



НАРОДНА УКРАЇНСЬКА АКАДЕМІЯ

PRACTICE IN LEXICOLOGY

Навчальний посібник
для студентів 3 курсу
факультету «Референт-перекладач»

Видавництво НУА

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Харків
Видавництво НУА
2017

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Р 90

Practice in lexicology : навч. посіб. для студентів 3 курсу ф-ту «Референт-перекладач» / Нар. укр. акад., [каф. герм. та роман. філології ; упоряд. О. В. Карпенко]. – Харків : Вид-во НУА, 2017 – 67 с.

Посібник містить комплекс вправ та завдань, які мають на меті навчання студентів аналізу англійської лексичної системи та її компонентів на підставі одержаних під час лекцій теоретичних знань; актуалізацію знань, умінь, навичок з лексикології; прищеплення навичок філологічного аналізу; навчання аналізу мовних одиниць тексту з метою пошуку міжмовних та крос-мовленнєвих закономірностей.

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Курс "Порівняльна лексикологія англійської та української мов" вивчається згідно з освітньою-професійною програмою підготовки фахівців з перекладу.

Мета курсу – формування знань, навичок та вмінь в галузі теорії та практики англійської мови на основі англійської та української лексичних систем в діахронічному та синхронічному аспекті.

Мета даного навчального посібника – навчання студентів аналізу англійської лексичної системи та її компонентів на основі одержаних під час лекцій теоретичних знань; актуалізація знань, умінь, навичок з лексикології; прищеплення навичок філологічного аналізу; навчання аналізу мовних одиниць тексту з метою пошуку міжмовних та крос-мовленнєвих закономірностей.

Організаційно-методичні вказівки щодо самостійної підготовки до семінарських занять

Робота з даним навчальним посібником розрахована на 8 годин семінарських занять і приблизно 26 години самостійної роботи. Семінарським заняттям передують лекційні.

Самостійна робота планується індивідуально кожним студентом і виконується з метою опанування теоретичного матеріалу курсу і формування практичних навичок застосування набутих знань шляхом виконання різноманітних вправ, представлених у посібнику.

Метою практичних аудиторних занять є закріплення і поглиблення теоретичних знань, набутих під час викладання лекційного курсу і самостійної підготовки; вироблення навичок філологічного аналізу; навчання аналізу мовних одиниць тексту з метою пошуку міжмовних та крос-мовленнєвих закономірностей.

З метою контролю якості знань і умінь проводиться опит на кожному занятті і залік по завершенні курсу.

В основу даного навчального посібника покладений тематичний принцип організації навчального матеріалу. Він згрупований у 4 великі розділи: "The History of the English Lexicon", "Morphemic Structure of Words", "Word-Formation", "Word-Meaning".

Підготовка до аудиторних занять передбачає самостійну роботу студентів. Перший етап включає вивчення теоретичного матеріалу. Другий етап – виконання різноманітних вправ, розроблених з метою закріплення теоретичного матеріалу і вироблення навичок застосування теоретичних знань на практиці. Доцільно виконувати усі вправи в тому порядку, у якому вони розташовані в даному навчальному посібнику. У процесі роботи доцільно звертатися як до англо-українських (англо-російських), так і англо-англійських енциклопедичних і етимологічних словників.

У процесі підготовки до виконання вправ із даного посібника необхідно опанувати матеріал лекцій і таких теоретичних джерел зі списку рекомендованої літератури:

SEMINAR 1. THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LEXICON

1. Практикум з курсу лексикології англ. мови для студентів III курсу / [уклад.: І. Г. Анікеєнко, Л. Ф. Бойцан, Л. В. Ганецька]. – Київ : КДЛУ, 1999. – 72 с., стор. 5 – 10. (впр. 2 – 6, стор. 9 – 10).
2. Верба Л. Г. Порівняльна лексикологія англійської та української мов : (посіб. для переклад. від-нь вузів) / Л. Г. Верба. – Вінниця : Нова кн., 2003. – 160 с., стор.6–17.
3. Верба Л. Г. Порівняльна лексикологія англійської і української мов : (посіб. для переклад. від-нь вузів) / Л. Г. Верба. – Вид. 4-е, переробл. та доп. – Вінниця : Нова кн., 2008 – 248 с., стор. 6-24.
4. Методичні вказівки до семінарських занять з порівняльної лексикології англійської та української мов : для студентів 3 курсу, які навчаються за спец. 7.030500 «Переклад» / Нар. укр. акад., [каф. теорії та практик и пер. ; авт.-упоряд. М. М. Медвідь]. – Харків : Вид-во НУА, 2008. – 22 с.
5. Practice in lexicology : навч. посіб. для студентів 3 курсу ф-ту «Референт-перекладач» / Нар. укр. акад., [каф. герм. та роман. філології ; упоряд. О. В. Карпенко]. – Харків : Вид-во НУА, 2017 – 67 с.
6. Nikolenko A. G. English Lexicology : Theory and Practice : навч. посіб. для студентів ВНЗ / Nicolenko A. G. ; Нац. авіац. ун-т. – Vinnytsya : Nova Knyha, 2007. – 252 p. – стор. 10 – 41.

SEMINAR 2. MORPHEMIC STRUCTURE OF WORDS

1. Практикум з курсу лексикології англ. мови для студентів III курсу / [уклад.: І. Г. Анікеєнко, Л. Ф. Бойцан, Л. В. Ганецька]. – Київ : КДЛУ, 1999. – 72 с., впр. 1 – 6 стор. 42 – 49, впр. 1 стор 11–14.
2. Верба Л. Г. Порівняльна лексикологія англійської та української мов : (посіб. для переклад. від-нь вузів) / Л. Г. Верба. – Вінниця : Нова кн., 2003. – 160 с., стор.18–25.
3. Верба Л. Г. Порівняльна лексикологія англійської і української мов : (посіб. для переклад. від-нь вузів) / Л. Г. Верба. – Вид. 4-е, переробл. та доп. – Вінниця : Нова кн., 2008 – 248 с., стор. 25–35.
4. Методичні вказівки до семінарських занять з порівняльної лексикології англійської та української мов : для студентів 3 курсу, які навчаються за спец. 7.030500 «Переклад» / Нар. укр. акад., [каф. теорії та практик и пер. ; авт.-упоряд. М. М. Медвідь]. – Харків : Вид-во НУА, 2008. – 22 с.
5. Practice in lexicology : навч. посіб. для студентів 3 курсу ф-ту «Референт-перекладач» / Нар. укр. акад., [каф. герм. та роман. філології ; упоряд. О. В. Карпенко]. – Харків : Вид-во НУА, 2017 – 67 с., стор. 13–27, впр. 1–19.

6. Nikolenko A. G. English Lexicology : Theory and Practice : навч. посіб. для студентів ВНЗ / Nicolenko A. G. ; Нац. авіац. ун-т. – Vinnytsya : Nova Knyha, 2007. – 252 р., стор. 45–48.

SEMINAR 3. WORD-FORMATION

1. Практикум з курсу лексикології англ. мови для студентів III курсу / [уклад.: І. Г. Анікеєнко, Л. Ф. Бойцан, Л. В. Ганецька]. – Київ : КДЛУ, 1999. – 72 с., стор. 11 – 14, впр. 1–4, стор. 13 – 14, стор. 16–19, впр. 1–6, стор. 18–19
2. Верба Л. Г. Порівняльна лексикологія англійської та української мов : (посіб. для переклад. від-нь вузів) / Л. Г. Верба. – Вінниця : Нова кн., 2003. – 160 с., стор. 25–54.
3. Верба Л. Г. Порівняльна лексикологія англійської і української мов : (посіб. для переклад. від-нь вузів) / Л. Г. Верба. – Вид. 4-е, переробл. та доп. – Вінниця : Нова кн., 2008 – 248 с., стор. 35–54.
4. Методичні вказівки до семінарських занять з порівняльної лексикології англійської та української мов : для студентів 3 курсу, які навчаються за спец. 7.030500 «Переклад» / Нар. укр. акад., [каф. теорії та практик и пер. ; авт.-упоряд. М. М. Медвідь]. – Харків : Вид-во НУА, 2008. – 22 с.
5. Practice in lexicology : навч. посіб. для студентів 3 курсу ф-ту «Референт-перекладач» / Нар. укр. акад., [каф. герм. та роман. філології ; упоряд. О. В. Карпенко]. – Харків : Вид-во НУА, 2017 – 67 с., стор. 28–39, впр. 1–23.
6. Nikolenko A. G. English Lexicology : Theory and Practice : навч. посіб. для студентів ВНЗ / Nicolenko A. G. ; Нац. авіац. ун-т. – Vinnytsya : Nova Knyha, 2007. – 252 р. стор. 45–57.

SEMINAR 4. WORD MEANING

1. Практикум з курсу лексикології англ. мови для студентів III курсу / [уклад.: І. Г. Анікеєнко, Л. Ф. Бойцан, Л. В. Ганецька]. – Київ : КДЛУ, 1999. – 72 с., стор. 21–27, впр. 3–7 стор. 26–27, стор. 28–36, впр. 3–8 стор. 35–36, стор. 37–41, впр. 2 – 5 стор. 40–41, стор. 50–55, впр. 1–5, стор 53–54, стор. 56–60, впр. 58–60
2. Верба Л. Г. Порівняльна лексикологія англійської та української мов : (посіб. для переклад. від-нь вузів) / Л. Г. Верба. – Вінниця : Нова кн., 2003. – 160 с., стор. 67–83.
3. Верба Л. Г. Порівняльна лексикологія англійської і української мов : (посіб. для переклад. від-нь вузів) / Л. Г. Верба. – Вид. 4-е, переробл. та доп. – Вінниця : Нова кн., 2008 – 248 с., стор. 104–125.
4. Методичні вказівки до семінарських занять з порівняльної лексикології англійської та української мов : для студентів 3 курсу, які навчаються за спец. 7.030500 «Переклад» / Нар. укр. акад., [каф. теорії та практик и пер. ; авт.-упоряд. М. М. Медвідь]. – Харків : Вид-во НУА, 2008. – 22 с.
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6. Nikolenko A. G. English Lexicology : Theory and Practice : навч. посіб. для студентів ВНЗ / Nicolenko A. G. ; Нац. авіац. ун-т. – Vinnytsya : Nova Knyha, 2007. – 252 р. стор. 131–153.

SEMINAR № 1.

THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LEXICON

Ex. 1. Subdivide all the following words of native origin into:

- a) **Indo-European,**
- b) **Germanic,**
- c) **English proper.**

Daughter, woman, room, land, cow, moon, sea, red, spring, three, I, lady, always, goose, bear, fox, lord, tree, nose, birch, grey, old, glad, daisy, heart, hand, night, to eat, to see, to make.

Ex. 2. In the following sentences find examples of **Latin** borrowings. Identify the period of borrowings.

1. She's not the girl for that job. She's far too much of a hothouse plant.
2. The king's cheese goes half away in parings.
3. Listen to her. All that filthy language she uses. And she looks as if butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.
4. They work me on a one-way street. I give them information – they don't give me any.
5. They went together to music halls, thieves' kitchens, night clubs in the West End.
6. Your cup is running over with happiness.
7. His prose is new wine in old bottles.
8. Roadblocks have been set up in an effort to capture several convicts who went over the wall.
9. To Romans of the old school this was a new way of thought.
10. He had, in fact, burned the candle at both ends.

Ex. 3. In the sentences given below find examples of **Scandinavian** borrowings.

1. A good husband makes a good wife.
2. Ill-gotten wealth never thrives.
3. There cannot be one law for the rich and another for the poor.

4. I'm not going to be pushed around by any murderer who is trying to clear his own skirts at my expense.
5. He dropped upon me suddenly out of a clear sky and began asking questions which I had to answer.
6. But there is the other aspect of the matter to take into account.
7. Travelling is a window on the world.
8. She could not keep order. Her class was a turbulent crowd, and the weak point in the school's work.
9. The weakest goes to the wall.

Ex. 4. Copy out the italicized borrowings from the sentences below. Write them out in three columns:

- a) **fully assimilated words,**
- b) **partially assimilated words,**
- c) **unassimilated words.**

Explain the reason for your choice in each case.

1. 'Mr Langdon, again my *apologies*. I am calling to *inform* you that your guest is now *en route* to your room. I thought I should alert you.'
2. Langdon stared at the picture, his horror now laced with fear. The *image* was gruesome and profoundly *strange*, bringing with it an unsettling sense of *deja vu*.
3. Two months ago, an Opus Dei group at a mid-western *university* had been caught drugging new *recruits* with mescaline in an effort to induce a *euphoric* state that *neophytes* would perceive as a religious *experience*.
4. Although the Grand Gallery housed the Louvre's most famous Italian art, many visitors felt the wing's most stunning offering was actually its famous *parquet* floor. Laid out in a dazzling *geometric design* of *diagonal* oak slats, the floor produced an *ephemeral optical illusion* – a *multi-dimensional* network that gave *visitors* the sense they were floating through the *gallery* on a surface that changed with every step.
5. 'This is *impossible*,' Langdon stammered. "I have an *alibi*. I went directly back to my hotel after my lecture. You can ask the hotel desk.'
6. The *tarot indicator* suit for *feminine divinity* is *pentacles*, Langdon thought, realizing that if Sauniere had been stacking his granddaughter's desk for fun, *pentacles* was an *apropos* inside joke.
7. As Sophie recalled her first childhood visit to the Denon Wing, she realized that if her grandfather had a secret to tell her, few places on earth made a more apt *rendezvous* than Da Vinci's Mona Lisa.

8. The Salle des Etats was one of this museum's rare *culs-de-sac* – a dead end.
9. 'There you are!' Langdon's hoarse whisper cut the air as the *silhouette* slid to a stop in front of her.
10. Moving to his *bureau*, she opened the drawers and one by one began pawing carefully through them.
11. The heavily forested park known as the Bois de Boulogne was called many things, but the Parisian *cognoscenti* knew it as 'the Garden of Earthly Delights'.
12. Langdon had never seen any *evidence* of the pendant, nor could he *imagine* how it could possibly reveal the Holy Grail, and yet Grail *aficionados* still discussed it *ad nauseum* on Internet *bulletin* boards and world-wide-web chat rooms.
13. The private *garage* was small and dim, with spaces for about a dozen cars.
14. The *foyer* of the Depository Bank of Zurich employed as imposing a *decor* as any Langdon had ever seen.
15. He walked them to the far *wall* where a wide conveyer belt entered the room in a graceful curve, vaguely resembling a baggage claim *carousel*.

Ex. 5. Read, translate and state the origin of the following words.

tycoon	algebra	harem
karate	mufti	yashmak
mattress	tulip	caftan
origami	shawl	bazaar
alcove	sherbet	anorak
yoghurt	ski	sauna
jackal	ombudsman	slalom
kiosk	marmalade	embargo
bosh	palaver	bistro
caravan	kindergarten	cobra
cipher	junta	steppe
kayak	yacht	tsar
igloo	easel	siesta
bonsai	hamburger	cuisine
fjord	gateau	frankfurter
futon	blitz	chauffeur
carafe	guerilla	boutique
macho	avant garde	duvet
ghetto	piano	soprano

coup	cul de sac	waltz
floe	confetti	fiasco
bonanza	glasnost	patio
bidet	aubergine	seminar
Wanderlust	bandit	casino
vendetta	dogma	hippopotamus
drama	psychology	theory
tattoo	cruise	snorkel

Ex. 6. Match the adjectives on the left with the noun they are most likely to be associated with, on the right.

a) right-wing	kindergarten
b) prima	casino
c) strawberry	duvet
d) ice	vendetta
e) Chinese	ballerina
f) long-sleeved	embargo
g) total	cuisine
h) long-standing	floe
i) noisy	yoghurt
j) cosy	coup
k) all-night	caftan

Ex. 7. What verbs collocate with the following nouns?

karate	algebra	kayak
mufti	embargo	guerilla
cul de sac	coup	confetti
siesta	cruise	sauna
seminar	sherbet	junta

Ex. 8. Put each of the following expressions into its correct place in the sentences below. State the origin of these words and expressions.

A. <i>tete-a-tete</i>	<i>hors d'oeuvre</i>
<i>bon voyage</i>	<i>rendezvous</i>
<i>carte blanche</i>	<i>grand prix</i>
<i>nouveaux riches</i>	<i>cul-de-sac</i>
<i>blase</i>	<i>chic</i>

1. The advantage of living in a _____ is that there is no through traffic, so it's very quiet.
2. Let's order. I'm hungry. I'm going to start with a nice _____.

3. The boss didn't tell me how he wanted the project carried out. He gave me _____ to do it as I thought best.
4. The French _____ was won by a Brazilian driver in an Italian car.
5. _____, and send us a post-card when you arrive.
6. She chooses her clothes, hair-style and make-up so that she is in the latest fashion. She always looks very _____.
7. I have one or two ideas I'd like to discuss with you. Could we have a little _____ one day soon?
8. He was very excited when his first book was published, but now, having written over 30, he's fairly _____ about it.
9. That restaurant is a favourite _____ for writers and artists.
10. A snob tends to look down on _____ as people who have money but no class or taste.

- B.**
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| <i>encore</i> | <i>bloc</i> |
| <i>c'est la vie</i> | <i>gourmet</i> |
| <i>detente</i> | <i>avant garde</i> |
| <i>entourage</i> | <i>debut</i> |
| <i>facade</i> | <i>coup</i> |

1. If we take Charles to our dinner, we must choose a good restaurant. He is a _____.
2. There was a successful _____ last night. The president has been arrested and the main government buildings are in the hands of the army.
3. Film stars don't usually travel alone. They're normally surrounded by a large _____ of agents, secretaries and other helpers.
4. The audience liked her songs so much that at the end they shouted ' _____ ' and she obliged by singing one more.
5. Yes, I've had some bad luck recently, but it's no use worrying about it. _____ .
6. The term "Eastern _____ countries" refers to the Soviet Union and the other socialist states of Eastern Europe.
7. He's a very _____ artist. I have no idea what he's trying to express. Very few people understand his paintings.
8. She made her _____ as an actress in a film at the age of 14.
9. That building still has its old _____ as you can see, but the rest of the building behind it has been rebuilt and modernized.
10. At the moment there is a _____ between the two countries. Relations are much easier.

- C.**
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>status quo</i> | <i>ad nauseam</i> |
| <i>persona non grata</i> | <i>per capita</i> |

curriculum vitae
bona fide
post mortem

vice versa
ego
pro rata

1. Duty-free goods may be purchased only by _____ travellers. Please show your flight-ticket when buying.
2. Applicants for this post should write enclosing a detailed _____.
3. Rental rates for our cars are \$50 a day. Longer periods will be charged _____ with no reductions, so a one-week rental will be \$350.
4. He was barred from this country in 1985 and has been _____ ever since.
5. Everyone must do what she wants, listen to what she says, go where she decides to go. No one else is important. She really has got a big _____.
6. Some people want to preserve the _____ in the country, but others want change, reform and development.
7. A great many British people spend their holidays in America, and _____.
8. The _____ examination showed that she died of cancer.
9. Canada has a _____ income of about \$ 17,000.
10. I'm afraid he's rather a boring person. He goes on and on _____ about his political views.

D. *siesta*
patio
blitz
incognito
kowtow

kindergarten
bravo
graffiti
kaput
macho

1. A man who is very hard, tough and masculine is sometimes described as "_____".
2. At the age of three she went to a _____ just to learn to play with other children.
3. After lunch I like to have a _____ for an hour or so.
4. A week after the wall was repainted, it was covered with _____ again.
5. My television's _____. I'll have to buy a new one.
6. You performed very well. _____ !
7. He didn't want to be recognized so he changed his appearance and travelled _____.
8. My garden was looking very overgrown and neglected so I did a real _____ on it last Sunday. I worked all day.
9. When the Prime Minister comes, just be polite and normal. There's no need to _____ to him.
10. No, our house hasn't got a proper garden, just a paved _____.

Ex. 9. State the origin of the following translation-loans, translate them into your native language.

- a) five-year plan
- b) wonder child
- c) masterpiece
- d) first dancer
- e) collective farm

Ex. 10. Read the following text. Identify international words.

La Pyramide

The new entrance to the Paris Louvre had become almost as famous as the museum itself. The controversial, neomodern glass pyramid designed by Chinese-born American architect I. M. Pei still evoked scorn from traditionalists who felt it destroyed the dignity of the Renaissance courtyard. Goethe had described architecture as frozen music, and Pei's critics described this pyramid as fingernails on a chalkboard. Progressive admirers, though, hailed Pei's seventy-one-foot-tall transparent pyramid as a dazzling synergy of ancient structure and modern method – a symbolic link between the old and new – helping usher the Louvre into the next millennium.

‘Do you like our pyramid?’

Langdon frowned. The French, it seemed, loved to ask Americans this. It was a loaded question, of course. Admitting you liked the pyramid made you a tasteless American, and expressing dislike was an insult to the French.

‘Mitterrand was a bold man,’ Langdon replied. The late French president who had commissioned the pyramid was said to have suffered from a ‘Pharaoh complex’. Singlehandedly responsible for filling Paris with Egyptian obelisks, art and artefacts, Francois Mitterrand had an affinity for Egyptian culture that was so all-consuming that the French still referred to him as the Sphinx

(Dan Brown, The Da Vinci Code).

SEMINAR № 2

MORPHEMIC STRUCTURE OF WORDS

Ex. 1. Say whether the italicized words are **segmentable** or **non-segmentable**. Define the type of segmentation:

- a) **complete,**
- b) **conditional,**
- c) **defective.**

1. *Loneliness* is a *disease* of modern living, a result of *people* being more *mobile* and having more opportunities.
2. Ann couldn't *conceive* for a long time after her marriage and had to turn to a gynecologist.
3. We are waiting for his first *novel* to be *published* in English.
4. *Today* in Britain there is *disagreement* over how *children* should be taught to be polite.
5. There was a jar of *cranberry* liquor on the table.
6. One man insulted another and *suddenly*, before you could say Jack Robinson, they were *involved* in a *violent fight*.
7. It seems a big event now and *everyone's* talking about it, but I think people will have forgotten about it soon. It's just a *nine-day wonder*.
8. He can't have *deceived* me.
9. To play *gooseberry* means to be an *unwanted extra* person.

Ex. 2. Copy out words from the following text in three columns:

- a) **monomorphemic**,
- b) **bimorphemic**,
- c) **polymorphemic**.

Jeffrey Archer was born in 1940, and was educated in Oxford University. In 1969 he became a Member of Parliament when he won a by-election. At 29, he was the youngest member of the House of Commons. He resigned from Parliament in 1974 because he had great debts, following the collapse of a Canadian company in which he had invested.

In the same year he wrote his first novel, "Not a Penny More, Not a Penny Less", which was based on his business experiences. He has been writing ever since, and all his novels have been bestsellers. They have been translated into over fifteen languages. His most successful novel, "Kane and Abel", has sold more than four million copies worldwide, and has been made into a television series. After the success of his books, he decided to return to politics. From September 1985 to October 1986 he was Deputy Chairman of the Conservative Party. He married his wife in 1966, and they live with their two children in Cambridge and London.

Ex. 3. State **root** and **affixal** morphemes in the italicized words. Comment on the type of affixal morphemes – **inflectional** / **derivational**.

In August 1975 three men were on their way in to rob the Royal Bank of Scotland, when they got stuck in the *revolving doors*. They had to be *helped* free by the staff and, after *thanking* everyone, *sheepishly* left the *building*.

A few *minutes later* they returned and announced their *intention of robbing* the bank, but none of the staff believed them. When, at first, they demanded £5,000, the head *cashier* laughed at them, *convinced* that it was a *practical* joke.

Considerably disheartened by this, the gang *leader* reduced his demand first to £500 then to £50 and *ultimately* to 50 pence. By this stage the cashier could *barely* control herself for *laughter*.

Then one of the men jumped over the *counter* and fell *awkwardly* on the floor, clutching at his ankle. The other two made their *getaway*, but got trapped in the revolving doors for a second time, *desperately* pushing the wrong way.

Ex. 4. Define **roots** and **stems** in the following words.

Uncomfortable, droplet, droppings, election, electioneer, elector, electoral, illegal, imitation, surprisingly, nationalism, pilgrimage, pitilessly, playfulness, polygamist, ponytail, inconvenience, cleverest, goes, roses, kinder, legible, tolerant.

Ex. 5. Define the character of the stem in the words in bold type (**simple / derived / compound**).

1. Superb, handsome, high-minded, **priggish**, **high-principled**, **extravagantly** brave – that was how others saw him, but not she. Yet she was utterly loyal.

2. Whether he was **genuinely** under **delusions** about me, I could not tell... of one thing I was certain. He was **completely** set in this monomania, and I did not see how we were going to distract him. He wasn't the first old man I had seen whose monomania kept him very happy. And also – what one had always forgotten in the presence of his **preposterous** and euphoric vanity – he had throughout his **life** been more **tenacious** than most of us. It wasn't for nothing, it wasn't **simply** because he was **enthusiastic** and **vain**, that he had made himself into a great **scholar**. There had been within him the kind of **tenacity** that could hold him at the same job for sixty years.

3. He had been born **reasonably luckily**, but not **excessively** so... he had become a **decently successful barrister**. He had **agreeable manners**, but they were not at first sight the manners one would expect to make for **social** triumphs. He was no **man-pleaser** and he wasn't over-given to respect. His humour was sarcastic...

4. I went through his actions after the first letters of **criticism** had come in from **American** laboratories? Doing my best to **rationalize** them.

5. There were **differences** in humans – age, sex, **nature**, **religion**, **politics**, **culture**, **health** at the moment, mood of the moment, **environment**, the effect of the **excitement engendered**, ...and prejudice, lord, prejudice... **Distortion** was **present** in every witness except, **possibly**, children. Every witness has a **preconceived**

opinion, but so has every **policeman** ... The fact that this may be true is **irrelevant**, for it could as **easily** be half true, false, or at least, true but **mistakenly interpreted**, the wrong premises taken. With a policeman **deductions** on a false premise would lead his **investigation astray** from its first moment.

6. Dollie and Melpham! The two **forbidden** subjects of his thoughts, the **constant underlying preoccupations** of this **depression**. If he were to tell what he sometimes believed to be Gilbert's real part in Melpham **excavations**, we would indeed throw light on his dead friend's **aesthetic** theories. He turned to Sir Edgar's letter desperation.

Ex. 6. Identify the origin of the following words with the help of affixes.

Opinion, union, session, arrogance, endurance, temptation, unification, congratulate, consequence, patience, intelligence, development, appointment, contribute, distribute, attribute, act, conduct, collect, connect, applaud, divide, exclude, include, courage, marriage, village, enable, endear, enslave, enfold, disagree, distract, detestable, curable, arrogant, constant, important, absent, convenient, major, minor, junior, senior, tigress, lioness, actress, lunar, solar, cordial, final, maternal, curious, serious, freedom, brotherhood, speaker, friendship, fruitful, bookish, shorten, widely.

Ex. 7. Copy out the italicized words in two columns:

a) words coined with the help of **highly productive affixes**,

b) words coined with the help of **less productive affixes**.

1. You know, *sweetie*, I can't possibly stay mad at you.
2. 'I heard he was a fag,' said a small man with a *goatee*.
3. 'A common misconception,' *Sophie* grinned.
4. Outside the window, the *blackness* of the predawn was absolute.
5. The *threesome* wound through a maze of buildings to a small courtyard.
6. Langdon spoke his lines with *Teabing-esque* believability.
7. A machine for washing dishes is called a *dishwasher*.
8. The caller said it was *critical* you contact him *immediately*.
9. I think he is *dishonest*.
10. The operator *relayed* the number.
11. "Have I had any messages?" the *archbishop* demanded, sounding *unusually anxious*.
12. How can you *possibly* endorse that!
13. Her grandfather's article said the Minister was *arrogant* and wrong to ban it.
14. The male *receptionist* in the lobby of Opus Dei headquarters was surprised to hear Aringarosa's voice on the phone.

Ex. 8. Fill each space in the sentences below with the correct form of the word in bold print above it.

E. g. **decide**

- 1) We must come to a **decision** very soon.
- 2) We beat them **decisively**. We won 7:0.
- 3) He can never make up his mind. He's very **indecisive**.

1) Beauty

- a. She is very _____.
- b. She's training to be a _____.
- c. They're going to _____ the town with more trees and parks.

2) Pay

- a. To buy this car I made a monthly _____ of £ 280 for two years.
- b. Please make your cheque _____ to John Watson.
- c. The person a cheque is made out to is called the _____.

3) Receive

- a. She works as a _____ at a hotel in Scotland.
- b. Ask for a _____ when you buy something, in case you need to return it.
- c. I need several suggestions to improve production, but the management was not very _____ to my ideas.

4) Hero

- a. He received a medal for his _____.
- b. They fought _____ in the war.
- c. She was described as a _____.

5) Produce

- a. _____ of the new sports car has been halted by a strike.
- b. China is one of the world's leading _____ of rice.
- c. I'm afraid the talks were totally _____. We didn't reach agreement on anything.

6) Explain

- a. An _____ leaflet is given to all purchasers of the machine.
- b. His disappearance is very strange, in fact quite _____.
- c. I think you owe me an _____ for your behaviour.

7) Compare

- a. This is _____ better than that. In fact there is really no _____.
- b. Scientists have made _____ tests on the new drugs.

8) Advice

- a. Until the situation has settled down, it is _____ to travel to that country.
- b. The government set up an _____ of the use of drugs in sport.
- c. I doubt the _____ of drinking alcohol while undergoing that medical treatment.

9) Admire

- a. She was a pleasant, attractive girl, always surrounded by _____.
- b. I am full of _____ for that she had achieved.
- c. I approve of him wholeheartedly. He is an _____ man.

10) Stable

- a. To _____ the boat in rough sea, we redistributed the weight.
- b. Between 1860 and 1900 the country had a number of revolutions and uprisings. It was a time of great _____.
- c. The exchange rate is going up and down dramatically. It's very _____ at the moment.

11) Economy

- a. We're spending too much. We must _____.
- b. The car uses a lot of petrol. It's terribly _____.
- c. The Chancellor (Minister of Finance) is responsible for _____ affairs.

12) Reside

- a. Buckingham Palace is the Queen's official _____ in London.
- b. There's no industry or entertainment here. It's a _____ district.
- c. All _____ of the neighbouring houses were warned of the gas leak.

13) Comfort

- a. In that tense situation I found the good news very _____.
- b. I felt rather _____, so I put a soft cushion behind me.
- c. She sat in terrible _____ on the hard chair for over an hour.

14) Dead

- a. The increasing number of _____ in traffic accidents is alarming.
- b. Be careful! That's a _____ poison!
- c. The doctor gave him an injection to _____ pain.

15) Demonstrate

- a. The _____ marched through the streets changing slogans.
- b. Grandfather rarely showed the affection he felt for his family. He was a very _____ person.
- c. What you say is _____ false. Let me show you the facts.

16) Imitate

- a. The bag is made of _____ leather.
- b. Small children are very _____ in their behaviour. They just copy what they see.
- c. His acting style is _____. No one can copy him.

17) Argue

- a. She had an _____ with her husband last night.
- b. He's a very bad-tempered, _____ chap. He's always quarrelling.
- c. She is _____ the finest pianist in the world.

18) Repeat

- a. He lost his temper and used disgusting, _____ language.

- b. In this essay you've said the same thing several times. It's very _____.
- c. I hope there will be no _____ of this shocking behaviour.

19) Fail

- a. She is very efficient, and _____ polite to the customers.
- b. He considered himself a _____. He had succeeded in nothing.
- c. It was difficult to see much in the _____ light.

20) Courage

- a. His friends tried to _____ him from attempting the dangerous climb.
- b. She _____ stood in the way of the escaping robbers.
- c. His parents gave him a lot of _____ in his studies.

21) Real

- a. I think it's a bit _____ to hope that world peace can be gained so easily.
- b. He spends all his time in romantic daydreams. He's lost touch with _____.
- c. Ladies and gentlemen, I am a _____ and I think we must face facts.

22) False

- a. She was accused of _____ the financial accounts.
- b. It's a _____ to say he did it when you know he didn't.
- c. The _____ of his argument was obvious to everyone.

23) Prophecy

- a. I am not a _____ and I would not like to make a _____ on whether the world can survey this age of nuclear weapons.
- b. What he wrote in 1930 was _____. Much of what he described has come true.

24) Describe

- a. The damage caused by earthquake cannot be imagined. It was _____.
- b. The teacher asked them to write a _____ passage about their home towns.
- c. The witness was able to give a full _____ of the wanted man.

25) Friend

- a. The _____ between the two soon developed into love.
- b. In London she was _____ by a rich woman who looked after her and helped her.
- c. The desert is a dangerous, _____ place.

26) Sense

- a. He felt a strange, painful _____ in his back.
- b. Even the most _____ person ought to appreciate the beauty of his music.
- c. What an idiotic _____ thing to do!

27) Famous

- a. The _____ of Beatles soon spread outside Britain.
- b. The day of massacre will go down in history as a terrible _____ day. It was a day of _____.

28) Defend

- a. I just want to ask you a few ordinary questions so why didn't you relax? Why are you so _____.
- b. The government's policy on arms is shocking. It is quite _____.
- c. We must do all we can for the _____ of this nation against possible attack.

29) Agree

- a. What an unpleasant _____ old woman she is!
- b. We finally reached _____ on the matter at midnight.
- c. I liked the place. I found people, the weather and the food very _____.

30) Possess

- a. In his will he left all his money and _____ to his wife.
- b. She was a very _____ mother. She gave her son very little freedom.
- c. The actor playing the main part should be the _____ of a very good voice, good looks and a very strong physique.

31) Different

- a. I'm afraid I have to _____. I don't agree with you at all.
- b. Politeness is one thing. Real kindness is another. You must learn to _____ between the two.
- c. We get along pretty well although, of course, we have our _____ from time to time.

32) Active

- a. The firm maintained that the strike was organized by a group of political _____.
- b. The fire-prevention system is _____ by any small increase in temperature.
- c. It is quite safe to go near the volcano. It has been _____ for years.

33) Form

- a. It's especially important for children to have love and affection in their _____ years.
- b. The slight _____ in his left hand was corrected by surgery.
- c. The police are considering the _____ of a new anti-drugs unit.

34) Compel

- a. Military service is no longer _____ in Britain.
- b. Membership in the Students' club is entirely voluntary. There is no _____ whatsoever.

- c. All staff should attend the meeting. Only the most _____ reasons for absence will be accepted.

35) Enthusiasm

- a. They threw themselves _____ into the new project.
b. He's a real golf _____. He loves the game.
c. They didn't really _____ over my idea. In fact there was some opposition.

36) Create

- a. Ian Fleming, the _____ of James Bond, died in 1964.
b. Although she is very able technically, she isn't _____ enough for this kind of work.
c. The _____ of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization took place in 1949.

37) Necessary

- a. We regret that the present economic difficulties will _____ a reduction in our work force.
b. I sympathize with his point of view, but I don't always _____ agree with him.
c. He lives very simply, with just the basic _____ of life.

38) Destroy

- a. The control centre is deep underground and completely _____ except by a direct hit from a nuclear missile.
b. War plans include the immediate _____ of all military bases.
c. His criticism of my work was entirely _____. There was nothing useful or constructive in it at all.

39) Manage

- a. Talks between workers and _____ have broken down and a strike now seems unavoidable.
b. The boy was very violent and his parents found him _____.
c. To improve his qualifications he's taking a course in _____ skills.

40) Believe

- a. It was an incredible story, quite _____.
b. She is a person of very strong religious _____.
c. His explanation was obviously false and the judge made no attempt to hide his _____.

Ex. 9. Match the prefixes with the description of their lexical meanings.

re
mis
over
anti
auto
by

too much
badly or incorrectly
again
not enough
under
false

ex	in favour of
ex	after
micro	many
mono	one / single
multi	small
post	out of
pro	former
pseudo	two, twice
sub	against
under	of or by oneself
semi	half
intro	across
o, ob, op	down, from
de	against
trans	within, inward

Ex. 10. Paraphrase each sentence by changing the underlined words, using a suffix or a prefix.

1. He's in favour of the American approach.

2. The BBC tries to avoid pronouncing foreign words incorrectly.

3. Most people say they have to work too much but are paid too little.

4. He dated his check with a date that was later than the real date.

5. She's still on good terms with the man who used to be her husband.

6. He made so many mistakes in the letter that he had to write it again.

7. There was held a demonstration against war.

8. The road only has one direction.

Ex. 11. Complete the words in these sentences using suitable prefixes.

pseudo-, a-, hyper-, fore-, neo-, mis-, dis-, over-, re-, arch-, out-, mal

1. I'm sorry, I _____ understood her message completely.

2. We normally have similar opinions but I _____ agree with him totally on the subject of drugs.

3. Apparently her alarm-clock didn't ring and she _____ slept.

4. I don't think I can pass the exam, but I can always _____ take it in September.

5. In my opinion this book is just _____ -intellectual rubbish.

6. Although he was older than his wife, he _____ lived her by ten years.
7. Priests are not often ambitious men, but he had set his heart on becoming _____ bishop.
8. The launch of the space-rocket was delayed by a _____ function in the fuel system.
9. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Britain's _____-enemy was France.
10. He completely _____ boxed his opponent and knocked him out in the seventh round.
11. Children who grow up in time of war are more likely to be _____ adjusted than other children.
12. He uses _____-scientific language to persuade his readers.
13. These squalid, dark, cramped, _____ odorous rooms are homes to whole families of people.
14. She was the finest dancer in the country. She _____ shone all the others.
15. The British Museum was built in the middle of the nineteenth century in the _____-classical style popular at that time.
16. Who can _____ tell what the future holds for us?
17. It's no use asking him about the political system or the parties. He doesn't know or care. He's completely _____ political.
18. It's quite normal to complain if you think something is wrong, but I do feel that you are sometimes _____ critical.
19. The authorities are concerned at the activities of a small _____-Nazi movement.
20. You must be very careful what you say about her poems. She's a _____ sensitive person.
21. She didn't know the difference between right and wrong. She had no conscience at all. She was simply _____ moral.
22. The police claimed that she had some _____ knowledge of the murder attempt and could have prevented it.
23. He was standing in the middle, in the _____ ground of the picture.
24. Young children can sometimes be _____ active, which means that they can't keep still.
25. 'Maybe you're _____ reading its meaning. Remember, the Grail can be deceptive.'

Ex. 12. Match the suffixes / affixoids with the description of their lexical meanings.

-less	obsessed person
-phobia	lover of
-cide	dealer in
-gamy	deserving, fit for
-maniac	similar to
-phile	without
-monger	furthest

-worthy	in the direction of
-like	like, in the manner of
-most	causing, making
-wards	scenery
-esque	means of observing
-some	small
-scape	fear or hatred of
-scope	killer, killing
-ette, -let, -ling	marriage

Ex. 13. Explain the meanings of the following words and phrases.

germicide	xenophobia
patricide	a monogamous society
fratricide	agoraphobia
a pyromaniac	Francophilia
a fishmonger	an Anglophile
a mania	a business-like manner
his foremost thought	a roadworthy car
a noteworthy comment	a life-like statue
outermost defences	a statuesque figure
quarrelsome boys	outwardly confident
a tiresome person	a Kafkaesque novel
a microscopic insect	a piglet
a kitchenette	a marvellous cloudscape
a duckling	a booklet

Ex. 14. Complete the words in these sentences.

1. Those rose-bushes need protection. Spray them with insecti_____.
2. He gets very tense and nervous in enclosed spaces like lifts and the underground. He suffers from claustro_____.
3. The custom of having more than one wife or husband is known as 'poly_____'.
'
4. Some people, and some animals, are terrified of water. This aversion is known as aqua_____.
5. His problems overwhelmed him and he finally committed sui_____.
6. When he was arrested and charged with bi_____, both his wives stood by him.
7. His Anglo_____ comes from some bad experiences he had in England.
8. Following the man's death, his wife was charged with homi_____.
9. A person who makes and exploits war is called a war_____.
10. He has always been a biblio_____ and has amassed a vast collection of books over the years.
11. He has a shop selling pots and pans, tools and other metal goods. He's an iron_____.

12. He's unbelievably self-centred and arrogant. He's a complete ego_____.
13. She loved the year she spent in Italy and has been an Italo_____ ever since.
14. Some journalists are perfectly honest and well-meaning but she just makes a profit from gossip and rumour. She's just a cheap scandal_____.
15. A klepto_____ is a person who has a compulsive desire to steal.
16. His fondness for drink became an addiction, and his doctor says he is now a dipso_____.
17. To me, at 14, the film-stars I saw at my local cinema were god_____ creatures.
18. John O'Groats in Scotland is the northern_____ town in mainland Britain.
19. We are pleased to present you with this award for your praise_____ work among the poor of this city.
20. In the old days it was not considered lady_____ for a woman to smoke in public, if at all.
21. Architecture during that period was very boring. Almost every building was a box-_____ structure, with no variation or decoration to please the eye.
22. We're looking for an honest, reliable, trust_____ person to handle our legal affairs.
23. He betrayed the inner_____ secrets of his country's government to the enemy.
24. A small accident like that won't appear in the papers. It isn't news_____ enough.
25. I have a backache which is a bit trouble_____ at times.
26. He cast his eyes heaven_____ as if imploring God for help or pity.
27. It's very pictur_____ here, with the trees attractively framing the view of the river.
28. From Colombia we went south_____ through Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia to Argentina.
29. Man's first view of the earth from space was an awe_____ sight.
30. The back garden faces sea_____ so you can always be sure of a pleasant view.
31. I'm afraid I find her constant chatter gets a bit wearisome_____ after a while.
32. The architecture here is rather Roman_____. Look at the round arches and thick walls.
33. Even the most powerful tele_____ does not make the smallest stars visible.
34. I watched a drop_____ of rain move slowly down the window.
35. His most famous sea_____ was painted in 1879 and hangs in the National Gallery.
36. A gos_____ is a young goose.
37. The award takes the form of a silver statu_____ of the Greek god, Adonis.
38. The first television picture of the hitherto mysterious moon_____ was the most dramatic sight I have ever seen.
39. His home is in the country and he's wondering if he can afford to buy a flat_____ in London too.

40. The crew of a submarine just below the surface can see what is happening above by looking through the peri_____.
41. Travelling by car, you have the chance to stop in the countryside to admire the land_____.

Ex. 15. Identify homonymous affixes. Explain their lexical meanings in the words below.

A cooker, a typewriter, a ticket-holder, a record player, a cleaner, a smoker, a drinker, a pencil-sharpener, a bottle-opener, a grater, a projector, a shopper, a marxist, journalist, buddhist, anarchist, physist, terrorist, chellist, violinist, dishwasher, dissimilar, disappear, disapprove, disconnect, discredit, dismount, disqualify, undo, undress, unfold, unload, unlock, unveil, unwrap, unzip, unjust, uncomfortable, inconvenient, inedible, disloyal, internal, income, insert.

Ex. 16. Translate the following sentences; pick out **prefixed words** and comment on the meaning of the prefixes.

1. We agreed that there would have to be a pre-election meeting, but we saw no reason why there should be more than one.
2. He saw in this over-acting a kind of bluffing, which made him like Anna, who he liked much more.
3. Tom Orbell looked at her with something like appeal. I thought she had got him down. Then I realized that I had underrated him.
4. He reiterated what he had already told Skeffington, that getting majority to re-open the case was only the start.
5. He was silent while he knocked the ashes out his pipe and refilled it.
6. I had got used to his excessive apologies and his overcordial greetings.
7. The newspapers which are now hailing Barber's mini-Budget are the same ones which shouted with joy at his March 30 Budget.
8. "How about keeping the blacks out?" Mr Callendar said suddenly... "There's a lot of anti-colour feeling."
9. At last I put through two telephone calls: one to the kitchens, to say that I should not dine that evening; the other to Martin, asking him to collect the leaders of the pro-Howard party.
10. They might have been the middle-aged women in mourning who sat on the free benches and gossiped with one another about the price of food and misdeeds of servants.
11. After that there were taller trees through which in winter were revealed the red roofs of the housing estate, but which in summer enclosed the horizon except where at one place their line broken by the upwardly pointing finger, just visible from the house of the neo-gothic tower of St Bride's.

12. Don's admiration for his friend was another thing which irritated Mor. It was so totally non-rational.

13. Your co-believers, my dear chaplain, are remarkably unscrupulous and remarkably insensitive about those of us who have come perfectly respectably, and with at least as much conviction as any of you to the opposite conclusion.

14. As she talked to Mama, relating the events of her journey, she displayed strong, discoloured teeth.

15. He did a little unpacking last night.

Ex. 17. Translate the following sentences; pick out **derivatives**; comment on the meaning of the suffixes.

1. He is the idealist, he's the dreamer of a beautiful dream and even if the dream doesn't come true, it's rather thrilling to have dreamt.

2. The waiter came and he ordered an orangeade.

3. The house in fact was so well furnished in the middle of the XIX century that it stands unaltered to this day and is still quite presentable.

4. From the top left hand drawer of her chest she brought out a handful of the hard peppermint sweets known as "imperials."

5. The row of the pneumatic cutter in that narrow space was deafening.

6. Albert often found himself worrying for her, in spite of her attempt to be stand-offish.

7. He realized that it was profitless to scold Skype.

8. She gave a sidelong glance and there was a roguish twinkle in her eyes.

9. Isabel was a talkative girl, with an ample fund of chit-chat.

10. His manner was boyish.

11. There was a neat little piece about the talents industry, the patriotism, and vision of the deceased statesman, followed by various surmises upon the Prime Minister's choice of his successor.

Ex. 18. Match the meaning of the Latin roots with the description of their lexical meanings.

a) press

b) spect

c) port

d) pose / pone

e) duc / duct

f) vert

1) look

2) turn

3) carry, take

4) lead

5) push

6) place, put

Ex. 19. Work out the meanings of the underlined words in the sentences below.

1. Helen transposed the music for the violin.

2. She tried hard to suppress her laugh.

3. The documentary exposed corruption in high places.

4. Perhaps you can deduce what the word means from the way it is formed.

5. I don't think it's healthy to repress one's emotions too much.

6. They have a very good induction programme for new staff in that company.

7. She is a very introspective person and he is also very introverted.
8. Many pioneers travelled west in America to prospect for gold.
9. I tried a word-processor but I soon reverted to my old typewriter.
10. Historians still marvel at the brilliance with which Constantine converted the sun-worshipping pagans to Christianity.
11. The royal scandal diverted attention from the political crisis.
12. ‘Unfortunately, the United States military has also perverted the pentacle; it’s now our foremost symbol of war,’ he continued.
13. The meeting has been postponed until the next week.
14. The king was deposed by his own son.
15. I don’t want to impose my views on you.
16. This precluded further pagan challenges to Christianity.
17. This knight obviously did something that incurred the holy wrath of the Church.
18. Langdon had the uneasy feeling that gunshots in this secluded, thick-walled chamber would go unheard, especially in the rain.
19. I implore you both to recognize this opportunity.

SEMINAR № 3.

WORD-FORMATION

Ex. 1. Form the opposite of these words with the help of suitable prefixes.

like,	friendly,	legible,
employed,	visible,	correct,
regular,	polite,	legal,
happy,	discreet,	sensitive,
agree,	relevant,	obedient,
lock,	efficient,	responsible,
pack,	grateful,	loyal,
honest,	possible,	tolerant.

Ex. 2. Combine the suffixes on the right with verbs or adjectives on the left, and then complete the text below.

*improve, televise, elect, educate,
weak, manage, govern, stupid*

***-ment, -ity, -ion,
-ation, -ness***

In his first broadcast on _____ since he won the _____ last month, the Prime Minister promised to make health and _____ two of his first priorities. And in a strong attack on the previous _____, he said that the present _____ of the British economy was caused entirely by their _____ and bad _____. He said he would act immediately and he

hoped the British people would be able to see clear signs of an _____ in the economy by the end of the year.

Ex. 3. Which word in each line is **the odd-one-out**? Explain your choice.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. brotherhood | neighbourhood | manhood | priesthood |
| 2. hair-restorer | plant-holder | step-ladder | oven-cleaner |
| 3. appointment | compliment | involvement | arrangement |
| 4. worship | kinship | friendship | partnership |
| 5. tearful | spiteful | dreadful | handful |

Ex. 4. Fill each space in the sentences below (mind the meanings of the following prefixes:

uni-, mono- (one),

bi- (two),

tri- (three),

quad-, quart- (four),

pent-, quin- (five),

sex- (six),

sept- (seven),

oct- (eight),

non- (nine),

dec- (ten), cent- (hundred)

George Willis was born in 1900 and was too young to go into uni_____ in the First World War, which took place in the second dec_____ of the cent_____. Instead he finished his schooling and went to university. Like most Oxford colleges, his college was built round a quad_____ and a photograph of him there shows him wearing a mono_____ in his eye, one of his many eccentricities. He rode a tri_____, declaring it to be safer than a bi_____. His subject was zoology. Initially he studied bi_____, but soon got tired of two-legged creatures and took an interest in quad_____, developing a special affection for elephants. However, all animal life fascinated him and he was often to be seen in the Oxfordshire countryside, observing wildlife through his bi_____ or setting up his tri_____ to record it in photographs. Marine creatures also attracted him, especially, for some reason, oct_____. He was also creative in such diverse fields as engineering (he proposed a scheme for mono_____ transport in London) and music (he formed a jazz sex_____, which later became a quin_____ when the drummer joined the navy, a quar_____ when the violinist was run over by a bus and a tri_____ when the trombonist was imprisoned for bi_____). He travelled widely and spoke French so well that he was completely bi_____. He was a fine sportsman and won many prizes in the pent_____. In 1972, although by this time a sept_____, he wrote his first play, a strange piece which consisted of a duo_____ between Shakespeare and Churchill. He is still active and talkative, although conversations with him tend to be mono_____. He talks and others listen. Always optimistic, he looks forward to continuing his busy life as a non_____ and to becoming a cent_____. He lives with his wife, a lively oct_____, and has two sons and a daughter, whose birth as tri_____ in 1927 he describes as the happiest event in his eventful life.

Ex. 5. Find cases of **conversion** in the following sentences. Define **the pattern of conversion**.

1. 'Containment security,' Fache said, as they neared the grate.
2. The American's reaction to that little bit of evidence would be telling indeed.
3. Considering the poverty from which he had come and the sexual horrors he had endured in prison, celibacy was a welcome change.
4. 'Your grandfather is obviously trying to tell us something. I'm sorry I'm so little help.'
5. She was secretly combing the house, searching for hidden birthday presents.
6. The muscular man gave a wide grin.
7. Aringarosa grumbled his hello and followed his host into the castle's foyer.
8. Aringarosa turned and headed for the door.
9. The truck, after an unnerving pause atop the bank ramp, had moved on, snaking left and right for a minute or two.
10. Teabing had the monk's gun on his lap and looked like an old photo of a British safari chap posing over his kill.
11. The robbers made their getaway in a stolen car.
12. The papers are claiming the Prime Minister organised a cover-up.
13. Sorry, I'm late. There was a terrible hold-up on the bridge.
14. As a teenager I was always partying and having fun.
15. I began swimming every day and avoided takeaways.
16. That's Gloucester Road. Plenty of time to get there if we tube.
17. Mr Twekesbury winked at Stanmore, endeavouring to indicate in one wink that it's a brilliant idea to preserve his dignity in this manner.
18. At last he came into the open.
19. Whys and wherefores are very unprofitable subjects of discussion and talking about all that will do the patient no good.
20. Well, let us suppose that this is anniversary of my wedding day and my thoughts have been much occupied with ups and downs, the fortunes and misfortunes of married life.
21. By way of conversation and because he likes to know the ins and outs of anything once it had captured his interest, I said: "It ought to be blessed by a priest on the island.
22. I shan't go into whys and hows because of my memory, but I have a gang of my own, dear Georgina, what do you think of that?
23. Isabel wirelessly him from the ship.
24. It was all for the best, that boy and these girls set in the right path, flannelled, and stockinged for Jesus and the General Certificate of Education, stripped for ball games in the bitter cold.
25. Jimmie is singing as he milks the goat, I think a Ditch song.
26. His client, Mr Richmond, had to be punctual; indeed his appointment was timed for 10 o'clock – although the trial was not due to begin until 10.30.
27. Molly was nine, the eldest, and when she remembered this superiority, she mothered the party.

28. Carolina had come round, her head still bandaged; her leg caged in its plaster and slung up on its scaffold.

29. Her yellow face was deeply lined, but her hair which flew in wisps about her face, was greenish yellow.

Ex. 6. Define the type of stems in the compound words:

simple / root, **compound,**
derived, **abbreviated / shortened**

- 1) Melissa was *absent-minded*, *easy-going*, *good-tempered*, *warm-hearted* and *quick-witted* if perhaps a little *big-headed*, *two-faced*, *self-centred* and *stuck-up* at times.
- 2) In response to the pay offer, there was a *walk-out* at the factory.
- 3) I never expected the *break-up* of the USSR.
- 4) Many of the problems were caused by a *breakdown* in communications.
- 5) *Cutbacks* will be essential until the recession is over.
- 6) The *greenhouse effect* is a popular issue for discussion nowadays.
- 7) Boris has bought a *windscreen wiper* and now is busy with installing it.
- 8) A *breakthrough* has been made in AIDS research.
- 9) She bought the perfume in a *duty-free* shop.
- 10) There was a *last-minute* panic and the director could nowhere be seen.
- 11) A *traffic jam* is a long line of cars which are moving slowly because the road is busy; and *traffic wardens* patrol the streets to make sure you are not parked in the wrong place.
- 12) You buy theatre tickets at the *box office* and train tickets at the *ticket office*.
- 13) William isn't *well-known*, he isn't *well-off*, and I've never heard anyone say he was *good-looking*.
- 14) We stayed in a *five-star* hotel.
- 15) On holiday I just wear a *T-shirt*, shorts and sandals.
- 16) *D-region* is the lowest region of the ionosphere extending from 60 to 80 km.

Ex. 7. Arrange the following compounds in two groups:

a) coordinate compounds,

b) subordinate compounds.

tea-bag,	Anglo-Saxon,
contact lens,	baby-sitter,
pedestrian crossing,	shocking pink,
north-west,	black-and-white,
brain drain,	actor-manager,
tin opener,	left-handed,
bank account,	

Ex. 8. Arrange the following compounds in two groups:

a) endocentric compounds,

b) exocentric compounds.

Dining room, mother tongue, sunglasses, address book, human being, pen-name, earring, cotton wool, hay fever, junk food, scarecrow, barmaid, screwdriver, fortnight, jailbird, millstone, sun-bath, toothache, peachtree, pickpocket, wind-screen, turnkey, peacemaker, wisdom-tooth, turnbridge, waterfall, coverall, eyelash, catchfly, flowerbed, killjoy, noticeboard, sunrise, killtime, tooth-brush, makebelieve, boxoffice, dustcoat, killdevil, trade-union, armchair, traffic-light, picklock, sandbank, sunset, thunderstorm, pickquarrel, tiptoe, paperback, lifetime, turnscrew, chatterbox, wage-freeze, do-nothing, cashbook, breakpromise, firtree, touchwood, eyebrow, cutthroat, eggshell, knownothing, waistcoat, knowlittle, notebook, kitchengarden, gasbomb, milktooth, radio-locator, sandwich-board, sandwich-man.

Ex. 9. Arrange the following compounds in two groups:

- a) syntactic order of stems in compounds,**
- b) asyntactic order of stems in compounds.**

Down-to-earth, homework, breakthrough, forget-me-not, merry-go-round, brain drain, handwriting, shop-assistant, newspaper, hardware, haircut, hairdresser, headline, household, bookstore, dangerous-looking, London-born, brick-red, mushroom-shaped, awful-tasting, Oxford-educated, strange-sounding, man-eating, world-famous.

Ex. 10. Arrange the compounds from the sentences below in two groups:

- a) motivated compounds,**
- b) non-motivated/idiomatic compounds.**

1. By now, Charlie's on the warpath after discovering Bev's trying to scupper his business.
2. You need to be more selective, concentrate only on those who are on your wavelength and ditch the rest.
3. She's a dab-hand at carpentry, just like her father.
4. A politician must be strong enough to withstand the brickbats which are constantly directed at him by the media.
1. The smoking-room was large and furnished with fresh, modern leather arm-chairs.
6. A string of muscle jerked in the shadow of the cheekbone.
7. The doctor, the bus-driver, Ben and Miss Ripon gave evidence.

8. Oh, well – we’ll have the pineapple – you got whole slices, didn’t you?
9. Presently my wondering eye caught sight of Larry sitting by himself at a little marble-topped table on the crowded terrace.
10. Tom then gave another incomprehensible shout, ran round the table, sat down on the floor, and began to play with a clock-work engine on a circular track.
11. He had caught them at it, on his very last visit, all three of them, including the youngest, still in pigtails.
12. You couldn’t have knitted a tea-cosy out of that wool, I mean without enormous patience.
13. I won’t have bed-sitters.
14. “Good for you.” “Good for fiddlesticks,” said Miss Clinch. “In my view this is a bogus claim, and I mean to prove it, if I can – or at least stop him proving it genuine.”
15. As far as I can remember all the Bill’s girls had something coming from the aunt who married into toothpaste.
16. If the shareholders’ pocket books suffered any loss, they would soon demand changes in management practices.
17. A little brown-haired girl, in a silk party frock sticking out all round her legs like a lamp-shade, came in at the door, stopped and started and stared at her host.
18. She capped the lipstick and put it down carefully.

Ex. 11. Arrange the following reduplicative compounds in three groups:

- a) **reduplicatives proper,**
- b) **ablaut combinations,**
- c) **rhyming combinations.**

go-slow	big-wigs
nitty-gritty	ship-shape
mish-mash	prime-time
brain-drain	rat race
zigzag	chit-chat
flip-flops	sing-song
tittle-tattle	sob-story
shilly-shally	hot-head
tell-tale	pell-mell
humdrum	wishy-washy
higgledy-piggledy	riff-raff
dilly-dally	creepy-crawly
chi-chi	hush-hush
tick-tick	puff-puff

Ex. 12. Put each of **the rhyming combinations** in its correct place in the sentences below.

go-slow, nitty, gritty, brain-drain, big-wigs, prime-time, pell-mell, humdrum, higgledy-piggledy

1. We've got some important visitors coming to see the factory tomorrow. They're government inspectors, Members of Parliament, officials from the Ministry and other _____.
2. The programme is only of limited interest. I can't understand why it's shown on _____ television.
3. The two world leaders met and after the usual greetings and formalities got down to the _____ of their talks.
4. It wasn't exactly a strike. All the workers did as little as possible. It was a _____.
5. After the robbery everything was in a mess, _____ all over the place.
6. She'd like to find a more interesting, exciting job. She finds her present work very _____.
7. It's been a terrible morning. I overslept, rushed out _____ to the bus stop, missed the bus, had to get a taxi.
8. The _____ of doctors, scientists and academics leaving this country is having a serious effect on our health service, industries and universities.

Ex. 13. Put each of **the ablaut combinations** in its correct place in the sentences below.

ship-shape, mish-mash, rat race, chit-chat, wishy-washy, zigzag, flip-flops, sing-song, dilly-dally, crepey-crawly, shilly-shally, hot-head, sob-story, tittle-tattle.

1. Tired of the ceaseless pressure of the competitive business world, he decided to leave the _____ and take over a small newsagent's shop in the country.
2. He's a serious, rather cold man. He likes to get to the point straight away in conversation and not waste time in the idle _____.
3. I like to see everything neat and tidy, everything in its place. I like to keep everything _____.
4. Michael Wilson's latest play is a confusing mixture. It is neither a comedy, a serious work, nor a musical, but a _____ of all three.
5. A company's annual report must be clearly written and contain only the necessary facts. A report which is vague and _____ is useless and makes a bad impression.
6. Go and get some biscuits from the shop and come straight back. Don't _____ on the way.
7. It's too steep to climb straight up the side of the hill. Most people _____ to make it easier.
8. He tried to get money from me by telling a _____ about losing his job and being ill, but I don't believe him.
9. If little Jane sees a beetle or a spider, she screams, "There's a _____!"
10. To keep our spirits up on a long journey we had a _____.

11. _____ are cheap, open sandals, each consisting of a rubber sole and a strap between the toes.
12. You must make up your mind about the job quickly. If you _____ any longer, they'll withdraw the offer.
13. He's a very calm, moderate person, but his brother is a _____ who is liable to get very upset and even violent over political matters.
14. Oh, I don't believe those stories they tell about him. They're just _____.

Ex. 14. Put each of **the abbreviated compounds** in its correct place in the sentences below.

A-bomb

L-plates

S-bend

T-shirt

T-junction

U-turn

V-formtion

V-neck

X-ray

1. Drive straight on and then turn left at the _____.
2. The invention and use of the _____ introduced a terrible new era of modern warfare.
3. On holiday I just wear a _____, shorts and sandals.
4. Drive carefully here. There's a dangerous _____ just ahead.
5. The government has done a complete _____ in its trade policy. It now wants to increase imports instead of reducing them.
6. Before you have a full driving licence in Britain, you have to have _____ on your car and be accompanied by a qualified driver.
7. The doctors could tell from the _____ that his leg was broken.
8. The president's car was preceded by nine police motor-cyclists in a _____.
9. I bought a lambswool _____ pullover.

Ex. 15. Say whether the following lexical units are **word-groups** or **compounds**. Motivate your answer.

Bluecoat, roughhouse, booby trap, black shirt, black skirt, pedestrian crossing, hay fever, letter box, top secret, first class, latest play, necessary facts, blue stocking, bluestocking, evening gown, a tallboy, absent-minded, a sportscar agency, forget-me-nots.

Ex. 16. Arrange the following abbreviated words in two columns:

a) initialisms,

b) acronyms.

Put each one in its correct place in the sentences below.

UNESCO
AIDS
NASA
CND

SOS
QC
UFO
MBE

VAT
NATO
OPEC
HQ

VIP
TUC
IQ
DIY

1. The price is \$87 but it's subject to _____ so that will be \$95.70.
2. _____ has been described as possibly the most deadly epidemic in the history of the world.
3. _____ has announced that the next space shuttle launch will take place in August.
4. The _____ nations are to meet in Geneva to decide whether to increase the price of oil.
5. _____ military exercises involving American forces will be held in Britain and Germany this winter.
6. An expert from _____ produced a report on primary education in underdeveloped countries.
7. The United Nations _____ is in New York.
8. Now then all you _____ fans. Here's an all-purpose tool to help you in a hundred ways to do those home repairs.
9. Although he was defended by an eminent _____, he was found guilty and sent to prison for eight years.
10. He's extremely bright. They say he has an _____ of 160.
11. The _____ represents the great majority of working men and women in Great Britain.
12. Film-stars, prime ministers and other celebrities are entertained in the special _____ lounge at the airport.
13. The Beatles each received an honour from the Queen. It was the _____ .
14. Their _____ was picked up on the radio by two other ships and a plane. They were rescued within hours.
15. Some people thought the object in the sky was a _____ bringing visitors from another planet but it turned out to be a small plane.
16. _____ will support any moves to abolish or reduce nuclear weapons.

Ex. 17. Arrange the clipped words in four columns in accordance with the type of clipping:

- a) initial clipping (apheresis),**
- b) medial clipping (syncope),**
- c) final clipping (apocope),**
- d) combined.**

Phone, hols (holidays), vac (vacation), props, ad, flu, fridge, gent, specs, circs, lib (liberty), cert (certainty), metrop, exhibish, exam, prof, lab, co-ed, copter (helicopter), mart (market).

Ex. 18. Define **the type of the abbreviations** in bold type.

1. On the polished **lino** the old noise-up cleaner sounded like a squadron of aeroplanes.
2. I suppose I shall find the address in the **phone** book.
3. There were two **prams** in the hall and the smell of children.
4. Wishing you **congrats** and all the best from my wife and I, Yours faithfully, Mr and Mrs Harper.
5. Tony spoke to the **vet's** wife and Mr Partridge from the shop, then he was joined by the vicar.
6. "I'll leave you those **mags**," she said. "You ought to read them sometime."
7. Well, you know we were going to Spain these **hols**.
8. I do nearly all shopping and most of cooking since my old **ma's** had her **op**.
9. When I came back from France they all wanted me to go to college. I couldn't. After what I'd been through I felt I couldn't go back to school I learnt nothing at my **prep** school anyway.
10. It was his sister's voice from the stairs. "Oh, Matthew, you promised" – "I know, **sis**. But I can't."
11. You don't mean to say that bloody British **gent** is coming to inspect you?
12. He wrote their language in his occasional sales **memos** to Mr Callendar.
13. She had given Reggie a good education, sent him to riding lessons, and pushed him through professional **exams** in the property business.
14. Jeff Jefferies stopped his **van** outside one of the few detached houses in Archibald Road.
15. Going out, having lost the firm's expensive **dem** model and with its commission, Arnold met Miss Riley's friend coming in with a bundle of sheets.
16. "These infra-red cookers, Hetty – where did you get 'em? They haven't been put on the market yet" – "I must have seen it in a magazine or on the **telly**."
17. "Look, I'll **rev** the engine again, and you watch the back wheels."

Ex. 19. Pick out **abbreviations**; comment on their formation.

1. "I'm afraid I've had a suspicion, from very early days." "Since when?" "I'm afraid – since three of you came to see me in the lab last Christmas."
2. He asked how many fur coats or colour TV sets these people bought.
3. Jake had just gone downstairs with our family doctor, a sturdy middle-aged G. P., who had never seen me ill before, although he had bullied and encouraged me through many labours.
4. Did I hear you say we'd got to go to a movie?
5. She looked entrancingly neat in her white T-shirt with the thin horizontal navy stripes and her half-length plum stacks.
6. You could, if you were in a technical mood, spend the day on dems – demonstrating this and that.
7. "Wasn't there a new subject you enjoyed?" "Only maths." "Maths?" I said rather surprised.
8. But her affectionate nature resigned her to these young people, who continued to stay on because they were comfy with her.

Ex. 20. Arrange the portmanteau words (blends, blendings) in two columns:

- a) additive,
b) restrictive.

Put each one in its correct place in the sentences below.

<i>swatch</i>	<i>brunch</i>	<i>motel</i>	<i>Oxfam</i>
<i>bedsit</i>	<i>Oxbridge</i>	<i>Interpol</i>	<i>Eurovision</i>
<i>Chunnel</i>			

- The _____ Song Contest is watched by million viewers from Portugal or Finland, from Greece to Iceland, and in other countries.
- The _____ organisation, which has the aim of relieving hunger throughout the world, was founded in Oxford.
- The International Police Commission, with headquarters in Paris, is usually referred to as _____.
- If you get up late at the week-end, you might decide to have _____ in the middle of the morning.
- The British and French governments have taken the first steps towards building a _____ to link the two countries.
- After driving all day, we looked for a cheap, clean _____ to stop at for the night.
- In the past a university degree from _____ was a great advantage to anyone wanting a career in the diplomatic service.
- There's a certain kind of Swiss watch called a _____.
- She can't afford a proper flat. She rents a _____.

Ex. 21. Comment on the type of **word-formation** in the following pairs of words.

Full – fill,	perfect, adj. – perfect, v.,
hot – heat,	abstract, adj. – abstract, v.,
strong – strength,	comment, v. – comment, n.,
long – length,	to baby-sit – baby-sitter,
wide – width,	to barkeep – barkeeper,
breath – breathe,	beggar – to beg,
live – life,	burglar – to burgle,
bath – bathe,	butler – to butle,
import, v. – import, n.,	to blood-transfuse – blood-transfusion,
finals – final examinations,	friendly – friendly match,
weekly – weekly paper,	movies – movie-theatre.

Ex. 22. Sound imitation / onomatopoeia. Match each sound with an item in the column below.

A.	creak	rustle	bang
	screech	thud	tick
	sizzle	purr	jingle
	whistle		

1. sack of potatoes falling from a great height
2. bacon frying in the pan
3. a loose floorboard or door that needs oiling
4. leaves in the breeze
5. a clock
6. keys in a pocket
7. a bomb
8. wind through the trees
9. a well-tuned Rolls Royce engine
10. tyres when one brakes suddenly

B.	plop	grate	hum
	splash	pop	jangle
	click	tinkle	rattle
	hiss		

1. kettle boiling
2. wine glasses or little bells
3. knives being scraped together
4. a sugar lump dropped into the tea
5. something heavy dropping into the sea
6. something's loose under the car bonnet
7. the quiet, background sound of a fridge
8. the old jailer's keys
9. champagne corks coming out
10. a light being switched on

C.	crackle	squeak	swish
	squeal	crash	whine
	roar	crack	drip
	patter		

1. the high-pitched sound of a factory machine
2. rain on the roof
3. wood burning on the fire
4. a tap that can't be turned right off
5. a whip or a bone breaking
6. curtains in a draught
7. little pigs or again tyres after braking
8. lions or a powerful engine
9. mice or the chair leg moving on the floor
10. a car going into a wall

Ex. 23. Define the type of **word-building** by which the italicized words were made.

1. Three teams of *celebs* battle it out to become champion *spellers* and win a *jackpot* for charity.

2. Bent over a magazine, my Dad was busy with *circling* the *lonely-hearts ads*.
3. George Best, the *footballing* legend, who had turned into a drunk, was given a liver *transplant*. After the \$80,000 *op*, Best vowed that he had put the booze behind him.
4. May I take the *lib* of saying *something* to you?

SEMINAR № 4.

WORD MEANING AND ITS STRUCTURE

Ex. 1. Identify the **denotative** and **connotative elements of the meanings** in the following pairs of words.

To conceal – to disguise,
to choose – to select,
money – cash,
to draw – to paint,
photograph – picture,
odd – queer,

notorious – celebrated,
alone – lonely,
to glare – to glance,
to shiver – to shudder,
to look for – to search,

Ex. 2. Characterise the following words from the point of view of the structure of their lexical meaning. Answer the questions below with these words.

A. *Giddyup!*
There, there
Boo!
Well?

Whoah!
Eh?
Mm!

Whoops!
Wow!
Sh!

What do you say if you ...

1. want someone to be quiet?
2. don't catch what a friend says?
3. want a horse to start or go faster?
4. comfort a child in pain and crying?
5. jump out from behind a tree to surprise somebody?
6. suddenly lose your balance, or drop something?
7. are waiting for someone to answer your question?
8. are suddenly impressed by something?
9. want a horse to slow down or stop?
10. express spontaneous delight?

B. *Hear, hear*
Cheers

now, now
er

tut-tut
hi!

Oi!
Ta

Gosh!

Ta-ta

What do you say if you ...

1. thank a friend casually?
2. hesitate or forget something?
3. calm an over-excited, angry friend?
4. and your friend raise glasses to drink together?
5. say good-bye casually to a friend?
6. express your agreement with something said in a speech?
7. greet a friend casually?
8. see someone trying to steal your bag?
9. express disapproval about something you see or hear?
10. express surprise?

Ex. 3. Explain the basis for the following jokes.

Professor: You missed my class yesterday, didn't you?

Student: Not in the least, sir, not in the least.

- Where have you been for the last three years?
- At college taking medicine.
- And did you finally get well?

- I wonder if I can see your mother, little boy. Is she engaged?
- Engaged? She's married!

There are cynics who claim that movies would be better if they shot less films and more actors.

Ex. 4. Explain the two meanings of each sentence.

1. She was driving on the *right* side of the road.
2. He's very *fair*.
3. She was a very *funny* girl.
4. Half the workers in the factory are *idle*.
5. They did not *recognize* the new President.
6. She is a very *curious* person.
7. It's a very *cheap* newspaper.
8. They are *expected* to arrive at seven.
9. My grandfather was a very *powerful* man.
10. I thought he was rather *suspicious*.
11. She was very *jealous* of her husband's reputation.
12. She likes to *entertain* people.
13. John *should* know the answer.

14. He didn't *appeal* to me.
15. The Morning News is a *popular* newspaper.
16. He *might* have phoned.
17. I'm afraid I'm not *prepared* to leave yet.
18. The teacher *insisted* that his pupils did their homework regularly.
19. He took *advantage* of his friend's knowledge.

Ex. 5. In the sentences given below identify the cases of **widening** and **narrowing of meaning**.

1. While the others waited the elderly executive filled his pipe and lit it.
2. Finn was watching the birds.
3. The two girls took hold of one another, one acting gentleman, the other lady; three or four more pairs of girls immediately joined them and began a waltz.
4. He was informed that the president had not arrived at the bank, but was on his way.
5. Smokey had followed a dictum all his life: if you want a woman to stick beside you, pick an ugly one. Ugly ones stay to slice the meat and stir the gravy.
6. Dennis was in panic and running like a deer.

Ex. 6. In the sentences given below identify the cases of **“degeneration”** and **“elevation”** of meaning.

1. I shook hands with Tom; it seemed silly not to, for I felt suddenly as though I were talking to a child.
2. The little half-starved guy looked more a victim than a villain.
3. King Arthur invented Conferences because he wanted to know what his memorable knights wanted to do next. As they were all jealous knights he had to have the memorable Round Table made to have the Conferences at, so that it was impossible to say which was top knight.
4. I had a nice newsy gossip with Mrs. Needham before you turned up last night.
5. The directors now assembling were admirals and field marshals of commerce. Meanwhile I nodded my head and directed a happy smile in the direction of the two ladies.

Ex. 7. Explain the logical associations in the following groups of meanings for the same words. Define the type of transference which has taken place.

The wing of a bird – the wing of a building;
 the eye of a man – the eye of a needle;
 green grass – green years;
 the hand of a child – the hand of a clock;
 the heart of a man – the heart of the matter;
 black shoes – black despair;

the bridge across the river – the bridge of the nose;
the tongue of a person – the tongue of a bell;
nickel (metal) – a nickel (coin);
the tooth of a boy – the tooth of a comb;
Ford (proper name) – a Ford (car);
the coat of a girl – the coat of a dog.

Ex. 8. Pick up **name-words** in the following sentences. Arrange the name words in two columns:

a) toponyms,

b) eponyms.

1. The biro is a ball-point pen named after Laszlo Biro, its Hungarian inventor.
2. Boycott is a refusal to deal with.
3. Braille is the name of a raised writing system used by blind people.
4. Bedlam means chaos. The word comes from the name of a famous London mental hospital.
5. Gypsies were once thought to have come from Egypt.
6. Chauvinism is a strong belief that your country or race is superior to others.
7. Hooligan is a rough, lawless youth.
8. Canter is a movement of a horse, faster than a trot but slower than a gallop.
9. The word “pander” means to indulge someone’s desires.
10. The saxophone is a musical instrument invented by the Belgian, Adolphe Sax.
11. The room was spartan – hardwood floors, a pine dresser, a canvas mat in the corner that served as his bed.

Ex. 9. Arrange the name words in two columns:

a) toponyms,

b) eponyms.

Mentor, pamphlet, angora, denim, satin, watt, bowler, cashmere, cardigan, gauze, suede, stetson, wellingtons, sandwich, damask, mackintosh, muslin, tweed, champagne.

Ex. 10. The following places in London are associated with certain important institutions and are often used to refer to those institutions. Put each one in its correct place in the sentences below.

Whitehall

Fleet Street

10 Downing Street

the West End

Buckingham Palace

the City

the Old Bailey

Scotland Yard

Westminster

1. His criminal career started with theft and pick-pocketing and ended up at _____ on a murder charge.
2. Although he's only just entered Parliament, he's already aiming at _____.
3. There are likely to be late nights and angry arguments at _____ when the new tax proposals are debated next week.
4. _____ has denied reports that the Queen is shortly going to abdicate.
5. After the prison escape, _____ alerted all police forces to be on the look-out for the man.
6. He's an important man in _____. He's director of a big bank or insurance firm or something.
7. She's a good actress but she won't really feel she's succeeded until she has a leading part in _____.
8. There are rumours in _____ about the possible launching of a new newspaper next year.
9. There have been growing complaints that bureaucracy in _____ is slowing down the enforcement of government legislation.

Ex. 11. Define the types of **homonymy** the words in bold type present.

- 1)
 - a) I thought there might be a **scene**.
 - b) It seemed fantastic, but at last Charles had to admit that he had not **seen** his father in a state as dark as this **before**.
- 2)
 - a) I'll **even** itself out.
 - b) In most places he had not **even** altered the words.
- 3)
 - a) The warmth of the **flat** was comforting.
 - b) The young reactionaries, like G.S. Clark and Lester Ince, were **flat** against.
- 4)
 - a) Habit is not mere subjugation, it is a tender **tie**: in front of the mirror.
 - b) I was sitting in his bedroom at Brianston Square while he knocked his white **tie** in front of the mirror.
- 5)
 - a) Three **whole** days and it's still just stubble.
 - b) According to my publisher one and a half million people read my first novel "Out of a **Hole**".

6)

- a) Don't sit there. You'll be in the **draught**. The window doesn't close properly.
- b) The Prime Minister discussed with his secretary the **draft** of the speech he was going to make the following day.
- c) Some people prefer **draught** beer. They say bottles give beer a different taste.

7)

- a) I **live** in the north of England.
- b) Your favourite pop star is singing **live** on TV tonight.

8)

- a) The **lead** singer in the group is great.
- b) **Lead** pipes are dangerous.

9)

- a) The **wind** blew the tree down.
- b) Don't forget to **wind** your watch.

10)

- a) I **wound** my watch last night.
- b) He suffered a terrible **wound** in the war.

11)

- a) Some students at Oxford spend more time learning to **row** well than studying.
- b) They shared a flat for ages until they had a **row** over money and split up.

12)

- a) They lived in a large old **house**.
- b) The buildings **house** a library and two concert halls as well as a theatre.

13)

- a) The **sow** has five piglets.
- b) The farmers **sow** the seeds in the spring.

14)

- a) I **bathed** the baby this morning.
- b) We **bathed** in the sea every day when we were on holiday.

Ex. 12. Write a **homophone** for each of the following words.

two,	bored,	write,
eye,	caught,	piece,
waste,	meet,	berry,
male,	nose,	morning,
wear,	blue,	sell,

war,	red,	course,
here,	born,	tire,
pair,	so,	principal,
wait,	rain,	hole,
steel,	one,	main.

Ex. 13. Do the following italicized words represent **homonyms** or **polysemantic words**? Give reasons for your answers.

26 *letters* of the ABC – to receive *letters* regularly;
 to propose a *toast* – an underdone *toast*;
 a *hand* of the clock – to hold a pen in one's *hand*;
 to be 6 *foot* long – at the *foot* of the mountain;
 the *capital* of a country – to have a big *capital* (money);
 to *date* back to year 1870 – to have a *date* with somebody;
 to be *engaged* to Mr Smith – to be *engaged* in conversation;
 to peel the *bark* off the branch – to *bark* loudly at the stranger;
 to make a *fire* – to sit at the *fire* (place).

Ex. 14. Choose the correct word for each space. Identify the linguistic phenomenon.

Misused, disused

1. An airport is _____ since its closure ten years before when it was used for car-racing.
2. They complained that the new law had been _____ to suppress individual liberties.
3. Be careful of this word. It's often _____.
4. The goods were stored in a _____ cinema.

Dependent, dependant

1. The signing of the contract is _____ on whether you can guarantee delivery of the goods within three months.
2. You are entitled to receive a government allowance for each _____ who is living with you.
3. This residence document permits you, but no _____, to live and work in this country.
4. The empire consisted of the kingdom and all its _____ colonies.

Story, storey

1. I live in a flat on the seventh _____.
2. I'll tell you a _____.

3. The basic _____ of the novel is rather weak but it's amusing and well-written.
4. They're putting up a new 20-_____ hotel on this site.

Historic, historical

1. At the meeting of our local _____ society there will be a talk on France in the 19th century.
2. She likes _____ novels, especially romances set in the 16th and 17th centuries.
3. In 1945 there was a _____ meeting of world leaders which changed the course of world events.

Immigration, emigration

1. If we don't restrict _____ into this country, the pressure on our social services will be intolerable.
2. When times were hard in Britain, there was very large _____ to Australia and Canada.

Dissatisfied, unsatisfied

1. He ate a meal large enough for three normal people but his appetite was _____.
2. I'm very _____ with this computer. It keeps breaking down.
3. You are _____ with the service, you should complain.
4. Demand for the new car is still _____ in spite of an increase in production.

Suit, suite

1. Will seven o'clock _____ you or shall I come later?
2. She took a _____ of rooms at the Bristol Hotel.
3. For the living-room we can either buy a complete _____ of matching furniture or get different items separately.
4. Do you think a dark brown coat would _____ me?

Licence, license

1. The annual _____ for a colour television set in Britain now costs over £60.
2. The authorities refused to _____ him to export arms.
3. He was _____d to sell alcohol, but after his court conviction, his _____ was cancelled.

Prophecy, prophesy

1. I _____ that he will pass his exam and get a good job.
2. I will make a _____. There will be a new government in less than a year.

Device, devise

1. Anyone who can _____ a means of recording television programmes without recording the advertisements will make a fortune.
2. He invented a _____ for warning pilots if there was bad weather ahead.
3. A _____ can be attached to a private telephone which keeps a record of all calls and their cost.
4. He managed to _____ a system of bonus payments to encourage hard-working staff.

Goal, gaol

1. He scored the winning _____ of the match.
2. He spent eight years in _____ for armed robbery.
3. She finally achieved her _____ of becoming director of the firm.
4. The judge said he had no option but to _____ her.

Enquiry, enquiries / inquiry, inquiries

1. You should make _____ at the office.
2. Official _____ are always held after plane crashes.
3. We have received a number of _____ about our new product since putting an advertisement in the newspaper.
4. It was never discovered where the missing money went, in spite of a searching _____ by the bank.

Exhausting, exhaustive

1. _____ tests were carried out to discover the cause of the plane's engine failure.
2. The older members of the group found the long journey quite _____.
3. The police carried out an _____ investigation, but the missing woman was never found.

Disinterested, uninterested

1. Only 22% of the people voted. The rest were totally _____.
2. The management and the union asked a completely _____ party to mediate between them.
3. I don't know why he didn't go to the exhibition. Perhaps he was too busy or just _____.
4. France's intervention in the dispute was not entirely _____. It gave her increased power and influence in the area.

Council, counsel

1. The job of a Vocational Guidance Officer is to _____ young people on their careers.
2. I have complained to the local _____ about the poor condition of the pavements.

Councillor, counsellor

1. She and her husband often argued, so they turned to a marriage _____ for help.
2. He's always been interested in local government. Now he's been elected _____.

Dairy, diary

1. He kept a _____ from the age of 15 to 21.
2. We're still waiting for milk deliveries from the _____.
3. No, we don't grow wheat or vegetables. It's a _____ farm. We have about 200 cows.
4. She has a regular column in the Daily News describing the various activities of the day. It's called Annabel's _____.

Compliment, complement

1. He lacks confidence and she is a strong person. They _____ each other very well.
2. He paid her a nice _____ on her new dress.
3. I'd like to _____ you on your performance. It was excellent.
4. Weight-lifting gives strength. Running increases stamina. The two exercises _____ each other.

Fall, fell, fallen / fell, felled, felled

1. Prices have _____ steeply since last August.
2. Three old trees will have to be _____ because they are diseased and dangerous.
3. He lost his balance and _____ heavily.

Find, found, found / found, founded, founded

1. My grandfather _____ this firm in 1934.
2. While clearing out the bedroom, I _____ this old letters.
3. The United Nations was _____ in 1945.

Bind, bound, bound / bound, bounded, bounded

1. Switzerland is _____ by France, Germany, Austria and Italy.
2. The lion _____ toward and sprang at her.
3. He was _____ hand and foot by the robbers.

See, saw, seen / saw, sawed, sawed (sawn)

1. I suddenly _____ a face at the window.
2. He _____ the branch in half and put the pieces on the fire.
3. Two prisoners _____ through the bars of their cell window and escaped.

Grind, ground, ground / ground, grounded, grounded

1. The ship went too near the coast and was _____ on rocks.
2. The beans are _____ in this machine before they are put in the coffee pot.
3. (c.) The airline has decided to _____ all its planes until special safety checks have been carried out.

Wind, wound [waund], wound / wound [wu:nd], wounded, wounded

1. The train _____ its way up the hillside and stopped just below the top.
2. The police opened fire and _____ six of the rioters.
3. Keep still and I'll _____ a bandage round your arm.

Lie, lay, lain / lay, laid, laid

1. He _____ the enormous box on the ground and looked for a taxi.
2. He _____ there for an hour until someone finally heard his cries for help.
3. In this school emphasis is _____ on discipline and hard work.

Some verbs have two past participle forms and there is usually no difference between the two (e.g. learnt / learned, sawed / sawn). However, in a few cases the two forms are used for two different applications of the verb and are not interchangeable. In each sentence below use the correct past participle form of the verb.

Bear, bore, born / borne

1. He was _____ in London in 1906.
2. The winning team were _____ through the streets on the shoulders of their excited supporters.
3. No-one else could have _____ the terrible experiences he went through.

Load, loaded, loaded / laden

1. The table was _____ with good things. It was a real feast.
2. The ship has now been _____ and is ready to sail.
3. The snow- _____ branches were drooping and at breaking point.

Cost, cost, cost / costed, costed

1. Accountants and engineers have _____ a new heating system for the factory. The board of directors will consider their estimates and decide whether to go ahead with the scheme.
2. Houses have never _____ more than they do today.
3. The proposed new road system has been _____ by experts at £73 000 000.

Hang, hung, hung / hanged, hanged

1. When you've _____ your coat up, come and sit down.
2. Before the abolition of the death penalty, convicted murderers were sometimes _____.
3. The picture has been badly _____. It should be nearer the light and lower.

Strike, struck, struck / stricken

1. Thousands of people have been _____ by this terrible illness.
2. I have never _____ anyone in my life.
3. Panic- _____, they rushed through the flames to the exits.

Ex. 16. Translate the following sentences; make up the synonymic groups. Analyse the synonyms according to their:

1) morphological structure (same roots / different roots);

2) semantic features (ideographic, stylistic, semantico-stylistic).

Define **the dominant synonym** in the group. Analyse the shades of meaning in the synonymic groups.

1)

- a) "I've got that queer feeling," he said, "that I used to have as a child, and I haven't had for years."
- b) Niall watched her eyes. She was not angry, he saw that at once, and he was relieved. Nor was she smiling. She looked tired, rather strange.
- c) I haven't been well for quite a while. I keep getting an odd sort of pain.
- d) It seemed to Moor a little quaint that she should refer to the boys as children.

2)

- a) Mr Kellada was chatty. He talked of New York and of San Francisco.
- b) He was Hearty, jovial, loquacious and argumentative.
- c) She was a talkative woman and certainly a gossip.

3)

- a) And she began to shake silent laughter because it was so funny.
- b) She flung the window wide, and stream of cold air blew down across the room. She shivered, and moved towards the fireplace.
- c) Her mouth was quivering and she was on the verge of panic.
- d) Felicity was trembling with cold. She got her vest on and began to fumble with her dress.
- e) "You had so many photographs about the room in your unregenerate days," I said vaguely. "It makes me shudder to think of them. I've made them into a huge brown-paper parcel and hidden them in an attic."

4)

- a) "It was a horrible evening. I shall never forget it. That awful party at the Greek Park, or whatever the hotel was called"
- b) "How are you feeling, my darling?" He said. "Awful," Maria told him.
- c) "It's queer," she said, "but I don't feel this is happening to me at all. This is some other person going through my day. It's a dreadful feeling. I can't explain it."
- d) "I feel terrible," she said. "It started in my tummy, and now it's gone to my throat."
- e) "Honesty counts for something, doesn't it?" "One doesn't know," said Niall "That's a frightful thing."
- f) "Paul had a fearful theory that when we die we go to a theatre, and we sit down and see the whole of our lives re-acted before us."
- g) All was well, Doctor, until three days ago. Then I began to have pains... Something shocking, Doctor.

5)

- a) "Wait for me, wait for me," cried Celia, and hampered by her plump body and her short legs she would inevitably fall.
- b) She had neither Maria's grace nor her beauty, but was a stout heavy little girl with red cheeks and mousy hair.
- c) There were policemen everywhere, as thick as tom-cats in a fish market.
- d) When Truda's back was turned she put out her tongue at a fat woman covered with jewels, who was surveying her through a lorgnette.
- e) His face was red, a broad, fleshy face, with a large mouth under a stubble of grey moustache.

6)

- a) Nothing's worthwhile if you don't fight for it first, if you haven't a pain in your belly beforehand.
- b) My hands and my feet and my tummy got colder and colder through the day.
- c) Shut your eyes and listen for the sound but you have to feel it in your feet and your finger-tips too, and in the pit of your stomach.

Ex. 17. Single out the **denotative** and **connotative components of meanings** of the synonyms in the examples given below.

1.

- a) At the little lady's command they all three *smiled*.
- b) George, on hearing the story, *grinned*.

2.

- a) Forsyte – the best palate in London. The palate that in a sense had made his fortune – the fortunes of the *celebrated* tea men, Forsyte and Treffry...
- b) June, of course, had not seen this, but, though not yet nineteen, she was *notorious*.

3.

- a) Noticing that they were no longer *alone*, he turned and again began examining the luster.
- b) June had gone. James had said he would be *lonely*.

4.

- a) The child was *shivering* with cold.
- b) The man *shuddered* with disgust.

5.

- a) I am *surprised* at you.
- b) He was *astonished* at the woman's determination.

6.

- a) It's impolite to *stare* at people like that.
- b) The little boys stood *glaring* at each other ready to start a fight.
- c) The lovers stood *gazing* into each other's eyes.

7.

- a) They *produce* great amounts of wine, but this is not all they produce in that part.
- b) The story was *fabricated* from beginning to end.

8.

- a) On hearing from Bosinney that his limit of twelve thousand pounds would be exceeded by something like four hundred, he had grown white with *anger*.
- b) "It's damned shame," Andrew burst out, forgetting himself in a sudden rush of *indignation*.

9.

- a) He was an *aged* man, but not yet *old*.
- b) He was an *elderly* man at the time of his marriage.

Ex. 18. From the sentences given below write out the synonyms in groups and classify them into:

- a) synonyms differentiated by **the connotation of duration**,
- b) synonyms differentiated by **the connotation of degree or intensity**,
- c) synonyms differentiated by **the causative connotation**.

1. He *shuddered* at the thought of the meeting that lay before him.
2. The whole situation, he *tells* me, was extraordinary, like that of an African explorer who, endeavouring to ignore one of the local serpents, finds himself exchanging *glances* with a man-eating tiger.
3. He merely *blushed* and said that he was jolly well going to go, because this girl was in Cannes.
4. Gosh, how I used to *admire* you at dear old school. You were my hero.
5. What I really *want* is a meal.
6. He resents their cold *stare*.
7. Her voice was *trembling* with excitement.

8. He made a short speech in French, and the mothers all applauded, and the babies all *yelled*.
9. The girl was *shivering* with cold.
10. I must confess I'm little *surprised*.
11. "A truck driver," *shouted* someone from the audience.
12. "You have settled it!" *cried* the *astonished* parent.
13. The audience *roared* with laughter.
14. He was *speaking* for half an hour or so.
15. His face *reddened*, he could hardly keep his temper.
16. "I *adore* you, Mary," he said.
17. His eyes *glittered* with malice.
18. She would *like* to go there herself but couldn't.
19. His eyes were *blazing* as he heard how cruelly the children had been treated.
20. I was perfectly *amazed* that one man, all by himself, should have been able to beat down and capture such battalions of practised fighters.

Ex. 19. Do the italicized words possess **stylistic connotations**? If so, what are their **stylistic characteristics**?

- a) I was a very young *man* when I first came to London and I made a mistake.
- b) I've found him very useful. He is a very good *chap*.
- c) I put a very smart *lad* on the job.
- d) He is a very nice *fellow*.

- a) The sister drew back the cloth and displayed four tiny, naked *infants*.
- b) She knew that he had desperately wanted her to bear a *child*.
- c) You ought to have a *kid* or two.

- a) What I really want is a *meal*.
- b) I could do with a *snack*.
- c) Let's have a *bite*.
- d) They decided to order some refreshment.

Ex. 20. Rewrite the following sentences, replacing **the euphemisms**, in italics, with more simple, direct words or phrases.

1. I'm afraid Mrs Wild *passed away* last night.
2. Excuse me, where's the nearest *public convenience*?
3. *Senior citizens* are entitled to free bus travel.
4. Sadly, my grandmother is *no longer with us*.
5. In the middle of the exam I had to *answer a call of nature*.
6. His hat *had seen better days*.
7. We had to have our dog *put to sleep*.
8. We were obliged to *dispense with Miss Farr's services* last month.

9. He has been asked to leave the country due to his involvement with *activities incompatible with his diplomatic duties here*.
10. The state has an obligation to assist *the less privileged members of the community*.
11. The estate agent says the house *needs some attention*.
12. The ambassador said the talks were likely to *have a negative outcome*.
13. Tourists are advised to avoid *the less salubrious* parts of the city.
14. Mr West *has shown insufficient effort* in the execution of his duties.

Ex. 21. The following sentences are very direct. Rewrite them, replacing the part in italics with **euphemisms**.

1. She is *very old*.
2. He's *fat and ugly*.
3. I'm going to *vomit*.
4. She's a *terrible cook*.
5. You were *drunk* last night.
6. This work is *very careless*.
7. Grandpa can *hardly walk*.
8. Your representative *lied* to us.
9. The talks were a *waste of time*.
10. He's *always late for work*.
11. Your product is *very badly-made*.
12. Our relations with your country are *awful*.
13. It would be *stupid to go on strike* now.
14. *You owe us money*.
15. We were *very angry* with your letter.

Ex. 22. Translate the following sentences and pick out **the antonyms**. Analyse them according to their morphological structure. Define **the type of oppositeness (qualitative, complementary, converse)**.

1. "Is he fair or dark?" – "Neither." "Is he tall or short?" – "Average, I should say." "Are you trying to irritate me?" "No, he's just ordinary. There's nothing in him to attract your attention. He's neither plain nor good-looking."
2. It is difficult enough to fix a tent in dry weather, in wet, the task becomes Herculean.
3. I'm telling you the truth. Why should I tell you a lie?
4. Masters came in and Masters went and Gay who was telling us that port did not agree with him, applied himself to the nuts.
5. To her, men were good or bad.
6. Her soul which was black as night, is now pure and white like the new-fallen snow.
7. Such a clock is the real master of the house; he orders the comings and goings, the down sittings and uprisings of his votaries.
8. However much or little she knows, she has never, in my experience, displayed either for profit or for effect any detailed acquaintance with the little world that circulates round her shop.
9. Well, let us suppose that this is the anniversary of my wedding day and my thoughts have been much occupied with the ups and downs, the fortunes and misfortunes of married life.
10. Fact is, I can't quite believe it's all true till I see it in black and white.

11. Endersleigh Street itself is a small street sandwiched between two larger streets in the neighbourhood of Oxford Circus.

12. Whatever the rights and wrongs of the thing, Barbara must not be allowed to prevent him from going.

13. And – well, that’s the long and short of it.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES

Fill in the gaps in the text with the correct form of the derivatives:

MAGAZINES

Magazines are big business. A large (1) ___ of the population buy them (2) ___. In fact, some people even get their magazines brought to their home by a (3) ___ service. For others, magazines are an (4) ___ and they even collect them.

But magazines are not to my (5) ___. They have ads promising a (6) ___ appearance with use of certain products. They also print (7) ___ and unreliable information. Apart from that, they fill their pages with photos of (8) ___ clothes. What a waste of money! I admit that I’ll (9) ___ buy one when going on a trip, but short novels or comics are always (10) ___, as far as I’m concerned.

MAJOR
REGULAR
DELIVER
OBSESS
LIKE
DESIRE
ACCURATE
FASHION
OCCASION
PREFER

- | | |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

A GARLIC A DAY KEEPS THE DOCTOR AWAY

You may know that Asian, Middle Eastern and Mediterranean cultures have (1) ___ used garlic in their dishes. What you may not know is that garlic was also thought of as a (2) ___ medicine by many ancient civilisations.

Today, (3) ___ in the field of nutrition have come up with new (4) ___ which is indeed quite (5) ___.

Apparently, not only is garlic good for you but it also helps you overcome various (6) ___.

The main (7) ___ of eating garlic is of course

TRADITION
VALUE
PROFESSION
INFORM, SURPRISE
ILL
ADVANTAGE

bad (8) _____. Cooking it reduces the strong smell and eating parsley, which is a (9) _____ deodorizer, also helps minimise the smell. So, it's time we took the benefits of garlic (10) _____. Why not add it to some of your favourite dishes!

BREATHE

NATURE

SERIOUS

- | | |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

MISSING THE HUSTLE AND BUSTLE

My father was a police (1) _____, my mother a (2) _____. Their (3) _____ to move to a small town when I was a child changed my life. It was a very (4) _____ place and of course living there meant that I had much more (5) _____ to go wherever I pleased. The people were (6) _____ but I missed my close friends, my school and the (7) _____ city I had lived in. As I grew up, I realised that there wasn't much for a young person to do there, except rush into (8) _____. When I left, my parents were sad, but they realised that staying there would only make me (9) _____. The big city I live in now is not very far away, so I can visit my parents (10) _____ and have the best of both worlds.

INSPECT
TEACH
DECIDE
PEACE

FREE
FRIEND
NOISE

MARRY

MISERY

FREQUENT

- | | |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

WHAT'S ON THE TELLY TONIGHT?

After 1948, the Hollywood studios, where films for the cinema were produced, faced a new kind of competition. The (1) _____ of television. At first, Hollywood didn't worry. After all, John Baird's (2) _____

ARRIVE

INVENT

could only produce small black and white pictures. However, they were mistaken. To the (3) ____ of the Hollywood studios, by the early 1950s (4) ____ attendance at cinemas has dropped by 50 percent. Television today has become part of everyday life. These boxes give (5) ____ hours of (6) ____ to millions of people. It is also an (7) ____ form of entertainment. However, TV can also be (8) ____ and not only for the eyes. For instance, programmes containing scenes of (9) ____ can influence children's (10) ____ negatively. Who have thought that television would influence our lives so much?

**ASTONISH
WEEK**

**END, PLEASE
ECONOMY
HARM
VIOLENT
BEHAVE**

- | | |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

THE ART OF ACTING

My decision to become an (1) ____ was not an easy one. After all, one's ability to act well isn't enough. It isn't a stable profession. However, I find acting most (2) ____ and am willing to live without job (3) ____ . I don't work on TV serials or anything like that. I only take part in theatre (4) ____ . It's most rewarding as you get the audience's immediate (5) ____ . For example, when doing a (6) ____ play, we all wait to hear the audience's (7) ____ . If we don't, we know that the production has been (8) ____ and we have failed. Even though I've had many years of experience, I'm always (9) ____ and (10) ____ before going on stage. But once I start performing, I quickly lose myself in the play.

**ACT

ENJOY
SECURE
PERFORM
REACT
HUMOUR
LAUGH
SUCCESSS
TERROR, NERVE**

- | | |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

WE ARE THE CHAMPIONS!

The (1) ___ game between the Dragons and the Tigers is over. The Tigers' failure to win of course means that they won't play in the finals. The Dragons played a (2) ___ game and earned everyone's (3) ___.

Their (4) ___ of tactics and strength definitely helped them win. Due to the continuous (5) ___ of new strategies by their coach, this will be the (6) ___ year in a row that the Dragons will play in the final. Their (7) ___ has increased over the years and there is no doubt that Hillbell Stadium will be (8) ___ with (9) ___ fans on the day of the final. If they play like today, they are sure to be (10) ___.

EXCITE

WONDER

ADMIRE

COMBINE

DEVELOP

FIVE

POPULAR

CROWD, ENTHUSE

SUCCESS

- | | |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

DON'T GIVE UP HOPE!

The economic crisis facing many countries today has created serious (1) ___ problems.

(2) ___ young people, willing to work, are confronted by many (3) ___ when trying to find a job. Filling in countless (4) ___ forms and hearing that they are (5) ___ for the job because they don't have the right (6) ___ can be very disheartening. Finding a job seems just (7) ___.

However, their (8) ___ shouldn't affect them nor make them give up. There is no straightforward (9) ___ other than (10) ___ and persistence.

EMPLOY

ENERGY

DIFFICULT

APPLY

SUIT

QUALITY

POSSIBLE

DISAPPOINT

SOLVE

PATIENT

- | | |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

SOMEONE TO WATCH US

There has been a significant (1) ___ in police popularity in the last few years. That's why this week a public relations campaign is being launched to make people more (2) ___ to the role of the police officer. The ads will stress that police do more than just give (3) ___ speeding tickets. They often act as unofficial social workers, visit schools and talk to students, familiarizing them with traffic signs and warning them of (4) ___ dangers. Being a police officer is (5) ___, considering that every day they deal with (6) ___ such as thieves and even (7) ___.

In (8) ___, the campaign wants to make the public realize that even though in some cases the police's approach may seem extreme, they cannot ignore the (9) ___ of injury or even (10) ___ while on duty.

REDUCE

SENSE

MOTOR

VARY

RISK

CRIME, MURDER

CONCLUDE

POSSIBLE

DIE

- | | |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Ex. 1. Pick out phraseological units from the sentences below and arrange them in three groups according to the degree of idiomacity:

- phraseological combinations,**
- phraseological unities,**
- phraseological fusions.**

- The bread and butter of its operation was by far its oldest and simplest offering known as anonymous safe-deposit boxes.
- Facilities like this had become controversial in the art community because they provided a perfect place for art thieves to hide stolen goods, for years if necessary, until the heat was off.
- You've worked your socks off for the past few years and carved a good niche for yourself in the world.
- Virgos fear the world will stop if they don't keep their noses to the grindstone.
- Keep hope in your heart and keep looking for that rainbow.
- I'm not very good at small talk.
- I asked her to keep an eye on my suitcase while I went to the toilet.

8. It's not a problem in the short term but in the long term we will need to think about it.
9. Hello, Mrs Watson. Do take the weight off your feet.
10. I'm afraid, you've got the wrong end of the stick.
11. Don't poke your nose into my business.
12. I don't see why you have to take a meal out of everything.
13. Most politicians are on the make. I don't trust any of them.
14. I think you are barking up the wrong tree.
15. All the promises these politicians make! It's just pie in the sky.
11. The small amount of money donated is just a drop in the ocean compared with the vast sum we need.
12. I can't do that job. I've got enough on my plate as it is.
13. I wasn't really sure. It was just a shot in the dark.
14. It's midnight. Time to hit the sack.
15. This is just kid's stuff. I want something challenging.
16. She has to wine and dine important clients.
17. Sooner or later, you'll learn your lesson.

Ex. 2 Arrange the following phraseological units into three groups according to the degree of idiomacity, translate them into Russian / Ukrainian:

- a) phraseological combinations,**
- b) phraseological unities,**
- c) phraseological fusions.**

a green house
 a fly on the wheel
 high and low
 in a nutshell
 a mare's nest
 Hobson's choice
 to get cold feet
 to plough the sands
 a hot potato
 to have a sweet tooth
 dog days
 to shoot a sitting bird
 greenroom
 bag and baggage
 wet blanket
 to come clean
 a bolt out of the blue
 to get out of the wood
 to pull one's leg
 a fly in the ointment

to smell a rat
high and dry
to be in two minds
green years
to be in the red
to face the music
to wash one's dirty linen in public
the seamy side
to go to the wall
to join the majority
to fly high
red tape
donkey's years
to kick the bucket
heads or tails
play fast and loose
to have pins and needles in one's leg
to win the wooden spoon
to cut to the quick
bag of bones
a skeleton map
a skeleton in the cupboard

Ex. 3. Classify the idioms from the following sentences according to their structure:
a) compounds, b) phrases, c) clauses.

1. She's a bit of an odd-ball.
2. She has a heart of gold.
3. He's rather a cold fish.
4. My politics are very middle-of the road.
5. Mary seems to be on cloud nine these days.
6. I'm as hungry as a hunter, I could eat a horse.
7. I suddenly felt as if my head was going round.
8. Keep a cool head and take everything as it comes.
9. We need a proper investigation to get to the bottom of things.
10. You should say sorry. It would go a long way.
11. The teachers want one thing, the students want the exact opposite. I'm sure we can find a happy medium.
12. I think he's just trying to butter me up.
13. She's a dab-hand at carpentry, just like her father.
14. My work-mates are always talking behind my back.
15. Let's sit somewhere else. They always talk shop over lunch and it bores me rigid.
16. Never look a gift horse in the mouth.
17. One swallow doesn't make a summer.

18. Hey! Your new friend has become a talking point among the stuff!
19. Mary really has green fingers. Look at those flowers!
20. She's miles better than the other girls.

Ex. 4. Identify the following grammatical phenomena in the phraseological units below:

a) synonymy, b) antonymy.

1. as heavy as lead
2. as white as snow
3. as drunk as a lord
4. as light as a feather
5. as sober as a judge
6. as black as night
7. as white as a sheet
8. to have a heart of gold
9. to be as good as gold
10. to be as hard as nails
11. to be a cold fish
12. to be quick off the mark
13. to be a fast worker
14. to be slow off the mark
15. to be a slow-coach
16. to be a big head
17. to be a real know-all
18. to have a face as long as a fiddle
19. to look down in the dumps

Ex. 5. Which proverbs on the left are synonymous to the proverbs on the right?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. | Never judge a book by its cover. |
| 2. Don't count your chickens before they are hatched. | Familiarity breeds contempt. |
| 3. All that glitters is not gold. | Never look a gift-horse in the mouth. |
| 4. Absence makes the heart grow fonder. | Don't cross your bridges before you come to them. |

Ex. 6. Some common names appear in idiomatic expressions. Put each of the following items in its correct place in the sentences below.

peeping Tom
smart Alec
doubting Thomas

Tom, Dick or Harry
Jack of all trades
bobby

1. A British policeman is sometimes called a _____. The name comes from Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the first London police force.
2. It is often said of someone who can do many different things that he is a _____.
3. Someone who spies on other people, especially by looking through their windows, is called a _____.
4. Oh, don't take any notice on him. He thinks he knows everything. He's just a _____.
5. He's a real snob. He's only interested in people who are rich or famous. He won't talk to any _____.
6. When the Wright brothers invented the first aeroplane which actually flew, there was many a _____ who said that air-travel would never be commercially successful.

Ex. 7. Instructions as above.

keeping up with the Joneses
robbing Peter to pay Paul
I don't know him from Adam
before you could say Jack Robinson

1. No, I'm sure I've never met him. He's complete stranger. Really, _____.
2. The couple next door are very conscious of their social position. They've got a new car, a modern kitchen, trendy new clothes. They don't really need them. They're just _____.
3. One man insulted another and suddenly, _____, they were involved in a violent fight.
4. It's ridiculous to borrow from your uncle to settle your debt to your cousin. That's just _____.

Ex. 8. Put the following words into the correct spaces in the sentences below.

sandboy
feather

hills
knife

sheet
dust

new pin
flash

1. I've heard that story a hundred times before. It's as old as the _____.
2. Her children are always beautifully dressed and as clean as a _____.
3. I'm afraid I find ancient history as dry as _____.
4. What's wrong? Are you ill? You're as white as a _____.
5. She went on a diet, lost several kilos and now she is as light as a _____.

6. The schoolchildren were very bright. They answered my questions as quick as a _____.
7. He loves cars. When he's repairing his car, he's as happy as a _____.
8. He's very intelligent and quick-thinking. He's as sharp as a _____.

Ex. 9. Put the correct adjectives from the following list into the sentences below.

cool	sober	good	poor
thin	deaf	drunk	fit

1. He was as _____ as a lord.
2. I was as _____ as a judge.
3. He's as _____ as a church mouse.
4. She remained as _____ as a cucumber.
5. The children were as _____ as gold.
6. He's as _____ as a rake.
7. He's as _____ as a post.

Ex. 10. Match each of the following common proverbs with the most appropriate situation from the list below.

A.

- a) Actions speak louder than words.
- b) Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.
- c) When in Rome, do as the Romans.
- d) Don't count your chickens before they're hatched.
- e) Blood is thicker than water.
- f) Prevention is better than cure.
- g) One good turn deserves another.
- h) Make hay while the Sun shines.

1. Yes, you'll probably pass the exam, but don't depend on it till you hear the result.
2. Make the most out of life while you can, while you're young and without any big responsibilities.
3. Well, the cassette recorder he gave you may have a few defects, but you shouldn't complain. It cost you nothing.
4. I'm not impressed by fine speeches. Why doesn't the government do something?
5. Don't wait till you've got flu. Try not to catch it.
6. If you're in a foreign country, you should get used to the customs there.
7. I'll probably lose my job by going there to help him, but he is in trouble and he is my brother.
8. Yes, of course I'll help you. You lent me a hand last week.

B.

- a) Nothing venture, nothing gain.
- b) It never rains but it pours.

- c) Once bitten, twice shy.
- d) A bad workman blames his tools.
- e) Too many cooks spoil the broth.
- f) It's no use crying over spilt milk.
- g) Pride comes before a fall.
- h) Absence makes the heart grow fonder.

1. Well, it's a pity but it's in the past now and there's nothing we can do about it.
2. Oh, my God, I've got tickets for the wrong day and they ruined my suit at the cleaner's and my wallet was stolen and I forgot my wife's birthday!
3. My wife's spending a week with her parents. I do miss her.
4. I'm not investing my money in that company again. I lost everything last time I did.
5. Ask her out to dinner. If you don't, you'll never know if she likes you.
6. He was over-confident. He thought he couldn't go wrong, but then he got complacent and failed the all-important exam.
7. Do we really need so many of us to do this job? Won't we get on each other's way?
8. It's not my fault I haven't finished this typing yet. It's not a very good machine and the stuff I have to copy is very difficult to read.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL FOR ANALYSIS

1. 'She is lovely, no?' The agent motioned through the windshield toward the Eiffel Tower. 'Have you mounted her?' Langdon rolled his eyes. 'No, I haven't climbed the tower.' 'She is the symbol of France. I think she is perfect'. Langdon nodded absently. Symbologists often remarked that France – a country renowned for machismo, womanizing and diminutive insecure leaders like Napoleon and Pepin the Short – could not have chosen a more apt national emblem than a thousand-foot phallus.

When they reached the intersection at Rue de Rivoli, the traffic light was red, but the Citroen didn't slow. The agent gunned the sedan across the junction and sped onto a wooden section of Rue Castiglione, which served as the northern entrance to the famed Tuileries Gardens – Paris's own version of Central Park. Most tourists translated Jardins des Tuileries as relating to the thousands of tulips that bloomed here, but Tuileries was actually a literal reference to something far less romantic. This park had once been an enormous, polluted excavation pit from which Parisian contractors mined clay to manufacture the city's famous red roofing tiles – or tuiles.

2. The driver ignored the signs prohibiting auto traffic on the plaza, revved the engine, and gunned the Citroen up over the curb. The Louvre's main entrance was visible now, rising boldly in the distance, encircled by seven triangular pools from which spouted illuminated fountains.

The new entrance to the Paris Louvre had become almost as famous as the museum itself. The controversial, neomodern glass pyramid designed by Chinese-born American architect I. M. Pei still evoked scorn from traditionalists who felt it destroyed the dignity of the Renaissance courtyard. Goethe had described architecture as frozen music, and Pei's critics described this pyramid as fingernails on a chalkboard. Progressive admirers, though, hailed Pei's seventy-one-foot-tall transparent pyramid as a dazzling synergy of ancient structure and modern method – a symbolic link between the old and new – helping usher the Louvre into the next millennium.

3. Nowadays, the term *pagan* had become almost synonymous with devil worship – a gross misconception. The word's roots actually reached back to the Latin *paganus*, meaning country-dwellers. 'Pagans' were literally unindoctrinated country folk who clung to the old, rural religions of Nature worship.

4. Newton's tomb consisted of a massive black-marble sarcophagus on which reclined the sculpted form of Sir Isaac Newton, wearing classical costume, and leaning proudly against a stack of his own books – Divinity, Chronology, Optics and Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica. At Newton's feet stood two winged boys holding a scroll. Behind Newton's recumbent body rose an austere pyramid. Although the pyramid itself seemed an oddity, it was the giant shape mounted halfway up the pyramid.

5. When Russell Crowe told the world he was a changed man after the birth of his baby, everyone hoped that the macho – who once head-butted a fellow actor, pinned a TV producer against a wall and even attacked his own bodyguard – had finally turned over a new leaf.

6. Rock star Pete Doherty has already been in rehab three times, even having implants put in his stomach to help him fight his heroin addiction. But it looked like the love of a supermodel could bring the troubled singer to his senses.

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