

Учреждение образования  
«Брестский государственный университет имени А.С. Пушкина»

**М. В. Ярошук**

## **Идиоматика английского языка**

Учебно-методический комплекс  
для студентов факультета иностранных языков  
(специальность 1-21 06 01-01 Современные иностранные (английский,  
немецкий) языки (преподавание) со специализацией  
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заведующий кафедрой немецкой филологии и лингводидактики  
УО «Брестский государственный университет имени А.С. Пушкина»,  
кандидат филологических наук, доцент  
**Е.Г. Сальникова**

## **Ярошук Марина Владимировна**

**Ярошук, М.В.**

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Издание посвящено изучению и практическому применению наиболее употребимых фразовых глаголов и идиоматических выражений в современном английском языке. УМК состоит из практических заданий по тематике, каждая тема содержит тестовые задания, направленные на отработку пройденного материала. Весь объем информации основан на современном аутентичном материале.

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебно-методический комплекс (УМК) предназначен для студентов 5-го курса факультета иностранных языков Учреждения образования «Брестский государственный университет имени А. С. Пушкина» специальности 1-21 06 01-01 «Современные иностранные (английский, немецкий) языки (преподавание)» со специализацией 1-21 06 01-01 03 «Компьютерная лингвистика» дневной формы получения высшего образования, составлен в соответствии с утвержденным образовательным стандартом высшего образования ОСВОТ-21 06 01-2013 для указанной специальности и учебным планом по специальности.

УМК решает общую задачу обеспечения подготовки специалистов-лингвистов, обладающих высоким культурным уровнем и широким кругозором, и ставит целью подготовить студентов к естественной коммуникации, активному использованию языка по актуальным темам. Умение пользоваться идиоматическими выражениями составляет одну из задач обучения иностранному языку. Грамотное использование идиоматических выражений позволяет передавать тончайшие смысловые и стилистические оттенки иностранного языка. Знание идиоматических выражений повышает и совершенствует не только языковую культуру, но и знакомит студента со способом мышления носителей изучаемого языка. Сопоставление идиоматических выражений английского и русского языков способствует более глубокому пониманию и совершенствованию в использовании средств родного языка студентами, дает возможность глубже проникнуть в специфические особенности английского языка.

УМК включает задания на формирование и совершенствование лексических навыков, аутентичные тексты и диалоги по темам, предусмотренным учебной программой, а также систему упражнений, направленных на развитие умений и навыков устной и письменной английской речи.

В теоретическом материале УМК дается объяснение понятиям фразовый глагол, идиома и метафора, а также изучается вопрос о правильности перевода той или иной идиомы.

Практическая часть включает комплекс упражнений на формирование лексических навыков и активизацию языкового материала; обширную подборку аутентичных текстов, обеспечивающих информационное наполнение темы и заданий для углубления коммуникативной компетенции обучаемых в рамках заданной проблематики; комплекс упражнений на развитие навыков аудирования; задания на совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи.

УМК также включает тестовые задания, направленные на проверку уже изученного материала, и список литературы.

Содержание УМК носит образовательный характер и ставит задачу практического овладения языком наряду с развитием каждого обучаемого в диалоге культур. В систему упражнений положены принципы активизации обучаемых, нарастания трудностей, взаимосвязанного формирования языковых навыков и речевых умений и проблемности. Тексты и задания представляют богатый материал для расширения лексического запаса, развития творческого мышления, навыков свободного говорения и ведения аргументированной дискуссии по предложенным проблемам.

Посредством овладения идиоматикой иностранный язык в полной мере осознается как средство общения, взаимопонимания людей, развития интеллектуальных возможностей студентов, их общеобразовательного потенциала. В ходе преподавания данной дисциплины осуществляется приобщение студентов к актуальным современным процессам в области национальной культуры (общественная жизнь, семья, работа и т. д.), обеспечиваются широта тематического, лингвостилистического диапазона и стимуляция заинтересованного интерактивного общения. Изучение идиом предоставляет студентам возможность овладеть необходимыми знаниями, умениями и навыками, направленными на адекватное восприятие и продуцирование современных текстов, содержащих идиомы, которые во многом определяют социально-психологическую и языковую ситуацию в обществе.

Цель УМК – совершенствование навыков овладения английским языком на базе систематизированных знаний по идиоматике английского языка, овладение теоретическими и практическими знаниями в использовании идиоматических выражений.

Достижение данной цели предполагает решение следующих **задач**:

- совершенствование навыков речевого использования идиоматических структур;
- развитие и совершенствование навыков перевода, адекватного понимания идиоматических выражений и их эквивалентов в родном языке;
- развитие социокультурной компетенции и навыков речевого этикета;
- формирование и развитие прагматической компетенции;
- овладение наиболее употребительными идиомами;
- создание оптимальных условий для реализации творческого потенциала;
- овладение способами построения аргументации в устных и письменных типах текста;

•развитие умений и навыков коммуникативной деятельности, определяемых спецификой предмета и реализуемых в форме диалогической речи, монологической речи и письменной речи.

Задачи курса достигаются путем выполнения серий упражнений, тренировочных тестов и заданий творческого характера, основанных на употреблении изучаемых идиоматических выражений.

В результате изучения курса «Идиоматика английского языка» студент должен **знать**:

•идиоматические выражения в объеме, предусмотренном программой;

•условия употребления идиоматических выражений;

**уметь**:

•использовать изученные идиоматические выражения в речи в соответствии с ситуацией общения;

•применять изученные идиомы в устной и письменной речи;

•идентифицировать идиомы в аутентичной речи;

•знать эквиваленты идиом в родном языке;

•переводить идиоматические выражения на родной язык;

•применять полученные знания в реальной жизни.

В процессе преподавания дисциплины «Идиоматика английского языка» осуществляется активное использование современных и инновационных методов и форм обучения, включая технологии проблемно-модульного обучения, учебно-исследовательской деятельности, проектные технологии, коммуникативные технологии, интерактивные, мультимедийные и информационные технологии.

Эффективность учебного процесса обеспечивается его коммуникативной и профессиональной направленностью, оптимальным сочетанием аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов, а также использованием различных режимов работы: индивидуальной, парной, групповой и т. д.

Всего на изучение учебной дисциплины «Идиоматика английского языка» согласно учебному плану отводится 116 часов, из которых аудиторные составляют 56 часов практических занятий, формой контроля является зачет в конце 10 семестра. Зачет может проводиться как в письменной форме (написание теста по тематике курса за семестр), так и в устной форме (неподготовленное монологическое высказывание в пределах устной тематики, с использованием идиоматических выражений, пройденных в течение семестра).

## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОГО МАТЕРИАЛА

### **Тема 1. Идиомы. Особенности значения и употребления**

Дефиниция и классификация идиом. Особенности значения и употребления. Проблема перевода. Устойчивые выражения и их виды, обиходные выражения, сравнения, биномиальные устойчивые выражения, эвфемизмы, пословицы и поговорки.

### **Тема 2. Идиоматические выражения с определенным номинативным компонентом в семантике**

Устойчивые выражения с номинативным компонентом «цвет», «животные», «части тела», «игры и спорт», «транспорт», «мореплавание», «война». Устойчивые выражения, источником которых являются древние мифы и история, литература, поэзия Шекспира, наука и технический прогресс.

### **Тема 3. Идиоматические выражения, описывающие различные сферы жизнедеятельности людей**

Устойчивые выражения, используемые для описания фильмов, книг, пьес. Устойчивые выражения, описывающие внешность, поведение, характер, положительные и отрицательные эмоции. Устойчивые выражения, связанные с семьей и друзьями, обществом, работой, деньгами, бизнесом.

### **Тема 4. Идиомы, связанные с повторением**

Изучение идиоматических выражений, связанных с повторением слов. Этимология и идиомы. Экспрессия в идиомах. Идиомы, включающие в себя устойчивые сочетания слов. Использование данных идиом в письменной речи.

### **Тема 5. Идиомы в социально-экономическом аспекте**

Идиоматика в дипломатии. Политически корректный язык изложения. Использование идиоматических выражений при обсуждении вопросов образования и бизнеса. Использование идиом в рекламе и средствах массовой информации. Специфика рекламного дискурса.

## ПРИМЕРНЫЙ ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН

№	Тема	Кол-во часов
1	Идиомы. Особенности значения и употребления	8
2	Идиоматические выражения с определенным номинативным компонентом в семантике	10
3	Идиоматические выражения, описывающие различные сферы жизнедеятельности людей	12
4	Идиомы, связанные с повторением	16
5	Идиомы в социально-экономическом аспекте	10
ИТОГО:		<b>56</b>

## INTRODUCTORY UNIT

If you want to practise and develop your knowledge of phrasal verbs and idioms, you will find this book very useful. The various exercises contain many of the most common phrasal verbs and idioms, together with some useful spoken expressions that you might expect to hear or use in an English-speaking environment.

You should not go through this book mechanically from beginning to end. It is better to choose one particular verb or topic, do the exercise(s), make a record of any new words and expressions that you learn, then practise using these in sentences or situations of your own. When you feel you have a good command of these, move to another verb or topic and do the same. You should also review the things you have learned on a regular basis, so that they remain “fresh” in your mind and become part of your “active” vocabulary.

The meanings of most of the phrasal verbs and idioms are explained in the book, in the exercises themselves.

No vocabulary book can possibly contain all of the thousands of English phrasal verbs and idioms that you are likely to come across or need, so it is important to acquire new ones from other sources. If you have access to English-language newspapers, popular magazines, television and radio programmes, films and albums of popular music, you will find that these are excellent resources.

We hope that you enjoy doing the exercises in this book. Before you begin, we suggest that you read this important information about phrasal verbs and idioms.

### **What is a phrasal verb?**

A phrasal verb is a verb formed from two (or sometimes three) parts: a *verb* and an *adverb* or *preposition*.

These adverbs and prepositions are often called *particles* when they are used in a phrasal verb. Most phrasal verbs are formed from a small number of verbs (for example, *get*, *go*, *come*, *put* and *set*) and a small number of particles (for example, *away*, *out*, *off*, *up* and *in*).

Phrasal verbs sometimes have meanings that you can easily guess (for example, *sit down* or *look for*).

However, in most cases their meanings are quite different from the meanings of the verb they are formed from. For example, *hold up* can mean “to cause a delay” or “to try to rob someone”. The original meaning of *hold* (for example, *to hold something in your hands*) no longer applies.

There are five main types of phrasal verb. These are:

1. Intransitive phrasal verbs (= phrasal verbs which do not need an object).

For example: *You are driving too fast. You ought to slow down.*



2. Transitive phrasal verbs (= phrasal verbs which must have an object) where the object can come in one of two positions:

(1) Between the verb and the particle(s).

For example: *I think I will **put** my jacket **on**.*

or

(2) After the particle.

For example: *I think I will **put on** my jacket.*

However, if the object is a pronoun (*he, she, it*, etc), it must usually come between the verb and the particle.

For example: *I think I will **put it on**.* (NOT *I think I will **put on it**.*)

3. Transitive phrasal verbs where the object must come between the verb and the particle.

For example: *Our latest designs **set** our company **apart** from our rivals.*

4. Transitive phrasal verbs where the object must come after the particle.

For example: *John **takes after** his mother.*

*Why do you **put up with** the way he treats you?*

5. Transitive phrasal verbs with two objects, one after the verb and one after the particle.

For example: *They **put** their success **down to** good planning.*

Some transitive phrasal verbs can be used in the passive, but the object *cannot* come between the verb and the particle.

For example:

Active: *The soldiers **blew up** the bridge / The soldiers **blew** the bridge **up**.*

Passive: *The bridge was **blown up** by the soldiers.*

Active: ***Switch** the lights **off** before you leave / **Switch off** the lights before you leave.*

Passive: *The lights must be **switched off** before you leave.*

Active: *It is time they **did away with** these silly rules.*

Passive: *It is time these silly rules were **done away with** (where the subject is either not known or not needed).*

### **Identifying phrasal verbs**

There are thousands of phrasal verbs in English. Here is an exercise to help you discover and learn these verbs as you study English.

***Ex. 1. Look at these extracts from the articles. There are twelve phrasal verbs. Underline them and write them down.***

1. Smoke from the fire in the kitchen set a fire alarm off the Mr. and Mrs. Newtons managed to get out through a window. One man in the flats upstairs was watching TV and had not realised what was happening. He had the shock of his life when firemen broke in and told him to leave immediately.

2. Annoyed by the telephone salespeople? Do not put up with them any longer! Whenever one rings you up, you should ask them to hold on because you have to consult someone. You then simply carry on doing what you were doing before. When you return after about ten minutes, you should find that the caller has hung up.

3. We needed money to pay off the loan so I decided never to turn down any jobs that I was offered. Of course the work piled up and I just could not do it all. My wife was worried that I was going to crack up and started helping me when she could.

**Ex. 2. Match each phrasal verb from the previous exercise with its correct definition. Use each verb once only. See how many phrasal verbs you can remember without looking back at the exercise.**

1. If you ..... an alarm, for example, you cause it to start.
2. If you are in a building where there is danger and you ....., you manage to escape.
3. When firemen come to a house and ....., they enter it using force.
4. If you ..... someone or something, you tolerate them.
5. If you ..... someone ....., you phone them.
6. If you ask someone to ....., you want them to wait.
7. If you ..... doing something, you continue doing it.
8. You ..... when you end a phone conversation.
9. If you ..... a loan, you pay the money you owe.
10. If you ..... the offer of a job, you say you do not want it.
11. If work ....., you have too much to do.
12. When people are under a lot of pressure and ..... they have a nervous breakdown.

### **What is an idiom?**

An idiom is an expression where the meaning is different from the meaning of the individual words.

For example, *to have your feet on the ground* is an idiom meaning “to be sensible”: *Tara is an intelligent girl who **has both her feet firmly on the ground.***

A lot of idioms are formed using phrasal verbs.

For example: *After he left me, it took me a long time to **pick up the pieces*** (= It took me a long time to return to a normal life).

Many idioms are *colloquial*, which means that they are used in informal conversation rather than in writing or formal language.

For example: *I won't tell anyone your secret. **My lips are sealed.***

In this you will find a lot of colloquial idioms, together with some examples of *slang* (very informal words and expressions that are often used by particular groups of people, such as teenagers).

**Ex. 3. Idioms and other expressions using the names of animals.**

**Complete the idioms and other expressions in bold with the name of an animal, insect from the list. Many of the names can be used more than once. The meaning of each sentence is explained in brackets at the end of each sentence.**

bee	chicken	duck	goat	horse	rat
bird	dog	fish	goose	monkey	shark
cat	donkey	fly	hen	pig	whale

1. I always thought Laurence was rather shallow and superficial, but yesterday I saw him reading a book of Renaissance poetry. He is a bit of a **dark** ....., isn't he? (*someone with a secret, especially a secret ability, skill or achievement that surprises you when you discover it*)

2. I am not going out with you looking like that. You **look like something that the** ..... **dragged in!** Brush your hair and put on some clean clothes! (*to have a very dirty or untidy appearance*)

3. I live on the 14th floor of a tower block, so I have a wonderful ..... **'s-eye view** of the town. (*a good view of something from a high position*)

4. How did I know that you were going out with Lucy? Aha! **A little** ..... **told me!** (*an expression used for saying that you are not going to say who told you something*)

5. It really **gets my** ....., the way she keeps interrupting all the time. (*to annoy someone*)

6. William did not get the promotion he wanted last year, and he has had **a** ..... **in his bonnet** about it ever since. (*to be very involved in something that you think is important, in a way that other people find annoying*)

7. You really **let the** ..... **out of the bag** when you asked Louise what time her party started. She did not know anything about it. It was supposed to be a surprise. (*to tell someone something that was supposed to be a secret*)

8. Where have you been? You are soaking wet! You **look like a drowned** .....! (*looking very wet and cold*)

9. Tony! What a surprise! It is wonderful to see you again. I have not seen you **for** ..... **'s years!** (*an extremely long time*)

10. The hotel used to be the best in town, but since the new manager took over it's really **gone to the** ..... **'s.** (*not as good at it was in the past*)

11. I do not trust Eric when he says he is working late at the office. To be honest, I **smell a** ..... (*to be suspicious, or to think that someone is trying to trick you*)

12. That is the third burger you have eaten. I wish you would stop **making such a ..... of yourself.** (*to eat a lot of food*)

13. “Do you think I will pass my driving test tomorrow, Julie?” “Sorry, Mark, I do not think you **have a ..... in hell’s chance.**” (*to have no chance at all of doing something*)

14. I only started my new job last week, and I still feel **like a ..... out of water.** (*to be in a situation that you know nothing about or are not used to*)

15. “How did you know that Mr Roberts is going to resign?” “I **got it straight from the .....’s mouth.**” (*information that comes from someone who is directly involved – in this case, from Mr Roberts*)

16. Have you met our new manager? He really **thinks he is the .....’s knees!** (*to think you are very clever and important*)

17. What do you think of our new English teacher? Personally I think she’s a bit of a **cold** ..... (*someone who is not very friendly*)

18. Antonia is very timid: she **would not say boo to a** ..... (*an expression used to describe someone who is very quiet and shy*)

19. Why do I always have to **do the ..... work?** (*boring work that needs a lot of effort but has to be done as part of a job*)

20. I would love to be a ..... **on the wall** when Debbie tells Mr Roberts what she thinks of him! (*to be able to see what people are doing without them noticing you*)

21. Two weeks before her wedding, Jane went to a nightclub for her ..... **night.** (*a celebration for a woman who is about to get married, in which only her women friends take part*)

22. I am so hungry, **I could eat a** .....! (*an expression used for saying that you are very hungry*)

23. The bank would not lend me the money, so I had to go to a **loan** ..... (*someone who lends money to people and charges them a very high rate of interest*)

24. My boss is such a ..... **bag.** I do not think I can go on working for her much longer. (*somebody who is unpleasant with other people*)

25. I feel really sorry for poor old Steven: he is so ..... **pecked.** (*criticised and given orders all the time by a wife or female partner*)

26. It was a very simple job, but I **made a .....’s ear of it.** (*do something very badly*)

27. I wanted to go to Spain for my holiday, but just before I left for the airport I lost my passport. As you can imagine, that really **cooked my** ..... (*to cause a lot of problems for someone, or spoil their plans*)

28. I cannot help you at the moment, I am afraid. I have **got bigger** ..... **to fry.** (*to have more important things to do or think about*)

29. The party was wonderful. We had a ..... **of a time**. (*to have a lot of fun*)

30. You can tell John that he is a stupid boring idiot if you like, but I'm afraid it will just be **water off a ..... 's back**. (*an expression used for saying that advice, warnings or insults do not affect someone*)

31. I have got so many things to do today. I am **running around like a headless .....**! (*trying to do a lot of things quickly without being sensible or calm about it*)

32. He thinks he is better than us. I wish he would **get off his high .....** (*stop behaving as if he knows more or is better than anyone else*)

33. Corporate **fat .....**s have once again been accused of putting profits before people. (*people who receive too much money for the job they do*)

34. I do not like him, I do not respect him, and I **do not give a .....**'s what he thinks. (*to not care about something at all*)

35. While we are in town doing our shopping, let's go and see my mother. That way, we can **kill two .....**s with one stone. (*to achieve two aims with one action*)

36. I have never seen Arnie looking so happy. He is **like a .....** with two tails. (*to be very happy because something good has happened*)

An idiom uses language in a non-literal – metaphorical – way.

**The following are examples:**

1. I am **up to my eyes in** work at the moment.
2. At the meeting I felt a bit **out of my depth**.
3. **I was over the moon** when I heard she had had twins!
4. It **broke my mother's heart** to see her home burn to the ground.

If you are **up to your eyes**, you are very busy. If you are **out of your depth**, you might be in the sea, but you are more likely to be in a situation, which you do not understand for some reason. If you are **over the moon**, you are extremely happy about something. If something **breaks your heart**, you are very sad about it.

In these examples, it is clear that the idiom is a whole expression. This is the traditional view of idioms.

**Ex 4. Identify literal and idiomatic use of words in the following sentences.**

1. The river **flooded** several villages.
2. The crowd **flooded** on to the pitch.
3. **Piles** of rubbish lay everywhere.
4. He has **piles** of money.
5. I love roast **potatoes**.

6. Euthanasia. Now, that is a very hot **potato!**
7. I have an uncle **at sea.**
8. I am all **at sea.**

**Ex. 5. Underline the idioms and idiomatic expressions in the following sentences.**

1. I am feeling a bit under the weather this morning.
2. We arrived in the nick of the night.
3. I know London like the back of my head.
4. Do you think you could pull a few strings for me?
5. I could not get a word in edgeways.
6. I am fed up with rat race.
7. My father thought I would follow in his footsteps.
8. Hurry up! You are cutting it a bit fine, aren't you?
9. Let's look on the bright side, shall we?
10. Come on, we cannot just sweep this under the carpet.

We are familiar with the idea of heavy rain causing a river to overflow and *flood* the surrounding area; crowds are often described as water and the same verb *flood* is used. The literal meaning of *pile* is a heap of something; *piles of money*, however, simply means *lots of money*. A *hot potato* is not for eating; it means a *controversial issue*. An uncle *at sea* works on a boat; if you are *at sea*, it means you are in a situation which you do not understand and where you cannot cope.

**What is a metaphor?** Metaphors exist in all languages. You use them in your own language. A metaphor uses one idea to stand for another idea. Above, we saw the simple idea: **A crowd is water.**

When you have that idea in your mind, the *crowd* can *flow*, *flood*, or *trickle*. Here are some of the common metaphors practised in this book.

**1. Time is money.**

We *save* time. We can *spare* 5 minutes. We can *run out* of time.

**2. Business is war.**

Advertising is *a minefield* in which you have *targets* and *keep your sights on* what your competitors are doing.

**3. Life is a journey.**

You can be *on the road to* recovery. You might be *at a crossroads* in your life because you are in *a dead-end job*.

**Ex. 6. Match the idiomatic expressions on the left with the metaphors on the right.**

1. I simply cannot afford more than a week off.      a) Moods are weather.
2. You win some, you lose some.                      b) A company is a ship.

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 3. He had a constant stream of visitors.  | c) Life is gambling.        |
| 4. I think I am in a rut.                 | d) People are liquid.       |
| 5. Carry on but keep your head down.      | e) Seeing is understanding. |
| 6. We are going to have to weather storm. | f) Business is war.         |
| 7. He was a bit hazy about the amount.    | g) Time is money.           |
| 8. I just do not see the point.           | h) Life is a journey.       |

### **Why are idioms and metaphors so important?**

Firstly, they are important because they are very common. It is impossible to speak, read, or listen to English without meeting idiomatic language. This is not something you can leave until you reach an advanced level. All native speaker English is idiomatic. Every newspaper is full of metaphorical language. You cannot avoid it or leave it till later.

The second reason is that very often the metaphorical use of a word is more common today than its literal use. For example, we know that farmers *plough* their fields, but you can *plough through* a long novel or report; you can *plough on with* your work; you can *plough money into* a business; profits can be *ploughed back into* a company; a lorry can *plough into* a row of parked cars. Using *plough* in its literal farming meaning is now much rarer than all its other non-literal uses.

But it is important for you to know the literal meaning. Often the literal meaning creates a picture in your mind and this picture makes the other meanings easier to understand.

***Ex. 7. Look at these pairs of sentences. Decide which contains the literal and which the non-literal use of the words in bold.***

- 1a. I have **lost** my car keys.
- 1b. I have **lost** my confidence.
- 2a. I **picked up** a few bargains at the market on Saturday.
- 2b. I cannot **pick up** my suitcase. There is too much in it.
- 3a. We cannot sit here. The **ground** is too wet.
- 3b. This idea will never get off the **ground**.
- 4a. So, what is your **side** of the story?
- 4b. Somebody has put a scratch right down the **side** of my car.
- 5a. I do not know what I have done to my **back**. It really hurts when I bend.
- 5b. Have you been talking about me behind my **back**?
- 6a. She can be a bit aggressive, but her **heart** is in the right place.
- 6b. Did you hear my father has had a **heart** attack, but he is all right.

The third reason that this kind of language is important is because it is fun to learn and to use. Because there is so much to learn, anything which helps you to remember things is important and if the language you are learning is more

colourful and interesting, there is more chance that you will remember it. You will also sound more natural if your English contains more idioms.

### **Can you translate idioms?**

The simplest answer to this question is NO. This is an area where languages can be very different. Sometimes you can translate an idiom from one language to another, but most often this is not possible. For example, there is an English idiom to *let sleeping dogs lie*. The German and Italian equivalents also speak of sleeping dogs, but not the French or Spanish.

It is important that you are very careful if you have to translate idioms. Never translate an idiom word for word. You must translate the whole expression. Sometimes you will be able to translate the English idiom into an idiom in your own language. However, there may be no idiom and you may just have to explain the meaning. One of the reasons idiomatic language is difficult to translate is because it is the area of language closest to culture. The metaphors of one culture will be different from those of another.

#### ***Ex. 8. Try translating the expressions in bold into your language.***

1. When my father saw what I had done to his car, he **went through the roof**.
2. I should have been a teacher, but I dropped out and became a pop singer. **I was the black sheep of the family**.
3. My car is in a terrible state. **It is on its last legs**.
4. I wish he would shut up. He could **talk the hind legs off a donkey**.
5. Excellent as the project may be, it is bound **to be given the axe** because of the lack of support from the local government.
6. I was advised to delete the files containing irrelevant data, so I should not **lose my bearings** while doing my job.
7. Why do not you **let bygones be bygones** instead of turning your heads away from each other?
8. You will **be skating on thin ice** if you invest so much money in this risky business.
9. Howard Wikes is a shrewd and skillful politician. He knows too well how **to play to the gallery**.
10. Do not pay attention to what Norman says. He knows nothing about marketing strategies and that is why he is **talking through his hat**.
11. Adam went on making his cynical remarks just because he wanted to make me angry. But I did not **rise to the bait**, which in turn made him mad.
12. Susan was very disappointed when she did not **make the grade** in achieving the unexpected result of her research.

#### ***TEST YOURSELF***



**Ex. 1. Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentence.**

1. I must go on a diet. I ..... a lot of weight while I was on holiday. (*held up / put on / settled down / weighed up*)
2. We were really .....when we saw how much he had changed. (*barged in / pulled out / taken aback / whipped up*)
3. So you have passed the driving test! This ..... a celebration! (*bursts into / calls for / looks after / takes after*)
4. I try to be friendly but it is hard ..... to some of my colleagues. (*come up with / get by / get on with / speak out*)
5. I had better take on my pills. I think I have got a headache ..... (*catching up / coming on / dying down / winding up*)
6. The plane ..... and was soon flying high over the town. (*clouded over / fired away / piled up / took off*)
7. After he was knocked down it took a long time to ..... (*bring him round / fit him in / keep him in / let him off*)
8. What do you think the initials LTP .....? (*build up / stand for / take over / turn out*)
9. As they are identical twins it is difficult to ..... (*mix them up / take them apart / tell them apart / set them up*)
10. One of them was injured so the team had to ..... the competition. (*back away from / drop out of / get back at / get behind with*)
11. That is not the way to solve the problem. You are ..... in the wrong way. (*coming across / going about / taking over / turning on*)
12. Suddenly the fire alarm ..... and everyone had to leave the building. (*got around / set off / shot up / went off*)
13. She is so depressed. All these problems are really ..... (*getting her down / getting round her / taking her on / toning her down*)
14. He ..... as a quiet, sensible and thoughtful person. (*bubbles over / catches on / comes across / puts through*)
15. I am not going – so do not try to ..... me ..... going! (*speak to / talk into / tell into / talk out of*)
16. A car suddenly ..... in front of me and I could not stop in time! (*crossed out / gave in / pulled out / shot up*)

**Ex. 2. Complete each pattern by inserting the missing verb. The list of the verbs is at the bottom of the page but see how many questions you can answer first before you look at the list.**

1. .... **on** (special make-up when I appear on stage).
2. .... **up** (the volume if you cannot hear).
3. .... **through** (her disguise if she is not convincing enough).

4. .... **across** (these photos while tidying up my room).
5. .... **off** (those thin clothes and put on something warmer).
6. .... **back on** (the time when we lived in London).
7. .... **through** (all that noise while everyone else was woken up).
8. .... **ahead with** (all the improvements we have asked for).
9. .... **up** (appearances despite all our financial problems).
10. .... **up with** (suggestions for places to hold the conference).
11. .... **out in** (a rash after eating tomatoes).
12. .... **down** (the volume if it is too loud).
13. .... **into** (the hotel before the others arrive).
14. .... **forward** (a proposal and hope that they will accept it).
15. .... **up** (any new words in the dictionary).
16. .... **out on** (all the fun if you do not come).
17. .... **into** (tears when she heard the news).
18. .... **away** (the secret if they keep questioning him).

**Choose from these verbs:**

<i>burst</i>	<i>give</i>	<i>look</i> (×2)	<i>see</i>	<i>turn</i> (×2)
<i>check</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>miss</i>	<i>sleep</i>	
<i>come</i> (×3)	<i>keep</i>	<i>put</i> (×2)	<i>take</i>	

**UNIT 1. HAPPILY EVER AFTER**

**Ex. 1. Work in pairs. Discuss the following questions.**

- What makes some relationships between couples break up?
- What qualities do you think are needed for a lasting relationship?

**Ex. 2. a) Read the interview. Helen and George are talking about their marriage. Then discuss with the groupmates the questions below.**

1. How did they meet their partners?
2. What did they think of their partners when they first met them?
3. What did their parents think of their partners?
4. How did Helen and George feel about marrying their partners?
5. Why did their marriages succeed or fail?

**I – Interviewer**

**H – Helen**

**G – George**

**I:** How did you meet your husband?

**H:** It was on a blind date actually. A friend invited me to meet someone she knew. She said he was very nice, so I went along, and as soon as I met him I *fell* for him. I thought he was wonderful. We started to go out with one another, and then I invited him home to meet my parents and they *took to* him immediately – they thought he was a lovely person.

**I:** So meeting him was an important event?

**H:** Oh, yes, it was a turning point in my life. You see, whereas I had always had my head in the clouds, he was very practical and realistic – he had his feet firmly on the ground.

**I:** Do you remember when he asked you to marry him?

**H:** Yes, very clearly. We were walking in the park and he proposed to me completely out of the blue. I really was not expecting it.

**I:** How did you feel about marrying him?

**H:** I was over the moon. I thought it was the most wonderful thing that could ever have happened to me.

**I:** And do you still feel that way about him today?

**H:** Oh, yes, we are devoted to one another.

**I:** What do you think has made your marriage such a success?

**H:** The fact that we have always supported and helped one another. I have always *stood by* him, and he has never *let me down* once. We are a partnership. Sometimes we have ups and downs and then – everybody does – but I know that underneath it all we were made for each other.

**I:** How did you meet your wife?

**G:** We worked for the same company. She was about the same age as me, and she struck me as a very nice person. As time passed I came to *look on* her as a friend. We spent some time together and then we started going out with one another.

**I:** What did your parents think of her?

**G:** When I introduced her to my mother she said she could not understand what I *saw in* her. She thought she was very ordinary and not at all the right person for me.

**I:** Do you think your mother's opinion influenced you in any way?

**G:** I think it made me have second thought about marrying her, but we still got married a few months later.

**I:** What was life like after you got married?

**G:** Things were all right for a while but then we began to quarrel. We always kissed and *made up* in the end, but there were still problems between us.

**I:** Why was that?

**G:** I think the main thing was that we were not really suited to one another. After we got married we started to see one another in a different light. We spent less and less time together, we became interested in different things, and gradually we *grew apart*.

**I:** What happened then?

**G:** We started having terrible arguments and I behaved badly towards her. I tried to *make up for* it, but she could not forgive me. In the end we *split up*. I suppose it was inevitable really.

**I:** And how did this experience affect you?

**G:** I think it changed my outlook on life. I certainly do not see it through rose-coloured spectacles any more.

**I:** Would you marry again?

**G:** I would, but it would have to be a lot more give and take. Otherwise, I do not think it would work.

**b) Read the text again and explain the meaning of italicized words.**

**c) Look at the text again using the prompts make the sentences with the same meaning.**

**Example:** I consider you to be someone I can trust (*look on as*) – I look on you as someone I can trust.

1. When I was in trouble she gave me help and support.
2. I have always considered you to be my closest friend.
3. I am depending on you, so do not disappoint me!
4. The children liked her the moment they met her.
5. She fell in love with her skiing instructor.
6. I do not understand what she finds attractive about him.
7. She tried to compensate for the trouble she had caused.
8. After a year they ended their relationship.
9. I think we have become less close to one another.

10. They had an argument but later they became friends again.

**d) In the conversations below, write the statements or questions for A that produced the responses for B.**

**Example:** A Do you think the two of you will ever split up?

B No, I think we will stay together for the rest of our lives.

1. A .....

B Thank you for saying that. I consider you to be my best friend as well.

2. A .....

B Yes, she really helped me when I was in trouble.

3. A .....

B Good, I am glad to hear the two of you are friends again.

4. A .....

B Well, you could start by saying sorry.

5. A .....

B No, after forty years we are still close to one another.

6. A .....

B Yes, I know. It is always a mistake to rely on him.

7. A .....

B Have they? That is really surprising. I thought they were such a happy couple.

8. A .....

B Yes I was really surprised. I thought she would not like skiing at all.

9. A .....

B I hope you are right, because I think I have fallen in love with him.

10. A .....

B I agree. I do not understand why she thinks he is special or interesting.

**e) Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer questions below. Try to use the multi-word verbs written below.**

*look on someone as something*

*let someone down*

*fall for someone*

*grow apart*

*make it up*

*make up for something*

*stand by someone*

*split up*

1. What is your idea of a good friend?

2. Who do you consider to be your best friend and why?

3. When was the last time someone disappointed you? What happened?

4. If you disappointed someone, how would you try to compensate for it?

5. What do you think are the most common reasons for people separating?

### **IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS**

**Ex. 1. a) Work in groups. Discuss what you think the following expressions in italics mean.**

- It was a *turning point* in my life.
- He proposed to me completely *out of the blue*.
- Life is full of *ups and downs*.
- I started to *have second thoughts* about it.
- There has to be *give and take* in a relationship.

**b) Now discuss the following points with your group mates.**

- examples of when you might need some give and take in a relationship
- why relationships have their ups and downs
- an important decision that you had second thoughts about
- something that has been a turning point in your life
- someone or something that has made you see things in a different light

**Ex. 2. Translate the following expressions in your own language and use them in situations of your own.**

- Love is blind
- to be over the moon
- to see the world through rose-coloured spectacles
- to have your head in the clouds
- to be on cloud nine
- to have your feet (firmly) on the ground

**Ex. 3. Put the following expressions in the dialogues below.**

*at each other's throats*

*clear the air*

*a shoulder to cry on*

*ups and downs*

*there's no love lost*

*don't see eye to eye*

*through thick and thin*

*fight like cat and dog*

1. A Thanks for listening, Rachel. I feel better talking to you.

B That's OK. You can always come to me if you need .....

2. A You've had the same flat mate for years, haven't you? You must get on very well.

B Well, we have had our ..... over the years but on the whole it's worked very well.

3. A Do you get on well with your brothers and sisters?

B Yes, I do, but my brother and elder sister .....

4. A Is it true that Laura and Jeff are having problems?

- B I think so. They seem to be ..... most of the time these days.
5. A How are you getting on with your new business partner?  
B Well, we ..... on everything, but that is a good thing. It is when we agree on something too quickly that mistakes are made.
6. A My parents have been married for 50 years.  
B In those years people stayed together .....
7. A Why was there such a bad atmosphere at the meeting?  
B You are new here. Didn't you notice that ..... between George and Andrew?
8. A There's a bad atmosphere in our office. Some people are not talking to each other.  
B Well, it is time you had a meeting to .....

**Ex. 4. Complete the following statements about good relationships. Use the words from above.**

<i>house</i>	<i>books</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>pick</i>	<i>wavelength</i>
<i>need</i>	<i>turn</i>	<i>spot</i>	<i>foot</i>	<i>close</i>

1. I think my teacher has a soft ..... for me.
2. Even if you get married, do not neglect your ..... friends.
3. It is always fun to meet someone you ..... it off with.
4. I must say I get on like a ..... on fire with my mother-in-law.
5. I get on best with people who are on the same ..... as myself.
6. My children all try to stay in my good .....
7. Do someone a good ....., and you have made a friend.
8. Do your best not to get off on the wrong .....
9. A friend in ..... is a friend indeed!
10. You can ..... your friends, but you cannot pick your relations!

**Ex. 5. Find the idioms with the following meanings and use them in the sentences of your own.**

- in bad times and good times – don't agree
- fight a lot – started with a misunderstanding
- help a friend when they have a problem – do someone a favour

**Ex. 6. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.**

1. Do you need a shoulder to cry .....?
2. We are not ..... the same wavelength.
3. They stayed together ..... thick and thin.
4. We got ..... like a house ..... fire.
5. We got off ..... the wrong foot.
6. They are ..... each other's throats.

7. There is no love lost ..... them.
8. I am not ..... his good books.
9. They do not see eye ..... eye.
10. I have a soft spot ..... her.

**Ex. 7. a) Fill in the following words in the definitions below.**

<i>crush</i>	<i>knot</i>	<i>stand</i>
<i>rocks</i>	<i>plunge</i>	<i>guts</i>

1. When boats sail too close to the land, ..... can be a real danger.
2. If you cannot ..... hot water, it means you cannot tolerate it.
3. Everything inside you – your stomach, kidneys, liver are your .....
4. If you accidentally sit down on a packet of biscuits, you will ..... them.
5. When you tie two pieces of string together, you make a .....
6. The meanings of dive and ..... are very similar. You can ..... or dive into the sea. You can ..... something into water, but you cannot dive something in.

**b) Put the following nouns into these expressions:**

<i>crush</i>	<i>rocks</i>	<i>knot</i>
<i>heels</i>	<i>plunge</i>	<i>love</i>

- tie the .....
- have a ..... on someone
- take the .....
- fall in .....
- on the .....
- head over ..... in love

**c) Now use the correct form of the idiomatic expressions in these situations.**

1. A) I've never seen Camilla so relaxed and happy. What has happened to her?

B) Didn't you know? She has met Mr Right! She is ..... with this French chef who works in a restaurant in the town centre.

2. A) Kate, do you remember our art teacher at school? He was nice, wasn't he?

B) Oh. Yes, Mr Eastwood. I will never forget him! I ..... on him until the day I saw him with his six children and dreadful wife!

3. A) Tim, you and Sharon have been together now for ten years. Isn't it about time you tied .....?



B) Well, funny you should mention it. Last night we decided to take ..... so I hope you are free on June 12! I am looking for a best man!

4. A) I hear you've got Tom and Barbara's children staying with you at the moment.

B) Yes, I am afraid Tom and Barbara's marriage is ..... They are having a little time and space to talk on their own.

**Ex. 8. All the idiomatic expressions in this exercise deal with relationships going wrong. Match the two parts of each conversation.**

1. Are Luke and Louise still together?
2. Has Brian asked you to stay behind late again, Tony?
3. David's told me that he will not come skiing with us if Frank is going to be there. Have you any idea why?
4. What is your honest opinion of our new Head of Marketing?
5. Why won't the three political parties involved get together and cooperate?
  - a. Well, as far as I can gather, *there is no love lost between them*. They fell out over something last year and have not spoken since.
  - b. No, I am afraid not. *They have gone their separate ways*.
  - c. Yes, it is always me, isn't it? I think he has *it in for me*.
  - d. *I cannot stand her*. And I cannot be more honest than that!
  - e. It is quite simple. *They hate each other's guts!* They would not even share a taxi.

**Ex. 9. Work in pairs. Study one problem situation below. Take turns to describe the problem situation to each other, and discuss the advice you would give. Try to use the multi-word verbs and expressions from this unit.**

**Student A Problem situation**

You have a young sister who sees the world in a very naïve and idealistic way. Last week she met a young man on a blind date and immediately fell in love with him. She says he is the ideal man for her, but you cannot understand what she finds wonderful or attractive about him. Your parents do not like him. Yesterday he unexpectedly asked her to marry him and she accepted. She is extremely happy but you think she is too young. What should she do?

**Student B Problem situation**

A friend of yours, Tom, has a very difficult relationship with his girlfriend. One moment their relationship is very good, and the next it is very bad. They often have arguments because neither of them will compromise about anything. Although in the end they are always friends again, and you think the problem is that recently they have become less close to one another. Tom has told you he

met someone else last week, and liked this person very much. He now feels differently about his girlfriend, and he is thinking of ending their relationship. But he knows his girlfriend depends on him for help and support, and doesn't want to disappoint her. What should he do?

*When you have finished, report back to the rest of the group. Say if you agree or disagree with the advice that was given.*

## **READING COMPREHENSION**

### **TEXT 1. EAST MEETS WEST ON LOVE'S RISKY CYBERHIGHWAY**

#### **Before you read**

1. The phrase "East Meets West" refers to a famous line written by the English poet Rudyard Kipling : "*Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet*" What do you think Kipling meant? Do you agree or disagree?
2. The "cyberhighway" in the title is the worldwide pathway of instant communication made possible by the Internet. How could such a highway have risks?
3. Some of the people described in the article say they are too busy for a social life because they work so many hours. Do you have enough time in your life for friendship and romantic relationships?

#### ***a) Read the text and explain the italicized expressions.***

Alevtina Ivanova and other Russian bachelorettes like her are looking for a few good men abroad. "Unfortunately, in our collapsed economy, very few men are able to support a family properly," she says. "Russian men lack confidence, they become fatalistic, they drink, and they die young. It's not surprising that Russian women *pin their hopes* elsewhere."

Ms. Ivanova, a veteran of half-a-dozen serious cyber-relationships with European and American men, is among thousands of Russian women turning to the Internet to meet Westerners. The potential suitors are equally frustrated with the dating prospects in their home countries.

"American women are too independent, too demanding, too critical," says Chris, a middle-aged US businessman visiting Moscow to meet "several very nice ladies" he contacted over the Web. The visitor, who asked that his last name not to be used, cites a joke often repeated here: "A Russian wife wants to keep house for you. An American wife wants to get rid of you, and keep the house."

Dozens of Web-based agencies are busy playing match-maker, for fees paid by both the women, who send in their pictures and bios for posting on

international Websites, and the men, who can obtain contact information for the women who pique their interest.’

Though there are no firm statistics, it is estimated that between 4,000 and 6,000 women from the former USSR marry US citizens each year. One agency currently lists 25,000 women from Russia other former Soviet republics seeking Western mates, there are dozens more agencies, each offering thousands of would-be-brides. Some agencies have branched into travel, translation and other services to profit from what they say is an exploding traffic.

While some describe these international e-introductions as offering *matches made in heaven*, others see nightmares in cyberspace. “People bring their illusions as well as their dreams to this market,” says Tatiana Gurko, head of the independent Center for Gender Studies in Moscow. “Like any physical place, the Internet has predators *lurking about*, and sometimes they may be hard to spot.”

Western men increasingly report being *ripped off* by Russian women, who write sweet e-mails, send sexy digital photos, hit them up for cash, and then disappear.

On the other side, tales filtering back to Russia of Internet *marriages gone sour* – including the murder of a Russian e-mail-order bride in the US-have *put women on their guard*.

However, Ivanova, who now works as an adviser to DiOrtiz, a large Moscow matchmaking agency, says that although none of her cyber-relationships have led to marriage, she has had no regrettable experiences.

“You can find out everything you need to know about a man in five e-mails,” she says breezily. “Men are fairly obvious; you just need to question them properly.” To her, the requirements on both sides are clear: “A woman need only be attractive and educated, but a man must have property, means and a good job.”

Yelena Khronina, who plans to soon wed “a wonderful Norwegian man” she met via the Internet, says her dreams has come true. ‘It’s so hard to be a woman in Russia,” Ms Khronina sighs. “But then you visit this beautiful, orderly, prosperous country, and spend time with a man who treats you with kindness and respect. Why would anyone say no to that?”

The potential dangers of *dabbling in cyberromance* are dramatized in a recent film, *Birthday Girl*, in which Nicole Kidman plays a mail-order bride from Moscow who brings a gang of Russian mafia thugs *crashing into the life* of her English bank-clerk beau. In real life, *the string is usually more mundane*. An unsuspecting Western man falls in love after a few gushing e-mail exchanges with a *false identity* posted on a Website – sometimes the photos are actually of a Russian actress or a fashion model – and is persuaded *to wire cash for* a ticket to visit him, or to meet some personal emergency.

“A woman can *string a man along*, playing on his emotions and sympathy and, in doing so, *trick him into* giving her money or expensive items,” says Paul

O'Brien, a US Web designer who has temporarily *given up* his search for a Russian wife after being *burned by* two women who just wanted money from him.

Mr O'Brien says he resorted to the Internet because of America's fast-paced, impersonal and workaholic culture. "A lot of guys I know work many, many hours and do not have time for a social life," he says. "So it seems particularly appealing to them when these agencies offer to help them make contact with beautiful and single women," he says, but warns: "Prospective suitors need to be very wary of the women out there who have no intention of developing a relationship with them."

Russian women insist it is they who face the greatest hazards. Many have heard about Anastasia Solovyova, a Russian from the former Soviet republic of Kyrgyzstan, who was murdered by her American husband two years ago. She had been his second mail-order bride. Experts say there are many more tales of miserable, and sometimes tragic, mismatches.

"You come to a strange country, to meet a man you've only corresponded with by e-mail," says Ivanova. "There are issues of language, culture and personal morality. It takes a lot of trust, and for some women it goes badly wrong."

The terrorist attacks of September 11, which brought the Russian and US government closer together, may, paradoxically, have *put* at least a temporarily *damper on the love fest.*"

Tamara Babkina, deputy director of Wedding Palace No. 4, which is the only office in Moscow where foreigners can legally marry, says that until the year 2001, Americans were the largest group marrying Russian women. "We had 175 US-Russian weddings in 2001, but since September 11 there has not been a single one," Ms. Babkina says.

While no one wants *to go on record* criticizing love, some experts argue that the *Westward outflow* of Russian women must be viewed as *a baneful social indicator.*

"Russia has become the world's leading *exporter of wives*, and this is a tremendously profitable business," says Ms. Gurko. "It may be a real supply and demand situation," she says, "but let's try to remember that this vast supply of terrific women is *made up* of individuals whose hopes have been crushed in their own country.

"It's so sad that, in order to seek a better life, a Russian woman has to leave."

***b) Read the three paragraphs below, then choose the one which best summarizes the main idea of the article.***

1. With the help of Web-based agencies, thousands of Russian women are seeking husbands abroad, primarily in the United States and Western Europe. While many of the relationships are reported to have happy endings, there are also risks involved on both sides. The fact that so many Russian women want to leave

their country to get married is one indicator of the country's serious economic and social problems.

2. Alevtina Ivanova is a young Russian woman who has tried unsuccessfully to find a European or American husband with property, means and a good job. She does not want to marry a Russian man, so she expects to keep looking until she finds the ideal husband. Ivanova is aware of the dangers, but feels that the rewards far outweigh the risks.

3. The dangers of trying to find a romantic partner via the Internet are great for both Russian women and American men. There are many issues that can go badly wrong. The case of the Russian woman who was murdered by her American husband is well known, and there are many more cyber-relationships that end in divorce. It is also common for Russian women to rip off American men.

***c) Say whether these sentences are true or false.***

1. It is estimated that between 4,000 and 6,000 women from the former USSR marry US citizens each year.

2. American women are increasingly fed up with American men and are looking for husbands in Western Europe.

3. Internet dating services are very popular in Asia.

4. Some Western men have been cheated out of money by Russian women who post beautiful photographs but have false identities.

5. In 2001, Norwegians were the second largest group marrying Russian women.

6. One Russian e-mail-order bride was murdered by her American husband.

7. Some of the matchmaking agencies now operating in Russia are not licensed by the government and cannot be trusted.

8. Russia has become the world's leading exporter of wives.

***d) Work with your group mates to answer the questions below.***

1. Alevtina Ivanova is critical of Russian men's ability to support a family. Specifically, what does she *not* like about them?

2. Based on your answer to question one, what can you infer that Alevtina likes about Westerners? Do you agree that these are important qualities for a prospective husband? Discuss them with your group mates.

3. What about men in your country? Do you think the woman would approve of them as potential husbands? Why or why not?

***DISCUSSION & WRITING***

*Ex. 1. Reread the last three paragraphs of the article. Do you think a business that exports wives from a country should be allowed by international law? Why or why not?*

*Ex. 2. In the reading, Alevtina says you can find out everything you need to know about a man in five e-mails. In order for her plan to work, the purpose of each e-mail to a prospective suitor must be crystal clear to the writer. For example:*

*E-mail number Purpose*

- 1) find out if he has a good job;
- 2) find out if he owns a house;
- 3) find out if he is good-looking.

*Work with a partner. What things do you think it is important to know about a potential husband or wife? Decide on the five most important requirements. Write them in the chart below.*

HUSBAND	WIFE
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

### **IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS**

*Ex. 1. Read the letter and try to explain the idioms in bold.*

Dear Mum,

just a quick note to ask you for a bit of advice. I am quite worried about Sharon and I just do not know what to do.

She came round a few weeks ago to tell me that she had been on a date with Paul Regan, **an old flame** of hers from university. Now, I do not know if you remember him, but I do – he **stole her heart** at the beginning of her first year and she was convinced that she had met **the man of her dreams**. For a while, it seemed that she was **head over heels in love** with her too, but then, all of a sudden, at the end of her second year, he told her he never wanted to see her again and **broke her heart**.

Anyway, it seems that he has had **a change of heart**, but I just don't trust him. She says she is not interested in him, but quite obviously she is. She cannot hide the way she feels – you know how she **wears her heart on her sleeve**, I know Sharon and I have not always **seen eye to eye** on a lot of matters, but she is

my sister and I do care about her. What worries me is that the same thing might happen again.

I know **all's fair in love and war**, but as I said, I do not want to watch her go through it all over again. Could you talk to her please?

Love, Brenda.

P.S. Mum, careful what you tell her because right now, she thinks Paul **is the bee's knees**.

**Ex. 2. Match the items with the idioms from Ex. 1.**

- a. a change of one's feelings for smth/smb;
- b. to allow one's feelings to be too obvious;
- c. very much in love with smb;
- d. smb one was once in love with;
- e. the ideal man;
- f. to cause smb great unhappiness;
- g. to make smb fall in love with one;
- h. to be the best there is;
- i. to agree about matters;
- j. all actions are justified.

**Ex. 3. Fill in gaps with phrases from the list:**

*head over heels in love*

*bee's knees*

*a change of heart*

*see eye to eye*

*broke his heart*

1. Sally ..... when she told David she was leaving him.
2. David must have had ..... because he has decided to move to Manchester after all.
3. Tracy thinks her new boyfriend is the ..... – she never stops talking about him.
4. After their first date they fell ..... with each other.
5. Robert and I are always arguing – we never ..... on anything.

**Ex. 4. Fill in the gaps with phrases from the list:**

*the man of her dreams*

*stole your heart*

*wear your heart on your sleeve*

*all's fair in love and war*

*an old flame*

**Frank:** Hi, Mike. I ran into ..... of yours yesterday.

**Mike:** Oh, really? Who?

**Frank:** Karen, of course. The one who ..... on that holiday in Andorra.

**Mike:** Of course, Karen. How is she?

**Frank:** Fine. She is getting married next year.

**Mike:** Hmmm. She said I was ..... in Andorra. I really loved her, you know.

**Frank:** I know she betrayed you, Mike. But then, as they say, “.....”. Next time do not .....

**Ex. 5. Read the dialogue and try to explain the idioms in bold.**

**Gladys:** Morning, Mabel. You will never guess who I got a letter from today!

**Mabel:** Go on, who?

**Gladys:** Edith Barclay, you know, she used to live at number 6.

**Mabel:** Edith Barclay! Ooh, I have not heard from her **for donkey’s years!** Have she and her son **buried the hatchet** yet?

**Gladys:** Well, that is what she wrote to tell me! Oh, do you remember when Samuel was little? He was **the apple of his mother’s eye** and then they **fell out** when he started seeing that girl. What was her name?

**Mabel:** Ooh, Sheila Briggs. Her parents were lovely folk, but she was **the black sheep of the family**.

**Gladys:** I cannot see what he saw in her. I remember he chased after her for ages – she really **played hard to get!**

**Mabel:** Yes. And then when they finally started seeing each other he was like **putty in her hands** – he even stopped talking to his mother because that girl told him to.

**Gladys:** Terrible. Anyway, back to the letter ... the Briggs girl must have finally **driven him round the bend** – because he broke up with her.

**Mabel:** Oh good!

**Gladys:** Yes, and guess what? Edith introduced him to a young lady – Edith said she is a lovely girl. Anyway, apparently they **tied the knot** last month and now, what with Sam’s good job and all, they are **living in clover!**

**Mabel:** Oh, how lovely! Mind you, I always thought they would sort it out in the end – after all **blood is thicker than water**.

**Gladys:** Quite right!

**Ex. 6. Match the items with the idioms from Ex. 5.**

- a. to pretend one is not interested in smb;
- b. to annoy smb a lot;
- c. easily controlled or manipulated;
- d. a person disapproved of by members of the family;
- e. blood ties or family relationships are the strongest;
- f. a long time;
- g. smb one is most fond of;
- h. to get married;
- i. to forget old quarrels.



**Ex. 7. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in bold. Do not change these words in any way.**

1. Robert and Helen have decided to get married at Christmas.

**tie** \_\_\_\_\_

2. It has been ages since I last went to the theatre.

**donkey's** \_\_\_\_\_

3. Although David is acting like he is not interested, it is obvious that he likes Mary.

**playing** \_\_\_\_\_

4. After years of arguing, the sisters agreed to forget their differences.

**hatchet** \_\_\_\_\_

5. Her constant complaining really annoys me.

**bend** \_\_\_\_\_

**Ex. 8. Choose the word which best completes each sentence.**

1. Anne always does whatever Frank tells her to do. She is like ..... in his hands.

a. glue                                  b. putty                                  c. butter                                  d. clay

2. Fred was in ..... after he won the lottery.

a. clover                                  b. grass                                  c. wheat                                  d. barley

3. Perhaps because he was so different, he became the black ..... of the family.

a. cow                                  b. cat                                  c. sheep                                  d. donkey

4. Laura thinks her son can do no wrong – he is the apple of her .....

a. eye                                  b. ear                                  c. heart                                  d. mind

5. Why not ask your family for a loan – after all, blood is ..... than water.

a. denser                                  b. heavier                                  c. thinner                                  d. thicker

**Ex. 9. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in bold. Do not change these words in any ways.**

1. No, Mary is not my girlfriend. She is someone I used to go out with.

**flame** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Isn't it nice to see a young couple so much in love?

**head** \_\_\_\_\_

3. After they won the lottery, they lived comfortably for the rest of their lives.

**clover** \_\_\_\_\_

4. My wife and I disagree about keeping a dog.

**eye** \_\_\_\_\_

5. He tricked her into marrying him, but then I suppose it is all right because he loves her.

**war** \_\_\_\_\_

6. After ten years of living together, they finally got married.

**knot** \_\_\_\_\_

7. I think Ann really likes Charles but she is pretending not to be interested.

**hard** \_\_\_\_\_

8. Sally has made Geoff go on a diet. Geoff does anything she wants.

**putty** \_\_\_\_\_

9. You have not spoken to your sister for a month. It is time you forgot your disagreement.

**hatchet** \_\_\_\_\_

10. Tom really loves Claire. She is the most important person in his life.

**apple** \_\_\_\_\_

**Ex. 10. Fill in the gaps with phrases from the list:**

*bee's knees*

*round the bend*

*donkey's years*

*black sheep of the family*

*stolen his heart*

*man of my dreams*

*thicker than water*

*broke my heart*

*change of heart*

*wears his heart on his sleeve*

1. He ....., anyone can see how much he loves her.
2. Bill is really annoying to share a flat with. He is driving me .....
3. She seems to have ....., I hope she doesn't break it.
4. I have been working here for .....
5. Ever since Debbie got the leading role in the play, she thinks she is the .....
6. I always support my brother in arguments. After all, blood is .....
7. Uncle Mark dropped out of school and has never had a steady job. He is the .....
8. The headmaster has had a ..... and he is not going to expel you after all.
9. He is tall, dark, handsome, a millionaire and he wants to marry me. He is the .....
10. Yvonne ..... when she left me for Adrian.

**Ex. 11. Answer the questions below:**

1. Would you expect to find the black sheep of the family living in clover? Why / Why not?
2. If you were the apple of somebody's eye, would they be like putty in your hands? Why / Why not?

3. Would it be wise for two people who do not see eye to eye to tie the knot? Why / Why not?

4. If you wear your heart on your sleeve, are you likely to have your heart broken? Why / Why not?

***Ex. 12. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have just heard that their daughter is planning on getting married. Using some of the idioms below, discuss possible reasons why they might be angry.***

- head over heels in love
- the man of her dreams
- all is fair in love and war
- to tie the knot
- the black sheep of the family
- the apple of smb's eye
- the bee's knee
- to steal smb's heart
- to see eye to eye
- to drive smb round the bend

## ***READING COMPREHENSION***

### **TEXT 2. PROJECTING AN ONLINE IDENTITY**

#### **Before you read**

1. How do people project their identity through social media?
2. What is different about the identities people use in the gambling world?
3. Do you keep in touch with people via social media? If so, which media do you use? Why?
4. Do you change your profile picture very often? If so, what makes you change it? What kinds of photos do you choose?

#### ***a) Read the text and explain the italicized expressions.***

There are more than 2 billion users of social media in the world. When you *check out* the online profiles of these people, the first thing you see is their profile picture and cover photo. It gives you a first, albeit superficial, impression of their identity or how they choose to project it online.

Extroverts and narcissists are easy to spot – they are always gazing directly at the camera or doing something daring like parachuting or bungee-jumping. They are inclined to smile and look confident. These are the kinds of people who post a lot of images of themselves and expect lots of 'likes' when they do!

Introverts, on the other hand, have a tendency to *look away from* the camera in their profile pics. They may post another kind of image altogether – perhaps a landscape or something that *conjures up* a particular mood, or their pet. This distracts the attention away from them and onto something that they like.

Those who are a little more light-hearted might show a photo of themselves when they were a cute four-year-old, and that might encourage their friends *to follow suit*, and share their own childhood pics. On work-oriented social media sites on the other hand, it is more common to see professional-looking photos. For example, having bookshelves in the background of your photo can make you look learned and intelligent.

Of course, there are other reasons why people change their profile pictures: in response to a particular piece of news, or to show support for a cause or solidarity for a certain group of people. If many people do this at once, people can *feel peer pressure* to do the same – another example of ‘sharing’ in the online world.

But it is not just on social media that people project an online identity. This issue is even more pronounced in the gaming community. The avatars that gamers use are often far more removed from their real selves and represent a fantasy image of someone they dream of being. Due to the nature of the games themselves, people’s chosen avatars often perform a role in a virtual world like Second Life. Many avatars can walk and talk but also fly or be reborn – their creation can push the boundaries of our imagination. This represents an opportunity for people to *take on* a whole new identity, to play a new role in their imagined life. It is a form of escapism, but it can also be incredibly liberating.

The only problem is that these virtual identities can *take over* your life, leading some people to neglect their real-world obligations and friendships. Perhaps this is the danger of developing a new identity online – that the real world is just too boring in comparison!

***b) Read the text again and underline the correct alternative.***

1. You can get a(n) *detailed* / *incomplete* impression about a person’s identity from looking at their profile picture.
2. People who smile at the camera *usually* / *rarely* want people to like them.
3. Introverts choose images which *are mysterious* / *do not show* their faces.
4. It’s common to show *professional* / *childhood* photos if you don’t want to be taken seriously.
5. When changing their profile pictures, people sometimes *feel* / *do not often feel* pressure to copy each other.
6. People’s identities in virtual worlds are much *more* / *less* fantastic than on social media.

7. These identities can provide you with a lot of freedom. They are also *dangerous / a form of escape*.

8. People's real identities can be far more *interesting / boring* than their invented ones.

**c) Find the verbs and verb phrases 1–8 in the article. Match them with their meanings a–h. Which two verbs / verb phrases collocate with 'an identity'?**

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1. check out   | b) adopt   |
| 2. spot        | c) bring a feeling to mind                                   |
| 3. gaze        | d) control   |
| 4. conjure up  | e) get information about smb/smith                           |
| 5. follow suit | f) do what someone else has done                             |
| 6. project     | g) try to make other people have a particular idea about you |
| 7. take on     | h) look in a particular direction for a long time            |
| 8. take over   |  |
| a) identity    |  |

**d) Work in groups and discuss. Is the article right about online identities or does it take the issue too seriously? Explain your answers.**

### ***LISTENING COMPREHENSION\****

**Ex. 1. Listen to three people talking about the identities they project on social media. Match the people 1–3 with the facts a–c.**

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| 1. Leandra | a) had a profile picture that did not reflect his/her real personality. |
| 2. Boris   | b) likes to share the good things in life.                              |
| 3. Carol   | c) changes his/her profile photo all the time.                          |

**Ex. 2. Listen again. Are the sentences true or false?**

#### **Leandra**

1. She chose the photograph that gave the impression that she was more attractive than she really is.
2. She does not regret projecting an untrue image of herself.

#### **Boris**

3. He changed his profile photo for no particular reason.
4. He wanted people to be curious about him.

#### **Carol**

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\* Listening Comprehension materials are taken from Clare A. Speakout. Advanced / A. Clare, J. Wilson. – Harlow: Pearson, 2016. – 175 p.

5. She likes to tell people when she is happy or sad.
6. She feels that the images she posts express her true identity.

**Ex. 3. The adjectives in the box are from the recording. Match the adjectives with their meanings.**

<i>upbeat</i>	<i>solitary</i>
<i>melancholic</i>	<i>insecure</i>
<i>optimistic</i>	<i>confident</i>
<i>enigmatic</i>	

A person who ...

1. likes to be alone is .....
2. is mysterious and difficult to understand is .....
3. is not very confident about himself/herself is .....
4. is full of energy and enthusiasm is .....
5. is prone to being sad is .....
6. believes in his/her own abilities is .....
7. is hopeful about the future and thinks good things will happen is .....

### **DISCUSSION & WRITING**

**Ex. 1. Do you agree it is easy to project a different identity of yourself online?**

**Ex. 2. Do you think this can be dangerous or it is just a bit of fun? What other kinds of identity do you think people project in different contexts?**

**Ex. 3. When you write a personal profile, it is very important to think about who you are writing to and whether you need to use formal or informal language. You also need to think what type of information the reader will be interested in.**

**a) Read the personal profile. Is it formal or informal?**

*Hi, everyone! My name's Tom Woodford. I'm 25, although everyone says that I look younger. I'm from a small village in north-east England, but I live in Newcastle now. I'm a qualified electrician and am currently working as part of a maintenance team in a big office. However, what I really want is to get a degree in business studies and accountancy. I think I will open up a lot of doors for me professionally.*

*I'm married with two young kids, Ryan, who's three, and Tessa, who's one. My wife's name's Gloria. In my free time I like playing basketball and riding fast motor bikes! The problem is, with a young family, a full-time job, and now this*

*online course, I don't think I'm going to have much time for any hobbies in the near future!*

*I hope to get to know the rest of you a bit better as we do the online degree preparation module together. Good luck to everyone! And remember: Yes we can.*

***b) Complete the table.***

<b>Name</b>	
<b>Age</b>	
<b>Where he lives</b>	
<b>Work</b>	
<b>Ambitious</b>	
<b>Family</b>	
<b>Who is he writing to?</b>	

***Ex. 4. Read the guidelines below for writing a personal profile. Does Tom follow them?***

1. Give specific information about yourself. Do not be vague.
2. Be positive.
3. Think about who you are writing to and give them appropriate information.
4. Think about who you are writing to and use an appropriate style: formal or informal.
5. Keep your profile brief and use short rather than long sentences.
6. Structure your information in clear paragraphs.

***Ex. 5. Write five sentences about what you like / like doing using the following expressions.***

- I'm keen on
- I'm really into
- I love
- I'm crazy about

***Ex. 6. Plan your writing. Think about who you are writing to. What information will the reader be interested in? Your location? Your appearance? Your personal possessions? Your job? Decide what areas you are going to write about.***

### ***IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS***

***Ex. 1. Work in pairs. Discuss the following questions.***

1. In what ways are you similar to or different from other people in your family?
2. Do you think parents should be strict or easy-going?

**Ex. 2. Read the following three interviews and answer the questions.**

- What kind of relationship do the children have with their parents?
- Are the parents strict?
- According to the mother, what is it like being a parent and what is a good parent?

**I – Interviewer**

**D – David**

**H – Helen**

**M – Mother**

*a) Interview with 16-year-old daughter Helen*

**I:** How do you get on with your parents?

**H:** I think I get on with them very well, really. We do not always see eye to eye on some things, like boyfriends – they do not always approve of them – but on the whole they are very understanding. If I had a personal problem, I think I could confide in them, and if I was ever in trouble I know I could rely on them to help me.

**I:** How strict are your parents?

**H:** Well, my dad is quite strict about staying out late at night, but I can usually *get round him*. If I am nice to him, he lets me come home a bit later. My mum is always telling me to tidy up my bedroom and put things away after I use them, and I have to do some of the housework. But if I compare them with other parents, I know they aren't very strict.

**I:** And who are you most like in your family?

**H:** Oh, I think I *take after* mother. Everybody says we are both very independent and strong-willed. I like to have my own way a lot of the time, but I am not spoilt. I don't always get my own way. And my parents always *tell me off* if I do anything wrong.

*b) Interview with 17-year-old son David*

**I:** How do you get on with your parents?

**D:** I *look up to them* because I know they have worked hard to *bring us up* properly.

**I:** How strict are your parents?

**D:** They can be very strict at times. I told my dad I wanted a motorbike, but he said it was out of the question – it was too dangerous. My mother is strict about keeping things tidy. I cannot *get out of doing* the washing up and things like that, unless I am very busy.

**I:** How do you get on with your sister?



**D:** I never agree with what she says, so we are always arguing. We have never been very close, but I get on all right with her. I think I am much closer to my mother.

*c) Interview with mother*

**I:** What is it like being a parent?

**M:** Bringing up children is very difficult. You always worry about them. You have to be very patient and put up with a lot – like noise and even criticism. And we cannot always *get through to them* – sometimes they just won't listen. But the advantages of being a parent outweigh the disadvantages. The main thing is to enjoy your children while they are young because they *grow up* so quickly nowadays.

**I:** How strict are you with your children?

**M:** I suppose I am reasonably strict. They cannot do what they like and *get away with* it, and I tell them off when they do something wrong.

**I:** And what is the secret being a good parent?

**M:** I think you have to give them confidence and let them know you love them. And you have to set a good example through your own behaviour, otherwise they won't look up to you.

**I:** And what do you want for your children in the future?

**M:** I want them to be happy, and I want them *to look back* on their childhood as a very happy time in their lives.

**Ex. 3. Try to work out from the context the meaning of the multi-word verbs from the dialogue. Then match the verbs with their definitions.**

- to respect and admire someone, to have a good opinion of someone;
- to escape being punished for something;
- to think about something that happened in the past;
- to reprimand, to speak severely to someone because they have done something wrong;
- to persuade someone to let you do or have something, usually by flattering them;
- to raise a child, to look after a child until it is adult and try to give it particular beliefs and attitudes;
- to resemble a member of your family in appearance or character;
- to avoid having to do something;
- to succeed in making someone understand the meaning of what one is saying;
- to become more adult and mature.

**Ex. 4. a) Explain the meaning of the following idiomatic expressions.**

- 1) see eye to eye with someone;
- 2) to have/get one's own way;

- 3) to be close to someone;
- 4) to be the black sheep of the family;
- 5) to take someone's side.

**b) Now decide which expressions you could use in the sentences below.**

- a) The problem is that her parents never stop her doing anything that she wants to do. She's become a very spoilt child as a result.
- b) My family is very ashamed of my brother and never talk about him. He was expelled from school and has been in prison twice.
- c) Whenever I had an argument with my mother or father, I could always rely on my grandparents to support me.
- d) My father and I usually agree about most things, but when it comes to politics we have completely different views.
- e) I can talk to my sister about problems because I know she will understand me and share my feelings.

**Ex. 5. Work with your partner. Take turns asking and answering the questions opposite. Try to use the multi-word verbs and expressions from the list in your answers, as well as the verbs above.**

<i>bring up</i>	<i>look up to</i>	<i>get round</i>
<i>look back on</i>	<i>take after</i>	<i>have one's own way</i>
<i>tell off</i>	<i>get away with</i>	<i>see eye to eye</i>
<i>get on with</i>	<i>grow up</i>	<i>be close to</i>

1. What kind of relationship do you have with the people in your family?
2. Are you similar to anyone in your family?
3. Do you have the same opinions as other member of your family?
4. Where did you spend your childhood?
5. Who took care of you when you were young?
6. Did you have a strict upbringing?
7. When were you reprimanded as a student?
8. Were you able to do what you wanted all the time?
9. Who did you admire when you were a teenager?
10. When you think about the past, what do you remember?

**Ex. 6. Fill in the following words in the definitions below:**

<i>pod</i>	<i>flesh</i>	<i>chalk</i>
<i>spitting</i>	<i>knot</i>	<i>blood</i>

1. Your heart pumps your ..... through your body.
2. Peas grow in a .....
3. Some teachers still use ..... to write on blackboards.

4. There's now a taboo about ..... in public, although it was very common a hundred years ago.
5. The ..... of an animal is the part we usually eat as meat.
6. When you tie two pieces of string together, you make a .....

**Ex. 7. Use the following idiomatic expressions in the sentences below:**

<i>a baby of the family</i>	<i>fight like cat and dog</i>
<i>the black sheep of the family</i>	<i>like father, like son</i>
<i>blood is thicker than water</i>	<i>two peas in a pod</i>
<i>own flesh and blood</i>	<i>tie the knot</i>

1. Jamie is only five but he is mad about football, just like his dad. You know what they say – .....
2. I have two sisters who are older than me and then my younger brother Mark who is twenty-two. He is the .....
3. They have two daughters and they look just the same. They are like .....
4. Sam is not the best person for the job but his father made him head of Marketing in the family business. As you know, .....
5. My brother and his girlfriend have finally decided to ..... They are getting married in spring.
6. I get on very well with my brother now but we used to ..... when we were younger.
7. Everyone expected Susan to go to university like the rest of us, but she got a job in a casino on a ship. She is .....
8. My son is in trouble with the police. I normally have no sympathy with people who break the law but it is different when it is your own .....

**Ex. 8. Put the following words in the sentences below.**

<i>cheese</i>	<i>homes</i>	<i>relative</i>	<i>side</i>
<i>footsteps</i>	<i>tree</i>	<i>family</i>	<i>image</i>

1. Look at Marie. She is the spitting ..... of her mother, isn't she?
2. Pippa is going to medical school. She is following in her father's .....
3. A recent survey shows that two out of three convicted criminals come from broken .....
4. I have Scottish blood. My grandparents on my mother's ..... originally came from Glasgow.
5. George is very interested in his family's history. He can trace his family ..... back to 1550.
6. Everyone in my family plays a musical instrument. Music runs in the .....

7. I got a letter today from a long-lost ..... in Australia. I did not even know he existed! He is coming to visit in the summer.

8. My sister and I look alike but when it comes to personality, we are like chalk and .....

**Ex. 9. Look back at the idioms used in the previous exercises and find the ones which match the definitions below.**

1. A relative who you have never met or not seen for a long time.
2. The member of the family who seems to get into trouble or has made bad choices.
3. Brothers or sisters who look just like each other.
4. A situation when the parents are divorced or separated.
5. A situation when loyalty to family is more important than anything else.
6. When a child looks just like one of the parents.

### **TEST YOURSELF**

**Ex. 1. Give the idiomatic expression to the underlined definitions.**

1. I am depending on you, so do not disappoint me.
2. The children liked her the moment they met her.
3. After a year they ended their relationship.
4. Rachel is a good friend and I can always come to her if I need support and help.
5. It was a real surprise, he appeared without warning.
6. There is a bad atmosphere in the office, I think it is high time to put aside past difficulties.
7. You have been dating for three years. Isn't it the time to marry?
8. Unfortunately, their family life is in trouble, but I still hope they will make up again.
9. It is a pity that John is not the man I can fasten my faith to.
10. How can I trust you, you are always cheating.
11. She is still wearing rose-coloured spectacles and believe in perfect relationships.
12. It has been ages since I last went to the cinema.
13. After years of strong arguments, two sisters agreed to forget their differences.
14. His constant complaining really annoys me.
15. David must have had a change of his mind because he has decided to quit that job.
16. Tracy thinks her new boyfriend is the best – she never stops talking about him.

17. She cannot hide her feelings, you know, she shows her feelings to everyone.

18. We never talk of our uncle. He was expelled from school and now he is in prison. He is our biggest problem.

19. I am getting on well with my parents and respect them for everything they have done to me.

20. These kids look very much the same. It is amazing.

**Ex. 2. Insert the correct preposition.**

1. Do you need a shoulder to cry .....

2. We are not ..... the same wavelength.

3. They stayed together ..... thick and thin.

4. We got ..... like a house ..... fire.

5. We got ..... the wrong foot.

6. They are ..... each other's throats.

7. I am not ..... his good books.

8. There is no love lost ..... them.

9. They do not see eye ..... eye.

10. I have a soft spot ..... her.

11. I wish people would not fall ..... so easily over silly things.

12. My mum is very strict but I can easily get ..... her.

13. We are very different but I think my brother takes ..... my dad a little.

14. When I do something wrong my parents always tell me .....

15. Peter could not get ..... of doing the washing up.

16. Looking ..... on my childhood I should say it was very happy time.

17. He showed different photos that conjured ..... very nice memories.

18. A virtual identity takes you ..... real life making you neglect friends in reality.

19. He is a good friend and always stands ..... me and never lets me .....

20. Cannot understand what he sees ..... her, she is ordinary and not the right person for him.

**Ex. 3. Translate into English using idiomatic expressions or phrasal verbs.**

1. Поступление в университет было решающим моментом в моей жизни.

2. Не стоит всегда быть слишком оптимистичным, жизнь полна взлетов и падений.

3. Ты очень эгоистичен, в отношениях важны компромиссы.

4. Кто-то должен быть реалистом, я рад, что он твердо стоит на земле.

5. Тебе уже давно пора сделать решительный шаг и поменять работу.

6. После первого свидания они влюбились друг в друга.
7. Она разбила мне сердце, сказав, что уходит от меня.
8. Вместо того чтобы назначить на эту должность человека, который является настоящим профессионалом, он взял своего племянника, ну что ж, семейные узы – не вода.
9. После получения наследства он живет припеваючи.
10. Она решила стать врачом и пошла по стопам своего отца.
11. Джоанна очень испорченный ребенок и все делает как ей захочется.
12. Я его уважаю за все, что он сделал, чтобы воспитать нас достойными людьми.
13. Я всегда считал тебя своим самым близким другом.
14. В любой самой безнадежной ситуации всегда есть надежда.
15. Я рада, что вы помирились и зарыли топор войны.

## **UNIT 2. GETTING AWAY FROM IT ALL. HOLIDAYS.**

**Ex. 1. Work in pairs. Discuss the following questions.**

- What is your idea of an ideal holiday?
- How important are holidays to you?

**Ex. 2. a) Four people are talking about their holidays and the importance of holidays in their lives. Read the dialogues and fill in the grid below.**

	Last Holiday	Importance of Holiday
1. Jean		
2. Susan		
3. Andy		
4. Sheila		

**I – Interviewer      J – Jean      S – Susan      A – Andy      S – Sheila**

I

**I:** Hello, I work for Sun Tour holidays and I am interviewing people about their last holiday. Would you mind answering a few questions for our survey?

**J:** No, not at all.

**I:** Thank you. Firstly, could you tell me about your travel arrangements? Did you experience any difficulties reaching your destination?

**J:** Well, our plane did not *take off* on time. It was delayed five hours, so we did not get to Cyprus until three in the morning and we were very tired when we got there. But there was a coach at the airport waiting to *pick us up* and it *dropped us off* at the hotel in time for breakfast, so that was all right.

**I:** And how was the hotel?

**J:** Well, we were a little disappointed with the room. It did not have a balcony and it *looked out onto* some rather ugly, noisy streets, but the beach was *just a stone's throw away* – it only took us a couple of minutes to get there.

**I:** And how important are holidays to you?

**J:** Oh, we always look forward to going on holiday. We always *make sure* we get away at least once a year.

II

**I:** And was your last holiday like?

**S:** Marvellous, absolutely marvellous. We went to Rome and we met up some very nice people from Manchester. We *looked round* the city together and saw all the sights – the Colosseum and St. Peter's. And on the way back to England we *stopped off* in Paris and spent a couple of days there. We had a marvellous time.

**I:** And how important are holidays to you?

S: Oh, it is good *to get away from it all* and forget all your worries and problems, even if it's only for a few days.

### III

I: Could you tell me about your travel arrangements? Did you have any problems with them?

A: We had no problems flying out, but coming back was awful. We *checked out* of the hotel early Saturday morning and *set off* for the airport by taxi. We were supposed to *get back* to London in the afternoon, but our plane did not *touch down* until Sunday at four in the morning, so we were absolutely worn out when we got home. They said that there was something wrong with the engine.

I: And apart from that, how was the rest of the holiday?

A: Oh, it was great. I took up windsurfing and I want to go back and do it again next year.

I: And how important are holidays to you?

A: I think they are important. You need a change, you need to see somewhere different. *Travel broadens the mind*, doesn't it?

### IV

I: Could you tell me about your last holiday?

S: It was a complete disaster, and it was a pity, because I was really *looking forward to* it. The plane did not *take off* on time – it was delayed six hours! The flight was awful – I suffered from air-sickness all the way. My hotel room was small and dirty. I complained about it to the manager and I insisted on having a different room, and I even succeeded in getting one, but it was just the same! I was really disappointed with the beach – it was ugly and miles from the hotel. No, the whole thing was a complete disaster. In the end I couldn't wait to *get back* home.

I: So you weren't at all satisfied with your holiday?

S: No, I was not. I'd never go back there again!

I: And how important are holidays to you?

S: Very. I love visiting beautiful places. That is why I was so angry about the holiday and with the man who booked it for me.

***b) Read the dialogues again and explain the meaning of italicized words.***

***c) Look at the dialogues again using phrasal verbs make the sentences with the same meaning.***

1. Our plane did not *leave the ground and begin flying*.
2. But there was a coach at the airport waiting to *collect and leave us* at the hotel in time for breakfast.
3. We always make sure we *have a holiday* at least once a year.



4. We *left* our hotel early morning and went to the airport by taxi.
5. We were supposed to *arrive back* in London in the afternoon.
6. Our plane *did not land* until Monday in the morning.
7. We *walked round* the city together and saw all the sights – The Colosseum and St. Peter's.
8. On the way back to England we *broke our journey for a short time* in Paris and spent a couple days there.

**d) Decide what you would say in each situation, using multi-word verbs from this unit. The first sentence has been done for you.**

**Example:** You are at the airport and you want to know what time the plane departs. What do you say? – *What time does the plane take off?*

1. You are going on a coach trip with some friends and you want to know what time it starts. What do you say?
2. Your friend is giving you a lift in her car. You want her to let you out at the station. What do you say?
3. Your friend is going out and you want to know what time she will return. What do you say?
4. You want your friend to collect you by car at 6 p. m. What do you say?
5. You are staying at a hotel and you want to know what time you have to vacate your room. You go to the receptionist. What do you say?
6. You are on the plane flying to Madrid and you want to know what time the plane lands. What do you say?
7. You are going to Oxford to see a play and you want to know if there will be time to see the town. What do you ask?
8. You are on your way home with a friend. You want to suggest that you both go into a bar for a drink. What do you say?

**e) You are on holiday in Rhodes. Your travel representative leaves you a note giving details of an excursion to the nearby island of Symi. Fill in the missing word opposite.**

#### TRIP TO THE ISLAND OF SYMI

Hi there!

The arrangements for tomorrow's trip to the island of Symi are as follows:

The coach will ..... us ..... at 7 a. m. outside the post office – so remember to set your alarm clock! It will take us to Rhodes harbor and then we will catch the ferry to the island of Symi. When we get there, another coach will ..... us ..... and take us to the main town. We will have about two hours to ..... the shops and have lunch.

At 3 p. m. we'll ..... for the village of Pixos. At 5.00 we will catch the ferry again and we'll ..... to Rhodes harbour at about 7.00. Another coach will ..... us ..... and we will ..... somewhere for a meal on the way back.

The coach will ..... us ..... at the post office around 10.00, so you will probably ..... to your apartment about 10.15.

See you tomorrow, Sharon.

### ***IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS***

***Ex. 1. Match these expressions with their meanings.***

1. I had a whale of a time.
  2. I recharged my batteries.
  3. I like places off the beaten track.
  4. It was just what the doctor ordered.
- 
- a) I am ready to come back to work.
  - b) It was exactly what I needed.
  - c) I like going to quiet and unusual places.
  - d) I had a wonderful time.

***Ex. 2. Fill in the following expressions in the dialogues below.***

- a) *A change is as good as a rest.*
  - b) *We had a whale of time.*
  - c) *We have packed everything except the kitchen sink.*
  - d) *There is no place like home.*
  - e) *It was like home from home.*
  - f) *I always travel light.*
  - g) *It was just what the doctor ordered.*
  - h) *We are going to recharge the batteries.*
- 
1. a) Welcome back, Chris. You look well. Did you have a good time?  
b) Fantastic. Sun, sea and excellent food .....
  2. a) Are you having a holiday this year, Kathy?  
b) I am going to look after my brother's children for a week. It is not exactly a holiday but you know what they say – .....
  3. a) Are you glad to be back?  
b) Very much! We had a wonderful holiday, but you know what they say – .....
  4. a) But there's nothing to do in the middle of the forest! How will you fill your days?  
b) You do not go to Sweden for a wild time! .....

5. a) Would you like to borrow my suitcase or have you got one of your own?  
b) It's OK, thanks. I do not need it. ....
6. a) Are you sure everything is in the cases?  
b) Yes, positive .....
7. a) You have been on a skiing holiday, haven't you? What was it like?  
b) Yes, I went with some friends. It was great .....
8. a) Did you stay in a hotel or an apartment?  
b) An apartment. It had everything – fridge, microwave, colour TV, even a washing machine .....

**Ex. 3. Translate the following expressions in your own language and use them in situations of your own.**

- It is just a stone's throw away.
- Travel broadens the mind.
- To get away from it all.
- He is such a globe-trotter.
- To have itchy feet.
- To travel light.

**Ex. 4. Read the extract from the tourist brochure and match the underlined phrasal verbs with their descriptions below.**

The unspoilt little market town of Steeple Bunting stretches out along the winding River Tare. The town is steeped in history and great care has been taken to ensure that modern buildings blend in well and do not encroach on the 16<sup>th</sup>-century centre. A particularly well-preserved building from that period is Elderflower Cottage, a delightful half-timbered house set back from the High Street. The beauty of this white-walled cottage is set off by the colourful flower gardens, which surround it, and visitors must also not miss the walled herb garden, which opens off the rose garden. There are many other must-see sights in Steeple Bunting and the town is dotted with pleasant cafes where you can relax if you just want to sit and soak up the atmosphere. The town is *bursting with* tourists at the weekend and visitors who prefer to avoid crowds are advised to come during the week.

- *advance beyond proper limits;*
- *a little distance from;*
- *has many, all over the place;*
- *enjoy an experience;*
- *has a lot of (collocates strongly with history and traditions);*
- *look similar, do not seem very different;*

- *very full with (only used in continuous form);*
- *made to look even more attractive.*

**Ex. 5. Work in pairs. Answer the questions using the expressions from Ex. 4.**

- Can you name a modern building that blends in well with other surroundings?
- What is the nearest place to you that is sometimes bursting with tourists?
- To what extent do you think the place you live in is steeped in tradition?
- What does your own home back onto?

**Ex. 6. Use the following idiomatic expressions in the situations below.**

<i>getting away from it all</i>	<i>a short break</i>
<i>the time of our lives</i>	<i>make a nice change</i>
<i>in the middle of nowhere</i>	<i>watching the world go by</i>
<i>let your hair down</i>	<i>off the beaten track</i>

- When you are off on holiday?
  - Tomorrow. I cannot wait. I am really looking forward to .....
- Did I hear you were off on holiday next week?
  - Yes, we are just having ..... I am back in again on Wednesday.
- The best thing about the town was it was so quiet. We were the only tourists.
  - Yes, I am like you. I prefer places .....
- Why do you always go to Ibiza?
  - You have never been? It is the best place to really .....
- Have you been to Paris?
  - Yes, I love Paris. I love sitting in a café .....
- How was your holiday, Mike?
  - Fabulous. We had .....
- You normally go to Corfu in the summer, don't you?
  - Yes, but this year we are going cycling in the Alps. It will .....
- Where is this cottage you are renting in Portugal?
  - Oh, it is miles from anywhere .....

**Ex. 7. Put the following pairs of words into the sentences below and explain the meaning of the idiomatic expressions.**

<i>change/rest</i>	<i>away/all</i>	<i>time/lives</i>
<i>just/doctor</i>	<i>no/home</i>	<i>whale/time</i>

- A ..... is as good as a .....
- I need to get ..... from it .....
- There is ..... place like .....

4. We had a ..... of a .....
5. It was ..... what the ..... ordered.
6. We had the ..... of our .....

**Ex. 8. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the holiday.**

*Student A. You have booked a holiday in Spain. Phone up the travel agent and check the travel details. Use the verbs below.*

take off	drop off	pick up	get back
get to	stop off	check in/out	

*Student B. You work in travel agency. A customer rings up to check his/her travel details. Use the verbs below.*

take off	pick up	look round	check in/out
stop off	drop off	touch down	get back

## **READING COMPREHENSION**

### **TEXT 1. OUT TO LUNCH**

**Before you read**

1. The average workday in many countries is eight hours long. If you could work any hours of the day or night, which eight hours would you choose? Why?
2. Read the title of this article and then take one minute to skim it. What do you think the article will be about? Share your ideas with a partner.
3. Scan the article to find the information below.
  - What cities are mentioned in this article?
  - How many people are mentioned in the article? What are their names?
4. In some countries it's a tradition to rest for an hour or two in the middle of the day. Why do you think this tradition exists? Share your ideas with a partner.

**a) Read the text and explain the italicized expressions.**

Birds do it. And Spaniards most especially do it – every day, in broad daylight. They nap. Grown adults – executives, teachers, civil servants – *wink off* in the middle of the workday. From 1 or 2 o'clock to 4.30 or so every afternoon, Spain stops the world for a stroll home, a leisurely meal, and *a few z's*. Common Market technocrats have informed the Spanish that this is not the way things will get done in a unified Europe.

At a time when productivity is the world's largest religion, the siesta tradition *lives on*. In Spain, work operates under the command of life, instead of the other way around. No task is so critical that it cannot wait a couple of hours while you attend to more important matters like eating, relaxing, or catching up on sleep.

When the midday break hits, offices empty and streets clear. Befuddled foreigners quickly learn that they have entered a new *circadian order*.

“At first, I kept *looking for* things to do in the afternoon, and I just couldn’t believe that nothing was open,” recalls Pier Roberts, an Oakland writer who lived in Spain for several years. “I walked the streets of Madrid looking for somewhere to go. It was *a thousand degrees* outside, you could see the heat waves, and it was like *a ghost town*.”

Taking a long break in the middle of the day is not only healthier than the conventional lunch; it is apparently more natural. Sleep researchers have found that the Spanish biorhythm may be *tuned more closely* to our biological clocks. Studies suggest that humans are ‘biphasic’ creatures, requiring days *broken up* by two periods of sleep instead of one ‘monophasic’ shift. The drowsiness you feel after lunch comes not from the food but from the time of day.

“All animals, including humans, have a biological rhythm,” explains Claudio Stampi, director of the Chrono Biology Research Institute in Newton, Massachusetts. “One is a 24-hour rhythm – we get tired by the end of the day and go to sleep – and there is a secondary peak of sleepiness and a *decrease in alertness* in the early afternoon. Some people have difficulty in remaining awake, doing any sort of task between one and four in the afternoon. For others it is less difficult, but it is there. So there is a biological reason for siestas.”

Unlike the average lunch break, the siesta is a true break in the action because there is no choice but to come to a full and complete stop. You cannot do errands; the shops are closed. You cannot make business calls; nobody is at the office. Most people go home for lunch, or *get together* with family or friends for a glass of wine and *nod out afterwards*.

The Spanish need their sleep. They have a long night ahead of them, because another key component of the siesta lifestyle is its *nocturnal orbit*. After the afternoon work shift, from 4.30 to 8 p. m. or so, they may join friends for a drink. Dinner starts at 9 or 10 p. m., and from there it is out on the town until one or two in the morning.

“It is bad night in Madrid if you get home before six in the morning,” laughs Roberts. The siesta’s origins lie in climate and architecture. Like people in other places around the globe that are *blast furnaces* much of the year, Spaniards turned to shade and stillness to avoid incineration in the middle of the day. At night, packed, simmering dwellings drove people into the streets to *cool down*.

While climate is still a factor, the siesta lifestyle today is driven primarily by the *social imperative* of Spanish life, which places an equal if not greater emphasis on life outside the office. “We are not so obsessed only with work,” says Florentino Sotomayor of the Spanish Tourist Board. “We take a break and have the opportunity of having coffee or beer with friends and thinking and talking about different issues, not only work.”

**b) For each item below, circle the answer that best completes each statement.**

1. The main idea of this article is that .....
  - a) people everywhere should take naps
  - b) napping is an important tradition in Spain
  - c) it is important to have traditions
  - d) the nightlife is exciting in Spain
2. During the midday break in Spain, people .....
  - a) go home for lunch
  - b) do errands
  - c) make business calls
  - d) go shopping
3. The main idea of the fourth paragraph is that .....
  - a) the conventional lunch break is natural and healthy
  - b) all animals have biological clocks
  - c) food makes you feel drowsy
  - d) it is natural for humans to nap
4. A biphasic creature needs .....
  - a) two sleep periods a day
  - b) eight hours of sleep a day
  - c) two days of sleep
  - d) a long night of sleep
5. You can infer from the article that some business people in other European countries .....
  - a) hope the siesta tradition will be introduced in their countries
  - b) think the siesta tradition is impractical
  - c) think that the siesta tradition will grow in popularity
  - d) don't agree that napping is good for you
6. The overall tone of this article is .....
  - a) serious and academic
  - b) light and silly
  - c) light and informative
  - d) scientific and technical

**c) Work with a partner to answer the questions below.**

1. The writer claims that "productivity is the world's largest religion." What do you think he means by this? Do you agree? Why / Why not?
2. Each of the statements from the reading below is an exaggeration of the truth. Why do you think the author exaggerates the truth?
  - *It was a thousand degrees outside.*
  - *It is a bad night in Madrid if you get home before six in the morning.*

3. What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of the siesta tradition? Add them to the chart below. Then decide if you think siestas are a good idea.

*d) Group work. Your traditions give information about your values, or what you believe is important. What do you think these traditions say about values?*

- In Japan, it is tradition to take your shoes off before you enter a house.
- In Spain, it is a tradition to take a long lunch break so you can have a leisurely lunch with your family and take a nap.
- In the United States and other countries it is a tradition for men to give women flowers on birthdays, anniversaries, and other occasions.

*e) Work with several groupmates to answer the questions below. Then share your group's answers with the class.*

1. What is one of your culture's most important traditions? What does it say about your culture's values?
2. When you were a child, what was one of your favourite holiday traditions?
3. What do these two quotations mean to you?
  - *A tradition without intelligence is not worth having (T. S. Eliot).*
  - *Tradition is a guide and not a jailer (W. Somerset Maugham).*

### **IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS**

*Ex. 1. Read the letter and try to explain the idioms in bold.*

Dear Mary,

Sorry Lionel and I were such poor company last weekend, but we were both feeling **down in the dumps**, especially after finding out that Terry had been **keeping us in the dark** about the severity of the company's money problems. I was so angry with him. My own brother – can you believe it? Believe me, running a family business **is not all it has cracked up to be!**

Anyway, the morning after you left, I was reading the paper when an advert for a week in a country **caught my eye**. It sounded **right up our street**, so I mentioned it to Lionel and, after a lot of persuading, he finally agreed that we both needed to **take things easy** for a bit.

We have been here for five days now and I feel so much better, it is right **off the beaten track**, so Lionel and I have had enough peace and quiet to talk about company's problems and come up with some solutions. I will tell you one thing – Terry is going to **come down to earth with a bump** when we get back!



This place is truly fantastic and Lionel's **in his element** at the moment as the river near here is excellent for fishing. He got up at **the crack of dawn** today and returned at lunch-time with an enormous trout!

I had better go now as we are leaving tomorrow and I have not started packing yet. I will give you a ring as soon as we get back.

Love, Jane.

**Ex. 2. Match the items with the idioms from Ex. 1.**

- 1) to relax;
- 2) to keep smb unaware of smth;
- 3) to be not as good as people say;
- 4) to stop dreaming and start thinking practically;
- 5) isolated and quiet;
- 6) within one's range of interest;
- 7) depressed;
- 8) very happy/sad to a situation;
- 9) to get smb's attention;
- 10) very early in the morning.

**Ex. 3. Fill in the gaps with phrases from the list.**

*kept in the dark*

*came down to earth with a bump*

*caught my eye*

*all it's cracked up to be*

*down in the dumps*

1. Sam thought he could pass his exam without studying, but he ..... when he failed.
2. He was ..... about his surprise retirement party.
3. The new restaurant is not ....., it may look nice, but the food is awful!
4. I bought Ann some flowers because she looked .....
5. The beautiful clothes in the shop window ....., so I went in and bought a dress.

**Ex. 4. Fill in the gaps with phrases from the list.**

*right up my street*

*off the beaten track*

*take things easy*

*in your element*

*the crack of dawn*

**Greg:** Hi, Jim. How did you spend your week off?

**Jim:** I went camping in Snowdonia. It was brilliant, no phones or traffic or anything like that for a whole week. It was completely .....

**Greg:** That sounds .....! I could do with a few days out of the city.

**Jim:** Yeah, imagine it Greg – getting up at ..... every day and watching the sun rise as you cook your breakfast, then a bit of walking or fishing with no one telling you what to do.

**Greg:** You must have been ....., Jim!

**Jim:** You are right there! Actually, I am going again next weekend. Do you want to come?

**Greg:** Maybe another time. I think I'll just stay at home and ..... instead.

**Ex. 5. Read the advertisement and try to explain the idioms in bold.**

GET AWAY FROM IT ALL

*On the Costa Blanca*

*Hotel Blanca*

- 1 week – only £ 100
- 5-star hotel, full board
- lively holiday resort

Tired of holidaying in the same old **run-of-the-mill** places? Are you searching for sandy white beaches where you can sunbathe till you are **as brown as a berry**, or **round-the-clock** bars and discos where you can dance all night? If so, then **your best bet** is the Costa Blanca in Spain.

You will be **over the moon** with both Hotel Blanca and its delightful location on the Spanish coast, where you'll find a multitude of ways to **get into the swing** of your holiday, ranging from jet-skiing to paragliding. Food-lovers won't be disappointed either, as the Hotel Blanca has two terrific restaurants. One word of warning, however, for more conventional diners – **steer clear** of the Chili a la Blanca – it is hot!

So, you fancy a holiday where you can **let your hair down**, and return home with a **new lease of life** – try the Hotel Blanca – we guarantee you won't regret it.

**Ex. 6. Match the items with the idioms from Ex. 5.**

- to take a break from work or problems;
- all day and all night;
- a return of energy or enthusiasm;
- to become accustomed to smth;
- to relax and enjoy oneself;
- to avoid;
- extremely pleased;
- very suntanned;
- the most appropriate choice;
- ordinary and unexciting.

**Ex. 7. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in bold. Do not change these words in any way.**

1. Speaking in front of an audience can be nerve-racking, but once you become accustomed to it, you'll find it easy.

**swing** \_\_\_\_\_

2. My apartment block has a 24-hour security system.

**clock** \_\_\_\_\_

3. I'm tired of ordinary novels. I want to read something original.

**mill** \_\_\_\_\_

4. We decided to go to a desert island so that we could escape from our daily problems.

**away** \_\_\_\_\_

5. I was extremely happy when I won the first prize.

**moon** \_\_\_\_\_

**Ex. 8. Replace the words in bold with phrases from the list.**

*steer clear of*

*best bet*

*letting my hair down*

*was as brown as a berry*

*new lease of life*

On the first day of my summer holiday in France I was in the mood for **enjoying myself and having some fun**, and finally I decided that a day of jet-skiing would be **my most suitable option**. Once I had learnt how to control the machine and **stay away from** the big waves, I really started to enjoy whizzing across the surface of the sea. When I arrived back at the hotel I **had a fantastic suntan** and felt as if I had been given a **burst of new energy**. It was a great way to start my holiday.

**Ex. 9. Fill in the gaps with phrases from the list.**

*down in the dumps*

*run-of-the-mill*

*best bet*

*a new lease of life*

*right up your street*

*let your hair down*

*get away from it all*

*off the beaten track*

*take things easy*

*caught my eye*

1. The doctor told him to ..... until he was strong enough to work again.

2. Sharon felt ..... so we decided to try and cheer her up.

3. This interesting magazine article ....., so I decided to send it to you.

4. This beach is ..... so very few people know about it.

5. Grandpa seems so much happier since his retirement; it's given him .....

6. If you are looking for a cheap holiday, your ..... is Wright's Travel.

7. After a tense week at work, we decided to go out on Friday night and .....
8. This resort is a bit .....; it has some good points, but it is nothing special.
9. I think you will find this restaurant is .....; it has got great food, it is quiet and very reasonable.
10. The politician needed a break from his busy schedule, so he went on a sailing trip to .....

**Ex. 10. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in bold. Do not change these words in any way.**

1. This novel is not as good as everyone says it is.  
**cracked** \_\_\_\_\_
2. I play badminton quite often now that I know the game and I am getting better at it.  
**swing** \_\_\_\_\_
3. After her holiday, trouble at work made Martha face reality again.  
**earth** \_\_\_\_\_
4. Janet was really happy at the disco as she loves dancing.  
**element** \_\_\_\_\_
5. It is the first time we have won the cup and we are delighted.  
**moon** \_\_\_\_\_
6. John worked all day and all night to finish the assignment.  
**clock** \_\_\_\_\_
7. Since shellfish upsets my stomach, I try to avoid it.  
**steer** \_\_\_\_\_
8. My father did not tell me about my mother's illness.  
**dark** \_\_\_\_\_
9. After a week on the beach in Tunisia, I have a great suntan.  
**berry** \_\_\_\_\_
10. I get up early in order to avoid the traffic on the way to work.  
**crack** \_\_\_\_\_

**Ex. 11. Answer the questions below.**

1. Can something be **off the beaten track** and **right up your street** at the same time? Why / Why not?
2. If you **came down to earth with a bump**, would you be **in your element**? Why / Why not?
3. If you discovered that the hotel you were staying at **was not all it was cracked up to be**, would you get up **at the crack of dawn** and leave? Why / Why not?

## READING COMPREHENSION

### TEXT 2. AT YOUR OWN RISK

#### Before you read

1. Do you drive or cycle? Which do you prefer? Why? If not, why do not you travel this way? If so, where do you like driving/cycling?
2. Are there any well-known or dangerous roads in your country? Why are they well known?

#### a) Read the text and explain the italicized expressions.

##### YUNGAS ROAD, BOLIVIA

This is the world's most dangerous road. Its nickname is 'Camino de la Muerte' (Road of Death) for a reason – *it claims more than 200 lives per year*. Starting in Bolivia's capital, La Paz, it ascends to a height of 4650 metres before dropping 300 metres to Coroico, in the tropical Yungas region. The landscape thus changes very fast as the road winds its way over steep hillsides of lush greenery and round rocky outcrops. The road *could not be more perilous* – it has no rails and is only about 3.2 metres wide. Rain and fog can *hamper visibility* and there are loose rocks in many places. Yet, despite all this, the *breathtaking scenery* and its potential danger has attracted an increasing number of tourists, mostly mountain bikers. This is also due to the fact that there is an *amazing stretch of downhill riding*, around 50 km long. Every year thousands embark on this crazy adventure. Just think carefully before you join them!

##### Stelvio Pass, Italy

The British motoring programme Top Gear called this the 'greatest driving road in the world'. The Stelvio Pass has 48 *never-ending hairpin* turns that zigzag through Alps, making this a *real challenge* for any driver. Overtaking is strictly prohibited here! The road's construction dates back to the 1820s and design has changed very little since then. Before the end of World War I, it formed the border between the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Italy. Today, it connects the Italian region of Lombardy with Austria. Apart from cars, in high season scores of *cyclists and motorcyclists struggle to ride* this highest stretch of road in the Eastern Alps. Italy's top cycling competition, the Giro d'Italia, often crosses it. Do not let the astonishing Alpine *views break your concentration* – the panorama gets increasingly beautiful as you ascend – you will *need all your wits* about you to drive this successfully. The reward comes when you get to the top and can experience great skiing on the Stelvio glacier at an elevation of 2750 metres. Enjoy!

## Trans-Sahara Highway, Northern Africa

Most roads are dangerous because of heights but some are frightening for other reasons. This *highway's risks* actually are significantly greater than the two mountain passes above. Here, the danger lies in the road's extreme length (over 4500 km), the fact that only 85 percent of it is paved and the number potentially complicated border crossings. The highway links the capitals of Algeria and Nigeria – Algiers and Abuja – and crosses the whole of Niger via the city of Agadez. The *barren landscape* and desert barely change for days on this road. Still want to do it? Before you *set off*, you will need a special 4×4 adapted for the desert climate, at least two spare tyres and plenty of fuel and water supplies. Sandstorms and temperatures of up to 50 °C can be a major problem, with sand blocking parts of the route. So why undertake such a journey? For the incredible peace and quiet that you will experience and the thrill of taking a journey of really *epic proportions*.

**b) Read the article again. Match the roads 1–3 with the facts a–i. There are three facts per road.**

1. Yungas Road, Bolivia ....., ....., .....
  2. Stelvio Pass, Italy ....., ....., .....
  3. Trans-Sahara Highway, Northern Africa ....., ....., .....
- a) it is technically very difficult to drive;
  - b) there are many fatalities every year;
  - c) you need to make special preparations before tackling the journey;
  - d) it is worth it when you reach the top;
  - e) there could be some issues when crossing from one country to another;
  - f) the road is not entirely finished;
  - g) it has become a major tourist attraction;
  - h) it hosts an important competition;
  - i) the views on the road change incredibly fast.

**c) Underline the correct alternative.**

1. Any road can be *panoramic/perilous*, you always have to be careful when you drive.
2. Some weather conditions can really *harm/hamper* your progress on the road.
3. The landscapes are really *breathtaking/hair-raising* but don't stop to look at them or you could fall!
4. The road is really dangerous because it is never straight, it *zigzags/straightens* continuously.
5. The history of the road is really interesting, it *dates back / stretches* to World War I.

6. If you *undertake/overtake* this road, you will need to be especially prepared.

7. The road is particularly *barren/unsealed*, there is nothing to see except the flat land and the horizon.

8. The *reward/rock fall* of a great view at the end of a journey always makes it worthwhile.

***d) Work in pairs or small groups and discuss. Which of these roads would you like / not like to travel on? Why?***

### ***LISTENING COMPREHENSION\****

***Ex. 1. Listen to two people, Robert and Sharon, talking about travelling on the roads in the article. Answer the questions.***

1. Which of the roads is Sharon's favourite?
2. Which other road not in the article do they talk about?
3. Why does Robert mention this road in the first place?

***Ex. 2. Listen again and circle the correct answer.***

1. Why doesn't Robert like the idea of travelling on these roads?
  - a) He is not an adventurous person.
  - b) He does not like heights.
  - c) He does not like driving or cycling.
2. Why does Sharon prefer the Bolivian route?
  - a) She considers it the most dangerous.
  - b) She loves mountain-biking and it is the best route for that.
  - c) She believes the landscape is really varied and different.
3. Why does Robert prefer the idea of walking?
  - a) Otherwise, you cannot really enjoy the views because you are going too fast.
  - b) He is not enough to cycle.
  - c) It is much safer to walk, there is less risk of accidents.
4. Sharon believes that the Trans-Sahara Highway must be
  - a) really boring because the landscape does not change.
  - b) an amazing challenge for anyone who likes epic journey.
  - c) an endurance test for people and therefore not very enjoyable.
5. What does Robert add when describing the history of the Romanian road?
  - a) It was a crazy idea of the Romanian leader Ceausescu.
  - b) Many people died building the road.

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\* Listening Comprehension materials are taken from Clare A. Speakout. Advanced / A. Clare, J. Wilson. – Harlow: Pearson, 2016. – 175 p.

- c) Historically, it is more interesting than the Italian road.
- 6. How does the conversation end?
  - a) Robert and Sharon agree to disagree.
  - b) They generally agree, except about the Romanian road.
  - c) They both agree not to go anywhere for the moment.

**Ex. 3. The words/phrases in the list are from the recording. Match the words/phrases in the box with their meanings 1–8.**

*understatement*

*nickname*

*blast*

*adrenalin rush*

*appeal to somebody*

*harrowing*

*thrilling*

*hairpin bend*

1. ....: a very sharp turn in a road that forms a u-shape
2. ....: extremely upsetting or frightening
3. ....: to damage or destroy something with explosives or bombs
4. ....: a sudden feeling of excitement from an increase in a chemical released by your body
5. ....: to attract or interest somebody
6. ....: an informal/friendly term for somebody or something
7. ....: a way of saying something that makes it seem less important or serious
8. ....: extremely exciting

**Ex. 4. Work in pairs or small groups and discuss. Describe a long journey that you have done by car, bicycle or on foot but do not mention any place names. Talk about the ideas below. Once you have described it, can your groupmates guess where the trip took place?**

- How long was the trip?
- How did you feel during it?
- Was it tiring or not?
- What landscape(s) did you see?
- Would you recommend it?

### **DISCUSSION & WRITING**

**Ex. 1. When you write a description of a place, you need to try to paint a picture with words so that the reader feels as if they were in that place. For this reason, it is a good idea to:**

- give a lot of details describing the place;
- use a wide range of vocabulary, especially adjectives;
- describe what you can hear, smell, touch and taste.



**Ex. 2. a) Read the description of Amsterdam. How does the author feel about the city?**

#### AMSTERDAM – MY KIND OF TOWN

I have travelled to many cities around the world, but I do not think I have ever been anywhere as photogenic as Amsterdam. Waterside cafes, bright flowers in window boxes, bikes with huge wicker baskets, and illuminated bridges at dusk. It's an artist's dream!

For me, Amsterdam ticks every box. You can wander along the tree-lined canals, watching the chugging barges as they pass. The historic centre is compact and easy to explore on foot. And if it's culture you crave you can visit one of its world-class art museums.

When it comes to food there are tasty treats to try wherever you turn. One of my favourites, which can be found in bakeries and street markets, is Stroopwafel, two thin waffles sandwiched together with gooey, sweet syrup. And while raw herring may not excite everyone's taste buds, I think everyone should try it – it's fresh, salty and delicious with pickles. And of course, you cannot go to Amsterdam without sampling the tasty, tangy cheese. For an introduction to Dutch cheeses, visit the Cheese Museum, or for a more interactive experience, book yourself onto a cheese-tasting evening.

One of my favourite places of the city is the charming Jordaan district, a vibrant hotspot for students and artists. I love exploring the narrow alleys and scenic streets, admiring the historic architecture and browsing the speciality shops and chic boutiques.

I cannot help but dream about living in this city – I imagine riding a bike every day through the peaceful streets, whiling away the hours in the parks and trendy cafes, gliding along the water on a colourful houseboat. If you have not been to Amsterdam before and get the chance then go, you will not regret it!

**b) Read the text again and find:**

- three references to taste;
- a reference to sound.

**c) What adjectives does the author use to describe:**

- the bridges;
- streets;
- cafes;
- the Jordan district;
- the historic centre;
- architecture?

***Ex. 3. Write a description of a place/town you know well.***

Think about the place you are going to and visualize it in as much detail as possible. Decide what information you are going to include in your description, and in what order. Remember to provide a conclusion outlining your own opinion of the place.

***IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS***

***Ex. 1. Work in pairs and answer the question.***

– What is the worst journey you have ever made? What happened?

***Ex. 2. Read the text and put the following seven paragraphs in the correct order.***

a) “Aren’t we going to run out of petrol quite soon?” I said. “No, don’t worry, there is plenty left,” he said. Five minutes later the car came to a standstill. We were out of petrol. Martin told me not to worry and said he was sure there was a petrol station somewhere nearby. He got out of the car and walked off. Much to my surprise, he came back ten minutes later with a can full of petrol. He put the petrol in the tank, got in, and we drove off. I felt more relaxed now, and thought everything would be all right. Two miles later the car broke down.

b) Martin switched on the windscreen wipers, but we could not make out anything because the rain was so heavy. I warned him about the dangers of driving on wet roads, but instead of slowing down, he speeded up. He said it was getting late. Fortunately, we finally found the street where my interview was to take place. Martin turned to me and said, “Better late than never.” As he said this, a car pulled out in front of us without warning. Martin managed to swerve just in time to avoid hitting it – but he ran into a parked car instead. The parked car was beyond repair – it was a complete write-off.

c) The following weekend Martin picked me up at 8.30 a. m. He said his alarm clock had not gone off and he had overslept, so we set off later than we had planned. My mother was quite excited by the idea of my going to London for an interview, and she came to the front door to see us off. Unfortunately, it was the rush hour, and we were held up in a traffic jam for the next thirty minutes, but eventually the road was clear and we headed the motorway. I noticed we were short of petrol and pointed this out to Martin.

d) I did not panic, but i could feel the nervous tension building up in my stomach. “Don’t worry,” he said, “I know what’s wrong with it. I’ll fix it in no time at all.” An hour later he was still under the car trying to repair it – but without success. Then another car pulled up next to us and the driver asked if we needed any help. He asked where we were heading for and, when we told him, he pointed out we were going in the wrong direction. He repaired the car, we thanked him

for helping us, and we set off again. I do not know how it happened, but instead of arriving in London we ended up in Manchester.

e) The worst journey I have ever made was the time when I had to go to London for a job interview. I was living in York, in the north of England, at the time and my car was under repair. I planned to go by train, but a friend called Martin said, “No, don’t go by train. You know how unreliable they are. They never run on time. I am going to London next week, so I can give you a lift.” I told him I had to be at the interview by 3.00 o’clock without fail. He assured me we would arrive in time. “Don’t worry,” he said. “We’ll be there in no time.”

f) Martin got out of the car and told the other driver he was responsible for the accident. The other driver blamed Martin for what had happened. I left them arguing and went in for my interview. I apologized for being five minutes late, but they said it was all right because the interviewer had not arrived yet. When he came in, I recognized him – it was the man who had pulled out in front of us. I did not get the job.

g) Martin told me not to worry. He said he knew a quick route to London from Manchester that would reduce our journey time by half. This sounded too good to be true, but I tried to believe him. He said that if we drove fast, we would make up for lost time. To some extent this was true, because he did drive faster, but unfortunately a police car caught up with us and told us to pull over to the side of the road. The police officer fined him for speeding and we drove off. We continued our journey. We were near London when it started to rain.

**Ex. 3. Look at how the following multi-word verbs are used in the text. Then match the verbs in A with the definitions in B.**

**A**

1. to break down
2. to pull over
3. to hold someone/something up
4. to pull out
5. to see someone off
6. to end up somewhere
7. to pull up
8. to head for somewhere
9. to run out of something
10. to make something out

**B**

- a) to move a vehicle closer to the side of the road either to stop or to pass
- b) to manage to see or read something
- c) to have no more of something
- d) to find yourself in a situation you had not intended
- e) to delay someone or something
- f) to move or travel towards somewhere
- g) to stop working because of a failure
- h) to accompany someone to a place of departure and say goodbye
- i) to slow down and stop a vehicle

- j) to drive a vehicle into a different or faster lane

**Ex. 4. Respond to the following prompts. Decide what you would say in each situation, using the multi-word verb prompts.**

1. You look on the fridge and see there is no milk. What do you say?
2. You arrive late for a meeting because you were delayed in a traffic jam. What do you say?
3. You want to know if your parents will come with you to the airport to say goodbye when you leave. What do you say to them?
4. Your friend is reading a letter but the handwriting is not very clear. She asks you to try and read one of the words for her. You try but you cannot. What do you say?
5. You are talking to someone at a motorway restaurant. He tells you he is driving north. You want to know what his destination is. What do you ask?
6. You are in a taxi and you want the driver to stop outside the bank. What do you say?
7. You are in your car on the motorway and it stops working. You phone a garage for help. What do you say?
8. You want the driver of another car to move his car closer to the side of the road so that you can pass in your car. What do you say?
9. You are in your friend's car and you see another car begin to move out in front of you. You want to warn your friend. What do you say?
10. You are in your friend's car and your friend is not driving very carefully. You are frightened the journey will end with you both in hospital. What will you say?

**Ex. 5. Fill in the gaps below.**

I remember the day I passed my driving test. My driving instructor complimented me ..... my driving skills and congratulated me ..... passing my test the first time I took it. It started to rain and he warned me ..... the dangers of driving in wet conditions. I thanked him ..... all his help and drove off. Then I had an accident. A car pulled out in front of me and I crashed into it. The driver of the other car blamed me ..... the accident and refused to apologize ..... what had happened although it was completely his fault.

**Ex. 6. Put one word in each of the spaces below and then check your answers with the text.**

- a) I have to report to the police station on 2 March ..... fail.
- b) I cannot use my car at the moment. It is in the garage ..... repair.
- c) The engineer tried to fix the machine, but ..... success.

d) I asked the mechanic what was wrong ..... my car engine and he said I needed a new one. He said it was so old it was ..... repair.

e) The terrorist bomb exploded ..... warning.

**Ex. 7. Discuss what the following expressions mean, and think of situations when you would use them.**

- To make up for lost time.
- My patience is running out.
- I'll keep my fingers crossed for you.
- Better late than never.
- It is better to be safe than sorry.

**Ex. 8. How multi-word verbs work.**

**a) Complete the following sentences with multi-word verbs that use the particle up.**

1. I cannot hear the radio. Can you ....., please?
2. The cost of living is ..... all the time.
3. I am afraid this is a very bad line and I cannot hear what you are saying. Can you ....., please?
4. This soup is not very hot. Shall I .....
5. You are still very weak after your illness. I think you need to ..... your strength before you go back to work.
6. The airline company was losing money, so it was forced to ..... prices.

**b) Complete the following sentences with multi-word verbs that use the particle off.**

1. The plane to Madrid was meant to leave at six a. m. but it did not ..... until nine a. m.
2. At the end of the romantic film the two lovers got into the boat and ..... into the sunset.
3. The small boy took my purse from my bag and ..... before I could catch him.
4. The next morning we ..... on our journey to see the Himalayas.
5. I would like to jump on a plane and ..... to somewhere exotic and warm.
6. He jumped onto his horse and ..... at speed.

### **TEST YOURSELF**

**Ex. 1. Give the idiomatic expression to the underlined definitions.**

1. On the way back to England we broke our journey for a short time in Paris and spent a couple of days there.

2. Why don't you take much luggage, do you always take little?
3. We had a wonderful time in Switzerland, sun, snow and the friends.  
What else to wish?
4. I always travel to Italy; it is the best place to relax.
5. The best thing about the town its quietness. I prefer isolated and quiet places.
6. In the middle of the workday, the Spanish like to sleep.
7. When I was on the island I could not breathe, it was a thousand degrees outside.
8. Young people at the end of the week enjoy a nighttime activity.
9. After the death of their mother, the sisters felt depressed.
10. I would never forgive him for keeping me unaware of the meeting.
11. This place is amazing and we feel happy at the moment.
12. The baby got up very early and nobody could sleep a wink afterwards.
13. The apartment block has a 24-hour security system.
14. Having known that she passed her exams Helen was extremely happy.
15. After a holiday, I always experience a return of energy and enthusiasm.
16. I do not eat meat, I avoid it.
17. After a week on the beach, she had really nice suntan.
18. Tomorrow I am going to the airport to say goodbye to my parents.
19. After the divorce she was in a terrible state: no money, no friends and no home.
20. We have no more of vegetables at home I cannot make Greek salad.

***Ex. 2. Insert the correct preposition.***

1. We tried to fix the machine but ..... success.
2. My friends congratulate me ..... passing my test successfully.
3. The cost of living is going ..... all the time.
4. I was late because our plane did not take ..... on time.
5. Rome is a nice place to visit. We have been looking ..... the city for six hours and still have not visited all the places.
6. We checked ..... of the hotel very early and set ..... for the airport by taxi.
7. My last holiday was a total nightmare and I was really looking ..... to it.
8. The coach will drop us ..... at the post office about 10 p. m.
9. The town has been steeped ..... history and great care has been taken to make modern buildings look almost the same.
10. The city is always bursting ..... tourists no matter what season is.
11. The place is very nice and dotted ..... pleasant cafes where you can sit and relax.

12. When I was at the concert, I was really sitting and soaking ..... the atmosphere.

13. In today's fast developing world, their traditions live .....

14. I warned him against speeding but instead of slowing ..... he speeded .....

15. He asked where we were heading ..... and showed the way.

16. I was late for the meeting because I was held ..... in a traffic jam.

17. There was a coach at the airport waiting to pick us ..... at the hotel in time for breakfast.

18. The new place was not all it is cracked ..... to be, it looked nice, but the food was awful.

19. I went camping and it was ..... the beaten track.

20. Speaking in front of the audience can be nerve-cracking, but then you get ..... the swing of it and find it easy.

***Ex. 3. Translate into English using idiomatic expressions from the unit.***

1. Я волнуюсь, их самолет еще не приземлился.

2. Наш отель был недалеко от пляжа, в двух шагах.

3. Он не может долго сидеть на одном месте, он очень нетерпеливый.

4. Я живу в прекрасном месте, мой дом недалеко от Хай стрит.

5. Я обожаю сидеть в кафе в курортных городках и смотреть, как мир проходит перед глазами.

6. В прошлом году они отдыхали на море, в этом году отправились в горы, прекрасная перемена.

7. Отдохнуть от работы – твой самый правильный выбор.

8. Это газетная статья привлекла мое внимание, поэтому я и купила ее.

9. Дедушка кажется намного счастливее после выхода на пенсию, это дало ему новый виток в жизни.

10. Я полагаю, этот новый ресторан – то, что надо: хорошая еда, спокойное место и разумные цены.

11. Шерон в депрессии, поэтому мы решили поддержать ее и вывезли на два дня на море.

12. Это дорога более чем опасная – нет перил и очень узко.

13. Такая красота препятствует концентрации, поэтому на дороге много аварий.

14. Погодные условия препятствуют быстрой езде.

15. Дорога практически пустынна, не на что смотреть, за исключением пустыни и бесконечного горизонта.

### UNIT 3. GETTING ON IN LIFE

**Ex. 1. Work in pairs. Discuss the following questions.**

- What is your idea of a good job?
- Have you ever had a job you did not like?

**Ex. 2. a) Read the interview. Jeremy and Angela are describing how they came to choose their career.**

#### **Jeremy**

At the moment I have a very good, well-paid job that I enjoy doing, but it has not always been like this.

Several years ago I used to work as a sales representative for a small company that specialized in making motor components for the car industry. It was the sort of job where you had to be committed to your product, you had to believe in it and do everything possible to sell it. But times were hard, and a lot of companies were going out of business, so our company started to *cut back* on the number of people it employed in order to save money – fortunately, I was not one of them – but in the end it had to *close down*, and I found myself out of work for the first time in my life. I applied for several jobs in similar companies, but I was not successful – every one of them *turned me down*.

Then one day I was looking through the paper and I came across an advertisement for courses that specialized in journalism. I filled in an application form, sent it off, was accepted onto the course, studied hard, passed my exams, and became a qualified journalist. I then wrote to a small magazine for the car industry, attended an interview along with dozens of other applicants and to my surprise, they *took on me*. The magazine grew in size and popularity, I moved from writing articles to being sub-editor, and this year I became the editor, so I suppose I have been lucky really.

#### **Angela**

When I was young my father always told me how important it was *to get on* in life and be a success. ‘You must make something of your life,’ he used to say. I think he wanted me to be a doctor or an engineer or something like that. And I can remember how disappointed he was when I left school early and started work as a secretary.

It was a small, badly-run company, and when I went there, they told me the job was not difficult and I would soon *pick it up*. At the beginning, I liked the job, but as time passed, the work started to *take up* more of my time and I found I was working late in the evenings and even at weekends. And in addition to this I had to put up with poor working conditions and a low salary – I earned just enough to



*get by* – and there were no promotion prospects at all. All this really *got me down*. And then I started to wonder if I was really cut out for this kind of work – it did not really suit me or my particular abilities.

Then one day – I remember I had been working hard that month and had put in a lot of extra hours – I went to see my boss to ask for some time off work. I needed to visit my mother, who was not well at the time. I have to say that I did not get on with my boss very well. Anyway, he refused point-blank. He said it was out of the question and he did not want to hear another word. I tried explaining but I just could not get through to him. He would not listen. So I walked out of the office, and as far as I was concerned, that was it, that was the last straw. The next day I handed in my resignation, and I said to myself I would never put myself in that kind of position again. I decided to return to studying and *go in for* law. I graduated from London University and now I am starting to make my word in the world. As my father used to say, ‘The world is my oyster’.

So was my father right? Is it important to get on in the world? Well, in some ways it is, but it depends on how you measure success and what you want to get out of life. After all, there are things in life besides work.

***b) Read the text again and explain the meaning of italicized words.***

***c) Decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F) and explain why.***

1. Jeremy was made unemployed because the company wanted to save money.
2. The company went out of business because of the poor economic climate.
3. Jeremy was offered several jobs in other similar companies but he rejected them.
4. Jeremy’s application to a small magazine was successful.
5. Angela’s father wanted her to be ambitious.
6. She needed special training to do her job as a secretary.
7. She had to spend a lot of time doing her job.
8. She could not live on her salary.
9. A few things about her job depressed her.
10. She chose law as her career.

***d) Look at the text again. Using the prompts make the sentences with the same meaning.***

1. The company has employed extra staff.
2. I have decided to make a career in medicine.
3. She survives on a very small income.
4. He did not accept my offer or help.

5. The factory will have to reduce production.
6. The bad working conditions depress me.
7. The company has stopped doing business.
8. I learnt some Arabic while I was in Cairo.
9. She wants to be a success in her job.
10. Writing reports uses a lot of time.

**e) Fill in the gaps below. The last one is the name of a profession.**

Originally I worked ..... a school teacher, but I applied ..... a grant to study medicine at university and I was accepted ..... the course. I specialized ..... mental disorders, and then started my present job. I believe completely ..... what I am doing. I never take any time ..... work, and I am totally committed ..... my clients. I have to listen very carefully ..... what they say, and I sometimes explain ..... them what I think the problem is. Sometimes they start to depend ..... me too much. What is my job? Oh, I forgot to tell you. I am a .....

**f) Work with your groupmates. Interview one another, using the questions below. Try to use the following multi-word verbs and expressions in your answers.**

cut out for	apply for
go in for	be accepted onto/for
get by	pick up
get on (in life / the world)	take up
take on	get someone down
turn down	

**g) Which of these jobs are you most / least suited to? Why?**

<i>business management</i>	<i>academic work</i>
<i>administrative work</i>	<i>acting</i>
<i>teaching</i>	<i>nursing</i>
<i>social work</i>	<i>secretarial work</i>

1. What made you choose your present career or course of study?
2. What kind of things make you feel depressed at university?
3. What aspects of your study or work require most time?
4. How important is it to be successful in life? Why?
5. How important is it to have a job that pays a lot of money? Why?
6. Have you acquired any new skills recently?
7. Where did you learn them?

## IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

*Ex. 1. Read the dialogue and try to explain the idioms in bold. Then, say which idiom it represents.*

**Charles:** So James, how is the business doing?

**James:** Not so good, old boy! I have been having problems with old Rumpton. I am afraid I am going to have to **give him the boot**.

**Charles:** Rumpton! But he has been running the factory for years!

**James:** Yes Charles, I know, but he is getting on a bit you know. He is sixty-two and, quite frankly, I do not think he knows what he is doing anymore. He seems to have turned into **a lame duck** in recent years – no control over the workforce and, well, between you and me, the company is **feeling the pinch**. You know our profits are down twenty per cent since last year.

**Charles:** Goodness me! You are not **in the red**, are you?

**James:** Certainly not! We have not **hit rock bottom** just yet! No, we do not owe anyone anything. We are still **in the black** – for now, at least.

**Charles:** Well, it sounds like you are **playing with fire** if you keep him for much longer. You definitely need to get somebody else to **step into his shoes**.

**James:** Yes, but who? I need somebody who is going to run the place with **a firm hand** – not take any nonsense, you know?

**Charles:** Yes, quite. Do be careful though, old chap. A hasty decision will not **pay dividends**, believe me!

*Ex. 2. Match the items with the idioms from Ex. 1.*

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| a) in debt                            | f) to fire smb from their job          |
| b) in credit / making profit          | g) a company/person that is weak       |
| c) to replace smb                     | h) to bring advantages at a later date |
| d) to reach the lowest point          | i) control and discipline              |
| e) to suffer because of lack of money | j) to take dangerous risk              |

*Ex. 3. Fill in the gaps with phrases from the list.*

*a lame duck*                      *in the black*                      *playing with fire*  
*in the red*                      *a firm hand*

1. You should stop spending so much money or you will be ..... before you know it!
2. There are very few problems at this school as the headmaster governs the students with .....
3. Tom's new business turned out to be ..... and he lost a lot of money.
4. Gayle felt relieved when she put her wages into the bank as she was finally ..... again.

5. You are ..... if you quit your job before finding another one.

**Ex. 4. Read the extract from a story and try to explain the idioms in bold.**

“What? Another loan? No way, Kim. I’ve already given you a **small fortune!**” Kim shuddered as she knew her father **meant business** this time; she could hear it in his voice.

“But, Dad... Please! Just until I **get** the company **off the ground**. Once I get some orders I’ll be fine... Honest!” She was desperate. Unless her father helped her out, her new clothing company would never get the chance to **bear fruit**. “I am **living on a shoestring** already; all I get is my income support!” She could hear her father trying to interrupt, but she went on, “Listen, I’ve been **burning the midnight oil** this month and I am exhausted, but I’ve figured out that just another thousand should do it. You’ll see!”

“I said no, Kim,” her father stated sternly. “You seem to think that **I am rolling in it**, but I am not – I work hard to earn the little that I do, and to be honest, I am not sure if I will be able to **keep my head above water** if I keep lending you money.” Kim fought back a sob. She could not believe that he would let her down.

“I’m begging you, Dad. It will not be **money down the drain**. Just give me a chance to show you! You’ll get it all back with interest!” Kim waited nervously for her father’s reply. Eventually, he answered.

“Alright, love. But this is the last time. I hope that you realize that your mother and I are really going to have to **tighten our belts though**.”

**Ex. 5. Match the items with the idioms from Ex. 4.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) to manage with very little money      | f) to start a business/company           |
| b) to live on a smaller budget           | g) money wasted                          |
| c) to be serious about what one says     | h) to survive despite financial problems |
| d) to work late at night to achieve smth | i) to produce good results               |
| e) a lot of money                        | j) to be rich                            |

**Ex. 6. Fill in the phrases from the list.**

*money down the drain*

*bear fruit*

*live on a shoestring*

*a small fortune*

*rolling in it*

**Peter:** Susan, I have the most wonderful news!

**Susan:** What is it? What has happened?

**Peter:** All the hard work we put into our formula is about to ..... Someone wants to market it. We will be rich. We will not have to .....

**Susan:** That is wonderful, darling! I knew that it was not ..... when we put all our savings into improving the formula. It will earn us .....

**Peter:** You are right, dear. Let’s go out and celebrate. After all, soon we will be .....

**Ex. 7. Fill in gaps with phrase from the list.**

*meant business*  
*a lame duck*  
*given the boot*  
*pay dividends*  
*hit rock bottom*

*tighten her belt*  
*rolling in it*  
*step into his shoes*  
*living on a shoestring*  
*head above water*

1. With what little money I have from my savings, I can barely keep my .....
2. The rent on Vicky's new flat is very high, so she will have to ..... from now on.
3. The long hours and hard work we put into the new company are finally beginning to .....
4. Ross is such an irresponsible employee; I would not be surprised if he is ..... soon.
5. Arthur is off sick for a few months. So, Jenny, you will have to .....
6. Nora's ..... as a secretary. She cannot do the job and is an expense to the company.
7. The company ..... after all the investors suddenly pulled out.
8. We have been ..... all winter so that we can afford to get married in August.
9. The public realized that the new government ..... as soon as it raised the nation's taxes.
10. You could ask your boss to buy you a new company car; after all he is .....

**Ex. 8. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in bold. Do not change these words in any way.**

1. During the economic crisis, even the royal family had to spend less money than usual.

**belts**

---

2. Money is so scarce at the moment that I have had to take a second job just to survive.

**water**

---

3. I knew that Ray had been working late as he looked exhausted.

**oil**

---

4. I knew that Mrs Watkin was serious when I got a letter from her lawyer.

**business**

---

5. It costs a lot of money to start a business.

**ground**

---

6. It is a good idea to take out a small loan to help start your business.

**ground**

---

7. For the first time in years, IHD industries is making a profit.

**black**

---

8. Young offenders need strict guidance to help them reform.

**firm**

---

9. You will have to work late tonight in order to finish the project.

**oil**

---

10. People have been suffering financially since the government raised taxes.

**pinch**

---

11. The company's investment in computer design is now producing good results.

**fruit**

---

12. Money spent on the National Lottery is just money wasted.

**drain**

---

13. If you are in debt, you should get another job.

**red**

---

14. My family lost a huge amount of money in the stock market crash of 1929.

**fortune**

---

15. You are taking a big risk if you borrow money to buy stocks and shares.

**fire**

---

*Ex. 9. Say whether the idioms in the sentences below are used correctly or incorrectly. Then replace the incorrect idioms with a suitable alternative.*

1. She **was given the boot** last week and now she has to find another job.

2. I am afraid you are **in the black** again, Mr Jones – you owe the bank £500.

3. Helen was a **lame duck** when she sold her property at a great profit.
4. Many students **live on a shoestring** while they are at university.
5. In my opinion, buying a second-hand car is just **money down the drain**.
6. Our company finally started to **hit rock bottom** after its fourth year in business and we paid off our loan.
7. After Anna's father retired, she **stepped into his shoes** and became the director of the family business.
8. I knew my rival **tightened his belt** when I received a call from his lawyer.
9. You have been **playing with fire** again, haven't you? You have not stopped yawning all morning.
10. We really **felt the pinch** after spending so much money on our new house.

## **READING COMPREHENSION**

### **TEXT 1. WHY I QUIT THE COMPANY**

#### **Before you read**

1. What are your career goals? How do you expect to achieve them?
2. Read the title of the article and then take one minute to skim the text. What do you think the article will be about?
3. In today's busy world, people seem to have less time to spend with friends and family. What types of problems might this cause? Do you think it is more important to 'live to work' or 'work to live'? Explain why.

#### ***a) Read the text and explain the italicized expressions.***

When I tell people that I quit working for the company after only a year, most of them think I am crazy. They cannot understand why I would want to give up a prestigious and secure job. But I think I would have been crazy to stay, and I will try to explain why.

I started working for the company immediately after graduating from university. It is a big, well-known trading company with about 6,000 employees all over the world. There is a lot of competition to get into this and other similar companies, which promise young people a wealthy and successful future. I was set on course to be a Japanese 'yuppie'.

I had been used to living independently as a student, *looking after myself* and organizing my own schedule. As soon as I started working all that changed. I was given a room in the company dormitory, which is like a fancy hotel, with a 24-hour hot bath service and all meals *laid on*. Most single company employees

live in a dormitory like this, and many married employees live in company apartments. The dorm system is actually a great help because living in Tokyo costs more than young people can afford – but *I found it stifling*.

My life rapidly became reduced to *a shuttle between* the dorm and the office. The working day is officially eight hours, but you can never leave the office on time. I used to work from nine in the morning until eight or nine at night, and often until midnight. Drinking with colleagues after work is part of the job; you cannot say no. The company building contained cafeterias, shops, a bank, a post office, a doctor's office, a barber's... I never needed to leave the building. Working, drinking, sleeping, and standing on a horribly crowded commuter train for an hour and a half each way: This was my life. I spent all my time with the same colleagues; when I was not involved in entertaining clients at the weekend, I was expected to play golf with my colleagues. I soon lost sight of the world outside the company.

This isolation is part of the *brainwashing process*. A personnel manager said: "We want excellent students who are active, clever, and tough. Three months is enough to train them to be devoted businessmen." I would hear my colleagues saying: "I'm not making any profit for the company, so I'm not contributing." Very few employees claim all the overtime pay due to them. Keeping an employee costs the company \$ 400,000 a year, or so the company claims. Many employees put the company's profits before their own mental and physical well-being.

Overtiredness and overwork leave you little energy to analyze or criticize your situation. There are shops full of 'health drinks', cocktails of caffeine and other drugs, which will keep you going even when you are exhausted. Karoshi (death from overwork) is increasingly common and is always being discussed in the newspapers. I myself collapsed from working too hard. My boss told me: "You should control your health; it is your own fault if you get sick". There is no paid *sick leave*, I used up half of my fourteen days' *annual leave* because of sickness.

We had a *labour union*, but it seemed to have an odd relationship with the management. A couple of times a year I was told to go home at five o'clock. The union representatives were coming around to investigate working hours; everyone knew in advance. If it was 'discovered' that we were all working overtime in excess of fifty hours a month our boss might have had some problem being promoted; and our *prospects* would have been affected. So we all pretended to work normal hours that day.

The company also controls its employees' private lives. Many company employees under thirty are single. They are expected to devote all their time to the company and become good workers; they do not have time to find a girlfriend. The company offers scholarships to the most promising young employees to enable them to study abroad for a year or two. But unmarried people who are on these courses are not allowed to get married until they have completed the course!



Married employees who are sent to train abroad have to leave their families in Japan for the first year.

In fact, the quality of married life is often determined by the husband's work. Men who have just got married try to go home early for a while, but soon have to revert to the norm of late-night work. They have little time to spend with their wives and even on the weekend are expected to play golf with colleagues. Fathers cannot find time to communicate with their children and child rearing is largely left to mothers. Married men posted abroad will often leave their family behind in Japan; they fear that their children will fall behind in the *fiercely competitive* Japanese education system.

Why do people *put up* with this? They believe to be a normal working life or just cannot see an alternative. Many think that such personal sacrifices are necessary to keep Japan economically successful. Perhaps, saddest of all, Japan's education and *socialization* processes do not equip people with the intellectual and spiritual resources to question and challenge *the status quo*. They *stamp out* even the desire for a different kind of life.

However, there are some signs that things are changing. Although many new employees in my company were quickly brainwashed, many others, like myself, complained about life in the company and seriously considered leaving. But most of them were already in *fetters of debt*. Pleased with themselves for getting into the company and *anticipating* a life of executive luxury, these new employees throw their money around. Every night they are out drinking. They buy smart clothes and take a taxi back to the dormitory after the last train has gone. They start borrowing money from the bank and soon they have a debt growing *like a snowball rolling down in a slope*. The banks demand no security for loans; it is enough to be working for a well-known company. Some borrow as much as a year's salary in the first few months. They cannot leave the company while they have such debts to *pay off*.

I was one of the few people in *my intake of employees* who did not get into debt. I left the company dormitory after three months to share an apartment with a friend. I left the company exactly one year after I entered. It took me a while to find a new job, but I am working as a journalist now. My life is still busy, but it is a lot better than it was. I am lucky because nearly all big Japanese companies are like the one I worked for, and conditions in many small companies are even worse.

It is not easy to *opt out* of a lifestyle that is generally considered to be prestigious and desirable, but more and more young people in Japan are thinking about doing it. You have to give up a lot of *superficially attractive* material benefits in order to preserve the quality of your life and your sanity. I do not think I was crazy to leave the company. I think I would have gone crazy if I had stayed.

**b) Order the events. Number the events in “Why I Quit the Company” from the first (1) to the last (9).**

- After three months, he left the dormitory to share an apartment with a friend.
- He graduated from university.
- He found a new job as a journalist.
- As a student, Tomoyuki Iwashita lived independently.
- As soon as he started work, he moved to the company dormitory and commuted to work.
- He has a busy life now, but he feels happier.
- While he was living in the dorm, he worked very hard during the week and played golf with colleagues on the weekends.
- He quit the company after one year.
- Immediately after that, he started working for a large trading company.

**c) Say which of the following were NOT part of Mr. Iwashita’s life as a company man.**

1. Commuting for an hour and a half each day.
2. Falling into debt.
3. Collapsing from working too hard.
4. Taking a lot of paid sick leave.
5. Playing golf with clients.

**d) Work with your group mates to answer the questions below.**

1. Do you think the writer is happy he quit the company? Find at least two lines in the article to support your answer.
2. Would you like to work for the company described in the article? Explain why or why not.

**e) Read the statements from the article and write F if it is a fact or O if it is an opinion.**

1. I started working for the company immediately after graduating from university.
2. There is a lot of competition to get into this and other similar companies.
3. I was set on course to be a Japanese ‘yuppie’.
4. The working day is officially eight hours.
5. Very few employees claim all the overtime pay due to them.
6. Many company employees under thirty are single.
7. My life is still busy, but it is a lot better than it was.
8. I think I would have gone crazy if I had stayed.

## DISCUSSION & WRITING

**Ex. 1. Underline the phrasal verbs in the sentences below. Then use context to guess the meaning of each verb. Share your answers with a partner.**

1. I had been used to living independently as a student, looking after myself and organizing my own schedule.
2. There is no paid sick leave; I used up half of my fourteen days' annual leave because of sickness.
3. Japan's education and socialization processes stamp out even the desire for a different kind of life.
4. They cannot leave the company while they have such debts to pay off.
5. It is not easy to opt out of a lifestyle that is generally considered to be prestigious and desirable, but more and more young people in Japan are thinking about doing it.
6. You have to give up a lot of superficially attractive material benefits in order to preserve the quality of your life and your sanity.

**Ex. 2. Use a phrasal verb from the reading to answer each question below.**

1. Why didn't Mr. Iwashita like having everything provided for him by the company?
2. Why is it difficult for employees who spend too much money to leave the company?
3. According to Mr. Iwashita, what are a lot of young people in Japan thinking about doing?

**Ex. 3. Group work. Discuss the following questions with a small group of your group mates. Share your group's responses with the group.**

1. What would you have done in Mr. Iwashita's position? Would you have quit the company? Explain why or why not.
2. Imagine you have been offered a job at a large, prestigious company. What questions would you ask your prospective employer before you accept the offer? Add to the list below.
  - What are the working hours?
  - Does the company provide transportation from work?

**Ex. 4. What do you think is more important, work or family? Write a paragraph explaining the reasons for your choice. The first sentence should clearly state your opinion, and the remaining sentences should support your main idea.**

## IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

**Ex. 1. Use these words to complete the following.**

**a) literal meanings**

<i>rush</i>	<i>loose</i>	<i>thumbs</i>
<i>candles</i>	<i>fit</i>	<i>burn</i>

1. We have eight fingers and two .....
2. I need a new pair of trousers. These are too ..... round the waist.
3. Do not touch that! It is very hot. You will ..... yourself.
4. My car is only small but you can just ..... five people in it.
5. Sorry, I have not got time to talk. I am in a .....
6. In Britain, it is traditional to put ..... on birthday cakes – one for each year.

**b) figurative meanings**

<i>plate</i>	<i>finger</i>	<i>hands</i>	<i>feet</i>
<i>end</i>	<i>candle</i>	<i>thumbs</i>	<i>eyes</i>

- |                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) lift a .....         | e) burn the ..... at both ends |
| b) at a loose .....     | f) up to my .....              |
| c) have your ..... full | g) on my .....                 |
| d) twiddle your .....   | h) enough on my .....          |

**Now use the expressions in these situations.**

1. You are late. Did you miss the train? – Yes, I did not leave the office till six. I am ..... in work at the moment.
2. How was your first day at work? – Really boring. I had nothing to do. I just sat at my desk .....
3. Bill wants to know if you can spend some time training the new secretary. – I am afraid I have not got a minute. – I cannot. I have already got .....
4. You look tired. Are you OK? – Yes, I just need to get to bed earlier. I have been ..... recently – late nights and early starts.
5. Come in. Sit down, make yourself at home. – Thanks. I need a rest. I have been ..... all day.
6. So, I am going to spend the whole weekend painting the outside of the house. – Do you want some help? My boyfriend is away so I am ..... this weekend.
7. Do you and Paul share the cooking and cleaning? – You must be joking. He never .....
8. My sister’s three children are coming to stay with me this weekend. – You’ll ..... Rather you than me!

**Ex. 2. Complete these dialogues using the following idiomatic expressions.**

- a) It has been dead all day.
- b) I am tied up till after lunch.
- c) I have been on the go all day.
- d) I can fit you in on Thursday.
- e) It has been one thing after another.
- f) We have been rushed off your feet!

1. Everything has gone wrong today, hasn't it? – Yes .....
2. Shall we go for a drink after work? – No, thanks. I am tired .....
3. So, is Wednesday a good day for you? – No, but .....
4. Have you had many customers today? – No, .....
5. You have had a lot of customers this morning, haven't you? – Yes,  
.....
6. Can I talk to you about a problem that has just come up? – Sorry, .....

**Ex. 3. Five of the idioms in this unit are commonly used with been. Try to complete them with the key word, then check.**

1. I have been ..... (*candle*).
2. I have been ..... (*feet*).
3. It has been ..... (*thing*).
4. I have been ..... (*rushed*).
5. It has been ..... (*dead*).

**Ex. 4. Fill in the following words in the definitions below.**

**a) literal meanings**

<i>pipeline</i>	<i>ropes</i>	<i>steady</i>
<i>dead-end</i>	<i>ladder</i>	<i>rock</i>

1. If something is ....., it does not move.
2. Oil, gas and water come to us along a .....
3. If you are in a small boat and you make it ....., it might capsize.
4. A road which goes nowhere is a .....
5. On a sailing boat, the sails are controlled by means of .....
6. If something is too high and out of your reach, use a .....

**b) figurative meanings**

<i>a steady job</i>	<i>a dead-end job</i>	<i>the top of the tree</i>
<i>in the pipeline</i>	<i>a short-list</i>	<i>a new branch</i>

1. Imagine just putting letters in envelopes all day. What a .....

2. It is going to be a busy year for us. We have got two major projects to finish and an even bigger one .....
3. Marks and Spencer's are opening ..... in town next summer.
4. I just had a really good job interview. I am on ..... of five.
5. Where is there to go once you have reached .....
6. A lot of people are happy with ..... even if it is not very interesting. The main thing is the security it offers.

**Ex. 5. Complete these idiomatic expressions with the following verbs.**

- |             |                |              |                 |                |              |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| <i>show</i> | <i>take on</i> | <i>go</i>    | <i>stand in</i> | <i>breathe</i> | <i>stand</i> |
| <i>hold</i> | <i>make</i>    | <i>climb</i> | <i>rock</i>     | <i>find</i>    | <i>land</i>  |
- a) ..... a name for yourself
  - b) ..... a job down
  - c) ..... the career ladder
  - d) ..... down someone's neck
  - e) ..... staff
  - f) ..... your feet
  - g) ..... boat
  - h) ..... over someone's head
  - i) ..... someone the ropes
  - j) ..... a job
  - k) cannot ..... the place
  - l) ..... for somebody

**Now use eight of the expressions in the correct form in the following situations.**

1. Do you think it is worth me doing a part-time MBA? It is a lot of work. – It depends how much you want to .....
2. My new job's OK but there are lots of things I am still used to. – That is normal. It always takes a few months before you really .....
3. I suppose your busiest time is around Christmas, isn't it? – Yes, we always ..... extra ..... just for that period.
4. Are you working late again tonight? – I am afraid so. Peter's ..... for the last month's sales figures. They have got to be ready for tomorrow morning's meeting.
5. I am going to have a word with Jack and try to change my holidays. – Jack's on a course this week and Marie is ..... so you'd better wait till he gets back. You know what she's like.
6. You know Frank is not going to put your idea on the agenda for tomorrow's meeting, do not you? – Isn't he? In that case I'll have to ..... and talk to his head of department.
7. I bumped into Paul last week. He's just started a new job selling insurance. – I wonder how long that will last. He cannot ..... for longer than six months.
8. Where's Andrew working nowadays? – Haven't you heard? He has just ..... a great ..... with that new American bank in the City.

**Ex. 6. Put the missing words in the idioms below.**

1. I am ..... to my ears in work.
2. It has been one thing ..... another.
3. I have been ..... my feet all day.
4. Are you ..... a loose end this evening?
5. I'm tied up ..... after lunch.
6. We have been rushed ..... our feet.
7. I have already got enough ..... my plate.
8. I have been burning the candle ..... both ends.
9. I can fit you ..... on Monday.

## **READING COMPREHENSION**

### **TEXT 2. LETTERS OF APPLICATION**

#### **Before you read**

1. Have you ever had a full or part-time job? How did you get your job? Share your experiences with a partner.
2. What do you think are the reasons for writing a letter of application?
3. Is it a good idea to talk about your best qualities and accomplishments in a letter of application?
4. What points should be mentioned in a letter of application? Share your ideas with a partner.

#### **a) Read the text and explain the italicized expressions.**

A letter of application is a sales letter in which you are both salesperson and product, for the purpose of an application is to attract an employer's attention and persuade him or her *to grant you an interview*. To do this, the letter presents what you can offer the employer, rather than what you want from the job.

Like a resume, the letter of application is a sample of your work; and it is, as well, an opportunity to demonstrate, not just talk about, your skills and personality. If it is *written with flair* and understanding and prepared with professional care, it is likely *to hit its mark*.

There are two types of application letters. A solicited letter is sent in response to a help-wanted ad. As such a letter will be in competition with many, perhaps several hundred others, it must be composed with distinction. At the same time, it must refer to the ad and the specific job advertised.

An unsolicited letter is sent to a company for which you would like to work though you know of no particular opening. The advantage of this type of application, however, is that there will be little competition and you can define yourself the position you would like to apply for. You can send out as many letters as you wish, to as many companies as you are aware of; it is a good idea, though, to find out the name of a specific person to whom you can send the letter—a more effective approach than simply addressing a letter to “Personnel.”

Because a letter of application must *sell your qualifications*, it must do more than simply restate your resume in paragraph form.

While the resume must be factual, objective, and brief, the letter is your chance to interpret and expand. It should state explicitly how your background relates to the specific job, and it should emphasize your strongest and most *pertinent characteristics*. The letter should demonstrate that you know both yourself and the company.

A letter of application must communicate your ambition and enthusiasm. Yet it must, at the same time, be modest. It should be neither aggressive nor meek: neither *pat yourself on the back* nor ask for sympathy. It should never express dissatisfaction with a present or former job or employer. And you should avoid discussing your reasons for leaving your last job.

Keep in mind the following principles when writing your letter of application:

1. Start by attracting attention. You must say, of course, that you are applying and mention both the specific job and how you heard about it. But try to avoid *a mundane opening*. Instead of:

***I would like to apply for the position of legal secretary, which you advertised in the Los Angeles Times of Sunday, August 10 . . .***

Try something a bit more original:

***I believe you will find my experiences in the Alameda District Attorney’s office have prepared me well for the position of legal secretary, which you advertised in the Los Angeles Times of Sunday, August 10 . . .***

2. Continue by describing your qualifications. Highlight your strengths and achievements and say how they suit you for *the job at hand*. Provide details and explanations not found on your resume, and refer the reader to the resume for the remaining, less pertinent facts.

3. Assure the employer that you are the person for the job. List verifiable facts that prove you are not exaggerating or lying. Mention the names of any familiar or prominent references you may have. In some way, distinguish yourself from the mass of other qualified applicants.



4. Conclude by requesting an interview. Urge the employer to action by making it easy to contact you. Mention your telephone number and the best hours to reach you, or state that you will call him or her within a few days.

A complete application should contain both a letter of application and a resume. While it is possible to write a letter so complete in detail that a resume *seems redundant*, it is always most professional to include both.

Finally, a word about salary: basically, unless instructed by the want ad, it is best that you not *broach the subject*. Indeed, even if an ad requires that you mention your salary requirements, it is advisable simply to call them “negotiable.” However, when you go on an interview, you should be prepared to mention a salary range (e. g., \$40,000 – \$45,000). For this reason, you should investigate both your field and, if possible, the particular company. You do not want to ask for less than you deserve or more than is reasonable.

***b) Read the article again. Multiple choice. For each item below, circle the best answer.***

1. The main purpose of this reading is to .....
  - a) show people how to write effective letters of application
  - b) help people find interesting jobs
  - c) explain the differences between a resume and a letter of application
2. A letter written in response to a help-wanted ad is ..... letter.
  - a) an unsolicited
  - b) a solicited
  - c) a reference
3. A letter of application should ..... the information contained in a resume.
  - a) restate
  - b) not address
  - c) expand upon
4. It is ..... – to mention salary requirements in a letter of application.
  - a) wise
  - b) unnecessary
  - c) inadvisable
5. The tone of a letter of application should be .....
  - a) polite and businesslike
  - b) strong and aggressive
  - c) friendly and personal
6. The author of this reading would probably agree that .....
  - a) resumes are more important than letters of application
  - b) anyone can learn to write a good letter of application

c) it is better to be too modest in a letter of application than too aggressive

**c) Consider the issues. Work with a partner to answer the questions below.**

According to the author, what are the things you should and should not do when writing a letter of application? Group your ideas into the correct columns in the chart.

should	should not
<i>be original</i>	<i>talk about your former jobs</i>

**d) Work in pairs or small groups and discuss.**

1. It's a good idea to know some basic information about a company before you write a letter of application. What are three ways you can gather information on a new company before writing your letter?

2. Why is it important not to express dissatisfaction with a former job or employer in a letter of application or on an interview?

### ***LISTENING COMPREHENSION\****

***Ex. 1. Listen to someone talking about his dream job. How does he answer the questions?***

1. What is your dream job?

2. What skills/qualifications/experience do you have that would help you qualify for the job?

3. What qualities are important for the job?

4. What could you do to help you on your path to your dream job?

***Ex. 2. Listen again and choose the correct alternatives to complete the key phrases.***

1. I guess my dream job *would have to be / has to be* a filmmaker.

2. I would *relish having the opportunity / love to have the opportunity* to work in an environment like that.

3. I am fairly qualified in that *I am doing a degree in ... / I have a degree in ... / I studied at ... / I have previous experience in ....*

4. I would like to think that I am a fairly *organised/motivated/creative* individual.

5. I am not afraid *to try out new ideas / tell people what I think / get stuck in / put myself on the line.*

6. I have quite a *good eye for detail / a product / things that are going to work.*

---

\* Listening Comprehension materials are taken from Clare A. Speakout. Advanced / A. Clare, J. Wilson. – Harlow: Pearson, 2016. – 175 p.

7. I think it is essential to be *hardworking / open-minded / flexible*.
8. I am also doing some *work experience / a part-time course in ....*

**Ex. 3. Think of your own dream job. Work in groups and take turns to present your ideas. You each have three minutes for your presentation. At the end, decide who you would give the dream job to.**

### **DISCUSSION & WRITING**

**Ex. 1. Read about Francesca's dream job. What do you think the job is? Get-your-dream-job.com**

***Do you want to apply for your dream job? If you want to be sure of getting the job, send us a short paragraph explaining why it is your dream job and how your skills and experience qualify you.***

**Francesca:** My absolute dream job by far would be an \_\_\_\_\_. I have always been fascinated by people who taste food and drink for their jobs, like chocolate tasters, restaurant critics, etc. I'd like to think that I have a very fine palate. I am what you would call a real foodie, always cooking and enjoying fine food. Perhaps that is because of my Italian background. In the summer, one of the things I most enjoy is going out in the evening with a few friends to have an ice cream. In Italy, there is an ice cream shop on nearly every street corner, selling a frightening number of different flavours of ice cream. I think I have tried them all, including some of the strangest combinations, like English trifle and pistachio. To my mind, my passion for flavour combined with my creative instinct would make me ideal for the job.

**Ex. 2. Write a short paragraph about the dream job of your choice (150–200 words). Do not include the name of the job. Read other students' descriptions of their dream jobs. Can you guess the jobs?**

**Ex. 3. Imagine you are giving advice to a foreigner applying for a job in your country. Write a paragraph with four or five suggestions for things he/she should do. Use as many different expressions for giving advice as you can.**

**Ex. 4. In a letter of application, what would you list as your three best qualities? Think of at least one example to illustrate each quality. Share your ideas with a partner.**

**Ex. 5. Find an advertisement for a job that looks interesting to you. Write a letter of application to this company. Follow the four principles outlined in the reading as a model.**

## IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

**Ex. 1. Read the text and match the words in bold to the definitions below.**

My son Tom applied for dozens of jobs before he was finally **taken on** at Brown's Home Furnishings. He is only seventeen, and his father and I thought he should stay at school – but he was never really suited to studying and he did not enjoy it there. Anyway, he is an intelligent lad and very likeable, and they **took to** him straightaway. In fact, they offered him a place on their training scheme right after the interview.

We think he was lucky to get work, with all the unemployment round here and the number of people who have been **laid off** because of the weak economy. Mr. Brown, his boss, has said that if Tom works hard and does a good job, he will give him a permanent job at the end of the year. He is even **putting up** the money for Tom to do an evening class in computing once a week. It means he misses his last bus home, but luckily my sister Mary lives nearby, so she **puts him up** on Wednesdays.

At the moment Tom is **dealing with** customer queries. I certainly would not like to face all those phone calls, but Tom seems to be **getting on** really well with it. The responsibility seems to suit him. He also likes being on flexi-time, because he was never any good at **getting up** in the mornings. He has to **clock in** and **out** every day, but at least he can choose what hours he works – within reason, of course!

Tom is much happier now than he was at school – he really seems to be **benefitting from** the experience. Even Mr. Brown has said he is making the most of his opportunities. I am so proud of him!

- a) *cease to employ smb, due to a lack of work;*
- b) *provide/supply smth;*
- c) *get out of bed;*
- d) *gain an advantage/profit from smth;*
- e) *attend to / handle smth;*
- f) *immediately like smb/smth;*
- g) *accept smb as an employee;*
- h) *give smb temporary accommodation;*
- i) *make progress;*
- j) *put a card into a machine to show the time one arrives for work/leaves work.*

**Ex. 2. Replace each word/phrase in bold with a suitable expression from the list, using the correct tense form.**

*get on*

*lay off*

*put me up*  
*take on*

*take to*

1. My father was **made redundant** at the end of last year. – .....
2. Whenever I am in Brussels on business, my cousin Kay **lets me stay at her house**. – .....
3. If you are looking for a job, I think they are **employing** new staff at the supermarket. – .....
4. She **liked** her new colleagues as soon as she met them. – .....
5. John is **progressing** really well in his new job – in fact, he has just been promoted. – .....

**Ex. 3. Read the letter and match the words in bold to the definitions below.**

Dear Mike,

I thought of you this morning when I came into work, because things have changed so much since you were here. Hazel Watson has **taken over** as boss, and the whole office has been **shaken up**. I am second-in-command now, so work **takes up** a lot more of my time, I still have to **draw up** plans for every department, of course, but I also have to **sit in on** endless management meetings as an adviser. These meetings sometimes go on for hours, because we have to **go through** all the other departments' plans one by one!

Anyway, I like Hazel, I mean, it is a shame old Dave Jarvis was **kicked out** – or, as the official story has it, “decided to **step down**” – but I think he was just too old for the job. I will miss Dave, of course, but at least I will not have to **put up with** that disgusting pipe smoke in the office any more. Hazel does not smoke, and she does not **go on** and on about how things used to be in her days, either.

Anyway, I have got to go now. If you are passing the office, do drop in and see us!

All the best, Tina

- a) *attend smth as an observer;*
- b) *read/check smth carefully;*
- c) *be in charge/responsible when smb else stops;*
- d) *force smb to leave a job/club;*
- e) *accept/endure smth unwillingly;*
- f) *voluntarily retire/resign from a job/position;*
- g) *radically reorganize smth;*
- h) *talk about smth repeatedly;*
- i) *use/occupy smth;*
- j) *prepare/design/write smth.*

**Ex. 4. Use each word in bold to make a new sentence similar in meaning to the original. Do not change the word in bold.**

1. The Chancellor is making plans for the new budget right now.

**up** \_\_\_\_\_

2. He was forced to leave the club for being rude to the other members.

**out** \_\_\_\_\_

3. Lots of new staff have been employed at the garden centre recently.

**taken** \_\_\_\_\_

4. Several factory workers were made redundant as a result of a drop in sales.

**laid** \_\_\_\_\_

5. When Mr Ross finally retired, Susan became the managing director.

**down** \_\_\_\_\_

6. The new management has completely reorganized things.

**shaken** \_\_\_\_\_

7. Jenny liked to play the piano from her very first lesson.

**took** \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex. 5. a) Read the dialogue and try to explain the idioms in bold.*

– Well, I am not **taking in lying down!** The management's proposal to increase our working hours without increasing our pay is unacceptable. We must protest. We have got to do something about it!

– Oh, do not worry. I am sure they will back down. The management is full of **hot air** – they never do what they say they are going to do.

– No, no, I believe they are serious and we cannot let that happen. I think we have got to **dig our heels in** over this one, and I reckon most of the staff will feel the same.

– Just a minute! **Taking the law into your own hands** is not a solution. Organising something like that could **seal your fate** in in this company. You could lose your job.

– No, I am **sticking to my guns**. We have got to do something radical – we have been quiet for too long. It is people like you who **sit on the fence** that encourage management to treat us with no respect.

– I am **up in arms** about the proposal too. But cannot we talk the management round to our point of view? I reckon we could explain that the workforce will **vote with their feet** and get jobs elsewhere – that could **do the trick**.

*b) Match the items with the idioms.*

a) to ensure the death/failure of smb/smith;

b) to accept smth harmful/unpleasant without complaint / a struggle

c) false promises/claims;

d) to do smth to combat injustice without abiding by the rules/law;

e) to refuse to have an opinion or take sides on an issue;

f) angry because one is opposed to smth;

- g) to show one's opinion by (not) participating in smth;
- h) to keep supporting a particular belief / course of action;
- i) to show firmness over smth, especially one's own desires;
- j) to achieve what is wanted.

**c) Fill in the gaps with phrases from the list.**

*sealed his fate*

*the law into their own hands*

*hot air*

*stuck to his guns*

*voting with their feet*

1. Ralph is so full of ..... that I never take what he says seriously.
2. When the mob take ..... the outcome is disastrous.
3. Although he was heavily criticized, the Minister .....
4. Hastings ..... when he contradicted his boss in public.
5. By ..... and opening on Sundays shopkeepers were able to change the law on opening hours.

**Ex. 5. a) Read the newspaper reports and try to explain the idioms in bold.**

**A**

The **running battle** between the Union of Teachers and the government over wages intensified on Tuesday after Union leader, Gerry Tuffnal, threatened strike action unless teachers are granted a 5 % pay rise.

The Minister of Education, Stanley Baxter, announced yesterday that giving a pay rise was **easier said than done** as it would mean increasing taxes. However, his words seemed to **fall on deaf ears** as **the grass roots** of the Union were still in support strike action yesterday.

Stanley Baxter and Gerry Tuffnal are currently holding discussions together **behind closed doors** in an attempt to come to some kind of compromise.

**B**

Protesters are continuing to obstruct construction work on the proposed site for Stackton Airport's new runway in spite of police threats to remove them by force unless they **call it a day**.

Yesterday afternoon the ringleader, known only as "Josh", announced that the threats were **cutting no ice** with him and his colleagues. He added that if force were to be used on the demonstrators, who had been peaceful so far, **the law of the jungle** would apply thereafter. He also quoted **chapter and verse** an agreement not to extend the airport, signed by airport officials and the Minister of Transport in 2006.

The current Transport Minister, Jack Glenn retaliated last night saying that the protesters had no right to **sit in judgement** as the Ministry of the Environment had since granted permission for a new runway on the site. He ended his statement saying that arrests would be made if the protest were to become disorderly.

**b) Match the items with the idioms.**

- a) smth which sounds/appears simple but is difficult to achieve/do;
- b) ordinary people, not in authority but whose opinions are influential;
- c) long-lasting struggle;
- d) in private/secretly;
- e) to fail to impress;
- f) in full detail;
- g) to decide if smb/smth is good/bad;
- h) the situation where the law is disregarded and the strongest succeed;
- i) to stop doing smth;
- j) to be ignored, especially of speech/advice.

**c) Fill in the gaps with phrases from the list.**

*call it a day*

*deaf ears*

*law of the jungle*

*cuts no ice*

*behind closed doors*

1. Our complaints to the Collins about their barking dog have fallen on .....
2. Her show of sincerity ..... with me. I know she is lying.
3. Jury decisions are made ..... to ensure the privacy of jury members while teaching their verdict.
4. After working for fifteen hours, Peter decided to ..... and go home.
5. It was the ..... during the January sales, bargain hunters fought to be the first to snap up the goods.

**Ex. 6. Insert the word which best completes each sentence.**

1. The activists' protest against the extension of the power station fell on ..... ears.
2. I am afraid Chris' witty comments ..... no ice with me.
3. After failing her law exam for the third time, Jessica decided to ..... it a day.
4. The meeting was for the partners only and was held behind ..... doors.
5. Your computer works fine now. I just reloaded the programme and that did the .....
6. The grass ..... of the party have been demanding improvements in education for years.
7. The medical profession ..... with their feet by refusing to prescribe Pomvol.
8. Detective Armstrong wanted to be given ..... and verse on the backgrounds of murder victims.



9. “How can you sit in ..... over the exhibition when you know nothing about the art?”

10. Following the fall of dictatorships, often it is the ..... of the jungle which rules.

### ***TEST YOURSELF***

#### ***Ex. 1. Give the idiomatic expressions to the underlined definitions.***

1. With little money, I have from my savings I can barely survive.
2. The rent on the flat was very high, so we had to live on a smaller budget.
3. He decided to leave the company, so Jenny replaced him.
4. The company reached the lowest bottom after all the investors suddenly pulled out.
5. We have been managing with very little money all winter so that we can go on holidays in June.
6. She is a very weak person as a secretary, so I would not be surprised that she was fired.
7. You could ask your boss to buy you a new computer after all, he is very rich.
8. I am in debt after buying a house and now I really suffer because of lack of money.
9. The company needs control and discipline and only then, it would definitely produce good results.
10. He applied for several jobs before he was finally accepted at Brown’s Engineering.
11. My mum is always supporting me with the money that allows me to do an evening computer class.
12. At the moment she is handling with customer queries.
13. The management of the company is full of false promises – they never do what they say they are going to do.
14. I am angry about the proposal but what I can do.
15. I reckon we can explain that the workforce will go on strike.
16. The long-lasting struggle between our companies intensified on Tuesday.
17. He said that giving a rise was difficult to achieve.
18. I suppose we should discuss the problem in private.
19. Organising something like that could ensure the death in the company.
20. After working for fifteen hours, Peter decided to stop working and go home.

#### ***Ex. 2. Insert the correct prepositions.***

1. I am ..... to my ears in work.

2. It has been one thing ..... another.
3. I have been ..... my feet all day.
4. Are you ..... a loose end this evening?
5. I am tied up ..... after lunch.
6. We have been rushed ..... our feet.
7. I have already got enough ..... my plate.
8. They cannot leave the company while they have such debts to pay .....
9. It is not easy to opt ..... of a lifestyle that is generally considered prestigious.
10. I would better get ..... at 7 o'clock tomorrow, since the conference begins at 8.30.
11. The new school hall cost £ 2 million to build, but the school's Board of Governors put ..... some of the money.
12. I have got lots of work of my own, so I cannot deal ..... your problems as well.
13. All the workers have to clock ..... when they arrive in the morning to start their shift.
14. This company would benefit ..... complete reorganization.
15. The country has been taken ..... by force.
16. He is always running me .....
17. I will take that job ....., but only as a favour to you.
18. I kept being late for work, so I have taken ..... getting up earlier recently.
19. The arrival of Flight 421 will be delayed – the plane took ..... half an hour later.
20. I am afraid I have run ..... sugar. Could I borrow some from you?

***Ex. 3. Translate into English using idiomatic expressions from the unit.***

1. Наши жалобы на его лающую собаку наткнулись на стену непонимания.
2. Ее показная искренность за закрытыми дверями не произвела впечатления. Я знал, что она лжет.
3. Он принадлежит к простому народу, поэтому ему иногда трудно понять людей из Совета директоров.
4. Когда он взял власть в свои руки, последствия были ужасными.
5. Несмотря на жесткую критику, министр продолжал отстаивать свою точку зрения.
6. Ты играешь с огнем, проводя такую политику в компании.
7. У меня проблемы, боюсь, меня скоро выгонят.
8. Фирма в тяжелом положении, нам нужна жесткая рука.

9. Новый бизнес Тома в бедственном положении, к сожалению, Том потерял много денег.
10. У меня такой низкий доход, что я еле-еле свожу концы с концами.
11. Все усилия, приложенные нами, без сомнения скоро принесут плоды.
12. Нора уходит на больничный, придется тебе встать на ее место.
13. Я понял, что миссис Уоткинс не шутила, когда я получил письмо от ее адвоката.
14. Если ты в долгах, не стоит рассчитывать на мою помощь.
15. Это очень затратное дело начать бизнес с нуля.

#### UNIT 4. SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES

##### *a) Food and drink idioms*

1. Mr. Taylor is the best computer programmer I ever met. He certainly knows his ..... (*cheese/onion/pepper*).
2. Do not ..... me with so many questions at once. I can only give you one answer at a time. (*cake/pepper/butter*)
3. Was the exam difficult? No, it was a piece of ..... (*cake/chocolate/beef*).
4. Liverpool are playing Arsenal in the Cup Final. Liverpool are certain to win: Arsenal are easy ..... (*beans/peas/meat*)!
5. You are such a couch ..... Why do not you turn off the television, throw away those empty pizza boxes and go for a walk? (*potato/beetroot/carrot*)
6. When the police asked him if he had robbed the shop, he spilled the ..... and told them everything (*peas/grapes/beans*).
7. Maggie was a bit rude to me when I was offered the job that she had applied for. It was probably just sour ..... (*peas/grapes/beans*).
8. I do not get paid much for the work I do. My boss pays me ..... (*peas/cookies/peanuts*).
9. I am not surprised you never have any money left by the middle of the month. You spend it like ..... (*sand/water/oil*)!
10. You are such a ..... fingers: you're always dropping things and breaking them. (*butter/oil/water*)
11. Sarah's new boyfriend is more than twice her age, but he is very rich. Perhaps I should look for a ..... daddy as well! (*salt/pepper/sugar*)
12. What are you smiling about? You look like the cat who got the .....! (*milk/cream/sausage*)

13. You look embarrassed. You've gone as red as a .....!  
(*tomato/beetroot/beef*)
14. I stay at home and look after the children, and my wife goes out to work. Well, one of us has to bring home the ..... (*nuts/pork/bacon*)
15. It only takes one bad ..... to give a company a bad reputation.  
(*strawberry/pear/apple*)
16. I hate flying. Whenever I have to get on a plane, I go cold all over and my legs turn to ..... (*jam/water/jelly*)
17. I am the boss of the company. Mrs. Manser is the big ..... here.  
(*watermelon/bacon/cheese*)
18. Your latest excuse for being late is pathetic! It really takes the .....!  
(*biscuit/chips/bread*)
19. Manchester United just scored again. You should have seen it: it was a ..... of a goal! (*pear/banana/peach*)
20. Our new manager is very enthusiastic. Everyone agrees that he is as keen as ..... (*garlic/mustard/onion*).
21. Are you cold? I will turn the heating on. Before you know it, you'll be as warm as .....!(*toast/potato/spaghetti*)
22. I told him to sit down and behave, and he just blew a .....at me!  
(*strawberry/raspberry/gooseberry*)
23. You are mad, crazy, deranged, completely .....!  
(*pear/banana/peach*)
24. Mr. Lewis is the ..... of the earth: he is a good, honest man and everyone respects him. (*sugar/salt/pepper*)
25. What on earth are you wearing? You look a right .....!  
(*orange/banana/lemon*)
26. I really do not like horror films. They are not my cup of .....  
(*coffee/tea/juice*).
27. Andy is always calm and relaxed. He never panics or loses his temper. He is as cool as a ..... (*tomato/cucumber/apple*).
28. When the United Nations decided that the war was illegal, the President was left with ..... on his face. (*egg/bacon/porridge*)
29. If you are unhappy about your job, do something. Do not just ..... about it. (*pork/veal/beef*)
30. Toby Morrison would be ideal for the job. He works hard and he is a really smart ..... (*toast/cookie/bread*).
31. Brenda's new boyfriend is very good-looking, but he is not very intelligent or interesting. He is just a bit of eye ..... (*candy/cookie/egg*).

***b) Colour idioms***

***Complete the sentences with one of the colours from the list.***

*black*

*blue*

*brown*

*green*

*grey*

*pink*

*red*

*white*

*yellow*

1. Elsa congratulated me on getting the job, but I could tell that secretly she was ..... **with envy**.

2. Generally I am a very calm, relaxed person. But when people are rude to me, I start to **see** .....

3. I very rarely see my parents these days. They only come to visit **once in a** ..... **moon**.

4. Everyone in my family is a teacher, but I decided from a young age that I wanted to be an actor. I guess I have always been **the** ..... **sheep**.

5. My wife asked me if I liked her new dress. Well, I thought it was horrible, but of course I told her it looked wonderful. You have to tell a little ..... **lie** from time to time, don't you?

6. I hate applying for a new passport. There is so much ..... **tape** involved.

7. You can ask me to lend you money **until you are** ..... **in the face**, but my answer is still 'No'.

8. When Maria was attacked in the street, instead of running away she started **screaming** ..... **murder** until someone came to her help.

9. The best way to stay **in the** ..... is to eat sensibly, take regular exercise, drink in moderation and not smoke.

10. I think the new underground railway is **a** ..... **elephant**. The city already has a very efficient bus and tram system.

11. Everyone in my department is very happy because the project we have been working on for six months has finally been **given the** ..... **light**.

12. There were 200 people in a room designed for only 75. It was like the ..... **Hole of Calcutta** in there.

13. Your report is full of errors and spelling mistakes. I do not think you were using your ..... **matter** when you wrote it.

14. You must hear the new album by the American rock group Nuclear Puppy: it's ..... **-hot!**

15. I had a real ..... **-letter day** yesterday: my boss gave me a pay rise, I won £60 on the lottery, and my boyfriend took me to my favourite restaurant for dinner.

16. Most of the people in my town are ..... **-collar** workers. There are very few people working in factories.

17. The company has been doing badly for over two years, and now everyone agrees that it is a financial ..... **hole**.

18. Nobody in the office likes him very much: he is always ..... **-nosing** the boss.

19. Your garden looks wonderful. What lovely, healthy plants. You must have ..... **fingers!**

20. I had not heard from Jo for almost ten years, so when a letter from her came **out of the** ....., I was naturally very surprised.

21. He would never argue with or contradict his boss. He is far too .....

22. Yesterday I had an overdraft of almost £300, but I got paid today, so my bank account is **in the** ..... again. Unfortunately I do not think it will stay like that for long!

23. Nobody knew who had been stealing money from the office, until the new salesman was **caught** .....-**handed** opening the safe.

24. I feel terrible this morning because I was out **painting the town** ..... last night, and did not go to bed until 3 o'clock.

25. If I were you, I would avoid the boss today. You are **in his** ..... **books** after that rude comment you made about his wife.

26. I know he was angry, but I was still shocked at the terrible language he was using. The **air was turning** .....

27. (At a party): Hello, Anthea. Thanks for coming. Lovely to see you again. Let me get you a drink. **Glass of** .....

28. I would not recommend him for a senior position in management: he is still a bit .....

29. When I told Sara that I wanted to go out for a drink with my ex-girlfriend, she did not say anything, but she gave me a really ..... **look**.

30. There was not much we could do when we discovered that the office had been robbed except call the police station and wait for **the boys in** ..... to arrive.

31. What is the matter with you? You have been **in a** ..... **mood** all evening.

32. It is only my parents who are coming to dinner tonight, not the Queen of England! There's need to **roll out the** ..... **carpet**.

33. (Complete this sentence with two different colours): I was told that I had got the job at the interview, but I won't be happy until I see it **in** ..... **and** .....

34. (Complete this sentence with two different colours): After falling off his bicycle, he was ..... **and** ..... all over.

*c) Health, feelings and emotions*

*Read the sentences and tell if a person is in a good state or not.*

1. Amanda is **at her wits' end**.
2. Ian is **in a state**.
3. Amelia is **at death's door**.
4. Nigella is **not feeling herself**.

5. Imogen is in **good shape**.
6. Tom's condition is **touch-and-go**.
7. Felicity is **feeling blue**.
8. Orville is **on top of the world**.
9. Oliver is **on the warpath**.
10. William looks **washed out**.
11. Paul is feeling **pooped**.
12. Priscilla is a **picture of health**.
13. Frank is as **fit as a fiddle**.
14. Claudia is **on cloud nine**.
15. Dave is **down in the dumps**.
16. Olivia is **over the moon**.
17. Regan is **run down**.
18. Henrietta **has not got a care in the world**.
19. Samantha is **seeing red**.
20. Pamela is **in the pink**.
21. Olga is **on a high**.
22. Fernando **feels lousy**.
23. Charles is **chucking his toys out of the pram**.
24. Justin is **just peachy**.
25. Sean looks **shattered**.
26. Henry is **hopping mad**.
27. Freddy **feels really rough**.
28. Teresa has **taken a turn for the worse**.
29. Camilla has **come down with something**.
30. Davina is **dead on her feet**.
31. Harry is **het up**.
32. Lucy **looks like death warmed up**.
33. Ursula is **under the weather**.
34. Belinda is **in a black mood**.
35. Larry is **like a dog with two tails**.

*d) Idioms and other expressions used for talking about money*

*Ex. 1. Look at the idioms in bold in sentences and decide if the people:*

- (A) have a lot of money.  
 (B) have very little or no money.
1. Steve is **up to his ears in debt**.
  2. Kevin is **on the dole**.
  3. Jamie has **made his pile**.
  4. Sue **cannot make ends meet**.

5. Jacqueline is **stinking rich**.
6. Mark's boss **pays him chickenfeed**.
7. Tarquin is **loaded**.
8. Laurence is **hard up**.
9. Christine is **well off**.
10. Brenda is **in the red**.
11. John is **strapped for cash**.
12. Mike is **made of money**.
13. Don is **penniless**.
14. Judy has **money to burn**.
15. Pete is **broke**.
16. Tim has **more money than sense**.
17. Alison is **rolling in it**.
18. Bob is **skint**.
19. Andy is **down and out**.
20. Jeanette is **feeling flush**.
21. Charles is **raking it in**.
22. Annabel is a bit **down-at-heel**.

*Ex. 2. Look at the idioms in bold in sentences and decide if the people:*

- (A) have paid a lot of money for something.  
 (B) have paid a small amount of money for something.
1. The shop sold us our hi-fi for a **rock-bottom price**.
  2. A pizza and a glass of wine cost us £10. It was **daylight robbery**.
  3. We paid **next to nothing** for the holiday.
  4. It **cost us the earth** to get our car repaired.
  5. It **did not break the bank** to travel business class to New York.
  6. I paid £6 for a hot dog and a Coke. What a **rip-off!**
  7. My new car cost me a **packet**.
  8. It **cost us an arm and a leg** to change our flight times.
  9. We paid a **tidy sum** for our new computer.
  10. The rent on my house is a bit **steep**.
  11. How much was my new camera? Well, it **did not come cheap**.
  12. The restaurant served excellent food, **at a price**.
  13. This suit **set me back** a bit.
  14. This home cinema system was **going for a song**.
  15. We had an excellent meal, and it was **dirt-cheap**.
  16. I paid **good money** to stay in this hotel.

*e) Idioms and other expressions using parts of the body  
 Complete the sentences with one of the body idiom.*



<i>arm</i>	<i>eye</i>	<i>hand</i>	<i>neck</i>	<i>tongue</i>
<i>back</i>	<i>face</i>	<i>head</i>	<i>nose</i>	<i>tooth</i>
<i>chin</i>	<i>finger</i>	<i>heart</i>	<i>shoulder</i>	
<i>ear</i>	<i>foot</i>	<i>leg</i>	<i>throat</i>	
<i>elbow</i>	<i>hair</i>	<i>lip</i>	<i>toe</i>	

1. (a) I can't quite remember the name of the restaurant we went to last night, but it's **on the tip of my** ..... (*I know the name of the restaurant, but I cannot remember it at this exact moment*)

(b) Helen has a rather **sharp** ....., especially if you do something to upset her. (*Helen has a severe and unkind way of talking to people*)

2. (a) You've won the lottery? I do not believe you! **You are pulling my** ..... (*You are telling me something that is not true, as a joke*)

(b) My new camera **cost me an arm and a** ..... (*My new camera was very expensive*)

3. (a) Do you want to speak to me? Well, go ahead: **I am all** ..... (*I am listening carefully*)

(b) Dave works hard, but he is still a bit **wet behind the** ..... (*Dave is a bit young and lacking knowledge and experience*)

4. (a) I'm sorry, but your explanation **went right over my** ..... (*I did not understand your explanation*)

(b) I made a small mistake, and my boss **bit my** ..... **off!** (*My boss reacted in a rude and angry way when there was no reason*)

5. (a) I've always wanted to live in Australia. I would **give my right** ..... to go out there right now. (*I would do anything to go to Australia*)

(b) There are lots of things wrong with the company I work for. I have a list **as long as my** ..... (*I have got a very long list of problems with my company*)

6. (a) We caught the train **by the skin of our** ..... (*We caught the train, but we nearly missed it*)

(b) My children are always **fighting** ..... **and nail.** (*My children are always fighting and arguing a lot*)

7. (a) Have I done something to upset Noel? I just said hello to him and **he gave me the cold** ..... (*Noel treated me in an unfriendly way, or refused to speak to me*)

(b) I cannot work properly with you **looking over my** ..... all the time. (*I cannot work properly because you are always watching me and then criticising my work*)

8. (a) You really **put your** ..... **in it** when you asked Hilary how her husband was: he left her for another woman last week. (*You said something that upset or embarrassed Hilary*)

(b) I was going to ask Sarah to go out with me, but at the last minute, I **got cold** ..... (*I suddenly felt nervous about doing something that I had planned to do*)

9. (a) I can't stand Erica. She **gets right up my** ..... (*Erica annoys me a lot*)

(b) I offered Bob a job working in the shop, but he just **turned his** ..... **up** at it. (*Bob refused to accept the job I offered him because he did not think it was good enough*)

10. (a) Mr Jennings thinks he's a popular teacher, but the children are always making fun of him **behind his** ..... (*The children say things about Mr Jennings without him knowing*)

(b) I am trying to work. **Get off my** .....! (*Stop criticising me or telling me what to do*)

11. (a) I cannot go out with you tonight. **I am up to my** ..... in work. (*I have got a lot of work to do*)

(b) I have just lost the company a £10,000 order. I will probably **get it in the** ..... for that. (*I will probably be criticised or punished for losing the order*)

12. (a) You are always working so hard. Why do not you **let your** ..... **down** for a change? (*Why do not you relax and enjoy yourself?*)

(b) I thought Heidi would be angry with me for going out with her boyfriend, but to my surprise, she **did not turn a** ..... (*Heidi did not seem surprised or shocked that I went out with her boyfriend*)

13. (a) Your secret is safe with me. **My** ..... **are sealed**. (*I will not tell anyone about your secret*)

(b) **Read my** .....: get out, you are fired! (*Listen very carefully to what I am saying*)

14. (a) I would love to help you, but **my** ..... **are tied**. (*I cannot help you because a rule or law is preventing me*)

(b) I cannot see you at the moment, I'm afraid: **my** ..... **are full**. (*I am extremely busy with a difficult job*)

15. (a) When John stood up and started singing in the restaurant, it **made my** ..... **curl**. (*I was extremely embarrassed when John started singing*)

(b) I did not mean to **tread on your** ....., but I did not realise it was your job to answer the phone. (*I did not mean to offend you by doing something that you are responsible for*)

16. (a) Could you **keep an** ..... **on** the children while I go to the shops? (*Could you look after the children for a short while?*)

(b) Andy and I get on very well together, even though we do not always **see** ..... **to** ..... (*Andy and I do not always agree on the same things*)

17. (a) Richard and Mark were **at each other's** ..... all through the meeting. (*Richard and Mark were arguing in an angry way*)

(b) Television channels are always **forcing** programmes about the environment **down our** ..... (*Television channels are always forcing us to accept programmes about the environment*)

18. (a) Amy has **a** ..... **of gold**. (*Amy is a very kind person*)

(b) Brian seems a bit rude and bad-tempered, but **his** ..... **is in the right place**. (*Brian tries to be kind and do good things, even though it does not always seem like this*)

19. (a) Good luck in the exam. I will be **keeping my** ..... **crossed** for you. (*I'll be hoping that things will happen in the way that you want them to*)

(b) Natalie is extremely lazy. She **will not lift a** ..... to help us. (*Natalie will not do anything to help us*)

20. (a) When he slipped on the banana skin, none of us could **keep a straight** ..... (*We could not prevent ourselves from laughing*)

(b) We need to end the conflict without **losing** ..... (*We need to end the conflict without losing people's respect by appearing weak or stupid*)

21. (a) I know that you're having a hard time at the moment, but try to **keep your** ..... **up**. (*Try to be brave and happy, even though you are in a difficult situation*)

(b) I was very critical of his work, but he **took it on the** ..... (*He accepted something unpleasant in a brave way without complaining*)

22. (a) Maggie is upset because her boyfriend **gave her the** ..... last night. (*Maggie's boyfriend told her that he did not want to go out with her anymore*)

(b) Could you give me some ..... **room**, please? (*Could you give me enough space so that I am comfortable?*)

#### ***f) Phrasal verbs, idioms and other expressions using work***

***Complete sentences 1–10 with an appropriate form of work (for example, present continuous, past simple, etc), and an appropriate particle or particles, to make phrasal verbs.***

1. The exact details of the event have not been ..... yet. (*To decide or agree on something*)

2. We will have to ..... Joey to find out what is going on. (*To try to influence someone, often in order to get information from them*)

3. In my experience, the best way of ..... tension is by playing a good game of tennis. (*To get rid of a feeling, or get rid of some weight, by doing something that involves physical activity*)

4. Are you ..... tell me that you have lost my camera? (*To prepare yourself to do something difficult, or try to prepare someone for bad news. This phrasal verb needs two particles.*)

5. I have finally ..... what that strange noise in the attic is. (*To solve a problem by considering the facts*)

6. The total cost of our holiday last year, including flights and accommodation, ..... at about £300. (*To add up to a particular amount*)

7. When I damaged my father's car, he made me ..... the cost of the repairs. (*To pay someone what you owe them by doing a job for them instead of giving them money*)

8. I am not very hungry. Perhaps I should go for a walk to ..... an appetite. (*To develop a particular feeling*)

9. If she ..... improving her game, she could be a champion. (*To try hard to develop or improve something*)

10. Unless we ..... getting fit before the game, we will not win. (*To spend time producing or improving something*)

***Try to decide what the idioms and other expressions in sentences 11–20 mean.***

11. He cooked us a fantastic breakfast. We had **the whole works!**

12. Everything was going really well, and then the boss **threw a spanner in the works.**

13. We will **have our work cut out for us** if we want to continue making money from this project.

14. I was hot, tired and in a really bad mood, but a cold shower **worked wonders!**

15. You will pass your exams, but only if you **work your socks off.**

16. He was very hungry, and **made short work** of the meal I had cooked.

17. We are only a little bit late, and we have got a good excuse, so do not get so **worked up!**

18. It is very difficult to obtain a visa to visit the country, but if you know how to **work the system**, it can be very easy.

19. I have **worked my fingers to the bone** for this company for twenty years, and now they tell me that they do not need me anymore!

20. I work in the customer complaints department for a major airline, so being shouted at by angry customers is all **in a day's work** for me.

***g) Idioms and other expressions for describing character and personality  
Complete the idioms and other expressions in bold with a character each sentence from the list. Many of the words can be used more than once.***

*anorak*

*chatterbox*

*crank*

*bigmouth*

*chinless wonder*

*creep*

*bunny boiler*

*clock-watcher*

*daydreamer*

*busybody*

*couch potato*

*Don Juan*

<i>eager beaver</i>	<i>rough diamond</i>	<i>stuffed shirt</i>
<i>early bird</i>	<i>salt of the earth</i>	<i>tearaway</i>
<i>golden boy</i>	<i>Scrooge</i>	<i>troublemaker</i>
<i>happy camper</i>	<i>Scrounger</i>	<i>wallflower</i>
<i>life and soul of the party</i>	<i>Skiver</i>	<i>wet blanket</i>
<i>moaning Minnie</i>	<i>slave driver</i>	<i>wimp</i>
<i>pain in the neck</i>	<i>smart Alec</i>	<i>wolf in sheep's clothing</i>
<i>rolling stone</i>	<i>smart cookie</i>	

1. Nobody likes Peter very much because he is so annoying. He is a right .....

2. Andy is so boring. Did you know that his idea of a perfect day is going to the station to collect train registration numbers? What a/an .....

3. I know that you do not like your job very much, but I wish you would stop complaining about it all the time. Do not be such a/an .....

4. Imelda loves working here: she is a real .....

5. Alan is an excellent and intelligent manager who runs the department well and deals effectively with any problems that come up. Everyone agrees that he is a/an .....

6. You have been sitting in front of the television for almost four hours. Why do not you turn it off and go for a walk? You are turning into a/an .....

7. We were having a wonderful evening until Anne joined us. Why does she have to be so negative about everything all the time? She is such a/an .....

8. Don't be such a/an .....

If you concentrated instead of speaking all the time, you would get more work done.

9. If you want some help, ask Imelda. She is always happy and willing to help out: she's a real .....

10. I hope Rick comes out with us tonight. He is such good fun, always the .....

11. Poor Samantha is a bit of a/an .....

She would have much more fun and would get to know more people if she had more confidence.

12. Don is a bit of a/an .....

He never eats vegetables because he thinks they slow down your brain!

13. Don't be such a/an .....

You only have a small cut on your hand; you have not lost a whole arm!

14. All the newspapers are writing about Gordon Stapleton. He is the new ..... of English football.

15. When Laurence ended his relationship with Mandy, she refused to accept it and started sending him insulting letters. Then one day she went to his house and threw a brick through his window! I never realised she was such a .....

16. My line manager Mr Burton is a real ..... Yesterday he made us work for six hours without a break, and would not let us leave until 7 o'clock.

17. Maureen is the ..... in this company. She starts work at 7 o'clock, two hours before anyone else arrives.
18. I am afraid my son has become a bit of a/an ..... He stays out all night with his friends and he never listens to a word I say.
19. All the girls in the office love Daniel, and he loves them right back! He is a regular .....
20. Mrs Ranscombe is such a/an ..... I wish she would stop interfering in my private life!
21. My boss is a real .....: he pays us peanuts and has not given us a pay rise for two years.
22. James is a bit of a/an ..... He never seems to pay attention during his lessons, and does not appear to take in anything I say.
23. Martin is not ill! He is not at work today because he is too lazy to come in, the .....!
24. Michelle never pays for anything when we go out, and just relies on other people. She is such a/an .....
25. Mike has always been a/an ..... He can never stay in the same place for very long, and he rarely keeps the same job for more than six months.
26. Our new secretary is a/an ..... She does not work very hard, and she cannot wait for the working day to end.
27. Everyone respects Arthur. He is the .....
28. I would avoid Christine, if I were you. She is a real ....., and loves to start arguments.
29. When I ask you a question, I want you to give me a short, sensible answer. Do not be a/an .....!
30. Come on, Bill. Relax and enjoy yourself! Do not be such a/an .....
31. Anthony is always following the boss around, carrying his briefcase and papers, opening doors for him and bringing him cups of coffee. What a .....!
32. Don't ask Tina to keep a secret: she is a real .....
33. I know that Mr Connor is not very well spoken and does not behave very politely, but he is a pleasant and kind man, a real .....
34. Mr Kelly seems nice and kind when you first start working for him, but in fact he's a ruthless businessman who will fire you the first time you make a mistake. He is a real .....
35. Tarquin is a bit of a ..... He has lots of money, but everyone thinks he is weak and stupid.

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