchangeable with the preceding, may imply a permanent withdrawal, a retreat, recession. He retired at 65.

Depart is a somewhat more formal term than *go* and usually suggests a setting out on an expressed or implied journey. She departed for France.

Quit often adds to the general meaning an idea of going away under the stress of circumstances. He quitted his job yesterday.

leave n – 1. permission. May I have your leave to go?

2. permission to be away, as from work, school; the army, navy, etc. The soldiers asked for leave of absence. He went home on leave.

2. **cross** v – 1. to make a sign of the cross over. She crossed herself.
2. to place across. Cross your fingers.
3. to draw a line across. Cross your "t's".
4. to go from one side to the other of. He crossed the ocean.
5. to oppose. No one likes to be crossed.
6. to mix different breeds of animals or plants. Can we cross these breeds?

cross n – 1. an upright post with a bar across it near the top. There were different crosses in the cemetery.

2. any trouble that one has to bear. A sick husband has been her cross.

3. a mixing of different breeds of animals or plants and the result of such mixing. A bull terrier is a cross between a bulldog and a terrier.

crossbones n – the figure of two bones placed across each other, under a skull, used as a sign of death or deadly danger. Mind the sign of crossbones.

3. **wash** v – 1. to clean with water or other liquid. Wash your face.
2. to wash clothes. She washes on Monday.
3. to wash water through in order to get something out. The miners washed the gravel for gold.

4. to be capable of being washed. Does this material wash well?

wash down – to clean by washing (wall, table, deck, etc.). We've got to sweep the place out and wash the tables down.

wash out – to remove by washing (stain, colour). Will the ink-stain wash out?

coll. *be (look, feel) washed out* – to look tired, exhausted. No wonder Henry looks so washed out: he has just recovered from a serious illness.

wash up – 1. to carry along or away (wreckage, timber, roots). There were some roots of old trees the water had washed up.

2. to wash after use at meals (tea things, dinner things, crockery, cutlery, kitchen utensils: dishes, plates). Have the dinner things been washed up yet?

wash n – 1. the act of washing. Your car needs a wash.

2. a load of clothes that has been washed or is to be washed. Now hang out the wash.

3. a special liquid for washing: a mouth wash, a hair wash.

4. **mend** v – 1. to repair. Can you mend a broken lamp?

2. to improve. He mended his ways. His health mended.

Synonyms: *to repair, to patch, to darn*

Mend is the general word implying a making whole again of something that has been broken, torn, etc. Now, we'll have to mend your toy.

Repair, often equivalent to *mend*, is preferred when the object is a relatively complex one that has become damaged or decayed through use, age, etc. Something is wrong with my car. It has to be repaired.

Patch and *darn* imply the mending of a hole or tear, the former by inserting or applying a piece of similar material (to patch a coat, to patch a tire), the latter by sewing a network of stitches across the gap (to darn a sock).

5. **hamper** v – to get in the way of, to hinder. He was hampered by a lack of education.

6. **hang** v – 1. to fasten or be fastened to something above, as by pins, hooks, nails, etc. She hung the picture on the wall.

2. to put to death or to die by hanging. The criminal was hanged long ago.

3. to decorate by hanging pictures, drapes, etc. The room was hung with oil paintings.

4. to droop. He hung his head in shame.

hang about – 1. to be near. Why were they allowed to hang about?

2. to remain somewhere doing nothing, to be idle. He hung about in an agony of indecision.

3. likely to come soon (of storm, rain, thunder). There's thunder hanging about.

hang on – 1. to cling tightly. He hung on until at last the rope broke and he crashed to the ground.

2. to persist in sth. Your task is not an easy one, but you must hang on till you achieve it.

3. to wait, esp. on the telephone. Hang on, I shan't be a minute.

hang out – to live, to lodge. You've moved then. Where do you hang out?

hang up – 1. to hang in a suitable place (of clothing, pictures, curtains, etc.). Hang your coats up.

2. to be delayed or frustrated. All my plans are hung up pending decision of this lawsuit.

3. to end telephone conversation. But he had hung up on me.

hang n – 1. the way a thing hangs. Look at the hang of the curtains.

2. the way a thing is done or used. I can't get the hang of driving a car.

3. meaning. I don't get the hang of this story.

7. **remember** v – 1. to think of again. I suddenly remembered my first day at school.

2. to bring back to mind by trying. I just can't remember your name.

3. to be careful not to forget. Remember to look both ways before crossing.

4. to mention as sending greetings. Remember me to your family.

Synonyms: *to recall, to recollect*

Remember is to retain, to bring back to mind without any great effort. I often remember what my old father used to say.

Recall means to bring back to one's mind or memory by an effort of will. *Recall* differs from *remember* implying a voluntary effort, though not a great one. I'm trying to recall the words of a song.

Recollect is to call back to the mind, to succeed in remembering some definite, desired fact or thing. The difference between *to recollect* and *to recall* is that *to recall* connotes rather a telling of that which is brought back to mind. He recollected his childhood days. It's not easy to recall old faces.

Recollect follows "I can't" as naturally as *remember* follows "I don't".

remembrance n – the act of remembering. He had no remembrance of what happened.

8. **ear** – 1. either of two organs in the head through which sound is heard. Both people and animals have ears.
2. anything like an ear: the ear of a pitcher.
3. the sense of hearing. He has a good ear for speech sounds.
4. attention or heed. They lent ear to his plan.

Phrases: *to be all ears* – to be listening eagerly. The child was all ears.
to fall on deaf ears – to pass unnoticed. The request fell on deaf ears.
to go in at one ear and out (at) the other – to make no impression. My advice went in at one ear and out at the other.
to have a word in sb's ear – to say sth. in confidence. May I have a word in your ear?
over head and ears – deeply. He is over head and ears in debt.
to turn a deaf ear to sb. – to refuse to help. I asked him to help me, but he turned a deaf ear to me.
up to one's ears in work – to be overwhelmed by work. Now I'm up to my ears in work.

9. **sell** v – 1. to give in return for money. Will you sell me your skates for 10 lats?
2. to offer for sale. The store sells radios.
3. to be on sale. These belts sell for 2 dollars.
4. to betray for money or gain. I think he is able to sell his honour.
sell off – to sell cheaply the remainder of. The firm sold off its summer stock.
sell out – 1. to sell all or part of (one's share in a business or one's stock of goods). The solicitor sold out his share of the practice and retired.
2. to dispose of all one's goods (tickets, goods, food-stuffs, etc.). A sign on the box-office window each night says "All sold out".
sell up – to sell the goods of sb. when he is in debt. He went bankrupt and was sold up.
sale n – 1. the act of selling. The clerk made ten sales today.
2. an auction. Goods are put up for sale by auction.
3. a special selling of goods at prices lower than usual: a clearance sale. Many cheap goods are on sale now.

- 10. rough** adj – 1. not smooth or level. The road was rough.
 2. stormy. I can't stand this rough weather.
 3. wild in motion. It's difficult to sail when the sea is rough.
 4. not gentle or mild, as in manners. Listen to his rough language.
 5. not polished or refined. Look at this rough statue!
 6. not finished. It's only a rough sketch.

Synonyms: *rude, raw, crude*

Rough means not refined or polished. He looked much the same as before but a little rougher if possible.

Rude may mean barbarous, insolent, uncivil. Oh, have I been rude?

Raw means inexperienced, untrained, unskilled. He was only a raw recruit.

Crude suggests lacking grace or taste. Sorry, if I'm crude and all that.

- 11. collapse** v – 1. to fall down or to fall to pieces. The bridge collapsed when the flood waters weakened its piers.
 2. to break down or lose strength suddenly. Our hope has collapsed.
 3. to fold together neatly in a small space. A convertible automobile has a top that collapses.

collapse n – the act of collapsing, failure. The collapse of the burning building could not be averted.

collapsible adj – that can be collapsed: a collapsible boat / chair.

I VOCABULARY EXERCISES

- 1. Consult a dictionary and practise the pronunciation of the following words.**

ranch, corral, doughnuts, quail, cypress, cartridge, routine, hoot-owl, triangle, disciplinary, disobedience, airedale, currying, bruise, morocco, disparagingly.

- 2. Explain the polysemy of the words and phrases in italics and then translate the sentences.**

1. I'll *leave* it until tomorrow. 2. Don't *leave* your coat behind. 3. I'm *leaving* you a lot of money in my will. 4. The soldiers are *on leave*. 5. Have you been given *leave* to swim here? 6. We shook hands and then he *took leave* of us. 7. The soldiers took three days to *cross* the desert. 8. Jean *crossed* her legs. 9. Anne hates being *crossed*, so don't argue with her. 10. She *crossed* herself as she left the church. 11. Is it possible to *cross* a tiger with a lion? 12. Jesus Christ died on the *Cross*. 13. He was awarded a gold *cross*. 14. Every-

one has his own *cross to bear* in this life. 15. The drink tasted like a *cross* between coffee and hot chocolate. 16. He *washed* himself with soap and water. 17. These clothes *wash* well. 18. The waves *washed* against the shore. 19. The waves *washed* him into the sea. 20. I *wash my hands* of you and all your wild ideas! 21. Go upstairs and have a *wash*. 22. I've got no clean shirts; they're all *in the wash*. 23. He rinses his mouth out with *mouth wash*. 24. I'll *mend* that shirt. 25. He's *mending* nicely after the accident. 26. His free movement was *hampered* by a heavy overcoat. 27. *Hang* your coat on the hook. 28. He's *hanged* for murder. 29. The walls of the palace were *hung* with beautiful tapestries. 30. The boy stood *hanging* his head in resentment. 31. The *hang* of the skirt is quite all right. 32. I've been trying to get the *hang* of this new computer. 33. I don't quite get the *hang* of your argument. 34. I don't *give it a hang*. 35. Certainly I posted your letter – I *remember* posting it. 36. *Remember* to post my letter. 37. He always *remembers* me at Christmas. 38. Please *remember* me to your mother. 39. He gave me his photograph as a *remembrance* of him. 40. There will be a church service *in remembrance* of those killed in the war. 41. Don't shout in my *ear*. 42. Peter can play the most difficult piano music *by ear*. 43. I'm *up to my ears* in work. I can't help you. 44. The lecture was very interesting. We were *all ears*. 45. Oh, things like that *go in at one ear and out at the other*. 46. No use applying to them for help. They will *turn a deaf ear* to us. 47. I went to the market to buy, not to *sell*. 48. The tickets cost too much and wouldn't *sell*. 49. Bad news *sells* newspapers. 50. I'm completely *sold* on this new machine; it saves so much time! 51. The *sale* of his house hasn't been easy. 52. I got this hat cheap *in the sale*. 53. What is the *sale price*? 54. The sign on the house says "*For Sale*". 55. A cat's tongue is *rough*. 56. The boy had a *rough* voice. 57. Life was *rough* in the American West in the last century. 58. I've a *rough* idea where it is. 59. She's been having a *rough* time recently. 60. Draw it *in rough* first. 61. You'll have to *take the rough with the smooth*. 62. The bridge *collapsed* under the weight of the train. 63. He *collapsed* at the end of the five mile race. 64. This table *collapses*, so I can store it easily when I'm not using it. 65. The storm caused the *collapse* of the roof. 66. He suffered from a nervous *collapse*.

3. Paraphrase the sentences using the vocabulary items under study.

1. Our journey starts from the main station at six o'clock. 2. I'm going away from England. 3. I must go back; I've forgotten to bring my car keys. 4. His car remained in the middle of the road. 5. There remained a scar on his face after the injury. 6. If I'm out, give your message to my secretary. 7. He abandoned his family, but they were well provided for. 8. I'm in command of the regiment while the colonel is away having a rest. 9. It was done

without any permission from me, I can assure you. 10. It is a railway line that passes across the country from coast to coast. 11. I got your letter the day after I sent mine; they must have passed in opposite directions in the post. 12. This flower has been produced by mixing different varieties. 13. He made a hand movement down and across the chest. 14. Everyone has his (her) own sorrows and sufferings in life. 15. These sheets are not clean. 16. Oh, it's quite dirty behind your ears. 17. This fabric can't be cleaned with liquid without damage. 18. Crops and animals were carried away by the force of moving water. 19. The waves flew over the deck. 20. Go upstairs and make yourself clean. 21. The flow of the waves against the rock looked so beautiful. 22. You'll have to repair a hole in the pipe. 23. He seems to have improved his ways. 24. The search was rendered difficult by appalling weather conditions. 25. Now we have only to fix the new curtains. 26. Her coat was flung on the door. 27. And then he put a rope around the neck in a fit of remorse. 28. His pictures were publicly shown in the Museum of Modern Art. 29. I don't like the way this coat hangs at the back. 30. Press this button when the light goes on – you'll soon learn how to do it. 31. "What's her name?" "I can't recall it." 32. Have you got the book I asked you for? 33. She always gives me a present at Christmas. 34. On this day we think about the dead of two world wars with special respect and honour. 35. The Sunday nearest to November 11 people in Britain remember those who were killed in the two world wars. 36. Dogs hear very well. 37. He has a keen recognition of sounds in music. 38. Tell us what happened; we're listening eagerly. 39. I told the child to go to bed, but it had no effect. 40. I have borrowed too much money. 41. You need money. Could I have your old car? 42. These unprincipled voters will vote for whoever will pay or give them most. 43. The famous author's name on the cover will help the book to be bought. 44. This magazine costs 90 santimes. 45. I told her how marvellous the new product was, and she bought it. 46. Soon you'll be able to buy things at reduced prices. 47. They put the old pictures up for auction. 48. The latest model of this video recorder is offered to be sold now. 49. The uneven surface of the road made the car vibrate. 50. We had a very stormy crossing to France. 51. They complained of violent handling by the police. 52. It is only an approximate translation. 53. The roof fell down under the weight of the snow. 54. She worked too much and her health failed her. 55. The company broke down in its first year of trading. 56. The failure of the peace talks led to renewed fighting. 57. She has a bicycle that can be collapsed.

4. Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. We're ... for Rome next week. 2. The secretary has threatened to ... 3. I've ... my umbrella in the train. 4. The luggage has been ... behind. 5.

Always ... things where you can find them again. 6. You have my ... to stay away from the office tomorrow. 7. He has had only two ... in six years. 8. To get to France one has to ... from Dover to Calais. 9. I hope I shall never ... that man's path. 10. This idea has just ... my mind. 11. He sat ... his arms on his chest. 12. Our letters ... in the post. 13. He ... me in everything. 14. I must ... before dinner. 15. He never ... in cold water. 16. The argument will not ... 17. The sea ... the base of the cliffs. 18. He was ... overboard by a huge wave. 19. We heard the waves ... against the side of our boat. 20. Will you give the car a ...? 21. She has a large ... this week. 22. You need some eye ... 23. Let's ... the broken window. 24. That won't ... matters. 25. It's never late to ... 26. The patient is ... nicely. 27. This turn for the worse will ... our progress. 28. There were two windows ... with curtains. 29. A dog's tongue ... when it runs fast. 30. He said he would ... himself. 31. I'll be ... if I go! 32. You'd better ... wallpaper. 33. She ... the washing out in the garden. 34. He doesn't quite get the ... of what is written here. 35. The ... of the coat might be better. 36. I ... having heard you speak on that subject. 37. Please don't ... this unfortunate affair against me. 38. I hope you'll ... me in your will. 39. I ... to post your letter. 40. To the best of my ... it must be so. 41. Give my kind ... (Plural) to your parents. 42. ... infections can hardly be transmitted. 43. No wonder, she played so beautifully. She's got a good ... for music. 44. He played the waltz by ... 45. What does the phrase "to have an ... to the ground" mean? 46. They will ... these books by auction. 47. The farmer ... eggs at a good price. 48. This little shop ... a wide variety of goods. 49. Tennis balls ... best in summer. 50. He ... his life dearly. 51. Are they ... on the idea of profit-sharing? 52. The ... of his old home made him sad. 53. Is the house for ...? 54. What goods are on ...? 55. He finds a ready ... for the strawberries he grows. 56. There are special winter and summer ... (Plural) 57. This is a kind of fruit with a ... skin. 58. The cloth is ... to the touch. 59. Keep away from the ... quarter of the town. 60. This suitcase has had some ... handling. 61. He has a ... tongue. 62. He led a ... life away from civilization. 63. If you cut the ropes of a tent, it will ... 64. Our plans will ... unless we get more help. 65. The ... of the old tower is quite possible. 66. The ... of their plans took us by surprise. 67. Let's buy some ... chairs.

5. Explain the nuances between the synonyms in the given sentences and then translate them.

A. *to leave, to go, to withdraw, to retire, to depart, to quit*

1. We might go to Greece this summer. 2. It was about twelve thirty or one o'clock when I got ready to leave for home. 3. The French were about to withdraw altogether from Vietnam. 4. Austin might have retired from his

Parliamentary career for a time. 5. The delegation began to make ready to depart. 6. I wish you didn't quit. We could have got together, maybe.

B. *to mend, to repair, to patch, to darn*

1. He always sang when he mended boots. 2. He laboured cleaning the stone work, repairing the woodwork, restoring the organ. 3. His shirt had been patched so many times that it was like the sail. 4. Who likes darning socks?

C. *to remember, to recall, to recollect*

1. He suddenly remembered an appointment. 2. He recalled what was said about the new pupil. 3. I will permit my memory to recollect that picture.

D. *rough, rude, raw, crude*

1. He is a rough man and his language is also rough. 2. It was not a particularly attractive thing to say; in fact, it was rude. 3. Over and over again he had seen take some raw youth, twist him, turn him, wake him up, set him going. 4. I could not picture you doing anything so crude as that.

6. Fill in the appropriate synonyms.

A. *to leave, to go, to withdraw, to retire, to depart, to quit*

1. This is the first glass of whisky I have had since I ... Paris. 2. He had no desire to ... to the cellar. 3. His body was found in the river by the bridge when the police ... at night. 4. Everyone told me I was a fool to ... 5. She managed to sustain her conversation for a few moments until she ... 6. And when dialogue is reduced to this, it is time we ... the scene. 7. When he dies or ..., a new manager must be found. 8. "I think I'll ... some time next year." "Why?" "Well, it isn't exactly what I want to do."

B. *to mend, to repair, to patch, to darn*

1. She must sort out and ... some linen. 2. My engineers tell me the walls are leaning, and that there is great danger of a cave-in unless it is very speedily ... 3. He wore the robes of his people this morning and though they were ..., they were clean. 4. Now take these socks and try to ... them.

C. *to remember, to recall, to recollect*

1. I suddenly ... that I had left the window open. 2. I recognized his face but couldn't ... his name. 3. It took me a long time to ... the exact lines. 4. It is really the only happy time I can ... 5. No one ... the exact number of casualties.

D. *rough, rude, raw, crude*

1. "... soldierly manners," I said. 2. I don't want to be ..., but as a matter of fact I'm very tired. 3. He was still a ... youth. 4. He was a ..., brutal, ruthless,

yet kind-hearted man, in his own way, and according to his own impulses. 5. How young and inexperienced I must have seemed, and how I felt it, too. One was too sensitive, too ...

7. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the phrasal verbs to wash, to hang, to sell + a particle.

A. 1. I need some help to wash the walls down before painting. 2. I can't seem to wash out that ink that got onto the tablecloth. 3. Staneley was washed out. The shell-shock was a bigger thing than he had ever imagined. 4. Big logs are washed up every day on the west coast. 5. The women disappeared into the scullery to wash up.

B. 1. The children hung about their mother, hoping to hear a fairy tale. 2. I felt like a bear in a cage, hanging about, doing nothing. 3. I have a cold hanging about me. 4. I'm going to drive faster – you had better hang on tight. 5. Painting the house is tiring, but if you hang on, the results are worth the effort. 6. I'm afraid the line is busy, would you like to hang on? 7. I knew where she hung out mostly. 8. He was hanging up his hat. 9. We were hung up with a puncture. 10. I simply wanted to explain about the telephone call the other day, and why I hung up so abruptly.

C. 1. We're selling these shirts off cheaply. 2. Dolly saw no reason to sell out an investment that seemed sound. 3. We're sold out of muffins. 4. After my grandfather's death the house was sold up.

8. Fill in the particles completing the verbs to wash, to hang, to sell + a particle.

A. 1. The children are earning money washing people's cars ... 2. The colour has washed ... and looks faded. 3. Why does he look so washed ...? Is he ill or tired? 4. I'll wash ... after dinner, you take a rest; you've done all the cooking. 5. The body was washed ... the following morning.

B. 1. Young people today seem to have no work to do, they're always hanging ... the house. 2. Don't hang ..., we have a train to catch. 3. There seems to be danger hanging ... those who deal in diamonds. 4. The climber had to hang ... while his companions went to find a rope. 5. The town was surrounded by the enemy and the citizens did not know if they could hang ... until help arrived. 6. Can you tell me where Jims hangs ...? 7. You go ahead, I'll hang ... here until the others come. 8. Hang ... your coat and hat and come and sit down. 9. Don't hang ... on me, I haven't finished talking to you! 10. The peace talks were hung ... while the representatives spoke to the governments.

C. 1. The store is selling ... their old television sets to make room for the latest models. 2. I'm sorry all the coffee is sold ... 3. All the tickets for the last performance have been sold ... already! 4. In the hard times before the last war, Jim's father was sold ... because he owed so much money.

9. Paraphrase the sentences using the phrasal verbs to wash, to hang, to sell + a particle.

A. 1. Clean dirt from the walls with water. 2. When you've cleaned your teeth, wash your mouth to remove the remaining paste. 3. After supper we'd wash all the dishes, knives and forks and she'd sit by the fire. 4. The incoming tide carried cargo from the wrecked coaster to shore.

B. 1. Cai (animal) saw that I had put something in her cage which was alive, and she was not going to wait idly and see what it was. 2. There are some people waiting at the door and demanding to speak to you, will you see them? 3. I won't have my son to be friendly with criminal companions. 4. Hold tight with your knees. Don't let go. 5. The most we can hope for is that by staying put, by digging our caves, we shall be able to stand firm. 6. "Wait," Bob replied. 7. What did you say you were doing? And where do you live? 8. I didn't have a chance to apologize: she ended the telephone conversation. 9. Everything seems to have gone wrong. I feel really frustrated about things.

C. 1. We are going to get rid by sale of some of the things which have been cluttering up our storeroom. 2. We seem to have sold our entire stock of your size. 3. Green's in the High Street are selling their whole share of the business. 4. They're selling all their things to pay their debts, so go round if there's anything you want to collect before the sale.

10. Respond to the following using the phrasal verbs to wash, to hang, to sell + a particle.

A. 1. Who washes down tables in your house? 2. Which stains usually do not wash out? 3. What might happen after a very heavy rainfall? 4. What do you have to do after your meals?

B. 1. Why do children hang about their parents in the evening? 2. What do you do if you have nothing much to do? 3. What is advisable to do if you are high up in the tree? 4. In which way can you achieve a difficult task? 5. What do you say if you interrupt a telephone conversation for a short time? 6. Where do you hang out? 7. What do you say to your friends when they come to your place? 8. What does one do if he (she) wants to end a telephone conversation? 9. Have your plans ever been hung up?

C. 1. What things are usually sold off? 2. What would you feel if your parents' property were sold out? 3. What sign can you see over the box-office

if no tickets are available? 4. What do people have to do if they are over head and ears in debt?

11. Learn the phrases listed right after the text and interpret their meaning in the sentences from the same text.

1. At the ranch house, he found his mother sitting on the porch, mending socks. 2. Jody, still eating, went out and did his chores. 3. He drank again and then aimed the gun at all manner of things, at rocks, at birds on the wing, at the big black kettle under the cypress tree ... 4. When at last he came in with Billy Buck, Jody could smell the delicious brandy on their breaths. 5. His father pointed a stern finger at him. 6. In the kitchen, while he washed his face and combed back his hair, his mother addressed him irritably. 7. ... He peered under the table to make sure. 8. Jody had trouble with his food then, for he felt a kind of doom in the air. 9. After Billy had tilted his saucer and drained off the coffee which had slopped into it, and had wiped his hands on his jeans, the two men stood up from the table and went out into the morning light together ... 10. The two men laughed, somewhat in relief.

12. Make up sentences on each phrase.

13. Make up and act out situations in which these phrases would be appropriate.

14. Give the English equivalents for:

atstāt, pamest darbu, doties uz Londonu, kad atiet vilciens?, atstāt kaut ko nepadarītu, atstāt mantojumu; atļauja, ar jūsu atļauju, īpašs atvaļinājums, atvaļinājumā, slimības atvaļinājums, aizbraukšana (aiziešana), aiziet neatvadoties, sajukt prātā;

krustot, šķērsot, iešauties prātā, pārnest krustu, krustot zobenus, krustot (biol.), apzīmēt ar krustiņu, izmainīties ceļā (par vēstulēm), stāties kādam ceļā, pievērst uzmanību sīkumiem; krusts, Dienvidu krusts, krucifikss, krustojums, nest savu krustu;

mazgāt, mazgāties, labi mazgāties (par audumu), skaloties (par vilņiem), izskalot (augsnī, ceļu, krastu), izskalot krastā, noskalot no kuģa klāja, mēs šim stāstam neticam, laist neslavu pāri mājas sliekšnim, mazgāt rokas nevainībā; mazgāšana, nodot veļu mazgāšanā, mazgāšanā, nomazgāties, šī zupa ir īstas samazgas, sejas (mutes) ūdens, vilņu skalošanās, izskalojums (augšnes, ceļa, krasta);

labot, lāpīt, remontēt, iestiklot logu, atveseļoties, laboties; uzlaboties, iet uz labo pusi;

kavēt, traucēt;

kārt, izlīmēt ar tapetēm, kārties, pakārt, pakārt par slepkavību, pakārties, piegulēt (par tērpu), izstādīt; tērpa kritums, apjēgt kaut ko, man par to nospļauties;

atcerēties, atjēgties, pasveicini viņu no manis!, apdāvināt kādu viņa dzimšanas dienā, pieminēt kādu testamentā; atcerēšanās, piemiņai, cik atceros, suvenīrs, nododiet viņam no manis sirsnīgus sveicienus!;

auss, man žvingst ausis, uzmanīgi klausīties, labprāt uzklausīt, kādam pie auss, ausīties, muzikāla dzirde, spēlēt pēc dzirdes, adatas acs, nelikties dzirdam, līdz ausīm parādos (darbā), vēl slapjš aiz ausīm, stingri turēt savās rokās, uzticēt kādam noslēpumu; pa vienu ausi iekšā, pa otru ārā;

pārdot, pārdot par smiekla naudu, pārdoties par naudu, veikalā tirgojas ar grāmatām, būt labam noietam, grāmatu izķēra vienā mirklī, māja ir pārdodama, viņš tam noticēja, pārliecināt kādu par plāna derīgumu; atkal piekrāpa; pārdošana, būt pārdošanā, izūtrupēt, ziemas (vasaras) pārdošana;

nelīdzens, melnraksts, uzmetums, vētrains; ass, skarbs vējš; rupjš, aptuvens rēķins, aptuvens priekšstats, sūrs liktenis, piedzīvot grūtības, rupja barība, smags fizisks darbs, bargi runāt par kādu, viņš nav pelnījis tik bargu likteni;

iebrukt, iebrūt, ciest pilnīgu neveiksmi, sabrukt; iebrukšana, sabrukums, valdības krišana, sarunu pārtraukšana, nervu sabrukums.

15. Speak on the following topics employing the acquired vocabulary items:

1. leaving a trail of destruction (about invaders);
2. leaving one's money to charity;
3. crossing oneself;
4. crossing the Atlantic (Pacific) Ocean;
5. being crossed by sb.;
6. crossing different animals or plants;
7. bearing one's cross;
8. washing well (about materials);
9. mending things;
10. mending one's ways;
11. hampering one's movement;
12. hanging criminals;
13. hanging one's head in shame;
14. remembering one's first day at school;
15. remembering to post a letter;
16. a good ear for music;
17. being all ears;
18. having a word in sb's ear;

19. turning a deaf ear to sb.;
20. being up to one's ears in work;
21. offering for sale;
22. betraying for money or gain;
23. a rough sea, a rough road, rough language;
24. collapsing (a bridge, a roof, one's hopes or plans);
25. collapsible boats, chairs, etc.

16. Translate into English.

1. Kad atiet vilciens uz Rīgu? Man šķiet, ka mums jau jādodas ceļā. 2. Es nezinu, vai viņš man būs kaut ko atstājis savā mantojumā. 3. Majors patlaban ir īpašā atvaļinājumā. 4. Bija jau vēls, un viņi jutās noguruši. Tāpēc viņi aizgāja klusitiņām, neatvadoties no nama saimnieces. 5. Man prātā iešāvās spīdoša ideja. Šo parādību taču varēja izskaidrot pavisam savādāk. 6. Sieviete iegāja baznīcā un pārmeta krustu. 7. Vecā sieviete neprata rakstīt un paraksta vietā ievilka krustiņu. 8. Nedod Dievs, ja viņš atkal stāsies man ceļā! 9. Ko lai dara, katram jānes savs krusts. 10. Šie audumi labi mazgājas, tāpēc no visas sirds Jums tos iesaku. 11. Viļņi izskaloja krastu un katru gadu tas atkāpās par dažiem centimetriem. 12. Laist neslavu pāri mājas sliekšnim! To nu gan nevajadzētu darīt. 13. Tagad viņš mazgā rokas nevainībā, bet īstenībā tieši viņš bija šīs idejas ierosinātājs. 14. Šī zupa ir īstas samazgas. Un par tādu vēl maksāt naudu! 15. Nāk atkal ziema, jāsalabo visas durvis un logi. Šis tas tur nav kārtībā. 16. Nu jau veselība iet uz labo pusi. Ceru, ka drīz varēšu celties no gultas. 17. Nav jau vēl viss zaudēts. Vēl ir laiks laboties. 18. Šis likums traucēs mūsu virziņos uz priekšu. 19. Es domāju, ka istabu vajadzētu izlīmēt ar tapetēm. 20. Mētelis pieguļ ļoti labi, es domāju, ka neko vairāk nevajadzētu labot. 21. Beidzot viņš apjēdza, kā darboties ar šo mašīnu. 22. Dari, kā tik. Man par to nospļauties. 23. Arī viņa bija pieminēta testamentā. 24. Es dāvinu tev šo grāmatu piemiņai no manis. 25. Tu jau noteikti satiksi Jāni. Nodod viņam no manis sirsnīgus sveicienus. 26. Skolēni sēdēja un uzmanīgi klausījās. Skolotāja stāstījums bija neparasti interesants. 27. Esi uzmanīgs, tavi nelabvēļi jau sāk ausīties. 28. Viņš var spēlēt mūzikas sacerējumus pēc dzirdes. 29. Es jau tā esmu līdz ausīm parādos, tāpēc neko vairāk es negrasos pirkt. 30. Viņam vēl slapjš aiz ausīm, tādām taču nevar uzticēt nekādus noslēpumus. 31. Vecās grāmatas pārdeva par smiekla naudu. 32. Šai kafijas šķirnei ir labs noiets. 33. Jauno romānu izķēra vienā mirklī. 34. Šodien pārdošanā ir vairāki jauni uzvalki un kleitas. 35. Šis ir vēl tikai melnraksts. Tur daudz kas ir labojams. 36. Jūra bija vētraina, bet gandrīz visi pasažieri jutās labi. 37. Man šķiet, ka viņai par to ir tikai aptuvens priekšstats. 38. Šiem cilvēkiem jaunībā bija sūrs liktenis. 39. Viņi nav pelnījuši tik bargu likteni. 40. Ceļu izskaloja ūdens un tas iegruva. 41. Mūsu plāns cieta pilnīgu neveiksmi. Būs viss jāšāk no jauna. 42. Es neticu, ka ir sagaidāma valdības krišana. 43. Iznākums būs viens – nervu sabrukums.

II TEXT EXERCISES

1. Answer the questions.

1. What did Jody do in the afternoon? 2. What did his mother ask him? 3. Why didn't he aim the rifle in the direction of the house? 4. What did Jody feel on his father's breath? Why did he rejoice inwardly? 5. What did Jody hear from his room? 6. What did Jody do in the morning? 7. What did Carl Tiflin say to him crossly? 8. Where did they all go? 9. What did Jody see in the stall? 10. What was the pony's first action? 11. What happened later on? 12. What did Billy tell Jody? 13. What name did Jody give to the colt?

2. Enlarge upon the following.

1. It was four o'clock in the afternoon when Jody topped the hill and looked down on the ranch. 2. Jody went out and did his chores. 3. Jody took his twenty-two rifle. 4. The supper waited until dark. 5. Jody knew his father had news of some sort. 6. Jody heard his father and Billy Buck chuckling. 7. When the triangle sounded in the morning, Jody dressed more quickly even than usual. 8. He went into the dining-room. 9. Jody tried to keep his mind from running ahead. 10. They marched past the cypress. 11. A red pony colt was looking at him out of the stall. 12. He put his hand out toward the pony. 13. Jody asked again – "Mine?" 14. "Bought him at a sheriff's auction," Billy explained. 15. The pony stretched out his nose and shook the forelock from his wild eyes. 16. Jody couldn't trust himself to look at the saddle either.

3. Retell the text and then give its summary.

4. Make up and act out dialogues between:

1. Jody and his mother about school.
2. Jody and his mother about his chores.
3. Jody and another boy about his rifle.
4. Jody and his mother about supper.
5. Jody and his father on his coming back.
6. Jody's father and mother about the colt.
7. Jody's father and Billy Buck about the colt and Jody.
8. Jody and his mother about breakfast.
9. Jody and his father about the red pony.
10. Jody and Billy Buck about the sheriff's auction.
11. Jody and Billy Buck about the saddle.
12. Jody and his father about the pony's name.

5. Pick out lexical items bearing on one's chores, aiming a gun at something, having supper or breakfast, a pony. Make up your own stories using these lexical items.

6. **Speak on the plot, setting, composition and theme of the story.**
7. **Speak on the method of character drawing employed in the text.**
8. **Analyse the general peculiarities of the text (description, narration, interior monologue, colloquial forms, the choice of words, etc.).**
9. **Pick out lexical and syntactical devices and reveal their function in the story.**
10. **Say what impression the text has produced on you. Try to motivate your answer.**

III DISCUSSION EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions.

1. Why are animals called “our junior or lesser brothers”? 2. What animals can be pets? 3. What benefit do you get if you keep a pet? 4. Why is it important to teach children to like animals? 5. When do children (and grown-ups) make friends with animals? 6. Why are some people cruel to animals? 7. How can animals be protected? 8. What do you think of hunting? 9. Why is the number of animal species constantly decreasing? 10. Do you think the situation will improve in the 21st century? 11. What is your opinion of zoological gardens? 12. Do you like to read books or see films about animals? What are your favourite books or films? 13. What do you think about National Geographic films? 14. Which continent is remarkable for unique animals?

2. Comment on the following sayings.

1. The dog was created especially for children. He is the god of frolic. (H. W. Beecher) 2. Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? ... He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength; he goeth on to meet the armed men ... He saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha; and he smelleth the battle afar off the thunder of the captains, and the shouting. (Bible) 3. An animal’s eyes have the power to speak a great language. (M. Buber)

4. I never saw a wild thing
 Sorry for itself.
 A small bird will drop frozen dead
 From a bough
 Without ever having felt sorry for itself. (D. H. Lawrence)

5. A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse. (W. Shakespeare) 6. If a dog jumps in your lap, it is because he is fond of you; but if a cat does the same thing it is because your lap is warmer. (A. N. Whitehead) 7. Cheerfulness is proper to the cock, which rejoices over every little thing, and crows with varied and lively movements. (L. da Vinci) 8. I think I could turn and live with animals, they are so placid and self-contained, I stand and look at them long and long. (W. Whitman)
9. The trouble with a kitten is
That
Eventually it becomes a
Cat ... (O. Nash)
10. A hen is only an egg's way of making another egg. (S. Butler)
11. A robin red breast in a cage
Puts all heaven in a rage. (W. Blake)

3. Read the following texts and discuss the problems of teaching children to care for animals, cruelty to animals and some specific qualities of animals.

A. The Children's Farm

The Children's Farm, with everything scaled down to the size of young visitors, was opened this year in the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland's Park at Edinburgh. To say that it is a delightful addition to the attractions of the Zoo is to state the obvious, for the small and engaging animals and birds with which it is stocked have an immediate appeal to everyone. But the farm is not just a pretty spectacle, and its friendly creatures are not simply there to be admired and petted. Instead, the farm is arranged so that children may take some personal part in its regular routine, and learn for themselves how the land is tilled and the animals cared for.

The farm holdings are set around a square, in the middle of which is a grassy patch with a tiny duck-pond, a pigeon-cote and space for chickens, rabbits and guinea pigs. The farmhouse is a little white dwelling in the South African Dutch style, with green doors and a turquoise blue water-butt. Next comes the piggery, where eight immaculately-kept piglets frisk, and then a blue gate marks the entrance to the field where the young visitors line up delightedly for their first lesson in agriculture.

Framed notices tell them in simple language what there is to do on a farm; and while the under-eights are invited to be carters, loading light sacks on to a pony-drawn waggon, the older children may aspire to the greater responsibilities of ploughing, hay-raking, swath-turning and harrowing. Straw is laid down, when necessary, to simulate a hay-crop, and the miniature farm

equipment used by the children makes grown-up visitors feel rather as if they were looking in on Lilliput.

When these labours are finished, the young farmers are reminded that the “horses” should not be overworked, and that it is a good idea to see how the other animals are getting on – the kids, for instance, gazing with melting eyes over the fence, and the lambs waiting impatiently for the outsize feeding bottles which the children are encouraged to hold.

In this way the visitors are tactfully dissuaded from giving scraps to the livestock; they are told that on a well-regulated farm the animals are fed at proper intervals and that they may help with the feeding at this farm when the time comes round. Needless to say, there is never any lack of volunteers.

The drawing power of the new attraction was soon apparent, for in the first six weeks nearly half the total number of visitors to the Zoo made a point of going to the farm. On some occasions this meant an attendance of nearly four thousand, a tribute to a most imaginative venture.

(From “Mozaika”)

B. Cruelty to animals

Hare-coursing is an exciting, even beautiful sport: but it is undoubtedly cruel. Not only must the hares suffer: the feelings of the spectators must be, to some extent, calloused. So it is perfectly proper to make it illegal.

But why not ban fox and stag hunting, too? The quarryies cannot enjoy their moments of terror and the participants must close their minds to what is then happening. One objection to banning these sports is that they are enjoyed by many or most of the farming community. And it is a fact that foxes would be kept down by much more cruel methods – gassing, trapping, shooting and often maiming – if hunting were stopped.

Of course, far greater cruelty to more animals is involved in the growing traffic in wild birds and mammals from Asia and Africa to become demoralized pets for unthinking town-dwellers. Cramped travel conditions, deaths in transit and life-imprisonment for survivors make this an ugly trade.

(From “The Observer”)

C. Animals’ Seventh Sense

The town of Concepción, 250 miles south of Santiago in Chile, has a strange history. The people who live there still talk about the curious episode which happened in 1935.

At about 10.30 one morning all birds in the town suddenly took to the air, swirling and screeching. This chaos lasted for about an hour when, also suddenly, many more animals began to join in. First the horses started whinnying and running around as if they had gone crazy. Rats appeared from nowhere, filling the streets. Dogs ran out of the houses, colliding with rats in their hurry. The human inhabitants had no idea of what was going on. Ten minutes later, at 11.40 they found out: a major earthquake hit the town and destroyed it.

How could these animals have been warned that something was going to happen when the people were not? The incident in Concepción started a line of research which proved that animals and plants can have strange powers, which human beings do not have.

Animals possess at least two senses that have never developed in humans. One is an electrical field which helps some fish to find food and to feel the difference between friend and enemy. The seventh sense, common to many animals is called “the third eye”. It allows the animals to see what their normal eyes cannot see.

Even though we do not possess the sixth and seventh sense, we can improve what we have. A long-term prisoner in Liverpool developed a very keen power of smell – he could identify by smell any one of five prison officers, long before the officer was seen or heard. Just as important to the prisoner at least, was the fact that he could also smell peppermints inside another prisoner’s pocket.

The Eskimos have a specially developed sense of sight. Their language has about 23 different words for snow: they recognize the many different types according to shade of white and texture. These facts have a lesson to teach us that not many take the trouble to learn.

(Adapted from “Illustrated London News”)

D. A Devoted Friend

Supper was over and silence fell upon the camp. All the border-guards were sitting around the fire smoking cigarettes. The well-known sound of an approaching horse came from the thick brush above the camp. The border-guards listened to the sound. Then they heard a loud and cheerful voice: “Muriel, old girl, we are almost there now. Don’t hold to my neck so tightly!”

Two minutes later a tired horse came out of the brush. A youth of twenty was riding the horse. Of the “Muriel” whom he had addressed nothing was to be seen.

The newcomer dismounted and gave a letter to Lieutenant Manning. He read the letter and said to the border-guards, "Boys, this is Mr. James Hayes. He is a new member of the company."

After a good supper Hayes joined the smokers near the fire. He was a simple fellow with a sun-burnt face and a good-natured smile. "Fellows," he said, "I'm going to introduce to you a girl-friend of mine. Nobody has called her a beauty, but you'll see she has some fine points. Come along, Muriel!" He held open the front of his blue shirt. Out of it crawled a frog. A red ribbon was tied around its neck. It crawled to Hayes's knee and sat there. "This Muriel," said Hayes, is a girl-friend of mine. She always stays at home, and she's satisfied with one red dress for every day and Sunday, too!"

Some days passed and Jimmy Hayes became a favourite in the camp. He had an endless store of good nature. He was never without his frog. It was in his shirt during rides and on his knee or shoulder in the camp.

For two months the border was quiet. And then there came the news that the famous gang leader Sebastiano had crossed Rio Grande together with his gang.

One evening, when the border-guards were having supper, Sebastiano and his gang attacked them. The border-guards began to fire. The gangsters galloped away. The border-guards tried to pursue the gang, but as their horses were tired, they had to go back to the camp. Then it was discovered that Jimmy Hayes was missing. The border-guards looked for him everywhere, because they thought that he had been killed or wounded, but without success. And now the border-guards believed that Jimmy Hayes had turned coward. He had fled from his first fight.

In a year, the border-guards were sent to the point where Sebastiano had attacked them. One afternoon they came upon an open prairie and there they saw a scene of great tragedy. In the grass lay the skeletons of three men. The largest of the skeletons was Sebastiano's. His great expensive sombrero lay there pierced by three bullets. Fifty yards away lay another skeleton. Who that man was nobody knew, because his dress was like that of any cowboy. And then, from beneath the rags of the dead man, a frog crawled and sat upon the shoulder of the skeleton. The border-guards looked at the frog and round its neck they saw a faded silk ribbon. Muriel remained true to her dead master Jimmy Hayes.

(After "The Young Border-guard" by O. Henry)

4. Read the poems and discuss the problems expressed in them.

A. S. T. Coleridge

Answer to a Child's Question

Do you ask what the birds say? the Sparrow, the Dove,
The Linnet, the Thrush say, "I love and I love!"
In the winter they're silent – the wind is so strong;
What it says I don't know, but it sings a loud song.
But green leaves and blossoms, and sunny warm weather,
And singing and loving – all come back together.
"I love and I love," almost all the birds say,
From sun-rise to star-rise, so gladsome are they.
But the lark is so brimful of gladness and love,
The green field below him, the blue sky above,
That he sings and he sings, and for ever sings he –
"I love my Love, and my Love loves me!"
'Tis no wonder that he's full of joy to the brim,
When he loves his Love and his Love loves him.

B. J. Galsworthy

Prayer for Gentleness to all Creatures

To all the humble beasts there be,
To all the birds on land and sea,
Great Spirit, sweet protection give
That free and happy they may live!

And to our hearts the rapture bring
Of love for every living thing;
Make us all one kin, and bless
Our ways with Christ's own gentleness!

C. H.W. Longfellow

Hiawatha's Brothers

Then the little Hiawatha
Learned of every bird its language,
Learned their names and all their secrets,
How they built their nest in summer,
Where they hid themselves in winter,
Talked with them whene'er he met them,
Called them "Hiawatha's chickens."
Of all beasts he learned the language,
Learned their names and all their secrets,

How the beavers built their lodges,
Where the squirrels hid their acorns,
How the reindeer ran so swiftly,
Why the rabbit was so timid,
Talked with them whene'er he met them,
Called them "Hiawatha's brothers."

D. O. Gibbons

The Silver Swan

The silver swan, who living had no note,
When death approached, unlocked her silent throat;
Leaning her breast against the reedy shore,
Thus sang her first and last, and sang no more:
Farewell, all joys; O death, come close mine eyes;
More geese than swans now live, more fools than wise.

E. The Little Bird

"Little bird, little bird! come to me!
I have a green cage ready for thee;
Beauty-bright flowers I'll bring to you,
And fresh, ripe cherries, all wet with dew."

"Thanks, little maiden, for all thy care,
But I dearly love the clear, cool air;
And my snug little nest in the old oak-tree,"
"Little bird, little bird! Oh! stay with me."

"Ah no, little maiden, away I'll fly
To greener fields and a warmer sky;
I will be free as the rushing air,
Chasing the sunlight everywhere."

F. Lyrics and music: Hans Bouwens

Paloma Blanca

When the sun shines on the Mountains
And the night is on the run
It's a new day, it's a new way
And I fly up to the sun
I can feel the morning sunlight
I can smell the new born hay
I can hear God's voice calling
From my golden skylight way.

Oh, la paloma blanca
I'm just a bird in the sky
Oh, la paloma blanca
Over the mountains I fly
No one can take my freedom away
Once I had my share of losing
Once they locked me on a chain
Yes, they tried to break my power
Oh, I still can feel the pain.

Oh, la paloma blanca ...
When the sun shines ...
Oh, la paloma blanca ...

G. Kindness to Animals

Little children, never give
Pain to things that feel and live:
Let the gentle robin come
For the crumbs you save at home,–
As his meat you throw along
He'll repay you with a song;
Never hurt the timid hare
Peeping from her green grass lair,
Let her come and sport and play
On the lawn at close of day;
The little lark goes soaring high
To the bright windows of the sky,
Singing as if 'twere always spring,
And fluttering on an untired wing,–
Oh! let him sing his happy song,
Nor do these gentle creatures wrong.

5. Interpret the English proverbs and find their equivalents in Latvian.

1. All cats are grey in the dark.
2. A cat in gloves catches no mice.
3. When the cat is away the mice will play.
4. To fight like Kilkenny cats.
5. To grin like a Cheshire cat.
6. Barking dogs seldom bite.
7. A dog in the manger.

8. The dogs bark, but the caravan goes on.
 9. Every dog is a lion at home.
 10. Let sleeping dogs lie.
 11. It is useless to flog a dead horse.
 12. Never look a gift horse in the mouth.
 13. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
 14. A bird is known by its song.
 15. Birds of a feather flock together.
 16. The early bird catches the worm.
 17. A bull in a china shop.
 18. The bull must be taken by the horns.
 19. Every cock crows on his own dunghill.
 20. If you are after two horses, you will catch none.
 21. The leopard cannot change his spots.
 22. There's a black sheep in every flock.
 23. A wolf in sheep's clothing.
 24. Two dogs fight for a bone, and a third runs away with it.
- 6. Make up and act out situations using these proverbs.**
- 7. Give your own examples illustrating life situations in which these proverbs would be appropriate.**