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# АНГЛІЙСЬКІ ІДІОМИ, ФРАЗЕОЛОГІЗМИ, ПРИСЛІВ'Я

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*Гедзур С. В.*

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## АНАЛИЗ ПРИЕМОВ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ НОВЫХ ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ (IDIOMS AND MULTI-PART VERBS)

Хилько Н. В.

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All languages have words. Language emerges first as words, both historically, and in terms of the way each of us learned our first and any subsequent languages. The coining of new words never stops. Nor does the acquisition of words. Even in our first language we are continually learning new words and learning new meanings for old words.

To sum up, learning the vocabulary of a foreign language presents the learner with the following challenges:

- making the correct connections, when understanding the second language, between the form and the meaning of words, including discriminating the meanings of closely related words;
- when producing language, using the correct form of a word for the meaning intended.

To meet these challenges the learner needs to:

- acquire a critical mass of words for use in both understanding and producing language;
- remember words over time, and be able to recall them readily;
- develop strategies for coping with gaps in word knowledge, including coping with unknown words, or unfamiliar uses of familiar words.

Even when not joined to form compounds, we have seen that groups of more than one word, such as bits and pieces, do up, look for, can function as meaningful units with fixed or semi-fixed forms.

Technically these are known as multi-word units, but they are often called simply lexical chunks. For example, in the following extract (in which two workers are discussing the Australian car industry — a Holder is an Australian car) the lexical chunks are underlined:

K. It's amazing how the bleeding car industry's swung round. It's Holders for years and now Fords have got it. Well and truly. Year after year they're laying more workers off toward the end of the year so they knew this was coming — it wasn't out of the blue.

**Jo.** I think that they shipped a lot of the accessory overseas too. Before they did a lot of the bits and pieces themselves.

(From Slade D. *The Texture of Casual Conversation*)

The chunks vary in terms of how fixed and how idiomatic, they are. For example, out of the blue is both idiomatic (that is to say, its meaning is not easily recoverable from its individual components) and fixed — you can't say from the blue or out of the green, for example: well and truly and bits and pieces (as we have seen) are also fixed, but less idiomatic. Year after year, on the other hand, is only semi-fixed. It allows a limited amount of manipulation: we can say month after month and day after day. Note that both a lot of and for years are typical of the enormous number of chunks that are used to express vague quantities and qualities: loads of, that sort of thing, more or less, now and again.

It's amazing how... belongs to a set of semi-fixed multi-word units that function as sentence frames: they provide a structure on which to “hand” a sentence, and are especially useful in reducing planning time in rapid speech.

Especially common in informal language are compounds of *verb* + *adverb* (like swung round), or *verb* + *preposition* (look after). These are known as either phrasal verbs or multi-part verb. Because they are often idiomatic (like lay off) and can sometimes be separated (laying more workers off and laying off more workers), they present a formidable challenge to learners.

To handle the fact that there are multi-word items that behave like single words, the term *lexeme* was coined. A lexeme is a word or group of words that function as a single meaning unit.

We could count looking for, bits and pieces, record players, doing... up and to look as single lexemes, along with I, like, old, them, etc.

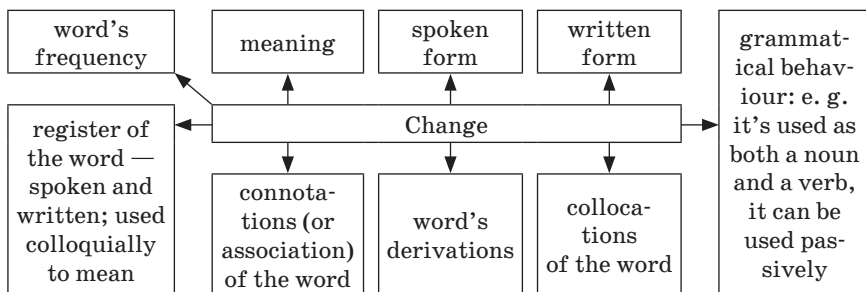
We have been talking about the importance of having an extensive vocabulary — that is, knowing lots of words. But what does it mean to know a word?

At the most basic level, knowing a word involves knowing:

- its form
- its meaning

To summarize, word knowledge can be represented in this diagram for the word “change” (см. с. 6)

The diagram for the word change suggests that the way words are stored in the mind resembles less a dictionary than a kind of network or web. This is an apt image: the mind seems to store words neither randomly nor in the form of a list, but in a highly organized and interconnected fashion — in what is often called the mental lexicon.



The mistakes we make offer an insight into the way the mental lexicon is organized. For example, play upon words with the same spelling, they same sound, different meaning:

“— So, you’re just back from your holiday. Feel any change?

— Not a penny”

Change — 1. перемена, изменение; 2. сдача, мелочь

These two words are similar in form, quite different in meaning. This suggests that words with similar sound structure are closely interconnected, so that the search for one may sometimes activate its neighbour. The comic effect of this kind of mistake (called a malapropism) has not been on writers, including Shakespeare:

*Bottom*: “Thisbe, the flowers of odious savours sweet”.

*Quince*: “Odious — odorous!”

We usually work at the idioms and phrasal verbs, when we read extracts or fragments from the works of literature. We can match the verbs or complete the sentences etc. To understand these structures we can suggest cards with definitions that explain the meaning of other words.

### I. Match these verbs with those given in the text.

*Take over, walked out, get across, give away, get on fine, is to do with, makes up for, came out, make out, got a lot out of*

The woman (1) enjoyed the film, even though it (2) was released a long time ago. She explains that when it was first shown, some people couldn’t (3) understand what it was about and (4) left. In her opinion, the director (5) compensates for the lack of plot by using visual effects and employs music to (6) communicate the mood of the film. The woman talks about the plot of the film but she does not (7) reveal the ending. Among other things, the film (8) is about intelligent machines. In the story, some astronauts and a computer (9) have a good relationship, but then the computer tries to (10) take control.

### II. Complete the sentences with *down*, *up*, *off*, or *on*.

1. He turned \_\_\_ an hour late for the meeting!
2. The dog suddenly turned \_\_\_ me and bit me on the leg.

3. She turned \_\_\_ the job offer because she wanted more money.
4. He turned \_\_\_ his collar to keep his neck warm.
5. Just after the lights, turn \_\_\_ the main road into our street.
6. I quite liked him, but I was turned \_\_\_ by the ring through his nose.

**III. Match the expressions with the pictures. Try to work out the meaning of each. Then complete the sentences below with the expressions.**

*Fish-out of water, bee in her bonnet, rat race, book worm, let the cat out of the bag, fly on the wall, black sheep.*

1. She's always got her head in a novel — she's a real \_\_\_.
2. I can't get used to this situation. I feel like a \_\_\_.
3. I'd love to be a \_\_\_ when those two have an argument!
4. We tried to keep the party a secret. But then someone \_\_\_.
5. Modern life is such a \_\_\_ — it's so competitive and stressful.
6. She's got a \_\_\_ about litter — she's obsessed by it.
7. All the brothers were respectable, except James — he was the \_\_\_ of the family.

**IV. Match the sentences (1–8) with the replies (a–h).**

1. Tell us about this new guy you're going out with.
  2. He's getting on a bit.
  3. I've gone off him.
  4. We get on really well.
  5. He comes across as slightly shy.
  6. I don't go for guys with earrings.
  7. He goes in for telling lots of jokes.
  8. He takes after his mum.
- a) Yes, he must be in his fifties.
  - b) Well, you have a lot in common.
  - c) I do. I think they're really attractive.
  - d) He's quite shy, really.
  - e) Yes, they're both a bit scatty!
  - f) Me too. I don't like him anymore.
  - g) But apparently he's really funny when you get to know him.
  - h) Yes, and he's always pulling my leg!

**V. Complete the description with these verbs in the correct form.**

*Get at, ring up, get to, take off, get by, put up with, get on with, look forward to, check in*

When I am abroad, I always (1) look forward to getting back home. I start feeling homesick as soon as the plane (2) \_\_\_. When I (3) \_\_\_ a new place, the first thing I do after I have (4) \_\_\_ at the hotel is to (5) \_\_\_ my

family and have a chat with them. Unfortunately, I have to travel a lot on business and I often go to the States. I (6) \_\_\_ the Americans very well — they are always very friendly. I speak good English too, so I can (7) \_\_\_ in the States without any problems. I'm not very keen on American food, but I can (8) \_\_\_ it. The problem is that I'm a stay-at-home. My sister always (9) \_\_\_ me — she says I'm boring and unadventurous. But, as the saying goes, 'home sweet home'.

**VI. Complete the questionnaire by choosing the correct preposition.**

1. In your family, who is usually the first person to *turn to* / *on* the TV when you get home?
2. What programmes make you want to *turn off* / *over* to another channel?
3. When you're watching, do you ever *turn away* / *up* when something is extremely frightening or exciting?
4. Do you ever turn the volume of the TV *up* / *off* or down? Why?
5. If somebody *turns up* / *on* at your house, *you turn* the TV *over* / *off* or do you leave it on?
6. If there is a disagreement in your family about which programme to watch, who in your family do you *turn up* / *to* for support?

**VII. Match these verbs with their definitions.**

*Get on with somebody, get by, get at somebody, get down to something, get into trouble, get back, get to, get round to doing something*

- 1 say unkind things to someone
- 2 return, usually to your home
- 3 have a friendly relationship with someone
- 4 manage to continue your way of life
- 5 find time to do something
- 6 begin doing something seriously
- 7 have problems
- 8 arrive somewhere

**VIII. Replace the verbs in *italics* with these words in their correct form. Check your answers in the Mini-dictionary.**

*Not do it, organize, be interested in, arrive, wear, do (it) as planned, explain, start doing*

I decided to *take up* bungee jumping and now I *am* (really) into it. When I *turned up* for my first jump I was so nervous that I tried *to back out*, but my friends persuaded me to *go through with it*. You don't have to *put on* any special clothes, just a sweater and jeans, but obviously you need a lot of time to set *up* the equipment. But it's worth waiting for. It's difficult to *get across* how exciting it is!

## Part 1. О ФРАЗОВЫХ ГЛАГОЛАХ

### Что такое фразовый глагол?

Фразовый глагол — это сочетание глагола и частицы. Частица либо изменяет значение глагола, либо придает ему дополнительное значение.

### Что такое частица?

Частица — это предлог или наречие. Термин «частица» употребляется по той причине, что одно и то же слово может быть как предлогом, так и наречием. Рассмотрим слово *up* в следующих двух примерах:

2А John ran *up* the stairs. (Здесь *up* — это предлог)

2Б John picked *up* his hat. (Здесь *up* — это наречие)

Эти слова всегда являются предлогами: *against, among, as, at, beside, for, from, into, like, of, onto, upon, with*.

Эти слова всегда являются наречиями: *ahead, apart, aside, away, back, forward, forwards, home, in front, on top, out* (в британском варианте английского языка) *together*.

Эти слова могут быть наречиями или предлогами: *about, above, across, after, along, around, by, down, in, off, on, out* (в американском варианте английского языка) *over, past, round, through, under, up*. В этой книге подробно рассматриваются наречия, приведенные полужирным курсивом. Они даны в порядке уменьшения степени частотности использования.

### Что такое предложный фразовый глагол?

После многих глаголов употребляется предлог. В следующих двух примерах слова *on* и *about* являются предлогами:

3А She insisted *on* a new carpet. (Она потребовала купить новый ковер.)

3Б I dreamed *about* you last night. (Ты мне вчера приснилась.)

Это не фразовые глаголы, потому что предлоги, хотя и являются здесь обязательными, не изменяют и не расширяют обычное значение глаголов *insist* и *dream*. Но есть случаи, когда предлоги, стоящие после глаголов, придают им особое значение. Рассмотрим слова *after* и *into* в следующих примерах:

3В Will you look *after* my bag for me? (Вы не могли бы приглядеть за моей сумкой?)

3Г She came *into* a fortune on his death. (Она получила наследство после его смерти.)

Глаголы в примерах 3В и 3Г можно определить как предложные фразовые глаголы. Некоторые называют их просто предложными глаголами. (**Внимание:** в предложном фразовом глаголе глагол может сочетаться с любым предлогом.) От предложных фразовых глаголов нужно отличать наречные фразовые глаголы.

**В чем состоит различие между *предложным* фразовым глаголом и *наречным* фразовым глаголом?**

Это различие носит грамматический характер.

*Дополнение*, употребляемое с *предложным* фразовым глаголом, всегда следует за предлогом. Оно фактически относится к предлогу, а не к глаголу.

	глагол	предлог	дополнение
4А	Who is looking	after	the children?
4Б	Mary is looking	after	them

*Дополнение*, употребляемое с *наречным* фразовым глаголом, может следовать за наречием (как в примере 4В) или предшествовать ему (как в примерах 4Г и 4Д)

	глагол	наречие	дополнение
4В John	picked	up	his hat

	глагол	дополнение	наречие
4Г John	picked	his hat	up
4Д John	picked	it	up

Наречный фразовый глагол может быть, естественно, и непрерывным. В этом случае он не имеет дополнения.

	глагол	наречие
4Е John	ran	away

**Как определить, какой это фразовый глагол: предложный или наречный?**

Мы советуем вам поискать этот глагол в хорошем словаре, который адресован изучающим английский язык. В различных словарях используются разные условные знаки:

- Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English различает предложные фразовые глаголы (*v prep*) и наречные фразовые глаголы (*v adv*)
- Collins Cobuild Dictionary выделяет конструкции *v + prep.* и *v + adv.* В этом словаре также дается информация о местонахождении дополнения.

Некоторые словари считают предложные глаголы неделимой конструкцией, а наречные фразовые глаголы — делимой конструкцией.

**Примечание:** Когда в качестве дополнения *предложного* фразового глагола выступает местоимение (*me, you, him, her, it, one, us, them*), оно все равно должно *следовать за предлогом* (как в примере 4Б). Когда в качестве дополнения *наречного* фразового глагола выступает местоимение (*me, you, him, her, it, one, us, them*), оно должно *предшествовать наречию* (как в примере 4В).

## Глаголы с *up*

### 1.1. Движение вверх

*Up* — это одна из частиц, которая чаще других встречается во фразовых глаголах.

Основное значение *up* — «движение вверх». Рассмотрим следующие предложения:

- He picked up his coat and left the room. (Он взял пальто и вышел из комнаты.)
- Susanna put up her hand to ask the teacher a question. (Сюзанна подняла руку, чтобы задать учителю вопрос.)

В переносном смысле можно также «поднять» вопрос, то есть вынести его на обсуждение (*bring up a subject*):

- I'm glad you brought up that point. It's very important. (Я рад, что вы подняли этот вопрос. Он очень важен.)

Глаголы с *up* могут также иметь значение «поднять или подняться на поверхность». Зарыв косточку, собака будет ее выкапывать (*dig up a bone*). В переносном смысле журналист может пытаться «раскопать» прошлое политика (*dig up his past*).

### 1.2. Увеличивать

Другое значение, которое наречие *up* может придавать глаголам, — это значение «увеличивать». Рассмотрим следующие предложения:

- Turn up the radio — I can't hear what he's saying. (Сделай громче радио. Я не слышу, что он говорит.)
- Children build up a resistance to germs as they grow older. (У детей сопротивляемость микробам повышается с возрастом.)
- Hurry up, or we'll miss the train. (Поторопись, или мы опоздаем на поезд.)

Найдите английские фразовые глаголы,  
которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:

1. Воспитывать (детей).
2. Откапывать.
3. Расти.
4. Увеличиваться (о ценах).
5. Поднимать глаза.
6. Поднимать.
7. Поднимать (воротник).
8. Поднимать (вопрос).
9. Наращивать.
10. Вырасти.
11. Подогреть.
12. Торопиться, поторапливаться.
13. Говорить громче.
14. Увеличивать громкость.
15. Согревать.

### 1.3. Приближаться / прибывать

Основными глаголами движения в английском языке являются глаголы *go* и *come*. Другие глаголы движения описывают характер движения. Например, глагол *walk* означает «идти пешком», *drive* — «передвигаться в автомобиле», *creep* (*crept*, *crept*) имеет значение «двигаться медленно», а также «подкрадываться».

Наречие *up* придает этим глаголам значение «приближаться / прибывать». Обратите внимание на то, что данные глаголы в этом значении употребляются с предлогом *to*. Лучше считать, что *up* и *to* в таких предложениях неотделимы друг от друга. Примеры:

- Susan went up to the tennis player and asked him for his autograph. (Сьюзан подошла к теннисисту и попросила у него автограф.)
- John is not very tall. He only comes up to his brother's shoulder. (Джон вовсе не высокий. Он своему брату всего лишь по плечо.)

Обратите внимание на то, что *come up to* может употребляться и в переносном смысле:

- The match didn't come up to expectations. (Матч не оправдал ожиданий.)

Фразовые глаголы *measure up to* и *live up to* в переносном смысле имеют такое же значение.

Часто при применении глаголов движения не указывается место назначения, как в примере Б:

1. A man in a mask drove up to the bank. (Мужчина в маске подъехал к банку.)
2. A man in a mask drove up. (Подъехал мужчина в маске.)

Но если вы все же решите указать место назначения, ему должны предшествовать *up to*, как в примере А. Следующее предложение неверно (He drove the bank up). Это правило распространяется на все глаголы движения, использующиеся с *up to*.

Вот еще несколько выражений подобного типа. Обратите внимание на то, что в первых двух случаях предлог *with* следует за наречием *up*: *catch up with someone* или *catch someone up* (догнать кого-либо); *keep up with someone* (держаться наравне с кем-либо).

*Show up* означает «появляться, когда тебя ждут». Это выражение носит в большей степени разговорный характер.

*Turn up* обычно означает «появляться, приезжать».

*Snuggle up to someone* означает «прижиматься к кому-либо, уютно устраиваться рядом с кем-либо».

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы, которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Догнать кого-либо.
2. Оправдать ожидания.
3. Подъехать.
4. Быть готовым встретить.
5. Не отставать от тебя в работе.
6. Вести к дому.
7. Появляться, приходить.
8. Появляться неожиданно.

#### 1.4. Улучшить

Некоторые глаголы в сочетании с наречием *up* приобретают значение «улучшить» или «усовершенствовать». Это один из вариантов смыслового понятия «увеличения», которое мы рассмотрели раньше.

Рассмотрим, к примеру, глагол *tidy* (убирать, приводить в порядок). Если мы употребим его вместе с наречием *up*, получившийся фразовый глагол станет означать «привести в порядок так, как это требуется». *Up* часто применяется в этом значении именно в тех случаях, когда речь идет о наведении порядка, как в прямом смысле (в первом примере), так и в переносном (во втором примере):

- I really must tidy up my bedroom. (Мне действительно нужно убратъся у себя в комнате.)
- Before I go to New York I must brush up my English. (Прежде чем ехать в Нью-Йорк, я должен привести в порядок свой английский.)

- The actor took three hours to make up for the part of Dracula. (Актору потребовалось три часа, чтобы загримироваться для роли Дракулы.)

### 1.5. Привести в порядок одежду / обувь

Часто *up* используется для того, чтобы выразить значение «привести в порядок одежду / обувь». Например, в зависимости от вида вашей обуви (*boots*), вы можете застегнуть ее на молнию (*a zip*), завязать шнурки (*a lace*) или застегнуть на пуговицы или кнопки (*buttons*). По-английски все это можно выразить следующим образом:

zip  
lace up      your boots  
button

Если у вас обувь на шнурках или лентах, вы можете также употребить глагол *tie* (завязывать): *tie up your boots*.

Если вы просите привести в порядок любой предмет обуви или одежды и не указываете на вид застежки, вы можете использовать фразовый глагол *do up*: *do up your boots / your shirt*. Данный пример показывает, что глагол, составляющий основу фразового глагола, может указывать на способ совершения действия. Обратите внимание на то, что в этом случае слово, указывающее на вид застежки (*lace, button, zip*, и т. д.), часто является существительным, но употребляется так, как если бы оно было глаголом. Противоположное значение всех этих глаголов выражают не фразовые глаголы. Надо просто присоединить к глаголу префикс *un-*, например: *undo your jacket, unzip..., unbutton..., untie...* и т. д.

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы,  
которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Привести дом в порядок.
2. Освежить в памяти английский.
3. Застегнуть на молнию.
4. Подбодрить кого-либо.
5. Вымыть посуду.
6. Привязать лошадь.
7. Одеваться нарядно на вечеринку.

### 1.6. Завершить

Наречие *up* часто указывает на завершенность того или иного действия. Глагол *use* означает «пользоваться» (как в примере 1А), но фразовый глагол *use up* означает «использовать полностью, израсходовать» (как в примере 1В).

1А He used travellers cheques to pay for the car. (Для оплаты машины он пользовался дорожными чеками.)

1Б He used up his traveller's cheques to pay for the car. (Он израсходовал все свои дорожные чеки на оплату машины.)

Благодаря наречию *up* фразовые глаголы, в основе которых лежат глаголы *tear* (рвать(-ся)), *burn* (гореть), *use* (пользоваться), приобретают значение завершенности действия.

Идиоматическое выражение *give up* означает «бросить привычку»:

- Why don't you give up smoking? — I gave up a year ago. (Почему ты не бросишь курить? — Я бросил курить год назад.)

Вместе с этим *up* применяется и со многими глаголами, которые сами по себе обозначают завершенное действие. Поэтому такие глаголы, как *fill* и *fill up* (наполнять) или *cover* и *cover up* (накрывать), практически ничем друг от друга не отличаются. В таких случаях наречие *up* скорее подчеркивает завершенность действия.

### 1.7. Повредить

Наречие *up* часто фигурирует в составе фразовых глаголов, которые в разговорной речи употребляются в значении, указывающем на нанесение какого-нибудь повреждения. Например, *blow up* (взрывать), *smash up* (разбивать вдребезги). *Mess up a room* означает «устроить в комнате беспорядок». Но *mess up* может использоваться и в переносном смысле. Например: *mess up someone's day* означает всего лишь «испортить кому-то день».

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы, которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Стать в конечном итоге президентом.
2. Заправить бензином.
3. Скрыть ошибку.
4. Разорвать письмо.
5. Поставить подножку игроку.
6. Взорвать здание.
7. Допивай свое пиво.
8. Закрыть магазин.

### глаголы с *out*

#### 1.1. Выходить

Глаголы движения в сочетании с наречием *out* приобретают значение «выходить откуда-то». Глагол указывает на то, каким образом происходит действие, а само значение «выхода» несет

наречие *out*. Таким образом, если вы выходите из комнаты, в которой нахожусь я, то по отношению ко мне нужно употребить фразовый глагол *go out*; если вы выходите из другого помещения и направляетесь ко мне, то нужно употребить глагол *come out*. Значение «выбежать откуда-то» передает фразовый глагол *run out*. Посмотрите на следующие примеры:

- Come out with your hands up! (Выходите с поднятыми руками!)
- Don't go out without a raincoat. (Не выходи на улицу без плаща.)
- When he opened the cupboard, a skeleton fell out. (Когда он открыл буфет, оттуда вывалился скелет.)

*Out* с такими глаголами, как *push* (толкать), *pull* (тянуть), указывает на способ воздействия:

- I squeezed out the last bit of toothpaste. (Я выдавил остатки зубной пасты.)

Обратите внимание: в переносном смысле фразовый глагол *stand out* означает «выделяться».

## 1.2. За пределами дома или вдали от дома

Наречие *out* иногда используется в случаях, когда субъект того или иного действия оказывается за пределами или вдали от дома. Рассмотрим следующие примеры:

- Grandma doesn't go out much since Grandpa died. (После того как умер дедушка, бабушка редко выходит из дома.)
- The door blew shut in the wind and I was locked out. (От ветра дверь захлопнулась, и я оказался на улице.)

Выражение *stay out late* означает «возвращаться поздно домой».

Глаголы *ask* и *invite* в сочетании с наречием *out* означают «приглашать куда-либо» (особенно на увеселительное мероприятие). К примеру, если вы приглашаете кого-нибудь в ресторан или в кино, употребляется фразовый глагол *ask out*. Если вы ведете кого-то в кино или в ресторан и платите там за него, употребляется глагол *take out*. Если вы идете куда-нибудь с другом или подружкой, употребляется выражение *go out with someone*.

Найдите английские фразовые глаголы,  
которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:

1. Сбежать из тюрьмы.
2. Выехать из дома.
3. Пригласить кого-либо куда-либо.
4. Выпустить кота на улицу.

5. Запереть дверь на ночь, оставив кого-либо на улице.
6. Возвращаться домой поздно.
7. Вытащить носовой платок.

### 1.3. Изъять, исключать

Во фразовых глаголах *take out* и *pull out* наречие *out* имеет значение «изъять что-либо»:

- Students may only take out five library books. (Студенты имеют право вынести только пять библиотечных книг.)
- I can take out £100 a day with my Visa card. (Я могу снимать со своей карты «Виза» ежедневно по сто фунтов.)
- The dentist took out my wisdom teeth. (Зубной врач удалил мне зубы мудрости.)
- She spent the morning pulling out weeds. (Она провела утро за выпалыванием сорняков.)

*Out* часто имеет значение «исключения»:

- Private. Keep out. (Частная собственность. Вход запрещен.)
- The bouncers threw him out. (Вышибалы выкинули его на улицу.)
- “He has an alibi, so we can rule him out”, said the detective. («У него есть алиби, поэтому мы можем его исключить из числа подозреваемых», — сказал детектив.)

### 1.4. Прекращать действие, устранять, истощаться (о запасах)

Некоторые фразовые глаголы с *out* указывают на прекращение действия чего-либо, устранения чего-либо:

- Put out a fire. (Погаси огонь.)
- The fire goes out. (Пламя гаснет.)
- Stamp out a fire. (Потуши огонь.)

Обратите внимание на значение в переносном смысле: *stamp out crime* — искоренять преступность.

Некоторые глаголы с *out* имеют значение «истощаться (о запасах)» и указывают на то, что что-то завершается или заканчивается:

- Time is running out. (Время истекает.)
- Run out of cigarettes. (У меня кончились сигареты.)

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы, которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Выбрасывать (ненужные вещи).
2. Выпалывать сорняки.
3. Выгонять, выбрасывать.
4. Потушить сигарету.

5. Исключить сливочное масло (из рациона питания).
6. Кончатся (о деньгах).
7. Убережся от холода.
8. Вход запрещен.
9. Исключать.
10. Погасить огонь.
11. Удалить зуб.
12. Взять книгу из библиотеки.

### 1.5. Завершать действие

Определенные фразовые глаголы с *out* указывают на то, что действие, обозначаемое глаголом, завершилось, это действие привело к результату;

- She typed out her essay. (Она напечатала свой реферат.)
- He wrote out a list of all her qualities. (Он составил перечень всех ее качеств.)

В первом случае ясно, что реферат напечатан полностью.

Обратите внимание на то, что *out* часто используется с глаголами, которые произошли от прилагательных: *clean out*, *tidy out*, *clear out*, *even out*, *flatten out*, *level out*, *hollow out*, *straighten out*.

- He cleared out the cellar. (Он разобрал (расчистил) погреб.)

Результатом действий, обозначаемых такими глаголами, становится чистота и порядок: *clean* (чистый), *tidy* (аккуратный), *clear* (очищенный), *even* (рассчитавшийся) и т. д.

### 1.6. Распространять(ся)

Некоторые глаголы с *out* приобретают значение «распространять» (как в первом из приведенных ниже примеров), «распространяться» (как во втором из примеров) или «разворачивать»:

- Her job is to give out samples of perfume in a department store. (Ее работа заключается в том, чтобы раздавать образцы духов в универмаге.)
- That fire gives out a lot of heat. (Этот огонь дает много тепла.)
- She opened out the fan. (Она развернула веер.)
- The policemen spread out across the field to look for clues. (Полицейские разошлись по полю в поисках улик.)

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы, которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Опробовать кулинарный рецепт.
2. Разработать что-либо.

3. Разобраться с проблемой.
4. Утомить кого-либо.
5. Раздавать рекламные листовки.
6. Давать тепло.
7. Выпустить пресс-релиз.
8. Заполнить форму.
9. Разобраться в комнате.

### 1.7. Отбирать

Наречие *out* придает некоторым фразовым глаголам значение «отбирать что-либо». *Point at something* (указывать на что-либо) просто означает «указывать на что-либо (пальцем)». *Point something out* означает «привлекать к чему-либо чье-либо внимание (с помощью или без помощи пальца)». *Pick something out* означает «выбирать что-либо из ряда предметов»;

- The woman at the agency picked out Chloe's best photos and sent them to the client. (Женщина в агентстве отобрала лучшие фотографии Хлои и отправила их клиенту.)
- I would just like to point out that Scotland is not part of England. (Я бы только хотел заметить, что Шотландия — это не часть Англии.)

### 1.8. Предупреждение об опасности

Наречие *out* в сочетании с некоторыми глаголами может нести в себе предупреждение об опасности:

- Out! (Осторожно!)
- Mind out! (Берегись!)
- Look out! (Осторожно!)

Часто в таких случаях существует реальная опасность:

- Watch out for bits of broken glass on the bathroom floor. (Будь осторожнее. На полу в ванной могли остаться осколки разбитого стекла.)

Но иногда такой опасности нет:

- I'm coming to your town tomorrow. I'll look out for you. (Я приезжаю завтра в твой город. Я буду тебя высматривать.)

Обратите внимание на то, что выражение *we'll look for you* означает «мы будем тебя искать». Но выражение *we'll look out for you* означает «мы будем тебя высматривать». *Fetch out for* и *listen out for* могут использоваться таким же образом.

## 1.9. Обнаружить

С помощью некоторых глаголов с *out* можно передать значение «обнаружить что-либо»:

- I see her every day. How can I find out her name? (Я вижу ее каждый день. Как я могу узнать ее имя?)
- This is her signature, but I can't make out the name. (Это ее подпись, но я не могу разобрать фамилию.)

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы, которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Выбирать.
2. Искать.
3. Заметить (сказать).
4. Узнать что-либо.
5. Отбирать.
6. Разглядеть что-либо.
7. Остерегаться кого-либо.
8. Прислушиваться.

## глаголы с *off*

### 1.1. Начало действия

Некоторые фразовые глаголы с *off* обозначают начало того или иного действия или отъезд: *set off* означает «отправиться в путь»; *take off* означает «взлететь» (о самолете). *Start off* указывает на начало череды событий или действий. Сравните:

- The men's 10,000 metres starts at 10 o'clock. (Забег мужчин на 10 тысяч метров начинается в 10 часов.)
- The days events start off with the women's javelin. (Программа этого дня начинается с соревнований метательниц копья.)

Как это часто бывает, собственно глагольная часть фразовых глаголов указывает на способ выполнения действия. Например: *kick off* означает «ввести мяч в игру» (в футболе); *back off* означает «отступать». Это выражение часто используется в переносном смысле и в таком контексте означает «отвести войска». Фразовый глагол *spark off* также в переносном смысле указывает на обстоятельство, спровоцировавшее конфликт (*a spark* означает «искра»), а глагол *kick off* говорит о начале тех или иных действий. Пример:

- I want to kick off with a report of last week's meeting. (Я хочу начать с сообщения о встрече, состоявшейся на прошлой неделе.)

## 1.2. Удалять

Многие фразовые глаголы с *off* несут в себе значение «удалять что-либо». Сам глагол указывает на способ совершения действия. Например:

- With a brush (с помощью щетки), you brush something off. With a knife (с помощью ножа), you cut something off.
- The storm blew the roof off. (Во время бури снесло крышу.)

Обратите внимание на то, что в английском языке *on* и *off* используются для противопоставления:

- I put my glass on the table. Who took it off? (Я поставил свой стакан на стол. Кто его убрал со стола?)
- There are no arms on this statue. Somebody broke them off. (У этой статуи нет рук. Кто-то их отбил.)
- Keep your hat on. If you take it off, you might lose it. (Пусть шапка останется у тебя на голове. Если ты ее снимешь, то можешь потерять.)

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы, которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Отправиться в путь рано.
2. Начаться.
3. Спровоцировать ссору.
4. Начать карьеру в качестве секретаря.
5. Удалить игрока с поля.
6. Преклоняться перед кем-либо.
7. Снять краску.
8. Она осталась у меня в руке.
9. Погубить.
10. Уволить.
11. Выплатить долг.
12. Откусить больше, чем можешь прожевать.

## 1.3. Прекращать / отменять

Некоторые фразовые глаголы, в составе которых есть наречие *off*, передают значение «прекращать какой-либо процесс». Как и в предыдущем случае, *on* и *off* используются для противопоставления: *switch on* (включать); *switch off* (выключать). В переносном смысле фразовый глагол *break off* может означать «внезапно прекращать»:

- The two countries broke off diplomatic relations. (Две страны разорвали между собой дипломатические отношения.)

«Повесить трубку телефона после разговора» — это *ring off*. Отменить встречу, отложить отпуск, отказаться от проведения забастовки и т. п. — *call it off*:

- — Sorry, Jack, I'm afraid I have to call off our meeting. (— Извини, Джек, боюсь, я должен отменить нашу встречу.)
- The union leaders have called the strike off. (Руководители профсоюза отменили забастовку.)

#### 1.4. Предотвращать

Некоторые глаголы с *off* применяются для того, чтобы передать значение «предотвращать какие-либо действия»:

- The old man fought off his attackers with his stick. (Старик отбивался от своих обидчиков тростью.)
- If you burn this candle, it will keep the mosquitoes off. (Если ты зажжешь эту свечу, комары не подлетят.)

Слово *stave* обозначает «длинная палка, шест». Фразовый глагол *stave off* используется только в переносном смысле:

- He ate berries to stave off hunger. (Чтобы заглушить голод, он ел ягоды.)

#### 1.5. Ослаблять

Определенные глаголы с *off* указывают на ослабление какого-либо процесса, которое постепенно приводит к его прекращению:

- The pain is easing off now. (Сейчас боль утихает.)
- The effect is wearing off. (Действие лекарства заканчивается.)

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы, которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Выключить свет.
2. Прервать переговоры.
3. Положить трубку телефона (закончить разговор).
4. Отключить электричество.
5. Отменить встречу.
6. Отпугнуть насекомых.
7. Противостоять простуде.
8. Действие лекарства заканчивается.
9. Сжечь несколько калорий.

#### 1.6. Окончание процесса, завершение действия

Некоторые фразовые глаголы с *off* указывают на окончание процесса или завершение действия. Возьмем глаголы *polish* (полировать) и *round* (закруглять), которые обычно описывают действия столяров. В переносном смысле в сочетании с наречием *off* они

означают «справиться с чем-либо, завершить что-либо». Например:

- I just want to polish off this work. (Я просто хочу покончить с этой работой.)
- We had some peaches and cream to round off the meal. (На десерт мы съели персики со сливками.)

Если речь идет о том, что вы хотите сделать быстро (набросать письмо, приготовить на скорую руку что-то из еды), воспользуйтесь глаголами: *dash off a letter* или *dash off a meal*.

### 1.7. Свершившееся событие

Некоторые глаголы (*come, go, bring, pass, carry*) в сочетании с наречием *off* имеют значение «успешно завершить что-либо»:

- His attempt to break the record didn't come off. (Его попытка побить рекорд не удалась.)
- The Italian jockey brought off the incredible feat of winning all seven races in one afternoon. (Итальянский жокей одержал удивительную победу: он выиграл все семь заездов дня.)

### 1.8. Блокировать

Такие глаголы, как *close* и *shut* (закрывать), в сочетании с наречием *off* приобретают значение «блокировать» (иногда с целью прекращения доступа):

- They closed off the road because of a gas leak. (Они перекрыли дорогу из-за утечки газа.)

Другие глаголы, употребляемые в этом значении, указывают на способ, с помощью которого та или иная территория блокируется. В таком значении, как правило, используются глаголы, которые произошли от существительных: *partition* (перегородка), *cordon* (кордон), *rope* (веревка) и *fence* (забор). В подобных ситуациях также часто используются глаголы *cut* (резать) и *block* (блокировать):

- They partitioned off the old ballroom to make three classrooms. (Они поставили в старом зале для танцев перегородки и сделали три класса.)
- The village is often cut off by snow in winter. (Зимой после снегопада деревня часто бывает отрезана от внешнего мира.)

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы, которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Справиться, покончить с чем-либо.
2. Успешно завершить что-либо.
3. Набросать письмо.

4. Это прошло хорошо.
5. Закончить какую-либо работу.
6. Отгородить часть большой комнаты.
7. Быть отрезанным.

### глаголы с *in*

#### 1.1. Входит

Многие глаголы с наречием *in* имеют значение «входить». *Go in* и *come in* означают «входить в помещение». Разница лишь в том, с какой стороны двери находится говорящий. Наречие *in* несет значение проникновения, а глагол указывает на способ осуществления этого действия. Пешком: *you walk in*, в спешке: *you rush in*, в машине: *you drive in...* и т. д.

*Bring in* и *take in* означают «входить с кем-либо или чем-либо»:

- Take your boots off. Don't bring in all that mud. (Снимай ботинки. Не заноси всю эту грязь.)
- The secretary took in some coffee for the managers. (Секретарь принесла кофе для менеджеров.)

*Get somebody in* означает «вводить кого-либо»:

- The exhibition was «by invitation only», but Charles got me in. (Попасть на выставку можно было только по приглашениям, но Чарльз меня туда провел.)

*Check in* и *sign in* означают «регистрировать (-ся)»:

- Check in your bags at the airport. (Зарегистрируйте свои сумки в аэропорту.)
- Sign in a visitor. (Запишите данные посетителя.)
- Key in a password. (Введите пароль.)

*Write in your name* означает «напишите на бланке свою фамилию».

#### 1.2. Дома

Некоторые фразовые глаголы с *in* имеют значение «дома или в доме»:

- Only very rich people have servants who live in. (Только у очень богатых людей есть слуги, которые живут в доме у своих хозяев.)
- Wait in for a phone call. (Подождите телефонного звонка в доме.)

*Drop in* означает «зайти неофициально». *Pop in* имеет такое же значение, как и *drop in*. *Move in* означает «переехать жить к кому-либо».

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы, которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Зарегистрируйте ваш багаж.
2. Провести кого-либо куда-либо.
3. Наберите номер.
4. Включить радиоприемник в розетку.
5. Переехать к кому-либо.
6. Сидеть дома в ожидании электрика.

### 1.3. Проникать / поглощать

Некоторые фразовые глаголы с наречием *in* имеют значение «проникать куда-либо». Это значение является своего рода продолжением значения «входить». К примеру, одна из песен «Битлз» начиналась так:

- “I’m fixing a hole where the rain gets in”. («Я заделываю дыру, через которую в дом попадает дождь».)

Другие глаголы несут в себе варианты значения «поглощать». Например, фразовый глагол *take in* означает «разобраться в ситуации»:

- On arriving, she took in the situation at a glance. (Прибыв на место, она с первого взгляда оценила ситуацию.)

Глагол *sink* (опускаться, тонуть) в сочетании с наречием *in* в прямом смысле означает «впитываться», а в переносном смысле — «медленно доходить до сознания».

- It finally sank in that she had gone for ever. (Наконец пришло осознание того, что она ушла навсегда.)

*Breathe in* (вдыхать) и *breathe out* (выдыхать) имеют противоположное значение.

### 1.4. Включать в состав чего-либо

Наречие *in* в составе фразовых глаголов передает значение «включать в состав чего-либо»:

- You have to add in the time it takes to get to the airport. (Ты должен прибавить время, которое нужно на то, чтобы доехать до аэропорта.)
- And of course, we have built in all the latest safety devices. (И, разумеется, мы установили в квартире самую современную систему сигнализации.)

*Throw in* означает «предоставлять что-либо в качестве подарка при условии выполнения договоренности» (в бизнесе).

«Выкроить время на что-либо» по-английски — *fit something in*.

### 1.5. Участвовать

Некоторые глаголы с *in* указывают на участие в чем-либо:

- Music? Theatre? I don't go in for that sort of thing. (Музыка? Театр? Меня такие вещи не привлекают (Я в этом не участвую).)
- She sang the first verse, then everyone joined in. (Она пропела первый стих, потом к ней присоединились все присутствующие.)
- If you're going to play cards count me in. (Если будете играть в карты, не забудьте позвать меня.)

*Rope someone in* — втянуть, заманить кого-либо во что-либо (отчасти против воли человека), *get sucked in* — оказаться прочно втянутым во что-либо.

### 1.6. Начало

Некоторые фразовые глаголы с *in* указывают на начало какого-либо процесса или появление чего-либо:

- The fashion for jeans came in after the war. (Мода на джинсы возникла после войны.)
- The new manager brought in a more attacking style of play. (Новый менеджер ввел более агрессивный стиль игры.)

«Осуществлять поэтапно» по-английски — *phase something in*.

Фразовый глагол *set in* употребляется тогда, когда речь идет о начале долгого неприятного периода: болезни, холодной погоды, депрессии.

### 1.7. Заполнять

Некоторые глаголы с *in* имеют значение «заполнять». Например:

- Fill in a form. (Заполните бланк.)
- Colour in a drawing. (Раскрасьте рисунок.)
- Brick in a doorway. (Заложите кирпичами дверной проем.)

Выражение *fill someone in* в переносном смысле употребляется в ситуациях такого рода:

- I'm not up to date with the sales figures. Can you fill me in? (У меня нет информации о последних данных продаж. Вы не могли бы ввести меня в курс дела?)

### 1.8. Разрушаться

Важная категория глаголов с *in* имеет значение «разрушаться» или «сдаваться»:

- The floor gave in under the weight of the machine. (Под тяжестью машины пол рухнул.)

- The walls of the tunnel suddenly caved in. (Стены туннеля неожиданно обвалились.)

Обратите внимание на употребление в переносном смысле:

- OK. Tell me the answer. I give in. (Хорошо. Скажи мне ответ. Я сдаюсь.)

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы, которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Прежде чем установится холодная погода.
2. Вводить что-либо постепенно, поэтапно.
3. Раскрасить картинку.
4. Ввести новую систему.
5. Заполнять бланк.
6. Уступить кому-либо.

### **глаголы с on**

#### **1.1. Надевать одежду / присоединять / дополнять**

Некоторые фразовые глаголы с *on* связаны с процессом надевания одежды:

- Put on a jacket. (Надень куртку.)
- Keep your hat on. (Не снимай шапку.)

Некоторые глаголы передают близкое по смыслу значение «присоединять»: *screw a handle on* — прикрепить ручку винтами (a screw); *glue the nose on* — приклеить нос клеем (glue)

- All the contestants must pin their numbers on. (Все участники соревнований должны прикрепить номера.)

Другие глаголы с *on* указывают на значение «дополнять»:

- The bill was expensive after they added on my phone calls. (Счет получился большим после того, как в него включили оплату моих телефонных разговоров.)
- Don't take on too much work. You won't have time to do it properly. (Не бери на себя много работы. У тебя не будет времени на то, чтобы выполнить ее как следует.)

#### **1.2. Начало**

Многие глаголы с *on* указывают на начало какого-либо процесса (иногда в результате чьих-либо действий):

- Put on the lights. (Зажги свет.)
- The fashion for paper dresses didn't catch on. (Мода на хлопчатобумажные платья продержалась недолго.)
- What brought on all that sneezing? (Откуда все эти чихания?)
- I've got flu coming on. (Я болеваю гриппом.)

Вот два часто употребляемых идиоматических выражения с *on*:

- What's going on? (Что происходит?)
- I get on well with my mother-in-law. (У меня хорошие отношения со свекровью (тещей).)

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы, которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Надевать платье.
2. Не снимайте туфли.
3. Брать на себя работу.
4. Включать радио.
5. Это вызвало простуду.
6. Примерить жакет.

### 1.3. Продолжение действия

Наречие *on* в сочетании со многими глаголами указывает на продолжение действия.

Иногда глагол употребляется в прямом смысле, иногда — в переносном:

- "Play on", said the referee. («Игра продолжается», — сказал рефери.)
- The memory of that day lived on for many years. (Память об этом дне жила много лет.)

Значение некоторых глаголов не так очевидно. *Go on* и *carry on* переводятся как «продолжать».

- He just went on reading the book as if nothing had happened. (Он просто продолжил читать книгу, как будто ничего не произошло.)

Выражение *keep on trying* означает «не прекращай попытки». *Hold on* и *hang on* означают «ждать короткое время».

*Stay on at school or university* можно перевести как «остаться в школе или университете для последующей учебы». *Get on with something* означает «продолжить действие после перерыва или вопреки трудностям». Иногда глагол *get on* выражает значение «продвигаться, преуспевать»:

- Get on with it! We haven't got all day! (За дело! В нашем распоряжении нет целого дня!)
- How are you getting on? Are you nearly ready? (Как успехи? Вы уже почти готовы?)

**Внимание:** в значении «продолжать» наречие *on*, как правило, не употребляется вместе с переходным глаголом (то есть с прямым дополнением). Можно сказать: *They played on* (непереходный глагол), но нельзя сказать: *They played on the game* (непереходный

глагол). Если вы хотите сказать: «Они продолжили играть в игру», следует прибегнуть к следующим фразам: *They carried on* или *They went on playing the game*.

#### 1.4. Поддержка

*On* в сочетании с определенными глаголами позволяет выразить поддержку (особ, в спорте):

- The spectators urged the runner on with cheers and shouts. (Зрители подбадривали бегуна одобрительными возгласами и криками.)
- Come on Liverpool! (Вперед, Ливерпуль!)

#### 1.5. Действия, связанные со спортом и театром

Некоторые фразовые глаголы с *on* применяются для указания на действия, связанные с театром или с одним из самых любимых видов спорта англичан — крикетом. Например:

- put on a play (поставить пьесу в театре);
- bring on a substitute (ввести замену).

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы, которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Подождите, пожалуйста!
2. Не прекращайте попытки!
3. Продолжай работу!
4. Вперед!
5. Продолжать что-либо.
6. Поставить пьесу на сцене.
7. Что случилось?

### Глаголы с *down*

#### 1.1. Движение вниз / еда и питье

Наречие *down* в основном своем значении указывает на «движение вниз». Оно часто выступает в качестве противопоставления наречию *up*. Рассмотрим следующие примеры:

- sit down (садиться) — stand up (вставать);
- put down (опускать) — pick up (поднимать);
- go down (спускаться) — come up (подниматься).

Среди фразовых глаголов с *down* выделяется группа глаголов, связанных с процессом еды и питья. «Проглотить что-либо очень быстро» можно перевести как *gulp it down*. «Жадно есть что-либо» — *wolf it down*:

- He was so hungry, he wolfed down two large pizzas. (Он был так голоден, что с жадностью съел две большие пиццы.)

Если у вас расстройство желудка, которое сопровождается рвотой, то по-английски это можно выразить так: *you can't keep it down*.

### 1.2. Уменьшать / сокращать

Наречие *down* используется со многими глаголами и передает значение «уменьшать что-либо». Например, *settle down* и *calm down* означают «успокоиться». Если вы хотите продать что-то быстро, вы снижаете цену — *you bring the price down*. Вот еще несколько примеров:

- Turn down the volume. (Уменьши громкость.)
- I want to cut down on cigarettes. (Я хочу сократить количество выкуриваемых сигарет.)
- All problems come down to love or money. (В конечном счете, все проблемы сводятся к любви или деньгам.)
- She stopped speaking till the noise died down. (Она замолчала и не начинала говорить, пока не стих шум.)

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы, которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Поставить на пол.
2. Солнце садится.
3. Полежать.
4. Снизить цену.
5. Цены пошли вниз..
6. Сократить количество сахара.
7. Уменьшить громкость.
8. Успокоиться.
9. Смех смолк.

### 1.3. Поражение / ослабление / разрушение

Некоторые фразовые глаголы с наречием *down* выражают одно общее значение: «разрушение, ослабление или поражение»:

- We must stop cuffing down the rainforests. (Мы должны прекратить вырубку тропических лесов.)
- Accusations of fraud brought down the government. (Обвинения в мошенничестве стали причиной отставки правительства.)

*Crack down on something* и *come down heavily on something* означают «нанести удар по чему-либо». Фразовые глаголы *back down* и *climb down* несут в себе значение «отступить»:

- His opponents were strong but the chairman refused to climb down. (У него были сильные противники, но председатель отказался признать свое поражение.)

Глаголы *step down* и *stand down* означают «уходить в отставку» или «сдавать позиции»:

- The Prime Minister stepped down from office after just ten months. (Премьер-министр ушел в отставку всего через месяц после того, как он приступил к исполнению своих обязанностей.)

#### 1.4. Поломка / неудача

Наречие *down* и некоторое число глаголов передают значение, связанное с поломкой (техники), а в наиболее общем смысле — значение «потерпеть неудачу»:

- The computer is down. (Компьютер завис.)
- My washing machine has broken down. (Моя стиральная машина сломалась.)

#### 1.5. Записывать / приписывать

*Write down* и *take down* передают значение «записывать что-либо»:

- Quick, write down his registration number! (Быстрее запиши регистрационный номер!)

Обратите внимание на то, что вторую часть выражения *go down* (*in history*) можно опустить:

- This match will go down as the most important of the season. (Этот матч войдет в историю как самый важный матч этого сезона.)

Выражение *What do you put it down to?* можно перевести как «Чем ты это можешь объяснить?».

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы,  
которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Сломаться.
2. Отступить.
3. Спилить дерево.
4. Снести здание.
5. Закрыться.
6. Записывать что-либо.
7. Отвергнуть кандидатуру.
8. Уйти в отставку.

### **глаголы с *about*, *around* и *round***

#### 1.1. Бесцельное действие

Наречия *about* и *around* в сочетании с определенными глаголами передают значение «бесцельного действия, которое не направлено на достижение какого-либо результата». В этом случае данные

наречия являются взаимозаменяемыми. Наиболее употребительные глаголы: *sit around*, *stand around*, *lie around*, *hang around*, *mess around* (слоняться без дела) и *fiddle around* (шататься без дела). *Stick around* означает «слоняться поблизости, не уходить»:

- They stand around all day outside the underground station. (Они целый день околачиваются возле станции метро.)
- We haven't got time to mess about. (У нас нет времени слоняться без дела.)

*About* употребляется с глаголом *come* в значении «происходить» и с глаголом *bring* в значении «вызывать что-либо»:

- They've split up! How did that come about? (Они расстались! Как это произошло?)
- I don't know what brought about her sudden change in attitude towards me. (Я не знаю, что вдруг вызвало у нее изменение отношения ко мне.)

## 1.2. Повсюду

*Around* (или *about*) в сочетании с некоторыми глаголами выражает значение «повсюду»:

- Wherever he went, the little dog followed him around. (Куда бы он ни пошел, за ним повсюду следовал маленький пес.)

Часто это значение сочетается со значением «разбрасывать»:

- Don't leave your books around. Put them away. (Не разбрасывай повсюду свои книги. Убери их.)

*Shop around* означает «посетить множество разных магазинов в поисках чего-либо». *Hand something around* (или *pass something around*) означает «раздавать». Вы также можете сказать *hand round* и *pass round*.

## 1.3. Поворачиваться

*Round* или *around* в сочетании с определенными глаголами выражают значение «поворачиваться». В этом случае данные наречия являются взаимозаменяемыми. Например: *turn round* (поворачиваться), *look round* (оглядываться по сторонам), *spin round* (вращаться). *Win someone round* означает «переубедить кого-либо».

## 1.4. Посещать

*Come round*, *go round* и *call round* означают «заглянуть в гости к соседу».

Найдите английские фразовые глаголы,  
которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:

1. Слоняться без дела.
2. Он ходит за мной по пятам.

3. Обойти все магазины.
4. Раздавать фотографии.
5. Не оглядывайся!
6. Загляни после ужина.
7. Новости стали известны.

## Глаголы с *away*

### 1.1. Двигаться прочь / удаляться

Основное значение, выражаемое наречием *away*, это значение «двигаться прочь от какого-либо места». *Away* в сочетании с глаголами движения (*walk, run, fly, drive* и т. п.) указывает на то, каким образом происходит это движение:

- On the green light, the Ferrari accelerated away. (Когда загорелся зеленый свет светофора, «Феррари» с места набрала скорость.)

Фразовые глаголы *keep away* и *stay away* переводятся как «держаться в отдалении», *escape* и *get away* означают «уходить, удирать».

**Внимание:** *away* в сочетании с переходными глаголами указывает на то, каким способом можно вынудить кого-либо или что-либо удалиться. В одном детском английском стихотворении рассказывается о некоей мисс Маффет, которая убежала с пикника из-за паука:

...Along came a spider  
And sat down beside her  
And frightened Miss Muffet away.

Выражение *turn someone away* переводится как «прогнать кого-либо».

### 1.2. Перемещать / избавляться

*Away* в сочетании с целым рядом глаголов выражает значение «перемещать что-либо или избавляться от чего-либо». Многие из таких глагольных сочетаний, употребляемые в переносном смысле, передают те или иные оттенки этого значения; *throw a pair of shoes* (бросить пару туфель) подразумевает бросить их физически, рукой, а вот выражение *throw the shoes away* (выбросить туфли) означает избавиться от них, как от ненужной вещи. *Give something away* означает «отдавать, дарить». *Give a secret away* означает «выдавать секрет (возможно, непреднамеренно)». Рассмотрим следующие примеры:

- Take that cigarette away It's making me sneeze. (Убери сигарету! Я от нее чихаю.)

- His confidence drained away. (Его уверенность в себе улетучилась.)
- The crowd soon got bored and drifted away. (Толпа вскоре потеряла к этому интерес и разошлась.)

Распространенное выражение *get away with something* означает «суметь сделать что-либо рискованное или опасное без ущерба для себя или не понеся наказания».

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы,  
которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Убежать.
2. Заставить кого-либо уйти.
3. Держись от меня подальше (не подходи близко).
4. Выбросить что-либо.
5. Буксировать машину.
6. Отступать.
7. Уходить, удирать.

### 1.3. Хранить / прятать

*Away* в сочетании с некоторыми глаголами передает значение «хранить», а также «прятать», то есть убирать из виду. *Put something away* означает «убирать на место». *Clear something away* или *tidy something away* означает «убирать что-то» (*clear*) или «очищать что-то» (*tidy*).

- Put away your things when you have finished. (Убери вещи на место, когда ты закончишь.)
- The criminal was locked away for five years. (Преступник пробыл в тюрьме пять лет.)

### 1.4. Отсутствовать

*Be away* переводится как «отсутствовать (быть в отъезде или болеть)». *Go away* часто означает «уезжать в отпуск или на каникулы», а *get away* может значить «выбираться в отпуск».

- We were very busy last summer, but we got away for a week in September. (Прошлым летом мы были очень заняты, но смогли вырваться на недельку в отпуск в сентябре.)

### 1.5. Продолжительное настойчивое действие

Одним из наиболее интересных и часто встречаемых значений фразовых глаголов с наречием *away* является значение «долго и настойчиво выполнять то или иное действие». Часто имеется в виду, что человек, выполняющий это действие, делает это слишком усердно, без меры. Например:

- When I saw him, he was polishing away at the bonnet of his car. (Когда я его увидел, он усердно полировал капот своей машины.)

В таких случаях *away*, как правило, употребляется с временами группы *Continuous* или с глаголом *keep*, что указывает на непрерывность действия. Глаголы, образующие фразовые глаголы с *away*, часто связаны с понятием работы.

- She called him but he just kept scribbling away. (Она позвала его, но он лишь продолжал что-то быстро писать.)

**Внимание:** предлог *at* показывает, на что направлено действие:

- The cat was scratching away at the door post. (Кошка продолжала скрестись о дверной косяк.)

Обратите внимание на выражение *get carried away* (увлекаться чем-либо).

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы, которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Отложить немного денег.
2. Убрать тарелки на место.
3. В настоящий момент его нет на месте.
4. Не преувеличивай!
5. Ему нравится запереться дома (чтобы что-либо спокойно сделать).

## **глаголы с over**

### **1.1. Падать**

*Over* в сочетании с некоторыми глаголами несет в себе значение «падать»:

- *Knock something over* означает «сбивать»; *fall over* — «спотыкаться»; *run over* — «переехать, задавить»; *be run over* (или *get run over*) — «попасть под машину, автобус» и т. п.

Вот еще несколько распространенных выражений: *push something over* (опрокидывать что-либо); *blow something over* (переставать дуть), и *topple over* (опрокидываться). *Turn over* и *tip over* означают «переворачивать(-ся)».

- The demonstrators turned over the cars in the street. (Демонстранты переворачивали машины на улице.)
- Don't stand in the boat or you'll tip it over. (Не стой в лодке, она может перевернуться.)

### 1.2. Передавать / переходит в другие руки

*Over* в сочетании с определенными глаголами имеет значение «передавать/переходить в другие руки». Например:

- Mohammed Al Said took over Harrods in 1985. (Мохаммед Аль-Сайд приобрел универмаг «Хэрродс» в 1985 году.)
- Keep quiet and hand over your money! (Веди себя тихо и давай сюда деньги!)
- Jaguar wants to win customers over from Mercedes. (Компания «Ягуар» хочет переманить к себе клиентов «Мерседеса».)
- The plan was to change over to the Euro in 1999. (Планировалось перейти к евро в 1999 году.)
- Move over. You're taking up too much place. (Подвинься. Ты занимаешь слишком много места.)

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы, которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Уронить стакан.
2. Попасть под автобус.
3. Давайте сюда ваши деньги.
4. Сменить кого-либо на должности менеджера.
5. Склонить на свою сторону.

### 1.3. Тщательно изучить

Такие глаголы, как *think* и *talk*, в сочетании с наречием *over* приобретают значение «тщательно или вдумчиво изучить». Например, писатель Джулиан Барнс написал книгу под названием *Talking it Over* («Обсуждение»), в которой герои рассказывают историю по очереди, обращаясь к читателю.

*Think something over* означает «обдумать что-либо (как правило, перед тем как принять решение)». *Turn something over in your mind* означает «рассматривать что-либо со всех сторон». *Look something over* значит «тщательно что-либо рассматривать»:

- We looked over dozens of flats before choosing this one. (Мы осмотрели десятки квартир, прежде чем выбрали эту.)

### 1.4. Закрывать / прятать

Некоторые глаголы в сочетании с *over* имеют значение «закрывать, скрывать или прятать»:

- The sky clouded over. (Небо заволокло тучами.)
- The artist didn't like the necklace so he painted it over. (Художнику не понравилось, как он написал ожерелье, и он его закрасил.)

Можно также использовать выражение *cover something over with*, например:

- We covered the holes over with wallpaper. (Мы заклеили дыры обоями.)

### 1.5. Заканчиваться

*Be over* означает «заканчиваться»:

- The party's over. (Вечеринка закончилась.)

Фразовый глагол *Blow over* в прямом смысле означает «прекращать дуть (о ветре)». В переносном смысле он приобретает значение «миновать, проходить (о неприятностях, трудных временах и т. п.).

Если вы, к примеру, одолжили кому-то деньги, вы выручили этого человека, дали ему возможность продержаться какое-то время на плаву (*tide him over*).

*Get something over with* переводится как «покончить с чем-либо».

### 1.6. К кому-либо домой

В некоторых случаях наречие *over* имеет значение «к кому-либо домой или туда, где находится говорящий»: *invite someone over* (пригласить кого-либо в гости); *go over* (идти к кому-либо); *come over* (приходить к кому-либо) и т. д.

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы,  
которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Осмотреть квартиру.
2. Обдумать что-либо.
3. Обсудить что-либо.
4. Пригласить в гости.
5. Закрасить что-либо.
6. Матч не закончился.
7. Небо затянуло тучами.
8. Давайте с этим покончим.

### глаголы с *back*

#### 1.1. Движение назад, обратно

Основное значение фразовых глаголов с наречием *back* — это «движение назад». Например: *stand back* (отступать); *tie your hair back* (завяжи волосы сзади); *push your chair back* (отодвинь свой стул). В переносном смысле некоторые глаголы с *back* приобретают значение «движение назад во времени». Например:

- The Irish problem goes back to the 17th century. (Ирландская проблема восходит к XVII веку.)

- That smell takes me back to my first school. (Этот запах напоминает мне о моей первой школе.)
- Don't look back. (Не оглядывайся на прошлое.)

*Hold back* означает «сдерживаться».

### 1.2. Возвращаться на прежнее место

*Back* сочетается со многими глаголами и придает им значение «возвращаться на прежнее место»:

- Go back to square one. (Начни с самого начала.)
- I miss you. Come back soon. (Я скучаю по тебе. Возвращайся поскорее.)
- I'll drive to the garage and walk back. (Я доеду до гаража, а обратно приду пешком.)

Вот некоторые другие распространенные глагольные сочетания: *give something back* (возвращать что-либо); *put something back* (возвращать на место); *take something back* (отвозить, относить назад); *send something back* (отправлять обратно).

А также:

- Don't lend him any money. You'll never get it back. (Не давай ему деньги в долг. Ты их обратно не получишь.)

### 1.3. Ответное действие

Еще одно значение, которое можно передать с помощью фразового глагола с наречием *back*, — это значение ответного действия:

- He smiled at her and she smiled back. (Он ей улыбнулся, и она улыбнулась в ответ.)
- I'll phone you back in five minutes. (Я перезвоню тебе через пять минут.)

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы, которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Это напоминает мне (о прошлом).
2. Вызывать в памяти.
3. Убрать их назад.
4. Возвращаться в памяти к чему-либо.
5. Лететь обратно самолетом.
6. Вернуть деньги (взятые в долг).

## глаголы с *apart* и *through*

### 1.1. Разделять на части

Некоторые глаголы в сочетании с наречием *apart* передают значение «разделять что-либо на части».

Фразовый глагол *take apart* применяется по отношению к механизмам или машинам:

- She took her bicycle apart to clean it. (Она разобрала свой велосипед, чтобы его почистить.)

Для обозначения непреднамеренного действия могут использоваться фразовые глаголы *fall apart* или *come apart*:

- Without the proper glue, the chair will just fall apart again. (Если стул не склеить хорошим клеем, он просто снова развалится.)

## 1.2. Обособлять

*Apart* в сочетании с некоторыми глаголами может также означать «обособлять», «выделять»:

- I hate it when we are apart. (Я ненавижу, когда мы расстаемся.)
- Her quick intelligence always set her apart from the others. (Ее быстрый ум всегда выделял ее среди остальных.)

## 1.3. Завершить действие / тщательное действие

Определенные глаголы, употребляемые вместе с наречием *through*, приобретают значение «завершить какое-либо действие или выполнить его тщательно». Эти глаголы часто используются для обозначения действий, связанных с планами, проектами, стратегиями, разумными доводами и т. п. *Carry a project through*, к примеру, означает «успешно выполнить проект». *Talk something through* означает «обговорить что-либо во всех подробностях». Обратите внимание на употребление в переносном смысле:

- I agreed to do it, so I'm going to go through with it. (Я согласился это сделать, поэтому я намерен довести это до конца.)
- His plan fell through for lack of money. (Его план провалился из-за нехватки денег.)

## 1.4. Телефонный разговор

Фразовые глаголы *get through* и *put someone through* употребляются для описания ситуации, связанной с телефонным разговором:

- I can't get through to my mother. (Я не могу дозвониться своей матери.)
- The receptionist put me through to the manager. (Секретарь соединила меня с менеджером.)

*Найдите английские фразовые глаголы, которые соответствуют следующим глаголам:*

1. Разобрать что-либо на части.
2. Развалиться.
3. Они отделились друг от друга.

4. Я не могу их различить.
5. Успешно выполнит проект.
6. Я не могу дозвониться.
7. План провалился.

## PART 2. ИГРА СЛОВ И НЕ ТОЛЬКО

It is also good to use the anecdotes, play upon words and another short interesting forms of speaking at the beginning of the lessons (Warming-up).

### Puns

The dictionary defines a pun as “the humorous use of a word to suggest different meaning”. The essence of punning is, of course, that it is a play upon words. The English and Americans are a great people for playing with words in various ways.

The jokes included in this section are based on a play upon words and phrases and their word-components.

The jokes are arranged according to the stylistic devices most often used by speakers to achieve a humorous effect.

### Play upon words

*Каламбуры со словами одинакового написания, одинакового звучания, но с разными значениями (омографы)*

Play upon words with the same spelling, the same sound, different meaning (homographs)

1. — So you're just back from your holiday. Feel any change?  
— Not a penny.  
*Change* — 1. перемена, изменение; 2. сдача, мелочь
2. *Doctor*. How is the boy who swallowed the dollar?  
*Nurse*. No change yet.
3. *Diner*. Do you serve crabs here?  
*Waiter*. We serve anyone — sit down.  
*To serve* — 1. подавать (кушанье к столу); 2. обслуживать  
*A crab* — 1. краб; 2. раздражительный человек, ворчун
4. — I went to a hotel for a change and a rest.  
— Did you get it?  
— The bellboy got the change and the hotel got the rest.  
*Rest* — отдых  
*The rest* — остальное, остаток

5. Prisoner. The judge sent me here for the rest of my life.  
 Prison guard. Have you got any complaints?  
 Prisoner: Do you call breaking rock with a hammer a rest?  
*For the rest of my life* — 1. to the end of my life; 2. for the best rest in my life

*Каламбуры со словами одинакового звучания, разного написания, с разными значениями (омофоны)*

Play upon words with the same sound, different spelling, different meaning (homophones)

1. She. You see, darling, this hat costs only twenty dollars. Good buy.  
 He. Yes, good-bye, twenty dollars.  
*Good buy* ['gud 'bai] — хорошая, удачная покупка  
*Good-bye* [,gud'bai] — до свидания, прощай
2. He: He always calls his wife "Fare Lady".  
 She: How romantic! Why does he call her "Fair Lady?"  
 He: It's a habit — he used to be a street-car conductor.  
*"Fare, lady!"* — «Заплатите за проезд, леди!»  
*Fair* — прекрасный; *fare* — плата за проезд
3. — You know that church on Tenth Street? It accommodates ten thousand souls.  
 — How many heels?  
*Soul* [soul] — душа; *sole* [soul] — подошва, подметка  
*Heel* [hi:l] — 1. пятка, каблук; 2. (sl) — подлец, мерзавец  
*Одно слово говорится, другое подразумевается*  
*One word is expressed, another is implied*
1. — It's raining cats and dogs.  
 — Yes, I just stepped into a poodle  
*A poodle* [pu:dl] — пудель; *a puddle* — лужа
- It's raining cats and dogs. (Дождь льет как из ведра.)
2. Alimony — the high cost of leaving.  
*The high cost of living* — высокая стоимость жизни;  
*To live* [liv] — жить; *to leave* [li:v] — покидать, уходить
3. The other day the prettiest girl in our room announced that she had found a new job and would be leaving in a few days. I expressed regret and said I presumed she would make more money.  
 "No", she said. "I'll be making less".  
 "Then why on earth are you leaving?" I asked.  
 "Well," she said, pointing to the room where she worked, with its exclusively female occupant, "I guess I'm just getting she-sick"

*To get sea-sick* — страдать морской болезнью

*To get she-sick* — зд. надоело женское общество

## The age of Shakespeare

The age of Shakespeare was one of the golden ages of the pun. Indeed, one of the great delights of the Elizabethans — in addition to madrigals, bear-baiting and the theatre — was playing with words. How then could you expect a man like Shakespeare to neglect the chance of playing with words in the form of puns?

Here are two of Shakespeare's puns which are reverse of funny — they are concerned with death and murder!

1. The first is dying Mercutio's remark: "Ask for me tomorrow and you shall find me a grave man".

*Grave* n — 1. могила; 2. *перен.* смерть, гибель

*Grave* adj — мрачный; печальный

- You shall find me a grave man. (Вы обнаружите, что я стану серьезным, зд. найдете меня в могиле: «Кликни меня завтра, и тебе скажут, что я отбежался». (*Ромео и Джульетта*, акт III, сцена 1, перевод Б. Пастернака))

2. Lady Macbeth has a plan to cover up her husband's murder of Duncan, and has decided to try to fix the blame on two of the King's drunken attendants by daubing their faces with his blood: "I'll gild the faces of the grooms withal, For it must seem their guilt"

*To gild* [gild] — золотить, покрывать позолотой или золотой краской

*Guilt* [gilt] — вина, виновность

Я кровью, если он кровоточит,

Так слуг раскрашу, чтоб на них сказали.

(*Леди Макбет* акт II, сц. 2, перевод Б. Пастернака)

... если труп в крови, я ею слугам вызолочу лица,

Чтоб зло на них читалось.

(*Леди Макбет*, акт II, сц. 2, перевод Ю. Корнеева)

Play upon the words *gild*, *guilt* and *grave* in our times is found in the following two jokes:

1. Patient to psychiatrist: I keep feeling I'm covered in gold paint. Psychiatrist. Don't worry, that's just a guilt complex.

*Gilt* in — позолота; *guilt complex* — cf *guilt complex* — комплекс

вины

2. Drinking one for the road to please your host can be a grave offence.

*A grave offence* — серьезное преступление; *зд.* Может довести до гроба.

### Idioms in jokes

“We can say that an idiom is a number of words which, taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone”. The meaning of some idioms can be guessed in a context, others cannot.

1. The best way to kill time is to work it to death.
2. The trouble with politicians today is that they take the floor to hit the ceiling.
3. A man pulling his own weight seldom has any to throw around.
4. This artist doesn't know where to draw the line.
5. He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth and hasn't stirred.

I would like to suggest several examples from English and American literature. We read and translate the sentences paying attention to semantically related idioms.

1. She was not really ill-natured, but, in maintaining her position after the trying circumstances of her married life, she had found it so necessary to be «full of information», that the idea of holding her tongue about “those two” the Park never occurred to her. (*J. Galsworthy*)
2. Few of the men knew Paddy was the biggest shareholder in the mine. Those who did kept their mouths shut. They had reasons for doing so. (*C. Prichard*)
3. “Hucky, you sure you can keep mum?” “Tom, we got to keep mum. You know that.” (*Twain*)
4. “He's delighted with your report,” Gill fluttered, as he escorted Andrew along Whitehall. “I should not have let the cat out. But there it is” (*A. Christie*)
5. “I don't know about that. There must be a number of people at Blackstable who saw as much of him in the old days as I did” — “hat may be, but after all they are presumably not people of any importance, and I don't think they matter very much” “Oh, I see. You mean that I'm the only one who might blow the gaff”. (*W. S. Maugham*)
6. Dr. Kemp was a tall and slender young man, with flaxen hair and a moustache almost white, and the work he was upon would earn

- him, he hoped, the fellowship of the Royal Society, so highly did he think of it. (*Wells*)
7. But I should think that if the companions who were with a man on a three years expedition in savage countries, think well of him, this is recommendation enough to counter-balance a good deal of boulevard: gossip. (*E. Voynich*)
  8. A few paces in front of them Lady Mont was, as it were, swimming home. (*J. Galsworthy*)
  9. Come in every day. Perhaps you'd like to lend a hand. (*M. Wilson*)
  10. I'm not broke, Alf. I'd see you through any hard limes. (*K. Prichard*)
  11. Even a wound was a doubtful blessing, a mere holiday, for wounded men had to be returned again and again to the line. (*R. Aldington*)
  12. The day was fine, the sun shone; spring was established to the full, with lilacs and with tulips. (*Ger. Green*)
  13. "Why does Martin want to write," he went on. "Because he isn't rolling in wealth." (*J. London*)
  14. What a good sort Frances was, just as helpful as Miss Everett infinitely more charming, more exciting! Yet he was on excellent terms with her husband! (*A. Christie*)
  15. "She and June were bosom friends!" he muttered (*J. Galsworthy*)
  16. He has a very hard time of it, ever since he was not on speaking terms with the girl. (*Ch. Dickens*)
  17. I rose and sat by the fire, watching trees and clouds and hearkening to the wind and there along the shore; till at length, growing weary of inaction I quitted the den, and strolled towards the borders of the wood. (*R. Stevenson*)
  18. She was lying back with her eyes closed when her uncle's voice said: "The mandarin in full feather!" (*J. Galsworthy*)
  19. He seemed to have taken a dislike to her from the time of their first meeting and in every avoided her company. (*E. Voynich*)
  20. Mr. Short himself had taken a liking to George. He found in him one who had obviously had a fair education (*Gordon*)

# **ИЗУЧАЕМ АНГЛИЙСКИЕ ПОСЛОВИЦЫ И ИДИОМЫ (LEARN ENGLISH PROVERBS AND ENGLISH IDIOMS!)**

**Гедзур С. В.**

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## **Recommendations to students**

This will help you to learn a lot of new English idioms and proverbs. But in order for the new words to become fixed in your mind, you need to test yourself again and again. Here is one method you can use to help you learn the words.

1. Read the instruction carefully and write the test in pencil.
2. When you have finished, check your answers and correct mistakes you have made.
3. Rub your answers and try your test again and again. Repeat this until you can remember every expression. Ask your friend to test you. And start doing it again.
4. Repeat these tests again in a day, in a month, in two months. After this training most of the idioms and proverbs will be fixed in your mind.
5. Use them in your speech as much as possible and your language will be better.

## **PART 1**

The list of proverbs we are going to learn.

1. A man is known by the company he keeps.
2. Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain.
3. Four eyes see more than two.
4. Many men — many minds.
5. A bad workman quarrels with his tool.
6. When there is a will — there is a way.
7. No pains, no gains.
8. When pigs fly.
9. All is well that ends well.
10. One man is no man.
11. Never too much of a good thing.

12. Early to bed, early to rise — makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
13. He laughs best who laughs last.
14. Life is not a bed of roses.
15. If you can't have the best — make the best of what you have.
16. As the call — so the echo.
17. He who pleased everybody died before he was born.
18. Better an open enemy than a false friend.
19. Self-praise is no recommendation.
20. As plain as the nose on your face.
21. To know something like the palm of the hand.
22. Kindness gives birth to kindness.
23. Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.
24. The man who makes no mistakes does not usually make anything at all.
25. There is no place like home.
26. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
27. Haste makes waste.
28. Practice is the best of all instructions.
29. Better late than never.
30. Promise little but do much.
31. Speech is silver but silence is gold.
32. Understanding is a two-way street.
33. If you run after two hares, you will catch neither.
34. Business before pleasure.
35. As welcome as water in ones shoes.

### Test 1

Match the proverbs and their Russian equivalents.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. Лучший открытый враг, чем неверный друг. | 1. A man is known by the company he keeps.          |
| B. Делу время — потехе час.                 | 2. Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain. |
| C. Как аукнется, так и откликнется.         | 3. Four eyes see more than two.                     |
| D. Поспешись — людей насмешишь.             | 4. Many men — many minds.                           |
| E. Кто рано встает, тому Бог дает.          | 5. A bad workman quarrels with his tool.            |
| F. В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.           | 6. When there is a will — there is a way.           |
| G. Совсем некстати.                         | 7. No pains, no gains.                              |
| H. Практика лучше всякой теории.            | 8. When pigs fly.                                   |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| I. Слово — серебро, а молчание — золото.           | 9. All is well that ends well.   |
| J. Каждый понимает по-своему.                      | 10. One man is no man.   |
| K. Добро порождает добро.                          | 11. Never too much of a good thing.                                      |
| L. Чтение для ума — что упражнение для тела.       | 12. Early to bed, early to rise — makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. |
| M. Плохому танцору шаровары плясать мешают.        | 13. He laughs best who laughs last.                                      |
| N. Кто хочет, тот добьется.                        | 14. Life is not a bed of roses.  |
| O. Деньги на ученье потрачены не зря.              | 15. If you can't have the best — make the best of what you have.         |
| P. Скажи мне, кто твой друг, и я скажу, кто ты.    | 16. As the call — so the echo.   |
| Q. Смеется тот, кто смеется последним.             | 17. He who pleased everybody died before he was born.                    |
| R. Сколько людей, столько и мнений.                | 18. Better an open enemy than a false friend.                            |
| S. Без труда не вынешь и рыбку из пруда.           | 19. Self-praise is no recommendation.                                    |
| T. Один в поле не воин.                            | 20. As plain as the nose on your face.                                   |
| U. Хорошо то, что хорошо кончается.                | 21. To know something like the palm of the hand.                         |
| V. Одна голова хорошо, а две лучше.                | 22. Kindness gives birth to kindness.                                    |
| W. Никогда не ошибается тот, кто ничего не делает. | 23. Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.                 |
| X. Всем не угодишь.                                | 24. The man who makes no mistakes does not usually make anything at all. |
| Y. Лучше позже, чем никогда.                       | 25. There is no place like home.   |
| Z. Поменьше обещай, побольше делай.                | 26. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.                   |
| a. Когда рак свистнет.                             | 27. Haste makes waste.   |
| b. Маслом кашу не испортишь.                       | 28. Practice is the best of all instructions.                            |
| c. Жизнь прожить — не поле перейти.                | 29. Better late than never.  |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| d. Береги все, что имеешь.                                 | 30. Promise little but do much.                         |
| e. Сам себя не хвали, пусть другие хвалят.                 | 31. Speech is silver but silence is gold.               |
| f. Видно как на ладони.                                    | 32. Understanding is a two-way street.                  |
| g. Не откладывай на завтра то, что можешь сделать сегодня. | 33. If you run after two hares, you will catch neither. |
| h. Знать как свои пять пальцев.                            | 34. Business before pleasure.                           |
| i. Погонишься за двумя зайцами — ни одного не поймаешь.    | 35. As welcome as water in ones shoes.                  |

## Test 2

Translate the proverbs from English into Russian.

1. A man is known by the company he keeps.
2. Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain.
3. Four eyes see more than two.
4. Many men — many minds.
5. A bad workman quarrels with his tool.
6. When there is a will — there is a way.
7. No pains, no gains.
8. When pigs fly.
9. All is well that ends well.
10. One man is no man.
11. Never too much of a good thing.
12. Early to bed, early to rise — makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
13. He laughs best who laughs last.
14. Life is not a bed of roses.
15. If you can't have the best — make the best of what you have.
16. As the call — so the echo.
17. He who pleased everybody died before he was born.
18. Better an open enemy than a false friend.
19. Self-praise is no recommendation.
20. As plain as the nose on your face.
21. To know something like the palm of the hand.
22. Kindness gives birth to kindness.
23. Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.
24. The man who makes no mistakes does not usually make anything at all.

25. There is no place like home.
26. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
27. Haste makes waste.
28. Practice is the best of all instructions.
29. Better late than never.
30. Promise little but do much.
31. Speech is silver but silence is gold.
32. Understanding is a two-way street.
33. If you run after two hares, you will catch neither.
34. Business before pleasure.
35. As welcome as water in ones shoes.

### Test 3

Choose the word or phrase which best completes the idioms.

1. He laughs \_\_\_ who laughs last.
  - a) loudly
  - b) best
  - c) usually
2. If you cant have \_\_\_ make the best of what you have.
  - a) everything
  - b) success
  - c) the best
3. He who \_\_\_ everybody died before he was born.
  - a) loves
  - b) believed
  - c) pleased
4. Better an open \_\_\_ than a false friend.
  - a) enemy
  - b) door
  - c) air
5. As plain as \_\_\_ on your face.
  - a) smile
  - b) the nose
  - c) tears
6. I know something like \_\_\_ of the hand.
  - a) the palm
  - b) the finger
  - c) nails
7. Reading is to \_\_\_ what exercise is to the body.
  - a) the head
  - b) you
  - c) the mind

8. The man, who makes no \_\_\_ does not usually make anything at all.
  - a) results
  - b) anything
  - c) mistakes
9. Never put off \_\_\_ what you can do today.
  - a) to the weekend
  - b) till tomorrow
  - c) the other day
10. \_\_\_ is the best of all instructions.
  - a) training
  - b) exercise
  - c) practice
11. Speech is silver but \_\_\_ is gold.
  - a) conversation
  - b) silence
  - c) quietness
12. Understanding is a \_\_\_ street.
  - a) busy
  - b) hard
  - c) two-way
13. If you run after \_\_\_ you will catch neither.
  - a) luck
  - b) blue bird
  - c) two hares
14. As welcome as \_\_\_ in ones shoes.
  - a) water
  - b) money
  - c) surprise
15. When there is a \_\_\_ there is a way.
  - a) will
  - b) road
  - c) luck

#### Test 4

Read the situations and make conclusions, using the proverbs we are learning.

1. You have done something, that is not safe or not careful.
2. You are jealous of your friends having better clothes.
3. You have been asked to help but you refused to your friends and today you need some help from your friends.
4. You know something for sure.
5. If you want something very much — you will do it.

6. You are always in a hurry and don't do anything properly.
7. You are always late.
8. Your friend speaks so much and he has got lots of problems being a chatterbox.
9. You try to do some things simultaneously: listen to music, do your homework and drink tea.
10. If you love people — they will love you too.
11. You like working with someone else.
12. Your point of view is so different from others.
13. You don't want to solve the problem alone, you want someone's advice.
14. You must follow your daily timetable for better results.
15. You appear somewhere but nobody wants you.
16. Your friend is not devoted to you, he is not a real one.
17. You miss your home very much.
18. When you don't want to work hard your parents say:...
19. The longer you are friends the worse you become.
20. Your parents have to pay lots of money for your education.
21. You don't want to be good for everyone.
22. Your friend always boasts about his achievements and praises himself.
23. You need to read much to be intelligent and to do exercises to be healthy.
24. It is better to do everything in time than to put off.
25. It is better to do what you need and then what you want.
26. It is better to do something that you can't do properly than not to do at all.
27. Your friend always complains that life is so difficult.

### Test 5

Try to recollect the proverb using the given words.

- |                      |                                |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. (A will)          | When ___ .                     |
| 2. (Pains)           | No ___ .                       |
| 3. (Ends)            | All ___ .                      |
| 4. (Early)           | ___ healthy, wealthy and wise. |
| 5. (Hares)           | If you ___ .                   |
| 6. (Speech)          | ___ silver, gold.              |
| 7. (Till tomorrow)   | Never ___ .                    |
| 8. (Mistakes)        | The men ___ .                  |
| 9. (Birth)           | Kindness ___ .                 |
| 10. (Plain)          | As ___ .                       |
| 11. (Recommendation) | Self-praise ___ .              |

- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 12. (Echo)             | As the __.                     |
| 13. (The best)         | If you can't __.               |
| 14. (Pigs)             | When __ >                      |
| 15. (Quarrels with)    | A bad __.                      |
| 16. (Company)          | A man __.                      |
| 17. (In vain)          | Money __.                      |
| 18. (Laughs)           | He __.                         |
| 19. (Life)             | __ a bed of roses.             |
| 20. (Please everybody) | He __.                         |
| 21. (Enemy)            | Better __.                     |
| 22. (Palm)             | To know __.                    |
| 23. (Reading)          | __ to the mind __ to the body. |
| 24. (Instruction)      | Practice __.                   |
| 25. (Welcome)          | As __.                         |
| 26. (Do)               | Promise __.                    |

### Test 6

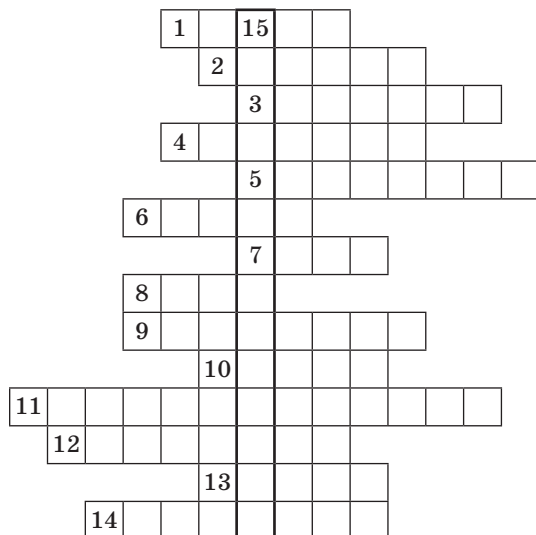
Continue the proverbs.

- As the call — \_\_.
- Better an open enemy than \_\_.
- Self-praise is \_\_.
- As plain as \_\_.
- Kindness \_\_.
- The man who makes no mistakes \_\_.
- Never put off till tomorrow \_\_.
- Promise little but \_\_.
- Speech is silver but \_\_.
- As well as \_\_.
- If you run after two \_\_.
- A man is known by the \_\_.
- Money spent on \_\_.
- No pains \_\_.
- When there is a will \_\_.
- Many men \_\_.
- A bad man quarrels \_\_.
- All is well \_\_.
- One man is \_\_.
- Never too much of \_\_.
- He laughs best \_\_.
- If you can't have the best \_\_.
- Four eyes \_\_.
- He who pleased everybody \_\_.

25. To know something like \_\_\_\_.
26. Reading is to the mind what \_\_\_\_.
27. Better late \_\_\_\_.

### Test 7

Complete the crossword, using the words of the proverbs.



1. \_\_\_\_ to bed, \_\_\_\_ to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
2. \_\_\_\_ too much of a good thing.
3. A man is known by the \_\_\_\_ he keeps.
4. \_\_\_\_ little, but do much.
5. The man, who makes no \_\_\_\_ does not usually make anything.
6. Better an open \_\_\_\_ than a false friend.
7. As the call — so the \_\_\_\_.
8. Money spent on the brain is never spent in \_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_ gives birth to \_\_\_\_.
10. No pains, no \_\_\_\_.
11. \_\_\_\_ is a two-way street.
12. \_\_\_\_ is the best of all instructions.
13. Life is not a bed of \_\_\_\_.
14. \_\_\_\_ before pleasure.
15. Self-praise is no \_\_\_\_.

### Test 8

Translate the proverbs from Russian into English.

1. Совсем некстати.
2. Делу время — потехе час.

3. Погонишься за двумя зайцами — ни одного не поймаешь.
4. Каждый понимает по-своему.
5. Слово — серебро, а молчание — золото.
6. Поменьше обещай, побольше делай.
7. Лучше позже, чем никогда.
8. Практика лучше всякой теории.
9. Поспешись — людей насмешишь.
10. Не откладывай на завтра то, что можно сделать сегодня.
11. В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.
12. Никогда не ошибается тот, кто ничего не делает.
13. Чтение для ума — что упражнение для тела.
14. Добро порождает добро.
15. Знать как свои пять пальцев.
16. Видно как на ладони.
17. Сам себя не хвали, пусть другие похвалят.
18. Лучше открытый враг, чем неверный друг.
19. Всем не угодишь.
20. Как аукнется, так и откликнется.
21. Береги все, что имеешь.
22. Жизнь прожить — не поле перейти.
23. Смеется тот, кто смеется последним.
24. Кто рано встает, тому Бог дает.
25. Маслом кашу не испортишь.
26. Один в поле не воин.
27. Хорошо то, что хорошо кончается.
28. Когда рак свистнет.
29. Без труда не вынешь рыбку из пруда.
30. Кто хочет, тот добьется.
31. Плохому танцору шаровары плясать мешают.
32. Сколько людей, столько и мнений.
33. Одна голова хорошо, а две лучше.
34. Деньги на ученье потрачены не зря.
35. Скажи мне, кто твой друг, и я скажу, кто ты.

## Keys

### Test 1

A — 18, B — 34, C — 16, D — 27, E — 12, F — 25, G — 35, H — 28, I — 31, J — 32, K — 22, L — 23, M — 5, N — 6, O — 2, P — 1, Q — 13, R — 4, S — 7, T — 10, U — 9, V — 3, W — 24, X — 17, Y — 29, Z — 30, a — 8, b — 11, c — 14, d — 15, e — 19, f — 20, g — 26, h — 21, i — 33.

**Test 3**

1 — b, 2 — c, 3 — c, 4 — a, 5 — b, 6 — a, 7 — c, 8 — c, 9 — b, 10 — c, 11 — b, 12 — c, 13 — c, 14 — a, 15 — a.

**Test 4**

The number of a correct proverb is in the list of ones.

1 — 9, 2 — 15, 3 — 16, 4 — 21, 5 — 6, 6 — 27, 7 — 29, 8 — 31, 9 — 33, 10 — 22, 11 — 10, 12 — 4, 13 — 3, 14 — 12, 15 — 35, 16 — 18, 17 — 25, 18 — 7, 19 — 1, 20 — 2, 21 — 17, 22 — 19, 23 — 23, 24 — 26, 25 — 34, 26 — 24, 27 — 14.

**Test 7**

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. early           | 8. vain           |
| 2. never           | 9. kindness       |
| 3. company         | 10. gains         |
| 4. promise         | 11. understanding |
| 5. mistakes        | 12. practice      |
| 6. enemy           | 13. roses         |
| 7. echo            | 14. business      |
| 15. recommendation |                   |

**PART 2**

Read the idioms and their definitions and try to remember them.

1. To have time to kill — It was early and I needed to spend the time.
2. To be at a loose end — I was bored and had nothing else to do.
3. To be a far cry from — To be very different from.
4. A lot of water has flown under the bridge — So much has happened.
5. To go up in the world — To become more successful.
6. To go down the drain — To go bankrupt.
7. To hit the jackpot — To become very successful.
8. To be on the tip of somebody's tongue — To remember somebody's name in a minute.
9. To ring a bell — To sound familiar.
10. To be over the moon — To be happy.
11. To bury your head in the sand — To hide from news.
12. To break the ice — To make the first step into good relationship.
13. To fall head over heels in love — To fall in love with.
14. To have butterflies in somebody's stomach — To escape doing something cowardly.
15. To go through the roof — To get angry.

16. To get cold feet — To get scared, to lose courage of something.
17. To fall on hard times — To have lack of money.
18. One can't make ends meet — To live for small amount of money.
19. To be down and out — To become a beggar.
20. To get on like a house on fire — To have very good relationship.
21. Until the house come home — For a very long time.
22. To bring home the bacon of the family — To earn money for the family.
23. To be on good terms — To be friendly with somebody.
24. To be in somebody's shoes — To be in somebody's position.
25. To do one's best — To try as hard as possible.
26. To be broke — To have no money at all.
27. To make oneself at home — To feel as if you are at home.
28. To pull somebody's leg — To make fun of somebody.
29. To be hard on somebody — To treat somebody in a strict or unfair way.
30. To be flat out — To be exhausted.
31. Take it easy — Don't be worried or excited.
32. To make somebody's blood boiled — To make somebody angry.
33. A big head — An over-confident and boasting person.
34. A storm in a teacup — A lot of fuss about nothing.
35. To be all ears — To listen attentively.
36. In one ear and out the other — Not to listen what is being said.
37. To sleep on it — To think over some problem before making decision.
38. To have one's heart in one's mouth — To be very afraid.
39. To hit the nail on the head — To say exactly the right thing.
40. To jump out of the frying pan into the fire — To go from a bad situation to even worse one.

### Test 1

Match up the definitions on the left with the correct idiom on the right.

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. To say exactly the right thing                    | a) To be at a loose end |
| 2. To think over some problem before making decision | b) To go up the world   |
| 3. Not to listen what is being said                  | c) To be over the moon  |
| 4. To listen attentively                             | d) To break the ice     |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 5. To make somebody angry                           | e) To have butterflies in somebody's stomach |
| 6. To be exhausted                                  | f) To get cold feet                          |
| 7. To treat somebody in a strict or unfair way      | g) To get on like a house on fire            |
| 8. To make fun of somebody                          | h) To be in somebody's shoes                 |
| 9. Not to have money                                | i) To bring home the bacon of the family     |
| 10. To be in somebody's position                    | j) To make oneself at home                   |
| 11. To be friendly with somebody                    | k) To be hard on somebody                    |
| 12. To escape doing something cowardly              | l) To be flat out                            |
| 13. To feel as if you are in your own house         | m) To make somebody's blood boil             |
| 14. To earn money for the family                    | n) To be all ears                            |
| 15. To live for a small amount of money             | o) To sleep on it                            |
| 16. To get scared of                                | p) To hit the nail on the head               |
| 17. To fall in love with                            | q) To be on good terms                       |
| 18. To have very little money                       | r) To pull somebody's leg                    |
| 19. To make the first steps to improve relationship | s) To be broke                               |
| 20. To become successful                            | t) In one ear and out the other              |
| 21. To have very good relationship                  | u) Until the cows come home                  |
| 22. To become even more successful                  | v) To have one's heart in one's mouth        |
| 23. To be bored and have nothing to do              | w) To fall on hard times                     |
| 24. To be happy                                     | x) To fall head over hills in love           |
| 25. For a very long time                            | y) Can't make ends meet                      |
| 26. To be very afraid                               | z) To hit the jackpot                        |

## Test 2

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

- My father brings home \_\_\_ of the family.
  - money
  - the bacon
  - food
  - sweets

2. Our teacher is \_\_ on our classmate and she always shouts at him.
  - a) strict
  - b) honest
  - c) please
  - d) hard
3. My friend usually makes our teacher's \_\_ boil by laughing very loudly.
  - a) tea
  - b) blood
  - c) water
  - d) soup
4. He is so absent-minded and he is in one \_\_ and out the other at the lessons.
  - a) ear
  - b) eye
  - c) head
  - d) thoughts
5. During the exam I had my \_\_ in my mouth.
  - a) finger
  - b) pen
  - c) heart
  - d) water
6. Because of the crisis our family jumped out of the \_\_ into the fire.
  - a) car
  - b) house
  - c) plane
  - d) frying pan
7. He always \_\_ himself at home when he visits our family.
  - a) makes
  - b) does
  - c) feels
  - d) thinks
8. If you want to help me you should be in my \_\_ .
  - a) house
  - b) shoes
  - c) position
  - d) feelings
9. I can listen to music until \_\_ come home.
  - a) parents
  - b) friends

- c) relatives
  - d) cows
10. In our argument he hit \_\_\_ on the head and I agreed.
- a) book
  - b) hand
  - c) the nail
  - d) a plate
11. I'd like to try to drive a car but I have \_\_\_ in my stomach.
- a) butterflies
  - b) nothing
  - c) a lot of food
  - d) a frog
12. My father has lost his job so my parents can't make \_\_\_ meet.
- a) them
  - b) colleagues
  - c) ends
  - d) people
13. My friend's family is very big but they get on like \_\_\_ on fire.
- a) house
  - b) people
  - c) firemen
  - d) friends
14. When you don't want to help you bury your \_\_\_ in the sand.
- a) money
  - b) phone
  - c) yourself
  - d) head
15. It was not a successful business and I went \_\_\_ the drain.
- a) up
  - b) away
  - c) with
  - d) down
16. I had to come to the interview early enough and I had \_\_\_ to kill.
- a) money
  - b) time
  - c) someone
  - d) a fly
17. A lot of water has flown under \_\_\_ since we met.
- a) the bridge
  - b) the sea
  - c) the fingers
  - d) road

18. He was \_\_\_ the moon because he has won the competition.  
a) on  
b) at  
c) in  
d) over
19. I fell \_\_\_ over heels in love with my new neighbor  
a) as  
b) heart  
c) head  
d) shoe
20. His name was on the tip of my \_\_\_ and I met him already.  
a) mind  
b) finger  
c) tongue  
d) head
21. After the argument he broke \_\_\_\_ .  
a) the bone  
b) the plate  
c) the ice  
d) the key
22. My father went \_\_\_ the roof when I came home after midnight.  
a) into  
b) through  
c) up  
d) off
23. The weather was horrible, the television was out of order so I was at a \_\_\_ end.  
a) tight  
b) loose  
c) other  
d) small
24. My friend is so serious that I always pull his \_\_\_\_ .  
a) hair  
b) leg  
c) hand  
d) clothes

### Test 3

Say whether the idioms in the following sentences are used correctly (true) or incorrectly (false) and correct them.

1. If someone is over the moon — he is very happy
2. If you bury your head in the sand, it means — you are unhappy.
3. If you break the ice — you break the relationship.

4. If you have butterflies in your stomach — you are hungry.
5. If you go through the roof — you are tired.
6. If you get cold feet — you are cold.
7. If you fall on hard times — you have lack of money.
8. If you can't make ends meet — you have a lot of money.
9. If you get on like a house on fire — you are in panic.
10. If you hit the jackpot — you have lost money.
11. If you go up in the world — you become successful.
12. If you are at a loose end — you have fun.
13. If you are down and out — you are rich.
14. If you are hard on somebody — you treat someone in a very strict and unfair way.
15. If you are flat out — you are very lazy.
16. If you make somebody's blood boil — you make somebody laugh.
17. If you are a big head — you are very shy.
18. If you are all ears — you are deaf.
19. If you sleep on it — you think over a problem for a long time.
20. If you pull somebody's leg you take care of somebody.
21. If you make yourself at home — you feel shy and confused.
22. If you are broke — you have no money.
23. If you are in somebody's shoes — you don't know this problem.
24. If you are on good terms — you are friendly with someone.
25. If you do your best — you try hard.
26. If you hit the nail on the head — you say nonsense.
27. If you jump out of the frying pan into fire — you become more successful.

#### Test 4

Complete the sentences, using idioms.

1. I have been walking for three hours and I was \_\_\_.
2. He studies well and plays the guitar and speaks English but he is a \_\_\_.
3. He always worries a lot and it looks like a \_\_\_.
4. I like this car and I want to buy it but I should \_\_\_.
5. When my little brother started speaking we were \_\_\_.
6. If you can't do it immediately and are anxious about it — relax and \_\_\_.
7. He has spent all his money and he was \_\_\_.
8. I want to pass this exam successfully so I'll \_\_\_.
9. We have known each other for ages and surely we are \_\_\_.
10. After the flood a lot of people were \_\_\_.
11. He has lost his job and now he fell \_\_\_.

12. The little girl wanted to recite a poem to her parent's friends but she \_\_\_\_.
13. Though they are brothers, they are \_\_\_\_ from each other.
14. I don't remember when we met but his name \_\_\_\_.
15. The new student had such funny pronunciation that all his classmates \_\_\_\_.
16. His family is rather poor because only his father \_\_\_\_.
17. Their family is very friendly and they always \_\_\_\_.
18. He has finished all his work and was \_\_\_\_.
19. He met this girl and immediately \_\_\_\_.
20. When my friend come round he always \_\_\_\_.

### Test 5

Answer the questions using idioms instead of their definitions.

1. Have you ever been in somebody's position?
2. Has the teacher ever been too strict or unfair to you?
3. Do rude people often make you angry?
4. Do you always think over some problem before making up your mind?
5. Do you always say exactly the right thing?
6. Can you listen to music for a very long time?
7. Are you friendly with your teachers?
8. Do you feel yourself as in your own house when you visit your friends?
9. Are you very exhausted at the end of the day?
10. Do you make people angry sometimes?
11. Does it happen that you don't listen what is being said to you?
12. Do you get scared of flying?
13. Have you ever lived having so little money?
14. Do you have very good relationship with your parents?
15. Are you always happy?
16. Would you make your first step into good relationship with your friends?
17. Have you ever hidden from the news or problems?
18. Would you like to become very successful?
19. Are you very different from your parents?
20. Have you ever needed to pass the time?
21. Have you ever fallen in love?

### Test 6

Try to recollect the idioms using the word.

1. To treat somebody in a strict or unfair way (HARD).
2. To be exhausted (FLAT).

3. To be in somebody's position (SHOES)
4. To earn money for the family (BACON).
5. To make fun of somebody (LEG)
6. To make somebody angry (BLOOD)
7. A lot of fuss about nothing (STORM)
8. To come from a bad situation to even worse one (FRYING PAN)
9. To say exactly the right thing (NAIL)
10. For a very long time (COWS)
11. To fall in love with (HEELS)
12. To escape doing something cowardly (BUTTERFLIES)
13. To get angry (ROOF)
14. To make the first step into good relationship (ICE)
15. To hide from the problems (SAND)
16. To be happy (MOON)
17. To sound familiar (BELL)
18. To go bankrupt (DRAIN)
19. So much has happened (THE BRIDGE)
20. To be early enough and in need to spend the time (TO KILL)

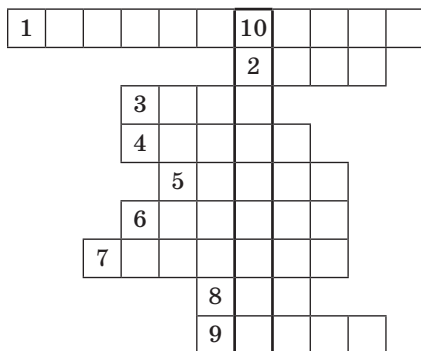
Translate from Russian into English.

1. Скучать, нечем заняться.
2. Много воды утекло с тех пор.
3. Стать банкротом.
4. Быть на кончике языка.
5. Быть вне себя от счастья.
6. Первым наладить отношения.
7. Бояться что-то делать.
8. Не сводить концы с концами.
9. Быть в отличных отношениях.
10. Убивать время.
11. Очень отличаться.
12. Стать еще успешнее.
13. Звучать знакомым.
14. Спрятаться от проблем.
15. По уши влюбиться.
16. Разозлиться очень сильно.
17. Быть в затруднительном положении в отношении денег.
18. Стать нищим.
19. Очень долгое время.
20. Быть в чем-то положении.
21. Быть банкротом.
22. Дурачить кого-то.
23. Чрезвычайно устать.

24. Разозлить кого-то.
25. Слишком много суеты.
26. В одно ухо влетело, из другого вылетело.
27. Очень бояться.
28. Попасты из трудной ситуации в еще более трудную.
29. Зарабатывать деньги для семьи.
30. Быть на чем-то месте.
31. Сделать все возможное.
32. Чувствовать себя как дома.
33. Относиться к кому-то слишком строго и несправедливо.
34. Не волнуйся, воспринимай все легче.
35. Хвастунишка.
36. Слушать внимательно.
37. Обдумать проблему прежде, чем принять решение.
38. Сказать абсолютно правильно и точно.

### Test 7

Complete the crossword with the exact word from one of the idioms.



1. During the exam I always have \_\_ in my stomach.
2. I always go through the \_\_ when he is late.
3. \_\_ your head in the sand if you don't want to help.
4. To go down the \_\_ is the worst thing ever happening.
5. The name of that film \_\_ a bell for me.
6. His name is on the tip of my \_\_.
7. And he has hit the \_\_ after the first presentation.
8. My sister is a \_\_ cry from me.
9. A lot of water has flown \_\_ the bridge since I left school.
10. After the crisis it is possible to jump out of the \_\_ into the fire.

Explain the meaning of the idiom in English.

1. To have time to kill.
2. To be at a loose end.

3. To be a far cry from.
4. A lot of water has flown under the bridge
5. To go up in the world.
6. To go down the drain.
7. To hit the jackpot.
8. To be on the tip of somebody's tongue.
9. To ring a bell.
10. To be over the moon.
11. To bury your head in the sand.
12. To break the ice.
13. To fall head over hills in love.
14. To have butterflies in somebody's stomach.
15. To go through the roof.
16. To get cold feet.
17. To fall on hard times.
18. One can't make ends meet.
19. To be down and out.
20. To get on like a house on fire.
21. Until the cows come home.
22. To bring home the bacon of the family.
23. To be on good terms.
24. To be in somebody's shoes.
25. To do one's best.
26. To be broke.
27. To make oneself at home.
28. To pull somebody's leg.
29. To be hard on somebody.
30. To be flat out.
31. To take something easy.
32. To make somebody's blood boil.
33. A big head.
34. A storm in a teacup.
35. To be all ears.
36. In one ear and out the other.
37. To sleep on it.
38. To have one's heart in one's mouth.
39. To hit the nail on the head.
40. To jump out of the frying pan into the fire.

Make up your own sentences using idioms.

1. To have time to kill.
2. To be at a loose end.
3. To be a far cry from.

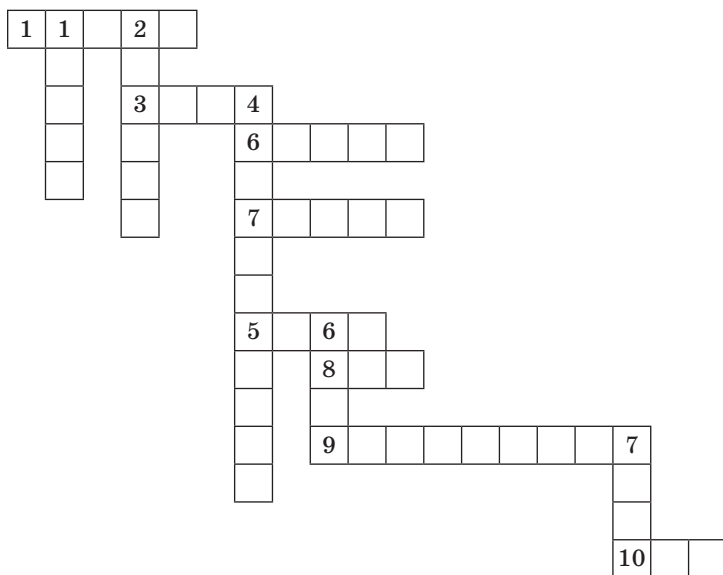
4. A lot of water has flown under the bridge
5. To go up in the world.
6. To go down the drain.
7. To hit the jackpot.
8. To be on the tip of somebody's tongue.
9. To ring a bell.
10. To be over the moon.
11. To bury your head in the sand.
12. To break the ice.
13. To fall head over hills in love.
14. To have butterflies in somebody's stomach.
15. To go through the roof.
16. To get cold feet.
17. To fall on hard times.
18. One can't make ends meet.
19. To be down and out.
20. To get on like a house on fire.
21. Until the cows come home.
22. To bring home the bacon of the family.
23. To be on good terms.
24. To be in somebody's shoes.
25. To do one's best.
26. To be broke.
27. To make oneself at home.
28. To pull somebody's leg.
29. To be hard on somebody.
30. To be flat out.
31. To take something easy.
32. To make somebody's blood boil.
33. A big head.
34. A storm in a teacup.
35. To be all ears.
36. In one ear and out the other.
37. To sleep on it.
38. To have one's heart in one's mouth.
39. To hit the nail on the head.
40. To jump out of the frying pan into the fire.

### Test 8

Complete the crossword with the words of idioms.

*Across*

1. He went down the \_\_\_\_.



3. I am all \_\_\_\_.
5. She is \_\_\_\_ on her son.
6. We are on good \_\_\_\_.
7. He had his heart in his \_\_\_\_.
8. They are flat ....
9. They jumped out of the \_\_\_\_ into the fire.
10. Don't pull my \_\_\_\_.

*Down*

1. His name            the bell.
2. My friend broke the       .
3. Don't worry, take it       .
4. He had butterflies in his       .
5. He fell head over        in love.
6. My dad went through the       .
7. I always hit the            on the head.

## Keys

## Test 1

- 1 – p, 2 – o, 3 – t, 4 – n, 5 – m, 6 – l, 7 – k, 8 – r, 9 – s,  
10 – h, 11 – q, 12 – f, 13 – j, 14 – I, 15 – w, 16 – f, 17 – x, 18 –  
y, 19 – d, 20 – z, 21 – g, 22 – b, 23 – a, 24 – c, 25 – u, 26 – e.

**Test 2**

1 — b, 2 — d, 3 — b, 4 — a, 5 — c, 6 — d, 7 — a, 8 — b, 9 — d,  
10 — c, 11 — a, 12 — c, 13 — a, 14 — d, 15 — d, 16 — b, 17 — a, 18 —  
d, 19 — c, 20 — c, 21 — c, 22 — b, 23 — b 24 — b.

**Test 3**

1 — t, 2 — f, 3 — f, 4 — f, 5 — f, 6 — f, 7 — t, 8 — f, 9 — f, 10 —  
f, 11 — t, 12 — f, 13 — f, 14 — t, 15 — f, 16 — f, 17 — f, 18 — f, 19 —  
t, 20 — f, 21 — f, 22 — t, 23 — f, 24 — t, 25 — t, 26 — f, 27 — f.

**Test 4**

1 — flat out, 2 — dig head, 3 — storm in a tea-cup, 4 — sleep on  
it, 5 — all ears, 6 — take it easy, 7 — broke, 8 — do my best, 9 — on  
good terms, 10 — down and out, 11 — on hard times, 12 — got cold  
feet, 13 — a far cry, 14 — rings a bell, 15 — pull his leg, 16 — brings  
the bacon of the family, 17 — get on like the house on fire, 18 — at  
a loose end, 19 — fall head over heels in love with, 20 — makes himself  
at home.

**Test 5**

1 — somebody's shoes, 2 — was hard on you, 3 — go through the  
roof, 4 — sleep on it, 5 — hit the nail on the head, 6 — until the cows  
come home, 7 — on good terms, 8 — make yourself at home, 9 — flat  
out, 10 — make blood boil, 11 — in one ear and out the other, 12 —  
have butterflies in your stomach, 13 — be on hard times, 14 — be on  
good terms, 15 — be over the moon, 16 — break the ice, 17 — bury  
your hand in the sand, 18 — to go up in the world, 19 — far cry from,  
20 — be at a loose end, 21 — fall head over heels in love.

**Test 7**

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. butterflies | 6. tongue      |
| 2. roof        | 7. jackpot     |
| 3. bury        | 8. far         |
| 4. drain       | 9. under       |
| 5. rings       | 10. frying pan |

**Test 8**

- | <i>Across</i> | <i>Down</i> |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. drain      | 1. rings    |
| 3. ears       | 2. ice      |
| 5. hard       | 3. easy     |
| 6. terms      | 4. stomach  |
| 7. mouth      | 5. heels    |

- |              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| 8. out       | 6. roof |
| 9. fryingpan | 7. nail |
| 10. leg      |         |

### PART 3

Read these English proverbs and their Russian equivalents and try to remember them.

1. Barking dogs seldom bite. (Не так страшен черт, как его малюют.)
2. Every dog is a lion at home. (Дома и стены помогают.)
3. Caution is the parent of safety. (Береженого бог бережет.)
4. If you agree to carry a calf, they will make you carry the cow. (Кто везет, того и погоняют.)
5. Don't cross two bridges before you come to them. (Не говори гоп, пока не перепрыгнешь.)
6. Slow and steady wins the race. (Тише едешь — дальше будешь.)
7. To put a spoke in one's wheel. (Вставлять палки в колеса.)
8. To be head over ears in debt. (Быть по уши в долгах.)
9. One swallow does not make a summer. (Не делать погоды.)
10. Better be envied than pitied. (Лучше пусть завидуют, чем жалуют.)
11. As snug as a bug in a rug. (Жить как у Христа за пазухой.)
12. Happiness takes no account of time. (Счастливые часов не наблюдают.)
13. To live from hand to mouth. (Едва сводить концы с концами.)
14. Of two evils choose the best. (Из двух зол выбираешь меньшее.)
15. He that never climbed — never fell. (Кто не рискует, тот не пьет шампанское.)
16. To throw dust into one's eyes. (Пускать пыль в глаза.)
17. Stretch your arms no further than your sleeve will reach. (По одежке протягивай ножки.)
18. Wash your dirty linen at home. (Не выноси сор из избы.)
19. Custom is the second nature. (Привычка — вторая натура.)
20. Do as you would be done by. (Относись к людям так, как ты бы хотел, чтобы к тебе относились.)
21. Every miller draws water to his own mill. (Тянуть одеяло на себя.)
22. A bargain is a bargain. (Уговор дороже денег.)
23. Fish begins to stink at the head. (Рыба гниет с головы.)

24. As though the earth had opened and swallowed it up. (Как сквозь землю провалился.)
25. As the tree — so the fruit. (Яблоко от яблони недалеко падает.)
26. Best defense is attack. (Лучшая защита — нападение.)
27. By hook or by crook. (Всеми правдами и неправдами.)
28. Forbidden fruit is the sweetest. (Запретный плод сладок.)
29. Last but not least. (Последний, но не менее важный.)
30. Fear has long legs. (У страха глаза велики.)

And now try as many tests as you can in order to remember the proverbs. Psychologists say that you will remember something well when you use it at least seven times.

### Test 1

Match the proverbs and their Russian equivalents.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Не так страшен черт, как его малюют.      | 1) To live from hand to mouth.                                   |
| 2. Дома и стены помогают.                    | 2) Custom is the second nature.                                  |
| 3. Береженого Бог бережет.                   | 3) Better be envied than pitied.                                 |
| 4. Кто везет — того и погоняют.              | 4) Do as you would be done by                                    |
| 5. Не говори гоп, пока не перепрыгнешь.      | 5) Wash your dirty linen at home.                                |
| 6. Тихе едешь — дальше будешь.               | 6) As though the earth had opened and swallowed it up.           |
| 7. Вставляя палки в колеса.                  | 7) If you agree to carry a calf, they will make you carry a cow. |
| 8. Быть по уши в долгах.                     | 8) Every dog is a lion at home.                                  |
| 9. Не делай погоды.                          | 9) To be head over ears in debt.                                 |
| 10. Лучше пусть завидуют, чем жалеют.        | 10) Caution is the parent of safety.                             |
| 11. Жить как у Христа за пазухой.            | 11) Last but not least.  |
| 12. Счастливые часов не наблюдают.           | 12) As snug as a bug in a rug.                                   |
| 13. Едва сводить концы с концами.            | 13) A bargain is a bargain.                                      |
| 14. Из двух зол выбирают меньшее.            | 14) Fear has long legs.  |
| 15. Кто не рискует, тот не пьет шампанского. | 15) Of two evils choose the best.                                |
| 16. Пускать пыль в глаза.                    | 16) Best defense is attack.                                      |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 17. По одежке протягивай ножки.                                     | 17) By hook or by crook.                                      |
| 18. Не выноси сор из избы.  | 18) Barking dogs seldom bite.                                 |
| 19. Привычка — вторая натура.                                       | 19) Stretch your arms no further than your sleeve will reach. |
| 20. Относись к людям так, как ты бы хотел, чтобы к тебе относились. | 20) Don't cross two bridges before you come to them.          |
| 21. Тянуть одеяло на себя.  | 21) He that never climbed never fell.                         |
| 22. Уговор дороже денег.  | 22) To throw dust into one's eyes.                            |
| 23. Рыба гниет с головы.  | 23) To put a spoke into somebody's wheel.                     |
| 24. Как сквозь землю провалился.                                    | 24) One swallow does not make a summer.                       |
| 25. Яблоко от яблони недалеко падает.                               | 25) Happiness takes no account of time.                       |
| 26. Лучшая защита — нападение.                                      | 26) Slow and steady wins the race.                            |
| 27. Всеми правдами и неправдами.                                    | 27) Every miller draws water into one's wheel.                |
| 28. Запретный плод сладок.  | 28) Fish begins to stink at the head.                         |
| 29. У страха глаза велики.  | 29) As the tree — so the fruit.                               |
| 30. Последний по месту, но не по значению.                          | 30) Forbidden fruit is the sweetest.                          |

## Test 2

Choose the word or phrase which best completes the proverb.

1. Every \_\_\_ draws water to his own mill.
  - a) person
  - b) man
  - c) miller
  - d) farmer
2. Fish begins \_\_\_ at the head.
  - a) to eat
  - b) to stink
  - c) to swim
  - d) to smell

3. As though the earth \_\_\_ and swallowed it up.
  - a) had opened
  - b) had stopped
  - c) had moved
4. As the tree — so the \_\_\_ .
  - a) bush
  - b) flower
  - c) fruit
  - d) leaves
5. Best \_\_\_ is attack.
  - a) fight
  - b) trouble
  - c) defense
  - d) action
6. \_\_\_ is the second nature.
  - a) habit
  - b) character
  - c) tradition
  - d) custom
7. Wash your \_\_\_ at home.
  - a) dirty linen
  - b) hands and face
  - c) plates and cups
8. Stretch \_\_\_ no further than your sleeve will reach.
  - a) his cloth
  - b) my sheet
  - c) your body
  - d) your arms
9. To throw \_\_\_ Into somebody's eyes.
  - a) a ball
  - b) sand
  - c) dust
  - d) words
10. He that never \_\_\_ never fell.
  - a) cried
  - b) climbed
  - c) slept
  - d) tried
11. Do as you would be \_\_\_ by.
  - a) acted
  - b) tried

- c) done
- d) wanted
- 12. A bargain is \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) something
  - b) important
  - c) a bargain
  - d) necessity
- 13. Forbidden fruit is \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) the ripest
  - b) the sweetest
  - c) the sourest
  - d) the best
- 14. Every dog is \_\_\_\_ at home.
  - a) a cat
  - b) a tiger
  - c) a master
  - d) a lion
- 15. Caution is \_\_\_\_ of safety.
  - a) the parent
  - b) the child
  - c) the friend
  - d) the relative
- 16. Of two evils \_\_\_\_ the best.
  - a) choose
  - b) try
  - c) protect
  - d) do
- 17. To live from \_\_\_\_ to mouth.
  - a) mouth
  - b) hand
  - c) head
  - d) lips
- 18. Happiness \_\_\_\_ no account of time.
  - a) gives
  - b) helps
  - c) offers
  - d) takes
- 19. As snug a bug in a \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) rug
  - b) carpet
  - c) floor
  - d) table

20. Better be \_\_\_ than pitied.  
a) happy  
b) pleased  
c) envied  
d) helped
21. One \_\_\_ does not make a summer.  
a) day  
b) sunshine  
c) swallow  
d) rain
22. To be head \_\_\_ in debt.  
a) over ears  
b) above all  
c) over heels  
d) above nose
23. To put a spoke into somebody's \_\_\_ .  
a) wheel  
b) boat  
c) finger  
d) car
24. Slow and steady \_\_\_ the race  
a) shows  
b) takes over  
c) wins  
d) loses
25. Don't cross \_\_\_ before you come to them.  
a) streets  
b) two bridges  
c) the river
26. If you agree \_\_\_ they will make you carry the cow.  
a) to bring a goat  
b) to lift the goose  
c) to take a fox  
d) to carry a calf
27. \_\_\_ seldom bites.  
a) angry wolves  
b) wild tigers  
c) lovely cats  
d) barking dogs
28. Fear has \_\_\_ .  
a) big eyes  
b) long legs

- c) opened mouth
- d) short hair

### Test 3

Translate proverbs from English into Russian.

1. Better be envied than pitied.
2. One swallow does not make a summer.
3. To be head over ears in debt.
4. To put a spoke in somebody's wheel.
5. Slow and steady wins the race.
6. Don't cross two bridges before you come to them.
7. If you agree to carry a calf, they will make you carry the cow.
8. Caution is the parent of safety.
9. Every dog is a lion at home.
10. Barking dogs seldom bite.
11. Do as you would be done by.
12. Custom is the second nature.
13. Wash your dirty linen at home.
14. Stretch your arms no further than your sleeve will reach.
15. To throw dust into someone's eyes.
16. He that never climbed — never fell.
17. Of two evils choose the best.
18. To live from hand to mouth.
19. Happiness takes no account of time.
20. As snug as the bug in a rug.
21. Forbidden fruit is the sweetest.
22. By hook or by crook.
23. Best defense is attack.
24. As the tree so the fruit.
25. As though the earth had opened and swallowed it up.
26. Fish begins to stink at the head.
27. A bargain is a bargain.
28. Every miller draws water to his own mill.
29. Last but not least.
30. Fear has long legs.

### Test 4

Try to recollect the proverb using the given words.

- |                   |                                   |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. (Dirty linen)  | Не выноси сор из избы.            |
| 2. (His own will) | Тянуть одеяло на себя.            |
| 3. (To stink)     | Рыба гниет с головы.              |
| 4. (Swallowed)    | Как сквозь землю провалился.      |
| 5. (The fruit)    | Яблоко от яблони недалеко падает. |

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 6. (Defense)          | Лучшая защита — это нападение.                                  |
| 7. (Hook)             | Всеми правдами и неправдами.                                    |
| 8. (A bargain)        | Уговор дороже денег.  |
| 9. (The sweetest)     | Запретный плод сладок.  |
| 10. (Would be done)   | Относись к людям так, как ты бы хотел, чтобы к тебе относились. |
| 11. (Nature)          | Привычка — вторая натура.                                       |
| 12. (Sleeve)          | По одежке протягивай ножки.                                     |
| 13. (Dust)            | Пускать пыль в глаза.   |
| 14. (Climbed... fell) | Кто не рискует, тот не пьет шампанское.                         |
| 15. (Account)         | Счастливые часов не наблюдают.                                  |
| 16. (Mouth)           | Едва сводить концы с концами.                                   |
| 17. (Evils)           | Из двух зол выбирай меньшее.                                    |
| 18. (A bug)           | Жить как у Христа за пазухой.                                   |
| 19. (Envied)          | Лучше пусть завидуют, чем жалеют.                               |
| 20. (Summer)          | Не делать погоды.   |
| 21. (Debt)            | Быть по уши в долгах.   |
| 22. (Wheel)           | Вставлять палки в колеса.                                       |
| 23. (Race)            | Тише едешь — дальше будешь.                                     |
| 24. (Bridges)         | Не говори гоп, пока не перепрыгнешь.                            |
| 25. (A calf)          | Кто везет, того и погоняют.                                     |
| 26. (Safety)          | Береженого Бог бережет.   |
| 27. (At home)         | Дома и стены помогают.  |
| 28. (Bite)            | Не так страшен черт, как его малюют.                            |
| 29. (Fear)            | У страха глаза велики.  |
| 30. (Least)           | Последний по месту, но не по значению.                          |

### Test 5

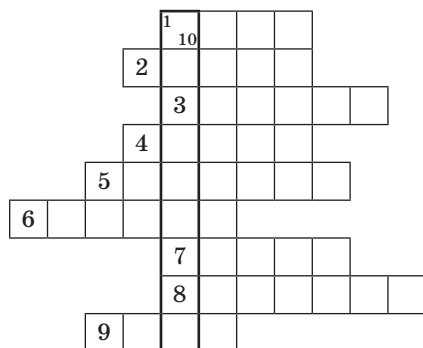
Continue the proverbs.

1. Stretch your arms \_\_\_\_.
2. Wash your dirty \_\_\_\_.
3. Every miller \_\_\_\_.
4. Fish begins to \_\_\_\_.
5. As though the earth \_\_\_\_.
6. Best defense \_\_\_\_.
7. Forbidden fruit \_\_\_\_.
8. Custom is \_\_\_\_.
9. He that never \_\_\_\_.
10. Fear has \_\_\_\_.
11. To throw dust \_\_\_\_.
12. Do as you would \_\_\_\_.
13. A bargain \_\_\_\_.

14. As the tree \_\_\_ .
15. By hook \_\_\_ .
16. Barking dogs \_\_\_ .
17. Every dog is \_\_\_ .
18. Don't cross two \_\_\_ .
19. To be head over \_\_\_ .
20. Better be \_\_\_ .
21. Happiness takes no \_\_\_ .
22. Of two evils \_\_\_ .
23. One swallow doesn't \_\_\_ .
24. As snug \_\_\_ .
25. To live from hand \_\_\_ .
26. Slow and steady \_\_\_ .
27. To put a spoke \_\_\_ .
28. If you agree to carry \_\_\_ .
29. Caution is \_\_\_ .
30. Last but \_\_\_ .

### Test 6

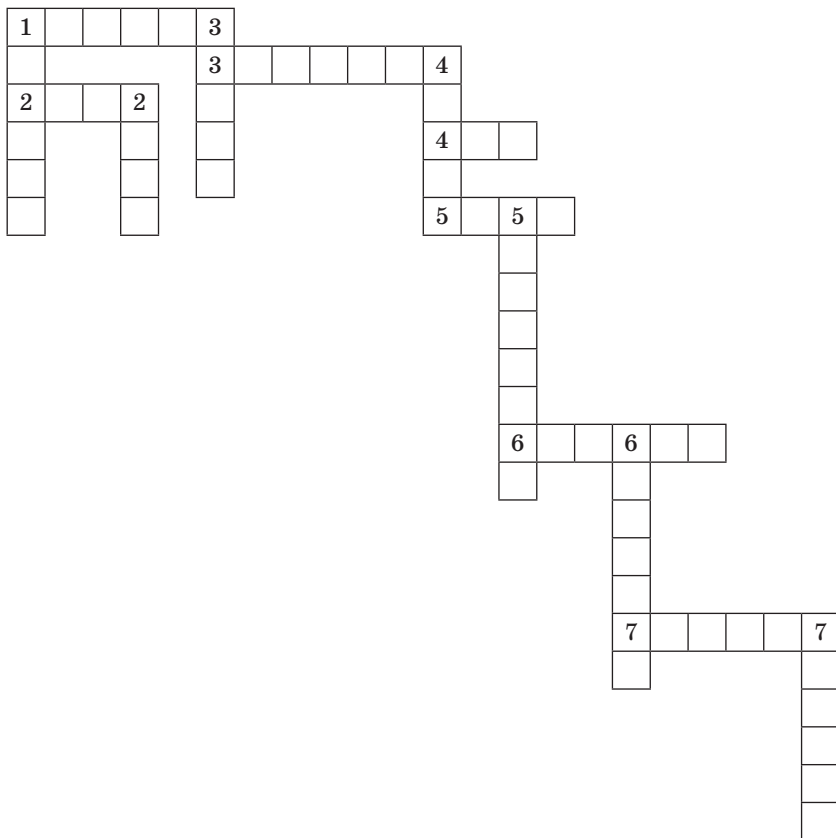
Complete the crossword, using the words of the proverbs.



1. By \_\_\_ or by crook.
2. As though the \_\_\_ had opened and swallowed it up.
3. Better be envied than \_\_\_ .
4. To put a \_\_\_ in somebody's wheel.
5. Don't cross two \_\_\_ before you come to them.
6. Caution is the \_\_\_ of safety.
7. Of two \_\_\_ Choose the best.
8. One \_\_\_ does not make a summer.
9. To throw \_\_\_ into somebody's eyes.
10. \_\_\_ takes no account of time..

**Test 7**

Complete the crossword, using the words of proverbs.

*Across*

1. \_\_\_ begins to stink at the head.
2. Stretch your arms no further than your \_\_\_ will reach.
3. Happiness takes no \_\_\_ of time.
4. As snug as a bug in a \_\_\_ .
5. \_\_\_ your dirty linen at home.
6. Barking dogs \_\_\_ bite.
7. \_\_\_ is the second nature.

*Down*

1. Caution is the parent of \_\_\_ .
2. By \_\_\_ or by crook.
3. As though the \_\_\_ had opened and swallowed it up.
4. To \_\_\_ dust into one's eyes.

5. Forbidden fruit is the \_\_\_\_.
6. Best \_\_\_\_ is attack.
7. Every \_\_\_\_ draws water to his own mill.

### Test 8

Explain the situations with the help of the proverbs.

1. If you don't try anything you won't have any result.
2. Never tell the others about the problems in your family.
3. If you want people to treat you well you should treat them well too.
4. If there are problems in your office, if everything goes wrong, maybe your boss doesn't pay much attention to the problems and everyone is so relaxed.
5. If parents have some bad habits, do what they shouldn't do, so, why children must behave well?
6. When you try to achieve your goal by different ways with the hope to succeed.
7. Every man in the company does what is better only for him without paying attention to others.
8. If you want to impress somebody, you hide everything bad and show only the best even if it's not true.
9. When you know that somebody will criticize you severely, you start criticizing him the first.
10. When you have lost something and can't find it for a long time and moreover nobody knows where it is.
11. When somebody stands in a way of your promotion.
12. When you are OK, it's better than when everything goes wrong, although people are annoyed with your good results.
13. When you are happy, you even don't look at your watch and don't know what time it is.
14. Don't boast before you finish something.
15. When you borrow a lot of money but don't know how to pay it back.
16. If you can't refuse to do something you will be given a lot of other things to do.
17. It's better to do something slowly but perfectly well than fast and take a risk of failing.
18. When you live in very good conditions without any problems and efforts.
19. If you don't have possibility to choose something very good, perhaps it's better to choose not the worst.
20. When you don't have regular money and have to economize.
21. When you are careful, you will be safe.
22. When you are at home, you feel relaxed and can do everything easily and well.

23. If you arranged something with somebody — don't cancel it.
24. If the person got used to do something or has a bad habit or even is addicted to something, nothing can change him.
25. If you mustn't do something, you want it much more than ever.

### Test 9

Explain the proverbs in your own words in English.

1. To put a spoke in one's wheel.
2. Slow and steady wins the race.
3. Don't cross two bridges before you came to them.
4. If you agree to carry a calf, they will make you carry the cow.
5. Caution is the parent of safety.
6. Better be envied than pitied.
7. One swallow doesn't make a summer.
8. To be head over ears in debt.
9. Every dog is a lion at home.
10. Barking dogs seldom bite.
11. Forbidden fruit is the sweetest.
12. Best defense is attack.
13. Fear has long legs.
14. By hook or by crook.
15. As the tree — so the fruit.
16. Last but not least.
17. As though the earth had opened and swallowed it up.
18. Of two evils choose the best.
19. To live from hand to mouth.
20. Happiness makes no account of time.
21. As snug as a bug in a rug.
22. Fish begins to stink at the head.
23. Wash your dirty linen at home.
24. Stretch your arms no further than your sleeve will reach.
25. To throw dust into somebody's eyes.
26. He that never climbed — never fell.
27. A bargain is a bargain.
28. Every miller draws water to his own mill.
29. Do as you would be done by.
30. Custom is the second nature.

### Keys

#### Test 1

- 1 — 18, 2 — 8, 3 — 10, 4 — 7, 5 — 20, 6 — 26, 7 — 23, 8 — 9, 9 — 24, 10 — 3, 11 — 12, 12 — 25, 13 — 1, 14 — 15, 15 — 21, 16 — 22,

17 — 19, 18 — 5, 19 — 2, 20 — 4, 21 — 27, 22 — 13, 23 — 28, 24 — 6, 25 — 29, 26 — 16, 27 — 17, 28 — 30, 29 — 14, 30 — 11.

### Test 2

1 — c, 2 — b, 3 — a, 4 — c, 5 — c, 6 — d, 7 — a, 8 — d, 9 — c, 10 — b, 11 — c, 12 — c, 13 — b, 14 — d, 15 — a, 16 — a, 17 — b, 18 — d, 19 — a, 20 — c, 21 — c, 22 — a, 23 — a, 24 — c, 25 — b, 26 — d, 27 — d, 28 — b.

### Test 6

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. hook    | 6. parent     |
| 2. earth   | 7. evils      |
| 3. pitied  | 8. swallow    |
| 4. spoke   | 9. dust       |
| 5. bridges | 10. happiness |

### Test 7

#### Across

1. sleeve
2. fish
3. account
4. rug
5. wash
6. seldom
7. custom

#### Down

1. safety
2. hook
3. earht
4. throw
5. sweetest
6. defence
7. miller

## PART 4

Read the proverbs and their Russian equivalents and try to remember them.

1. Absence makes the heart grow fonder. (От разлуки любовь горячей.)
2. Beauty is only skin deep. (С лица воду не пить.)
3. First come first served. (Кто рано встает, тому бог дает.)
4. When the cat's away the mice will play. (Без кота мышам раздолье.)
5. One good turn deserves another. (Долг платежом красен.)
6. Necessity is the mother of invention. (Голь на выдумки хитра.)
7. A new broom sweeps clean. (Новая метла по-новому метет.)
8. One man's meat is another man's poison. (Что русскому хорошо, то немцу смерть.)
9. Too many cooks spoil the broth. (У семи нянек дитя без глазу.)
10. Honesty is the best policy. (Честность — лучшая политика.)

11. A fool and his money are soon parted. (У дурака деньги долго не задерживаются.)
12. A stitch in time saves nine. (Дорога ложка к обеду.)
13. Strike while the iron is hot. (Куй железо, пока горячо.)
14. Let sleeping dogs lie. (Не буди лихо, пока оно тихо.)
15. Look before you leap. (Семь раз отмерь — один раз отрежь.)
16. Once bitten twice shy. (Пуганая ворона куста боится.)
17. Make hay while the sun shines. (Коси коса, пока роса.)
18. Rome was not built in a day. (Москва не сразу строилась.)
19. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. (Лучше синица в руках, чем журавль в небе.)
20. One beats the bush and another catches the birds. (Чужими руками жар загребать.)

### Test 1

Match the proverbs and their Russian equivalents.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. От разлуки любовь горячей.              | 1) Once bitten — twice shy.                           |
| 2. Голь на выдумки хитра.                  | 2) A fool and his money are soon parted.              |
| 3. Без кота мышам раздолье.                | 3) One man's meat is another man's poison.            |
| 4. Семь раз отмерь — один раз отрежь.      | 4) Absence makes the heart grow fonder                |
| 5. У дурака деньги долго не задерживаются. | 5) A new broom sweeps clean.                          |
| 6. Москва не сразу строилась.              | 6) Make hay while the sun shines.                     |
| 7. Честность — лучшая политика.            | 7) Necessity is the mother of invention.              |
| 8. Куй железо, пока горячо.                | 8) A stitch in time saves nine.                       |
| 9. Кто рано встает, тому бог дает.         | 9) Look before you leap.                              |
| 10. У семи нянек дитя без глаза.           | 10) Beauty is only skin deep.                         |
| 11. Дорога ложка к обеду.                  | 11) Too many cooks spoil the broth.                   |
| 12. С лица воду не пить.                   | 12) Rome was not built in a day.                      |
| 13. Не буди лихо, пока оно тихо.           | 13) One beats the bush and another catches the birds. |
| 14. Чужими руками жар загребать.           | 14) First come first served.                          |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 15. Долг платежом красен.                     | 15) Honesty is the best policy.                  |
| 16. Коси коса пока роса.                      | 16) A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. |
| 17. Новая метла по-новому метет.              | 17) Strike while the iron is hot.                |
| 18. Пуганая ворона куста боится.              | 18) When the cat's away the mice will play.      |
| 19. Что русскому хорошо, то немцу смерть.     | 19) Let sleeping dogs lie.                       |
| 20. Лучше синица в руках, чем журавль в небе. | 20) One good turn deserves another.              |

### Test 2

Translate the proverbs from English into Russian.

1. One beats the bush and another catches the birds.
2. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
3. Rome was not built in a day.
4. Make hay while the sun shines.
5. Once bitten twice shy.
6. Look before you leap.
7. Let sleeping dogs lie.
8. Strike while the iron is hot.
9. A stitch in time saves nine.
10. A fool and his money are soon parted.
11. Honesty is the best policy.
12. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
13. One man's meat is another man's poison.
14. A new broom sweeps clean.
15. Necessity is the mother of invention.
16. One good turn deserves another.
17. When the cat's away the mice will play.
18. First come first served.
19. Beauty is only skin deep.
20. Absence makes the heart grow fonder.

### Test 3

Match the proverbs and their definitions.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. One good turn deserves another.              | 1) If you do something quickly, you can't do it perfectly. |
| 2. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. | 2) By being honest you gain the lasting trust of others.   |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 3. Necessity is the mother of invention.    | 3) Better to have less but real, than more but less likely.  |
| 4. Strike while the iron is hot.            | 4) If too many people do the same activity at the same time it will probably go wrong.                               |
| 5. A new broom sweeps clean.                | 5) If you have been cheated or deceived on one occasion by someone, you will be careful the next time.               |
| 6. Absence makes the heart grow fonder.     | 6) Consider carefully what you are going to do before you do it.   |
| 7. One beats the bush and another catches   | 7) A foolish person spends money without thinking and soon becomes penniless.  |
| 8. A fool and his money are soon parted.    | 8) One man does all the work and another gets the result.  |
| 9. Make hay while the sun shines.           | 9) Choose the right moment to act, take advantage of a sudden opportunity.   |
| 10. Beauty is only skin deep.               | 10) Don't do anything to cause unnecessary trouble.  |
| 11. Honesty is the best policy              | 11) When the boss is away, those under him can misbehave or do what they like even if it's forbidden.                |
| 12. Look before you leap.                   | 12) A new boss is likely to make changes to make his company more efficient.   |
| 13. Once bitten — twice shy.                | 13) Who arrives earlier gets a better choice.  |
| 14. First come — first served.              | 14) By acting quickly at an early stage you may prevent serious trouble in the future.                               |
| 15. Rome was not built in a day.            | 15) When you are faced with a very difficult problem you will use all your skill and energy to solve or overcome it. |
| 16. One man's meat is another man's poison. | 16) To feel more affection for somebody when you have been away from him for some time.                              |
| 17. A stitch in time saves nine.            | 17) Try to do something when it's a perfect time.  |
| 18. When the cat's away the mice will play. | 18) You cannot judge a person by looks alone. Physical beauty may hide a very ugly nature.                           |

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 19. Too many cooks spoil the broth. | 19) Different people like different things.  |
| 20. Let sleeping dogs lie.          | 20) If somebody has done something helpful for you, you should express gratitude by doing something helpful for him. |

#### Test 4

Choose the word or phrase which best completes the proverb.

1. Necessity is the \_\_\_ of invention.
  - a) friend
  - b) mother
  - c) father
  - d) doctor
2. A new \_\_\_ sweeps clean.
  - a) sweeper
  - b) worker
  - c) broom
  - d) vacuum cleaner
3. Too many cooks \_\_\_ the broth.
  - a) boil
  - b) cook
  - c) spoil
  - d) prepare
4. A fool and his \_\_\_ are soon parted.
  - a) money
  - b) friends
  - c) thoughts
  - d) ideas
5. A stitch \_\_\_ saves nine.
  - a) in the morning
  - b) later
  - c) in time
  - d) always
6. One good \_\_\_ deserves another.
  - a) turn
  - b) idea
  - c) thought
  - d) help

7. Beauty is only \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) good look
  - b) skin deep
  - c) good face
  - d) severe problem
8. Absence makes \_\_\_\_ grow fonder.
  - a) your soul
  - b) the heart
  - c) your love
  - d) the person
9. First come first \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) helped
  - b) noticed
  - c) answered
  - d) served
10. Strike while \_\_\_\_ is hot.
  - a) the iron
  - b) the sun
  - c) the stove
  - d) the heart
11. A bird in the hand is \_\_\_\_ two in the bush.
  - a) better
  - b) worth
  - c) more than
  - d) worse
12. One beats \_\_\_\_ and another catches the birds.
  - a) the grass
  - b) the tree
  - c) the bush
  - d) the nest
13. Make \_\_\_\_ while the sun shines.
  - a) suntan
  - b) money
  - c) the garden
  - d) hay
14. Once bitten twice \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) frightened
  - b) shy
  - c) timid
  - d) scared
15. Look \_\_\_\_ you leap.
  - a) after
  - b) when

- c) while  
d) before
16. Rome was not \_\_\_ in a day.  
a) built  
b) ruined  
c) raised  
d) founded
17. Let \_\_\_ lie.  
a) huge lions  
b) strong animals  
c) sleeping dogs  
d) angry wolves
18. Honesty is the \_\_\_\_ .  
a) worst idea  
b) strongest trait  
c) most important  
d) best policy
19. When the cat's \_\_\_ the mice will play.  
a) from  
b) away  
c) out  
d) outside
20. One man's meat is another man's \_\_\_\_ .  
a) poison  
b) taste  
c) food  
d) disgust

### Test 5

Try to recollect the proverbs using the given words and Russian equivalents.

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 1. (LEAP)   | Семь раз отмерь — один раз отрежь.      |
| 2. (HAY)    | Коси коса, пока роса.                   |
| 3. (BUILT)  | Москва не сразу строилась.              |
| 4. (BROOM)  | Новая метла по-новому метет.            |
| 5. (BROTH)  | У семи нянек дитя без глазу.            |
| 6. (AWAY)   | Без kota мышам раздолье.                |
| 7. (SKIN)   | С лица воду не пить.                    |
| 8. (STITCH) | Дорога ложка к обеду.                   |
| 9. (POLICY) | Честность — лучшая политика.            |
| 10. (IRON)  | Куй железо, пока горячо.                |
| 11. (MONEY) | У дурака деньги долго не задерживаются. |

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 12. (POISON)    | Что русскому хорошо, то немцу смерть.     |
| 13. (INVENTION) | Голь на выдумки хитра.                    |
| 14. (TURN)      | Долг платежом красен.                     |
| 15. (FIRST)     | Кто рано встает, тому бог дает.           |
| 16. (HEART)     | От разлуки любовь горячей.                |
| 17. (LIE)       | Не буди лихо, пока оно тихо.              |
| 18. (TWICE)     | Пуганая ворона куста боится.              |
| 19. (WORTH)     | Лучше синица в руках, чем журавль в небе. |
| 20. (BUSH)      | Чужими руками жар загребать.              |

**Test 6**

Continue the proverbs.

1. Once bitten — \_\_\_\_.
2. A fool and his money — \_\_\_\_.
3. Beauty is only — \_\_\_\_.
4. Strike while the — \_\_\_\_.
5. A new broom — \_\_\_\_.
6. Rome was not — \_\_\_\_.
7. Necessity is — \_\_\_\_.
8. One beats the bush and — \_\_\_\_.
9. Absence makes the — \_\_\_\_.
10. Let sleeping — \_\_\_\_.
11. A bird in the hand — \_\_\_\_.
12. Make hay — \_\_\_\_.
13. One good turn — \_\_\_\_.
14. Too many cooks — \_\_\_\_.
15. First come — \_\_\_\_.
16. A stitch in time — \_\_\_\_.
17. One man's meat is — \_\_\_\_.
18. Look before — \_\_\_\_.
19. Honesty is — \_\_\_\_.
20. One beats the bush and — \_\_\_\_.

**Test 7**

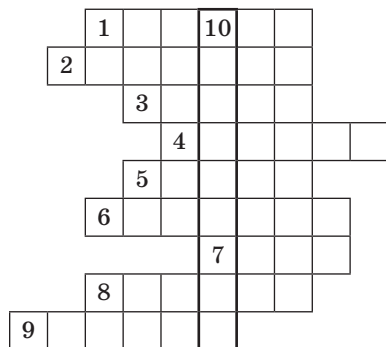
Try to recall the proverbs after reading the definitions.

1. If you do something quickly, you can't do it perfectly.
2. By being honest you gain the lasting trust of others.
3. Better to have less but real, than more but less likely.
4. If too many people do the same activity at the same time it will probably go wrong.
5. If you have been cheated or deceived on one occasion by someone, you will be careful the next time
6. Consider carefully what you are going to do before you do it.

7. A foolish person spends money without thinking and soon becomes penniless.
8. One man does all the work and another gets the result.
9. Choose the right moment to act, take advantage of a sudden opportunity.
10. Don't do anything to cause unnecessary trouble.
11. When the boss is away, those under him can misbehave or do what they like even if it's forbidden.
12. A new boss is likely to make changes to make his company more efficient.
13. Who arrives earlier gets a better choice.
14. By acting quickly at an early stage you may prevent serious trouble in the future.
15. When you are faced with a very difficult problem you will use all your skill and energy to solve or overcome it.
16. To feel more affection for somebody when you have been away from him for some time.
17. You cannot judge a person by looks alone. Physical beauty may hide a very ugly nature.
18. Different people like different things.
19. If somebody has done something helpful for you, you should express gratitude by doing something helpful.

### Test 8

Complete the crossword using the words of the proverbs.

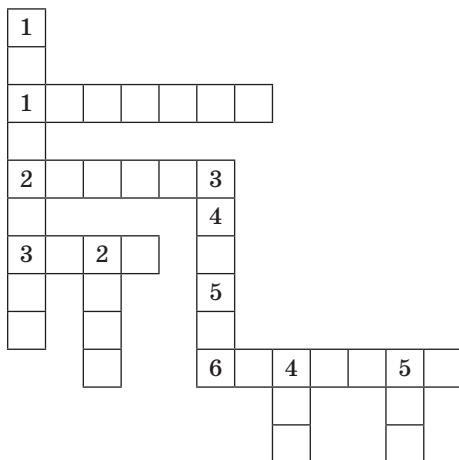


1. Honesty is the best \_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_ make the heart grow fonder.
3. A stitch in time \_\_\_\_ nine.
4. \_\_\_\_ is only skin deep.
5. A fool and his \_\_\_\_ are soon parted.

6. One man's meat is \_\_\_ man's poison.
7. Strike while the \_\_\_ is hot.
8. Look \_\_\_ you leap.
9. Once \_\_\_ twice shy.
10. Necessity is the mother of \_\_\_ .

### Test 9

Complete the crossword.



### Across

1. One beats the bush and another \_\_\_ the bird.
2. A new broom \_\_\_ clean.
3. Strike while the \_\_\_ is hot.
4. One good \_\_\_ deserves another.
5. Once bitten \_\_\_ shy.
6. \_\_\_ is the best policy.

### Down

1. \_\_\_ is the mother of invention.
2. Beauty is \_\_\_ skin deep.
3. A \_\_\_ in time saves nine
4. Rome is \_\_\_ built in a day.
5. \_\_\_ many cooks spoil the broth.

### Test 10

Explain the given proverbs, showing the situations where they can be used

1. One beats the bush and another catches the birds.
2. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

3. Rome was not built in a day.
4. Make hay while the sun shines.
5. Once bitten twice shy.
6. Look before you leap.
7. Let sleeping dogs lie.
8. Strike while the iron is hot.
9. A stitch in time saves nine.
10. A fool and his money are soon parted.
11. Honesty is the best policy.
12. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
13. One man's meat is another man's poison.
14. A new broom sweeps clean.
15. Necessity is the mother of invention.
16. One good turn deserves another.
17. When the cat's away the mice will play.
18. First come first served.
19. Beauty is only skin deep.
20. Absence makes the heart grow fonder.

## Keys

### Test 1

16 — 1, 11 — 6, 8 — 4, 1 — 15, 7 — 11, 17 — 18, 6 — 10, 12 — 13,  
15 — 3, 2 — 9, 9 — 12, 18 — 2, 20 — 14, 3 — 20, 10 — 5, 19 — 17,  
13 — 7, 4 — 16, 14 — 8, 5 — 19.

### Test 3

5 — 18, 19 — 10, 6 — 19, 13 — 9, 7 — 16, 1 — 15, 20 — 11, 11 —  
20, 17 — 13, 2 — 14, 10 — 4, 15 — 7, 16 — 3, 3 — 12, 18 — 6, 8 — 1,  
12 — 17, 4 — 2, 9 — 8, 14 — 5.

### Test 4

1 — b, 2 — c, 3 — c, 4 — a, 5 — c, 6 — a, 7 — b, 8 — b, 9 — d,  
10 — a, 11 — b, 12 — c, 13 — d, 14 — b, 15 — d, 16 — a, 17 — c, 18 —  
d, 19 — b, 20 — a.

### Test 8

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. policy  | 6. another    |
| 2. absence | 7. iron       |
| 3. saves   | 8. before     |
| 4. beauty  | 9. bitten     |
| 5. money   | 10. invention |

**Test 9***Across*

1. catches
2. sweeps
3. iron
4. turn
5. twice
6. honesty

*Down*

1. necessity
2. only
3. stitch
4. not
5. too

**PART 5**

Read and try to remember English idioms.

1. To be wet behind the ears — быть молодым и неопытным.
2. To have splitting headache — иметь ужасную головную боль.
3. To beat about the bush — не говорить то, что думаешь.
4. To pay through the nose — переплатить за что-то больше, чем это стоит.
5. To be at somebody's wit's end — быть в полной растерянности, не зная, что делать.
6. At random — внезапно, неожиданно.
7. To have an off-day — неудачный день, когда все идет не так как нужно.
8. To loose your tongue — ничего не сказать, промолчать.
9. To feel down in the mouth — быть в депрессии, в плохом настроении.
10. To settle accounts with somebody — свести счета с кем-то.
11. Apple-pie order — образцовый порядок.
12. To be tied to somebody's wife's apron strings — быть под каблуком у жены.
13. To explore every avenue — использовать все возможности.
14. To have the ball at somebody's feet — быть хозяином положения.
15. To keep the ball rolling — поддерживать разговор.
16. To get out of bed on the wrong side — встать с левой ноги.
17. To bite off more than one can chew — взяться за непосильное дело.
18. In all somebody's born days — за всю свою жизнь.
19. It's a bitter pill — неприятный факт, который трудно принять.
20. A blessing in disguise — что-то неприятное вначале, но позже необходимое.
21. A bright spark — умный, активный и живой человек.

22. A close shave — быть на волосок отчего-то опасного.
23. To be a big mouth — быть очень болтливым.
24. It's in a hair breadth — на очень коротком расстоянии.
25. It's a drop in the ocean — капля в море.
26. It's a hard nut to crack — твердый орешек, кто-то с кем трудно иметь дело.
27. It's a storm in a tea-cup — много суеты без особой причины.
28. To be a thorn in somebody's side — что-то, что вызывает проблемы.
29. A pet hate — что-то, что вы очень не любите.
30. A wild goose chase — бессмысленный поиск.

### Test 1

Match the idioms and their definitions.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. A blessing in disguise.                | 1) To pay more than it's worth.                          |
| 2. A pet hate.                            | 2) To rule the situation.                                |
| 3. To be wet behind the ears.             | 3) For all your life.                                    |
| 4. To beat about the bush.                | 4) To revenge somebody for something.                    |
| 5. To keep the ball rolling.              | 5) A clever and lively person.                           |
| 6. A bright spark.                        | 6) A lot of fuss about nothing.                          |
| 7. In all somebody's born days.           | 7) To be in such anxiety when you don't know what to do. |
| 8. To explore every avenue.               | 8) To be young, inexperienced.                           |
| 9. To have splitting headache.            | 9) To say nothing.                                       |
| 10. At random.                            | 10) Somebody difficult to deal with.                     |
| 11. To loose your tongue.                 | 11) To feel depressed.                                   |
| 12. It's a storm in a teacup.             | 12) To overestimate yourself.                            |
| 13. To be tied to somebody's wife's apron | 13) Insignificant amount.                                |
| 14. It's a bitter pill.                   | 14) To have painful, severe headache.                    |
| 15. It's in a hair breadth                | 15) Without choosing carefully or deliberately.          |
| 16. It's a hard nut to crack              | 16) To get up in bad mood.                               |
| 17. To get out of bed on the wrong side.  | 17) Narrow escape, to be very close to danger.           |
| 18. To settle accounts with somebody.     | 18) To avoid saying directly what you want.              |
| 19. To pay through the nose.              | 19) When everything goes wrong.                          |
| 20. To feel down in the mouth.            | 20) In a very short distance.                            |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 21. To be at somebody's wit's end.       | 21) Something unpleasant initially but later advantageous. |
| 22. To have an off-day.                  | 22) To be very talkative.                                  |
| 23. A wild goose chase.                  | 23) Neat and tidy.   |
| 24. To be a big mouth                    | 24) Something that causes trouble.                         |
| 25. Apple-pie order.                     | 25) To be dependent on somebody's wife.                    |
| 26. To have the ball at somebody's feet. | 26) To keep conversation.                                  |
| 27. To bite off more than one can chew.  | 27) Upsetting fact difficult to accept.                    |
| 28. A close shave.                       | 28) To do everything possible to succeed.                  |
| 29. It's a drop in the ocean.            | 29) Something you hate.                                    |
| 30. To be a thorn in somebody's side.    | 30) A search for something with no result.                 |

### Test 2

Explain the idioms in English.

1. A blessing in disguise.
2. A bright spark.
3. A close shave.
4. To be a big mouth.
5. It's in a hair breadth.
6. It's a drop in the ocean.
7. It's a hard nut to crack.
8. It's a storm in a teacup.
9. To be a thorn in somebody's side.
10. A pet hate.
11. A wild goose chase.
12. To settle accounts with somebody.
13. Apple-pie order.
14. To be tired to somebody's wife's apron strings.
15. To explore every avenue.
16. To have the ball at somebody's feet.
17. To keep the ball rolling.
18. To get out of bed on the wrong side.
19. To bite off more than one can chew.
20. In all somebody's born days.
21. It's a bitter pill.

22. To be wet behind the ears.
23. To have splitting headache.
24. To beat about the bush.
25. To pay through the nose.
26. To be at somebody's wit's end.
27. At random.
28. To have an off-day.
29. To loose your tongue.
30. To feel down in the mouth.

### Test 3

Choose the word or phrase which best completes the idioms.

1. My brother can't do many things because he is \_\_ behind the ears.
  - a) young
  - b) wet
  - c) short
  - d) green
2. After hard work I have a \_\_ headache.
  - a) splitting
  - b) bad
  - c) horrible
  - d) light
3. Not to hurt my friends I always \_\_ about the bush.
  - a) push
  - b) run
  - c) beat
  - d) hide
4. In some boutiques people have to pay \_\_ the nose.
  - a) from
  - b) above
  - c) through
  - d) down
5. When you choose a present for your friend you are always at your \_\_ end.
  - a) dark
  - b) extreme
  - c) wit's
6. Sometimes I buy presents \_\_ .
  - a) with no doubt
  - b) at random
  - c) at once

7. Last Monday I had a \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) day off
  - b) off-day
  - c) weekend
  - d) misfortune
8. Sometimes you are so surprised that you loose your \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) money
  - b) temper
  - c) tongue
  - d) thoughts
9. In early spring and late autumn people feel \_\_\_\_ in the mouth.
  - a) good
  - b) up
  - c) bad
  - d) down
10. Some people are very angry. They want to settle \_\_\_\_ with somebody.
  - a) accounts
  - b) friends
  - c) nerves
  - d) rows
11. My mother is so neat. She always has got \_\_\_\_ order.
  - a) sample
  - b) apple-pie
  - c) the best
  - d) good
12. This man is so tied to his \_\_\_\_ strings.
  - a) wife's skirt
  - b) home
  - c) wife's apron
  - d) strong
13. When I want to do something, I don't stop. I always \_\_\_\_ every avenue.
  - a) come
  - b) investigate
  - c) overcome
  - d) explore
14. When people have succeeded in their own business they have \_\_\_\_ at their feet.
  - a) money
  - b) jewellery
  - c) the ball
  - d) the world

15. My boss got out of bed on \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) a rainy day
  - b) Monday
  - c) the wrong side
  - d) the dark rug
16. My cousin is so shy, so when I meet her I always have to keep the ball \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) in hand
  - b) over the head
  - c) rolling
  - d) playing
17. I'm afraid this task is too difficult, I bit off more than I can \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) eat
  - b) swallow
  - c) have
  - d) chew
18. He has never visited Paris in all his \_\_\_\_ days.
  - a) clear
  - b) born
  - c) own
  - d) best
19. He ran me up to inform about this \_\_\_\_ pill.
  - a) modern
  - b) important
  - c) bitter
  - d) new
20. It's impossible to communicate with him because he is a big \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) man
  - b) mouth
  - c) boy
  - d) chatterbox
21. I didn't want to go there but it was in a \_\_\_\_ breadth, so I agreed.
  - a) hand
  - b) finger
  - c) hair
  - d) foot
22. My boss says that I had long holidays, but for me it was \_\_\_\_ in the ocean.
  - a) water
  - b) a wave
  - c) a fish
  - d) a drop

23. My brother is so stubborn. Everybody says that he is a hard \_\_\_ to crack.  
a) stone  
b) a nut  
c) iron  
d) acorn
24. If we sometimes visit my granny, it's always \_\_\_ in a teacup.  
a) cold water  
b) sweet tea  
c) a storm  
d) hot coffee
25. This meeting for me is \_\_\_ in my side.  
a) thorn  
b) nail  
c) a spine  
d) a needle
26. Looking for a good job is like \_\_\_ chase.  
a) a wild goose  
b) a big dog  
c) a fast animal

#### Test 4

Complete the sentences, using idioms.

1. I want to buy the best wedding dress so I am ready to \_\_\_ .
2. Every time when I meet my boss I \_\_\_ .
3. If I need to achieve the top in any activity, I will \_\_\_ .
4. I can't get on well with him because he is so talkative. So I have to \_\_\_ .
5. I have got two jobs to earn more money but I feel that I \_\_\_ .
6. My boyfriend left me alone and it was \_\_\_ .
7. My mate crashed into the tree and was OK, but it was a \_\_\_ .
8. I was tired yesterday but my friend invited me for a walk in a park, explaining that it was in a \_\_\_ .
9. My father is very independent one and he has never been tied to his \_\_\_ .
10. I ran up my friend to wish her happy birthday and she begged to came. Then I was at my \_\_\_ .
11. I never request anything from my boss because I know exactly that he has \_\_\_ .
12. After divorce with my dad my mother \_\_\_ .
13. On my way to the office I got absolutely wet in the rain, broke the hill and lost my purse. I had really an \_\_\_ .
14. When my brother listens to his hard-rock music I always \_\_\_ .

15. The teacher doesn't punish small children for bad behavior as they are \_\_\_\_.
16. I complained about my neighbor's behavior and now he decided to \_\_\_\_.
17. When I came home my children decided to surprise me with \_\_\_\_.
18. She is so nervous. So if you have to travel with her it's always a \_\_\_\_.
19. She wants to get married a perfect man, but in my opinion it's a \_\_\_\_.
20. We have a new classmate and we like her as she is a \_\_\_\_.
21. I have learnt hundred of English words but my teacher said that it's a \_\_\_\_.
22. My home task is to write a composition, but it's my \_\_\_\_.

### Test 5

Recollect the idioms using the words and definitions.

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. (RANDOM)      | Without choosing carefully and deliberately.           |
| 2. (TONGUE)      | To say nothing.  |
| 3. (ORDER)       | Neat and tidy.   |
| 4. (AVENUE)      | To do everything possible.                             |
| 5. (EARS)        | To be young, inexperienced.                            |
| 6. (BALL)        | To keep conversation.                                  |
| 7. (MOUTH)       | To feel depressed.                                     |
| 8. (CHEW)        | To overestimate yourself.                              |
| 9. (In DISGUISE) | Something unpleasant initially but later advantageous. |
| 10. (SHAVE)      | To be in danger.                                       |
| 11. (BREADTH)    | In a very short distance.                              |
| 12. (BUSH)       | To avoid saying directly what you want.                |
| 13. (WIT)        | To be in such anxiety when you don't know what to do.  |
| 14. (NUT)        | Somebody difficult to deal with.                       |
| 15. (BORN)       | In all your life.                                      |
| 16. (PET)        | A pet hate.  |
| 17. (GOOSE)      | To search for something with no result.                |
| 18. (STORM)      | A lot of fuss about nothing.                           |
| 19. (HEADACHE)   | To have painful severe headache.                       |
| 20. (NOSE)       | To pay more than it's worth.                           |
| 21. (OFF-DAY)    | When everything goes wrong.                            |
| 22. (TO SETTLE)  | To revenge somebody.                                   |
| 23. (APRON)      | To be dependent on your own wife,                      |
| 24. (WRONG SIDE) | To get up in bad mood.                                 |
| 25. (PILL)       | Upsetting pill difficult to accept.                    |

- |              |                                 |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 26. (BRIGHT) | A clever and lively person.     |
| 27. (MOUTH)  | To be very talkative.           |
| 28. (OCEAN)  | Insignificant amount.           |
| 29. (FEET)   | To rule the situation.          |
| 30. (THORN)  | Something that causes troubles. |

**Test 6**

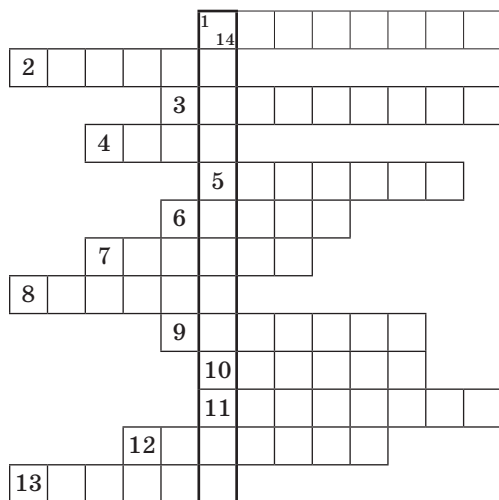
Make your own sentences using idioms.

1. A blessing in disguise.
2. A pet hate.
3. To be wet behind the ears.
4. To beat about the bush.
5. To keep the ball rolling.
6. A bright spark.
7. In all somebody's born days.
8. To explore every avenue.
9. To have splitting headache.
10. At random.
11. To loose your tongue.
12. It's a storm in a teacup.
13. To be tired to somebody's wife's apron.
14. It's a bitter pill.
15. It's in a hair breadth.
16. It's a hard nut to crack.
17. To get out of bed on the wrong side.
18. To settle accounts with somebody.
19. To pay through the nose.
20. To feel down in the mouth.
21. To be at somebody's wit's end.
22. To have an off-day.
23. A wild goose chase.
24. To be a big mouth.
25. Apple-pie order.
26. To have the ball at somebody's feet.
27. To bite off more than one can chew.
28. It's a drop in the ocean.
29. To be a thorn in somebody's side.

**Test 7**

Complete the crossword using the words of idioms and guess the last idiom.

1. He decided to settle \_\_\_ with his old enemy.
2. Being with him is always a storm in a \_\_\_ .



3. Yesterday I had a \_\_ headache.
4. If you don't want to \_\_ down in the mouth — meet your friends.
5. To do this task I will \_\_ every avenue.
6. After getting married he became tied to his wife's \_\_ strings.
7. I can apologize him as he is so wet \_\_ his ears.
8. When I saw my former boyfriend I lost my \_\_.
9. It's so hard sometimes to keep the ball \_\_.
10. I have found my favorite book at \_\_.
11. When my parents made me do my lessons I didn't think that it was a blessing in \_\_.
12. He wanted me to go with him and said that it's in a hair \_\_.
13. This news was like a \_\_ pill.
14. What is the idiom?

## Keys

### Test 1

1 — 21, 2 — 29, 3 — 8, 4 — 18, 5 — 26, 6 — 5, 7 — 3, 8 — 28, 9 — 14, 10 — 15, 11 — 9, 12 — 6, 13 — 25, 14 — 27, 15 — 20, 16 — 10, 17 — 16, 18 — 4, 19 — 1, 20 — 11, 21 — 7, 22 — 19, 23 — 30, 24 — 22, 25 — 23, 26 — 2, 27 — 12, 28 — 17, 29 — 13, 30 — 24.

### Test 3

1 — b, 2 — a, 3 — c, 4 — c, 5 — c, 6 — a, 7 — b, 8 — c, 9 — d, 10 a, 11 — b, 12 — c, 13 — d, 14 — c, 15 — c, 16 — c, 17 — d, 18 — b, 19 — c, 20 — b, 21 — c, 22 — d, 23 — b, 24 — c, 25 — a, 26 — a.

**Test 4**

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. pay through the nose         | 12. feels down in the mouth.   |
| 2. loose my tongue              | 13. off-day.                   |
| 3. explore every avenue         | 14. have a splitting headache. |
| 4. keep the ball rolling        | 15. wet behind the ears.       |
| 5. bit off more than I can chew | 16. settle accounts with me.   |
| 6. a bitter pill                | 17. apple-pie order.           |
| 7. a close shave                | 18. storm in a teacup.         |
| 8. hair breadth                 | 19. wild goose chase.          |
| 9. wife's apron strings         | 20. bright spark.              |
| 10. wit's end                   | 21. drop in the ocean.         |
| 11. the ball at his feet        | 22. pet hate.                  |

**Test 7**

- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. accounts  | 8. tongue         |
| 2. teacup    | 9. rolling        |
| 3. splitting | 10. random        |
| 4. feel      | 11. disguise      |
| 5. explore   | 12. breadth       |
| 6. apron     | 13. bitter        |
| 7. behind    | 14. applepieorder |

**PART 6**

Read the new idioms and their definitions and try to remember them.

1. Above somebody's head — too difficult to understand.
2. To be as cool as cucumber — to be calm.
3. To be the pain in the neck — somebody annoying.
4. It's a piece of a cake — an easy task.
5. A skeleton in the cupboard — a hidden, unpleasant secret.
6. To be sick and tired — to be annoyed with something.
7. To have the time of somebody's life — to experience a period of exceptional happiness.
8. To have an early night — to go to bed early.
9. To get into a mess — to get into difficult situation.
10. To make a fortune — to make a lot of money.
11. To make up somebody's mind — to decide something.
12. To drop somebody a line — to send an informal letter.
13. To cut a long story short — to tell somebody something briefly.
14. To rain cats and dogs — to rain heavily.
15. To have a memory like an elephant — never forget.
16. To put something by for a rainy day — save for future needs.

17. To feel/ look worn out — to feel/look exhausted.
18. To lose one's temper — to become angry.
19. To be thick — to be stupid.
20. To be hard on somebody — to treat somebody in a strict and unfair way.
21. To be full of beans — to be lively.
22. Out of the blue — suddenly and unexpectedly.
23. By and large — mainly.
24. Against all odds — despite the difficulties.
25. To bottle up somebody's anger — to keep anger.
26. To be a whipping boy — to be the boy for beating.
27. To know which side his bread is buttered on — to hide your feelings and thoughts.
28. To mind somebody's own business — not to interfere into somebody's problem.
29. To be hard up — not to have enough money.
30. To be dead beat — to be exhausted.

### Test 1

Match the idioms and their definitions.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. To be dead beat                              | 1) To be annoyed about something.                   |
| 2. To be the pain in the neck                   | 2) To be the boy for beating.                       |
| 3. To get into a mess                           | 3) Never forget the things.                         |
| 4. To put something by for a rainy day          | 4) A hidden unpleasant secret.                      |
| 5. To lose somebody's temper                    | 5) To keep somebody's anger.                        |
| 6. By and large                                 | 6) To save for future.                              |
| 7. To mind somebody's own business              | 7) It's an easy task.                               |
| 8. To make a fortune                            | 8) Despite the difficulties.                        |
| 9. It's a piece of cake                         | 9) To experience a period of exceptional happiness. |
| 10. To have an early night                      | 10) To feel or look exhausted.                      |
| 11. To feel or look worn out                    | 11) To rain heavily.                                |
| 12. To have the time of somebody's life         | 12) Mainly.   |
| 13. To have a memory like an elephant           | 13) Somebody or something annoying.                 |
| 14. To know which side his bread is buttered on | 14) To become angry.                                |
| 15. Against all odds                            | 15) Suddenly and unexpectedly.                      |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 16. Above somebody's head              | 16) To tell somebody something briefly.         |
| 17. To rain cats and dogs              | 17) To be stupid.                               |
| 18. To be thick                        | 18) To be calm.                                 |
| 19. To be as cool as a cucumber        | 19) To go to bed early.                         |
| 20. To make up somebody's mind         | 20) To hide your feelings from people.          |
| 21. To be hard on somebody             | 21) Too difficult to understand.                |
| 22. To be sick and tired               | 22) To treat somebody in unfair and strict way. |
| 23. To cut a long story short          | 23) Not to interfere into somebody's problem.   |
| 24. To be a whipping boy               | 24) To get into difficult situation.            |
| 25. To be full of beans                | 25) Not to have enough money.                   |
| 26. To have a skeleton in the cupboard | 26) To make a lot of money.                     |
| 27. Out of the blue                    | 27) To be exhausted.                            |
| 28. To bottle up somebody's anger      | 28) To decide something.                        |
| 29. To drop somebody a line            | 29) To be lively.                               |
| 30. To be hard up                      | 30) To send an informal letter.                 |

## Test 2

Say, whether the definitions are used correctly (true) or not (false) and correct them.

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. To be sick and tired                | 1) To be annoyed about something.     |
| 2. To be a whipping boy                | 2) To feel or look exhausted.         |
| 3. To have a memory like an elephant   | 3) Mainly.                            |
| 4. To have a skeleton in the cupboard  | 4) To decide.                         |
| 5. To bottle up somebody's anger       | 5) To keep somebody's anger.          |
| 6. To put something by for a rainy day | 6) To save for future.                |
| 7. It's a piece of cake                | 7) It's an easy task.                 |
| 8. Against all odds                    | 8) To make a lot of money.            |
| 9. To have the time of somebody's life | 9) A period of exceptional happiness. |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 10. To feel or look worn out                    | 10) Not to have enough money.                    |
| 11. To rain cats and dogs                       | 11) Never forget.                                |
| 12. By and large                                | 12) To become angry.                             |
| 13. To be the pain in the neck                  | 13) Somebody or something annoying.              |
| 14. To lose somebody's temper                   | 14) To treat somebody in a strict or unfair way. |
| 15. Out of the blue                             | 15) Suddenly or unexpectedly.                    |
| 16. To cut a long story short                   | 16) Despite all difficulties.                    |
| 17. To be thick                                 | 17) To be stupid.                                |
| 18. To be as cool as a cucumber                 | 18) Not to interfere into somebody's problems.   |
| 19. To have an early night                      | 19) To rain heavily.                             |
| 20. To know which side his bread is buttered on | 20) To hide your feelings from people.           |
| 21. Above somebody's head                       | 21) A hidden unpleasant secret.                  |
| 22. To be hard on somebody                      | 22) To go to bed early.                          |
| 23. To mind somebody's own business             | 23) To tell somebody something briefly.          |
| 24. To get into a mess                          | 24) To get into difficult situation.             |
| 25. To be hard up                               | 25) To be the boy for beating.                   |
| 26. To make a fortune                           | 26) To send an informal letter.                  |
| 27. To be dead beat                             | 27) To be exhausted.                             |
| 28. To make up somebody's mind                  | 28) To be calm.                                  |
| 29. To be full of beans                         | 29) To be lively.                                |
| 30. To drop somebody a line                     | 30) Too difficult to understand.                 |

### Test 3

Choose the word or phrase which best completes the idioms.

- This exercise is \_\_\_ my head.
  - in
  - above
  - over
  - at
- It's easy to deal with him. He is as \_\_\_ as a cucumber.
  - long
  - green
  - cool
  - big

3. My classmate is very noisy. He is the pain in the \_\_\_ of the teachers.
  - a) stomach
  - b) head
  - c) neck
  - d) heart
4. This test-paper is a piece of \_\_\_, I did it easily.
  - a) cheese
  - b) bread
  - c) paper
  - d) cake
5. Who is going to be our teacher? It's a \_\_\_ in the cupboard.
  - a) skeleton
  - b) notebook
  - c) secret
  - d) dish
6. I am \_\_\_ and tired with my new job.
  - a) annoyed
  - b) angry
  - c) desperate
  - d) sick
7. During their honeymoon they had \_\_\_ of their life.
  - a) happiness
  - b) the time
  - c) the day
  - d) the money
8. From the first of September I decided to have an early \_\_\_ every day.
  - a) morning
  - b) hours
  - c) night
  - d) bird
9. If you get \_\_\_ a mess, you can always ask your friends for help.
  - a) over
  - b) into
  - c) out of
  - d) on
10. At his early age he managed to \_\_\_ a fortune.
  - a) win
  - b) achieve

- c) do
  - d) make
11. He has made up his \_\_\_ to change his job.
- a) opinion
  - b) thoughts
  - c) mind
  - d) idea
12. I asked my parents to \_\_\_ me a line when they arrive.
- a) Write
  - b) draw
  - c) drop
  - d) make
13. He is so talkative, so I always ask him to cut \_\_\_ short.
- a) a long story
  - b) an interesting talk
  - c) a conversation
14. In autumn I prefer staying at home especially when it rains \_\_\_ .
- a) black and white
  - b) day and night
  - c) cats and dogs
15. He has a \_\_\_ like an elephant. He always remembers everything.
- a) head
  - b) mind
  - c) memory
  - d) nose
16. Before the crisis started I should have put something on a \_\_\_ day.
- a) hard
  - b) rainy
  - c) future
  - d) sunny
17. He came home from work looking \_\_\_ out.
- a) worked
  - b) worn
  - c) beaten
  - d) felt
18. Don't loose your \_\_\_ while speaking to your neighbour.
- a) nerves
  - b) character
  - c) temper
  - d) words

19. He can't understand anything. He is so \_\_\_\_ .  
a) clever  
b) dull  
c) thick  
d) smart
20. Our new boss is so \_\_\_\_ on me. Maybe he doesn't like me.  
a) hard  
b) strict  
c) severe  
d) unfair
21. This small girl is so pretty and full of \_\_\_\_ .  
a) energy  
b) excitement  
c) beans  
d) laugh
22. We didn't expect him to come out of \_\_\_\_ .  
a) clouds  
b) door  
c) blue  
d) dark
23. Against all \_\_\_\_ I have overcome my deacease.  
a) riles  
b) hopes  
c) opinions  
d) odds
24. He behaved in an aggressive way. Maybe he \_\_\_\_ up his anger.  
a) kept  
b) hid  
c) bottled  
d) showed
25. When I was a pupil, a was always a whipping \_\_\_\_ .  
a) object  
b) person  
c) boy  
d) child
26. He is so reserved. We never know which side his bread is \_\_\_\_ on.  
a) buttered  
b) put  
c) fried  
d) sweet
27. He interferences everywhere, so I had to say him to mind his own \_\_\_\_ .  
a) affair  
b) problem

- c) business
  - d) idea
28. During the crisis many people are hard \_\_\_\_ .
- a) in
  - b) over
  - c) down
  - d) up
29. Coming after jogging I am always \_\_\_\_ beat.
- a) absolutely
  - b) dead
  - c) well
  - d) very
30. I have got a lot of hobbies but by and \_\_\_\_ I like sport.
- a) out
  - b) over
  - c) large
  - d) beside

#### Test 4

Using definitions try to recollect the idioms.

1. To be annoyed about something.
2. To be the boy for beating.
3. Never forget the things.
4. A hidden unpleasant secret.
5. To keep somebody's temper.
6. To save for future.
7. It's an easy task.
8. Despite the difficulties.
9. To experience a period of exceptional happiness.
10. To feel or look exhausted.
11. To rain heavily.
12. Mainly.
13. Somebody or something annoying.
14. To become angry.
15. Suddenly and unexpectedly.
16. To tell somebody something briefly.
17. To be stupid.
18. To be calm.
19. To go to bed early.
20. To hide your feelings from people.
21. To be lively.
22. To treat somebody in unfair and strict way.

23. Not to interfere into somebody's problem.
24. To get into difficult situation.
25. Not to have enough money.
26. To make a lot of money.
27. To be exhausted.
28. To decide something.
29. To be lively.
30. To send an informal letter.

### Test 5

Using idioms make up your own sentences.

1. To be dead beat.
2. To be the pain in the neck.
3. To get into a mess.
4. To put something by for a rainy day.
5. To lose somebody's temper.
6. By and large.
7. To mind somebody's own business.
8. To make a fortune.
9. It's a piece of cake.
10. To have an early night.
11. To feel or look worn out.
12. To have the time of somebody's life.
13. To have a memory like an elephant.
14. To know which side his bread is buttered on.
15. Against all odds.
16. Above somebody's head.
17. To rain cats and dogs.
18. To be thick.
19. To be as cool as a cucumber.
20. To make up somebody's mind.
21. To be hard on somebody.
22. To be sick and tired.
23. To cut a long story short.
24. To be a whipping boy.
25. To be full of beans.
26. To have a skeleton in the cupboard.
27. Out of the blue.
28. To bottle up somebody's anger.
29. To drop somebody a line.
30. To be hard up.

**Test 6**

Fill in the missing words in the sentences below. Choose from the following.

Cucumber	pain	night	cupboard
Mind	mess	fortune	cats and dogs
Memory	line	story	hard
Rainy day	thick	cake	time
Head	sick	temper	beans
Worn out	blue	odds	anger
By	whipping boy	to mind	hard
Bread	dead		

1. It was above his \_\_\_ to do this test.
2. He is as cool as a \_\_\_ even if you worry very much.
3. He is so naughty. He is the \_\_\_ in my neck.
4. Italian language is a piece of \_\_\_ for me.
5. I know that she has a skeleton in the \_\_\_, but I don't know what about.
6. He is \_\_\_ and tired with his new neighbor.
7. On holiday I have the \_\_\_ of my life.
8. I need to be well tomorrow, so I'll have an early \_\_\_.
9. He called me and asked for help as he got into a \_\_\_.
10. This job helped him to make a \_\_\_. And now he can have a long holiday.
11. I can't make up my \_\_\_ what to do.
12. When we were going home, we promised to drop each other a \_\_\_.
13. I don't need to retell it in details, so I had to cut a long \_\_\_ short.
14. It has been raining \_\_\_ for a week.
15. If you want to be a doctor, you should have a \_\_\_ like an elephant.
16. He wanted to put something by for a \_\_\_, but he got in a hospital and bought a lot of medicine.
17. He looked so \_\_\_, when he returned after a hospital.
18. Try to speak in a low voice, don't lose your \_\_\_.
19. I can't explain him anything, he is so \_\_\_.
20. My teacher is \_\_\_ on me because I was rude.
21. It's a pleasure to deal with her, she is full of \_\_\_.
22. He came out of the \_\_\_ and we weren't prepared.
23. I like meeting people, \_\_\_ and large my friends.
24. I could pass the test against all \_\_\_.
25. I am afraid of him as he seems to bottle up his \_\_\_.
26. I told my boss that I didn't want to be a \_\_\_.

27. I never know which side his \_\_ is buttered on.
28. When he gives me advise I always say: "Mind your own \_\_".
29. My salary is so poor and I'm \_\_ up now.
30. After carrying these heavy bags she was \_\_ beat.

### Test 7

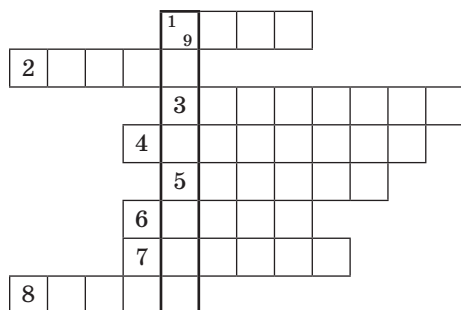
Complete the sentences by choosing an Ending from *a* to *z*.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. I invited a lot of friends when            | a) you get into a mess.                              |
| 2. If you are lucky in your business          | b) against all odds.                                 |
| 3. When you speak to him                      | c) it means that I'm sick and tired.                 |
| 4. If you are calm, English people say        | d) but I never put it by for a rainy day.            |
| 5. I can't buy anything new                   | e) he is the pain in the neck.                       |
| 6. I've got a ticket for the concert          | f) my parents came back out of the blue.             |
| 7. When you don't know what to do             | g) to drop him a line.                               |
| 8. When we visited Paris                      | h) but you have to make up your mind.                |
| 9. After going shopping                       | i) nobody knows which side his bread is buttered on. |
| 10. It's impossible to remember all new words | j) I can say it's a piece of cake.                   |
| 11. I have promised                           | k) try not to loose your temper.                     |
| 12. I can help you every time                 | l) you can make a fortune.                           |
| 13. When you have an unpleasant secret        | m) have an early night.                              |
| 14. I don't like our new teacher              | n) we had the time of our lives.                     |
| 15. I like small children                     | o) you are as cool as a cucumber                     |
| 16. This task is not difficult                | p) even if you have a memory like an elephant.       |
| 17. He is such a person that                  | q) as I'm hard up.                                   |
| 18. Everybody asks me about something         | r) when it rains cats and dogs.                      |
| 19. I can give you some choice                | s) she is always hard on me.                         |
| 20. When the child is naughty people say that | t) he always cuts the long story short.              |
| 21. When I'm annoyed about something          | u) it's above your head.                             |

22. I hate autumn v) they are always full of beans.  
 23. If you want to feel well w) it's called to have a skeleton in the cupboard.  
 24. I like spending money x) if you feel worn out.  
 25. You can go to bed immediately y) I'm dead beat.  
 26. When he tells something z) I'm a whipping boy.

### Test 8

Complete the crosswords.



- It's a piece of \_\_\_ I can do it easily.
- On this business I can make a \_\_\_.
- He doesn't want to speak. Maybe he's got a skeleton in the \_\_\_.
- I know what to do. Mind your own \_\_\_.
- When I was young, I had a \_\_\_ like elephant.
- It's \_\_\_ my head how people can dive.
- I'm so annoyed and lost my \_\_\_.
- You shouldn't bottle up your \_\_\_ I am not guilty
- I have never been as cool as a \_\_\_ I'm rather nervous and energetic.

### Test 9

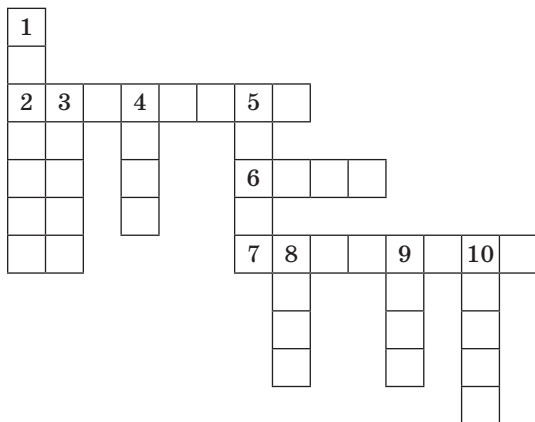
Complete the crosswords.

*Across*

- I want to put something by for a \_\_\_.
- Against all \_\_\_ I want to enter the university.
- My granny is old but she has a memory like an \_\_\_.

*Down*

- I dream to make a \_\_\_ and not to work.
- It's bad when people bottle up \_\_\_.
- I don't want to be the pain in the \_\_\_.



5. I can't understand him. It's \_\_ my head.  
 8. Can you drop me a \_\_ ?  
 9. I can't lend you money. I'm \_\_ up.  
 10. Let's have an early \_\_ . I'm so tired and tomorrow is Monday.

### Keys

#### Test 1

1 — 27, 2 — 13, 3 — 24, 4 — 6, 5 — 14, 6 — 12, 7 — 23, 8 — 26,  
 9 — 7, 10 — 19, 11 — 10, 12 — 9, 13 — 3, 14 — 20, 15 — 8, 16 — 21,  
 17 — 11, 18 — 17, 19 — 18, 20 — 28, 21 — 22, 22 — 1, 23 — 16, 24 —  
 2, 25 — 29, 26 — 4, 27 — 15, 28 — 5, 29 — 30, 30 — 25.

#### Test 2

1 — true, 2 — false, 3 — false, 4 — false, 5 — true, 6 — true, 7 —  
 true, 8 — false, 9 — true, 10 — false, 11 — false, 12 — false, 13 —  
 true, 14 — false, 15 — true, 16 — false, 17 — true, 18 — false, 19 —  
 false, 20 — true, 21 — false, 22 — false, 23 — false, 24 — true,  
 25 — false, 26 — false, 27 — true, 28 — false, 29 — true, 30 — false.

#### Test 3

1 — b, 2 — c, 3 — c, 4 — d, 5 — a, 6 — d, 7 — b, 8 — c, 9 — b, 10 —  
 d, 11 — c, 12 — c, 13 — a, 14 — c, 15 — c, 16 — b, 17 — b, 18 — c,  
 19 — c, 20 — a, 21 — c, 22 — c, 23 — d, 24 — c, 25 — c, 26 — a, 27 — c,  
 28 — d, 29 — b, 30 — c.

#### Test 7

1 — f, 2 — l, 3 — k, 4 — o, 5 — q, 6 — b, 7 — u, 8 — n, 9 — y,  
 10 — p, 11 — g, 12 — a, 13 — w, 14 — s, 15 — v, 16 — j, 17 — I, 18 —  
 z, 19 — h, 20 — e, 21 — c, 22 — r, 23 — m, 24 — d, 25 — x, 26 — t.

**Test 8**

- |                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. cake            | 5. memory |
| 2. fortune         | 6. above  |
| 3. cupboard        | 7. temper |
| 4. business        | 8. anger  |
| 9. <b>cucumber</b> |           |

**Test 9***Across*

- 2. rainyday
- 6. odds
- 7. elephant

*Down*

- 1. fortune
- 3. anger
- 4. neck
- 5. above
- 8. line
- 9. hard
- 10. night

**PART 7**

Read the English idioms and try to remember them.

- 1. To hold the line — To wait until one is called for.
- 2. To feel a bit under the weather — To feel slightly ill.
- 3. To be as different as chalk from cheese — To be very different.
- 4. To feel as fit as a fiddle — To be healthy.
- 5. To have a bee in a bonnet — To be obsessed with the idea.
- 6. To be tight-fisted — To be mean with money.
- 7. To see eye to eye — To agree with somebody.
- 8. To speak off the top of somebody's head — To speak without preparation.
- 9. To say "boo" to a goose — To be very timid.
- 10. To get into hot water — To get into trouble.
- 11. To set somebody's mind at rest — To stop one from worrying.
- 12. To wear the trousers in the family — To make decision in the family.
- 13. Somebody's car is complete write-off — The car is damaged and cannot be repaired.
- 14. To call it a day — To stop working.
- 15. To get something for a song — To buy cheaply.
- 16. To go back on somebody's word — To break the promise.
- 17. To be as soft as a butter — To be tame and not aggressive.
- 18. To tell a white lie — To tell so as not to hurt somebody's feelings.
- 19. To turn in — To go to bed.

20. To get rid of somebody — To make somebody go away.
21. To cook somebody's goose — To put an end to somebody's plan
22. To let the cat out of the bag — To tell everybody the secret.
23. It's a donkey's years since — It's a long time.
24. To go to the dogs — No longer to take care of yourself
25. To kill two birds with one stone — To do two things at the same time
26. To take the bull by the hands — To decide to do something immediately.
27. To make a pig of yourself — To eat too much.
28. To have crocodile tears — To have tears which are not real.
29. To get the lion's share — To have the largest share
30. To have kittens — To be in panic.

### Test 1

Explain the idioms in English or in Russian

1. To hold the line.
2. To feel a bit under the weather.
3. To be as different as the chalk from cheese.
4. To feel as fit as a fiddle.
5. To have a bee in a bonnet.
6. To be tight-fisted.
7. To see eye to eye.
8. To speak off the top of somebody's head.
9. To say "boo" to a goose.
10. To get into a hot water.
11. To set somebody's mind at rest.
12. To wear the trousers in the family.
13. Somebody's car is complete write-off.
14. To call it a day.
15. To get something for a song.
16. To go back on somebody's word.
17. To be as soft as a butter.
18. To tell a white lie.
19. To turn in.
20. To get rid of something.
21. To cook somebody's goose.
22. To let the cat out of the bag.
23. It's a donkey's years since.
24. To go to the dogs.
25. To kill two birds with one stone.
26. To take the bull by the horns.

27. To make a pig of yourself.
28. To have crocodile tears.
29. To get the lion's share.
30. To have kittens.

### Test 2

Try to remember the idioms with the help of their definitions.

1. To be very timid.
2. The car is so damaged and can't be repaired.
3. To make somebody go away.
4. No longer take care of yourself.
5. To put an end to somebody's plan.
6. To stop somebody from worrying.
7. To have tears which are not real.
8. It's a long time since.
9. To decide to do something immediately.
10. To agree with somebody.
11. To do two things at the same time.
12. To be in panic.
13. To go to bed.
14. To break the promise.
15. To stop working.
16. To be obsessed with the idea.
17. To feel slightly ill.
18. To wait on the line.
19. To be mean with money.
20. To tell everybody a secret.
21. To eat too much.
22. To tell so as not to hurt.
23. To buy a thing cheaply.
24. To get into trouble.
25. To speak spontaneously.
26. To be healthy.
27. To be very different.
28. To have the largest share.
29. To be tame, not aggressive.
30. To make decisions in a family.

### Test 3

Complete the sentences by choosing the endings from A–Z.

1. I always wanted to make decisions but \_\_\_\_.
2. It was so late and \_\_\_\_.
3. He is always bullied as \_\_\_\_.

4. We didn't want him in our company \_\_\_\_.
5. I was going to the skating rink but I caught cold \_\_\_\_.
6. I couldn't go for a walk as \_\_\_\_.
7. I want to buy a tracksuit \_\_\_\_.
8. Since I was at the library \_\_\_\_.
9. I never tell her anything \_\_\_\_.
10. My brother and I are as \_\_\_\_.
11. There was a call at night \_\_\_\_.
12. As I can play the guitar I am the centre of any company \_\_\_\_.
13. He promised to write soon but \_\_\_\_.
14. After heart attack \_\_\_\_.
15. If you are a public person \_\_\_\_.
16. I want to visit Australia \_\_\_\_.
17. It's impossible to go with him anywhere \_\_\_\_.
18. It's time to buy a new car \_\_\_\_.
19. If you want to be slim \_\_\_\_.
20. If you don't want to hurt his feelings \_\_\_\_.
21. I told him not to cheat people \_\_\_\_.
22. I didn't have time for thinking over o problem \_\_\_\_.
23. He is so kind. People say that \_\_\_\_.
24. His granny left them a house \_\_\_\_.
25. Every time when my sister wants something \_\_\_\_.
26. After long holidays \_\_\_\_.

- A. he should set his mind at rest
- B. different as chalk from cheese
- C. because he may get into hot water
- D. but you can't get it for a song
- E. so we got rid of him
- F. it's a bee in my bonnet
- G. because mine is a complete write-off
- H. I called it a day
- I. I felt a bit under the weather
- J. and he got the lion's share
- K. it's a donkey's years.
- L. she has crocodile tears.
- M. you will have to speak off the top of your head.
- N. and I cooked my goose.
- O. I feel as fit as a fiddle.
- P. my husband wears the trousers in the family.
- Q. you should tell a white lie.
- R. as she lets the cat out of the bag.

- S. he is as soft as a butter.  
 T. and everybody had kittens.  
 U. so I kill two birds.  
 V. he is so tight-fisted.  
 W. don't make a pig of yourself.  
 X. but I know he will go back on his word.  
 Y. he says "boo" to a goose.  
 Z. I had to take the bull by the horns.

#### Test 4

Fill in the missing words in the sentences below. Choose from the following.

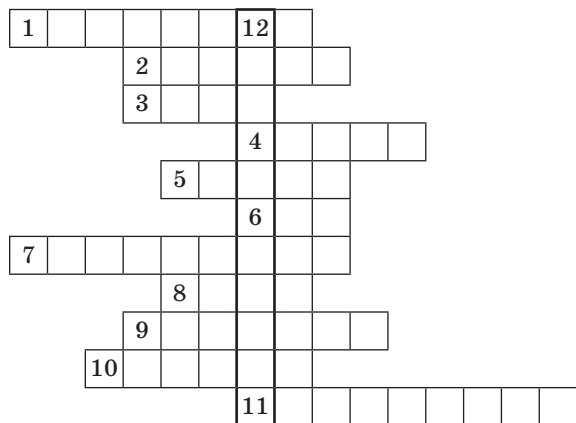
Bull	Pig	Crocodile	Lion
Eye	Wood	Rest	Fisted
Song	Top	Line	Chalk
Weather	Fiddle	Bonnet	Goose
Water	Day	Trousers	Complete
Butter	Lie	To cook	Get
Cat	Dogs	Donkey	Birds
Kittens			

- Her dress is wonderful and moreover she bought it for a \_\_\_\_.
- It was nine o'clock and I called it a \_\_\_\_.
- I should buy a new car. Mine is \_\_\_\_.
- Who wears the \_\_\_\_ in your family?
- My mummy is not well. We should set her mind at \_\_\_\_.
- My friend got into hot \_\_\_\_ We should help him.
- He is so kind. He says "boo" to a \_\_\_\_.
- At the meeting I had to speak off the \_\_\_\_ of my head.
- If you have different styles of life, it's hard to see \_\_\_\_.
- I have known him for a long time, he has always been tight — \_\_\_\_.
- I have a bee in a \_\_\_\_ I want to try bungee-jumping.
- After a holiday I always feel as fit as a \_\_\_\_.
- They are twins but for everybody's surprise they are as different as \_\_\_\_ from cheese.
- I feel a bit under the \_\_\_\_ so I'd better stay at home.
- He is in the bathroom, would you hold the \_\_\_\_.
- It's not good when your partner goes back on his \_\_\_\_.
- Our new boss is as soft as a \_\_\_\_ he isn't strict at all.
- She bought a dress and doesn't fit her. I'll have to tell her a \_\_\_\_.
- If you want to make a good project you will have to \_\_\_\_ rid of weak members.

20. When I want something extreme my parents always \_\_\_ my goose.
21. I told her about my argument with my boyfriend and asked her not to let the \_\_\_ out of the bag.
22. It's a \_\_\_ 's years since I left school.
23. When my grandparents retired they went to the \_\_\_ .
24. He wanted to kill two \_\_\_ by inviting them to the party both to keep in touch with them and to arrange the exhibition of his production.
25. Taking the \_\_\_ by the horns he proposed her.
26. I am on a diet. I don't make \_\_\_ of myself.
27. When his grandfather died he got the \_\_\_ 's share.
28. Don't have \_\_\_ before the exams. Just work hard.
29. A small girl had \_\_\_ tears because she wanted her parents to buy her a new doll.

### Test 5

Complete the crossword with the words of the idioms.



1. Somebody's car is \_\_\_ write-off.
2. To wear the trousers in the \_\_\_ .
3. To get something for a \_\_\_ .
4. To take the bull by the \_\_\_ .
5. To get into hot \_\_\_ .
6. To feel as \_\_\_ as the fiddle.
7. To have \_\_\_ tears.
8. To set somebody's mind \_\_\_ .
9. To feel a bit under the ..
10. It's a \_\_\_ 's years since \_\_\_ .
11. To be as \_\_\_ as chalk from cheese.
12. To be \_\_\_ .

**Test 6**

Try to recollect the idioms, using the given words.

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 1. KITTENS   | Паниковать.                                    |
| 2. LION      | Получить львиную долю.                         |
| 3. CROCODILE | Плакать крокодиловыми слезами.                 |
| 4. PIG       | Есть слишком много.                            |
| 5. BULL      | Брать быка за рога.                            |
| 6. BIRDS     | Убить двух зайцев.                             |
| 7. DOGS      | Не заботиться о себе больше.                   |
| 8. DONKEY    | Очень давно.                                   |
| 9. CAT       | Рассказать всем секрет.                        |
| 10. GOOSE    | Прервать чьи-то планы                          |
| 11. LIE      | Говорить неправду с целью не обидеть человека. |
| 12. BUTTER   | Быть мягким и добрым.                          |
| 13. WORD     | Нарушить обещание.                             |
| 14. SONG     | Купить что-то дешево.                          |
| 15. COMPLETE | Машина изношена и не подлежит ремонту.         |
| 16. TROUSERS | Принимать решение в семье.                     |
| 17. REST     | Ограждать кого-то от волнений.                 |
| 18. WATER    | Попасть в беду.                                |
| 19. TOP      | Говорить без подготовки.                       |
| 20. EYE      | Найти общий язык.                              |
| 21. BEE      | Иметь причуду, быть помешанным на чем-то.      |
| 22. FIDDLE   | Быть здоровым.                                 |
| 23. CHALK    | Очень отличаться.                              |
| 24. WEATHER  | Чувствовать себя слегка приболевшим.           |
| 25. LINE     | Подождать на линии.                            |
| 26. TIGHT    | Быть очень жадным.                             |

**Keys****Test 3**

- 1 — p, 2 — h, 3 — s, 4 — e, 5 — n, 6 — I, 7 — d, 8 — k, 9 — r,  
10 — b, 11 — t, 12 — u, 13 — x, 14 — a, 15 — m, 16 — f, 17 — v, 18 —  
g, 19 — w, 20 — q, 21 — c, 22 — z, 23 — y, 24 — j, 25 — l, 26 — o.

**Test 5**

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. complete | 7. crocodile    |
| 2. family   | 8. rest         |
| 3. song     | 9. weather      |
| 4. horns    | 10. donkey      |
| 5. water    | 11. different   |
| 6. fit      | 12. tightfisted |

**PART 8**

Read the idioms again and remember them.

1. A stag party or a hen party. — A party for male friends and for female friends before a wedding.
2. To lead somebody up the garden path — To trick or deceive somebody.
3. To be as thick as thieves — To be friendly and spend time together.
4. To smoke like a chimney — To smoke much.
5. To be too big for somebody's boots — To have too high opinion of yourself.
6. To keep somebody's head above water — To keep out of debt.
7. To live on a shoestring — To live on a very small budget.
8. To get blood out of a stone — It's very difficult.
9. To give somebody a cold shoulder — To ignore somebody.
10. To have lots of time on somebody's hand — To have a lot of free time.
11. To have a sweet tooth — To like eating sweet things.
12. To stretch somebody's legs — To go for a walk.
13. To lose somebody's nerve — To become frightened.
14. To keep somebody's hair on — To keep calm, not to panic.
15. To make a clean breast — To confess doing something wrong.
16. To be an old hand at somebody — To be experienced.
17. To keep on somebody's toes — To remain alert.
18. To put somebody's feet up — To relax.
19. To make money hand over fist — To make a lot of money very quickly and easily.
20. To be out of practice — To have a break in doing something.
21. To cry over a spilt milk — To do something in order to change situation.
22. To be a sight for sore eyes — Something or somebody that you are pleased to see.
23. To keep somebody's chin up — To be brave.
24. To be off the beaten track — To be out of the way.
25. To do something once in a blue moon — To do something very seldom.
26. To make a song and dance — To make fuss.
27. To foot the bill — To pay for the bill.
28. To be head over shoulders above the others — To be better than the others.
29. To be up and about — To recover and out of bed.
30. It's your flesh and blood — It's your family member, relative.

31. It's a hard and fast rule — It's a strict rule.
32. The pros and cons — Advantages and disadvantages.
33. To live from hand to mouth — To live without regular money.
34. To pull socks up — To make an effort to improve work.
35. To butter somebody up — To flatter somebody, to say something pleasant.
36. An old wives tale — Foolish and false belief.
37. To have a soft spot for somebody — To be fond of somebody.
38. There is no room to swing a cat — There is no place.

### Test 1

Match the idioms and their definitions.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. A stag party or a hen party.         | 1) To keep out of debt.   |
| 2. To lead somebody up the garden path. | 2) To be friendly and spend time together.                                  |
| 3. To be as thick as thieves.           | 3) To go for a walk.  |
| 4. To smoke like a chimney.             | 4) To be experienced.   |
| 5. To be too big for somebody's boots.  | 5) To make a lot of money very quickly and easily.                          |
| 6. To keep somebody's head above water. | 6) To be brave.   |
| 7. To live on a shoestring.             | 7) To pay for the bill.   |
| 8. To get blood out of a stone.         | 8) A family member, relative.   |
| 9. To give somebody a cold shoulder.    | 9) Something or somebody that you are pleased to see.                       |
| 10. To have lots of time on one's hand. | 10) To relax.   |
| 11. To have a sweet tooth.              | 11) To confess doing something wrong.                                       |
| 12. To stretch somebody's legs.         | 12) To like eating sweet things.  |
| 13. To loose somebody's nerve.          | 13) It's very difficult.  |
| 14. To keep somebody's hair on.         | 14) To trick or deceive somebody.   |
| 15. To make a clean breast.             | 15) A party for male friends and a party for female friends before wedding. |
| 16. To be an old hand at somebody.      | 16) To have too high opinion of oneself.                                    |
| 17. To keep on somebody's toes.         | 17) To live on a very small budget.   |
| 18. To put somebody's feet up.          | 18) To ignore somebody.   |
| 19. To make money hand over fist.       | 19) To keep calm, not to panic.   |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 20. To be out of practice.               | 20) To do something in order to change the situation. |
| 21. To cry over a spilt milk.            | 21) To become frightened.                             |
| 22. To be a sight for sore eyes.         | 22) To have a lot of free time.                       |
| 23. To keep somebody's chin up.          | 23) To smoke much.                                    |
| 24. To be off the beaten track.          | 24) To remain alert.                                  |
| 25. To do something once in a blue moon. | 25) To have a break in doing something.               |
| 26. To make a song and dance.            | 26) To be out of the way.                             |
| 27. To foot the bill.                    | 27) Very seldom.                                      |
| 28. To be head over shoulders above all. | 28) To make fuss.                                     |
| 29. To be up and about.                  | 29) There is no place                                 |
| 30. It's your flesh and blood.           | 30) To flatter somebody.                              |
| 31. It's a hard and fast rule.           | 31) To recover and out of bed.                        |
| 32. The pros and cons.                   | 32) To be fond of somebody.                           |
| 33. To live from hand to mouth.          | 33) A foolish and false belief.                       |
| 34. To pull socks up.                    | 34) A strict rule.                                    |
| 35. To butter somebody up.               | 35) To live without regular money.                    |
| 36. An old wives tale.                   | 36) To make an effort to improve work.                |
| 37. To have a soft spot for somebody     | 37) Advantages and disadvantages.                     |
| 38. There is no room to swing a cat.     | 38) To be better than the others.                     |

## Test 2

Fiill in the missing words in the sentences below. Choose from the following.

Legs	Thieves	Path	Hen
Nerve	Boots	Water	Chimney
Breast	Tooth	Blood	Hand
Shoestring	Hair	Practice	Toes
Fist	Feet	Sight	Chin
Milk	Track	Shoulders	Dance
About	Bill	Blood	Rule
Mouth	Cons	Socks	Butter
Cat	Spot	Tale	Moon

1. Never cry over spilt \_\_\_\_ . You should have taken care about it beforehand.
2. I was ill for a long time and was out of \_\_\_\_ .
3. He never wanted to work hard. He started this criminal business to make money hand over \_\_\_\_ .
4. When we came home after the excursion, we couldn't even move. So we put our \_\_\_\_ up.
5. When my brother goes for a walk, he always keeps on our mother's \_\_\_\_ .
6. I asked my father to be an old \_\_\_\_ at my report on practice.
7. Having stolen money, he was so nervous and wanted to make a clean \_\_\_\_ .
8. Even in the most dangerous situations he keeps his \_\_\_\_ on.
9. There was a phone call at night. Everybody in my family woke up and lost the \_\_\_\_ .
10. After school I always ask my mother to let me stretch my \_\_\_\_ .
11. This girl looks fat. May be she has a sweet \_\_\_\_ .
12. My grandmother retired and now she has lots of time on her \_\_\_\_ .
13. It's always so unpleasant when you are given a cold \_\_\_\_ .
14. This test was like to get \_\_\_\_ out of the stone.
15. He has lost his job and all his family lived on a \_\_\_\_ for a long time.
16. If you don't have your own business, it's very hard to keep your head above \_\_\_\_ .
17. My neighbour is so arrogant. She never greets anyone. She is too \_\_\_\_ .
18. A lot of young people don't think about their future. They smoke like a \_\_\_\_ .
19. It's so pleasant to see them. They are as thick as \_\_\_\_ .
20. Never open the door to unknown people. They can lead you up the garden \_\_\_\_ .
21. Before her wedding she decided to have a \_\_\_\_ party in the best caf in our city,
22. There was a firework in the city centre but there was no room to swing a \_\_\_\_ .
23. My granny always have a soft \_\_\_\_ for me when I come to see her.
24. I don't understand people who are keen on horoscopes. To my mind it's an old wives \_\_\_\_ .
25. If you want to \_\_\_\_ your boss up, you should tell him some words about his collection of old records.
26. My parents always say that I have to pull \_\_\_\_ up in order to pass my exams.
27. I'm fed up with living from hand to \_\_\_\_ I dream about a new well — paid job.

28. If you want to know the pros and \_\_ of travelling by car, ask my father. He hates any other ways.
29. You have to make reports at the end of every week. It's a hard and fast \_\_ in our company.
30. I'd like to introduce him to my friends. He is my flesh and \_\_ .
31. We came to see him, but he was up and \_\_ .
32. Our new classmate was head and \_\_ above the others at English and French.
33. I always foot the \_\_ in the cafes myself.
34. Before going abroad we made a song and \_\_ and as the result we were very tired on holiday and didn't go on excursions.
35. I don't like going to the cinema. I do it once in a blue \_\_ .
36. We decided to go there by car, but in the end we were off the beaten \_\_ .
37. We were proud of the boy who helped the child swim to the beach. He keeps his \_\_ up.
38. She is so beautiful that everybody says that she is a \_\_ for sore eyes.

### Test 3

Explain the idioms in English.

1. A stag party or a hen party.
2. To lead somebody up the garden path.
3. To be as thick as thieves.
4. To smoke like a chimney.
5. To be too big for somebody's boots.
6. To keep somebody's head above water.
7. To live on a shoestring.
8. To get blood out of a stone.
9. To give somebody a cold shoulder.
10. To have lots of time on somebody's hand.
11. To have a sweet tooth.
12. To stretch somebody's legs.
13. To loose somebody's nerve.
14. To keep somebody's hair on.
15. To make a clean breast.
16. To be an old hand at somebody.
17. To keep on somebody's toes.
18. To put somebody's feet up.
19. To make money hand over fist.
20. To be out of practice.
21. To cry over a spilt milk.

22. To be a sight for sore eyes.
23. To keep somebody's chin up.
24. To be off the beaten track.
25. To do something once in a blue moon.
26. To make a song and dance.
27. To foot the bill.
28. To be head over shoulders above the others.
29. To be up and about.
30. It's your flesh and blood.
31. It's a hard and fast rule.
32. The pros and cons.
33. To live from hand to mouth.
34. To pull socks up.
35. To butter somebody up.
36. An old wives tale.
37. To have a soft spot for somebody
38. There is no room to swing a cat.

#### Test 4

Choose the proper explanations for idioms.

1. To make a clean breast.
2. To be an old hand at somebody.
3. To keep on somebody's toes.
4. To put somebody's feet up.
5. To make money hand over fist.
6. To be out of practice.
7. To cry over a spilt milk.
8. To be a sight for sore eyes.
9. To keep somebody's chin up.
10. To be off the beaten track.
11. To do something once in a blue moon.
12. To make a song and dance.
13. To foot the bill.
14. To be head over shoulders above the others.
15. To be up and about.
16. A stag party or a hen party.
17. To lead somebody up the garden path.
18. To be as thick as thieves.
19. To smoke like a chimney.
20. To be too big for somebody's boots.
21. To keep somebody's head above water.
22. To live on a shoestring.

23. To get blood out of a stone.
  24. To give somebody a cold shoulder.
  25. To have lots of time on somebody's hand.
  26. To have a sweet tooth.
  27. To stretch somebody's legs.
  28. To loose somebody's nerve.
  29. To keep somebody's hair on..
  30. It's your flesh and blood.
  31. It's a hard and fast rule.
  32. The pros and cons.
  33. To live from hand to mouth.
  34. To pull socks up.
  35. To butter somebody up.
  36. An old wives tale.
  37. To have a soft spot for somebody
  38. There is no room to swing a cat.
- 
- A. It means to have a party for male and female friends before wedding.
  - B. It means to trick or deceive somebody.
  - C. It means to be friendly and spend time together.
  - D. It means to smoke very much.
  - E. It means to have too high opinion of yourself.
  - F. It means to keep out of debts.
  - G. It means to live on a very small budget.
  - H. It means that it's very difficult.
  - I. It means to ignore somebody.
  - J. It means to have a lot of free time.
  - K. It means to like eating sweet things.
  - L. It means to go for a walk.
  - M. It means to become frightened.
  - N. It means to keep calm and not to panic.
  - O. It means to confess doing something wrong.
  - P. It means to be experienced.
  - Q. It means to remain alert.
  - R. It means to relax and not to do anything.
  - S. It means to make a lot of money too fast and too easily.
  - T. It means to have a break in doing something.
  - U. It means to do something in order to change the situation when it's too late.
  - V. It means something or somebody that you are pleased to see.
  - W. It means to be brave.

- X. It means to be out of the way.
- Y. It means that you do something very seldom.
- Z. It means to make fuss.
- AA. It means to pay for the bill.
- BB. It means to be better than the others.
- CC. It means to recover and out of bed.
- DD. It means that someone is your family member or the relative.
- EE. It means a very strict rule.
- FF. It means advantages and disadvantages.
- GG. It means to live without regular money.
- HH. It means to make an effort to improve work.
- II. It means to flatter somebody.
- JJ. It means a foolish and a false belief.
- KK. It means to be fond of somebody so much.
- LL. It means that there is no spare place.

### Test 5

Choose the word which best completes the idioms.

1. Why are there so many dishonest people? They can lead you up \_\_\_ path.
  - a) the street
  - b) the garden
  - c) the forest
2. These two twin sisters are as \_\_\_ as thieves.
  - a) greedy
  - b) thin
  - c) thick
3. It's too bad for your health to \_\_\_ like a chimney.
  - a) to burn
  - b) to smell
  - c) to smoke
4. This new man in our office is \_\_\_ for his boots.
  - a) too big
  - b) too strong
  - c) too tall
5. At last I managed to keep \_\_\_ above water.
  - a) my body
  - b) my nose
  - c) my head
6. You often have to \_\_\_ on a shoestring because you are a student.
  - a) live
  - b) stand
  - c) keep

7. It's not for us to get blood out of \_\_\_ as we haven't done it before.
  - a) hand
  - b) body
  - c) stone
8. If you go on giving him a \_\_\_ shoulder, you will loose his good attitude to you.
  - a) left
  - b) cold
  - c) strong
9. She eats so many cakes, maybe she has a \_\_\_ tooth.
  - a) bad
  - b) white
  - c) sweet
10. The weather is so good that the only wish is to \_\_\_ my legs.
  - a) raise
  - b) stretch
  - c) run
11. The dog was so angry that I \_\_\_ my nerve and didn't come in the yard.
  - a) lost
  - b) break
  - c) had
12. When the doctor speaks to his patients he has to \_\_\_ his hair on.
  - a) comb
  - b) hold
  - c) keep
13. This criminal will get less term of sentence as he made a \_\_\_ breast.
  - a) wide
  - b) clean
  - c) tidy
14. I have been working for a month and I need to have \_\_\_ hand at it.
  - a) an old
  - b) a strong
  - c) a right
15. The scientists promised a big earthquake tonight, so people kept on their \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) feet
  - b) toes
  - c) legs
16. When I come home from work I always \_\_\_ my feet up.
  - a) raise
  - b) lift
  - c) put

17. Perhaps everybody dreams to \_\_ money hand over fist.
  - a) earn
  - b) make
  - c) have
18. Because of giving birth to her child she was \_\_ practice.
  - a) out of
  - b) away from
  - c) beside
19. If you have made lots of mistakes, it's better not to \_\_ over spilt milk.
  - a) cry
  - b) struggle
  - c) worry
20. Everybody was so gloomy except her. She was a sight for \_\_ eyes.
  - a) big
  - b) bright
  - c) sore
21. Despite the navigator they were off the \_\_ track.
  - a) known
  - b) beaten
  - c) familiar
22. Sometimes I go to the massage centre but I do it \_\_ in a blue moon.
  - a) twice
  - b) once
  - c) often
23. Before the New Year people always make \_\_ and a dance.
  - a) a concert
  - b) a lot of fun
  - c) a song
24. In the restaurant he wanted to \_\_ the bill, but I did it myself.
  - a) cost
  - b) foot
  - c) give
25. He is always \_\_ and shoulders above the others.
  - a) hand
  - b) head
  - c) mouth
26. He was very ill, but when we came to visit him, he was \_\_ and about.
  - a) ill
  - b) up
  - c) over

27. I am going to visit my cousin who is my \_\_\_ and blood.  
a) bones  
b) flesh  
c) head
28. In our office we have a \_\_\_ and fast rule to wear a uniform.  
a) strict  
b) important  
c) hard
29. I don't know any \_\_\_ and cons of this kind of leisure.  
a) pros  
b) ways  
c) ideas
30. If someone is unemployed, the only way is to live from \_\_\_ to mouth.  
a) mouth  
b) hand  
c) shoulder
31. I never \_\_\_ socks up before the test, as I learn everything beforehand.  
a) push  
b) wear  
c) pull
32. I don't like people who ...you up, I prefer honest relations.  
a) butter  
b) praise  
c) tell
33. My parents always have a \_\_\_ spot for my sister.  
a) good  
b) best  
c) soft
34. When we came to the seaside there was no \_\_\_ to swing a cat.  
a) space  
b) place  
c) room

### Test 6

Translate the idioms into Russian.

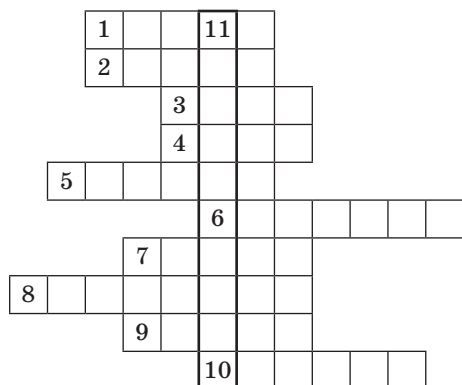
1. To lead somebody up the garden path.
2. To be as thick as thieves.
3. To smoke like a chimney.
4. To be too big for somebody's boots.
5. To keep somebody's head above water.

6. To live on a shoestring.
7. To get blood out of a stone.
8. To give somebody a cold shoulder.
9. To have lots of time on somebody's hand.
10. To have a sweet tooth.
11. To stretch somebody's legs.
12. To loose somebody's nerve.
13. To keep somebody's hair on.
14. To make a clean breast.
15. To be an old hand at somebody.
16. To keep on somebody's toes.
17. To put somebody's feet up.
18. To make money hand over fist.
19. To be out of practice.
20. To cry over a spilt milk.
21. To be a sight for sore eyes.
22. To keep somebody's chin up.
23. To be off the beaten track.
24. To do something once in a blue moon.
25. To make a song and dance.
26. To foot the bill.
27. To be head over shoulders above the others.
28. To be up and about.
29. It's your flesh and blood.
30. It's a hard and fast rule.
31. The pros and cons.
32. To live from hand to mouth.
33. To pull socks up.
34. To butter somebody up.
35. An old wives tale.
36. To have a soft spot for somebody.
37. There is no room to swing a cat.

### Test 7

Complete the crosswords with the words of idioms.

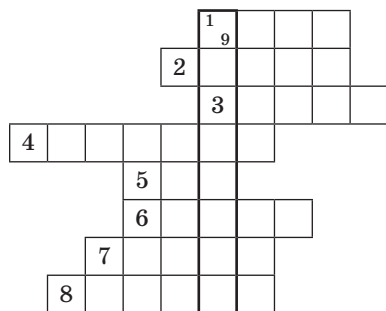
1. He is my \_\_\_ and blood and we look alike.
2. She is so beautiful and she is a \_\_\_ for sore eyes.
3. To tell the truth he goes to the dentist once in a blue \_\_\_.
4. When he came to our class it was clear that he is \_\_\_ and shoulders above the others.
5. He cheated us but later he made a clean \_\_\_.



6. I and my brother are as thick as \_\_\_\_.
7. A week before her wedding she decided to organize a hen \_\_\_\_.
8. Because of my illness I am out of \_\_\_\_.
9. If you make \_\_\_\_ hand over fist, you don't appreciate it.
10. There is always some risk to be led up the \_\_\_\_ path.
11. Nobody wants to live on a \_\_\_\_.

### Test 8

Complete the crosswords.



1. Can you tell me all the \_\_\_\_ and cons of your choice.
2. It's impossible to be off the beaten \_\_\_\_ when we are together.
3. I hope in a week to be up and \_\_\_\_.
4. I asked my mum to let me \_\_\_\_ my legs.
5. There is no room to swing a \_\_\_\_ In this small room.
6. I don't like to cry over \_\_\_\_ Milk.
7. If you want to do it fast don't make a song and \_\_\_\_.
8. Be careful with him. He can lead you up the \_\_\_\_ path.
9. He is not experienced because he is out of \_\_\_\_.

## Keys

### Test 1

1 — 15, 2 — 14, 3 — 2, 4 — 23, 5 — 16, 6 — 1, 7 — 17, 8 — 13, 9 — 18, 10 — 22, 11 — 12, 12 — 3, 13 — 21, 14 — 19, 15 — 11, 16 — 4, 17 — 24, 18 — 10, 19 — 5, 20 — 25, 21 — 20, 22 — 9, 23 — 6, 24 — 26, 25 — 27, 26 — 28, 27 — 7, 28 — 38, 29 — 31, 30 — 8, 31 — 34, 32 — 37, 33 — 35, 34 — 36, 35 — 30, 36 — 33, 37 — 32, 38 — 29.

### Test 5

1 — b, 2 — c, 3 — c, 4 — a, 5 — c, 6 — a, 7 — c, 8 — b, 9 — c, 10 — b, 11 — a, 12 — c, 13 — b, 14 — a, 15 — b, 16 — c, 17 — b, 18 — a, 19 — a, 20 — c, 21 — b, 22 — b, 23 — c, 24 — b, 25 — b, 26 — b, 27 — b, 28 — c, 29 — a, 30 — b, 31 — c, 32 — a, 33 — c, 34 — c.

### Test 7

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. flesh       | 6. thieves  |
| 2. sight       | 7. party    |
| 3. moon        | 8. practice |
| 4. head        | 9. money    |
| 5. breast      | 10. garden  |
| 11. shoestring |             |

### Test 8

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. pros     | 5. cat    |
| 2. track    | 6. spilt  |
| 3. about    | 7. dance  |
| 4. stretch  | 8. garden |
| 9. practice |           |

## PART 9

And now you have learnt a lot of English proverbs and idioms. But it would be better to check yourself, trying to translate them both from English into Russian and from Russian into English. Here is the list of all the proverbs and idioms which you have met in this book.

1. One beats the bush and another catches the birds.
2. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
3. Rome was not built in a day.
4. Make hay while the sun shines.
5. Once bitten twice shy.
6. Look before you leap.

7. Let sleeping dogs lie.
8. Strike while the iron is hot.
9. A stitch in time saves nine.
10. A fool and his money are soon parted.
11. Honesty is the best policy.
12. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
13. One man's meat is another man's poison.
14. A new broom sweeps clean.
15. Necessity is the mother of invention.
16. One good turn deserves another.
17. When the cat's away the mice will play.
18. First come first served.
19. Beauty is only skin deep.
20. Absence makes the heart grow fonder.
21. Better be envied than pitied.
22. One swallow does not make a summer.
23. To be head over ears in debt.
24. To put a spoke in somebody's wheel.
25. Slow and steady wins the race.
26. Don't cross two bridges before you come to them.
27. If you agree to carry a calf, they will make you carry the cow.
28. Caution is the parent of safety.
29. Every dog is a lion at home.
30. Barking dogs seldom bite.
31. Do as you would be done by.
32. Custom is the second nature.
33. Wash your dirty linen at home.
34. Stretch your arms no further than your sleeve will reach.
35. To throw dust into someone's eyes.
36. He that never climbed — never fell.
37. Of two evils choose the best.
38. To live from hand to mouth.
39. Happiness takes no account of time.
40. As snug as the bug in a rug.
41. Forbidden fruit is the sweetest.
42. By hook or by crook.
43. Best defense is attack.
44. As the tree so the fruit.
45. As though the earth had opened and swallowed it up.
46. Fish begins to stink at the head.
47. A bargain is a bargain.
48. Every miller draws water to his own mill.

49. Last but not least.
50. Fear has long legs.
51. To hold the line.
52. To feel a bit under the weather.
53. To be as different as the chalk from cheese.
54. To feel as fit as a fiddle.
55. To have a bee in a bonnet.
56. To be tight-fisted.
57. To see eye to eye.
58. To speak off the top of somebody's head.
59. To say "boo" to a goose.
60. To get into a hot water.
61. To set somebody's mind at rest.
62. To wear the trousers in the family.
63. Somebody's car is complete write-off.
64. To call it a day.
65. To get something for a song.
66. To go back on somebody's word.
67. To be as soft as butter.
68. To tell a white lie.
69. To turn in.
70. To get rid of something.
71. To cook somebody's goose.
72. To let the cat out of the bag.
73. It's a donkey years since.
74. To go to the dogs.
75. To kill two birds with one stone.
76. To take the bull by the horns.
77. To make a pig of yourself.
78. To have crocodile tears.
79. A stag party or a hen party.
80. To lead somebody up the garden path.
81. To be as thick as thieves.
82. To smoke like a chimney.
83. To be too big for somebody's boots.
84. To keep somebody's head above water.
85. To live on a shoestring.
86. To get blood out of a stone.
87. To give somebody a cold shoulder.
88. To have lots of time on somebody's hand.
89. To have a sweet tooth.
90. To stretch somebody's legs.

91. To loose somebody's nerve.
92. To keep somebody's hair on.
93. To make a clean breast.
94. To be an old hand at somebody.
95. To keep on somebody's toes.
96. To put somebody's feet up.
97. To make money hand over fist.
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99. To cry over a spilt milk.
100. To be a sight for sore eyes.
101. To keep somebody's chin up.
102. To be off the beaten track.
103. To do something once in a blue moon.
104. To make a song and dance.
105. To foot the bill.
106. To be head over shoulders above the others.
107. To be up and about.
108. It's your flesh and blood.
109. It's a hard and fast rule.
110. The pros and cons.
111. To live from hand to mouth.
112. To pull socks up.
113. To butter somebody up.
114. An old wives tale.
115. To have a soft spot for somebody
116. There is no room to swing a cat.
117. To be dead beat.
118. To be the pain in the neck.
119. To get into a mess.
120. To put something by for a rainy day.
121. To lose somebody's temper.
122. By and large.
123. To mind somebody's own business.
124. To make a fortune.
125. It's a piece of cake.
126. To have an early night.
127. To feel or look worn out.
128. To have the time of somebody's life.
129. To have a memory like an elephant.
130. To know which side his bread is buttered on.
131. Against all odds.
132. Above somebody's head.

133. To rain cats and dogs.
134. To be thick.
135. To be as cool as a cucumber.
136. To make up somebody's mind.
137. To be hard on somebody.
138. To be sick and tired.
139. To cut a long story short.
140. To be a whipping boy.
141. To be full of beans.
142. To have a skeleton in the cupboard.
143. Out of the blue.
144. To bottle up somebody's anger.
145. To drop somebody a line.
146. To be hard up.
147. A man is known by the company he keeps.
148. Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain.
149. Four eyes see more than two.
150. Many men- many minds.
151. A bad workman quarrels with his tool.
152. When there is a will — there is a way.
153. No pains, no gains.
154. When pigs fly.
155. All is well that ends well.
156. One man is no man.
157. Never too much of a good thing.
158. Early to bed, early to rise — makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
159. He laughs best who laughs last.
160. Life is not a bed of roses.
161. If you can't have the best- make the best of what you have.
162. As the call — so the echo.
163. He who pleased everybody died before he was born.
164. Better an open enemy than a false friend.
165. Self-praise is no recommendation.
166. As plain as the nose on your face.
167. To know something like the palm of the hand.
168. Kindness gives birth to kindness
169. Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.
170. The man who makes no mistakes does not usually make anything at all.
171. There is no place like home.
172. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

173. Haste makes waste.
174. Practice is the best of all instructions.
175. Better late than never.
176. Promise little but do much.
177. Speech is silver but silence is gold.
178. Understanding is a two-way street.
179. If you run after two hares, you will catch neither.
180. Business before pleasure.
181. As welcome as water in ones shoes.
182. To have time to kill.
183. To be at a loose end.
184. To be a far cry from.
185. A lot of water has flown under the bridge
186. To go up in the world.
187. To go down the drain.
188. To hit the jackpot.
189. To be on the tip of somebody's tongue.
190. To ring a bell.
191. To be over the moon.
192. To bury your head in the sand.
193. To break the ice.
194. To fall head over hills in love.
195. To have butterflies in somebody's stomach.
196. To go through the roof.
197. To get cold feet.
198. To fall on hard times.
199. One can't make ends meet.
200. To be down and out.
201. To get on like a house on fire.
202. Until the cows come home.
203. To bring home the bacon of the family.
204. To be on good terms.
205. To be in somebody's shoes.
206. To do one's best.
207. To be broke.
208. To make oneself at home.
209. To pull somebody's leg.
210. To be hard on somebody.
211. To be flat out.
212. To take something easy.
213. To make somebody's blood boil.
214. A big head.

215. A storm in a teacup.
  216. To be all ears.
  217. In one ear and out the other.
  218. To sleep on it.
  219. To have one's heart in one's mouth.
  220. To hit the nail on the head.
  221. To jump out of the frying pan into the fire.
- 
1. Паниковать.
  2. Получить львиную долю.
  3. Плакать крокодиловыми слезами.
  4. Есть слишком много.
  5. Брать быка за рога.
  6. Убить двух зайцев.
  7. Не заботиться о себе больше.
  8. Очень давно.
  9. Рассказать всем секрет.
  10. Разрушать чьи-то планы.
  11. Говорить неправду с целью не обидеть человека.
  12. Быть мягким и добрым.
  13. Нарушить обещание.
  14. Купить что-то дешево.
  15. Машина изношена и не подлежит ремонту.
  16. Принимать решение в семье.
  17. Ограждать кого-то от волнений.
  18. Попасть в беду.
  19. Говорить без подготовки.
  20. Найти общий язык.
  21. Иметь причуду, быть помешанным на чем-то.
  22. Быть здоровым.
  23. Очень отличаться.
  24. Чувствовать себя слегка приболевшим.
  25. Подождать на линии.
  26. Быть очень жадным.
  27. Семь раз отмерь — один раз отрежь.
  28. Коси коса, пока роса.
  29. Москва не сразу строилась.
  30. Новая метла по-новому метет.
  31. У семи нянек дитя без глазу.
  32. Без кота мышам раздолье.
  33. С лица воду не пить.
  34. Дорога ложка к обеду.

35. Честность — лучшая политика.
36. Куй железо, пока горячо.
37. У дурака деньги долго не задерживаются.
38. Что русскому хорошо, то немцу смерть.
39. Голь на выдумки хитра.
40. Долг платежом красен.
41. Кто рано встает, тому бог дает.
42. От разлуки любовь горячей.
43. Не буди лихо, пока оно тихо.
44. Пуганая ворона куста боится.
45. Лучше синица в руках, чем журавль в небе.
46. Чужими руками жар загребать.
47. Не выноси сор из избы.
48. Тянут одеяло на себя.
49. Рыба гниет с головы.
50. Как сквозь землю провалился.
51. Яблоко от яблони недалеко падает.
52. Лучшая защита — это нападение.
53. Всеми правдами и неправдами.
54. Уговор дороже денег.
55. Запретный плод сладок.
56. Относись к людям так, как ты бы хотел, чтобы к тебе относились.
57. Привычка — вторая натура.
58. По одежке протягивай ножки.
59. Пускать пыль в глаза.
60. Кто не рискует — тот не пьет шампанское.
61. Счастливые часов не наблюдают.
62. Едва сводить концы с концами.
63. Из двух зол выбирай меньшее.
64. Жить как у Христа за пазухой.
65. Лучше пусть завидуют, чем жалеют.
66. Не делать погоды.
67. Быть по уши в долгах.
68. Вставлять палки в колеса.
69. Тише едешь — дальше будешь.
70. Не говори гоп, пока не перепрыгнешь.
71. Кто везет, того и погоняют.
72. Береженого Бог бережет.
73. Дома и стены помогают.
74. Не так страшен черт, как его малюют.
75. У страха глаза велики.

76. Последний по месту, но не по значению.
77. Скучать, нечем заняться.
78. Много воды утекло с тех пор.
79. Стать банкротом.
80. Быть на кончике языка.
81. Быть вне себя от счастья.
82. Первым наладить отношения.
83. Бояться что-то делать.
84. Не сводить концы с концами.
85. Быть в отличных отношениях.
86. Убивать время.
87. Очень отличаться.
88. Стать еще успешнее.
89. Звучать знакомым.
90. Спрятаться от проблем.
91. По уши влюбиться.
92. Разозлиться очень сильно.
93. Быть в затруднительном положении в отношении денег.
94. Стать нищим.
95. Очень долгое время.
96. Быть в чьем-то положении.
97. Быть банкротом.
98. Дурачить кого-то.
99. Чрезвычайно устать.
100. Разозлить кого-то.
101. Слишком много суеты.
102. В одно ухо влетело, из другого вылетело.
103. Очень бояться.
104. Попасть из трудной ситуации в еще более трудную.
105. Зарабатывать деньги для семьи.
106. Быть на чьем-то месте.
107. Сделать все возможное.
108. Чувствовать себя как дома.
109. Относиться к кому-то слишком строго и несправедливо.
110. Не волнуйся, воспринимай все полегче.
111. Хвастунишка.
112. Слушать внимательно
113. Обдумать проблему, прежде чем принять решение.
114. Сказать абсолютно правильно и точно.
115. Совсем некстати.
116. Делу время — потехе час.
117. Погонись за двумя зайцами, ни одного не поймашь.

118. Каждый понимает по-своему.
119. Слово — серебро, а молчание — золото.
120. Поменьше обещай, побольше делай.
121. Лучше позже, чем никогда.
122. Практика лучше всякой теории.
123. Поспешешь — людей насмешишь.
124. Не откладывай на завтра то, что можно сделать сегодня.
125. В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.
126. Никогда не ошибается тот, кто ничего не делает.
127. Чтение для ума — что упражнение для тела.
128. Добро порождает добро.
129. Знать как свои пять пальцев.
130. Видно как на ладони.
131. Сам себя не хвали, пусть другие похвалят.
132. Лучше открытый враг, чем неверный друг.
133. Всем не угодишь.
134. Как аукнется, так и откликнется.
135. Береги все, что имеешь.
136. Жизнь прожить — не поле перейти.
137. Смеется тот, кто смеется последний.
138. Кто рано встает, тому бог дает.
139. Маслом кашу не испортишь.
140. Один в поле не воин.
141. Хорошо то, что хорошо кончается.
142. Когда рак свистнет.
143. Без труда не вынешь рыбку из пруда.
144. Кто хочет, тот добьется.
145. Плохому танцору шаровары плясать мешают.
146. Сколько людей, столько и мнений.
147. Одна голова хорошо, а две лучше.
148. Деньги на ученье потрачены не зря.
149. Скажи мне, кто твой друг — и я скажу, кто ты.