



Министерство образования и науки Украины
Севастопольский национальный технический университет
Гуманитарный факультет

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ
для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы
по дисциплине
«Фразеология английского языка»
для студентов 3 курса
направления 6.020303 «Филология»
специальности 7.02030304 «Перевод»
дневной формы обучения

ЧАСТЬ 1

Севастополь
2014

УДК 800

Методические указания для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы по дисциплине «Фразеология английского языка» для студентов 3 курса направления 6.020303 «Филология» специальности 7.02030304 «Перевод» дневной формы обучения / Сост. Журавлева Л.М., Сокол А.А. – Часть 1. – Севастополь: Изд-во СевНТУ, 2014. – 28 с.

Цель методических указаний – расширение пассивного и активного словарного запаса студентов, предупреждение переводческих ошибок, возникающих из-за недостаточного знания фразеологии изучаемого языка. Методические указания содержат тексты из произведений английских и американских писателей, которые предназначены для расширения читательского опыта студентов и обучения контекстуальному подходу к пониманию и переводу отрывков, содержащих фразеологические единицы.

Методические указания рассмотрены и утверждены на заседании кафедры теории и практики перевода (протокол № 10 от 21.05.2013 г.)

Допущено учебно-методическим центром СевНТУ в качестве методических указаний.

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СЕМИНАР 1

Exercise 1. Read the text. Arrange the italicized idioms into three groups:

a) phraseological fusions b) phraseological units c) word combinations.
The woman *had been on the go since* seven o'clock that morning, and the work she was doing was not of the kind to be done *hands down*. As there was a lot to be done and the woman *was up to her eyes in work*, she couldn't *keep an eye on* her five-year-old son. He was her only child, *the apple of her eye*, and, consequently, a rather spoilt boy, ready for all sorts of tricks. He broke or *tore to pieces* anything he could lay hands on.

When his mother saw him pouring water on the linen she was going to iron, she must have *seen red*. The boy couldn't think of any excuse to escape punishment – he *was caught red-handed*.

His father tried to plead for him, but the woman *cut him short* and declared that he *had no say in the matter*. So there was nothing for the father to do but tell the boy that he would have *to face the music*. And when the next day he told his chums of the trick his son had played, it *set the whole table in a roar*.

Exercise 2. Comment on the difference between phraseological fusions, phraseological units and word combinations. Arrange the following phraseological units into three groups: 1) word combinations, 2) phraseological units, 3) phraseological fusions.

1. To see the world through rosy spectacles. 2. To show the white feather. 3. To kiss the hare's foot. 4. To call a spade a spade. 5. To make friends. 6. To take revenge. 7. A house of cards. 8. To make up one's mind. 9. To shed crocodile tears. 10. To commit suicide. 11. Judas kiss. 12. To play the first fiddle. 13. To find faults with somebody. 14. The apple of one's eye. 15. To get in touch with somebody. 16. True to fact. 17. To dot the I's and cross the T's. 18. To be fed up with something or somebody. 19. A pretty kettle of fish. 20. To give way. 21. To nip in the bud. 22. To wash one's hands. 23. To rest on one's oars. 24. Let sleeping dogs lie. 25. To have all the trumps in one hand. 26. Between wind and water. 27. To lose one's way (temper). 28. To go a long way. 29. A slip of the tongue.

Exercise 3. Read the text and match the phrases given below to the italicized idioms:

My mother was a writer of historical novels. And everyone said I *was a chip off the old block* when I started writing stories as a teenager. My mother was *in fact* my sternest critic, and *gave short shrift* to my first attempts at writing. My stories obviously didn't *come up to scratch*. She had *learned*

the ropes slowly and painfully over the years, and was determined that it should not be too easy for me.

However, she did help me *to lick* my first book of short stories *into shape*, but when *it came to* getting it published, she refused to *pull strings* with any of her publishing friends, and I had to approach all the publishing houses myself. We sent it to nine of them, and *were on tenterhooks* waiting for the replies. There were eight letters of refusal, but we *were over the moon* when Duxford's Press said they were considering publication. Unfortunately, we got some very bad news. They accused me of plagiarism, saying that my plots and characters were identical to some American writer's. Well, I'd never heard of him! That really *upset the apple cart*. They said they couldn't publish, so *it was back to the drawing board*. I slaved away at a new collection of stories, and it was another two years before I finally saw my name in print

1. very pleased
2. in a state of anxious suspense
3. give brief and unwilling attention to something
4. spoil someone's plans
5. learn how to deal with a particular task, job or problem
6. exert influence to obtain a favour
7. be like one's parents in character or behavior
8. be of a satisfactory standard
9. start a project again because the first attempt was unsuccessful
10. to improve something so as to make it presentable

Exercise 4.1. Read the idioms and the examples

idiom	meaning	example
smb/smith has more bark than bite; smb's/smith's bark is worse than their/its bite	something is not as unpleasant as you expected	The storm turned out to have far more bark than bite.... he felt that Alleen's bark was worse than her bite.
a bird's-eye view	the appearance of something seen from above, or a general view of something	You get a bird's-eye view of Paris from the Eiffel Tower. The speaker gave a bird's-eye view of the situation.
beat a dead horse	to waste time trying to do something that will not succeed	Stop beating a dead horse. You've made up your mind to continue this ridiculous

		marriage...
call off the dogs	to cause people to stop attacking or criticizing someone	It is OK for us to talk to witnesses... provided that the minute a witness tells us he or she has been forbidden by the court to talk to us, we call off our dogs.
fish or cut bait	either to act or to decide you are not going to do anything	'That subpoena should make her either fish or cut bait,' the detective said.
for the birds	without value	I enjoyed being a bachelor. But if marriage works out and mine has, then living alone is for the birds.
get off your high horse	to stop acting as if you are better or more intelligent than other people	'He could do better,' said Grandma candidly. 'Indeed?' said Scarlett haughtily. 'Come off your high horse,' said the old lady tartly, 'I shan't attack your precious sister...'
let the cat out of the bag	to tell something that is a secret, often without intending to	I've let the cat out of the bag already, Mr. Corthell, and I might as well tell the whole thing now.
(put) the cart before the horse	to do something that should happen after other things	To learn to dive before learning to swim well seems to me to be putting the cart before the horse.
(straight) from the horse's mouth	from someone who has the facts	Each of them carried a notebook, in which whenever the great man spoke, he desperately scribbled. Straight from the horse's mouth. It was a rare privilege.
take the bull by the horns	to deal directly with someone or something	'See here,' he exclaimed suddenly, looking sharply at the musician and deciding to take the bull by the horns, 'you are in quite as delicate

		a situation as I am, if you only stop to think.'
go to the dogs	to become worse in quality or character	They sat in the bar the night before the election, moaning that the country was going to the dogs. He was a marvelous actor, but his drinking problems caused his career to go to the dogs.
have bigger fish to fry, also have other fish to fry	to have something more important or more interesting to do	Quite useless to make any appointment to meet him now – he has other fish to fry.
horse around	to be active in a silly way	You boys have been horsing around again, getting yourselves dirty..
in the doghouse	in a situation in which someone is annoyed with you because of something you did	It seemed to Howard Steptoe that the curse has come upon him. Already he was solidly established in the doghouse as the result of that craps business.

Exercise 4.2. Beginnings and endings

Match the beginnings and endings of these idioms.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. more bark | a. before the horse |
| 2. a bird's- | b. than bite |
| 3. call off | c. high horse |
| 4. fish or | d. fish to fry |
| 5. get off your | e. eye view |
| 6. go to the | f. by the horns |
| 7. have bigger | g. doghouse |
| 8. in the | h. cut bait |
| 9. (put) the cart | i. the dogs |
| 10. take the bull | j. dogs |

Exercise 4.3. Sentence completion.

Use idioms from the box to complete the following sentences. You may have to change the form of some words.

1. "Are you sure she's leaving?" "Definitely, I heard it _____."

- "What do you think of the new system?" "I think it's _____ – it won't work."
- Amazingly, not one of the people who knew about the surprise _____.
- Do you think it's worth sending my manuscript to other publishers, or am I just _____?
- He never _____ long enough to consider how insulting his words were to many immigrants.
- He sounds tough, but _____.
- I couldn't spend a lot of time on the problem – I had _____.
- I _____ and confronted him about his smoking.
- It is sad to report that this once first-class hotel has _____.
- It's time to _____ and let her get back to doing her job.
- Stop _____ and pay attention to your father!
- The city is _____ by building a stadium before a team has agreed to play here.
- The large painting offers a _____ that shows the layout of the ancient city.
- The president's aide is _____ over remarks he made to the press.
- The time has come when you have to _____ – either you help us plan what to do or we will decide and go ahead without you.

Exercise 4.4. Pronunciation

Complete the poem with the following idioms: beating a dead horse; the cat is out of the bag; for the birds; got other fish to fry; straight from the horse's mouth

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| I spent the best years of my life _____ (1) | I'm not wasting any more time |
| You never really loved me – _____ | Not listening to your empty words |
| I should have known, of course! _____ | What we had was nothing – |
| Now that _____ (2) | It was strictly _____ (4) |
| I'm not even going to cry _____ | So my new love and I are leaving |
| I've met somebody new _____ | We're going to drive down the south. |
| And I've _____ (3) | I never loved you either – you heard |
| | it _____ (5) |

Exercise 4.5. Translation

Find English equivalents for the following phrases.

Вид с птичьего полета; перспектива, общий обзор
 возиться, шуметь
 действовать решительно, напрямик; мужественно преодолевать затруднения
 делать шиворот-навыворот; ставить с ног на голову
 заниматься бесполезным делом, зря тратить силы, попусту стараться
 из надежного источника; из первоисточника
 иметь еще и другие дела, иметь дела поважнее
 никому не нужный, не имеющий никакой ценности; глупый, нелепый
 опозоренный; в опале, в немилости
 от него больше шума, чем вреда; больше бранится, чем на самом деле сердится
 перестать важничать, зазнаваться, держаться высокомерно
 пойти псу под хвост, приходить в упадок, идти к чертям, разоряться
 прекратить неприятное дело, неприятный разговор и т.п.
 проболтаться, проговориться, выдать секрет
 решиться на что-либо; сказать либо да, либо нет

Exercise 4.6. What's your advice?

What advice would you give to the people in each of the situations below?
 Use the following idioms: fish or cut bait; get off your high horse; take the bull by the horns.

1. I don't know what to do. I'm really worried about his smoking. I'm afraid to say anything...
2. We're thinking about taking a year off and going around the world. We're not getting any longer.
3. Several of the families in our neighborhood want to have a street party to raise money for the local school. This is a good neighborhood. Street parties are disgusting.

Exercise 5. Read the text. Write out the sentences containing idioms and translate them into Russian. Underline the idioms and the translation.

A BURNT-OUT CASE (by G. Greene)

The events take place in an African leper colony *run by* priests and nuns where Querry, a celebrated builder of churches, found silence and solitude he sought for. Here in Africa he meets Marie, a lonely person who needed love and warmth as her husband Rycker was cold and selfish.

The extract portrays Rycker after Marie falsely asserts that she has a *love affair* with Querry.

Brother Philippe spoke for the first time. "There's a man outside," he said. "Had I better unlock the door?"

It was Parkinson, sodden and speechless. He had been walking very fast.

"Give him a chair," Father Thomas said.

"Where's Querry?" Parkinson asked.

"I don't know. In his room perhaps."

"Rycker's *looking for* him. We went to the sisters' house, but Querry had gone."

"How did you know where to look?"

"She had left a note for Rycker at home. We would have *caught her up*, but we had car trouble at the last ferry."

"Where's Rycker now?"

"God knows. *It's so pitch-dark* out there. He may have walked into the river *for all I know*."

"Did he see his wife?"

"No — an old nun pushed us both out and locked the door. That made him madder than ever, *I can tell you*."

He *rocked backwards and forwards* on the chair. [...]

Outside a voice shouted unintelligibly.

"That's him," Parkinson said. "*He's fighting mad*."

The voice came nearer. "Querry," they heard it cry, "where are you, Querry?"

"*What a damned fuss about nothing*. And I wouldn't be surprised if there had been no *hanky-panky after all*. I told him that. 'They talked all night,' I said, 'I heard them. Lovers don't talk all night. There are intervals of silence.'"

The door opened. "Where's Querry?"

"Please come in and sit down and *talk things*..."

"How can I sit?" Rycker said. "I am a man *in agony*." He sat down, nonetheless, on the wrong chair — the weak back splintered.

"I'm suffering from a terrible shock, father. I opened my soul to that man. I told him my inmost thoughts, and this is my reward."

"Let us talk quietly and sensibly..."

"He laughed at me and despised me," Rycker said. "What right had he to despise me?"

Father Thomas said, "We all want to avoid scandal."

"Where's the doctor?" Rycker said sharply. "They were *as thick as thieves*."

"He's at home. He *has nothing to do with* this."

Rycker *made for* the door. He stood there *for a moment* as though he were on a stage and had forgotten his *exit line*. "There isn't a jury that would convict me," he said and went out again into the dark and rain. For a moment nobody spoke and then Father Joseph asked them all, "What did he mean by that?"

"He said something about a jury, father, and *it occurred to* me that, well, perhaps he's carrying a gun. I think I ought to warn..."

"This is too much," Father Thomas said. He turned to Parkinson and asked him in English, "Has he a gun with him?"

"I'm sure I don't know. A lot of people are carrying them nowadays. But he won't *have the nerve* to use it."

"I think, if you will excuse me, father, I had better go over to Doctor Colin's," Brother Philippe said.

"Be careful, brother," Father Paul said.

"Oh, I know *a great deal* about firearms," Brother Philippe replied.

(From A Burnt-Out Case by G. Greene)

Notes

back and forth backwards and forwards to and fro

back and forth, to and fro, up and down — взад и вперед

The professor's eyebrows and beard twitched. He turned away and paced *back and forth*. (Carter)

backwards and forwards, up and down, first this way and then that way — туда и сюда, взад и вперед

As he passed *backwards and forwards* in a daze of pain he kept asking himself: Where am I going? (A. Cronin)

to and fro, back and forth, up and down — туда и сюда, взад и вперед, из стороны в сторону

The dog had been watching us all the time, its bushy tail sweeping *to and fro* against the bars. (/. Murdoch) As she rocked *to and fro* she felt the tensivity of woe in abandonment, the magnificence of wrath after deception, the languor of sorrow after defeat. (Th.. Dreiser)

as thick as thieves *at daggers drawn*

bosom friends *at loggerheads*

on good terms with *on bad terms*

not on speaking terms

as thick as thieves (colloq., pejorative), very friendly, intimate, often together — спаянные крепкой дружбой, закадычные друзья, ^ „водой не разольешь"

She likes living soft. And there's a young man in the house. Tutor to the children. They're *as thick as thieves*. (A. Christie)

bosom friend/pal (colloq.), very dear and close friend, one in whom you fully confide — закадычный друг

"You astonish me!" exclaims Mr. Widger, "not know the Clickits! Why, you are the very people of all others who ought to be their *bosom friends*." (Ch. Dickens)

on friendly/good/excellent terms (plural only) with smb., feeling friendly towards smb.; it describes friendly relations not amounting to a close friendship — в дружеских отношениях

She had remained *on excellent terms* with the surgeon. (Ger. Green)

By this time I saw very clearly that my patron was *on friendly terms* with most of them. But what do they get out of it? (Th. Dreiser)

N. B. *be on good terms with oneself*, have a high opinion of one's own talents and attachments, think oneself a very estimable person — быть о себе высокого мнения

Your schoolmaster is plainly *on good terms with himself*. (McM)

Although I knew well enough that my irritation at Luthy's indecision was inspired by my own, I found *in cold blood* that I was still *not on good terms with myself*. (C. P. Snow)

on a friendly/good footing (singular only) with smb. (colloq.), having friendly relations with smb. — на дружеской ноге

A man had to be sociable. He played *to keep on a good footing* with the men: could not afford to be thought uppish or close-fisted. (Д". Prichard)

at daggers drawn, at enmity with smb. - на ножах

The quarrel between these two men has unhappily grown more bitter, till now they *are at daggers drawn*. It's very plain that the old man and I will remain *at daggers drawn* to the end of our lives, and that I have nothing to expect from him. (Ch. Dickens)

at loggerheads with, disagreeing or quarrelling with, at enmity — пререкаяться, ссориться, быть не в ладах с к.-л.

How often he had been present at conferences where the parties had at first seemed *to be at loggerheads*, all their interests conflicting, yet in the end, almost miraculously, a solution had been found that satisfied them all. (L. P. Hartley)

not on speaking terms with (1) (colloq.), avoid speaking to smb. on account of a quarrel — не разговаривать, прекратить знакомство (it indicates a temporary breakdown in good relations)

Ever since their quarrel last year they have not *been on speaking terms*. (H. C. W.)

not on speaking terms (2), not know a person well enough to speak to him — не быть знакомыми

Jack: Algy! Can't you recollect what our father's Christian name was?

Algernon: My dear boy, we *were never even on speaking terms*. He died before I was a year old'. (O. Wilde)

I get along with the Old Lady but I like her and the Lodger apart; I like them best when around and *not on speaking terms*. Don't like either of them to be personal with each other. (S. Chaplin)

occur to, cross smb.'s mind flash into one's mind enter one's head dawn on smb.

occur to smb., come to smb.'s mind, suggest itself — приходить на ум

It *occurred to me* that she'd done this merely as a manoeuvre to arouse his desire, and arouse it for no purpose beyond that of somehow feeding her vanity, (K. Amis) Nobody would know me there now, and it *hadn't occurred to me* that it would be I who remembered. (G. Greene)

cross smb.'s mind = come into smb.'s mind, occur to smb. — осенить

It *crossed Dixon's mind* that apart from his voice he'd no evidence that she was beside him at all. (K. Amis). An idea *came into Dixon's mind* which was the more ready to receive it in this mood of exultation. (C. Amis)

flash into /across/ through one's mind, come suddenly into one's mind — пронзить (о мысли)

It also *flashed through his mind* that Elspeth might not be a living woman. She might not be real. (L. P. Hartley)

enter /come into/ one's head, come into one's mind — приходить в голову

She was quite appalled at the man's audacity. This was something which had never for a moment *entered her head*. (Th. Dreiser)

It would have never come into my head. (J. Galsworthy)

dawn/flash on smb., grow clear to the mind, begin to be perceptible to — прийти в голову (with dawn the idiom implies a process, with flash — instantaneousness)

It was *dawning on* all of them that the whole battle had been meaningless, unnecessary, and essentially they were not bad fellows at all. (Ger. Green) "Would you care and dine with me?" "Oh no," said Carrie, the whole motive of the man *flashing on* her at once. (Th. Dreiser)

slip/from/ one's mind /memory, escape from one's memory — выскочить из памяти

... that the main purpose of my visit *had slipped from his failing memory*. (A. Cronin) The name has *slipped from my mind*. (A.

Huxley) The fact that he was going to tea with Miss Wilkinson, like the precedent date and month, somehow *slipped his mind*. (H. E. Bates)

have the nerve to do smth.

be unable to say 'bo' to a goose

have the guts to do smth.

have the nerve to do smth., be brave enough to do it — иметь мужество сказать или сделать ч.-л.

"I am assuming," said Freddy, "that you *haven't the nerve to come the heavy he-man over the little woman?*" (P. G. Wodehouse)

"They call it suicide pact. It's happening all the time." "I couldn't. I *haven't the nerve*." (G. Greene)

have the guts (pl. only) (slang), have courage, spirit or determination about doing smth. — набраться духу, чтобы сделать ч.-л.

Sitting down, he said, "You rather reduce Bill to a cipher, don't you? He *had guts*, you know, and ability." (J. Wilson) Listen, you know I wanted to specialize for a long time. I never *had the guts* to go through with it. (Ger. Green)

have the face to say smth., dare, have boldness, impudence — иметь наглость сказать ч.-л.

How can you *have the face to say* such a thing? (A. Huxley)

cannot say bo/boo to a goose (cotloq.), very timid — быть робким, застенчивым; — „и мухи не обидит" (it is used to show that we disapprove of behaviour that conflicts with known character)

"How many teeth have you extracted?" she inquired. "I really couldn't say," he lied, "very many." "Because," she said, "you don't look as if you *could say 'Bo!' to a goose*." "I think I can say 'Bo' to a goose," he said. (A. Bennett) That feller! Why, I didn't think he *could say boo to a goose!* But I know he could, couldn't he, mamma? (W. Thackeray)

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions retaining the underlined idioms.

1. Was Parkinson excited when rocking backwards and forwards in his chair? 2. What did Rycker make a fuss about? 3. What did he mean saying that the Doctor and Querry were as thick as thieves? 4. Did the Doctor have anything to do with that affair? 5. What idea came into Parkinson's mind after Parkinson said something about a jury? 6. Would Rycker, in Parkinson's opinion, have the nerve to use his gun?

Exercise 7. Render the contents of the following sentences in your own words.



1. We were as close in that instant as we would ever get —*like two thieves*. (/ Baldwin) 2. You've *been pretty thick* with Loomer. How does it look? (Ger. Green) 3. He learned what they *had to do with* each other in the next minute or two. (K. Amis) 4. He would *have nothing to do with* their secrets, their responsibilities they were deter mined to lay on him. (G. Greene) 5. And now, as this *flashed into his labouring mind* he began to trip up on one or two phrases, to hesitate and to repeat words. (K. Amis) 6. He pitied Baines; *it occurred to him* how happily they could live together in the empty house if Mrs. Baines were called away. (G. Greene) 7. The *idea has just crossed my mind*. (H.) 8. And the idea *crossed my mind* that now at last it might be possible *to make peace* with it. (/ Murdoch) 9. A vague feeling that the pince-nez *had as much to do with* his popularity as his clinical knowledge *fleeted through Sam's mind*. (Ger. Green) 10. Then *it dawned on him*: Haverfordwest was the title of a peer. (L. P. Hartley) 11. I'm surprised the woman *had the face* to accept the invitation (A. Christie) 12. "You're quite right. But I'm jealous, all the same." "*You have a nerve*," she said, smiling. (O'Hara)

Exercise 8. Read the verse, translate it into Russian. Make an attempt to compose a verse of your own.

Once upon a time there were twins
 Billy and Willy their names were
 Billy was shy and *couldn't say boo to a goose*.
 But Willy was bold, and *had the guts* this goose to abuse.
 The poor creature
 Wondering *to and fro* in the yard,
 to Milly, his sweetheart, belonged,
 But the idea his deed could result in
 Too late *on Willy dawned*.
 She saw what had happened.
 His darling *got mad*,
 «*On bad terms* forever», - she cried at that.
 «*At loggerheads* we shall always be! You'll
 Never *share my destiny*».
 And Billy?
 He noticed her weakness for birds
 And never did anything that flying things hurts

It crossed Milly's mind, «This guy isn't bad.
 And it five years she married that.

Exercise 9. Write out the given phrasal verbs into your vocabulary

Фразовые глаголы (Phrasal verbs) TO BE

ABOUT быть поблизости, неподалеку to be nearby, to be in the vicinity, e.g. I have just seen torn. He must be somewhere about. ..

ABOVE быть выше to be superior, e.g. You should have been above underhand tricks.

AFTER добиваться чего-л., хотеть получить или сделать что-л. to try o get or do smth., e.g. I can never make him out. I wonder what he is after. - AT заниматься to be busy with, to be doing smth. e.g. What are you at?

AWAY отсутствовать, быть в отъезде to be gone, to be out of town. You'll have to call again. The director is away on business.

BACK вернуться to (have) return(ed). e.g. I have to go out now, but I'll be back soon.

BEHIND 1. иметь задолженность to be in arrears, e.g. I am behind in the rent for my-flat. 2. опаздывать, отставать to be late, not to keep up with. e.g. It's five o'clock and the train is leaving in a quarter of an hour. I am afraid we are behind. He is behind the group.

DOWN снижаться, уменьшаться to decrease in amount, number, price, in tensity, etc. e.g. Don't worry, the temperature is down now, he is getting over it. There were fluctuations in the prices but on the whole they are down.

DOWN AND OUT сильно нуждаться, быть без средств to be in a state of poverty, not to have what is necessary for life. e.g. He is down and out now.

FOR быть за, поддерживать кого-л. to be in favour of smth. e.g. I am all for what you say.

IN быть дома, на работе, в помещении to be at home, at the B office, on the premises, e.g.. Is Comrade Orlov in?

IN FOR быть в ожидании to expect smth. e.g. We are in for a cold winter. She is in for a treat.

OFF 1. уходить to go away. e.g. I must be off. 2. быть свободным от работы to be free from work. e.g. I am off for the afternoon today. 3. быть отмененным, аннулированным to be cancelled, finished, e.g. The meeting is off. 4. быть выключенным to be no longer on. e.g. The electricity was off yesterday.

ON 1. быть включенным to be functioning, to be switched on. e.g. The light has been on since . 2. происходить, иметь место to be happening, to

take place, e.g. What's on? The exhibition will be on next week. 3. идти, демонстрироваться to be shown (of films, plays) e.g. There is a good film on at our club.

OUT 1. раскрываться, стать известным to become known to be revealed e.g. It's no use trying to keep it back. The news will be out anyway. 2. (of) не быть дома, на работе и т.п. to be away; not to be at home, at the office, e.g. He is out at the moment. He is out of Moscow today. 3. (of) испытывать недостаток, не иметь to be short of smth., to lack smth. e.g. I am out of cigarettes.

OUT AND ABOUT поправиться (после болезни), хорошо себя чувствовать to be well. e.g. I hope she will be out and about before long.

... UP 1. встать, .быть на ногах to be out of bed. e.g. I am always up at seven o'clock. 2. подняться, достигнуть высокого положения to rise, to be in a higher place, position, e.g. The prices are up now. He is up in the world now. 3. истекать (о сроке), терять силу (о законе) to expire (of time, holiday, agreement), e.g. The time is up. 4. случиться, происходить to be going on. e.g. I'm afraid I can't come today. Something is up. What's up?

UP TO 1. замышлять to play pranks, e.g. What are the children up to? 2. быть обязательным, зависеть от to be one's responsibility or duty; to rest with smb. e.g. It's up to parents to bring up their children properly. I believe. It's up to them to decide that.

... WITH 1. быть вместе с, присоединиться к to be together with smb., to join smb. e.g. I'll be with you in all your misfortunes.

Exercise 10. Read and translate the sentences

1. You're entitled to think of him as a man who has wasted every gift he possesses. *I'm with you.*
2. The splendor of the afternoon was irresistible—I decided I must be up. Was I not practically well again and able *to be about*?
3. He realized that he had himself *got out of the way of* serving, that he was *above* it now.
4. I congratulate you, you *are in for* a treat.
5. What! Your parents *are behind the times*, my girl?
6. Look sharp now, *he's behind time*.
7. The dishes we wanted *are off* the menu and we'll have *to take pot luck*.
8. When I wrote this article on rents I knew that I was *in for trouble*.
9. She *was so off-hand* with him that he was afraid the whole project might *be off*.
10. 11. I think I know the little game *they're at*", said Mr Heinchy.

11. Tomorrow is work, and I'll *be hard at* it, *sweating my guts* out until next weekend.
12. He hadn't a penny. He'd pawned everything he had. He *was down and out*.
13. We are for the workers' interest. *I'm all for* keeping the pits open.
14. All *that's a bit above my head*, old boy. I see more or less what you mean.
15. Martin *is after* career, not culture.

Exercise 11. Replace the phrases by the verb *to be* with appropriate particles, pay attention to the words given in bold type

1. The manager is to turn up before long and you'd better *be available* for other half an hour. 2. "I admit being negligent of my work". "Right you are, you should have had more foresight. And what *are you doing now*?" 3. When Lanny Burton *was absolutely broke* after all his mischiefs in life he turned to his namesake for help. 4. Tenants who *do not pay the rent in time* are just evicted immediately. 5. Why do you get so easily upset over trifles? You mustn't *believe in prejudice*. 6. As the case stands now, he'll certainly *back the proposal*. 7. If you call in his office hours he'll certainly *be there*. 8. You've **let him down** several times already, if you do it again *you'll have a poor time*. 9. Professor Usher wrote that the party *would not be held* because of a previous engagement. 10. As far as I know she *has already recovered*. You can phone her and discuss the matter in detail. 11. The plane had to land in an unknown region as they *had run out of fuel*.
12. As a result of the poor crop of wheat the prices are sure *to go up*. 13. He began **to run down** everything that was American. "What is he conceiving?" she thought 14. "Well, we've been invited to. *You are to decide*". 15. You needn't worry over his absence. He'll *be home* before the rain starts. 16. It'll be no use trying to get in touch with him. *He will be gone* for two months. 17. Don't try **to put him off** with such words. There is no stopping him if he *wishes to get something*. 19. The factory went on short time as the demand was low. 20. There's no fear of her **letting anything on**. *The whole thing has become known*.

Exercise 12. English proverbs. Pay attention to the forms of the third person singular of the verbs in the Present Indefinite Tense In the following proverbs and sayings. Give their Russian equivalents.

1. Laughter is the best medicine.
2. Nothing flies into the mouth of a sleeping fox.
3. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
4. The exception proves the rule.
5. After dinner comes the reckoning.

6. Many a little makes a mickle.
7. A bad penny always comes back.
8. Every bullet has its billet.
9. He who laughs last laughs longest.
10. Zeal without knowledge is a runaway horse.
11. Nothing succeeds like success.
12. Custom makes things easy.
13. Time flies.
14. Silence gives consent.
15. Charity begins at home.
16. Extremes meet.
17. A great ship asks deep waters.
18. The bait hides the hook.
19. All is well that ends well.
20. Short acquaintance brings repentance.
21. The weakest goes to the wall.
22. The customer is always right.
23. Distance lends enchantment to the view.

Exercise 13. Complete the following proverbs and sayings. Use the Present Indefinite Tense. Consult the reference list below.

1. Prosperity makes friends, but ...
2. The tongue is not steel, yet ...
3. Everything comes to him ...
4. Handsome is as ...
5. He travels the fastest ...
6. The dogs bark, but ..
7. He dances well ...
8. It never rains but ...
9. What one loses on the swings ...
10. He laughs best ...
11. As the fool thinks so...
12. Score twice before ...
13. We soon believe what we ...

(you cut once, we desire, adversity tries them, the bell clinks, who laughs last, it cuts, one makes up on the roundabouts, who waits, handsome does, it pours, who travels alone, to whom fortune pipes, the caravan goes on)

Exercise 14. Give English equivalents of the following proverbs and sayings. Use ex. 1 and 2 as a key

1. Чего хочется, тому верится.
2. Молчание — знак согласия.
3. От судьбы не уйдешь. (Пуля виновного найдет).
4. Собака лает, ветер носит.
5. Беда одна не приходит. (Пришла беда — отворяй ворота).
6. Под лежащий камень вода не течет.
7. Что потеряешь в одном, выиграешь в другом. (Что вы теряете на качелях, вы приобретаете на каруселях).
8. Слабых бьют.
9. Успех способствует успеху.
10. Крайности сходятся.
11. С новым другом недолго и в беду попасть. (Не всякий встречный — друг сердечный; старый друг лучше новых двух).
12. Кому счастье служит, тот ни о чем не тужит.
13. Терпение и труд все перетрут. (Кто ждет, тот дождетя)
14. Своя рубашка ближе к телу. (Благотворительность начинается дома; хочешь быть благодетелем, начинай с собственного дома).-
15. Лучше всех смеется тот, кто смеется последним.
16. Нет правил (а) без исключения. (Исключение подтверждает правило).
17. Человека дела красят.
18. Большому кораблю большое плавание.
19. Кому на месте не сидится, тот добра не наживет.
20. Расстояние придает очарование.
21. Семь раз отмерь, один раз отрежь.
22. Любишь кататься, люби и саночки возить.

Exercise 15. Fill in the blank spaces of the following sayings with the verbs in the Present Indefinite Tense given in brackets at the end.

1. Absence ... the heart grow fonder, (to make)
2. Actions ... louder than words, (to speak)
3. Still tongue ... a wise head, (to make)
4. The early bird ... the worm, (to catch)
5. Distance ... enchantment to the view, (to lend)
6. All work and no play... Jack a dull boy (to make)
7. Familiarity ... contempt, (to breed)
8. Birds of a feather ... together, (to flock)
9. A watched pot never ... (to boil)
10. A wonder ... but nine days, (to last)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 11. Time and tide ... for no man. | (to wait) |
| 12. Still waters ... deep. | (to run) |
| 13. Many words ... more than swords, | (to cut) |
| 14. Idleness ... the mind., | (to rust) |
| 15. Who..... | (to break, to pay) |
| 16. The end ... the work, | (to crown) – |
| 17. Idle folks ... no excuses, | (to lack) |
| 18. The dogs ... , but the caravan | (to bark, to go on) |
| 19. Practice ... perfect, | (to make) |
| 20. Courtesy ... nothing, | (to cost) |
| 21. Custom ... us to everything, | (to reconcile) |
| 22. Ill news ... apace, | (to come) |
| 23. Tastes | (to differ) |
| 24. Times | (to change) |
| 25. Adversity ... strange bedfellows, | (to make) |

Exercise 16. Insert in the blank spaces of the following sentences the negative form of the verbs given in brackets at the end. 'Use the Present Indefinite Tense.

- Life ... all beer and skittles, (to be)
 - The cowl ... the monk, (to make)
 - What the eye ... , the heart (to see, to grieve over)
 - The devil ... so black as he is painted, (to be)
 - Money ... on trees, (to grow)
 - One swallow ... a summer, (to make)
 - Clothes ... the man. (to make)
- Crime ... (to pay)

Exercise 17. Фразеологизмы в нижеследующих отрывках были переведены способом описательного перевода. Отредактируйте переводы. Используйте английские фразеологические единицы из Списка „А”.

(1) Атаки оппозиции на экономическую политику правительства имеют особую подоплеку. Именно здесь христианско-демократические стратеги видят *ахиллесову пяту* правительства. - The opposition attacks on the government's economic policy have a special motive behind them. The Christian Democrat strategists feel that this is the government's **vulnerable spot**.

(2) Очень часто указания режиссера старыми актерами *принимались в штыки*. (М. Велizarий) - Most often the producer's instructions were met by old actors **in a hostile way**.

(3) *А ларчик просто открывался*: за последние месяцы к власти в

регионах пришла новая волна политиков. - **It was simple and clear**. A new wave of politicians came to power in the provinces.

(4) Вовка – это у нас *ахиллесова пята*. Учиться не хочет... (Л. Обухова) – Our Little Vovka is **a weak spot** in our family. He doesn't want to go to school...

(5) Для выяснения его нынешнего адреса сыщикам не пришлось *ломать голову*. - The detectives did not have **to think much** over his present address.

(6) Преступники выбежали на улицу, запрыгнули в машину *и были таковы*. - The criminals ran out to the street, jumped into the car and **disappeared**.

(7) Чапаев...ограничился только грозным письмом, где *метал „на виновных” громы и молнии*. (Д. Фурманов) - Chapayev confined himself with a threatening letter where he **swore angrily** at those to blame.

СПИСОК „А”

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) А ларчик просто открывался. | If it were any closer it would have (jumped up and) bit you. |
| (2) ломать голову над чём-л. | to rack one's brain over smth |
| (3) в глазах кого-л. | in smb's eyes (e.g., in British eyes, in the eyes of all peoples) |
| (4) встречать что-л. в штыки, е.г., жалобу, предложение, изобретение, и т.п. | to meet smth at dagger-point, to rise up (или to be) in arms against smth |
| (5) быть в курсе (тж. чего-л., дела) | be in the know; to know the scoop |
| (6) метать громы и молнии в адрес or по адресу, против кого-л., чего-л., or в кого-л. (тж. обрушить громы и молнии на...) | <i>Negative estimation:</i> Be raging and fuming; или to assault smth with thunder and lightning; to foam at the mouth at (или over) smth |
| (7) быть ахиллесовой пятой | |

- (a)... чего-л., e.g., транс-порта, быта, социальной системы, и т.п. (a) to be the Achilles' heel of smth;
- (б)... кого-л. (b) e.g., It is her Achilles' heel.
- (8) открыть все двери (для чего-л., e.g., для международного контроля). to open all the doors (e.g., for international control).
- (9) и был таков (тж. и была такова, etc.). and made a run for it.

Exercise 18.

Наверное, нужно хорошо помнить те русские ФЕ, которые могут быть трудными для перевода и даже обманчивыми. Их еще называют „ложными друзьями переводчика". Почему это происходит?

Традиционно (вслед за академиком В. В. Виноградовым) ФЕ делят на „единства", т.е. мотивированные ФЕ (типа „встречать в штыки", „метать громы и молнии") и „сращения" - немотивированные ФЕ (типа „в ус не дует", „и был таков"). Что касается немотивированных ФЕ, то их значение трудно понять, исходя из значений их компонентов, а подчас невозможно. Это по существу зависит от носителя языка. Так, для русскоговорящего фраза "Иван и в ус не дует" немотивирована. Однако он просто знает, что фраза означает: "Ivan doesn't give a damn". Для англоговорящего - другое дело. Он способен понять фразу как "Ivan doesn't blow at his mustache". (Ведь мы знаем, говорили об этом ранее, что однажды русский переводчик перевёл "Don't drag your feet" как "Не шаркайте ногами"). Вместе с тем, англоговорящий коллега задумается, если фраза будет "Она и в ус не дует", где есть "конфликтующие" компоненты "Она" и "ус". Коллега не поверит, что у женщины есть усы, и решит заглянуть в словарь. И правильно сделает.

Получается, что пресловутая „немотивированность" - субъективна и зависит от носителя родного языка, его знаний фразеологии, полученных с детства.

Что же касается „мотивированных" ФЕ, то их мотивированность (а иногда лже-мотивированность) зависит от степени переосмысленности ФЕ и традиций языка перевода. Например, ФЕ „водить за нос" не означает (да простят мне это нарушение правил педагогики), да-да, **не означает** "To lead smb by the nose." ФЕ „обвести вокруг пальца, как правило," **не**

означает "to twist smb around one's (little) finger." ФЕ „беречь как зеницу ока" **не означает** "be the apple of one's eye." ФЕ „вариться в собственном соку" **не означает** "to stew in one's ' own juice." ФЕ „камня на камне не оставить" **не означает** "to leave no stone unturned." Впрочем, лучше заглянуть в Список „Б" этой главы, где указаны „трудные" для перевода русские ФЕ и наиболее „универсальные" (пригодные для большинства контекстов) их фразеологические эквиваленты, а также...

Вставьте в нижеследующие переводы английские фразеологические эквиваленты: "to take smb in," "was taken for a ride," "(smb) keeps smth in mint condition" "ripped to shreds," "be turning in the wind," "get down to brass tacks," "What fair wind brought you here?"

(1) Трудно поверить, что его обвели вокруг пальца и он ничего не знал о происходящем. It is hard to believe that he _____ and was not informed of the goings-on.

Некоторые утверждают, что газеты созданы для того, чтоб читателей водить за нос. Some say that newspapers exist in order _____ people .

(2) Фермер этого села бережет старую водяную мельницу как зеницу ока. The farmer of this village _____ the old water mill.

(4) Зачем вариться в собственном соку, если всегда можно посоветоваться с более опытными людьми? Why should you _____ without direction when you can always consult more experienced people?

(5) От главного доклада участники конференции не оставили камня на камне. The conference participants _____ the major report.

(6) Вы уж сразу берите быка за рога. Начните с основных фактов. You'd better _____ and begin with hard facts.

(7) Как я рад с вами встретиться! Каким ветром вас сюда занесло? I am tickled to death to see you! _____?

СПИСОК „Б"

- (1) водить (провести) кого-л. To take smb in.
за нос
- (2) обвести (обводить) ко- To take smb for a ride.
- (3) го-л. вокруг пальца, беречь (хранить) что-л. как зеницу ока. To keep smth in mint condition. -

- | | |
|---|---|
| (4) вариться в собственном соку. | Be turning in the wind (тж. without instructions); to fly solo. |
| (5) камня на камне не оставить от чего-л. | To rip smth (e.g., one's arguments) to shreds; to make short work of smb (e.g., of one's opponents) |
| (6) брать (взять) быка за рога, | To get down to brass tacks. |
| (7) ветром занести (занес-
v ло) кого-л. [<i>Обычно в</i>
<i>форме вопроса: „Каким ветром</i>
<i>тебя (его) сюда</i>
<i>занесло?“]</i> | Well, to what do I owe this good fortune? (-) What fair wind brings you here? (+) <i>Humour:</i>
Have you dropped from the clouds? |
| (8) хитрый как лиса | be (as) cunning as a fox |

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД (Quiz)

Переведите текст „с листа“ без запинки, используя английские фразеологические эквиваленты. Если вы добьётесь такого перевода, это будет означать, что вы перевели данную группу фразеологических единиц из вашего пассива в актив. В тексте 12 русских ФЕ.

Про Ворону и Лисицу

Если ваш друг обладает чувством юмора, но не знает басню про Ворону и Лисицу, не беда. Басню можно ему пересказать.

Значит, так... Однажды сидела Ворона на дереве, а во рту держала кусок сыра. В ту минуту мимо пробежала очень хитрая Лиса. (Даже люди говорят про кого-то: „хитрый как лиса“.) К сожалению, в глазах Вороны Лиса не была хитрой. Да будь Ворона и поумней, все равно бы не догадалась, что Лиса хочет обвести её вокруг пальца.

Увидев Лису, Ворона подумала: „Каким ветром Лису сюда занесло?“ Но мы-то знаем причину. Ларчик открывался просто: Лисице ну очень понравился запах сыра. Поэтому Лисица и ломала голову, как бы этот сыр ей получить.

Хитрая Лисица была в курсе, что Ворона обожает лести. (Люди тоже знают, что лести способна открыть все двери.) Что касается Вороны, лести была её ахиллесовой пятой. Вот Лиса и стала говорить Вороне, что та -

самая красивая птичка на свете. Ворона, конечно, раскрыла рот, чтобы сказать „Спасибо“. Тут сыр выпал. Лисица схватила его и была такова.

Бедная Ворона долго метала громы и молнии. Очень уж она расстроилась. И с тех пор любую лести и даже похвалу встречает в штыки.

Если хотите, можете „подглядывать“ в перевод на английский (ниже) про Ворону и Лису пока вам не удастся перевести русский текст с листа без запинки.

About the Crow and the Fox

If your friend has a good sense of humour but does not know the fable about the Crow and the Fox, there is no problem. The fable can be retold.

Well... One day the Crow sat on a tree and had a piece of cheese in her mouth. At that moment the cunning Fox ran nearby. (Even people say that someone can be "as cunning as a fox.") Unfortunately, the Fox was not cunning in the Crow's eyes. Even if the Crow had been a bit wiser she still would never have guessed that the Fox wanted to take her for a ride.

The Crow saw the Fox and thought: "What fair wind has brought the fox here?" But we know the reason why. If it were any

closer it would have jumped up and bit you. The Fox liked the smell of the cheese very, very much and was racking his brain how to get it.

The cunning Fox was in the know that the Crow admired flattery. (People also know that flattery is able to open all the doors.) As for the Crow, flattery was her Achilles' heel. So, the Fox began to flatter the Crow saying that she was the most beautiful birdie in the world. Of course, the Crow opened her mouth to say "Thank you." The cheese dropped down. The Fox grabbed the cheese and ran for it.

The poor Crow was raging and fuming for a long time. She was very upset, indeed. Since then she has always met at dagger-point any flattery and even praise.

ANSWERKEY

4. Animals

4.1 1. straight from the horse's mouth 2. for the birds 3. let the cat out of the bag 4. beating a dead horse 5. got off his high horse 6. his bark is worse than his bite 7. other fish to fry 8. took the bull by the horns 9. gone to the dogs 10. call off the dogs 11. horsing around 12. putting the cart before the horse 13. bird's-eye-view 14. in the doghouse 15. fish or cut bait.

4.2 1. b 2. e 3. i 4. h 5. c 6. j 7. d 8. g 9. a 10. f

4.3 1. beating a dead horse 2. the cat is out of the bag 3. got other fish to fry 4. for the birds 5. straight from the horse's mouth

4.4 a bird's-eyeview; horse around; take the bull by the horns; (put) the cart before the horse; beat a dead horse; (straight) from the horse's mouth; have bigger / other fish to fry; for the birds; in the doghouse; someone / something has more bark than bite; get off your high horse; go to the dogs; call off the dogs; let the cat out of the bag; fish or cut bait.

4.5 1. c 2. a 3. b

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