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РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО РАБОТЕ
НАД АКТИВИЗАЦИЕЙ ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ

Приложение 6
к учебно-методической карте (УМК) по предмету
«Практический курс английского языка»

для студентов II курса факультета иностранных языков

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Чуприна Т.С., Низовая Т.Н. Рекомендации по работе над активизацией лексических единиц: Приложение 6 к учебно-методической карте (УМК) по предмету «Практический курс английского языка» для студентов II курса факультета иностранных языков. – Волгоград: Перемена, 2005 – 70 с.

Предлагаемое издание призвано оказать действенную помощь студентам II курса факультета иностранных языков при работе над активизацией лексических единиц.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное пособие является приложением части 1: «Методическое приложение к курсу английского языка»¹ и составлено на основе программных требований и учебника по практическому курсу английского языка для студентов II курса факультета иностранных языков ². Для удобства пользования лексические единицы расположены поурочно, в соответствии с расположением уроков в основном учебнике. За лексическую единицу принимается однозначное слово, лексико-семантический вариант /= словозначение/ многозначного слова, устойчивое словосочетание, разговорная формула. Цифра, стоящая рядом со словом, например look₁, look₂ указывает порядковый номер лексико-семантического варианта многозначного слова, включенного в пособие.

Устойчивые словосочетания следует искать под словом, составляющим его смысловый центр. Так, например, словосочетание make friends with smb. дается под словом make, а словосочетание look forward to smth. под словом look.

В данном пособии принята следующая форма презентации единиц. В 1-й колонке (Units) дается единица; указание на способы формообразования дается только в тех случаях, когда имеется отклонение от нормы или оно представляет особые трудности для русских студентов. Во второй колонке (Meaning) дается определение значения единицы, построенное на основе словаря Хорнби ³. В тех случаях, когда такое определение невозможно или затруднительно, дается русский эквивалент единицы. В 3-й колонке (Typical Collocations and Examples) приводятся наиболее типичные для данной единицы сочетания, а также предложения, иллюстрирующие ее употребление.

Элементы, представляющие особую трудность для русских студентов, выделены подчеркиванием, например, Billiards is played mostly by men.

В пособии используются общеизвестные сокращения, такие как: adj – adjective; ant – antonym; syn – synonym; n - noun; v – verb; phr – phrase; prep – preposition; pl – plural; count - countable; uncount – uncountable; smth – something; smb-somebody; US – American usage.

Авторы надеются, что данное пособие окажет помощь студентам и преподавателям в работе по практическому курсу языка, облегчит обеспечение межпредметных связей, познакомит студентов на практике с активным лексическим минимумом по предмету «английский язык» и принципами его организации.

1. Методическое приложение к курсу английского языка/второй год обучения/. В помощь преподавателям и студентам факультета иностранных языков педагогических университетов / Сост.О.Е. Ломакина, Т.С. Чуприна и др. – Ч.1. Волгоград: Перемена, 2002.

2. Practical Course of English (Second Year), Ed. by Prof. V. D. Arakin, 2nd ed., Moscow, 1998.

3. A.S. Hornby. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Oxford University Press, 1995.

GLOSSARY OF LINGUISTIC TERMS

Term	Meaning	Typical Collocations and Examples
ANTONYM (n)	Word that is contrary in meaning to another.	"Inconvenient" is the antonym of "convenient". "Stay in" is the antonym of "stay out".
BOOKISH WORD (n)	Literary, not colloquial	"Commence" is a bookish word, it is used in literary style.
CHARACTERISTIC OF (n)	typical of	Do you know the words and phrases which are characteristic of colloquial style?
CHOICE OF MODES OF EXPRESSION (phr)	An act of choosing between two or more modes of expression	The choice of modes of expression in colloquial style differs greatly from literary style.
COLLOQUIAL STYLE (n)	Not formal or literary	Colloquial style abounds in abbreviations, interjections and colloquial words.
COLLOQUIAL WORD (n)	Belonging to colloquial style	"Go on" is a colloquial phrase, it is used in everyday talks with friends and relatives.
COMPOSITE VERB (n)	A verb, composed of two or more words or parts of words	To "bring up" is a composite verb. It consists of the verb "to bring" and the postposition "up"
COMPOUND WORD (n)	A noun, an adjective, etc composed of two or more words or parts of words, written as one or more words, or joined by a hyphen.	"Swimming-pool" and 'travel agent' are compound nouns.
DERIVATIVE (n)	A form of word that undergone derivation from another word (as atomic from atom)	The adjective "different" is a derivative word. It is derived from the verb "to differ" by means of the suffix "-ent"

BE DERIVED FROM (phr)	To find the source of smth.	The word 'politics' is derived from a Greek word meaning 'city'.
FICTION (n)	Branch of literature concerned with stories, novels and romances	Bookish words are characteristic of fiction , scientific prose, lectures and official talks.
HOMONYMS (n)	Words that coincide in form, but have different meanings and may (or may not) belong to different categories or parts of speech	"ball" (мяч) and ball (бал) coincide both in phonetic and in graphic form "sea" and "to see" coincide in pronunciation, but have different graphic forms "lead" [led] (свинец) and "to lead [li:d} (вести) coincide in spelling but are differently pronounced
IDEOGRAPHIC SYNONYMS (n)	Words bearing the same idea but not identical in their referential content	"To stare in on ideographic synonym of "to look". It means "to look long and steadily".
INTENSIFYING SYNONYMS (n)	Synonyms different in the degree of intensity	"To adore" is an intensifying synonym of "to love".
INVERSION (n)	Change of the usual order of words used for stylistic purposes either to focus the reader's attention on a certain part of the sentence or to achieve an emotional effect	E.g. ... and framed in the window of the railway-carriage, was the face of our friend.
LITERARY STYLE (n)	Used in literature, contrasted with colloquial	The word "proceed" which means "go on" is used only in literary style.
MEAN (v)	To have as the sense or signification; signify	The phrase "to look forward to" in the sentence "My wife and I look forward to seeing you and Rosa" means "to be eager", "to anticipate with eagerness, pleasure".

MEANING (n) PRIMARY MEANING (n) SECONDARY MEANING (n)	Signification; sense	The verb "to look" in the sentence "Ann looks tired" is used in the meaning of "seem to be", appear". It is its secondary meaning. The primary meaning of the verb "to look" is "to use one's sight; turn the eyes in some direction, try to see." E. g. "Peter looked at Ann and saw that she was angry with him".
MONOSEMANTIC WORD (n)	Having one meaning	The adjective "convenient" is a monosemantic word.
NEUTRAL WORD (n)	Belonging to neutral style	"Begin" is a neutral word, it is used independent of the sphere of communication.
POETRY (n)	The art of a poet; poems	"Eugene Onegin" by Pushkin is a brilliant piece of Russian poetry.
POLYSEMY (n)	Diversity of meanings; many meanings present in the semantic structure of the word	Polysemy is typical of English words.
POLYSEMANTIC WORD (n)	Having many meanings	The verb "to look" is a polysemantic word.
REPETITION (n)	Stylistic device used for the purposes of emphasis/ It may consist in repeating only one word, so that with each repetition the emotional tension increases.	e. g. ... but it was as the face of a stranger – a stranger anxious to please. An appealing stranger, an awkward stranger.
SYNTACTICAL PARALLELISM (n)	The repetition of the same syntactical pattern twice or several times	e. g. It prevents them from feeling out of it. It earns them the respect of the guard. It saves them from being despised by their fellow-passengers
STYLE ₁ (n)	Functional style, a system of expressive means peculiar to specific sphere of communication	Such abbreviations as I'm, I've, you'd, etc are characteristic of colloquial style. Bookish words are typical of literary style.
STYLE ₂ (n)	The manner of writing of some particular writer	Hemingway's style is somewhat laconic and dry.

SYNONYM (n)	A word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another in the language as to look, to gaze, to stare.	Look, gaze and stare are synonyms. Stare is the synonym of look and gaze.
SYNONYMIC DOMINANT (n)	The most general word in the synonymic row	Look is the synonymic dominant; it expresses most generally the notion of turning one's eyes on somebody or something. "Gaze and stare" are its ideographic synonyms.
SYNONYMIC ROW (n)	A group of synonyms	Look, gaze and stare make up a synonymic row as they have nearly the same meaning.
SCIENTIFIC PROSE (n)	A type of writing based on scientific discoveries	"Lectures in children's education" by Makarenko are written in scientific prose.
STYLISTIC SYNONYMS (n)	Synonyms different in style (in stylistic characteristics)	"Chum" a colloquial synonym of "friend". "To pass away" is a literary synonym of "to die".
TYPICAL OF (adj)	characteristic of	Do you know the words and phrases which are typical of colloquial style?

LESSON 1

Unit	Meaning	Typical Collocations and Examples
BILLIARDS (n) (Use it with a singular verb: billiards <u>is</u>)	A game played with balls and cues on an oblong, cloth-covered table	He plays billiards well. (Mind the zero article. Cf. to play the piano, the violin). Billiards is played mostly by men. John spent most of his time played billiards.
COAST(n, count.)	Seashore and land near it	Ann prefers to have her holidays on the coast. There are numerous islands off the coast.
CONVENIENCE (n, uncount.)	The quality of being convenient or suitable	I usually keep my dictionary on the desk for convenience. (Mind the zero article)
CONVENIENT ₁ (adj)	Suitable	A convenient place, room, time. Will it be convenient for you to start work tomorrow? The new writing-table is convenient for work.

CONVENIENCE ₂ (n, count.)	Appliance, device, arrangement, etc. that is useful helpful or convenient	The house has all modern conveniences. It is a great convenience to have the doctor living near us.
INCONVENIENT (adj)	Not suitable	The new time-table is inconvenient for the group.
DEPEND ₁ ON/UPON SMB/SMTH (v)	To need, to rely on (the support, etc.) in order to exist or to be true or to succeed	He depends on his parents for a living. Good health depends upon good food, exercise and getting enough sleep.
THAT/IT ALL DEPENDS (phr)	The result will be decided by smth mentioned or implied (used alone, or at the beginning of a sentence)	- Will you come to the theatre with us? - It all depends. If our homework doesn't take much time.
DEPEND ₂ ON/UPON SMB/SMTH (v)	To trust, to be certain about	You can always depend upon our monitor to be there when she is needed.
DIFFER ₁ FROM SMB/SMTH IN SMTH (v)	To be unlike, to be distinguishable from	To differ little/much/widely/greatly, to differ from smb/smith in tastes/quality/colour, etc. They look like each other but they differ widely in their tastes. English differs much from the Russian language.
TASTES DIFFER (phr)	Colloq., different people have different tastes not alike, not the same	Tastes differ, you know.
DIFFER ₂ FROM SMB ON/UPON (v)	To disagree, have another opinion	I am sorry to differ from you on the question.
DIFFERENT ₁ (adj)	Not alike, not the same	A different book, dress, holiday, view, name, question etc. The book/dress etc is different from smth. She is wearing a different dress every time I meet her. They are different in tastes. Your method is different from mine.
DIFFERENT ₂ (adj)	Separate, distinct	I called three different times but he was out. The students were given two different texts to analyze.
A DIFFERENT KIND OF (n)	Of a different nature or character	Mary would like to have a different kind of holiday as she got tired of sightseeing in London the previous year.
DIFFERENCE (IN, FROM, BETWEEN) (n)	Amount, degree, manner, in which things are unlike	Little/great/some/no, etc. difference in/from/between. I can't see much difference in them. There are many differences between the English and Russian languages.

TO MAKE SOME/GREAT/ANY/NO/LITTLE/TOO MUCH (v)	To be of some/great/no, etc importance	It won't make much difference whether you leave today or tomorrow. It makes no difference to me which book to take for individual reading.
WILL (WOULD) DO FOR (phr)	To be good, satisfactory or convenient; to answer a purpose	It would never do to betray one's friends! It will never do to be rude to your father. These shoes will not do for mountain-climbing.
FIGURE (n)	Symbol for a number, esp. from 0 to 9	"5" is a figure. I have a good memory for figures. You gave no figures in your letter as to the price of the house you're going to buy.
GAZE AT, INTO (v)	To look long and steadily at smb/smith with interest, love, in love, admiration, wonder	Gaze at smb/smith in wonder/admiration/with interest/love/desire; gaze into smb's eyes. What are you gazing at with such great interest? People stand gazing at this picture for hours. It is so beautiful!
GAZE (n)	A long and steady look	He was looking at her with a strange gaze.
GET AWAY FROM SMTH/SMB (v)	To escape	Two of the prisoners got away. The Grants tried to get away from crowds of people.
HARDSHIP (n)	Circumstance, that causes discomfort or suffering	I don't find it a hardship to help mother about the house. She spoke of the hardships they suffered during the war.
HISTORIC (adj)	Notable or memorable in history, associated with past times	A historic event/place/spot/square/street/speech/battle/ date. The Kremlin is a historic place in Moscow. 1981 will be a historic year for the Soviet people: the 26th Congress of the CPSU was held in Moscow.
HISTORICAL (adj)	Belonging to history, dealing with real events in history	A historical novel/play/film/painting. "Avenho" is a historical novel.
HISTORY (n)	A branch of science	She teaches history at school. Ann is interested in history of the English language.
HISTORICAL ₂ (adj)	Having to do with history	Historical materialism/method/principles/grammar. In my research I used a historical method.

HOLIDAY ₁ (n, count.)	A day rest from work	Students have their holiday on Sunday. (Sunday is a holiday for students).
TO BE ON HOLIDAY (mind the absence of the article and the singular form of the noun not to confuse it with the Russian) (v)	To have one's vacation	My parents are on holiday in the Crimea, I expect them to come back home in a week.
HOLIDAY ₂ (n, often plural)	Period of rest from work	The school holidays; summer holidays; to enjoy one's holidays; to enjoy/take a month's holiday from work. Peter spent his holidays in the South. I shall take a month's holiday in summer.
TO HAVE/TAKE A WALKING HOLIDAY (v)	A holiday spent walking from to place to place	If I am well I shall have a walking holiday this summer. He prefers a walking holiday to any other kind of rest.
A HOLIDAY CAMP (n)	A place with organized amusement for people on holiday	If you decide to go to a holiday camp you won't worry about clothes. The Browns spent the weekend at the holiday camp.
HOSTEL (n)	House of residence for students or other special class.	To live in hostel. Our student should make the hostel they live in their home.
A YOUTH HOSTEL (n)	One for young people walking, riding, cycling on holiday tours used by members of the International Youth Hostel Association.	Mike prefers staying at a youth hostel when on holiday: it's both cheap and convenient.
IDEA (n, count.)	Point of view, opinion	You shouldn't force your ideas on other people. I dislike your idea (= opinion, point of view) on the subject I am so interested in.
LIKE/DISLIKE/HATE THE IDEA OF DOING SMTH (v)	To approve/disapprove of	Most of the people dislike the idea of having a holiday in bad weather.
JOIN SMTH TO SMB OR JOIN SMTH TOGETHER (v)	To put together; to unite; to connect smth with smth	To join one thing to another or two things together. Join these pieces together. Join hands. Where does the Akhtuba join the Volga? Parallel lines never join.

JOIN SMB (IN SMTH) (v)	To come into company of, to associate with (smb in smth)	I'll join you in a few minutes. Will you join us in a walk?
JOIN SMB/SMTH (v)	To become a member of smth	To join the army/party/circle club/company etc. Mike joined the Komsomol at the age of fourteen. Ann joined us on the way home and we talked over the plans for the coming weekend.
AT LEAST (adv)	At all events	It will cost you at least five pounds.
LET SMB KNOW (v)	To inform smb	Let me know when Peter arrives.
LOOK ₁ (v, prep) at	To use one's sight, to turn the eyes in some direction, to try to see	Look (up) at the ceiling; look (down) at the floor. I looked at the sky and saw that it was overcast.
LOOK ₂ (v)	To seem to be, to have a certain appearance	To look happy/ill/well/young/fresh/sad/gloomy; to look young/old for one's age, to look like smb/smth. It looks like rain! Mary looks young for her age. The woman looks tired. You are not looking yourself today.
LOOK HERE! (phr)	Colloq. used to call attention to smth; or to demand attention	- Look here, Peter! Will you come to the theatre with me? - I'm afraid, I can't. I'm busy.
LOOK AHEAD! (phr)	(warning) Take care not to...	Look ahead! The traffic is heavy here.
LOOK ABOUT (for smth) (v)	To be on the watch, in search of, to examine one's surroundings, affairs, etc.	Are you still looking about for a job? I looked about to see if Jane was in the room.
LOOK AFTER SMB/SMTH (v)	To take care of	Who will look after the children while their mother is in hospital?
LOOK FOR SMB/SMTH (v)	To search for, to try to find	We are looking for the vacant room.
LOOK FORWARD TO SMTH (v)	To think about smth, which will happen in the future (usually with pleasure)	We are looking forward to seeing you again. I am looking forward to the weekend in the country.
LOOK THROUGH (v)	To revise (a lesson, etc.); to study; to examine	Look through your notes before the examination.
LOOK ₁ (n)	Act of looking	I'd love to have a look at your new car.

TAKE A LOOK AT (v)	To examine (briefly)	Let me take a look at your new car.
MAKE FRIENDS WITH (v)	To become the friends of smb	I'd like to make friends with that girl.
MAKE PLANS (for) (v)	To plan smth	They are making plans for the coming holidays.
LOOK ₂ (n.)	Appearance; what smth suggests when seen.	The town has a European look. A look of pleasure came to her face. There were angry looks from the neighbors.
REST (v)	To be still or quiet, be free from activity, movement, disturbance, etc.	We rested for an hour after lunch. We sat down on the grass to rest. We will not rest until he knows the truth.
REST ₂ (v)	To give rest or relief to	We stopped to rest our legs. These dark glasses rest my eyes.
REST (n, uncount.)	State of being free from activity movement, etc.; quiet; sleep	Rest is necessary after hard work. She had a good night's rest. Sunday is a day of rest for the students.
HAVE A REST FROM SMB/SMTH (v)	To be still or quiet, be free from activity, movement, disturbance, etc	In summer students have a rest from classes.
REST ₃ (v,prep.) on/upon/against	To (cause to) be supported (on/upon/against smth)	She rested her back. Her back was resting against the wall. The roof rests upon eight columns. A shadow rested on her face.
THE REST OF (used with a plural verb)	The others	What are the rest of you going to do? John and I are going to play tennis.
SEEM (v)	To appear to be, have or give the impression of being or doing	To seem good, kind, clever, easy, etc. The book seems to be quite interesting. It seems that the book is quite interesting. What seems easy to some people seems difficult to others.
YOURS SINCERELY (phr)	Commonly used before a signature at the end of the letter to a friend or acquaintance	Yours sincerely, Ann
STARE AT SMB/SMTH OR TO STARE INTO SMTH (v)	To look fixedly and steadily with wide-open eyes, often with anger, curiosity or surprise or vacantly	To stare at smb/smth; to stare into the water/fire/distance. He kept on staring at her. Do you like to be stared at? She was staring into the distance. They all stared at me with astonishment. He stared into the water, deep in

REST (n) (always the rest)	What remains	The rest of the time, books, people, etc. Her hat was red, like the rest of her clothes. Take what you want and throw the rest away.
STARE (n)	A staring look	He gave her a rude stare.
STAY (v)	To be, to remain in a place or condition	Stay in the house/at home/in bed/at the hotel/with friends, stay to do smth, stay for smth. I stayed to see what would happen. I can only stay with you for a few minutes. Will you stay for dinner? I dislike the idea of staying indoors on such a fine day.
STAY IN (v)	Not to go outdoors	The doctor advised me to stay in for a few days. If you catch a cold, you'll have to stay in.
SWEEP (v) [swept, swept]	To clear (dust, dirt, etc) away with a brush or broom	Jane swept the floor and dusted the furniture.
SWIMMING-POOL (n)	An outdoor pool for swimming	There is no swimming-pool in our college
TAKE SMB/SMTH SOMEWHERE, TAKE SMB/SMTH TO SOME PLACE (v)	To carry smb/smth or accompany smb from one part to another	To take smb home/to the Crimea/to hospital, etc. He took his wife to the cinema. They took the child to hospital.
TENT (n)	A shelter made of canvas, etc supported by poles or ropes fixed to the ground, and used esp. for camping	To put up a tent, to live in a tent. It took us a quarter of an hour to put up a tent. It is not very convenient to live in a tent.
WOODEN (adj)	made of wood	A wooden house, table, etc.

LESSON 2

ACCIDENT (n, count)	Smth that happens without a cause that can be seen at once, usually smth unfortunate and undesirable	The man was killed in a motoring accident.
GET INTO AN ACCIDENT (v)	To meet with an accident.	Bob got into an accident the other day and broke his leg.
MAKE AN APPOINTMENT	To visit a doctor at a particular time	The sick boy's mother rushed to the health center and

WITH A DOCTOR (v)		made an appointment with the doctor.
ATTACK (n, count.)	Coming on (of a disease)	Ann is suffering from a bad attack of appendicitis.
HEART- ATTACK (n)	Pain in the region of the heart, with irregular beating	Mr. White had a bad heart attack. His heart is very weak.
HAVE A NERVOUS BREAK-DOWN (v)	To suffer from neurasthenia	If he doesn't take care of himself he may have a nervous breakdown and have to go to hospital.
BE SHORT OF BREATH (v)	Breathing very quickly	If Mr. White takes a long walk he short of breath.
TAKE A DEEP BREATH (v)	To fill the lungs with air	The doctor told the patient to take a deep breath and then stop breathing for a moment.
BREATHE (v)	To take air into the lungs and send it out	The boy was running a high temperature and breathing very hard.
BREATHE IN/OUT DEEPLY (v)	To take or send out a fuller breath than normal, esp deliberately	The doctor told me to breathe in and then to breathe out again slowly.
CASE (n, count.)	(mod.) a person suffering from a disease; instance of a diseased condition.	There are several cases of measles in school. Two cases have been taken to hospital.
CATCH /HAVE A BAD OR SLIGHT COLD (v)	To suffer from an illness (Catarrh) of nose or throat	I feel sick and giddy. I've caught a cold.
CHEMIST'S (shop) (n)	Pharmacy	The sick man asked the boy to go to the chemist s and have the prescription made up.
COMPLAIN TO SMB OF/ABOUT SMTH (v)	To say that smth is wrong, that one is suffering	The woman complained of bad pains in the stomach.
COMPLICATION (n, count)	(med.) a new illness, or new development of an illness, that makes treatment more difficult	The girl had pneumonia with severe (serious) complications. Keep you reef warm after flu to avoid complications.
SET IN (about complications) (v)	To start and seem likely to continue	The doctor told the patient not to catch cold otherwise complications might set in.
CONSULT A DOCTOR (v)	(med.) ask the doctor for advice concerning one's health	He'd better consult (see) a doctor about his pains in the heart.

CONSULTING -ROOM (n, count)	Room in which a doctor examines patients	The surgeon (хирург) is receiving patients in his consulting-room.
COUGH (v)	To send out air from lungs violently	The boy keeps on coughing badly / slightly.
CURE (Mind the prep: to cure smb. of smth) (v)	To bring a person back to health	The disease turned out to be difficult to cure. It is not an easy thing to cure a patient of cancer nowadays
DIAGNOSE THE CASE (the illness, disease) as. . . (v)	(med.) to determine the nature of a disease from observation of symptoms	The doctor diagnosed the illness as diphtheria and the sick boy was immediately taken to hospital.
DIET (n)	A limited variety or amount of food that a person is allowed to eat or drink	A doctor may put the patient on a diet. A patient may be on a diet. Keep to diet of. . . Jane wants to be slim and keeps to a diet of salad and fruit.
FOLLOW THE DOCTOR'S DIRECTIONS (v)	To act according to the doctor's instructions	He followed the doctor s directions and recovered in a month.
DOCTOR (n)	A person who has been trained in medical science	One may see/consult a doctor to find what is wrong with one's health. One may send for a doctor. . . A doctor examines a patient, prescribes him medicine, treats him and in the end cures him of the disease.
CHILDREN'S DOCTOR (n)	A doctor who treats children (pediatrician)	If your child is ill consult the children's doctor
DENTIST (n)	A person whose work is filling, cleaning, taking out teeth and fitting artificial teeth.	When people have pain in their teeth they go to see (consult) a dentist.
EYE-SPECIALIST (n)	Ophthalmologist, oculist	The old man's sight is getting dim, his eyes are sore, swollen and itching. It is necessary for him to consult a eye-specialist.
PHYSICIAN (n)	A doctor practicing medicine not surgery	The physician told me that it was manifestation of another illness.
SURGEON (n)	A doctor who performs operations	Then the surgeon brought the Dechamp's needle with a long ligature under the vessel.

THROAT-SPECIALIST (n)	Otorhinolaryngologist, ENT specialist	The throat-specialist diagnosed the illness as allergic maxillary sinusitis. There was swelling of the upper turbinate mucous membrane.
VISITING DOCTOR (n)	A district doctor	He felt unwell and had to sent for a visiting doctor.
EXAMINE A PATIENT (v)	To look at a patient carefully in order to learn smth about his/her health	A doctor may examine the patient, his heart, aide, stomach, throat, teeth, cheat, etc.
FEVER (n)	Abnormally high temperature	When the father put his hand on the boy's forehead he knew the boy had a fever.
HEALTH (n, uncount.)	Condition of the body or the mind	A person may have \ enjoy good or poor health. A person may be \ keep in good or poor health. Fresh air and exercises are good for health. Good health is above wealth.
ASK AFTER SMB'S HEALTH (Mind the prep: after) (v)	To be interested in smb's health	Our parents always ask after grandmother's health
HEALTH –CENTER (n)	A building where a group of doctors see their patients and from where a number a local medical services operate	Last summer he spent at a health-center
HEALTHY ₁ (adj)	Having good health	The children are quite healthy although they have a light colds at present.
HEALTHY ₂ (adj)	Being good health	The climate, food, etc may be healthy. Mr. Brown keeps to a healthy way of living.
BE TAKEN TO HOSPITAL (v)	To put to hospital	The doctor insisted on taking the boy to hospital.
BE ILL WITH (v) (Mind the prep.)	To be not in full physical or mental health, sick	One may be ill with flu, chicken-pox, mumps, scarlet fever, etc
FALL ILL WITH (v)	To be physically or mentally ill	The baby fell ill with measles.

HURT (v)	To cause physical injury or pain to smb/oneself	The woman hurt her back when she fell. The boy was hurt badly in the railway accident and was taken to hospital. My right eye hurts me badly. The girl was more frightened than hurt. He has hurt himself badly and is suffering from a severe pain. Does it hurt when the nurse presses your side?
GIVE AN INJECTION (v)	To insert a drug or other substance into smb/smth with a syringe or similar implement	An injection may be painful or painless. One way have an injection of smth, for a disease as in. Mr. Brown had twenty injections of glucose and vitamins for his nervous breakdown.
BE ON SICK LEAVE (v)	To be permitted to stay away from duty or work because of illness	Mr. Smith has been on sick leave a fortnight already but he doesn't feel any better so far. I hate being on sick leave and staying in bed.
OPERATE(on smb) for smth. (v) Mind the preps: <u>on</u> , <u>for</u>	To perform a surgical operation	The case was very serious and the doctor decided to operate at once. Mr. White was operated on for cancer. What was the boy operated for?
AN OPERATION (on smb) for smth. (n)	Act performed by a surgeon on any part of the body	Mrs. Smith has undergone an operation for appendicitis and now she is on sick leave. Nowadays operations are performed almost on any part of the body.
PATIENT (n)	A person who has received, is receiving, or is on doctor's list for medical treatment	Patients get\ receive medical treatment at hospitals, polyclinics and health-centers.
IN-PATIENT (n)	A patient who is treated in hospitals	In-patients are treated in hospitals.
OUT-PATIENT (n)	A patient who is treated in polyclinics or health-centers.	Out-patients are treated in polyclinics or health-centers.
PULSE (n)	The regular beating of blood through the body, esp. as felt on the inside of the wrist	The patient may have a weak, strong, low. Regular or irregular pulse

FEEL SMB'S PULSE (v)	To feel the artery at wrist and count the number of beats per minute	The doctor felt the boy's pulse and took his temperature.
RECOVER (from a disease) (v)	To become well	The case is very serious and the doctor doubt if he will recover. The boy is slowly recovering from scarlet fever and severe complications that have set after it.
REMEDY (for) (n) (Mind the prep.)	Cure for a disease	Aspirin is a good remedy for colds. What is the beet remedy for quinsy?
SEE A PATIENT (v)	To receive the patient	In what consulting-room does the physician see his patients?
SEE A DOCTOR (v)	To consult a doctor	You ought to see a doctor about that cough.
FEEL SICK AND GIDDY (v)	To be nauseous, to have a feeling of nausea	The boy has a fever and he feels sick and giddy.
SNEEZE (v)	To make a sudden noisy burst of air through the nose and mouth	Jan keeps on coughing and sneezing. He ought to see a doctor. Coughs and sneezes spread diseases. Use a handkerchief when you cough.
SORE (adj)	(of a part of the body) painful, hurting when touched or used	His eye is sore. It hurts him to look at the light.
SOUND A PATIENT, HIS CHEST (v)	To examine a patient's lungs by tapping on the chest	The doctor felt Nina's pulse and sounded her heart and lungs.
HAVE ONE'S BAD (SORE) TOOTH STOPPED/FILLED OR TAKEN OUT (v)	To seal up or remove one's ill tooth	When people have pain in their teeth they go to a dentist to have the holes in their teeth stopped (filled).
STRIP TO THE WAIST (v)	To take off clothes down to the waist	Before diagnosing the disease the doctor asked the man to strip to the waist.
SYMPTOM (n)	To change in the body's condition that indicates illness	A persistent cough may be a symptom of tuberculosis.
HAVE ONE'S BLOOD TESTED (v)	To have blood count.	Has your blood been tested for malaria plasmodium? I'll give you analysis form for another blood count.

TO HAVE ONE'S BLOOD PRESSURE TESTED (v)	To measure blood pressure	If you have a new bad attack of headache you d better have your blood pressure tested.
TREAT SMB FOR A DISEASE (Mind the prep, for) (v)	To give medical or surgical cure	Mr. Brown is treating the boy for a bad cold in the head. Which doctors are treating her for her disease?
TREATMENT (n, count.)	A cure, remedy	Doctor Brown has tried many treatments for cancer. What is the best treatment for pneumonia ?
BE UNDER TREATMENT (v)	To receive medical treatment	She is still under treatment in hospital.
TROUBLE (n)	(med.) illness	He has got a liver trouble.
WHAT'S THE TROUBLE ? (phr)	What's the matter?	"What s the trouble ?" said the doctor addressing his patient
HAVE ONE'S CHEST, STOMACH, LUNGS, etc X-RAYED (v)	To examine with X-rays	Your gallbladder will have to be X-rayed.

LESSON 3

Units	Meaning, typical collocations	Examples
ADJOIN (v)	To be next or very near (to)	The playing field adjoins the school. The two houses adjoin.
ANCIENT (adj)	Belonging to times that are long past (ex to the times of Greeks and Romans)	Ex ancient Greek, Rome, ancient; architecture. We saw the ruins of an ancient temple built six thousand years ago.

ARCHITECT (n)	A person who makes plans on paper for buildings, and sees that these plans are followed by the builders, (take care not to use any suffix under the influence of the Russian word)	Rostrelli was a world-famous Russian architect.
ARCHITECTURE (n)	The science or art of building; the construction or shape of a building	Greek architecture made much use of columns.
ARMOUR (n)	A covering of the body, worn to protect the body while fighting, and made of metal plates, leather, etc Any kind of protective covering	This museum of armour is worth visiting.
ASTONISH (v)	To surprise greatly; to be astonished at smth; fill with wonder	The news astonished everybody. You look astonished at the news.
ASTONISHMENT (n)	Great wonder or surprise	He couldn't conceal his astonishment.
TO SMB'S ASTONISHMENT	To smb's great wonder or surprise	To my astonishment it had completely disappeared.
IN ASTONISHMENT (n)	In very great surprise	He gaped at me in astonishment.
AVENUE (n)	A road with trees on either side; a wide street with buildings on both sides.	There are many avenues in the Western part of London.
CATHEDRAL (n)	The chief church in a district; usually large and of fine architecture	St Paul's Cathedral is a fine specimen of Renaissance architecture.
CHANGE (n)	The act of putting, taking or doing one thing in place of another; a variety; a thing that can be used in place of another	To have (to make) a change in smth. We shall have to make a change in the program. Take a change of clothes with you. You need a change, (you ought to go away for a holiday or to do smth different)
DO SMTH FOR A CHANGE (v)	To do smth to break the monotony of one's life	What about going to the Zoo for a change?
CHANGE ₁ (v)	To take or put one thing in place of another	He changed his clothes before going out. I've changed my address (I'm living in a different house).

CHANGE ₂ (v)	To give smth to a person and receive smth from him.	They changed places with each other. Can you change this 5\$ note ? He changed money before leaving France.
CHANGE ₃ (v)	To make or become different. Smth may change for the better or for the worse.	You've changed since I saw you last (= look different). The weather changes very often in England. The weather has changed for the worse, we'd better go home.
CHANGE ONE'S MIND (v)	After one's opinions or plans	He changed his mind and decided to go on a walking holiday.
CIRCLE ₁ (n)	A perfectly round, flat; figure; a line every part of which is exactly the same distance from a point which is called the center. Anything round like a circle.	One can draw a circle with a pair of compasses.
CIRCLE ₂ (n)	A number of people interested in the same things or doing the same kind of work as a circle of friends, business circles, the family circle	I don't like the circle of his friends.
CIRCLE ₃ (n)	The field (the sphere) of interests	I can't say that circle of his interests is wide.
CIRCULAR (adj)	Round in shape as a circular building; a circular road, moving round, as a circular railway (e.g. one going round the town)	A circular staircase led to the top of the building.
CIRCULATE ₁ (vi/t)	To go round until the starting point is reached	In some buildings, hot water circulates through pipes to make the rooms warm.
CIRCULATE ₂ (v)	More freely from place to place or from person to person	This book was circulated widely. He circulated the news of his holiday.
CIRCULATION ₁ (n)	The act of going or passing or sending or moving round from place to place	Open windows increase the circulation of air in a room. Harvey was the English doctor who discovered the circulation of the blood.
CIRCULATION ₂ (n)	The state of being circulated, to be in circulation (mainly about money, news)	Gold coins were withdrawn from circulation during the war of 1914-18. The new silver coins have been put into circulation.

CIRCUS ₁ (n)	A round or oval space with seats it, often in a tent, for a show of wild animals, clever horse-riding, etc; the show itself; the persons or animals that give the show.	I'd like to go to the circus this evening.
CIRCUS ₂ (n)	An open space where a number of streets meet, as Picadilly Circus, London.	Let's meet at Picadilly Circus.
COIN (n)	A piece of metal used as money	We don't often see gold coins nowadays. Copper and silver are in circulation now.
UNDER SMB'S COMMAND (n)	Under smb's order	The army is under the command of General Smith.
CONTAIN (v)	To have or hold in itself	What does this box contain? (i.e. what is there inside it ?) The atlas contains forty maps.
COSY (adj)	Warm, comfortable; sheltered from the cold, as a cosy room	This coat is very cosy.
AT THE COST OF (n)	At the loss of. . .	The battle was won at the cost of many soldiers lives.
DEFEAT (v)	To overcome, win a victory over	The nazis were defeated at Stalingrad. We defeated the enemy in the battle.
DOME (n)	A large, rounded room with a circular base	At the distance we could see the dome of a church.
DOMESTIC (adj)	Of one`s own country; not foreign	This newspaper provides both domestic and foreign news.
DREARY (adj)	Dull; gloomy; not cheerful or bright causing low spirits	The day was dreary.
NEED EYES ALL ROUND ONE'S HEAD (phr)	To be all eyes	While crossing the road you need your eyes all round your head.

FACE (v)	To turn or be turned in a certain direction; be opposite to	1. The window faces the street. 2. How dose your house face? It faces south.
BE FAMOUS FOR (v)	To be well known for (be care to use the preposition for)	The town is famous for its hot springs.
FLOAT (v)	To rest on the surface of a liquid, move about freely or aimlessly	There is much dust floating in the air.
AT THE FOOT (n)	At the bottom; at the lowest part or place	The foot of a column, the foot of a hill, the foot of a page.
FORTRESS (n)	A fortified place; a town protected with forts or defensive works	The fortress was well fortified.
GET OVER (v)	(to get over fear etc) recover from	1. He soon got over his illness. 2. I can` t get over his rudeness.
GET LOST (v)	To be lost, get confused	The child got lost in the street.
GLIMPSE (n)	A quick view of or a short look at smth to catch (to get) a glimpse of smth from the window of a train	I got a glimpse of a hare as our train went by a forest.
GRAVE (n)	A hole dug in ground for the burial of a dead person: the heap of soil or the monument over it	He took his secret to the grave (he died without revealing it).
GRAY (adj)	Of a color between white and black as gray with soot (dirt, etc)	The sky was gray with soot.
GUARD (v)	To defend; protect; keep from danger; stand guard over, as to guard a camp; to guard one's life; to guard one's reputation	The column is guarded by four bronze lions.

HIT (v)	To give a blow or stroke to; strike an object aimed at as to hit a man on the hand; to be hit by a falling stone; to hit the mark (target); to hit a ball over the fence, to hit one's hand (foot, head, etc) on smth	Why did he hit the boy? He hit him a heavy blow on the head.
HUGE (adj)	Very large, immense, enormous, as a huge animal	Nelson's monument is a huge column with the figure of Nelson at its top.
HONOUR (v)	To feel honour for; show honour to as to honour the memory of those who gave up their lives for our Motherland	People come to the Grave of the Unknown Soldier to honour the memory of those who gave up their lives for our Motherland.
HUMAN (adj)	Typical of man or mankind as a human being human nature, human affairs. Человек	Men, women and children are human beings.
HUMANE (adj)	Showing the best qualities of human nature; treating other human beings with kindness and tenderness	A man of human character.
HUMANITY ₁ (n)	The human race; mankind	War is a crime against humanity.
HUMANITY ₂ (n)	Kindness of heart; tenderness; quality of being human	He treats people and animals with humanity.
THE HUMANITIES (n)	The Arts subjects, esp. Literature, history and philosophy	He studies the humanities.
GIVE ONE'S IMPRESSIONS OF (v)	To express one's opinion	He gave his impressions of the tour.
INHABIT (v)	Live in, occupy	Fish inhabit the sea.
INHUMAN (adj)	Cruel, brutal, not showing the characteristics of human beings as inhuman treatment	His treatment of the dog is inhuman.

BE (GET) INTERESTED IN (v)	To take an interest in; have the feelings or sympathies excited	He is not at all interested in chemistry.
JEWEL (n)	A precious stone, as a diamond or a ruby; an ornament with a jewel or jewels set in it	The jewel was precious.
LIVE FROM HAND TO MOUTH (phr)	To live half-starving	Millions of people live from hand to mouth on our planet.
LUMP (n)	A small, shapeless mass as a lump of sugar	Pass me a lump of sugar, please.
MANKIND ₁ (n)	The human race	It is so important to know the history of mankind.
MANKIND ₂ (n)	The male sex, wan (contrasted with women)	Mankind and womankind both like praise.
MANSION (n)	(a large and stately house)	It is the film star's Beverly Hills mansion.
MASTERPIECE (n)	Something made or done with very great skill; a perfect piece of work	Kremlin is a masterpiece of Russian architecture.
IN MEMORY OF	To keep alive the memory of...	I send you this card in memory of our happy summer.
MOVING-STAIRCASE (n)	Escalator	Don't forget to use a moving staircase.
PALACE (n)	The official residence of a sovereign or bishop; a large and splendid house; a large building for entertainment	Leningrad is famous for its beautiful palaces.
PENNY (n) (pl. pennie)	Number of coins as in sixpence, tenpence	He had a few pennies in his pocket.
PIECE (n)	(used with singular uncountable noun) a part or bit of a solid substance, as in a piece of paper, wood, glass chalk	Give me a piece of chalk, please.
BE BROKEN TO PIECES (v)	To cause a whole object to be damaged	The tea pot fell and was broken to pieces.

PIECE ₁ (n)	A separate instance (a piece of news, advice, information, luck, etc)	I want to give you a piece of advice.
PIECE ₂ (n)	(a single composition in art, music, etc, as in a piece of music, poetry, painting)	This picture is a fine piece of painting.
IN PRESENT DAYS	Nowadays	I'm afraid I can't help you just in present days
PUT OUT (A CIGARETTE, A CANDLE, A PIPE) (v)	To stop smth burning (ant. to light)	Fireman soon put the fire out.
PUZZLE (v)	To bewilder; perplex; cause a parson to think hard before finding a solution	That letter puzzled me.
ACROSS THE ROAD, THE STREET, THE LAKE (prep, n)	(from some place) on the other side of, on the opposite the street	My house is just across the street.
ROMAN (adj)	(belonging or going back to the Roman times as in the Roman empire, Roman numerals)	Mars was the Roman god of war.
ROUND THE CORNER (prep, n)	To or at a point on the other side of smth	Will you kindly tell me where is the market place? Oh, it's just round the Conner.
RUN ₁ (v)	(of man and animals) move with quick steps, faster than when walking as in; a man, a horse, etc. runs, run fast, run thee miles	That boy can run very fast. She came running to meet me.
RUN ₂ (v)	(of vehicles) make a journey or voyage; go, sail, as in ; a tram, a bus, a car, etc rune	The buses from here run every five minutes.
RUN ₃ (v)	Of water, milk, river, etc: flow, drip, be wet with	The tears ran down her cheeks. Who has left the tap (water) running?
RUN ₄ (v)	(of a road, path) extend, have a certain course	A road runs across the field.

RUN ₅ (v)	(of a story, proverb, letter, document, etc) be told or written	The story runs that I forget how the next verse runs.
RUN INTO SMB (v)	To meet smb by chance	The other day I ran into my friend.
BE RUN OVER (BY A CAR) (v)	To knock a person or an animal down and pass over their body or part of it.	Two children were run over by a drunk driver.
SEAT ₁ (n)	Smth used or made for sitting	There are no more chairs; you'll have to use that box for a seat.
SEAT ₂ (n)	Place where smth is, or where smth is carried on	In the USA, Washington is the seat of the government and New York City is the chief seat of commerce.
SHADY (adj)	Giving shade from sun light as in a shady side of the street, situated in the shade, as in a shady bench	It's unbearably hot now, let's go along the shady side of the street.
SLICE (n)	A thin, wide, flat piece cut off from anything, as in a slice of bread, meat, cheese, lemon, ham, etc	Give me two slices of bread, please.
SLICE (v)	To cut into slices, as in: to slice cheese, lemon, ham, etc	Will you slice the bread ?
SPECIMEN (n)	A part of something, or one of a group taken as an example of the whole as a specimen of architecture; art	He collects specimens of all kinds of minerals. This picture is a fine specimen of Russian painting of the 19-th century.
STATESMAN (n)	A person having an important place in public affairs	Lincoln was a famous American statesman.
STREAM (v)	More continuously in one direction	On the 19-th of May people stream to the Grave of the Unknown Soldier to honour the memory of those who fell in great Patriotic War.
STRETCH (v)	Extend (простира́ться) as in forests, fields, the steppe, the taiga may stretch for miles	The forest stretches for miles to the westward.

STRIKE ₁ (v)	Hit, give a blow; aim to blow at, fight; to strike smb on smth, to strike smth on smth, to strike a match (чиркнуть спичкой)	He struck a boy a heavy blow on the face. The man struck his fist on the table.
STRIKE ₂ (v)	To sound or cause to sound the time, the hour	It has just struck the midnight.
STRIKE ₃ (v)	He suddenly filled with a strong emotion	It struck me that he was not telling the truth. An idea suddenly struck me.
STRIKE ₄ (v)	Of workmen = to refuse to go on working; stop working	Strike in order to get more pay, shorten hours, improved conditions.
STRIKING (adj)	Surprising, arousing great interest, as in striking likeness, news, contrast	He was amazed at this striking news.
STRIKEN (n)	An action of employees who stop work in order to get better pay, shorter hours etc To go on strike, to join the strike	Workers in capitalist countries often go on strikes for better living conditions.
SURPRISE (n)	The feeling aroused by something unexpected; astonishment	His face showed surprise at the news.
TALK NONSENSE (v)	To express foolish talks, ideas, etc	Don't talk nonsense! I don't believe a word of it.
HAVE NO TIME (MONEY, etc) LEFT (v)	The time allowed for something (money) is ended	There is no time left.
OUR TIME IS UP (phr)	Our time is over	Our time is up, we must come back home.
TOP (n)	The highest part or point; the upper side, part or surface; the head; the upper and as to sit at the top (= the head or upper end) of the table; at the top (= the upper end) of a street	Nelson's monument is a tall column with the figure of Nelson at its top. He is at the top of his class.

TRAFFIC (n)	Movement of peoples and vehicles along roads and streets, used with such adjectives as "heavy", "slight"	Traffic in big cities is controlled by red and green lights. There was a lot of traffic on the roads yesterday. The traffic is heavy in this street.
TURN OVER A PAGE (v)	To move or made smb/smth move so that a different side faces outwards or upwards	I turned over twenty pages before I found the necessary article.
UNBELIEVABLE (adj)	So great as to be difficult to believe	The story he has told us is quite unbelievable.
WHY NOT DO SOMETHING... (phr)	Used to make or agree to a suggestion (Care should be taken not to use the particle "to")	Why not take the bus?
WIN THE VICTORY (v)	To obtain as the result of fighting competition, effort	The English fleet under Nelson`s command won the victory in the battle of Trafalgar.
BE USED TO DO SOMETHING (phr)	To be accustomed to; be familiar with	I was so used to French newspapers.
WORTH (n)	Value; what a person or thing is valued as to be of great (little) worth to somebody, to be of no worth	This discovery is of not much worth (value).
WORTH (adj, predic.)	Having a certain value or price, as to be worth something (the money, the attention, the time, etc)	The coat is not worth the money you've paid for it.
BE WORTH DOING (phr)	Likely to bring enjoyment, benefit, profit, etc.	The book is worth reading.
IT IS (NOT) WORTH WHILE DOING (phr)	Profitable or interesting to do smth.	It is not worth while reading the book.
WORTHY (adj)	Deserving as a worthy man, woman to be worthy of praise, respect, support, help, etc	Who is that worthy gentleman? His behavior is worthy of great praise.
UNWORTHY (adj)	Not worthy	He is an unworthy gentleman.

LESSON 4

AFFORD (v.t.)	To have enough money or time for being able to pay for (usually, with can, could or be able to)	We can't afford to go away for a holiday. If you want pass the examination, you can't afford time for moving pictures. Can we afford buying a new car?
CARE FOR SMB (SMTH) (v)	Have a liking for	I don't care for moving pictures.
IN CASE (conj)	Because of the possibility of smth happening	We should have some food with us in case we get hungry.
CELEBRATE (v)	To show that an event or time is important by doing something that is considered suitable	English people celebrate Christmas and Scottish people celebrate New Year.
CELEBRATION (n)	Showing that time or event is important	We should have special celebration of this day.
TO DRESS IN ONE'S BEST (WORST) (v)	To put on one's best (worst) clothes	You must dress in your best for such an occasion.
EFFORT (n)	Putting forth strength (of mind or body); trying hard	I will make every effort to help you. Their efforts were rewarded with success. Climbing a steep hill takes an effort.
IN THE END (adv)	Finally, after all	In the end they reached a place of safety.
ENJOY (v)	Get pleasure from; have delight in	I've enjoyed seeing you and talking about old times. I enjoyed myself at the party yesterday.
ENJOYMENT (n)	Pleasure; joy; delight satisfaction	He takes great enjoyment in teasing his sister.
ESPECIALLY (adv)	Principally; chiefly	I like the country, especially in spring.
FETCH (v)	Go and bring	Will you fetch the children from school? Shall I fetch you your hat from the next room?
FUN ₁ (n)	Merriment; playfulness; amusement. Take care not to use any article before the noun.	What fun we had when we were at the seaside. He is fond of fun.

MAKE FUN OF (v)	To laugh at or cause others to laugh at	It's wrong to make fun of an old man.
DO SMTH IN (FOR) FUN (v)	As a joke, not seriously	I said it only in fun.
FUN ₂ (n)	That which causes amusement or merriment; an amusing thing, person or pastime.	Your friend is great fun.
GET ₁ (v)	To obtain; buy; go for and bring	Where did you get (obtain) the money? I'll get (go and fetch) my hat. Did you get (receive) my telegram? I must get (buy) a new hat.
GET ₂ (v)	To arrive, reach	What time did you get there?
GET ₃ (v)	To bring into certain state or condition	Can you really get that old car going again?
GET ₄ (v)	To persuade; influence	He got his sister to help him with his homework
GET ₅ (v)	Link verb of becoming	It was getting cold.
GET SMTH DO (v)	To cause to be or do	I cannot get the work done properly.
HAVE GOT (v)	Colloq. Have; possess; own	He's got (he has) very little money. I haven't got the book you're talking about.
HAVE GOT TO DO SMTH (v)	Colloq. Be obliged, must, have to	She's got to work hard.
GET BACK (v)	To come back, return, reach one's starting point	When did you get back from the country?
GET OVER (v)	To recover from; to get over a disease (fear, difficulties, grief, etc).	He soon got over his illness. I can't get over his rudeness.
GET ON SMB'S NERVES (v)	To worry and irritate	That noise gets on my nerves.
GUESS ₁ (v)	To give an answer, form an opinion or make a statement about smth without calculating or measuring and without definite knowledge	We can only guess at the murderer's real motives.
GUESS ₂ (v) (inform., esp. US , no passive)	To suppose smth, to consider smth likely	I guess it's going to rain.
HIRE (v)	To obtain the use of a thing by payment to its owner	He hired a car.

KEEP ₁ (v)	To continue to hold or possess; have in one`s possession and not give back.	You may keep it, I don` t want it back.
KEEP ₂ (v)	To support; own and manage	He has a wife and family to keep.
KEEP ₃ (v)	To observe; obey; be faithful to as keep the law (a promise, a word)	Hill kept his promise.
KEEP ₄ (v)	To take care of; lose or throw away; preserve (for future or reference)	He always keeps old letters.
KEEP ₅ (v)	To continue, or cause to continue in a certain state, position, place or relation	I won` t keep you long.
KEEP ₆ (v)	To celebrate; honour in some special way as to keep one`s birthday	She always keeps her birthday.
KEEP SMTH + ADJ (v)	To make smb/smth remain in the specified condition or position	This work kept us busy for some time.
KEEP TO SMTH (v)	To avoid wandering from or leaving a path, road, etc.	Let`s keep to the right side of the street.
KEEP ON DOING SMTH (v)	To do smth at repeated short intervals; Repeat an action. Note: Not used of a state, but only of activities.	Don` t keep on asking such silly questions.
KEEP SMB FROM DOING SMTH (v)	To prevent smb from doing smth	Urgent business kept me from joining you. We must keep them from getting to know our plans.
KEEP (SMTH) BACK (v)	To remain or make smb remain at a distance from smb/smth	The police kept the crowd back. I will keep back nothing from you (i.e.) I` ll tell you everything.
FOR SUCH AN OCCASION (n)	For such an event	We decided to make a party for such an occasion.
OCCUR ₁ (v)	To happen, take place	When did it occur? Don` t let it occur again.
OCCUR ₂ (v)	To come into one s mind	It occurs to me that she keeps back smth from me. It occurs to you to close the windows.

PURPOSE (n)	An object; intention or design; that which one in mind to do or get	For what purpose do you want it?
REPAY (v)	To give in return for, as to repay kindness	The boy's success repaid the teacher for her efforts. Repay her kindness by hard work.
SACRIFICE (v)	To give up something for a special purpose	He sacrificed his life to save the drowning child. A mother will sacrifice her life for her children.
SACRIFICE (n)	That which is sacrificed	He gave his life as a sacrifice for his country.
FOR SMB'S SAKE (n)	For the welfare or benefit of; because of an interest in or desire for.	He saved money for the sake of his family. We must be patient for the sake of peace.
TREAT (v)	Act or behave towards	Don't treat me as a child.
TREAT SMB FOR SMTH WITH SMTH (v)	To hive medical or surgical cave to, in order to cure	What is the doctor treating you with for your illness?
TREAT ₁ (n)	To supply with food, drink, entertainment, etc at one's own expense	I want to treat my friend to a good dinner.
TREAT ₂ (n)	Anything that gives pleasure	The music was a real treat. It's a treat to get away from the noise of the city.
TREATMENT ₁ (n)	The manner of dealing with a person or thing	The dog has suffered from bad treatment.
TREATMENT ₂ (n)	What is done in order to obtain a desired result; a particular kind of medical treatment as a new kind of treatment for pneumonia; to try many treatments for a skin disease.	He soon recovered under the doctor's treatment for pneumonia.
TRIM (v)	To decorate, esp. with ribbons, pieces of lace	The children trimmed the Christmas tree.
MAKE TROUBLE (v)	To disturb, cause distress or worry to.	The boy makes trouble for his teachers.
TURN ₁ (v)	To move, or cause to move, completely or partially round in a given or a different direction	The earth turns round the gun. The wheels were turning slowly. Shall we turn and go back now?
TURN ₂ (v)	To change, or cause to change, in nature, form, condition, etc. Become or cause to become	The cold weather has turned the leaven red. He turned red.

TURN AWAY (v)	To turn in a different direction; refuse to look at; show disapproval.	He turned away in disgust.
TURN BACK (v)	To turn or cause to turn in the contrary direction	Shall we turn back? I m tired.
TURN INSIDE OUT (v)	To change completely showing another side of smth.	The wind turned my umbrella inside out.
TURN OUT (v)	Prove to be	The day turned out to be a fine one. Everything turned out well.
AS IT TURNED OUT (phr)	As it happened	As it turned out the door was looked.
TURN OUT (v)	To change position, or cause to do so, by rolling turning	He turned over in bed. You must turn over a new leaf (gig, behave better in future).
TURN UP (v)	(of persons) appear; arrive	He promised to come but he hasn't turned up yet.
TURN SMTH UPSIDE DOWN (v)	To make a place very untidy when one is searching for smth.	Everything was turned upside down in my room.
UNFORTUNATELY (adv)	Not fortunately; by bad luck	Unfortunately, we forgot to take their address.
BE (STAND) IN SMB'S WAY (v)	Be an obstacle	Tell the boy not to stand in the way.
FOR A LITTLE (SHORT, LONG, WHILE) (adv)	A period of time	I haven't seen you for a long while. I'm going to stay with you for a short while.
JUST AS WELL (phr)	With equal reason; without harm, consequences	You might just as well throw your money away (i.e. as spend it in that foolish way).

LESSON 5.

BLANK ₁ (adj)	Without writing, print or other marks	A blank page, a blank sheet of paper, a blank form. Please write your name in the blank space at the top of the page.
BLANK ₂ (adj)	Expressionless, without understanding, without interest or meaning	I tried to explain, but he just gave me a blank look. There was a blank look on his face.
BLANK ₁ (n., count.)	An empty space, space left empty or to be filled in	Leave a blank after each word. When Tom was doing his French translation, he left blanks for all the words he didn't know. When I tried to remember his name, my mind was a complete blank.
BLANK ₂ (n., count.)	A document having blank spaces to be filled in	She bought two telegraph blanks. When you have completed filling in the blanks, send it back to me.
BLANKLY (adv.)	Without interest, meaning or understanding	He stared blankly at her.
BORE (v.t.)	To make (someone) tired or uninterested esp. by continual, dull talk	This book bores me, so I shan't finish it. That man bores me.
BORE TO DEATH (v)	To make smb lose interest or feel tired by being dull	I was bored to death by his dull talk.
BORE (n., count.)	A dull person	He is such a bore. What a bore this person is.
BORING (adj.)	Causing no interest, dull or tiresome	It's a very boring book. You don't find the study of English boring, do you?
BRIGHT ₁ (adj)	(of a person who is) clever, quick-witted, quick at learning	A bright boy learns quickly and easily.
BRIGHT ₂ (adj)	Cheerful, gay, witty	Everybody was bright and gay at the party.
BRIGHT (LY) (adv)	Clearly, gaily, cheerfully	She stood in the doorway smiling brightly after him.
BRIGHTEN (v)	(cause to) become bright, more cheerful, to make happy	These flowers brighten the room. She has brightened (up) my whole life. The day is brightening up.

BRIGHTNESS (n., uncount.)	Being bright	I like the brightness of her mind.
BRING UP (v)	To educate, to care for in childhood	She brought up four children. She was well brought up. If children are badly brought up they behave badly.
CAMPUS (n., count.)	The grounds of a school college or university.	She liked her college: the girls, the teachers, the classes and the campus.
CONFESS (v)	To admit (a fault, crime, smth. wrong), say that one has done smth wrong	He confessed his fault. He confessed that he had done wrong. I confess you are right on one point.
EMBARRASS (v)	(to cause) to feel ashamed or socially uncomfortable.	She was embarrassed when they asked her age.
EMBARRASSING (adj)	Causing the feeling of being uncomfortable.	Embarrassing situation, question. She passed me without a nod. The situation was rather embarrassing.
EVERY OTHER (phr)	Every other second (sentence, day, etc) (of things that can be counted)	Take this medicine every other day.
EXPERIENCE (n., uncount.)	Knowledge or skill which comes from practice rather than from books; process of gaining knowledge or skill by doing smth and seeing things	Have you got any experience in this kind of work? We all learn by experience. He has not much experience. I know it from my own experience.
EXPERIENCED (adj)	Having experience	An experienced teacher, doctor, etc.
EXCITE ₁ (v.t.)	To raise or callout a feeling often	The news excited them.
EXCITE ₂ (v.t.)	Arouse admiration, envy, interest, jealousy	Her new hair-do excited everybody's admiration. Her new dress excited envy.
BE EXCITED BY (v)	To cause strong feelings of eagerness and enthusiasm, esp. for smth that is about to happen	Everybody was excited by the news.

GET EXCITED ABOUT (OVER) SMTH (v)	To feel or show eagerness and enthusiasm	Don't get excited over such trifles.
EXCITING (adj)	That excites one	An exciting story. Look here, I've got exciting news!
EXCITEMENT ₁ (n., uncount)	State of being excited	He has a weak heart and should avoid all excitement.
EXCITEMENT ₂ (n., count)	Smth that excites	The baby's first step caused great excitement in the family.
FRESHMAN (n.)	A student in the first year of a high school or college course	Judy was a freshman.
GRADUATE FROM (v) (university or a college)	To complete an education course	After three years at Oxford he graduated. He graduated at Oxford. He graduated from Oxford in law.
GRADUATE (n., count.)	One who has completed a course of studies	A high-school graduate, a graduate student. Teachers' Training Institutes accept only graduates from the ten-year schools.
GUARDIAN (n)	A person who has the responsibility of looking after a child not his own esp. after the parents' death	He was appointed her guardian.
IGNORANCE (n, uncount.)	The state of being ignorant, want of knowledge	If he did wrong it was only from ignorance. We are in complete ignorance of his plans.
IGNORANT (adj)	Lacking knowledge, knowing little or nothing	Nell is ignorant of farm life.
ITEM (n)	A single article or unit in a list	The list contained ten items.
KEEP STILL (phr)	Without motion, noise, quietly, remain silent	He doesn't like to keep still.
LOOK SMTH UP (v)	To find information in a book	Look up the word in the dictionary.
NEXT TO (prep)	In the closest place to	Who is the girl next to Alice?

BE OBLIGED TO SMB FOR SMTH (v)	To be thankful	I'm much obliged to you for your help.
ORPHAN (n.)	A person (esp.) a child lacking one or both parents	Judy was an orphan.
AN ORPHAN ASYLUM (n)	An institution for the support and care of orphans	Judy was brought up in an orphan asylum.
PLAIN ₁ (adj)	Clear, easy to see, hear or understand.	Explain it in plain language. It's plain that you don't know the rule.
PLAIN ₂ (adj)	Simple, without ornament or attire	They like what they call plain food. She looks pretty in her plain dress.
PLAIN ₃ (adj)	(esp. of a woman) not pretty or good-looking, rather ugly	It's a pity the girl is so plain.
POINT TO SMB SMTH (v)	To call attention by holding out a finger, hand, arm, a stick, etc in order to cause someone to look or to show direction or position	She pointed to the house on the corner and said: «That's where I live".
POINT AT, TOWARDS SMB/SMTH (v)	To aim, to direct, to turn	The boy pointed a stick at the dog. He pointed his car at the wall and drove.
POINT OUT (v)	To draw attention to (smth or smb)	Please, point out my mistakes. May I point out that if we don't leave now we shall miss the bus.
PROMPT ₁ (v)	To cause or urge (someone) to do something	His curiosity prompted him to ask questions. What prompted you to do so?
PROMPT ₂ (v)	To remind (an actor) of the next words in a speech when they have been forgotten; to help a hesitating speaker with a word, suggestion	Do you know your part in the play or shall I prompt you. Children, stop prompting.
PROMPTER (n.)	A person who prompts actors	He's a prompter.

PROVIDE SMB WITH SMTH (v)	To give, supply	They provided their son with a good education.
RECORD ₁ (v)	To write down so that it will be known	Listen to the speaker and record what he says.
RECORD ₂ (v)	To preserve (sound or a television broadcast) so that it can be heard and/or seen again	We like to record popular music.
RECORD ₁ (n.)	A written statement of facts, events, etc.	Keep a record of how much you spend.
RECORD ₂ (n.)	The known facts about what a person has done.	Most colleges admit students on the basis of their high school records . He has a fine record at school.
RECORD ₃ (n.)	Gramophone record , disk	Have you got any records of dance music?
(TAPE) RECORDING (n., count.)	A performance, speech, or piece of music that has been recorded	I have a good recording of this opera on three disks.
HIGH SCHOOL (n)	A secondary school, esp. for children over age 14	Mary and Will stayed home from High school.
SOPHOMORE (n)	(US) a student in the second year at a four-year college	The sophomores told the freshmen about the traditions of the College.
AT TIMES (adv)	Now and then; once in a while, sometimes	I feel lonely at times.
VOCABULARY (n, uncount)	All the words known to a particular person	Reading will enlarge your vocabulary.

LESSON 6

ON ACCOUGHT OF (prep)	Because of	The game was put off on account of rain.
A BIT (adv)	Rather	She's feeling a bit tired.
BREAK ₁ (v)	(Of a whole thing) (cause to) go or come into two or more separate parts as the result of force, a blow or strain but not by cutting	When she dropped the teapot it broke. The boy fell from the tree and broke his leg. Glass breaks easily.
BREAK ₂ (BE BROKEN) (v)	To make poor; take away power, position, authority, health, ruin (be ruined)	After his wife's death he was completely broken.
BREAK ₃ (v)	To disobey; not to keep; not act in accordance with	Break the law/promise. People who break the law are punished.
BREAK SMTH INTO/TO PIECES (TWO) (v)	(Cause to) come or go into pieces, in, two, etc, parts	He broke the box into pieces. When I hit the bell, my bat broke into two. The plate broke into pieces when it fell on the floor.
BREAK OUT (v)	To appear, start suddenly	Fire (disease, war, violence) broke out. A fire broke out during the night. Disorders have broken out.
BREAK OFF ₁ (v)	To stop speaking	He broke off in the middle of the sentence.
BREAK OFF ₂ (v)	To pause; stop temporarily	Let's break off for half an hour and have some tea.
BREAK A (THE) RECORD (v)	To make a better record; do better	Several records were broken at the Olympic games.
BREAK THROUGH (v)	To make (force) a way through	The sun broke through the clouds.
BREAK (n, count)	A pause for rest; period of time between activities	I've been writing without a break since one o'clock. There was a break in the conversation.
CANDID (adj)	Directly truthful, frank, sincere	He was not candid with me. Let us be candid.
CHAP (n, colloq)	Man; boy; fellow	John's a nice chap, he'll always help a friend.
COMMIT SUICIDE (v)	To kill oneself	She committed suicide two days ago.

CURL 1(v)	To make into curls; twist	She has curled her hair. He was curling his long moustache.
CURL 2 (v)	To grow or be in curls	Smoke curled above the fire. Helen's hair curls naturally.
CURL UP (v)	To roll up; take the shape of a curl	In autumn the leaves on the trees become brown, curl up and die. She curled up in the arm-chair.
CURLED (adj)	Завитой	I don't like curled hair.
CURLING (adj)	(Of the hair) tending to curl naturally	She looks beautiful with her curling hair over her shoulders.
CURLY (adj)	Having curls; arranged in curls	Curly hair, a curly-headed girl. Freddy was handsome in a way, with dark curly hair.
CURL ONE'S LIP (v)	To express scorn or contempt	I don't like the way she curls her lip when talking to me.
CURL 1 (n, count)	A look of hair which goes into the shape of a ring or spiral	The girl in the picture had long curls falling her shoulders.
CURL 2 (n, uncount)	The state of being in curls	How do you keep your hair in curl?
CURRENT (n, count)	A continuously moving mass of liquid or gas, flow of water, air	The current is strongest in the middle of the river.
BE DOWN AND OUT (phr)	To suffer from bad fortune, lack of money and work, etc and be unable to do any thing about it	Couldn't you lend me a little more money? I'm down and out.
DRIVE 1 (v)	To drive and control an engine machine, motor-car	Can you drive a car?
DRIVE 2 (v)	To go in an automobile, travel in a car etc. which is at one's disposal	Shall we drive home or walk?
DRIVE 3 (v)	To take someone in a car	He drove me to the station. But: ride a bicycle, a horse or other animal.

DRIVE AT (v)	Mean, intend	I can't understand what you are driving at.
DRIVE SMB MAD (v)	To make smb run mad	Your disobedience will drive me mad.
DRIVE UP (AWAY) (v)	To approach, to get away	We drove right up to the front door. We drove away from the gate.
DRIVE (n)	Driving or being driven (in a car)	We had a very pleasant drive. The station in an hour's drive away.
GO FOR A DRIVE (phr)	To make trip	Shall we go for a drive round the town?
TAKE SMB FOR A DRIVE (phr)	To invite somebody to walk	He took me for a drive into the country.
BE ENGAGED (IN) (v)	Be busy, be occupied (with); take part in	Now he is engaged in writing letters. I can't call Mr. Smith, he's engaged just now in an office.
HANDSOME (adj)	Good-looking; of attractive appearance	He's a handsome man, fellow (not woman).
HESITATE (v)	Show signs of uncertainty or unwilling nose in speech or action	He hesitated to take such a big risk. He's still hesitating about joining the expedition. He hesitates at nothing. He hesitates (about) what to do next.
LAND ₁ (v)	To go, come (from a ship, aircraft)	The passengers landed (were landed) as soon as the ship reached harbor. We landed at Bombay. We landed safely. The ship landed at the pier.
LAND ₂ (v)	To bring or put on land or water	The pilot landed the airplane in a field.
HAVE BAD\ GOOD LUCK (v) (mind the absence of the article)	To be (un) fortunate	I've had bad/good luck all week.
NAMESAKE (n, count.)	Two or more people with the same name	I often get letters belonging to my namesake, John Smith down the street.

NOD ₁ (v)	To bow the head slightly and quickly a sign of agreement for as a familiar greeting	He nodded to me as he passed. He nodded to show that he understood.
NOD ₂ (v)	Let one's head drop in falling sitting down	He sat nodding by the fire.
NOD (n)	Nodding of the head	He sat nodding by the fire.
PAUSE (n, count)	A short but noticeable break (in activity or speech); a pause is made because of doubt or hesitation or for the sake of expressiveness when singing, speaking, reading	There was a pause in the conversation.
MAKE A PAUSE (v)	To stop for a time; wait	He made a short pause and then went on reading.
PAUSE (vi)	To make a pause; stop for a short time	He paused to collect his thoughts.
BE (ALL) TO PIECES (phr)	To lose the ability to think or act clearly because of fear, sorrow, etc.	Her husband was killed in the war, and soon after that her sister died of pneumonia. No wonder she was all to pieces.
RATHER ₁ (adv)	To some extent; more; more truly.	We got home late last night, or rather (i.e. more accurately) early this morning.
RATHER ₂ (adv)	(in answer to questions, offer) certainly.	"Would you like to come to me?" "Rather"
RUB SMTH AGAINST SMTH (v)	Move (one thing) back wards and forwards on the surface of (another).	The dog rubbed its head against my leg. You've rubbed your coat against some wet paint.
RUB SMTH WITH SMTH (v)	To make smth clean (dry, etc.) by moving backwards and forwards on the surface.	She rubbed the window (with the cloth). He rubbed his hands with the soap.

RUB SMTH DRY (v)	To make smth dry by rubbing.	Rub you hair dry (with the cloth).
RUB (SMTH) IN (v)	To force in by hard rubbing.	Rub the oil in well.
RUB SMTH OFF (v)	To remove by rubbing.	Rub the mud off your boots.
RUB SMTH OUT (v)	To remove by rubbing, esp. pencil or ink marks.	Rub out a word (pencil marks, mistakes, a dirty mark on the paper). The stains won't rub out.
RUB (n)	The act of rubbing.	Give the spoons (table, etc) a good rub. Give the table a good with the polish.
RUIN ₁ (n, uncount)	Destruction; serious damage.	Her son`s failure was the ruin of her hopes. He was brought to ruin by gambling and drink.
RUIN ₂ (n, uncount)	State of being decayed, destroyed collapsed.	The castle has fallen into ruin
RUIN ₃ (n, count)	Smth which has decayed, been destroyed etc.	The building is in ruins. The Abbey is now a ruin.
RUIN (v)	To cause the ruin of; destroy; bring to ruin; cause the financial failure of.	You will ruin your prospects if you continue to be so foolish. The storm ruined the crops. He's bankrupt and has lost his money, property.
SHOCK (v)	To fill with surprised disgust, horror, etc.	I was shocked at news of her death. I was shocked by his sudden illness\ rudeness\ his wild ideas.
NET-BALL (n, uncount)	An English game, basically the same as basket-ball (played by women).	My grandmother is fond of playing netball.
OPPONENT (n, count)	A person against whom one fights, struggles, plays games, or argues.	One of the opponents suggested a draw
PLAY ONE'S BEST (v)	To show one s greatest, highest, or finest effort, state a performance.	It was a grand game. The team played their best
POINT (n, count)	A scoring unit in certain games and contests.	They scored twenty points in the game. How many points have they won?
REFEREE (n, count)	Judge in charge of a team, game; Person who controls matches.	A referee is a person chosen to act as a judge in a game.

RUGBY (n, uncount)	A type of football played with an oval ball, by two teams of either 13 men or 15 men. The players use their hands for carrying the ball.	Rugby is played now in 70 countries.
RUGBY PLAYER (n)	One who plays rugby.	He is one of the best rugby players.
SCOPE (SCORING) (uncount)	Number of points, goals made by opponents in a game, competition, sport.	The score of the game was 1 : 3 (one to three). They won with the score 1 : 3 (one to three).
SCORE (v.i.)	To make points in a game	Will you score?
SCORE A POINT (v)	To get points	He's already scored 20 points.
SHOOTER (n)	One who hits with a bullet, arrow etc.	I can't help admiring this shooter.
SHOUT FOR SMB (SMTH) (v)	To support, encourage.	He nearly lost his voice with shouting for his favorite team.
SKI-JUMPING (n, uncount)	Jumping on skies at high speed from a steep downward slope ending in a cliff.	Traditional ski-jumping matches are held in Austria.
SPORT (n, uncount)	Athletic activity requiring skill, physical powers.	Love for sport is one thing in which people of every nationality and class are united.

LESSON 6 (PART 2)

AFFORD (v)	give; provide; supply with	The tree afforded us shelter from rain. Reading this story will afford real pleasure.
AMATEUR (n, count)	person playing a game, taking part in sports, etc., but not professionally	Do you play tennis? Yes. I do, but of course, I'm an amateur.

ATHLETE (n)	Person trained for competing in physical exercises and outdoor games e.g. a person good at running, jumping swimming, boxing	Track-and-field events have always a test of an athlete's all round activities.
ATHLETICS (n, pl)	Practice of physical exercises and sports, esp. competitions in running jumping, etc	Many students of our faculty go in for athletics. The various forms of athletics are running, jumping, swimming and rowing.
BADMINTON (n, uncount)	Game played with rackets and shuttle cocks across a high, narrow net	Badminton is a popular outdoor game.
BASKET-BALL (n, uncount)	Indoor game between 2 teams of usually 5 players each, in which each team tries to throw a large ball through the other team's basket	Basketball has firmly established itself in favor in different countries
BASKET BALL PLAYER (n)	The one who goes in for basketball	Who is the best basketball player in your team?
BOATING (n, uncount)	Rowing in a boat	Are you fond of boating?
GO BOATING (v)	To go out (esp. in a rowing-boat) for pleasure	Would you like to go boating tomorrow?
BOAT - RACE (n)	Race between rowing boats	The traditional Oxford and Cambridge boat-races are held on the Thames.
BOXER (n, count)	The one who indulges in boxing	Boxers from the USSR and USA who represent two schools of boxing - the European and American have met annually in friendly matches since 1969.
BOXING (n, uncount)	Organized sport of fist fighting	Soviet boxing history knows quite a few stars who brought fame to the Soviet School of boxing.
CALLISTHENICS (n, pl)	Exercises designed to develop strong and healthy, graceful bodies	Every competition in calisthenics is a review of courage, health and body.
CHAMPION (n, count)	Person, team taking the first place in a competition	A boxing (swimming, chess...) champion. 15-year - old Moscow schoolgirl Olga Bichereva has become the youngest ever world gymnastics champion.

COACH (n, count)	A person who trains athletes for contests	This man in our coach. He coaches student for skiing races.
COACH (v)	Train	Coach the crew for the boat race. Even the best chess players are coached before tournaments.
COMPETE (v.i.)	To take part in a race, contest	To compete in a race (against\with others, for a prize, for the first place, etc).
COMPETITION (n, count.)	Meeting(s) at which skill, strength, knowledge, etc. is tested	Boxing (skiing, swimming, chess, etc) competition. There was a keen competition between the various teams righting for the first place.
CONTEST (v)	Fight or compete for try to win	As a protest, the party has decided not to contest this election
CONTEST (n, count.)	Struggle fight, competition	A keen contest for the prize, a contest of skill, a speed contest.
COURT (n, count.)	Space marked cut for certain games	A tennis court. Do you play on grass courts or hard courts?
CREW (n, collective)	All the persons working on a ship aircraft, train, etc	All the men rowing or sailing a boat make a crew.
CRICKET (n, uncount)	Ball game played on a grass field by two teams of eleven players each with bats and wickets	Cricket is the most popular game with man and boys in England.
CRICKET-PLAYER (n)	The one who plays cricket	Cricket-players are out when the balls bowled to them hit the wicket.
CYCLIST (n)	Person who rides a cycle	Our cyclists captured two gold and a bronze medal in road races at the 1980 Olympics.
DRAW (v)	End a (game, etc) without either winning or losing	To draw a football or cricket match. The teams drew. They drew (the game) 5 points to five.
DRAW (n, count)	Neither sides wins	Our team has had 5 wins and 2 draws this season.
END (A MATCH) IN A DRAW (phr)	To end the match with the same result	The game was ended in a draw.

ENTHUSIAST (n, count)	Person filled with enthusiasm	A sports enthusiast, a bicycling enthusiast. The Farmers attract thousands of walking and climbing enthusiasts.
FACILITIES (n, pl)	Aids, circumstances, which make it easy to do things	Facilities for travel are buses, trains, air services, etc. We have all necessary facilities for studies and rest.
FACILITIES FOR STUDY (n)	Aids for study	Libraries, laboratories are facilities for study. One of the facilities our students have is a large library.
SPORTS FACILITIES (n)	A piece of equipment, a building, a service, etc. That is provided for a particular purpose	Our country has masses of sports facilities. Running tracks, swimming pools are sports facilities.
FAN (n, colloq)	Keen supporter of smth	A baseball fan, football fan. Fans usually make a record of points in the contest.
IN SMB'S FAVOUR (n)	To one's advantage (benefit)	The score of the game is 6-4 in favor of "Spartak".
BE\STAND IN FAVOUR (phr)	To be well regarded by someone	Hockey and figure skating have firmly established themselves in favor in the Soviet Union.
FENCE (v)	To practise the art of fighting with long slender swords or foils	Farmers fence their fields
FENCER (n)	Someone who fences	The contest of the fences was very exciting.
FENCING (n, uncount)	Art of fighting with swords	Fencing requires from the sportsman endurance, quickness of reaction, courage.
FOOTBALL- PLAYER (n)	One who plays football	He is a famous football-player.
BE (IN GOOD\BAD) OUT OF FORM (mind the absence of article) (phr)	(in sport) (of a person) condition of skill	He has been playing football regularly and is in good form. I'm afraid he won't win, he is out of form.
GLIDER ₁ (n, count.)	Aircraft without an engine	Look at this glider!
GLIDER ₂ (n, count.)	Person who uses such a plane	As for my cousin, he is a glider.
GLIDING (n, uncount.)	Sport of flying glides	His hobby is gliding

GOAL ₁ (n)	(football) posts between which the ball is to be driven in order to score	He headed the ball into an open goal
STAY IN (KEEP) THE GOAL (v)	Стоять в воротах	The goalkeeper stays in the goal and protects it.
GOAL ₂ (n)	Point(s) gained when the ball is caused to do this.	They scored three goals.
KICK (MAKE) A GOAL (v)	To score a goal	Who scored the first goal? Every boy dreams of scoring his first goal.
LOSE BY (2, 3, etc) GOALS (phr)	Проиграть в три гола	Our team lost by three goals.
GOAL-KEEPER (n)	Player whose duty is to keep the ball out of the goal	The goal is defended by a goalkeeper.
GOLF (n, uncount)	Game played by two or four people, each with a small hard golfball, driven with golfclub, into a series of 9 or 18 holes. Golf is played on golf-links (grounds)	Golf is much favored by middle-aged gentlemen who find pleasure in hitting a small hard ball from place to place across a golf course.
GOLFER (n, count)	Person who plays golf	Mike is a professional golfer.
GYMNAST (n, count)	Person who trains and is skilled in certain bodily exercises	I can't help admiring A. Kabaeva, she is a talented gymnast
GYMNASTICS (n, pl)	(forms of) exercises for physical training	Don't forget to watch a gymnastics competition!
HOCKEY (n, uncount)	Game played on a field or on ice by two teams with clubs with which a ball or a rubber dick (for ice hockey) must be driven through the goal	Football and hockey are the favorite sports of many people.
HORSE-RACING (uncount)	Practice of racing horses ridden by jockeys	It is possible to add to football and cricket a third almost universal sporting interest, that is in horse racing.

HUNTING (n, uncount)	Action of chasing in order to catch and kill (animals and birds) either for food or for sport	He earned extra-money by hunting and fishing
HUNTER (n)	Person who hunts	Hunters of big game in Africa
INDULGE IN SMTH (DOING SMTH) (v)	Allow oneself the pleasure of	Many girls indulge in calisthenics.
JUDGE (n)	Person who decides in a contest, competition dispute	The judge's decision is final.
BE KEEN ON SMTH (DOING SMTH) (v)	(of a person) having a strong, active interest in something)	If you are keen on sports you should go into training regularly.
MAGNIFICENT (adj)	Great; grand; splendid	The game was magnificent.
MOUNTAINEER (n,count.)	Person who climbs mountains as a sport or profession	He is skilled at climbing mountains, a professional mountaineer!
MOUNTAINEERING (n, uncount)	Climbing mountains of = альпинизм	Last year I took part in a mountaineering expedition
SHRUG ONE'S SHOULDERS (phr)	To express doubt or lack of interest	He shrugged his shoulders, saying he didn't know and didn't care.
SMART (looking) (adj)	Bright; new-looking; clean; well-dressed, fashionable	You look very smart in this new shirt. A smart hat (suit, car). Go and make yourself smart.
STICK ₁ (v)	To fasten, be become fastened, by means of a substance such as gun, paste or glue	To stick a stamp on a letter, a picture in a book, a notice on a wall. Two pages of the book stuck together.
STICK ₂ (v)	To remain in the same relation, hold fast, be loyal or faithful to smb/smith	He sticks to his friends in trouble. You must stick to your promise.
STICK ₃ (v)	To put in a specified position	She stuck the flowers in her head. He stick his hands in his pockets.
STICK ₄ (v)	To become fixed; be unable to move	His key stuck in the lock. The car stuck in the mud.

BE TAKEN ABACK (v)	To be surprised and confused	The price of the tickets rather took me aback.
TURN UP (v)	To make one's appearance; arrive	He promised to come, but he didn't turn up.
VACANT ₁ (adj)	Empty, not filled with anything	She was sitting and gazing into a vacant space.
VACANT ₂ (adj)	(of a house, room, or seat) not being used or lived in	Have you a vacant room in the hotel?
VACANCY (n)	An unfilled position	We've got only vacancy on our staff.
IN A WAY (adv)	To a degree or point	In a way I can't see what you mean, even though. I don't share your point of view. The work is well done in a way.
BE WILLING TO DO SMTH (phr)	Ready to help, to do what is needed, asked	He's quite willing to pay the price I ask.
SPORT (n, count)	A particular form of such activity	To be fond of country sports, e.g. hunting, fishing, shooting, house-racing; Athletic sports are running, jumping, etc. Do you really think cricket is an exciting sport?
SPORTS (n, pl)	Meetings for athletic contests	The school sports; inter-university sports. The school sports are next week.
SPORTS (adj) (used in compounds)	Connected with sports	A sports-jacket (coat, car). Must I wear a suit to the dinner, or will sports (jacket) be good enough?
SPORTSMAN\WOMAN (n)	One who plays sports or enjoys sports esp. outdoor sports	Sportswomen often wear sports jackets (shirts).
TEAM (n, count)	A number of persons playing together and forming one side in some game (e.g. football, cricket, hockey) and sports	A national team, All-Union Team, All USSR team, all Moscow team. Our volley-ball team won the Inter-College Cup this year.
(LAWN) TENNIS (n)	Game for two or four persons played by striking a tennis ball with rackets over a net stretched across a walled court	In England they usually play tennis on grass lawns. In the last fifty years tennis has become an almost universal game in England.

(LAWN) TENNIS PLAYER (n)	One who plays tennis	"You say you are playing with John. Is he a good tennis player?" "Yes, very quick on the foot and has a good eye"
TOURNAMENT (n, count)	Contest in which a number of competitions take part	A tennis (chess, golf) tournament. The results of chess tournaments are studied and discussed by thousands of enthusiasts.
TRACK AND FIELD EVENTS (phr)	Athletic sports which take place on a track	I prefer track and field events to boxing. Various track and field events were in the centre of attention of the last Trade Union sports tournament.
GO INTO TRAINING (v)	To devote oneself wholly to	If you want to achieve good results in any kind of sport you should go into training.
VOLLEY-BALL (n, uncount)	Game in which a large ball is struck by hand backwards and forwards across a net without being allowed to touch the grounds	Is there any hope that our volleyball team will win the Inter-College Cup this year?
VOLLEY-BALL PLAYER (n)	One who plays volleyball	I like the way this volley-ball player plays.
WEIGHT-LIFTER(n)	One who lifts specially shaped weights	The achievements of our weight-lifters are known in the whole world.
WEIGHT-LIFTING (n, uncount)	Activity of lifting specially shaped weights in a certain manner and holding them above the head	Twelve world. Two national and a junior world record was the result of the last weightlifting tournament in Donetsk.
WIN (v)	Gain success in a fight, struggle, competition, etc	Win a race (battle. War, scholarship, prize, etc). Which side won? We've won.
WIN THE TEAM (PERSONAL, NATIONAL, WORLD) CHAMPIONSHIP (phr)	Одержать командное (личное, мировое) первенство	The Miami Dolphins are sure to win the national championship
WIN WITH THE SCORE (v)	Выиграть со счетом	They won with the score 2:4 last week
WIN BY (2, 3, etc) GOALS (v)	To be successful in a battle, contest выиграть с преимуществом в два (три) гола	Our team won by three goals.

WRESTLE (v)	To fight by holding and throwing the body; one wrestles in a ring one loses the contest by falls, submissions, or a knockout.	He wrestled his opponent to the ground
WRESTLER (n)	One who wrestles	At international tournaments our wrestlers always win personal and team championships.
WRESTLING (n, uncount)	The sport in which people wrestle	The Soviet school of wrestling is the most progressive in the world.
YACHTING (n, uncount)	(act of) sailing, travelling or racing in a yacht	He loves yachting.
YACHTSMAN\ WOMAN (n)	Person who owns or sails a yacht	A round-the-world yachtsman

LESSON 8

BOAST OF SMTH (v)	To praise oneself; talk proudly	She boasts of being the best tennis player in the town. He boasted of the big fish he had caught. I can boast of having seen Paris and London.
BREAK THE SILENCE (v)	To end the silence (by speaking, etc)	Suddenly the teacher's voice broke the silence.
BUREAU (n)	Department or office	She works at the information bureau.
DENY (v)	To say that smth is not true	No one can deny that walking is the cheapest method of traveling. It cannot be denied that sports makes all people kin. He denied having told a lie.
BE DELIGHTED AT SMTH TO DO SMTH (v)	To be highly pleased	I was delighted at the news of his arrival. I was delighted to hear the news of your success.
IN OLD DAYS (phr)	In former times	In old days people used to write letters of introduction.
DO ONE'S HAIR (ROOM, BED, FLOWERS) (v)	To put in order, arrange	I like the way she does her hair. I am going to the hairdresser's to have my hair done.

DO THE SIGHTS (v)	To visit as a sightseer	We did the sights when we were in London
DO (SOME PLACE) (v)	To go sightseeing	You can't do the whole of Moscow in a day or two.
IT WILL NEVER DO (phr)	It isn't good, satisfactory or convenient	It will never do to disobey your mother.
DO WELL (v)	To make progress, prosper, get on well	The patient is doing quite well. Roses do well in such climate.
DO AWAY WITH (v)	To get rid of	Your bad habits should be done away with.
HAVE TO DO WITH (v)	To deal with, be connected with	He has to do with all sorts of people
HAVE SMTH TO DO WITH (v)	To have smth. in common with, be in some way connected	Have nothing (not much; a great deal , etc) to do with. It has nothing to do with my words. He has something to do with the traveling agency.
DO WITHOUT (v0	To manage without	He can't do without the services of a secretary. We shall have to do without a holiday this summer.
EARN ₁ (v)	To get in return for one's work	To earn 50 dollars a week; to earn one's living; to earn one's daily bread. The boy earned his living by selling
EARN ₂ (v)	To get as a reward for one's qualities	His achievements earned him the respect and admiration of his friends. I had a well-earned rest. His silly jokes earned him the nickname "The clown".
ENVY SMB/SMTH (v)	To feel disappointment and ill will at another's good fortune	I don't envy your journey in this bad weather. We all envied him his splendid new car.
BE (FEEL) ENVIOUS OF SMB/SMTH (v)	To be full of envy	I am envious of his success. I feel terribly envious of any friend who is going on a voyage.
FAMILIAR (to smb) (adj)	Well-known	Familiar voice (face, name, scene, handwriting, song, melody, tune, scent , smell) These facts are familiar to every schoolboy. His face seems familiar to me.
BE FAMILIAR WITH SMTH (v)	To have a good knowledge of	I am not very familiar with botanical names.

FAMILIAR ₁ (adj)	Very friendly, close, intimate, personal	To be on familiar terms with smb. He is on familiar terms with many famous actors.
FAMILIAR ₂ (adj)	Too friendly for the occasion too informal, unceremonious	The man's unpleasant familiar behavior angered the girl.
FAMILIARITY (n)	Being familiar; familiar behavior.	She dislikes such familiarities as the use of her first name by men whom she has only just met.
FELLOW-PASSENGER (n)	Person traveling together with one	She enjoys making acquaintances with her fellow-passengers. Cf. fellow-student, fellow-soldiers, fellow-countrymen (people associated together)
FINAL (adj)	Last, coming at the end	Final words (remark, chapter). The final scene of the play is the most impressive.
GUESS (v)	To form an opinion based on supposition	Can you guess how old she is? You've guessed right (wrong).
HOSPITABLE (adj) (Ant. INHOSPITABLE)	Friendly; fond of guests	I so much like being at their place - they are very hospitable people.
IMPRESSIVE (adj)	Deeply impressing the mind and feelings	Impressive ceremony (sight, scene, person, gesture gaze His impressive speech excited the audience.
BY THE LIGHT OF SMTH (phr)	При свете...	I like to read by the light of the candle. It's ever so nice to go for a walk by moonlight.
STAND IN A PERSON'S LIGHT (phr)	To stand so that one prevents light from reading him.	Step aside please - you stand in my light and I can't make out what is written here.
THROW LIGHT ON (UPON) SMTH (v)	To help to explain	His discovery threw some light upon the mystery.
GIVE SMB A LIGHT (v)	To give flame for a cigarette or pipe	Can you give me a light, please?
LIGHT (v) (LIT or LIGHTED)	To cause to burn or shine; cause to be bright	Light a lamp (a candle, a fire; a cigarette). He struck a match and lit a cigarette. The streets were brightly lit up. Our houses are lighted by electricity.

MOVE SMB (v)	To arouse the feelings; affect with pity-	The story of the their sufferings moved us deeply. It was a moving sight.
MOVE SMB TO TEARS (v)	To move deeply so as to cause tears	We were all moved to tears by her acting.
MYSTERY (n)	Secrecy; smth of which the cause or origin is hidden or impossible to understand	The murder remained an unsolved mystery. I enjoy reading mystery-novels.
OBVIOUS (LY) (adv)	Evidently; clearly seen or understood; plain	He was obviously in some haste when I met him. It was obviously the matter of great importance.
OBEY (v) (Ant. DISOBEY)	To do what one is told to do; carry out (a command)	Obey orders (commands, one's parents, on officer). BUT: follow one 's advice.
OBEDIENCE (n) (Ant. DISOBEDIENCE)	Being obedient	Parents demand obedience from their children.
OBEDIENT (adj) (Ant. DISOBEDIENT, NAUGHTY)	Doing what one is told	It's unnatural for children to remain obedient all the time.
PLATFORM (n)	Flat surface built at higher level than the railway track in a railway station,	Which platform does the Moscow train leave from?
PREVENT SMTH (v)	To stop, get in the way; keep from, delay, interfere	Prevent an accident (illness, war, danger, defeat) Bad weather prevented our walking tour. Nothing can prevent us from getting education.
PREVENT SMB FROM DOING SMTH (phr)	To stop, get in the way; keep from, delay, interfere	Prevent an accident (illness, war, danger, defeat). Bad weather prevented our walking tour. Nothing can prevent us from getting education.
SEE SMB OFF (v)	To go to the railway station, docks, airport with someone who is starting on a journey.	I was seen off by many of my friends. I hate seeing people off – I prefer being seen off myself.
SERVE ₁ (v)	To work for, perform duties for	Serve as gardener (waiter, chauffer, etc). (Mind the zero article); serve in the army. Can I serve you in any way? No man can serve two masters.
SERVE ₂ (v)	Place (food, etc) on the table for a meal	Dinner is served. The hostess served the cucumber salad.

SERVE ₃	Attend (to customers in the table for a meal)	There was no one in the shop to serve me.
(IT) SERVES HIM (YOU) RIGHT (phr)	Exclamation of satisfaction at the sight of offender getting what he deserved	It serves him right for disobeying my orders!
BE AT SMB'S SERVICE (phr)	To be ready to help	My car is at your service (= ready for you to use). I'm at your service.
BE OF SERVICE TO SMB (phr)	To be able to help	Can I be of service to you? (= can I help you in any way?)
SHUFFLE (FROM FOOT) (v)	To walk without raising the feet properly	He stood shuffling from foot to foot as he was waiting for the director to call him.
SAVE ₁ (v)	To keep safe (from loss, danger, injury, etc)	Save smb's life. His impressive speech saved me from being despised by my fellow-students.
SAVE ₂ (v)	To keep for future use	Save (up) money for a holiday; save half one's earnings each month; save some of the meat for tomorrow He is saving himself (saving his strength) for the heavy work he'll have to do this afternoon. You are saving your railway fare by traveling on foot.
SOCIABLE (adj)	Companionable, fond of society, friendly	You are sure to enjoy his company - he is very sociable.
WHILE AWAY THE TIME (phr)	To spend the time	When going on a journey I always take a detective story with me to while away the time.
WAVE FAREWELL TO SMB (phr)	To make a gesture meaning "good-bye"	The train started and we waved farewell to our friends.

BE (HARDLY) WORTH SMTH (phr)	To be (hardly) deserving	The results of the expedition are hardly worth the of efforts made. The performance is hardly worth the time spent. The book is well worth reading. It's hardly worth troubling about. He says life wouldn't "be worth living without friendship.
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LESSON 8 (PART 2)

ATTENDANT (n)	Person, providing service, guard in a train	The attendant served us tea twice a day.
BERTH (n)	Sleeping place in a train, ship	Do you prefer the upper or the lower berth?
BOARD (v)	To get on or into (a skip, tram, plane, etc)	to board a train (ship, plane) (Mind the absence of preposition).
BOARD (n)	To be on board (the ship, etc.) (No article).	You are not allowed to smoke on board the plane.
BOOKING OFFICE (n)	Office for the sale of tickets (for travel)	On coming to the railway station he went straight to the booking office.
BOOK (v)	To get tickets for a journey	To book a ticket for the 5.30 (train) to London, to book a passage to Yalta (купить билет на пароход до Ялты).
CABIN (n)	Room in a ship for sleeping in	to keep to one s cabin (not to leave it). The sea was rough and I kept to my cabin.
COMPARTMENT (n)	One of separate divisions of a railway carriage	Your birth is in the second compartment. The first-class compartments are in front.
DINING-CAR (=DINER) (n)	Carriage where one can have dinner	I prefer to have a bite in diners.

CALL AT (v)	To stop at	Does the steamer call at Sochi? This train calls at every station. Describe all the ports you called at during your voyage.
CHANGE (TRAINS) (v)	To leave one train and get into another during a journey	Where do I change for Kiev? Shall we have to change trains during our journey?
CHANGE <u>FROM TRAIN TO STEAMER</u> (but CHANGE FOR A STEAMER) (phr)	To go from one train, bus, etc. to another	Going by train was getting on my nerves and I decided to change for a steamer.
CRUISE (n)	A sea voyage from port to port, esp. a pleasure trip	go on (for) a cruise ; make a round-the-world cruise. The Mediterranean cruise promised us many interesting impressions. Father took me on a cruise round Europe.
DECK (n)	Палуба	It's so nice to feel the deck of the ship under your feet.
ON DECK (No article!) (phr)	На палубе	Shall we go up on deck for promenade?
BE DUE (AT A PLACE) (phr)	To be expected	The train is due in 6 minutes. You are due to arrive at 12.30.
ENGINE (n)	Locomotive	I prefer a seat facing the engine (по ходу поезда).
EXPRESS TRAIN (n)	Экспресс	He took the 7.15 express train to London
FARE (n)	Money charged for a journey	What's the bus fare in the city? I have hardly enough money for the railway fare, to say nothing of the plain.
FAST TRAIN (n)	Скорый поезд	Don't miss the fast train
GO ASHORE (v) (No preposition)	To go on the shore or land	At each port we went ashore and did the sight
GO ON A JOURNEY, TRIP, VOYAGE (v)	To make a trip, journey	I hear he's gone on an interesting journey to Siberia.

GUIDE (n)	Person who shows others the way, esp. a person employed to point out interesting sights on a journey or visit	In summer some of our students worked as guides showing the tourists the places of interest in our city.
HITCH-HIKING (n)	Travelling by getting free rides in passing automobiles and walking between rides	Hitch-hiking is a very cheap method of travelling.
JOURNEY (n)	Going from one place to another usually taking a rather long time (usu. by land)	It's a three days journey by train. Though the journey was rather tiring, I enjoyed it.
LOCAL TRAIN (n)	Местного сообщения	I prefer to travel by local train rather than driving
LONG DISTANCE TRAIN (n)	Дальнего сообщения	The long distance train pulled out of the station
LUGGAGE (n)	Bags, trunks, suitcases, etc. taken on a journey	We must have our luggage weighed and registered. Porter, will you see to my luggage, please? Take these suit-cases to the luggage-room.
LUGGAGE – RACK (n)	Shelf over the seats of a railway-carriage, air- liner, bus, etc. for (light) luggage	Let me put this small bag on the luggage-rack.
LUGGAGE – VAN (n)	Special railway carriage for goods	Will you have this trunk labeled and put in the luggage-van?
PASSENGER TRAIN (n)	Пассажирский	Mary got off the passenger train
PORTER (n)	Person whose work is to carry luggage at railway stations airports, hotels, etc.	The suitcases are too heavy for me to carry - let's call a porter.
RETURN TICKET (n)	Ticket for a journey to some place and back	I prefer booking a return ticket when I know the day of my departure beforehand.
ROUGH (SEA) (adj)	Stormy	I enjoy swimming in a rough sea.
SAIL (v)	(of ship or persons on board) begin a voyage, travel on water	How many days shall we sail from Sochi to Odessa?
BE A GOOD (BAD, POOR) SAILOR (phr)	Person seldom (often) seaside in rough weather	I never travel by sea, as I'm rather a bad sailor.

BE (FEEL) SEASICK (v)	Feel sick from the motion of the ship	I objected from the sea trip strongly, as I was afraid of getting seasick.
ON SHORE (phr) (No article)	The land along the edge of the sea or of any large area of water	When we came on shore, we were met by a friendly-looking guide.
SINGLE TICKET (n)	Ticket in one direction	I'd like to buy a single ticket
SLEEPING-CAR (=SLEEPER) (n)	Carriage with sleeping places	He likes travelling in sleepers.
SMOKING-CAR (=SMOKER) (n)	Carriage where passengers are allowed to smoke	We have numbers A 56 and A 57, corner-seats in a smoker.
SPEED (n)	Rapidity of movement	If you enjoy speed, travel by air.
STEAMER (n)	Ship	Tonight our steamer will call at Dover.
SUBURBAN TRAIN (n)	Пригородный	Catch this suburban train
THROUGH TRAIN (n)	Прямой (прямого сообщения)	There is a through train to Leeds
TOUR OF (some place) (v)	A journey in which a short stay is made at a number of places for sightseeing	They are planning to make a tour of the Baltic resorts in their new car.
TRIP (n)	A journey, an excursion, often a brief one, made by land or water, esp. for pleasure	A weekend (holiday, honeymoon) trip; a trip to the seaside.
VOYAGE (n)	A rather long journey, esp. by water or air	Make (go on) a voyage; send (take) smbd. on a voyage.
WALKER (n)	Person who walks for exercise or enjoyment	A walker can get splendid views of the countryside.

APPENDIX

MINIMUM

ACCIDENT (n, count) (L-2)	BE (FEEL) ENVIOUS OF SMB/SMTH (v) (L-8)	BILLIARDS (n) (L-1)
ACROSS THE ROAD, THE STREET, THE LAKE (prep) (L-3)	BE (ALL) TO PIECES (phr) (L-6)	A BIT (adv) (L-6)
ADJOIN (v) (L-3)	BE (FEEL) SEASICK (v) (L-8)	BLANK (adj) (L-5)
AFFORD (v) (L-6)	BE (HARDLY) WORTH SMTH (v)	BLANKLY (adv) (L-5)
AFFORD (v) (L-4)	BE (STAND) IN SMB'S WAY (v) (L-4)	BOARD (n) (L-8)
AMATEUR (n, count) (L-6)	BE A GOOD (BAD, POOR) SAILOR (phr) (L-8)	BOARD (v) (L-8)
AN OPERATION (n) (L-2)	BE AT SMB'S SERVICE (phr) (L-8)	BOAST OF SMTH (v) (L-8)
AN ORPHAN ASYLUM (n) (L-5)	BE BROKEN TO PIECES (phr) (L-3)	BOAT - RACE (n) (L-6)
ANCIENT (adj) (L-3)	BE DOWH AND OUT (phr) (L-6)	BOATING (n, uncount) (L-6)
ARCHITECT (n) (L-3)	BE ENGAGED (IN) (v) (L-6)	BOOK (v) (L-8)
ARCHITECTURE (n) (L-3)	BE EXCITED BY (v) (L-5)	BOOKING OFFICE (n) (L-8)
ARMOUR (n) (L-3)	BE FAMILIAR WITH SMTH (v) (L-8)	BORE (n., count.) (L-5)
ASK AFTER SMB'S HEALTH (v) (L-2)	BE FAMOUS <u>FOR</u> (v) (L-3)	BORE (v.t.) (L-5)
ASTONISH (v) (L-3)	BE ILL <u>WITH</u> (v) (L-2)	BORE TO DEATH (v) (L-5)
ASTONISHMENT (n) (L-3)	BE KEEN ON SMTH (DOING SMTH) (v) (L-6)	BORING (adj) (L-5)
AT LEAST (adv) (L-1)	BE OBLIGED TO SMB FOR SMTH	BOXER (n, count) (L-6)
AT THE FOOT (n) (L-3)	BE OF SERVICE TO SMB (v) (L-8)	BOXING (n, uncount) (L-6)
ATHLETE (n) (L-6)	BE ON SICK LEAVE (v) (L-2)	BREAK (v) (L-6)
ATHLETICS (n, pl) (L-6)	BE RUN OVER (BY A CAR) (v) (L-3)	BREAK SMTH INTO/TO PIECES (phr) (L-6)
ATTACK (n, count.) (L-2)	BE SHORT OF BREATH (v) (L-2)	BREAK (n, count) (L-6)
ATTENDANT (n) (L-8)	BE TAKEN TO HOSPITAL (v) (L-2)	BREAK A (THE) RECORD (v) (L-6)
AVENUE (n) (L-3)	BE UNDER TREATMENT (v) (L-2)	BREAK OFF (v) (L-6)
BADMINTON (n, uncount.) (L-6)	BE\STAND IN FAVOUR (v) (L-6)	BREAK OUT (v) (L-6)
BASKET BALL PLAYER (n) (L-6)	BERTH (n) (L-8)	BREAK THE SILENCE (v) (L-8)
BASKET-BALL (n, uncount.) (L-6)		BREAK THROUGH (v) (L-6)
		BREATHE (v) (L-2)

BREATHE IN/OUT DEEPLY (v) (L-2)
BRIGHT (adj) (L-5)
BRIGHT (LY) (adv) (L-5)
BRIGHTEN (v) (L-5)
BRIGHTNESS (n., uncount.) (L-5)
BRING UP (v) (L-5)
BUREAU (n) (L-8)
BY THE LIGHT OF SMTH (adv) (L-8)
CABIN (n) (L-8)
CALL AT (v) (L-8)
CALLISTHENICS (n, pl) (L-6)
CAMPUS (n., count.) (L-5)
A HOLIDAY CAMP (n) (L-1)
CANDID (adj) (L-6)
CARE FOR SMB (SMTH) (v) (L-4)
CASE (n, count) (L-2)
CATCH /HAVE A BAD OR SLIGHT
COLD (v) (L-2)
CATHEDRAL (n) (L-3)
CELEBRATE (v) (L-4)
CELEBRATION (n) (L-4)
CHAMPION (n, count) (L-6)
CHANGE (v) (L-3)
CHANGE FROM TRAIN TO
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Приложение 6

к учебно-методической карте (УМК) по предмету
«Практический курс английского языка»
для студентов II курса факультета иностранных языков

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