

Министерство образования и науки Украины
Севастопольский национальный технический университет



МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

к практическим занятиям по дисциплине
«Английский язык» для студентов III, IV курсов
экономических специальностей дневной формы
обучения
Часть I

ИСКУССТВО ОБЩЕНИЯ= THE ART OF CONVERSATION

Севастополь
2009



УДК 629.123+656.61.052

Методические указания к практическим занятиям по дисциплине «Английский язык» для студентов III, IV курсов экономических специальностей дневной формы обучения: в 2 ч. / Сост. Н.Ф.Селиверстова. – Севастополь: Изд-во СевНТУ, 2009. – Ч.1: Искусство общения = The art of conversation. – 24 с.

Целью методических указаний является развитие и совершенствование способностей к социальному взаимодействию на английском языке как в академической, так и в профессиональной среде, что позволит студентам и выпускникам университета повысить свою конкурентоспособность на рынке труда, участвовать в студенческих обменах, международных программах и конкурсах.

Методические указания рассмотрены и утверждены на заседании кафедры ПРГЯ (протокол № 10 от 22.04.2009 г.)

Допущено учебно-методическим центром и научно-методическим Советом СевНТУ в качестве методических указаний.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В соответствии с требованиями Государственного образовательного стандарта высшего профессионального образования владение иностранным языком становится обязательным компонентом профессиональной подготовки современных специалистов любого профиля.

Программа курса английского языка для экономических специальностей СевНТУ ставит целью обучение практическому владению иностранным языком. Коммуникативная компетенция включает лингвистический, социокультурный и прагматический компоненты. Соответственно, особое значение приобретает умение соотносить языковые средства с конкретными ситуациями, условиями и задачами общения, а также с нормами речевого поведения, которых придерживаются носители языка. Языковой материал рассматривается как средство реализации речевого общения.

Целью методических указаний является развитие и совершенствование способностей студентов экономических специальностей к социальному взаимодействию на английском языке как в академической, так и в профессиональной среде. Методические указания состоят из трех разделов, каждый из которых содержит как теоретические аспекты языковой коммуникации, так и упражнения для моделирования естественного общения.

Первый раздел направлен на формирование умений принимать участие в разных «фазах» разговора. Второй раздел посвящен базовым принципам языковой коммуникации – «принципу кооперации» и «принципу вежливости». Третий раздел состоит из пяти уроков, каждый из которых способствует развитию умений использовать конкретный языковой материал (междометия и восклицания, разговорные фразы, клише и идиомы, метафоры, вопросы-переспросы, связующие наречия) как средство речевого общения. Особое внимание уделяется тактическим приемам поддержания разговора.

Все разделы содержат списки слов и выражений, необходимых для понимания теоретических положений. Методические указания снабжены ключами к упражнениям, а также приложением к уроку 1 – перечень самых распространенных в английском языке восклицаний.

При составлении данных методических указаний использовались исключительно аутентичные источники и современные оксфордские учебные пособия.

Данные методические указания могут использоваться при обучении английскому языку студентов не только экономических специальностей, а также иных специальностей, чья профессиональная подготовка требует владения английским языком на практическом уровне.

UNIT 1. THE KEY PHASES OF A SOCIAL CONVERSATION

We have many different types of conversation at work, from spontaneous chats around the coffee machine to a four-hour business dinner with a new client. Yet all conversations at work have a beginning, a middle, and an end. Successful communicators manage these phases carefully to make sure that a positive and enjoyable conversation takes place.

The preparation phase. For new or relatively unfamiliar contacts, research the person you are going to talk to. Prepare key facts that you can use in the early moments of a conversation. (“You used to work in the Berlin office, didn’t you?”) Empty your mind of all those e-mails you have to write and concentrate fully on managing your conversation when you meet the person.

The opening phase. Try to create a positive mood in the first moments of conversation. Change your tired or nervous “hello” to a more smiley and enthusiastic “Nice to see you!” Be the first to move forward, shake hands and start talking. With people you know, you can ask simple questions such as “How are things?” or “Busy these days?” With new contacts, you may need to spend a few moments on checking names. After that, the standard greeting questions create further momentum: “How was your trip?”, “Is this your first time here?”, and so on. In the opening phase you should also begin to analyse the mood and motivation of your partner, which will help you during the next phase.

The developing phase. To develop a social conversation, you need to find the right topics. Ask creative questions about key themes such as travel, home, food and work, and continue with the topics that motivate people to talk. And when others open up and talk, try to share similar experiences or opinions.

The closing phase. All conversations must come to an end. Good conversationalists know how to exit. Native speakers tend to use words like “Right!”, “OK!” or “Interesting!” to signal the closing, followed by a pause and a movement to leave. In the UK, it is typical to finish with some kind of positive comment (“It was good to see you”) or a statement that looks towards the future (“Talk to you again soon”). It is important to know such protocols to avoid ending a conversation in a negative way.

Vocabulary

good conversationalist

smiley

mood

native speaker

momentum

protocols

exit

интересный собеседник

часто улыбающийся

настроение

носитель языка

движущая сила

правила дипломатического этикета

здесь: окончание разговора

EXERCISES

The opening phase

The language you use depends on the person you are talking to. Informal comments are great for colleagues in the office. For welcoming visitors you meet for the first time, you should be more formal.

Exercise 1. Work with a partner. Practise the dialogues.

Comment

How are you today?

How are you doing?

Hi. Haven't seen you for a while. Busy?

Hi. Are you in a hurry?

Working hard, I see.

Response

Fine, thanks. And you?

Great. And you?

Yes, very busy. Same for you?

Yes. I'm just on my way to a meeting.

You can say that again. What about you?

Exercise 2. Work with a partner. Read the openings to welcome visitors to the office. Think of possible responses. Act out the dialogues.

Greeting:

Taking care:

Travel check:

Refreshments:

Hotel:

Experience:

Work:

Networking:

Hello, Ms Jones. Nice to meet you.

You can leave your coat here.

How was your journey?

Would you like something to drink?

So, where are you staying?

Is this your first time in ...?

Where is your office exactly?

Do you know ...?

The developing phase

This phase demands both creativity (to think of the right questions) and flexibility (to work with the conversational style of your partner) as you try to find out what motivates and interests the other person.

Exercise 3. Work with a partner. Read the exploratory questions. Write a dialogue. Act out your dialogue.

Work: *So, how's business at the moment?

implies “cooperative efforts”: each partner makes his contribution to create a successful conversation. PP accounts for certain conversational behaviour and maintaining friendly relations. Expressing yourself politely is the most important thing. Saying “please”, “thank you” and “sorry”, a friendly voice and a smile can help to defuse a potentially critical situation.

To avoid being too direct one should also master the grammar of spoken English, such aspects of the language as social expressions, exclamations to support the conversation, and some politeness strategies. For example, we shouldn’t answer a question with just “yes” or “no”. It would be more polite to say “Yes, certainly!” or “No, I’m afraid not.”

Being cooperative and polite also means being a good listener. Listening is the key to developing a successful conversation. Listening to what people are saying and how they are saying it can help you choose the proper conversation style, identify key words in order to formulate follow-up questions or comments, and to manage the flow.

Vocabulary

cooperative	согласованно действующий
cooperative principle	принцип кооперации
polite	вежливый
politeness principle	принцип вежливости
skill	умение, мастерство
behaviour	поведение
contribution	вклад, содействие
relationship	взаимоотношение
follow-up question	утрачняющий вопрос
exclamation	восклицание
expression	выражение, оборот речи
to maintain sth	сохранить что-либо
to ensure	обеспечить, гарантировать

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Work in pairs. Identify the key words in the comment and use them as a basis for follow-up questions or comments. Suggest possible answers. Act out your dialogues to the class.

Comment: “I went to a meeting in Munich.”

Follow-up questions:

What was the meeting about? (about purpose)

Was it a good meeting? (about results)

Who was at the meeting? (about people)

Was it a long meeting? (about timing)

Where was it? At their headquarters? (about location)

How often do you have to travel to Munich? (about frequency)

What do you think of Munich? (about likes)

Do you have a meal in the city afterwards? (about afterwards)

Exercise 2. Make up short dialogues using follow-up questions in order to understand meaning.

What do you mean exactly by ...? (clarification)

I'm sorry, what did you mean when you said...? (clarification)

So, the main problem was...? (confirmation)

So, are you saying that...? (confirmation)

Exercise 3. Read a quote from Emily Post, an etiquette guru ("Etiquette", 1922). Do you agree?

"Ideal conversation should be a matter of equal give and take, but too often it is all "take".

Useful strategies

The ability to manage the flow of a conversation is an important skill. There are various aspects to this:

- Managing "turns" to speak, for example, trying to involve someone who is outside the conversation ("Is it the same in France, Xavier?" or "Josie, what do you think?");
- changing the subject, for example, when people seem to be losing interest ("Anyway...", "That reminds me...", "Oh, before I forget...");
- changing the tone, for example, when people are tense because a topic is controversial ("It's a very sensitive topic. But it's interesting"; "I see what you're saying. I just see it a bit differently"; "It's difficult. There is no right answer, really.")

UNIT 3. LEXICAL UNITS AND GRAMMAR OF SPOKEN ENGLISH

3.1. USING EXCLAMATIONS TO SUPPORT A CONVERSATION

To support a conversation it is essential that your listening style should match the expectations of the speaker. Some speakers want a silent and respectful listener. Others expect to see and hear interest and enthusiasm. Observe carefully and adapt your usual style to one that makes your conversation partner feel comfortable.

Although there are no exact rules about what we should say in any situation, there are polite ways of speaking which are generally used when we

talk to strangers, to people who have higher status, and when we are talking about sensitive topics.

To keep the conversation going you can use **exclamations** which may show such attitudes as interest, surprise (no surprise), sympathy (no sympathy), concern (no concern), pleasure, relief, etc. In order to sound polite you should try to make your responses longer, adding comments that would help to signal to the speaker that you are really interested in what he or she is saying.

Common exclamations:

a) the following **exclamations** are generally used to express surprise, astonishment, amazement, consternation, admiration, fear, etc.

Oh no! My! Oh, my! My, my! My word! Well, I never! Never! Oh, dear! Oh, boy! Oh, come on! Heavens! Good Heavens! For Heaven's sake! Goodness! My Goodness! Thank goodness for that! Nice one! Mercy! Bless her! Tough! That's crazy! Interesting! Great! Awful! Impossible! Incredible! You can't be serious! Oh my God! Poor you! Indeed!

Blimey! = expressing surprise or annoyance (slang)

b) **exclamations beginning with *What...*, *What a ...*, or *How...*** are used when talking about a variety of topics:

What ghastly weather! What rubbish! What a brilliant idea! What a terrible thing to happen! What a silly mistake! What a mess! What a shame! How terrific! How dreadful! How absolutely fabulous! How utterly ridiculous! How amazing! How disgusting! What a drag! = How awful and boring! (colloquial)

c) **interjections** could help you get emotional, but they are mostly used in informal talks (remember: effective negotiators are flexible – what works in one situation, may be completely wrong in another).

Oh! Oho! Oh, well! Oh-oh! Ah! Aha! Whew! Ouch! Whoops! Oops! Hmmm! Well! Well, well! Ugh! Yuck! Wow! Gosh! Mmm!

Vocabulary

exclamation

восклицание

interjection

восклицание, (грам.) междометие

negotiator

лицо, ведущее переговоры

flexible

гибкий, легко приспосабливающийся

stranger

незнакомец, посторонний человек

sensitive topic

здесь: деликатная тема

expectation

ожидание, надежда

to match

подбирать под статью, соответствовать

to adapt

приспособлять

consternation

ужас, испуг

astonishment

удивление

amazement

изумление

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Match the statements and responses. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer.

Example:

Guess what! I won \$5 million on the lottery! – You are kidding! Really! That's amazing!

- 1) Guess what! I won \$5 million on the lottery!
- 2) She is very good at keeping the books.
- 3) My grandfather died last week.
- 4) The shop's attracting more and more customers.
- 5) I'm broke since I bought all those designer clothes.
- 6) How's your steak? Is it OK?
- 7) OK. I'll book the tickets for the musical.
- 8) Here we are! Home at last.
- 9) I took a call from Jeff. He called in sick.
- 10) Jim's leaving to go to another job.

- a) Great! I'm looking forward to it.
- b) Mmm! Just the way I like it.
- c) Oh, no! You are joking!
- d) You are kidding! Really!
- e) It sounds great!
- f) Oh, no! I am so sorry to hear that!
- g) Tough. It's your own fault.
- h) That's great! How many partners are there in your business?
- i) Good riddance. He was always useless.
- j) Thank goodness for that.

Which are positive reactions? Which are negative? What ideas (attitudes) do the responses express?

Exercise 2. In pairs, write a dialogue. Use some of the exclamations. You could ask about...a party, a meal, a film, a holiday, a sports event. Begin with the question.

What was the ... like? – Well, it was...

Act out your dialogues to the class.

Exercise 3. Your group mate will read the story. Respond to it, using exclamations.

You know, I had a rather unpleasant experience yesterday.

When I came out of my office I didn't find my car.

I immediately phoned the police. I was sure someone had stolen it.

It turned out, however, that it was my wife (husband, son) who had taken it to do some shopping.

She had forgotten to give me a ring.

I was rather worried because I had left some important papers in the car.

If they had disappeared, I'd have lost my job.

3.2. USING SOCIAL EXPRESSIONS TO SUPPORT A CONVERSATION

When we are talking, we use a lot of social expressions. If we want to understand and speak authentic English we should learn to recognize them first and then to attempt to use these expressions in real situations. We should remember that these expressions are extremely context sensitive, so before using them, make sure you understand them properly.

The following social expressions (in bold) could well be used in a business context.

How come? = How is this situation possible?

Never mind. = Let's not worry about it.

I am kidding. = I am joking.

I see what you mean. = I understand what you are saying.

There's no point. = There is no reason (aim, purpose).

I wouldn't stand a chance. = I have no hope of succeeding.

It's a deal. = I agree (to do something).

I don't blame you. = I think what you did was right and reasonable.

I bet. = I'm sure.

I don't care. = It doesn't worry me.

I don't mind. = I don't object. I have no strong feelings.

Hang on a sec. = Wait a moment.

For goodness' sake is an expression of mild annoyance.

We say **Let me see** when we need a pause in order to think.

"Let me see", "You know...", "Well, you see...", "Well...", "You see...", "The point is...", "Um..." are called "**fillers**" because they help to bridge the gap in the conversation.

Vocabulary

social expressions

authentic

разговорные фразы

аутентичный, подлинный

to recognize
context sensitive
filler

узнавать
здесь: зависящий от ситуации
здесь: слово или выражение,
заполняющее «пробелы» в
разговоре

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Match a line in **A** with a line in **B**.

A

1. Could I use your phone for a moment?
2. I'll give you \$6000 for your car. That's my final offer.
3. Oh, no! The photocopier's jammed again!
4. Bye! I'm off now!
5. I'm really sorry, but I can't go out to the exhibition with you this week.
6. I walked out of my job. I just couldn't take it any more.
7. What if I forget everything at the interview?
8. Have you applied for that job?
9. We aren't having a holiday this year.
10. Can we meet next Thursday?

B a) Never mind! Let's try again next week.

b) By all means. Help yourself.

c) Let me see. Sorry. I can't make it then. What about Friday?

d) It's a deal! It's yours!

e) Hang on a sec. Where are you going?

f) How come? Can't you afford it?

g) Let me have a look. I'll try and fix it.

h) I don't blame you. I'd have done the same thing myself.

i) No, there's no point. I'm not qualified for it. I wouldn't stand a chance.

j) For goodness' sake stop worrying! You'll be fine. Just don't panic.

Exercise 2. Memorize some of the dialogues. Practise them in pairs.

Exercise 3. Work in pairs. Think of other ideas that will prompt some of the expressions in **B**.

Exercise 4. Read some of your prompts to another pair. They must respond.

3.3. USING CLICHES, IDIOMS AND METAPHORS

Cliches, idioms and metaphors are widely used by native speakers for negotiating. To learn to understand and use authentic language can help you get “a feel” of the language, to see its variability, and to develop your sociolinguistic competence.

A cliché is a phrase which has been used so often that it has lost much of its force. Proverbs (another form of figurative language), which have become commonplace, may also sound as clichés. Both clichés and proverbs do not vary in form, e.g. “Too many cooks spoil the broth” not “the meal.”

An idiom is an expression that cannot be understood literally. Even when a person knows the meaning of all the words and understands the grammar, the overall meaning of the idiom may be unclear, e.g. “He made quite a splash when he entered the business world.” (“Make a splash”: to receive widespread notice for a successful action). Some idioms are so widely used that they are clichés – so commonplace in the spoken language that they are best avoided in writing for fear of suggesting an unoriginal mind, e.g. “You have to read between the lines.” (“Read between the lines”: to see what is really meant by what is written or said).

A metaphor is a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two things which are basically dissimilar, with the intent of giving added meaning to one of them, e.g. “Life is a hard road.” In business, metaphors about journeys are often used when talking about problems and how to solve them, e.g. “Where do you think we ought to go?” means “What shall we do?” and “See if you can get anywhere...” means “See if you can solve the problem”.

Using clichés, proverbs, idioms, and metaphors can help you practise the various norms for you to sound and act more English.

Vocabulary

cliché

idiom

клише, штамп, избитая фраза

идиома, идиоматическое выражение

metaphor	метафора
proverb	пословица
figurative language	образный (метафорический) язык
variability	изменчивость
commonplace	банальный, широко распространенный
sociolinguistic competence	лингвострановедческая компетенция

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Read the conversations and identify the clichés. What do they mean?

- A** You should get a new job, stop smoking, and have a healthier lifestyle.

B Easier said than done.
- A** I don't know whether to apply for that job or not. What do you think?

B Well, I'm not sure. At the end of the day, it's your decision.
- A** Jamie and I are off out for the evening.

B Have a great time! Don't do anything I wouldn't do.

Exercise 2. Match a line in **A** with a line in **B**. Where are the clichés?

- A**
- Tommy's broken the vase!
 - When I go abroad, I make sure I have life insurance, medical insurance, and personal possessions insurance.
 - It's been raining non-stop for weeks! Do we need some sunshine!
 - Work's awful at the moment, and I have to go away on business this weekend!
 - I got a card from Jerry a week after my birthday.
 - We're having a complete break for a fortnight.
 - Took me ten years to build up my business. Nearly killed me.
 - Larry's failed his exams. Amy's got chicken pox. Whatever next?

- B**
- Oh, well. A change is as good as a rest.
 - Never mind. Accidents will happen.
 - Well, you know what they say. No pain, no gain.
 - Good idea. Better safe than sorry.
 - Oh dear! They say these things come in threes, you know.
 - You can say that again.
 - Oh, well. Better late than never.
 - Sounds like just what the doctor ordered.

Do you have any similar clichés in your language?

Exercise 3. Here are some idiomatic expressions with the words: earth, ground, world, land, floor. Match a line in **A** with a line in **B**. Use a dictionary if necessary.

- A**
1. I'm cleaned out! This new jacket cost the earth.
 2. Believe me, that guy's really going places.
 3. The holiday's over. It's back to the real world.
 4. Hey! Great to see you! I thought you weren't going to be able to make it.
 5. Can you follow these instructions? Where on earth do all these screws go?

- B**
- a) Don't I know it! He landed that consultancy job that we all applied for.
 - b) I nearly wasn't. I had to move heaven and earth to get here.
 - c) Come on! It's good to spoil yourself every now and then.
 - d) Don't ask me. I was totally floored by the last lot I read.
 - e) You can say that again. Back to earth with a bump!

Exercise 4. Use the following words to create common idioms: circles, ear, line, guns, shoes, table.

- a) We're bringing a fair proposal to the ...
- b) Put yourself in my ...
- c) We're going round in ...
- d) Let's play it by ear...
- e) We've got to draw the ... there.
- f) I really must stick to my ...
- g) I'm afraid we don't see eye to ... on that.

3.4. USING "ECHO" QUESTIONS AND REPLY QUESTIONS

To manage the flow of a conversation you can show your interest and surprise by repeating the information which surprises you.

- e.g. **A** It took me three hours to get here.
B Three hours?
A Yes. There was a traffic jam ten miles long.
B Ten miles long? That's awful!

In this dialogue "Three hours?" and "Ten miles long?" are "echo" questions. You can also use reply questions for the same purpose.

- e.g. **A** It took me three hours to get here.
B Did it?
A Yes. There was a traffic jam ten miles long.
B Was there?

One more important thing to be considered is that reply questions are not the same as question tags. The question tag is added by the speaker, but a reply question comes in response from another speaker. Compare:

He works in New York, doesn't he? = question tag

A He works in New York.

B Does he? = reply question.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Complete the following dialogues with either an “echo” or a reply question.

1. **A** We had a terrible holiday.

B _____?

A Yes. It rained all the time.

B _____?

A Yes. And the food was disgusting!

B _____? What a drag!

2. **A** I'm on a mobile phone.

B _____?

A Yes. And I've got something very important to tell you.

B _____? What is it? I can't wait!

A You'd better sit down... We're going to Barbados next Saturday!

B _____? Blimey!

3. **A** I think you should apologize to her.

B _____? _____? Never!

Exercise 2. Make up short dialogues with the following sentences. Respond, using a reply question or an “echo”.

I came to work in a Rolls Royce today.

He has been to San Francisco five times.

I am going to get a bonus this month. I should do. My boss promised it to me. After all, I did earn the company over 100.000\$ last year. I do deserve it, don't you think?

Exercise 3. Say some surprising things about yourself. Of course they need not be true, but it is more fun if you pretend they are. Your partner will respond using a reply question or an echo question.

3.5. USING LINKING AND COMMENTING EXPRESSIONS

There are many expressions, mainly adverbs, which give the speaker's attitude to what he or she is saying and to what has been said. They are called commenting expressions.

Quite honestly, I think you should pack in the job.

Admittedly, you'd lose a lot of money.

Surely job satisfaction is more important than money?

There are also expressions and adverbs which can structure and direct a piece of discourse. They are called linking expressions.

As I was saying, I'm still enjoying the work.

As a matter of fact, I earn very little in my job.

Anyway, who cares about money?

By the way, do you know how much Justin earns now?

You should learn to recognize commenting and linking expressions, or discourse markers, before you start to use them correctly.

Here are more examples.

Basically, you're spending too much money. (basically – по существу, в основном)

Quite honestly, you need a better job. (quite honestly – честно, искренне)

You think I'm wrong, but **actually** I'm right. (actually – фактически, на самом деле)

Apparently, there are good jobs in the City. (apparently – по-видимому, очевидно)

Admittedly, you'd have to move. (admittedly – по общему признанию, предположительно)

Surely you can understand what I'm saying? (surely – конечно, несомненно)

After all, I gave you good advice before. (after all – в конце концов, вообще-то)

As a matter of fact, I saved your company. (as a matter of fact – фактически)

Mind you/ still that was a long time ago (mind you/still – все же, однако)

Actually, you didn't thank me then, either. (actually – вообще-то, впрочем)

I mean, why should I bother about you? (I mean – я имею в виду, я подразумеваю)

Obviously, you aren't going to take my advice. (obviously – очевидно)

At least, I doubt if you will. (at least – по меньшей мере, во всяком случае)

Naturally, you'll do what you think is best. (naturally – естественно)

Anyway, it's up to you. (anyway – ну, ладно)

All in all, finding an interesting job isn't easy. (all in all – в конце концов, в целом)

By the way, can you lend me some money? (by the way – между прочим)

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with your ideas.

1. **A** Hello. Your face looks familiar. Have we met before?
 B Actually, _____
2. **A** How come your business has been so successful?
 B Basically, _____
3. Why did the Prime Minister award himself a 50% pay rise? Surely

4. I wish I was famous. All that money, all those parties every night.
 Mind you, _____
5. I don't have a clue what the answer is to all these problems. Anyway,

6. Why doesn't James ever phone me? Why is it always me who phones
 him? After all, _____
7. **A** Wasn't that a brilliant play last night!
 B To tell you the truth, _____
8. **A** Is there anything else you wanted to know or do?
 B Actually, there is. I need to _____ Do you know if there
 is a
 cash dispenser around here?
9. Have you heard the latest about Cathy and Dave? Apparently, _____
10. I agree, it was a wonderful presentation. By the way, _____

KEYS (Ответы к упражнениям)

Lesson 1

Ex.1 (Exclamations): 1d, 2e, 3f, 4h, 5g, 6b, 7e, 8j, 9c, 10i

Lesson 2

Ex.1 (Social Expressions): 1b, 2d, 3g, 4e, 5a, 6h, 7j, 8i, 9f, 10c

Lesson 3

Ex.2 (Cliches): 1b, 2d, 3f, 4a, 5g, 6h, 7c, 8e

Accidents will happen – Всякое в жизни бывает

No pain, no gain – Без труда нет плода

Better safe than sorry – Осторожность не помешает

These things come in threes – Беда одна не приходит

You can say that again – Как ты прав! (Ты сто раз прав)

Better late than never – Лучше поздно, чем никогда

Just what the doctor ordered. – Как раз то, что нужно (То, что доктор прописал)

A change is as good as a rest – Смена действий – лучший отдых

Ex.3 (idiomatic expressions): 1c, 2a, 3e, 4b, 5d

to cost the earth – стоить больших денег

to clean out - обворовать, «обчистить»

to be going places – много путешествовать, «выходить в свет»

to be back to the real world - спуститься с небес на землю

Where on earth? – Куда же...? Где же...?

to land the job – получить работу, to land – добиться, достичь, поймать, выиграть

to move heaven and earth – сделать все возможное, «лезть из кожи вон»

to spoil oneself – побаловать себя

to floor – сразить, сбить с ног, поставить в тупик

with a bump - внезапно, резко

Ex.4 (idioms)

- a) table (bring sth to the table – выступить с предложением)
- b) shoes (put oneself in sb's shoes – поставить себя на место кого-либо)
- c) circles (go round in circles – ходить по кругу, топтаться на месте)
- d) ear (play sth by ear – импровизировать в чем-либо)
- e) line (draw the line – провести черту)
- f) guns (stick to one's guns – стоять на своем)
- g) eye (see eye to eye – разделять мнение)

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ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ А

COMMON AMERICAN ENGLISH EXCLAMATIONS

Oh!	(said in surprise, wonder, fear, or pain)
Oho!	(said in surprise or in taunting)
Oh, well!	(said when the speaker is resigned to the circumstances)
Oh-oh!	(when something unfortunate has happened or is about to happen)
Oh, boy!	(in excitement or enthusiasm)
Ah!	(in admiration or satisfaction)
Aha!	(in satisfaction, pleasure, triumph, or sudden comprehension)
Whew!	(in relief or after the speaker has had a narrow escape)
Ouch! (Ow!)	(in pain)
Whoops! (Oops!)	(when the speaker drops something, stumbles, or is otherwise clumsy)
Hmmm!	(when the speaker is thinking something over or examining something)
Mmmm!	(when the speaker is eating especially tasty food)
Well!	(in surprise, as a preface to a remark, or to give the speaker a chance to think)
Well, well!	(in mild surprise or when the speaker has discovered something)
Indeed!	(in surprise, bitterness, doubt, or sarcasm)
Yuck! (Ugh!)	(in revulsion)
Wow!	(in surprise or admiration)
Gosh!	(in surprise)
Oh, my! (My!)	(in surprise or admiration)
My word!	(in surprise or astonishment)
Well, I never!	(in amazement)

Note: The following exclamations all have approximately the same meaning. They are generally used by women and express surprise, astonishment, fear, or consternation.

Heavens! Heaven forbid! Good heavens! Heaven help us! For heaven's sake! Land sakes! Goodness! My goodness! For goodness sake! Mercy! Mercy me!

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