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Carry on Practising your Common English

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Предисловие

Учебно-методическое пособие “Carry on Practising your Common English” является продолжением книги “Use your Common English”. В пособии приводятся аутентичные слова, выражения и конструкции, которые помогут обучаемым пополнить словарный запас и усвоить новые значения известных им лексических единиц. Предлагаемые в пособии тексты дают студентам возможность усовершенствовать навыки работы с письменными формами речи.

Настоящее издание включает 6 разделов: пять уроков, в которых представлены новые слова и выражения, их значения и примеры использования и раздел “Bonus expressions”, содержащий лексические единицы, не вошедшие в уроки. В ходе работы с описанием выражений и выполнения упражнений к уроку обучаемые имеют возможность познакомиться с синонимами и антонимами рассматриваемых слов и конструкций. Пятый урок носит название “Revision”. В данном разделе студентам предлагаются упражнения, направленные на повторение и закрепление изученных слов и выражений.

В основу пособия легли переработанные автором с целью адаптации к потребностям обучаемых материалы книги Стивена Коллинса “Practical Everyday English” и словаря “Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English”.

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для использования на занятиях со студентами, которые обладают высоким уровнем владения английским языком (выше среднего, продвинутой). и желают усовершенствовать навыки работы с письменными текстами.

Lesson 1

Read the words and their definitions below. Find out how they are used in different contexts. Make sure you understand the meaning of all the sentences, paying attention to the synonyms of the given words.

To put off

1) To postpone, delay something

Examples:

- *The match has been **put off** until next Tuesday because of the appalling weather.*
- *Don't **put me*** **off** with your pathetic excuses! I'll go on at you until you agree to see me.*

* Note that it is not possible **To postpone** a person. However, **To put off** can be used in this way.

2) To distract, disturb someone's attention, concentration

Examples:

- *I wish they'd turn their music down; it's **putting me off** my work.*
- *Please don't **put me off**; I'm trying to work out my tax bill for last year.*

3) To dissuade, discourage, to make someone reluctant/change their mind about doing something

Examples:

- *The shop owner's bossy manner has **put me off** going back there.*

- I was **put off** (the idea of) going to that hotel by my cousin. She said they made too much fuss of everyone.

4) To spoil someone's pleasure in eating

Examples:

- Do you have to bring up the subject of your hospital operation now? You're **putting me off** my breakfast.*

- The smell of stale eggs **put me off** my meal/food*

* This meaning of **To put off** is usually followed by a meal of the day (e.g. breakfast, lunch etc.) or the words meal/food.

Filthy (very dirty)

Examples:

- Your car's **filthy**. Don't you think it could do with a wash?

- When he told her what he had been up to, she gave him such a **filthy** look.*

* **Filthy** can be used in every sense of the word dirty, i.e. literally or to describe someone's use of language or a look of disgust.

To turn out

1) To result in, to become – in the end

Examples:

- I thought that going into business with them would be wonderful but it **turned out** to be a dreadful idea.

- *We all believed that this time she had landed on her feet. It's such a pity; nothing ever **turns out** right for her.*

One should take note of the colloquial expression **Hasn't it turned out nice?** This is a rhetorical question. The speaker is saying that the weather was unpleasant earlier but now it has improved.

2) To produce – usually mass production of goods

Examples:

- *They are trying to get their own back on us by **turning out** chairs with a similar design to ours. They'll never catch on!*
- *Her publishing company **turns out** up to a thousand books a week.*

3) To throw something/someone out of a place, to expel

Example:

- *We were **turned out** of the restaurant for making too much fuss.*

4) To be well dressed

Example:

- *The directors were all well*-**turned out** last night when they stood for re-election.*

* This expression is generally accompanied by well.

Rewarding (worthwhile, satisfying)

Examples:

• *I thought the course was going to be a bore, but it turned out to be most **rewarding**.*

• *I realised that I had landed on my feet after finding this **rewarding** job.*

To put out

1) To extinguish a fire, light, cigarette

Examples:

• *Can you **put out** that cigarette? It's putting me off my dinner.*

• *The fire officer said that **putting out** the fire was not as easy as people thought.*

2) To cause someone inconvenience, to be upset, offended by someone's behaviour

Examples:

• *A: The weather is dreadful tonight; would you like a lift home?*

• *B: Are you sure it's not **putting** you out?*

• *I've been going off him recently and I was very **put out** by the way he behaved yesterday.*

3) To make an effort to help someone, even though it causes inconvenience to the person helping

Example:

• *A: I gather that she put off going out with her friends in order to help her boss move house.*

*B: That's interesting! She doesn't usually **put herself* out** for anyone.*

4) To produce, publish – usually a formal statement or announcement

Examples:

• *The Minister is about to **put out** a statement explaining why he hasn't followed the matter up.*

• *We are going to **put out** another thousand brochures next month.*

To put up

1) To provide temporary accommodation for someone

Examples:

• ***Putting** my parents **up** for Christmas turned out to be less difficult than we had imagined.*

• *I hope it's not putting you out, but would you mind **putting** me **up** for the night, as I've been turned out of my house?*

2) To provide money to start a business or for a business deal

Examples:

• *Despite the size of my income, the bank has agreed to **put up** 70% of the capital.*

• *His father will give him a thousand pounds and his uncle's company will **put up** the rest. He has really landed on his feet!*

3) To raise, increase the price, value of something

Examples:

- *The only way to increase our turnover is by **putting up** our fees.*
- *Doing up your kitchen and bathroom is likely to **put up** the value of your property.*

Note the expression **To put up a fight** which means to fail, lose or die after trying one's best against strong opposition, e.g. 1) *Let us remember those poor firemen who **put up such a brave fight**, attempting to put out this terrible fire.*

A hold-up, to hold up

1) An armed robbery, to commit an armed robbery

Examples:

- *The Christmas party at the bank was cancelled yesterday due to the **hold-up** that occurred earlier that morning.*
- *The two pensioners, who were **held up** in the high street, put up a brave fight.*

2) A congestion, delay, to be delayed

Examples:

- *Radio announcement:*

*We advise drivers to avoid using the A6 because of a two-mile-long **hold-up** caused by roadworks.*

- *We are dreadfully sorry that we couldn't turn up earlier but we were **held up** in traffic for over an hour.*

To take advantage of (to use someone/something for one's benefit, to exploit)

Examples:

- *You shouldn't let your boss **take advantage of** you like that; I don't know why you stand for it.*

- *We have a wonderful library in this office; I can't work out why people don't **take more advantage of** it.*

Cosy (a small but warm and comfortable place, an intimate relationship, atmosphere)

Examples:

- *Now that they are retired, my grandparents will have more time to take advantage of their cosy cottage in the countryside.*

- *Romantic relationships with clients are disapproved of in this firm. Things can get too cosy!**

* i.e. too familiar.

Spotless (very clean)

Examples:

- *I know we have made the floor filthy but I promise it will be **spotless** in an hour.*

- *I was brought up to keep my clothes **spotless/spotlessly** clean.*

Unlike **Filthy**, **Spotless** is generally only used to describe a place or object.

However, it can be used to refer to someone's character or reputation to express honesty or respectability, e.g. *This scandal will go down as a shameful error in an otherwise **spotless** political career.*

To bother (to disturb/trouble someone, to make an effort to do something)

Examples:

- *Sorry to bother you, but I think your car alarm is going off.*

- *Husband and wife:*

W: We've asked them round quite a few times now, but they keep turning us down.

*H: I'm not **bothered** / It doesn't bother me whether they come over or not.*

Note the expression **I/you/he etc. can't be bothered to do something/with someone** which means that the speaker is too lazy to do something, e.g. *I can't be bothered to deal with it now. I promise I'll look into it first thing tomorrow morning.*

Read the following text paying attention to the usage of the words in bold.

MAGAZINE ARTICLE:

A Trip to London

I was very nearly **put off** the idea of visiting London by my sister who told me the streets were **filthy** and you could be **held up** by muggers, if you found yourself in the wrong part of town. Actually, I didn't quite understand what she meant by saying "the wrong part of town", and I wasn't brave enough to go into detail.

Trying to prove to myself that I was not a complete coward, I dared to visit this dangerous city. Now I realize that it was the perfect decision to make. I've had a **rewarding** experience here, having been **put up** by a friend in a **cosy** semi-detached house which turned to be the house of my dream – elegant, homely, and spotlessly clean. I have **taken advantage** of his hospitality and he has **put himself out** to make me feel at home. I don't really want **to bother** him, but, **as it**

turns out, he rather enjoys being a host and guide. He showed me not only the main places of interest but also some rather unknown but absolutely charming corners of London. So, I had a wonderful journey and find out a lot about this amazing city.

Exercise 1

Find the Russian equivalents to the collocations in bold. Translate the whole magazine article into Russian in written form.

Exercise 2

Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

- 1) Don't let the restaurant's decor _____ you _____ – the food is really good.
- 2) It was so hot I couldn't _____ to cook.
- 3) Despite the odd _____, we finished on time.
- 4) You should _____ of all educational opportunities.
- 5) As it _____, he passed the exam quite easily.
- 6) It _____ me _____ when you watch me all the time.
- 7) Teaching can be a very _____ career.
- 8) The company whose reputation was _____ until this scandal broke.
- 9) We were a little _____ at not being invited to the wedding.
- 10) It's a _____ night to be out.
- 11) I was hoping Kenny could _____ me _____ for a few days.
- 12) He was accused of being too _____ with some clients.

Exercise 3

Circle the word that best fits the sense of the sentence. More than one answer is possible.

1) I can't _____ going to the dentist any longer.

a) put off b) wait c) delay

2) Come on, let's go. What's the _____?

a) congestion b) delay c) hold-up

3) We _____ at a small hotel for the night.

a) put up b) arranged c) stayed

4) He showed me into a _____ little room.

a) hospitable b) cosy c) snug

5) I thought I'd _____ the sports facilities while I'm here.

a) exploit b) use for my benefit c) take advantage of

6) You could have phoned us but you just didn't _____.

a) bother b) try c) attempt

7) Wash your hands – they're _____!

a) dirty b) filthy c) messy

8) Writing books can be an intellectually _____ activity.

a) stimulating b) attractive c) rewarding

9) The kitchen is _____ clean.

a) tidily b) neatly c) spotlessly

10) Did you _____ the fire _____ in the garden?

- a) put out b) switch off c) extinguish

11) She's always beautifully _____.

- a) overdressed b) dressed c) turned out

12) I can't be _____ to iron my clothes.

- a) inclined b) lazy c) bothered

Exercise 4

Make up your own sentences, using some of the antonyms of the words in bold.

1) He always **puts off** paying his bills. (to carry out)

2) The praise was **rewarding**. (worthless)

3) The building work has been **held up** by bad weather. (to advance)

4) Before his arrest, the suspect's record was **spotless**. (stained)

5) Her back condition **bothers** her lately. (to please)

6) She **took advantage of** the good weather and went hiking. (to waste the opportunity)

7) This is a generally quite **cosy** place and good for working or reading.
(uncomfortable)

8) We **put out** the fire before we set off. (to light)

9) Benjamin **turned** his son **out** of the house without any money. (to let in)

10) The child had to take a bath because he was so **filthy**. (clean)

11) Our landlord keeps threatening to **put** the rent **up**. (to decrease)

12) An unexpected **hold-up** meant we had fallen 3 weeks behind schedule. (haste)

Exercise 5

Make up 10 sentences using some of the new collocations. Think of the situations these collocations can be used in.

Exercise 6

Make up a “snowball” to practice your memory. Choose one of the expressions introduced at the beginning of Lesson 1. Step by step, add more and more words and sentences to the core sentence. Try to make it not only grammatically correct but interesting as well. Use as many collocations given

above as possible. Then read it out loud to your classmates so that they can repeat after you.

Pattern:

Filthy

A filthy look

She gave him a filthy look.

She gave him such a filthy look.

She gave him such a filthy look that it really **bothered** him.

She gave him such a filthy look that it really bothered him and **put him off** his work.

She gave him such a filthy look that it really bothered him and put him off his work. He felt as if he **held** someone **up** at gunpoint.

She gave him such a filthy look that it really bothered him and put him off his work. He felt as if he held someone up at gunpoint losing his **spotless** reputation.

Lesson 2

Read the words and their definitions below. Find out how they are used in different contexts. Make sure you understand the meaning of all the sentences, paying attention to the synonyms of the given words.

Unheard of (unknown, non-existent)

Examples:

- *She went down well with British audiences, although she is quite **unheard of** in her own country.*
- *Having a cappuccino in the evening has caught on all over England but it's virtually* **unheard of** in Italy.*

* **Virtually** means the same as almost.

When it comes to (when considering, if you want to talk about)

Examples:

- **When it comes to** making a fuss, there's no one like my mother in law.
- Certainly John has a lot to answer for, but **when it comes to** Mary, you'll understand why she can be nasty at times.

Note the expression **When it comes down to it** which means actually, after considering everything, e.g. *He wanted to start his own business but, **when it came down to it**, he couldn't cope with the responsibility.*

Frown, To frown (a facial expression showing confusion, unhappiness, to look serious, unhappy, confused – the opposite of **to smile**)

Examples:

- *When I told her that I thought she was taking advantage of my mother, **she** gave me a wicked **frown**/she **frowned** wickedly at me.*
- *What's up? I've never seen anyone **frown** so much.*

Note that **To frown upon** means to disapprove of, e.g. *You can offer him a cigarette, but he's bound to say no; smoking is **frowned upon** in this office.* It is more often used in the passive voice.

To take for granted

1) To regard something as natural without thinking about it, to presume

Examples:

- *Don't **take it for granted** that it will be easy to get a ticket; you'll have to queue for ages and you won't be able to push in.*

- *I **took it for granted** that I would be able to keep up the payments but now I'm short of money.*

2) To take advantage of a person – often done unintentionally, to presume that someone will always be there to do things for you

Examples:

- *It is unheard of for my boss to say thank you for all the things I do for him; he simply **takes me for granted**.*

- *I've heard all about him; apparently, his wife cooks and cleans for him but he just **takes her for granted**.*

Note that **To take advantage of someone** is slightly more negative than **To take someone for granted** because in the former expression this way of behaving is usually done on purpose, whereas one might **take another person for granted** without even realising it.

To gather (to understand – *I've heard that*)

Examples:

- *I **gather** that there was a good turn-out at the council meeting last night.*

• A: *I bumped into your cousin last week.*

B: *So I **gather!***

To call on/upon

1) To visit someone

Examples:

• *When your sister comes over from France, please tell her **to call on** us.*

• *If I **call on** my doctor without an appointment, he'll simply put me off until the following week.*

Note the difference between **To call on someone** and **To call someone** which means to telephone a person.

2) To request/urge a person/people to behave in a certain way or to take appropriate action

Examples:

• *London Transport have **called upon** all staff and passengers to be extra vigilant during this period of terrorist activity.*

• *It's unheard of for the Managing Director **to call upon** all the staff to turn out to a union meeting.*

This meaning of **To call upon** is used on formal occasions only. The subject is usually someone in authority or a governing body.

To call off (to cancel something which has been arranged or planned)

Examples:

- *They were meant to have a shareholders' meeting tomorrow but, out of the blue, they **called it off**.*
- *They've decided **to call off** the Cup Final because of the nasty violence which occurred last year.*

Note that an object such as a train *cannot* be **called off**. **To call off** is generally used for meetings, strikes and other organised events.

It serves you right! (*You deserve the bad thing that has just happened to you!*)

Examples:

- *I warned you before that he would try to get his own back on you, and now look what's going on. **It serves you right!***
- *I'm glad he was dismissed; he couldn't be bothered to do any work. **It serves him right!***

Tricky (difficult, complicated)

Examples:

- *I'm sure they'll come round to it in the end, but you must appreciate that it's a very **tricky** situation.*
- *The Minister for Transport had nothing to say when he was asked a few **tricky** questions.**

* Note that a **trick question** is one which is designed to deceive the respondent.

To cut down (to reduce)

Examples:

- I've **cut down** from fifty cigarettes a day to just ten. I bet you couldn't do that!
- We'll have to stop providing these expensive business lunches if we want to **cut down** on expenses.

Note the expression **To cut someone down to size** which means to make a **show-off** feel small, humiliated, e.g. *He didn't expect to be **cut down to size** in that way. It serves him right!*

To tell off (to punish someone verbally for doing something wrong, to scold)

Examples:

- I don't know why you bother **telling him off**; he never listens.
- A: He was **told off** in front of his girlfriend for making his father's car filthy.
B: That must have cut him down to size!

To put up with (to accept, tolerate a bad situation or person, to cope with)

Examples:

- I wish they would be quiet. I can't **put up with** that appalling noise any longer; it's putting me off my homework.

- *I've gone off my neighbours but I suppose I'll have to **put up with** them.*

It is important not to confuse **To put up with someone** with **To put someone up to something**. The second expression means to make, persuade someone to do something wrong, e.g. *Even though he owned up to the crime, the police believe someone else **put him up to it**.* (i.e. it wasn't his idea)

Read the following text paying attention to the usage of the words in bold.

Some Tricky Things about Visiting London

The first thing I found to be a bit **tricky** is driving on the left, but, **when it comes down to it**, it's worth getting used to – I just can't be bothered to take the tube. I do find some of the customs a bit strange too; for instance, it's quite **unheard of** in my country to see adults eating chocolate whilst walking down the street. I'd get severely **told off** if I did that back home.

Yesterday, we were thinking of **calling on** the Queen but, unfortunately, she wasn't in. I **gather** that she's trying to **cut down on** Royal visits, but there are some which she just can't **call off**. I must admit, I was a bit put out to be **turned away** from St Paul's Cathedral because I had no change for the entrance fee! I **took** free entrance to a church **for granted**. What on earth has come over these people?

The worst thing I've had to **put up with** is the unpredictable weather. Last Saturday a group of us **gathered** together under Big Ben. Our guide's first comment was "Hasn't it turned out nice?" and then, out of the blue, the rain came down. We all **frowned** in frustration but we knew it **served us right**... We had been warned: "Take an umbrella wherever you go!"

Exercise 1

Find the Russian equivalents to the collocations in bold. Translate the whole text into Russian in written form.

Exercise 2

Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

- 1) The teacher _____ me _____ for swearing.
- 2) He _____ as he read the instructions, as if puzzled.
- 3) Those bird models are quite _____ to make, aren't they?
- 4) I didn't _____ much from his lecture.
- 5) The salesman said he'd _____ me in the morning.
- 6) Tomorrow's match has been _____ because of the icy weather.
- 7) Eventually our choice of hotel will _____ how much we can afford.
- 8) One of the problems with relationships is that after a while you just _____ each other _____.
- 9) He's so moody – I don't know why she _____ him.
- 10) The government has announced plans to _____ on defence spending by 10 percent next year.
- 11) "He hit me!" "It _____ you _____. You shouldn't have been rude to him."
- 12) Travel for pleasure was almost _____ until the 19th century.

Exercise 3

Circle the word that best fits the sense of the sentence. More than one answer is possible.

- 1) He _____ the use of so much salt in the food.

a) disapproved of b) got angry c) frowned upon

2) After all the harm she's done, _____.

a) she deserves better b) she deserves whatever she gets c) it serves her right

3) You ought to _____ the amount of sugar you eat

a) cut down on b) reduce c) budget

4) I _____ it _____ that they'd offer to pay for their share but I was wrong.

a) took b) regarded as natural c) took for granted

5) The Ambassador _____ the Foreign Minister

a) paid a visit b) visited c) called on

6) I _____ Harry loves his new job

a) gather b) guess c) presume

7) He can't _____ with the fact that Peter might be the next chairman.

a) deal b) handle c) put up

8) It's time someone _____ her _____ about her behavior.

a) punish b) scold c) told off

9) I started my day without a cup of coffee which is _____.

a) unheard of b) unusual c) not familiar

10) The union threatened a strike but _____ it _____ at the last minute.

a) called off b) put off c) cancelled

11) What it _____ is your incredible insecurity.

a) leads b) results in c) comes down to

12) Solving a Sudoku puzzle can be rather _____, but the rules of the game are quite simple.

a) tricky b) hard c) confusing

Exercise 4

Transform the sentences, using the antonyms of the words in bold.

1) I **gather** you've had some problems with our sales department. (not understand)

2) We **take** so many things **for granted** in this country – like having hot water whenever we need it. (to appreciate)

3) I am short of money so I have to **cut down on** beer. (to increase)

4) It's **unheard of** for anyone to pass the exam so young. (usual)

5) "Ouch! She pinched me!" "**Serves** you **right**, teasing her like that." (something won't be good for somebody)

6) There's no rush now – the game's been **called off**. (to arrange)

7) **When it comes down to** a choice between cutting wages or cutting staff, I never know which option to take. (not considering)

8) Why don't you **call on** my sister when you're in Brighton? (not visit)

9) Surprisingly, playing snooker on the smaller table can prove **tricky** in the early stages of the game. (simple)

10) I don't know how you **put up with** their constant quarrelling. (to contradict)

11) The teacher **told her off** for not doing her homework. (to praise)

12) Even though divorce is legal it is still **frowned upon**. (approved of)

Exercise 5

Make up 10 sentences using some of the new collocations. Think of the situations these collocations can be used in.

Exercise 6

Make up the list of synonyms to the words and collocations “to gather”, “to cut down on”, “unheard of”, “to call off”, “to call on”, “to put up with”, “to tell off”, and “to frown upon”. Think of as many options as possible.

Exercise 7

As you know, the British Isles are famous for their extremely changeable weather. Weather can also be one of conversation starters and part of small-talk. Read a famous nursery rhyme. What historical event does it reflect?

Rain, rain, go away,

Come again another day.

Little Johnny wants to play;

Rain, rain, go to Spain,

Never show your face again!

Imagine that you came to England, and the weather is really frustrating.

Complain about the English weather using some of the collocations above (to put up with, to frown, to serve smb right, etc.)

Lesson 3

Read the words and their definitions below. Find out how they are used in different contexts. Make sure you understand the meaning of all the sentences, paying attention to the synonyms of the given words.

To hear about

1) To hear, find out what has happened to someone

Example:

- A: Have you **heard about** John?

B: *No, tell me.*

A: *Unfortunately he has lost his job.*

2) To find out about something

Examples:

- *I found this school in the Yellow Pages. How did you **hear about/of*** it?*
- *I was very happy to **hear about/of*** the recent addition to your family.*

* See “**Bonus expressions**” for **To hear of**. Note that **To hear of** can be used in the same way as **To hear about** for this meaning only.

3) To receive information about someone/something from somebody else – e.g. reputation, character etc.

Examples:

- *At long last we have met; I've **heard** quite a bit **about** you.*
- *I'm surprised you haven't **heard** more **about** our company; we've got quite a reputation.*

Overdraft, To be/go overdrawn (an agreement with a bank to be able to withdraw money in excess of one's account, to withdraw more money from the bank than one has in one's account)

Examples:

- *Instead of relying on your **overdraft** facility, you'd be better off taking out a loan.*

- *I bet she won't be able to clear her **overdraft** by the end of the year.*

Note that in conversation, it is more common to say *I'm overdrawn* than *My account is overdrawn*.

To be/get stuck (to be unable to move or progress)

Examples:

- *I could do without **being stuck** in this queue. I've got so many things to catch up on back at the office.*

- *Boss to secretary:*

*Would you mind handling this matter for the time being? If you **get stuck**, we'll go over it together next week.*

Note the expression **To be stuck for words**, which means to be unable to give an answer or express oneself properly, often because of guilt embarrassment or surprise, e.g. *He asked her what she had been up to but she was **stuck for words**.*

To be bound to (very likely, almost certain to happen)

Examples:

- *Don't worry, he's **bound to** turn up; he's always late.*

- *She was **bound to*** have an accident; she drives so dreadfully.*

* When **Bound to** is used in the past it means that the action or event occurred.

To follow up

1) To look into something*, investigate

Examples:

- *I can take a hint! If you don't trust me, why don't you **follow it up** yourself?*
- *It's probably nothing to worry about, but you may as well **follow it up** just in case.*

* See **To look into** (“**Bonus expressions**”).

2) To take further action after having said or done other things

Examples:

- *I suggest you ring them first and make a fuss, and if that has no effect, **follow it up** with a strong letter.*
- *After telling him that he had a lot to answer for, she **followed it up** with even more verbal abuse.*

Note the noun and adjective **Follow-up** which means a continuation or additional part of something, e.g. a meeting or document, e.g. *This meeting is meant to be a **follow-up** to the one we had last December.*

To give/hand in one's notice (to resign,* to give notice to one's employers that one is leaving the job)

Examples:

- *I cannot cope with this job any longer; I'm going to **give/hand in my notice** on Monday.*

- *I understand that getting this new job would have been a real step forward for you, but you should have known for sure before **giving/handing in your notice**.*

* **To resign** is normally used for people in high positions such as directors, managers and union leaders etc.

To sack/to give someone the sack (to dismiss someone from a job)

Examples:

- *We only took him on last week, but he was so dreadful we had to **sack** him before his trial period was up.*

- *She was given the **sack** because of her clumsiness.*

To bring up

1) To raise and look after children while they are growing up

Examples:

- *During the War we were **brought up** by our grandparents in a cosy country village.*

- His parents **brought him up** to be polite. I can't work out why he's turned out to be so rude.

Note the noun of **To bring up** is **Upbringing**, e.g. *Even though he had a very poor upbringing, I'm glad to say he landed on his feet.*

2) To introduce a subject into a conversation, meeting etc. to mention something

Examples:

- He hinted that he would **bring it up** at the next meeting.
- I'd rather you didn't **bring up** my sacking in front of my parents again. I want to forget about it.

To break up

1) To end a romantic relationship with someone/the end of a relationship between/among people

Examples:

- I wasn't particularly bothered when the Beatles **broke up**.
- When it came down to it, she couldn't handle the **break-up** of her marriage.

2) To finish, put an end to something – as a transitive verb, usually a fight or disturbance – as an intransitive verb, a meeting

Examples:

• *Local politicians are looking into the reasons why the police did not **break up** the violent demonstration.*

• *It didn't go down well with my wife when I told her the meeting wouldn't **break up** until 11 pm.*

3) To finish a school term

Examples:

• *I am reluctant to go away until the kids **break up** (from school).*

• *I'm not looking forward to the children **breaking up** (from school); they'll be under my feet all day.*

4) To make a period of time seem more interesting or shorter by doing something different from the main activity

Examples:

• *I can't answer for my partners but I prefer to have my lunch out of the office because it **breaks up** the day.*

• *We could do with some light entertainment to **break up** the monotony of waiting for our flight.*

Straightforward

1) Easy, simple

Examples:

- You're bound to find it; the route is very **straightforward**.
- A more **straightforward** approach to the problem is what we could really do with.

2) Honest, direct, frank

Examples:

- You can't afford to put it off any longer. Just be **straightforward** with them and explain what's really going on.
 - When it comes down to it, it pays* to be **straightforward** with your staff.
- * i.e. You would be better off being straightforward...

To cut out (to stop doing something – usually a bad habit, to stop working suddenly – e.g. a car)

Examples:

- You'd be better off **cutting out** chocolate than potatoes if you want to lose weight.
- I was driving along the motorway when, out of the blue, the engine **cut out**.

Note the expression **To be cut out for/to do something** which means to be suited to a particular job or lifestyle, e.g. *Don't get me wrong, but I don't think you're **cut out to be** a lawyer.*

To nag (to annoy someone by continually telling or asking them to do something)

Examples:

- My wife keeps **nagging** me to cut down on drinking.
- I'm sorry to **nag** you, but when will you come over to fix my television?

To nag is very similar to **To go on at**.

Read the following text paying attention to the usage of the words in bold.

A Letter to a Colleague in the Net

Hi, Angela! Have you **heard about** Steve? He's **handed in his notice**. Actually he'd probably have been **sacked** anyway. Apparently, the other day the boss was very **straightforward** with him and told him that no-one was prepared to put up with his **nagging** any longer and he was putting people off their work. If you see him, don't **bring it up**. He has just **broken up with** his wife and he keeps trying to put off the divorce because he can't afford to pay for the **upbringing** of his two kids. He is **overdrawn**. And also he still loves his wife dearly. She claims she went off him when he started taking her for granted. I was **stuck for words** when I heard it!

Next Friday he is going to have a big leaving party. I hope there'll be a huge attendance for it.

There is a strange guy at the next table! This is supposed to be the non-smoking part of the restaurant. If he doesn't put his cigarette out, he **is bound to be** turned out for putting people off their dinners. It's a shame because I really enjoy coming here; it **breaks up** the day and they haven't put up the prices for over a year.

But I wonder what's holding up my chicken. The waitresses are well turned out here but they're a bit slow. Should I **follow it up** or making a fuss is frowned upon in this restaurant? I have no idea. Maybe the oven has **cut out** or the chef is breaking up a fight between two cooks... I'm sure there's a more **straightforward** reason than that! Oh, my chicken is coming! Keep in touch!

Exercise 1

Find the Russian equivalents to the collocations in bold. Translate the whole letter into Russian in written form.

Exercise 2

Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

- 1) He explained quite _____ly that there wasn't enough work for us all.
- 2) My mum's always _____ me to get my hair cut.
- 3) I _____ my notice yesterday.
- 4) You will be surprised _____ another pilot who remembered this flight.
- 5) David was _____ to respect authority.
- 6) They gave him _____ for being late.
- 7) This door seems to _____ – can you help me push it open?
- 8) One of the plane's engines _____, so they had to land with only one.
- 9) The _____ of the oil tanker usually results in further pollution.
- 10) The bank offers _____ facilities.
- 11) You're _____ feel nervous about your interview.
- 12) He decided to _____ on his initial research and write a book.

Exercise 3

Circle the word that best fits the sense of the sentence. More than one answer is possible.

1) When I left Cambridge I had a £900 _____.

a) debt b) overdraft c) owe

2) I would like to _____ my background.

a) find out about b) discover c) hear about

3) I am only able to drive for around 200m before the transmission _____.

a) cuts out b) breaks c) cuts down

4) The _____ of the pop group came as no surprise.

a) break-up b) flare up c) collapse

5) You're _____ forget people's names occasionally.

a) bound to b) inclined to c) tend to

6) Let's not _____ the cost during the meeting.

a) tell b) mention c) bring up

7) Seven of us were _____ in the lift for over an hour.

a) caught b) shut c) stuck

8) If they start _____ at each other, I'm going home.

a) complaining b) going on c) nagging

9) Roz is _____ and lets you know what she's thinking.

a) straightforward b) direct c) open-minded

10) They gave him the _____ for being late.

a) push b) dismissal c) sack

11) He decided to _____ his initial research and write a book.

a) continue b) carry c) follow up

12) The next morning I came back to the office and _____ my notice.

a) put in b) handed in c) gave in

Exercise 4

Transform the sentences, using the antonyms of the words in bold.

1) She is **bound to** find out about his marriage. (to be unlikely)

2) Jack is tough, but always **straightforward** and fair. (complicated)

3) The police take people's statements and then **follow them up**. (to ignore)

4) The security system **cut out** whenever main power was lost. (to work properly)

5) One of the things you get used to as a freelance is **being sacked**. (being employed)

6) I have just made the mistake of **giving in** my **notice** after many years with my employer. (to apply for)

7) I can guarantee you that the very first person **to nag** him about his tidiness was his mother. (not to disturb)

8) I don't know what to say, because I honestly think he will not **bring** anything **up**. (to keep silent)

9) Psychologists claim that having a relationship **break up** is like going through grief. (marriage)

10) It was the first time he had ever **overdrawn** his account. (to spend less than possible)

11) Yes, I **heard about** that before, but I usually don't have breakfast. (to lack information)

12) This is not really a bad thing, considering that the elevator you are in may **be stuck**. (to operate well)

Exercise 5

Make up 10 sentences using some of the new collocations. Think of the situations these collocations can be used in.

Exercise 6

Gossiping. Think of a person who has lost their job recently. Write an e-mail to a friend of yours telling him/her this sad story. Include the following information: Who did it happen to? When did it happen? And why did it happen? Express your concern about keeping your own job. Ask your friend for a piece of advice. Try to use as much of the new vocabulary as possible.

Exercise 7

Read the quote by Alan Moore:

"All it takes is one bad day to reduce the sanest man alive to lunacy. That's how far the world is from where I am. Just one bad day. You had a bad day once. Am I right? I know I am. I can tell. You had a bad day and everything changed."

— The Joker

Imagine just one bad day in your life. How did it start? How did it end? Describe it using the new expressions and phrasal verbs. Listen to the stories by your classmates.

Lesson 4

Read the words and their definitions below. Find out how they are used in different contexts. Make sure you understand the meaning of all the sentences, paying attention to the synonyms of the given words.

To turn into (to change completely, transform)

Examples:

- *It may well* have started as a discussion but it soon **turned into** a fight; at least, that's how it came over to us.*

- *He is a very pleasant bloke socially but when he's at work, he **turns into** a monster.*

* Note that **It may well** has nothing to do with **It may as well**. **It may well** is simply a more emphatic way of saying **It may**, i.e. possibly.

To go

1) To be left, to be remaining

Examples:

- *He's only got two years **to go** before he retires; I'm sure he'll turn into a little boy again when he has all that time on his hands.**

- *There are only two weeks **to go** until Christmas, but I'm not really looking forward to it.*

* i.e. a lot of spare time.

2) To match in colour, to be the right colour

Examples:

- *I'm sorry to make a fuss, but that tie does not **go** with your jacket.*

- *Do you think that my skirt and handbag **go** well together?*

To make out

1) To try to understand a situation or a person, to work out

Examples:

- *I can't **make out** why he keeps putting off the wedding.*

- *Can you **make out** what on earth is going on?*

2) To identify with difficulty by sight or hearing

Examples:

- *A: Can you see Peter, right at the back of the queue trying to push in?*

*B: Oh yes, I can just about **make him out**.*

- *The telephone line was so appalling, I could barely* **make out** a word he was saying.*

* **Barely** means the same as **Hardly**.

3) To claim, to pretend that, to give the impression that

Examples:

- *He **makes out** that he is poor but actually he's quite well-off.*

- *His mother **makes him out to be** a saint but everyone knows he's a dreadful person.*

4) To write a cheque to someone, prepare a receipt, list etc.

Examples:

- *Before this letter goes off, you'd better find out who we **make** the cheque **out** to.*
- *Sorry, but I'm not authorised to **make out** receipts. I hope it doesn't put you out at all.*

To make up

1) To invent a story, to make a speech without referring to notes

Examples:

- *Don't try to trick me! I know you're just **making it up**.*
 - *I can't be bothered to prepare notes before giving a speech; I just **make it up** as I go along**
- * i.e. as I'm speaking.

2) To compensate in time, money or by some positive action, to pay the balance

Examples:

- *He has spent quite a bit of time away from his children lately but he promises to **make it up** to them/**make up** for it next weekend.*
- *The bank have said that if we can put up £600,000, they will **make up** the difference.*

To pick up

1) To collect someone, to raise from the ground

Examples:

- *I'll be round to **pick you up** at 9 o'clock.*
- *Can you **pick up** my pencil before someone treads on it?*

2) To understand and learn something by practice, experience rather than by study

Examples:

- *When I was over in China last year, I managed to **pick up** a little Cantonese.*
- *She is very quick to **pick things up** because she takes after her mother, who was also really on the ball.* (See "Bonus expressions")*

3) To improve, get better

Examples:

- *Business has been slow recently but it's bound to **pick up** in the new year.*
- *He is still seriously ill but he has **picked up** quite a bit in the last few days.*

4) To discuss something which has already been mentioned but in more detail

Examples:

- *I wonder if I might **pick up** the point Arthur brought up just a few moments ago.*

- I would just like to **pick up** on what I was going on about yesterday.

Hectic (very busy)

Examples:

- I've had an extremely **hectic** day in the office today, so would you mind if I got back to you tomorrow?
- I'm not cut out for city life; it's far too **hectic** for me.

Note that **Hectic** cannot be used for a person, i.e. one cannot say *I am hectic* but one can say *My life is hectic* or *Things are hectic*.

Dodgy (not very good, not to be trusted, risky, doubtful) **Slang**

Examples:

- I don't know if he's really nasty, but there's definitely something **dodgy** about him.
- The weather's looking a bit **dodgy** today. We'll probably have to put the match off until next month.

To get over

- 1) To recover from shock or illness

Examples:

- There's nothing that can make up for the loss of her husband; she'll never **get over** his death. *

- *I don't feel up to going out tonight; I'm still **getting over** a cold.**

*This meaning of **To get over** always takes an object. This is not necessarily the case with **To recover**.

2) To resolve, overcome a problem, difficulty

Examples:

- *We **got over** the problem of sacking him by encouraging him to give in his notice instead.*
- *I don't want to keep picking you up on everything, but how do your plans **get over** our cash-flow difficulties?*

To take up

1) To start a hobby, sport etc.

Example:

- *A: I'd like to **take up** swimming when the children break up (from school).
B: I bet you won't keep it up. If you are as bored as you make out, why don't you **take up** something like learning a foreign language?*

2) To occupy space or time

Examples:

- *Your computer will **take up** almost the entire desk. How come you didn't get a smaller one?*

- *I'm sorry to bother you but I promise I won't **take up** much of your time.*

3) To consult, discuss a problem with a person/people who is/are professionally concerned with that matter

Examples:

- *The Board of Directors must work out how the company is going to get over the problem of middle management, before they **take it up** with the shareholders.*
- *Before you leave, I have quite a number of matters I'd like to **take up** with you.*

Odd

1) Strange

Examples:

- *I don't know why we took on such an **odd** character. He's not cut out for this type of work at all.*
- *How **odd!** I'm sure I was meant to pick him up at the airport, but he hasn't turned up.*

2) The opposite of even numbers, i.e. those numbers that cannot be divided by two

Example:

- *The row of houses on this side of the road have all got **odd** numbers.*

3) Occasional

Examples:

- *My dad, who is retired, does the **odd** job now and again but, these days, he can't really be bothered.*
- *We do get the **odd** complaint, but most people don't like to make a fuss.*

4) Various, different kinds – often used with *jobs* or *things*

Examples:

- *My brother will help you do up your flat; he's always doing **odd*** jobs around the house.*
- *You can try your dress on in the little room but be careful not to trip over all the **odd** things that are lying on the floor.*

* **Odd jobs** generally relate to manual work (i.e. repairing, building) done at home. The **odd job** can be any type of work which is only done occasionally and is used in the singular after **the**.

To rule out (to deny the possibility of something bad/unpopular happening, to exclude someone/oneself from taking part in a particular activity)

Examples:

- *We know that the idea of redundancies does not go down well with the staff but we can't **rule out** the possibility of it happening.*

- The captain has **ruled himself out** of tonight's match because he still hasn't got over the flu.

To turn to

1) To ask, to depend on someone for help when one is in a desperate situation, to become dependent on something – e.g. drugs, alcohol, etc.

Examples:

- If you think you're not going to be able to cope, I want you to know that you can always **turn to us**.
- She's so depressed at the moment She'll definitely **turn to** alcohol again.

Read the following text paying attention to the usage of the words in bold.

Interview with the Prime Minister

Interviewer: I'd like now to **turn to** the question of tax rises. A lot of us in the media can't **make out** the Government's policy on this. Are they coming? If so, when?

P/minister: There are no immediate plans to increase taxes, but we can't **rule out** the possibility in the future. I'll be **taking up** the matter **with** my colleagues in the Cabinet within the next few weeks but I'd like to **pick up** on a point you raised earlier. This country has survived a severe recession, and now we have to make up our minds whether we want to lead the industrial world once again. We have to **turn** mere survival **into** economic success, and I believe we've got the potential.

Interviewer: Some people find it **odd** that we have only two months **to go** before

the European Elections and the Government still haven't **got over** the problem of who is going to **make up** the various committees on European health and education.

P/minister: As you know, we've had rather a **hectic** domestic schedule lately, but without wishing to **dodge** the question, we shall let the press know of any news concerning this matter in due course.

Interviewer: Prime Minister, thank you for allowing us to **take up** your valuable time.

Exercise 1

Find the Russian equivalents to the collocations in bold. Translate the whole interview into Russian in written form.

Exercise 2

Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

- 1) She _____ drugs after the break-up of her marriage.
- 2) I _____ an excuse about having to look after the kids.
- 3) This recent wave of terrorism has _____ any chance of peace talks.
- 4) She does the _____ teaching job but nothing permanent.
- 5) The British weather is not always as bad as it is _____ to be.
- 6) She was only just _____ the flu when she got a stomach bug.
- 7) Too much of this report is _____ with out-of-date figures.
- 8) The town _____ from a small seaside resort _____ a major commercial centre when oil was discovered.
- 9) The number of applicants will _____ during the autumn.
- 10) The area has become a heaven for people tired of the _____ pace of city life.

- 11) There's only a week _____ before my exam results come out.
- 12) They got involved with a _____ businessman and lost all their savings.

Exercise 3

Circle the word that best fits the sense of the sentence. More than one answer is possible.

1) I _____ a cheque _____ for £20 to Henry's Supermarket.

- a) made out b) typed up c) keyed in

2) We must take care to _____ any pollution.

- a) refuse b) exclude c) rule out

3) Her family lived a long way away, and she had no one to _____.

- a) trust b) depend on c) turn to

4) The extra duties _____ most of my time.

- a) gathered b) occupied c) took up

5) I know a lot of English words which I _____ from books.

- a) collected b) picked up c) learned

6) This seemed _____, given that the game was taking place in London.

- a) odd b) strange c) peculiar

7) Vivian hasn't quite _____ her flu yet.

- a) got better b) recovered from c) got over

8) I wasted a lot of time during the semester, so before the exams I had to work hard to _____ for lost time.

a) make up b) compensate c) pay back

9) It's only two weeks _____ before his first fight.

a) to go b) remaining c) left

10) The house in cedar lawn avenue looked a bit _____.

a) awful b) uncomfortable c) dodgy

11) The prince _____ the frog _____ a princess by kissing her.

a) turned into b) developed into c) changed into

12) She maintains a _____ schedule as a journalist and mother.

a) exciting b) confused c) hectic

Exercise 4

Transform the sentences, using the antonyms of the words in bold.

1) Paul **turned to** drink to try to forget his problems at work. (to give up)

2) It's **odd** that Diana has never answered your letter. (normal)

3) Some people never really **get over** their parents' divorce. (to loose heart)

4) The gears in the car are a bit **dodgy**. (well-working)

5) I can scarcely **make out** his writing. (to fail to understand)

6) The economy is finally beginning to **pick up** again. (to decline)

7) In a few weeks, the caterpillar will **turn into** a butterfly. (not change)

8) I've had a pretty **hectic** day at the office. (quiet)

9) The police have **ruled out** suicide. (to accept)

10) I think they're **making** the whole thing **up**. (to tell the truth)

11) Only ten days **to go** to Christmas! (to pass)

12) Glenn has **taken up** pottery. (to give up)

Exercise 5

Make up 10 sentences using some of the new collocations. Think of the situations these collocations can be used in.

Exercise 6

Role-playing. Student A is a Russian journalist (uses Russian only), Student B is the British Prime Minister (uses English), Student C acts as an interpreter. Students A and B can use the text of the interview and the translation.

Lesson 5

Revision

Exercise 1

Choose the correct word from those in italic.

Thoughts of a Bored Housewife:

I know the house is (1) (*clean / healthy / filthy / dirt*) but I really can't be (2) (*bother / Bothered / worried / care*) to do any cleaning today – I'll (3) (*do / put / take / have*) it off until tomorrow. My husband keeps (4) (*nagging / making / bossing / saying*) me to keep the place (5) (*spotless / dirty / filthy / wet*) but he'll have to (6) (*cope / handle / put / catch*) up with the dirt. I don't find being a housewife (7) (*boring / happy / friendly / rewarding*). I'm not (8) (*put / cut / made / designed*) out for it at all. In fact, if it were considered to be a real job, I'd (9) (*take / put / push / give*) in my (10) (*books / job / notice / certificate*); although thinking about it, I would have been (11) (*sacked / hired / employed / forgotten*) ages ago. When it (12) (*breaks / comes / makes / plays*) down to it, I'm bored. It is (13) (*heard / spoken / unknown / unheard*) of for my husband to help me in the house. He just (14) (*takes / gives / has / brings*) me for (15) (*ever / now / granted / accepted*). When we got married, I thought he was going to be a modern, liberal-thinking man, but he has (16) (*comes / turned / went / put*) out to be the same as all the others. He thinks it is my duty to (17) (*raise / kick / pull / bring*) up the kids and doesn't see why he should (18) (*put / bring / take / make*) himself out to take them to school and help them with their

homework. For him, life is very (19) (*tricky / straightforward / difficult / sufficient*). He works, comes home, has his dinner and goes to bed. There's no point in putting up a (20) (*game / brave / fight / dance*). He'd only (21) (*whisper / cry / frown / pretend*) and say: "Am I such a bad husband?"

In fact he isn't. I love him dearly and would never think of (22) (*breaking / split / bringing / staying*) up with him. Also, I wouldn't want to (23) (*take / put / make / get*) my daughters off marriage, but I'd certainly tell them not to let themselves be taken (24) (*careful / after / granted / advantage*) of.

Exercise 2

From the list of words below choose the word that means:

to turn to	dodgy	to turn into	to take up
to pick up	to go	to make out	odd
to make up	to get over	hectic	to rule out

1) to change and become someone or something different, or to make someone or something do this

2) still remain before something happens

3) to write all the necessary information on an official document

4) to replace something, usually an amount of time or work, that has been lost

5) to learn a new skill or language by practising it rather than being taught it

6) full of activity, or very busy and fast

7) dishonest or not to be trusted

8) to get better after an illness, or feel better after something or someone has made you unhappy

9) to start doing a particular job or activity

10) strange or unexpected

11) to prevent something from happening

12) to ask a person or organization for help or support

Exercise 3

Choose the correct word from those in *italic*.

A Letter of Complaint:

12 The Dell

ST ALBANS

Herts

1st March 2012

Manager

ABC Stores Ltd

High Street

PLAIDSTONE

Dear Sir,

Last week my kids (1) (*stayed / went / broke / broken*) up from school and I decided to take them to your Summer Sale to buy them some new clothes for our holiday. I (2) (*gather / assume / presume / got*) that the store closes at 6.00 pm and we arrived at ten to six, only to be turned (3) (*up / out / back / away*) by the security guard for being too late. I was most (4) (*work / put / turned / brought*) out because I had made a special journey. After much protesting, I was finally allowed in and quickly chose some clothes for my children. I made my way to the main pay desk, as did many of the other people who had (5) (*picked / turned / come / gone*) up for your Summer Sale. There was a (6) (*robbery / delay / hold-up / stick-up*) in my queue because the till had suddenly gone off. By the time they had got it working again, it was already five past six and, just when it was my turn to be served, we were all told that the sale had officially finished and no more discounts were to be given. I couldn't believe my ears! When I complained to the Floor Manager, she said it (7) (*deserves / warned / held / served*) me right for leaving it so late. I (8) (*shouted / spoke / told / said*) her off for being so rude, but she seemed to find it funny.

I complained to your head office and I was told to (9) (*follow / look / investigate / continue*) it up with a letter which is why I have written to you today. In the past, I have (10) (*brought / left / given / taken*) your good service for granted, but now it appears that politeness and good manners are (11) (*discouraged / frowned / smiled / prohibited*) upon. I call (12) (*upon / off / in / down*) you to (13) (*pick / bring / have / get*) this matter up with your staff who were on duty last week. I must be (14) (*directly / honestly / polite / straightforward*) with you and say that until I receive an apology and assurance that it will not happen again, I shall be taking my custom elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,

MARY PHILLIPS

Bonus expressions

To catch on

1) To become fashionable, popular

Examples:

• *I don't think that those boots will **catch on** in London; they're too clumsy.**

• *Even though he went down well in Italy, his music didn't really **catch on** in Germany.*

* i.e. They have no elegance or style.

2) To be able to understand an explanation, situation or how to do something

Examples:

• *Did you see how quick* he was in **catching on** to what we were going on about?*

• *Everyone could see she was reluctant to talk about it, but your brother didn't **catch on** at all.*

* Note that this form of **To catch on** is often preceded by the words **quick** or **slow**.

Turnover

1) The total amount of money/income that a business receives during a certain period of time

Examples:

• *A **turnover** of a million pounds should help to clear our overdraft.*

- *Have you heard them showing off about how much their **turnover** has increased this year?*

To hear of (to be familiar with/to know the existence of/to recognise the name of a person, thing or situation – usually famous in a particular field of entertainment, art or profession)

Examples:

- *Have you ever **heard of** a company called ABC Limited?*
- *Before we came to London, we had never **heard of** this type of crime**

* i.e. *We never knew that this type of crime occurred.*

To look into (to investigate a crime, problem etc.)

Examples:

- *As no one has owned up to the crime, we should let the police **look into** it.*
- *The Managing Director seems to be stuck for words, but his colleagues have promised they will **look into** the problem.*

On the ball (to be up-to-date with modern developments, ahead of others, quick to catch on, to know what is happening – especially in business)

Examples:

- *The last solicitor we had was a bit thick, but this one appears to be **on the ball**.*
- *I couldn't make out a word he was saying, but maybe it's because I'm not really **on the ball** today.*

Answers

Lesson 1

Exercise 1

1) put off; 2) be bothered; 3) hold-up; 4) take advantage; 5) turned out; 6) puts off; 7) rewarding; 8) spotless; 9) put out; 10) filthy; 11) put up; 12) cosy.

Exercise 2

1) put off, delay; 2) delay, hold-up; 3) put up, stayed; 4) cosy, snug; 5) use for my benefit, take advantage of; 6) bother, try; 7) dirty, filthy; 8) stimulating, rewarding; 9) spotlessly; 10) put out; 11) dressed, turned out; 12) inclined, bothered.

Lesson 2

Exercise 1

1) told off; 2) frowned; 3) tricky; 4) gather; 5) call on; 6) called off; 7) come down to; 8) take for granted; 9) puts up with; 10) cut down; 11) serves right; 12) unheard of.

Exercise 2

1) disapproved, frowned upon; 2) she deserves whatever she gets, it serves her right; 3) cut down on, reduce; 4) regarded as natural, took for granted; 5) visited, called on; 6) gather, guess; 7) put up; 8) told off; 9) unheard of, unusual; 10) called off; 11) results in, comes down to; 12) tricky, hard, confusing.

Lesson 3

Exercise 1

1) straightforward; 2) nagging; 3) handed in; 4) to hear about; 5) brought up; 6) the sack; 7) be stuck; 8) cut out; 9) break-up; 10) overdraft; 11) bound to; 12) follow up.

Exercise 2

1) overdraft, owe; 2) find out about, hear about; 3) cuts out, ceases operating; 4) break-up, collapse; 5) bound to, tend to; 6) mention, bring up; 7) stuck, shut; 8) going on; 9) straightforward, direct; 10) push, sack; 11) continue, follow up; 12) handed in, gave in.

Lesson 4

Exercise 1

1) turned to; 2) made up; 3) ruled out; 4) odd; 5) made out; 6) getting over; 7) taken up; 8) turned into; 9) pick up; 10) hectic; 11) to go; 12) dodgy.

Exercise 2

1) made out; 2) exclude, rule out; 3) trust, turn to; 4) occupied, took up; 5) picked up, learned; 6) odd, strange; 7) recovered from, got over; 8) make up, compensate; 9) to go, left; 10) uncomfortable, dodgy; 11) turned into; 12) hectic.

Lesson 5

Revision

Exercise 1

(1) filthy; (2) bothered; (3) put; (4) nagging; (5) spotless; (6) put; (7) rewarding; (8) cut; (9) give; (10) notice; (11) sacked; (12) comes; (13) unheard; (14) takes; (15) granted; (16) turned; (17) bring; (18) put; (19) straightforward; (20) fight;

(21) frown; (22) breaking; (23) put; (24) advantage.

Exercise 2

1) to turn into; 2) to go; 3) to make out; 4) to make up; 5) to pick up; 6) hectic;
7) dodgy; 8) to get over; 9) to take up; 10) odd; 11) to rule out; 12) to turn to.

Exercise 3

(1) broke; (2) gather; (3) away; (4) put; (5) turned; (6) hold-up; (7) served; (8) told;
(9) follow; (10) taken; (11) frowned; (12) upon; (13) bring; (14) straightforward.

References

1. Collins S. Practical Everyday English: A Self-study Method of Spoken English for Upper Intermediate and Advanced Students. Montserrat Publishing, 2009.
2. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. Pearson Education Limited, 2006.

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