

САМАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

УЧЕБНО – МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ
ПО ТЕМАМ
“HOLIDAY – MAKING IN GREAT BRITAIN”
И “GOING PLACES”

Самара
1998

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБЩЕГО И ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО
ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
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Учебно-методические материалы содержат тексты по указанной тематике, задания, ориентированные на толкование отдельных лексических единиц, а также на семантизацию текстовых реалий, и упражнения, способствующие развитию навыков устной речи на основе овладения фонетическими, лексическими и грамматическими явлениями текста. Учебные тексты сопровождаются списком слов и словосочетаний (Topical Vocabulary), употребительные в разговорной речи. В качестве факультативных заданий предлагаются тексты, предназначенные для аудирования и обеспечивающие расширение тематического вокабуляра в ситуативных контекстах. Материалы нацелены как на формирование языковой компетенции, так и на развитие речевых навыков.

Настоящие учебно-методические материалы расширяют возможности работы над темами, соответствующими программным требованиям курса, и активизируют навыки профессионального владения иноязычным материалом, ориентированные на совершенствование филологической грамотности путем введения анализа словаря с точки зрения синонимии, омонимии, полисемии, а также элементов стилистической дифференциации.

Данные учебно-методические материалы могут быть использованы как для самостоятельной работы студентов, так и в аудитории для выполнения заданий под руководством преподавателя.

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TOPIC - 1. HOLIDAY-MAKING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1.1.Pre-reading: SKIM(or read quickly) Text 1.3. to answer the questions:

1. How many sections are there?
2. What is the main idea?
3. What ways of holiday-making are mentioned in the text?

1.2.Pre-reading: SCANNING. Find specific details about each particular way of holiday-making.

When you **SCAN** a text you are reading to find the answer to a specific question. You are not looking for the main idea of the text or its overall organization. You should use scanning to find key words, dates and definitions.

1.3.Read the text; do the tasks below the text:

It is the sea that dominates the holiday programme in Britain. With no place on the island more than 70 miles from the coast anyone can easily get to a seaside resort of some kind in a day's travel. Many people go to the seaside because they have become used to it, and many because it is the best and easiest way of keeping the children happy. Tent life has an enormous appeal to many. An English family with five children think nothing of taking their fifth-hand old car and a ragged tent all the way down to Cornwall from London every Saturday in order to sleep under canvas the very few hours left after getting there on Saturday night. Many parents are willing to sit on crowded beaches, sometimes in bad weather, to give their children a **seaside holiday**. Many of the villages and towns on the South coast of England are still very beautiful but oil pollution of the water has become a problem over the last few years. Many of the larger holiday resorts have piers. Brighton has a famous pier. It is a long platform which stretches out into the sea. You have to pay to go on the pier. There you will find restaurants, small shops, theatres or concert halls. A pier is a very good place when it is too cold to sit on the beach. The seaside is a place for a family holiday.

Seaside resorts have many hotels. Food in British hotels and restaurants is cheap but rooms are not.

Few English people rent houses or flats for their holidays but one of the traditional ways of spending a summer holiday is in a **boarding-house** which may have a card in its window advertising “apartments” or “bed and breakfast”. In seaside towns they have whole streets of such houses, almost every one of which has such a notice in its window. Some boarding-house keepers provide all meals for their guests, others provide breakfast only.

There is another sort of family holidays very popular in overcrowded England, **the holiday camps**. The name is misleading, they are really holiday towns or villages. They consist usually of small and often quite comfortable chalets, rather like those of a motel. Special staff look after children; games are organized. The amusements are largely of an energetic kind. The accent is heavily on competitive sport, with all facilities for tennis, bathing, golfing, cricket, football, billiards, quoits, bowls, and of late motor-cycling and trampoline. The camps are usually outside established towns and aim at providing most of the things that people want on holiday, so guests never have to leave the gates of the camp. Camping holidays in the proper sense of the word, with tents, are not so well developed in England as in France; the summer weather too often can be very unpleasant for tent-dwellers. On the other hand, **caravans** (or, as Americans would call them, ‘trailers’) have become exceedingly popular. Some people bring their own caravans, pulling them behind their cars, others have caravans already in position. A caravan, pulled by the family car, can provide good opportunities for holiday-making in solitude but many people also like the friendly atmosphere in an organized caravan site.

Many English people have decided that it is not worth spending money on a holiday in Britain because the weather is so unreliable. They prefer to spend their money on **package holidays** in southern Europe. A package holiday is a cheap form of group travel. You pay a travel agent a sum of money and he arranges a flight, hotel, food and entertainment. All you need is pocket money when you get to a foreign country. It is sometimes cheaper to go abroad on a package holiday than to stay in England.

At the other extreme is the **Youth Hostel Association** which, founded in 1960, aims at encouraging young people to spend their holidays exploring the countryside; so many people who are interested in walking, cycling and climbing belong to YHA. Any member of this

association can stay at any of special hostels that are situated all round the country. You can eat and sleep at these hostels for very little money but have to pay an annual subscription to the Association. Members are expected to look after themselves and there is nobody to wait upon them. All sorts of houses have been changed into Youth Hostels: farm-houses, cottages, water-mills and even castles. It is rather exciting to spend your holiday in a castle! Sometimes members use one hostel as a base and stay for a week or more making hiking or climbing expeditions every day and returning to the hostel, staying a night or more at each place. Naturally, as various walkers arrive at the hostel for the night there will be a pleasant atmosphere of very informal friendliness.

Youth Hostels Associations all over the world belong to the International Youth Hostels Federation. Members can visit foreign countries on hiking, cycling or climbing expeditions and stay overnight in hostels where in summer they meet members from many different countries. Members of Youth Hostels Associations in other countries who want to spend their holidays in England can use the same membership card with their photograph, so it is just as simple to travel abroad as it is to travel in your own country if you are a member of a Youth Hostels Association. The rural areas are now dotted with Youth Hostels. There are 250 youth hostels in England and Wales, 150 in Scotland and nearly 3,000 in Europe. Here is what young people say about youth hostelling:

Sue: Last summer I went youth hostelling with two friends in North Wales. We chose the hostels we wanted to stay at from the guide-book, then we marked them on our map. We planned to walk about 13 miles every day but several times we got lost and walked round and round in circles. Sometimes we stayed for two nights in the same hostel but the limit is three nights and then you have to go to another. I love walking, climbing and outdoor life and this holiday combined all three.

Jane: All my school friends said that youth hostelling was fun but I didn't enjoy it. One night we arrived at a hostel at about 10 p.m. and it was closed. So we knocked loudly on the door and the warden opened it and said that the hostel was full. He said that we couldn't stay there and we must find another place! We were lost in the middle of very lonely countryside and there was not another house in sight. So we spent the night in a field - it was very cold and at 5 a.m. two friendly cows woke us up. When at last we got into the hostel the food was awful, the blankets were dirty and we had to do chores. Each morning before you leave the

warden gives you a chore to do, such as washing up, cleaning the bathroom or sweeping the floor. Youth hostelling is too much like hard work for me.

Bill: Jane is right. You mustn't arrive at a hostel late. They are closed all day from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. and then they are closed again at 10.30 p.m. I thought the food was good. You can either cook your own meals in the hostel kitchen or sometimes the hostels provide breakfast and supper.

Ray: For the price you can't beat youth hostelling. Hostels are graded like hotels. Superior hostels are very comfortable but also more expensive. You also pay different prices according to your age. You can stay in anything from a shepherd's hut to a baron's castle. I prefer the mountain hut type of hostel. They are often in very remote parts of Britain, set in the most beautiful scenery but sometimes they don't even have electricity.

Lynne: I went youth hostelling in the Lake District and I made lots of new friends. Everybody was friendly and very helpful. At night we slept in bunks in dormitories. The bunks were so old and they made noises when we moved. It was terribly funny and nobody slept at all.

For poor Londoners the traditional holiday has for a century been hop-picking in Kent. Each September thousands of families still leave the slums and tenements and today sometimes new council houses and flats and swarm to the Kentish hop-fields. They bring their own crockery, tables, chairs, curtains, heaters, even wall-paper and set up a home in corrugated-iron huts provided by the proprietors of the hop-fields. They do their own cooking and washing and housework as well as picking hops from 7.00 a.m. till 5 p.m. The bigger children also pick hops. The youngest tumble about in the grass or in the mud.

Although today machines pick over half the hops and the easier half at that, although the price paid for picking has not gone up in proportion to the cost of living, yet people still do come. Many have never taken other kind of holiday.

1.4. Transcribe the following words; make sure you know what they mean:

dominate, enormous, appeal, ragged, canvas, pollution, problem, resort, pier, reasonably, advertising, provide, misleading, chalet, amusement, accent, energetic, competitive, quoits, bowls, caravan, exceedingly, solitude, site, generate, atmosphere, entertainment, hostel, association, encourage, explore, annual, subscription, warden, chore, shepherd, dormitory, swarm, tenements, corrugated, proprietor.

1.5.Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases:

to dominate, a fifth-hand old car, to have an enormous appeal, a pier, quoits, bowls, a caravan, a hike (hiking expedition), a warden, a dormitory, a chore, a mountain hut type of hostel, a tenement, to swarm.

1.6.Find in the text the English equivalents of the following:

привыкнуть к ч.-л., переполненные пляжи, в течение последних нескольких лет, иметь целью, в истинном смысле слова, чрезвычайно, в одиночестве, не стоит тратить деньги, поощрять, исследовать сельскую местность, ежегодный взнос, обслуживать, нанести на карту, сбиться с пути, в поле зрения, обустроить жилье.

1.7.Answer the following questions on the text:

1. Why is a seaside holiday so popular in Britain?
2. When are hotel rates the highest in England? Why?
3. If you were to spend a fortnight at the seaside in England, would you choose a hotel or a boarding-house? Give your reasons.
4. What is a holiday camp in England? Have we got anything like that in this country?
5. Would you like the idea of living in a tent somewhere in the forest or would you prefer a different kind of rest?
6. If you went caravanning would you like to stay with your family only or would you prefer to meet and make friends with a lot of other people?
7. Where did you usually spend your summer holidays when you were a child? What are your brightest memories?
8. Would it make any difference to you whether you stayed in town or went to the country in summer? What do you think is the point of any holiday?
9. Who prefers walking holidays as a rule? Why?
10. Would you agree if your friend suggested going on a package tour? Give your reasons for accepting or refusing her plan.

1.8.Make up 10 questions on the part of the text,concerning the YHA,using the given words and word-combinations:

to encourage, to aim at, to explore the countryside, to be dotted with, to pay an annual subscription, to wait upon, to make hiking expeditions, the International Youth Hostels Federation, to mark smth.

on the map, to stay overnight, to do chores, to mind opening and closing hours, to provide meals, to be graded.

1.9. COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUES:

a) asking for information

- Will you kindly tell me... ?
- Could you tell me... , (please) ?
- Can you help me? D'you happen to know ... ?
- Could anyone tell me ... ?
- I wonder if you could tell me ... ?
- I hope you don't mind my asking, but ... ?
- I wonder if someone could tell me ... ?
- Excuse me, do you know ... ?
- Sorry to trouble you, but is ... ?
- I'd like to know ... ?
- Have you got any idea ... ?
- Could you give me any information about (on) ... , please?
- I wonder if you could let me know ... ?
- Are you aware of ... ?

b) asking for detailed information

- Could you kindly tell me more about ... ?
- Would you mind giving it in more detail ?
- Can I find out some details about ... ?
- I really want some detailed information.
- I'd love to know more ...
- Will it be O.K if I ask you to ... ?
- Can you add some more ?
- I'd like to get clear about ... ?
- We should clarify this matter, I think.
- I can't fancy all that without details. Do tell me more.

c) asking if someone is interested

- Are you interested in ... ?
- Does this interest you at all ?
- Do you find ... interesting ?
- Does it grab you at all ?
- Do you share my interests in ... at all ?
- I wonder if you have any interest in ... ?
- Does ... appeal to you ?
- What are your interests ?
- Are you keen on ... ?
- What are you interested in ... ?

d) showing you are interested

- I'm interested in ...
- I have some interest in ... ?
- It interests me a great deal.
- ... my particular interest is ...
- I find it very interesting (fascinating).
- ... I'm keen on.
- ... is what grabs me.
- ... intrigues me a great deal.
- I have a passion for ...
- It has always interested me.
- I'm quite fascinated by...

e) saying you are not interested

- I don't find it very interesting ...
- I find ... rather uninteresting (boring) ...
- Nothing interests me less than ...
- ... isn't for me.
- Actually, I don't have any interest in ...

- It isn't all that interesting as far as I'm concerned.
- I'm afraid it leaves me cold.
- That isn't my cup of tea, I think.

IMAGINE THAT:

- 1) you're one of the group of English students planning your summer holidays;
- 2) you're a student from Russia talking to an English student about holiday-making in Great Britain, debating differences and similarities;
- 3) you're making a phone call to a YHA office to get more information about the sort of holiday they offer;
- 4) you're talking to a travel agent about the possibility of a package tour to Europe.

Make use of the phrases from COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUES.

1.10. SPELLING PRACTICE. Complete the following lists as shown in Numbers 1,2,3. Mind the spelling rules:

1) rose - rosy

sun - sunny

milk - milky

luck, grass, skin, wave, water, mud, cheek, stone, fog, ease, thrift, mist, bone, bead, risk;

2) final - finally

comfortable - comfortably

complete - completely

lucky - luckily

natural, large, fortunate, pretty, suitable, dreadful, immediate, ready, pleasurable, attentive, majestic, pure, busy, swift, polite;

3) travel - travelling

laze - lazing

drag - dragging

try - trying

enjoy, puzzle, quarrel, admire, let, creep, amuse, display, introduce, dominate, hostel, swarm, hurry, advertise, plot.

SPELLING QUIZ. Add either - AL - or - ALL - to give the correct spelling:

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. - oud | 7. - acuity | 13. - together |
| 2. - ong | 8. - eviate | 14. - ternative |
| 3. - ike | 9. - gebra | 15. - ready |
| 4. - cohol | 10. - uminium | 16. - teration |
| 5. - most | 11. - titude | 17. - phabetical |
| 6. - mighty | 12. - though | 18. - liance |

Write down the opposite of the following words, using the prefixes IM -, UN -, DIS -, IL -, IN -, IR -, IG - :

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. - literate | 7. - available | 13. - noble |
| 2. - probable | 8. - rational | 14. - agreable |
| 3. - secure | 9. - appointment | 15. - convenience |
| 4. - modest | 10. - comfort | 16. - scrupulous |
| 5. - obedience | 11. - legal | 17. - interested |
| 6. - regular | 12. - material | 18. - mobile |

Add either - PH - or - F - to give the correct spelling:

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. terri - ic | 7. atmos - ere | 13. inter - ere |
| 2. tro - y | 8. s - inx | 14. aw - ul |
| 3. arti - icial | 9. lea - let | 15. - onetic |
| 4. pam - let | 10. - armacist | 16. paragra - |
| 5. catastro - e | 11. - armer | 17. - anatic |
| 6. - antasy | 12. ty - oon | 18. trium - |

Write down the homonyms of:

principal, coarse, sew, four, buy, grate, lessen, there, two, wear, which, hour, piece, here, right, made, flour, seam, way, sonnie.

1.11. LISTENING IN. Text One “HOW TO AVOID TRAVELLING” p.3. (Тематические разработки по развитию навыков аудирования в помощь студентам 2-го курса РГФ).

1.12. BUILDING UP LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

a) give a synonym to each of the verbs on the left, choose from the words on the right:

1. claim	demand	coax
2. quote	.....	order
3. answer	.....	make clear
4. blame	.....	mistrust
5. announce	.....	admit
6. stress	.....	emphasize
7. imply	.....	command
8. doubt	.....	excuse
9. describe	.....	suggest
10. ask	.....	swear
11. talk about	.....	mention
12. persuade	.....	respond
13. forgive	.....	introduce
14. repeat	.....	cite
15. confess	.....	call
16. insist	.....	request
17. argue	.....	discuss
18. refer	.....	accuse
19. explain	.....	depict
20. propose	.....	demand
21. promise	.....	hint
22. order	.....	debate
23. invite	.....	restate

b) underline the word on the right which is closest in meaning to the first three words on the left:

1. love, like, enjoy	hope, hate, adore , raise
2. deceive, fool, cheat	swindle, lose, lyre, drop
3. obdurate, stubborn, obstinate	stable, adamant, envious,
4. eager, keen, enthusiastic	careful, interested, strong
5. try, endeavour, attempt construct	undertake, make, prove,
6. cunning, crafty, sly inept	careful, artful, queer,
7. order, command, dictate desire	claim, steer, decree,
8. request, beg, ask wish	assure, entreat, require,

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 9. wealthy, rich, prosperous
destitute | affluent, noble, mean,
destitute |
| 10. dislike, hate, loathe
stand | vomit, scare, abhor,
stand |

c) put in the missing preposition in the following sentences:

1. They were accused ...**of**... stealing a great sum of money.
a) about b) of c) in
2. He seemed rather anxious his son's destiny.
a) for b) of c) about
3. Despite anything he believed justice.
a) for b) in c) of
4. My kids are really looking forward our holiday in Russia.
a) for b) at c) to
5. He used to complain his boss.
a) at b) on c) about
6. I asked to give his comments this extraordinary man.
a) for b) about c) on
7. My son is really capable composing music and poetry.
a) of b) for c) with
8. I'm afraid I'm not good Russian.
a) in b) with c) at
9. My family consists seven people.
a) from b) of c) about
10. There is no point to be envious his experience.
a) at b) with c) of

d) pick out the right version out of the set given below and fill in the blank; consult the dictionary to check your choice:

1. George's father was a pilot and I think he will be one too; flying is in his ...**blood**... .

- a) blood
 - b) nerve
 - c) heart
 - d) brain
2. The driver in the car missed death by a breadth as he swerved to miss the passing petrol truck.
- a) nail's
 - b) finger's
 - c) hair's
 - d) foot's
3. The small boy was very brave. Even when the large dog growled at him he stood and did not turn
- a) a hand
 - b) a head
 - c) an eye
 - d) a hair
4. When the boy asked his parents to allow him to play the piano, they agreed because they knew he had a for music.
- a) strong taste
 - b) weak heart
 - c) good ear
 - d) hot blood
5. Susan does well in English. Ever since she was a little girl she has had a.... for words and names.
- a) strong nerve
 - b) good head
 - c) firm touch
 - d) good nose

1.13. PREPOSITIONS CHECK LIST. Use for reference:

<u>A.</u> They were accused	of
He is not accustomed	to
What's the advantage	of
Does she agree	with
You seem annoyed	about
He is rather anxious	about
She apologized	for
We can't approve	of

	I'm quite fond	of
	Forgive me	for
	We forgot	about
	He was found guilty	of
	She is friendly	with
	I'm frightened	of
<u>G.</u>	He was gentle	with
	That brooch doesn't go	with
	She's always grumbling	about
<u>H.</u>	Have you heard	about
	There is no hope	of
<u>I.</u>	I'd like some information	about
	She insisted	on
	She has no intention	of
	I'm interested	in
	Please, don't interfere	with
	He's very much involved	in
<u>J.</u>	Have you heard the joke	about
<u>K.</u>	She's always kind	to
<u>L.</u>	It's rude to laugh	at
	Don't ever lend money	to
	She's taking liking	to
	Can you look	after
	Their team lost	to
	I know a lot	about
<u>M.</u>	Are you making	for
	Last year he got married	to
	What's the matter	with
<u>N.</u>	Their son was named	after
	Have you heard any news	of
	Take no notice	of
<u>O.</u>	I object	to
	What's your opinion	about
<u>P.</u>	I couldn't ever part	with
	How much did he pay	for
	I'm pessimistic	about
	She's very popular	with
	It's time to prepare	for
	He was presented	with

	I prevented him	from
	They need protection	from
	They protested	about
	She's very proud	of
	He provided me	with
	They were punished	for
	I'm a bit puzzled	about
<u>Q.</u>	She's well qualified	for
<u>R.</u>	What's his reaction	to
	Is she related	to
	I can't rely	on
	She's read a report	on
	She's much respected	for
	He is responsible	for
	What is the result	of
	"Clock" rhymes	with
<u>S.</u>	Nobody's safe	from
	They saved him	from
	Are you serious	about
	I'm sick	of
	If she's angry, just smile	at
	I feel sorry	for
	B. stands	for
	He's made a study	of
	She's successful	in
	He's in bed suffering	from
	He's suspicious	of
	She was sympathetic	with
<u>T.</u>	She takes	after
	He was talked	out of / into
	Stop talking	about
	There should be a tax	on
	I've been thinking	of
	I'm tired	of
	What's the trouble	with
<u>U.</u>	What's the use	of
	I can't get used	to
<u>V.</u>	There were thousands of victims	of
<u>W.</u>	I've already warned you	about

Stephen: Yes,I've learned my lesson.I have to go to Turkey on business soon,and this time I'll buy a phrase book at least!

George: Good idea! I'll keep my fingers crossed for you.

Stephen: Thanks.

b) show how Stephen explained that - he wanted something to eat

-he wanted something to drink

-he didn't understand people.

c) can you match the meaning with the gesture?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Do you mean me? | () a. Put a hand behind the ear. |
| 2. I'm hungry. | () b. Clench your fists. |
| 3. I'm worried. | () c. Wring your hands. |
| 4. I'm thinking. | () d. Wrinkle your nose. |
| 5. I'm very angry. | () e. Cross your fingers. |
| 6. Good luck! | () f. Put your hands on hips. |
| 7. Good for you! | () g. Point to your own chest. |
| 8. I promise. | () h. Hold your index finger over your mouth. |
| 9. Go away! | () i. Wipe your hand across your forehead. |
| 10. Come here! | () j. Raise your eyebrows. |
| 11. What a terrible smell! | () k. Rub your chin. |
| 12. I'm determined. | () l. Pinch your nose. |
| 13. I can't hear you. | () m. Slap your thigh. |
| 14. That's very funny. | () n. Move your hand up and down facing downward. |
| 15. I'm cold. | () o. Cross your heart. |
| 16. I'm hot. | () p. Wave your hand toward someone. |
| 17. We have a secret. | () q. Cross your arms tightly over your body. |
| 18. I don't like it. | () r. Wink at someone. |
| 19. I don't know. | () s. Wave your hand toward yourself. |
| 20. I'm surprised. | () t. Slap someone on the back. |
| 21. I hope nothing bad will happen. | () u. Shrug your shoulders. |
| 22. Don't do that. | () v. Twirl your finger around |

TOPIC - 2. GOING PLACES.

2.1. Comment upon the following essay.State what you think about travelling:

Adventure is necessary to us all.It keeps us from growing stale and old; it stimulates our imagination, it gives us that movement and change which are necessary for our well-being.

One of the objects of travel is to go in search of beauty.The beauty spots of the world are magnets which draw pilgrims year after year.Yet even more valuable to the traveller is the knowledge which he gets from going among people of different enthusiasms.It is the story of the stay-at-home who is always ready to call someone else ‘queer’ because his ways are a little different: the much travelled man has sympathy with all sorts of ways and is therefore much more likely to be able to understand another point of view than his own.Frequent travel to other countries by all sorts of men and women would be the best possible insurance against war.For when you have stayed in the homes of people of other nations and grown to like them and to understand their ways you’ll have the greatest antipathy for fighting against them.

And then there is for the traveller the great joy of coming home again.He who never leaves his home sees all its imperfections;but the traveller,when his lust for new scenes is satisfied,turns his thoughts towards home with longing and affection.However humble his home may be it contains all the things with which he is most familiar.He loves them and being parted for a little while from them increases his desire for them.So the traveller,besides the delight of travel,has the additional satisfaction of a fuller appreciation of his home.

(From **Fifty Model Essays** by Joyce Miller)

2.2. Finish the story:

To open an atlas is to plunge straightway into a world of romance.Nowhere between the pages of a book are there such destinations toward which the imaginative traveller can journey hopefully.

To many people an atlas has two quite different charms - that of the very familiar,and that of the very remote.They like to be able to find places that they know well,to remember when they last visited them.If they have pleasant memories of a picnic by a river,it is fascinating to discover as far as possible the exact spot in the atlas,to trace the river upstream and imagine what they would have found on the past occasion if they had done this in actual fact; to follow it downstream and see what towns it

passes, and where it eventually reaches the sea. Perhaps they catch sight of a town where they have stayed, and realize with the help of their atlas, how near they were to many other places they have often longed to see. One day I opened my atlas ...

2.3. Read the text and make a list of the facts to prove that the author's last trip was nerve-wrecking:
GOING ON A TRIP.

Some may be fond of travelling. For me to travel is to go through a gradual state of nerve wrecking.

Once my wife and I decided to take a holiday. So I went to an agency to book a cabin on a ship. While I was away my wife was supposed to be packing. To my astonishment it was only half done when I returned as my wife was in doubt whether to take a trunk or just a few suitcases to carry our things in.

It was no use urging her to hurry or to be ready at a certain time because she was not a person to be hurried or ordered about. To try to speed her up was to make her excited and bad-tempered.

With only an hour to spare, the packing to do and the city to cross, I could not but be impatient, so I simply began to throw things into the suitcases without folding them. The suitcases nearly burst, but I was willing to burst a dozen suitcases to catch the train. I knew my wife would have to press everything again. But I thought it would teach her not to put things off to the last moment. Within 20 minutes or so we were ready to go.

I immediately found a taxi which seemed too good to be true and requested the driver to hurry and to get us to the station in time. How the taxi-driver managed to get us to the station alive is difficult to understand because he drove at breakneck speed through the heavy traffic of the city. We got to the station, though strange to relate, quite safely to find the train still there and with a few minutes to spare. Some acquaintances were waiting on the platform to see us off, but we hardly had time to say 'hello' to them. We were almost the last passengers to arrive. This was no time for me to be genteel. Up went the mountain of luggage; down sank my wife in a corner, and away went the train.

In the compartment we were not the only ones to want to put our luggage on the racks. Our fellow passengers wanted to put theirs as well, only to find there had been no room left to speak of. It was enough to make anyone angry. When they tried to dump their suitcases in the corridor, the conductor would not have them do it. They tried to convince

him that it was nothing to make fuss about but he replied that corridors were to walk through, not to store luggage in. In the end the conductor calmed down. But the people were just bursting to tell us a thing or two.

When we had to change stations to go aboard the ship, my wife wanted me to carry all the luggage. She didn't want to waste money on porters when she had a strong, muscular husband to do it for her. But I had no desire to take the risk of breaking my back and so I went on strike. In the end my wife gave in.

It took the porter three trips to transfer it all and when he had finished he had no breath left to speak of. And the beauty of it was that she had to drag all that luggage only to leave half of it unopened when we did get there.

Remember:

to book a cabin **on** a ship

to go aboard the ship

to arrive **in / at**

to take a holiday trip

to drive **at** breakneck speed

to get **to** the station

to see smb. **off**

to change stations

a single ticket - a ticket which allows you to travel to a place but not back again;

a return ticket - it allows you to travel there and back.

You may often hear: 'A second class return (single).' There are now two classes on English trains and boats, first and second. If you travel by air, you can either travel first class or tourist (economy) class, which is cheaper;

a season ticket - a ticket which allows you to travel any number of times during the stated period.

a through train - a train going from one place directly to another when passengers do not have to change from one train to another;

to travel **on** business / **for** pleasure

to reach one's destination

to go **on** a guided tour

to make a trip **by** railway

an upper / lower berth

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

a) **write the English equivalents for the following words and phrases:**

прибыть в место назначения, багаж, пересесть на другой поезд, опоздать на поезд, успеть на поезд, дорожный чемодан, нервотрепка, благовоспитанный, в конце концов, поднимать шум вокруг чего-либо, мчаться сломя голову, объявить забастовку, сдаваться, успокоиться

b) **give synonyms from the text to the following words and**

phrases:

to make up one's mind, to persuade, to bother one's head about, to spend money, to continue, closed, to drive very quickly

c) choose the right word (travel, travels, to travel, travelling):

1. His mind ... to his childhood. 2. The news ... fast. 3. This is a book of ...
. 4. His eyes ... over the picture. 5. He loves reading ... books. 6. He is fond
of 7. Nowadays ... has become a highly organized business.

d) choose the right word (travel, journey, voyage, trip, tour, cruise, hitch-hiking):

1.The Mediterranean ... promised many interesting impressions. 2.He is writing a book about his ... in Africa. 3. ... is a comparatively new way of ... which gives one a chance to see much without spending anything. 4.Did you enjoy your week-end ... to the seaside? 5.The idea of an Atlantic ... terrified her: she was sure to be sea-sick all the time. 6.It's a three days' ... by train. 7. On our Southern-England ... we visited Windsor,Oxford,Cambridge,Stratford-on-Avon and then came back to London. 8.Have you ever taken a holiday ... along the Black Sea coast or down the Volga? 9.The National Theatre is on ... in the North. 10.It must be the bird's first ... from the nest.

e) fill in prepositions where necessary:

1.He arrived ... his destination ... time. 2.The train arrived ... Moscow early ... the morning. 3.I went straight ... the platform to look ... my carriage. 4.As the driver drove ... breakneck speed I felt my heart sink. 5.If you are not pressed ... time,you may travel ... water. 6.Mother asked me to book a cabin ... a ship. 7.I hate seeing people 8.Though I did my best I failed to catch ... the train. 9.Do you mind if I only see you ... the corner ... the street? I'm awfully short ... time? 10.I don't think it'll take us long to get our luggage ... the customs.

2.4. SPELLING PRACTICE. Complete the following lists as shown in Numbers 1, 2:

1) listen - listener
act - actor

conquer -
build -
govern -
narrat -
visit -
employ -
command -

jewell -
invad -
execut -
advis -
collect -
prompt -
refrigerat -

observ -
comput -
interrogat -
engrav -
accelerat -
manufactur -
interpret -

2) offer - offered
prefer - preferred

bother, refer, suffer, better, occur, murmur, transfer, sugar, confer, flatter, deter, favour, scatter, roar, water

3) write the plural of:

century, photo, avenue, stay-at-home, fortress, key, waterbus, commander-in-chief, tenth, deer, man-of war, area, medium, guideline, phenomenon, wolf, forget-me-not, tomato, passer-by, proof.

4) SPELLING QUIZ. Add one letter to each word to give the correct spelling:

A. extr - ordinary

ex - ibition

env - ous

r - eumatism

bisc - it

choc - late

i - land

fas - inate

wres - le

-neumonia

parli - ment

a - dience

essent - al

journ -y

cru - se

splend - d

ya - ht

ste - mer

l - ggage

thoro - ghly

B. a - kward

notic - able

orc - estra

amat - ur

ga - ety

bur - au

priv - lege

w - isper

- nhospitable

- sychological

- nockout

s - mptom

w - istle

pr - vious

cour - geous

co - ch

harbo- r

d - sease

conv - nient

di - cipline

5) write down homophones of:

seen, guest, past, mist, won, saw, sight, red, night, seem, root, its, week, fort, tale, hole, mail, dear, ring, no, sun, die, breaks.

6) complete each of the following sentences adding the homophone of the word in the left-hand column:

Brakes

Guest

Hole

1. It is the last straw that ... the camel's back.

2. You've ... it right.

3. One drop of poison infects the ... tun of wine.

Seem	4. There wasn't a single ... seen on the shirt.
Die	5. This material does not ... well.
Know	6. Time and tide wait for ... man.
Missed	7. ... is less thick than fog and not so light as haze.
Pause	8. It never rains but
Sore	9. He ... nothing as his eyes were sore. It was not easy to ... that wood. The ... was not sharp enough.
Scene	10. Seldom ... , soon forgotten.
One	11. The battle was ... at the cost of Nelson's life.
Bare	12. Being the oldest orphan Jerusha had to ... the brunt of hard work.
Hair	13. First catch your ... , then cook it.
Dear	14. When he smelt danger he ran like a
Not	15. People were standing in ... , anxiously waiting for news.

2.5. LISTENING PRACTICE. Text - 10. Travelling by Train in Great Britain. (Тематические разработки по развитию навыков аудирования в помощь студентам 2-го курса англ. отделения РГФ, стр. 12)

2.6. WALKING. a) give your opinion of the following essay; b) render its contents in your own words:

As one walks, cares and anxieties drop away like dust from a shaken carpet. One's head is lifted, one's shoulders are squared, one's feet stride out in a joyful rhythm, carrying the body above them with hardly any effort. For a while, the sheer joy of movement is enough, but after a while the walker begins to notice the things around him: how fresh the grass and the trees look, how cheerfully the birds sing. He sees flowers by the roadside. Here and there a small creature moves busily about its tiny affairs. In the fields the cattle graze and the farmers go about cultivation.

If one reaches the top of a hill, what a fine panorama is stretched before one! While a fresh breeze fans the brow, one can gaze across the countryside, noticing the different coloured patches which show the crops and plots of earth, and in the distance a village with its group of huts clustered together and the smoke of its fires rising in the clear air. Far away in the horizon is a line of pale blue which shows the sea, from which direction comes the cool breeze that makes the walk so pleasant.

The walker feasts his eyes on the beauty of the countryside and then sets off to retrace his steps, tired now, perhaps, but full of satisfaction at having spent such a profitable and refreshing time.

(From **Fifty Model Essays** by Joyce Miller)

2.7. a) Read the text ‘ TRAVELLING BY CAR’. Make sure you understand all the words:

As for me, there is nothing better than to travel by car - a good, fast car, I mean. When you are in a plane, you have to be driven by someone else; travel by car is a more personal experience, for there you can drive yourself.

You just sit down at the wheel, switch on the motor, step on the pedal with your foot, and off the car goes. You can go as slowly or as fast as you wish, stop when and where you choose; you park the car on the side of the road, get out and walk where you like.

It is quite true that driving a car has some disadvantages. In town it is rather a nuisance with all those traffic jams or hold-ups, roundabouts, detours and so on. It is not altogether pleasant when you ride on a bumpy road or get a flat tyre or still worse, you get stuck in the mud.

But what can be better than a spin in a car at a week-end with your friend? As soon as you get out of the crowded town and see the road opening up before you, what a thrill it is to feel the car rush forward at a touch of your foot, to feel the wind in your face, to see houses, trees, and people flash past, to experience the real joy of speed.

Then, of course, you see much more of the country than you do in a plane. Suppose you are on vacation in the South. What magnificent views you enjoy on your way - the cheerful fields, the road winding its way up the mountain with grey cliffs on the one side and a deep precipice on the other, the shining expanse of the sea, glittering with its unbelievable blue - indeed, your impressions are unforgettable.

b) You agree, don't you, that railway is a very popular means of communication. Nevertheless, many of us prefer, and sometimes have, to apply to air service or travel by sea. **Scan the following text for the purpose of enriching your ‘TRAVELLING’ vocabulary:**

Last Wednesday I went down to Southampton Docks to see my partner off to New York on one of our largest liners. What colossal ships

these cruisers are when you see them from the landing-stage along the quay. I had a pass so I went on board and had a look round. From the top deck I could see huge cranes lifting the cargo and depositing it in the holds. I saw members of the crew carrying out their duties in various parts of the ship while the captain watched the operations and gave his orders from the bridge. Then the siren sounded and the visitors made for the gangways. Finally the ship began to move off, and the passengers, leaning over the rails, waved good-bye to their friends standing below amongst the crowd. Slowly the ship left the harbour, passing beyond the pier, and gradually disappeared in the distance.

A few days later I myself had to go to Paris. The journey was urgent and I went by air. A special bus provided by the company took us to the airport. On the airfield we saw a large plane waiting for us. We climbed into it, and at exactly twelve o'clock it took off. Very soon the plane reached the sea, and shortly afterwards we saw the French coast. It wasn't long before we arrived at our destination. Our pilot made a perfect landing and I got off the plane thinking that crossing the world is as easy as (and sometimes easier than) getting from one side of a city to another.

Nowadays the world of air travel has developed into a huge industry. The airports themselves are remarkable places: Paris's strange and space-like Charles de Gaulle or Dallas Fort Worth with its Texan vastness. There are airports which are almost jammed with numbers of arrivals and departures, like Chicago's O'Hare or Tokyo's Haneda; and there are deserted airports like Tanzania's Kilimanjaro, lying beneath the snows of that great mountain. But probably one of the greatest of them all is London's Heathrow, which tops the list of both international flights and international passengers. Heathrow has grown into a city of its own right, employing 53.000 people full time.

Like all the great airports it dates back to the last days of the Second World War. Since those early days, constant building has been necessary to deal with the growth of air traffic and the demands of air travellers. However, Heathrow shares the same problems as all big airports - too many planes, too many people and too much crime. It is the centre-point of the great air routes between Europe and North America in one direction, and between Europe and the Gulf, Africa and Asia in the other. It is alive with all the citizens of this strange world, rich and poor, honest and dishonest. It is the Airport International par excellence.

c) add some more of words and word-combinations you have picked up from the texts to your list of Essential Vocabulary:

to sail from	a non-stop flight
to call at a port	a stewardess = an airhostess
to pass up the gangway	a run- way
to go ashore	an aircrash
a life-belt, life-buoy	to land
a good (poor) sailor	a forced landing
to have a smooth (rough) voyage	to fly at a speed (height) of
to be seasick (airsick)	to hit an air-pocket
to be due at (a place)	to pick up speed
to have one's luggage weighed and registered	

d) translate the following sentences into English, using the essential vocabulary of the topic:

1. Путешествия в дальние страны привлекают всех, а особенно молодежь.
2. Это судно заходит в какие-либо порты до Санкт-Петербурга?
3. Почти каждый ребенок мечтает о бесконечных приключениях в джунглях, на море или на необитаемом острове.
4. Когда приходит пароход из Плимута?
5. Различные люди предпочитают разные виды туризма. Одни любят лазать по горам, другие - летать самолетом или плавать на пароходах, третьи - ездить в поездах со всеми удобствами и без особых приключений.
6. Мой сын перенес это путешествие как настоящий моряк. Я же очень страдала от морской болезни.
7. Какой бы вид туризма человек ни любил, всякая перемена места и новые впечатления полезны. Они не дают человеку стареть и 'застаиваться'.
8. В день отъезда мы поехали в аэропорт. Там мы зарегистрировали билеты и багаж и пошли в буфет выпить чашку кофе.
9. Наша молодежь очень любит туристские походы. Независимо от погоды, многие студенты отправляются каждую субботу за город и проводят в походе весь свободный день.
10. Вы не слышали, уже объявили посадку на самолет ?- По радио объявили, что рейс 234 задерживается на 2 часа.
11. Пожилые люди обычно не могут долго ходить пешком. Они

предпочитают ездить за город в поезде и посидеть в лесу или в парке несколько часов, любуясь природой.

12. У трапа пассажиров встречала стюардесса.

13. Многие любители природы считают, что только длительные прогулки в одиночестве могут доставить настоящее наслаждение. Они утверждают, что шум и разговоры нарушают очарование природы.

14. Через несколько минут самолет вырулил на взлетную полосу и над кабиной пилота зажглись надписи: 'Не курить', 'Пристегнуть ремни'.

15. При въезде в иностранное государство каждый путешественник должен предъявить свои вещи таможенным служащим.

16. Самолет набрал высоту и стюардесса сообщила, на какой высоте и с какой скоростью летит самолет.

17. Когда отправляешься в далекое путешествие, лучше не брать много вещей. Делая закупки в дорогу, мы не можем все предусмотреть. В пути случаются всякие неожиданности.

18. Самолет должно быть попал в воздушную яму. Мне плохо.

19. Некоторые люди начинают упаковывать свои чемоданы задолго до отъезда. Перед самым отъездом, чтобы проверить, все ли положено, они их распаковывают и снова запаковывают, и только после отъезда обнаруживают, что самые необходимые вещи остались дома.

20. Я настояла, чтобы дети пристегнули ремни, когда самолет пошел на посадку.

2.8. a) comment on the following proverbs and sayings;

b) make up short stories illustrating their meaning:

So many countries, so many customs.

A man knows his companion in a long journey and a little inn.

For a morning rain leave not your journey.

Rest is rust.

Fortune favours the brave.

The trodden path is the safest.

He that never climbed never fell.

Hasty climbers have sudden falls.

2.9. Study COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUES:

a) asking if someone agrees:

Do you agree that ...?
Don't you agree ...?
Wouldn't you say so?
... , don't you think?
Don't you feel ...?
Is it right?
Would you agree with ...?
You don't disagree ... , do you?
I wonder if you would agree ...?
Can I ask you if you agree ... ?

b) agreeing:

That's quite right.
That's true.
True enough ...
Yes, I agree ...
That's what I was thinking.
How true.
I absolutely agree.
I can't help thinking the same.
Oh, exactly ...
Well, that's the thing.
Dead right.
Too true.
I 'm with you here.
I agree entirely (absolutely) with ...
I'm of exactly the same opinion.
I don't think anyone would disagree ...
My opinion is exactly the same.

c) disagreeing:

I don't agree.
Not really.
I'm not sure, in fact.
As a matter of fact, I can't agree ...
I don't know about ...
No, I don't think ...
I disagree, I'm afraid ...
That's wrong ...
I don't think, that's right.
I can't help thinking ...

That's not the way I see ...
But isn't it more to do with ...
But isn't it more a question of ...
Do you really think ...
Surely not!
I can't go along with ...
I don't see why.
No way!
Never!
You can't mean that!
You can't be serious!
You must be joking!
I can't say that I share your view ...
I'm not entirely convinced by ...
I see things rather differently.
My own opinion is that ...
Personally, I'm more inclined to agree with ...

d) saying you partly agree:

Could be but ...
I can see that, but ...
I agree in principle, but ...
Yes, but don't you think ...?
Yes, but on the other hand ...
Yes, but we shouldn't forget ...
That's all very well, but ...
O.K, but ...
Well, while I agree with you on the whole ...
There's some truth in what you say. However, ...
I agree with much of what you say, but ...
Yes, up to a point, but ...
Yes, perhaps, but ...
To a certain extent yes, but ...
I see what you mean, but ...
I see your point, but ...
I don't entirely agree with ...
There is much in what you say, but ...
That may be so, but ...
In spite of what you say, I think ...
I take your point, but ...

e) asking if someone approves:

What is your attitude towards ...?

Could I ask for your reaction to ...?

Are you for ...?

Could I ask if you approve of ...?

Do you approve of ...?

Is it acceptable?

Do you think it will work?

Is ... all right, do you think?

Are you in favour of ...?

You are in favour of ... , aren't you?

You would be in favour of ... , wouldn't you?

Is this O.K. now?

f) expressing approval:

That's a great idea!

What a good idea!

O.K.!

That's great! That's fine!

Terrific! How fantastic!

It sounds just fine!

It's very good!

Good! I'm very much in favour of that!

It is quite right.

That's the way it should be.

That's just the job.

I'm very pleased ...

I'm very happy about ...

It's what I wanted.

It's just what I had in mind.

I entirely approve of the plan.

In my opinion, it is the proper way to do it.

I would certainly give it my backing.

It's just what we expected.

It's certainly what should be done.

g) expressing disapproval:

It's wrong to ...

I can't approve of ...

I really don't approve of ...

I don't think ... is very good.

I'm certainly not in favour of ...
It isn't right to ...
I'm not very happy about ...
Is it really necessary ... ?
Surely not!
It's all wrong!
I'm against ...
I disapprove of ...
I should like to say how much I disapprove of ...
I certainly cannot give my support to ...
In my opinion, it's quite wrong.
I would find it difficult to recommend ...
I find it's quite unsatisfactory.

h) changing the subject:

... . By the way ...
Just to change the subject, ...
Incidentally, ...
While I remember, ...
Before I forget, ...
... but that's beyond the point.
I know what I meant to tell you ...
I think we ought to move on to ...
On an entirely different matter, now ...
I nearly forget ...
The next item on the agenda is ...

i) summing up:

Basically ...
In other words ...
... . Basically it comes down to ...
The basic question is ...
The point I'm making is ...
So what I'm saying is ...
In a word, ...
Briefly, ...
To sum up, ...
To summarize, ...
So what it comes down to is ...
To put it in a nutshell, ...
... . In short,

3.0. TALK IT OVER WITH YOUR CLASSMATES.

Make use of COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUES you've studied:

1. 1. Are you keen on travelling? Why? 2. What's a travel agency? 3. What is more convenient, to travel by plane or by railway? Prove it. 4. What kinds of trains do you know? 5. What are waiting-rooms for? 6. Who can help you with the luggage? 7. Why do people usually try to avoid changing trains? 8. What do people usually inquire about at a railway station inquiry office? 9. Do you prefer a lower or an upper berth? 10. Why are many people fond of travelling? Do you think travel helps people to become wiser?

2. 1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air? 2. Have you ever travelled by air? 3. Do passengers go straight to the plane? What do they have to do first? 4. In what case do passengers have to pay extra for their luggage? 5. Are flights sometimes put back? When does it happen? 6. When do students and schoolchildren pay reduced prices for their tickets? 7. What information is usually given to the passengers on board a plane?

3. 1. What means of city transport do you know? 2. What do we call the hours when the city transport carries the greatest amount of passengers? 3. How do you usually get to the University? How long does it take you to get there? On what does it depend? 5. What is the most convenient kind of city traffic? Give your reasons. 6. Are the traffic rules in Britain different from those in our country? 7. Are there conductors on buses and trams in your city? 8. What are traffic lights for? 9. What may happen if you cross the street in the wrong place? 10. When is the city transport usually overcrowded?

4. 1. Have you ever travelled on board the ship? 2. Are you a good sailor? 3. What kind of people usually object to travelling by sea? 4. What does a modern passenger liner look like? 5. What safety devices are there on board the ship? 6. What is in your opinion the most enjoyable means of travel? Why? 7. What are the advantages of hitch-hiking? 8. What do you think of walking tours?

3.1. STUDENT-CLASS INTERACTION. Guidelines on ROLE PLAY:

1. Act out a 30 - 45 minute TV programme devoted to the problem of summer holidays and choosing means of travelling.

2. Attitudes: official, business-like, friendly.
3. Main roles:

Role 1: You are a TV-reporter who chairs the programme; you introduce the participants and see to it that everyone gets a chance to speak. You sometimes ask provocative questions because your viewers enjoy programmes most when there is plenty of argument; you will try to sum up at the end.

Role 2: You work at the Travel Agency. Advertise the routes the agency offers this year, types of accommodation and activities. Recommend what's most suitable and suggest alternatives.

Role 3: You are a stewardess who is all for travelling by air. You believe it is more comfortable, more convenient and, of course, far quicker than any other method. Besides, flying is a thrilling thing.

Role 4: You are an elderly lady who is strongly against travelling by air. You think it is not safe and the number of air crashes and hijackers seem to increase from year to year.

Role 5: You are in favour of travelling by train. You are convinced that with a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined.

Role 6: You are fond of hiking. Only while hiking you see the real country and feel the quietness and calm of nature. Show the snapshots of picturesque places you visited last summer.

Role 7: For you there is no travel so fine as on board a ship. You can see the rise and the fall of the waves, breathe the fresh sea air and hear the cries of the sea-gulls. Modern cruisers offer a wide choice of sport and entertainment facilities, and a team of stewards and stewardesses cater for the passengers' wants and needs.

Role 8: You are a humourist writer who enjoyed travelling once but to travel for you now is to go through a gradual state of nerve wrecking. Recall a funny episode from your own experience dealing with travelling.

Role 9: You speak in favour of travelling by car. Travelling at high speeds is a pleasure in itself and it gives a chance of getting from one place to another very quickly. It is possible to see many places and meet different people.

Role 10: You are a professional cyclist. You are convinced that cycling tours possess a considerable charm and help to keep fit at that.

3.2. BUILDING UP LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

a) give a synonym to each of the verbs on the left; choose from the words on the right:

1. Smell	.....stink.....	disgrace
2. admire	.....	prefer
3. annoy	.....	interest
4. boast	.....	stink
5. frighten	.....	be keen on
6. bother	.....	care for
7. sniff	.....	dislike
8. worry	.....	respect
9. tempt	.....	savour
10. envy	.....	stand
11. rejoice	.....	adore
12. quarrel	.....	scare
13. disagree	.....	smell
14. hate	.....	long
15. taste	.....	brag
16. like better	.....	irritate
17. attract	.....	be jealous
18. take to	.....	enjoy
19. shame	.....	disress
20. like	.....	conflict
21. bear	.....	trouble
22. love	.....	entice
23. desire	.....	feel
24. sense	.....	know
25. experince	.....	argue

b) underline the word on the right which is closest in meaning to the first three words on the left:

1. love, like, enjoy	hope, hate, adore , raise
2. brave, plucky, bold	moody, feeble, strict, valiant
3. proud, vain, arrogant	conceited, stolen, heady, regal
4. astonish, amaze, astound	favour, bewilder, increase, revise
5. whole, total, sum	amount, number, entire, figure
6. event, result, consequence	reason, outcome, substitute, change
7. weak, feeble, powerless	stark, slow, impotent, able
8. region, area, zone	dsistrict, neighbour, suburb, border
9. stout, fat, obese	shock, corpulent, stark, puny

10. departure, withdrawal, retreat arrival, entry, exodus, loss

c) fill in the missing prepositions:

1. I'm not very keen ...**on**... rock music.
a) of b) **on** c) for
2. Can you talk him such an unreasonable decision.
a) from b) out of c) against
3. This hat doesn't go your costume.
a) for b) to c) with
4. There is no hope meeting her once again.
a) for b) of c) to
5. Actually I don't feel swimming in the cold water.
a) like b) to c) for
6. I disapprove his marrying her.
a) of b) about c) with
7. She succeeded teaching them good fluent Russian.
a) to b) for c) in
8. I could never foresee that she would be popular public.
a) with b) at c) among
9. In fact she was talked doing this.
a) to b) for c) into
10. He had difficulty pronouncing this tongue-twisting word.
a) with b) to c) in

d) pick out the right version of the set given below each sentence and fill in the blank; consult the dictionary to check your choice:

1. I saw Jim today and he was ...**down in the mouth**... because he had failed his exam.
a) over his head
b) out of breath
c) down in the mouth
d) up to his eyes

2. Don't worry about this student's future. He'll get on very well because he's got his

- a) finger in the pie
- b) heart in the right place
- c) head screwed on right
- d) tongue in his cheek

3. I couldn't get away from Miss Smith after classes. For nearly three hours she talked my off.

- a) ears
- b) head
- c) hair
- d) sculp

4. Listen, Paul told us that he was in Africa last week. He's just, I think.

- a) blinding your eye
- b) warming your heart
- c) twisting your arm
- d) pulling your leg

5. Our fellow Smith is a real know-all. He thinks he's an authority on everything. His group-mates can't stand him; he

- a) makes my blood run cold
- b) gives me a pain in the neck
- c) makes my hair stand on end
- d) warms the cockles of my heart

3.3. PREPOSITION CHECK LIST. Use for reference:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. with an accent
by accident
in advance
under age
on the agenda
for ages
in agreement
with open arms</p> | <p>B. on his behalf
out of the blue
in the same boat
on the brain
without a break
under my breath
out of breath
on business</p> |
| <p>C. by chance
for a change
in charge
off your chest
in the clouds
off colour</p> | <p>D. up to date
in the dark
out of my depth
on a diet
under discussion
on duty</p> |

- in command
 in common
 in confidence
 under control
 at all costs
- F.** in fail
 without favour
 on fire
 in flames
 in flower
 out of focus
 on foot
 in the form of
- H.** in hand
 off hand
 in good hands
 off his head
 by heart
 in height
 for hire
 on holiday
 in his honour
 on the hour
- L.** at large
 at last
 at the latest
 at great length
 in length
 in my light
 between the lines
 on loan
 at a loss
 for love
 out of luck
- O.** for once
 by one
 on order
 in order
 out of order
- E.** on edge
 at a loose end
 at the end
 in the end
- G.** at a glance
 for good
 at a guess
- I.** on the increase
 in your own interest
 with interest
- J.** out of job
- K.** to my knowledge
- M.** by marriage
 by all means
 on my mind
 in two minutes
 by mistake
 in mourning
 in the mood
- N.** by name
 in the news
 for nothing
- P.** in pain
 in person
 out of place
 in practice
 out of print

Q. out of the question

R. on the radio

at random

for ransom

under repair

by request

in reserve

in some respects

in return

in revenge

in the right

as a rule

in the long run

in a rut

T. on tape

in bad taste

on television

on good terms

in theory

at a time

before my time

from time to time

in time

in good time

in no time at all

on time

in tune

W. at war

without warning

in a way

in the way

under way

under the weather

in weight

for a while

in width

on principle

in principle

S. in safety

for my sake

behind schedule

from scratch

in season

on second thoughts

in self-defence

in his shoes

for short

on show

by sight

out of sight

on the spot

at stake

in stock

in store

on strike

without success

above suspicion

in full swing

U. in uniform

of no use

in use

V. in vain

of great value

in verse

in view

on a visit

for word
in writing .