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## **ИДИОМАТИКА В АНГЛИЙСКОЙ РЕЧИ**

### **Idioms in Speech**

Пособие для студентов  
педагогических институтов

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(1) **to do smb a favour,**  
**to do smb a good turn**

them too and that you're just dying **to do them a favour**. It's sort of funny, in a way. (*J. Salinger*)

2. This is for a friend who's **done me a good turn**. (*I. Murdoch*)
3. "I came **to do you a good turn**," she said. (*J. Wain*)

(2) **so far (as yet)** — up to now, all the while up to now

1. Hm! May I ask what you have said so far? (*B. Shaw*)
2. Thirty years ago five doctors gave me six months to live, and I've seen three of them out so far. (*D. Cusack*)
3. So **far** you are right. (*W. S. Maugham*)

(3) **to take a fancy to (for) somebody (to take a liking to somebody, to take to somebody)** — to become fond of, to like (often followed by **immediately**)

1. I met this young man in the train Just now, and I've **taken a fancy to** him already.
2. Mr. Short himself **had taken a liking to** George. (*G. Gordon*)
3. He had a warm, cheerful air which made me **take to** him at once. (*A. Cronin*)

(4) **to be all for** — strongly in favour of, to want it to be so, definitely to want something

1. Mother, I'm all for Hubert sending his version to the papers. (*J. Galsworthy*)
2. "I'm ready to welcome what you call half the truth — the facts." — "So am I. I'm all for it." (*J. Priestley*)
3. Anthony was all for the open fields and his friends, Steve on the other hand took little notice of other children. (*G. Gordon*)

(5) **as a matter of fact** — in fact, in reality; to be exact, really

1. "Haven't you finished?" — "**As a matter of fact**, we haven't begun." (*A. Cronin*)
2. "Do you happen to have any cigarettes, by any chance?" — "No, I don't, **as a matter of fact**." (*J. Salinger*)
3. I've been meaning to have a word with you **as a matter of fact**. (*Gr. Greene*)

(6) **not to care two pins about (not to care a hang, fig, hoot, etc.)** — to care nothing

1. **I don't care two pins** if you think me plain or not. (*W. S. Maugham*)

2. Caroline **does not care a hang** for woods at any time of the year. (*A. Christie*)

3. ... a laugh you couldn't trust, but a laugh which made you laugh back and agree that in a crazy world like this all sorts of things **didn't matter a hang**. (*Or. Greene*)

**(7) to put up with** — to bear, to endure, to tolerate

1. If only he could be happy again she could **put up with** it. (*J. Galsworthy*)

2. She's my sister. We **put up with** each other. (*I. Murdoch*)

3. I want to know how long this state of things between us is to last? **I have put up with** it long enough. (*J. Galsworthy*)

**(8) as good as** — practically, almost, nearly

1. You'll be as good as new in six months or dead in twelve. (*D. Cusack*)

2. You see, I'm an only child. And so are you — of your mother. Isn't it a bore? There's so much Expected of one. By the time they've done expecting, one's **as good as** dead. (*J. Galsworthy*)

**(9) to slip (out of) one's mind (memory)** — to forget

1. Perhaps you really have a friend called Merde and it **slipped your mind**. (*J. Wain*)

2. ... that the main purpose of my visit **had slipped from his failing memory**. (*A. Cronin*)

**(10) all along** — from the very first, from the very beginning (it implies 'over a period of time' or 'during that period')

1. Miss Boland is the daughter of a close friend. Thus, **all along**, he regarded her as his own responsibility. (*A. Cronin*)

2. Savina realized now that **all along** she had felt a secret superiority to Edna. (*M. Wilson*)

3. That's what I suppose I intended doing **all along**. (*M. Wilson*)

## *Exercises*

### **I. Translate into Russian:**

1. Serious or not I'm all for the truth coming out. (*J. Priestley*)

2. Mum and Dad were so old-fashioned, so conventional that if he took a girl home, they would consider her visit as good as shouting an engagement from the house-tops. (*D. Cusack*)

- N. A bit weak still, I think a few days will *put her right*.<sup>4</sup> But you should have seen her husband on the day when we took Tanya home. He *made such a fuss*<sup>5</sup> about buying flowers and presents and things!
- L. I remember now you said he was a good man *at heart*,<sup>6</sup> though at first your mother used to say she was afraid that Tanya would find herself *in a predicament*<sup>7</sup> if she *let herself in for*<sup>8</sup> a marriage entailing so much loneliness.
- N. It was because he was always so busy at that time, he had a lot to do with his project. But now this work on his machine is as good as done and he is comparatively free.
- L. As far as I know, Tanya loves him very much. She is all for helping him in everything, isn't she?
- N. She is, to be sure. Oh, Lily, it's ten to twelve. I'm sorry to have kept you so long, but I couldn't help it, you know.
- L. No need to apologize, Nina. I'd love to see you tomorrow. When can you come, or shall I drop in at your place?
- N. Come any time you like, dear. I'll be at home all day.
- L. See you tomorrow, then. Good night.
- N. Good night.

#### VOCABULARY NOTES

(1) **out of the blue** (out of a clear sky) — a sudden surprise, something quite unexpected

1. A life, they say, may be considered as a point of light which suddenly appears from nowhere, **out of the blue**. (*R. Aldington*)

2. We were sitting at the supper-table on Carey's last day, when, **out of the blue**, she spoke. "How would you like to live in London, Jane?" (*J. Walsh*)

3. "Well, there's one happily married couple, any way," I used to say, "so congenial, and with that nice apartment, and all. And then, right **out of a clear sky**, they go and separate." (*D. Parker*)

(2) **the fat is in the fire** — a step has been taken, some thing done, which commits to further action, or will produce excitements, indignation etc.

1. He rose. "Well, **the fat's in the fire**. If you persist in your willfulness, you'll have yourself to blame." (*J. Galsworthy*)

2. Then **the fat was in the fire!** Dear Mamma took up the tale. (*R. Aldington*)

3. "Yes," murmured Sir Lawrence, watching her, "**the fat is in the fire,**" as old Forsyte would have said. (*J. Galsworthy*)

(3) **in the long run** — eventually; before all is over; finally; after many changes of fortune, successes and failures

1. He filled a pipe and tried his best to feel that, after all, **in the long run** Dinny would be happier unmarried to him. (*J. Galsworthy*)

2. "Naturally I don't approve of them," said Emery, still uncertain whether he felt more annoyed or pleased at Clayton's insistence that **in the long run** they were both good fellows more or less on the same side. (*J. Lindsay*)

3. Hospital meant charring as far as work went but in its social atmosphere it meant something more interesting, more romantic, and, **in the long run,** more respectable. (*J. Wain*)

Note: **In the long run** means 'over a period of time' or 'at the end of a long period of time'. **In the end** means 'something less vague'. It is a more particular point of time.

In the long run it will not matter to us whether we stay at Brighton or Hastings. They are both seaside towns so I cannot understand why my parents are making such a fuss about the choice.

But: In the end we decided to stay at Brighton because my mother said there was more to do there if it rained. I must tell him about it in the end.

(4) **to put (set) somebody (something) right** — to restore to order, to a good condition; to correct something, or some body's ideas

1. This is Dr. Bulcastle. He's going to see what can be done **to put you right** again. (*J. Wain*)

2. I was thinking about our awful misunderstanding and wondering how on earth I could **put it right**. (*A. Cronin*)

3. He got a small model made and tried it out one afternoon, but it wasn't a success. He was a stubborn boy and he wasn't going to be beaten. Something was wrong, and it was up to him **to put it right**. (*W. S. Maugham*)

(5) **to make a fuss about** (over) — to complain or be angry about unimportant things

1. "**Don't make such a fuss,** Mother," he whispered, on the platform, after she had kissed him. "I've only been away a short time." (*G. Gordon*)

2. "Fella, darling," he said, "just **don't make a fuss**. If there's one thing I cannot stand it's women **making a fuss**." (*I. Murdoch*)

3. But nobody's going **to make a \_fuss** about lifting a pair of boots from one of the toffs. (*K. Prichard*)

(6) **at heart** — in one's heart; in one's heart of hearts; in one's secret heart; in one's inmost self

1. "The trouble with you, Bill," said Nan, "is that for all your noisy Labour Party views you're a snob **at heart**." (*I. Murdoch*)

2. He went home, uneasy and sore **at heart**, for this concerned two people of whom he was very fond, and he could see no issue that was not full of suffering to both. (*J. Galsworthy*)

3. Short of the most convincing proofs he must still refuse to believe for he did not wish to punish himself. And all the time **at heart** — he did believe. (*J. Galsworthy*)

(7) **to be in a predicament** — to be in a dangerous, awkward or unpleasant situation

1. I felt a sharp anger against him for the **predicament** in which he had placed me. (*A. Cronin*)

2. ... he had not realized, what circumstances were soon to teach him, that his **predicament** was not one that could be improved by thinking. (*J. Wain*)

3. To them he narrated Veronica's **predicament** and they immediately offered to adopt the child as soon as it was born — or say a month after. (*A. Coppard*)

(8) **to let oneself in for** — to be persuaded to do something

1. **I let myself in for** several hours' boredom every day, Dixon. A couple more won't break my back. (*K. Amis*)

2. Oh, God, Christine, you don't want to come to that, you'll be bored stiff. How **have you let yourself in for** it. (*A. Christie*)

## *Exercises*

### **I. Translate into Russian.**

1. )

- A. Try to guess what it is.
- T. Don't speak so loud, Alla, we'll disturb others.
- A. Sorry! But I can't help *letting the cat out of the bag*:<sup>3</sup> this summer our group is going on a trip to the Caucasus. Will you join us, Tanya?
- T. I'm all for it, but I have been too busy up until now with my course-paper to think of anything else.
- A. As a matter of fact, I knew all along that you would join us. It'll be such fun! But let's get down to business now. Have you done much, Tanya?
- T. Not very much as a matter of fact. I'm in a bit of a predicament about my course-paper. I lack some material. I've looked through the catalogue here, but so far I have not found the book I need.
- A. Oh, it is of no consequence. We shall go to the local library, they're sure to have it there. Did you *sit up late* <sup>4</sup> last night?
- T. Yes, I did. *But for* <sup>5</sup> my sister I could never have done so much. She helped me a lot writing out the examples I found in books. What about you, Alla?
- A. The first part of my paper is nearly done, but I wish I had done more in winter.
- T. *It's no use crying over spilt milk*,<sup>6</sup> Alla, but I think it *serves you right* <sup>7</sup> for being lazy during the term. I knew all along that it would come to this, but the first of April seemed such a long way off, didn't it?
- A. You are right. I don't think it is worth while making a fuss over. We shall make it in the long run.
- T. I was going to say so myself but you got there first. So let's get down to work. Fetch Webster's dictionary, will you?
- A. Oh, dear, I've left my reader's card at home!
- T. You can fill in a new slip, so *what's the odds?* <sup>8</sup>
- A. No, I'd better run home for my reader's card. It won't take more than ten minutes.

#### VOCABULARY NOTES

(1) **what's up?** — what is going on? what's the matter?

1. "What's up?" said Adrian to a policeman. (*J. Galsworthy*)

2. "What's up, lad?" — "You made me think of my mother." (*J. Braine*)

3. You'd better wait here, and I'll go in first and pretend I haven't seen you, otherwise she'll guess there's something up. (*D. Cusack*)

**(2) in high (great, good) spirits** — cheerful

1. The young woman wore a bunch of violets and seemed in high spirits. (*Th. Dreiser*)

2. Carrie reached home **in high good spirits**, which she could scarcely conceal. (*Th. Dreiser*)

3. He was pleased to see the architect in such high spirits and left him to spend the afternoon with Irene, while he stole off to his pictures, after his Sunday habit. (*J. Galsworthy*)

**(3) to let the cat out of the bag** — to disclose a secret

1. From the warmth of her embrace he probably divined that he had let the cat out of the bag, for he rode off at once on irony. (*J. Galsworthy*)

2. I shouldn't have let the cat out. But there it is — it's a lucky start for you, my dear fellow. (*A. Cronin*)

**(4) to sit up late (to keep late hours) — not to go to bed at the usual hours**

1. Alf and Morris swore they could not sleep. They wanted to sit up all night in order to get down to the wagon on time. (*K. Prichard*)

2. Bless you! Don't sit up too late. Anne's rather in the dumps. (*J. Galsworthy*)

**(5) but for (except for)** — if it had not been for (if it was not for)

1. But for that your uncle would have been dead long ago. (*J. Galsworthy*)

2. It was curious to reflect that, but for his meeting with these down-and-outs, he would never have been able to continue in his new life. (*J. Wain*)

3. But for the war it might never have developed in Ferse, but you can't tell. (*J. Galsworthy*)

**(6) it is no use crying over spilt milk (to cry over spilt milk)** — to spend time uselessly regretting unfortunate events

1. "Well, I judge there's no use crying over spilt milk. Command me in any way. I am your very faithful servant." And turning round, he went out. (*J. Galsworthy*)



2. "Oh, dear me!" exclaimed Carrie. Then she settled back with a sigh. "**There is no use crying over spilt milk,**" she said. "It's too late!" (*Th. Dreiser*)

3. And the grass — those great places had no grass, he believed! The blossom, too, was late this year — no blossom before they left! Well, **the milk was spilled!** (*J. Galsworthy*)

(7) **it serves you right** — you have got just about what you deserve for your behaviour or actions

1. You took money that ought to have fed starving children. **Serve you right!** If I had been the father of one of those children, I'd have given you something worse than the sack. (*B. Shaw*)

1. "**Served him right,**" said Drouet afterward, even in view of her keen expiation of her error. "I haven't any pity for a man who would be such a chump as that." (*Th. Dreiser*)

3. And as to confiscation of war profits, he was entirely in favour of it, for he had none, and "**serve the beggars right!**" (*J. Galsworthy*)

(8) **what's the odds?** — is it of any consequence? what difference does it make?

1. I reckon Morrey's right. Lost faith in Hannans myself. But **what's the odds?** (*K. Prichard*)

2. "You mean the gold stealing and illicit buying?" — "You know what I mean. And if you're not in on it, they'll think you are. So **what's the odds?**" (*K. Prichard*)

3. Later Alice challenged him. "I can't say I like him," he answered. "But **what's the odds?**" (*J. Lindsay*)

## *Exercises*

### **I. Translate into Russian.**

1. They talked and laughed in the secret way of lovers. But for the chill wind they would have stayed for hours. (*D. Cusack*)

2. Her father always contended I was a socialist. But what's the odds? (*J. London*)

3. It was Michael who drew attention to Professor Somerville. "He's the only one not being bailed tonight. What's up?" (*D. Carter*)

4. This is what comes of being avaricious, Harry. Two thirds of your income gone at one blow. And I must say it serves you right. (*B. Shaw*)

A. P. And how could she spare the time to make a dress for you?  
 V. Mother had *set her heart on*<sup>9</sup> helping me somehow or other. Well, we had to sit up late together to make the dress. A.  
 P. I really must come to see this work of art. Good-bye,  
 Vera. Tell your mother I'll drop in on Saturday. V. Good-bye, Anna Pavlovna. It's been nice seeing you.

#### VOCABULARY NOTES

**(1) to be beside oneself** — to be wildly excited, mad, out of one's senses

1. Charles stared about him, almost **beside himself**. He actually felt tears of rage and humiliation forcing themselves up. (*J. Wain*)
2. Stroeve had always been excitable, but now he **was beside himself**; there was no reasoning with him. (*W. S. Maugham*)
3. So you can imagine how embarrassing it all is. I'm simply **beside myself**. (*I. Murdoch*)

**(2) to set one's mind on something** — to be intent on; to be determined about

1. It was true that he had his ways. When he set **his mind on** something, that was that.
2. I may as well tell you that I should have thrown it up, only, I'm not in the habit of giving up what I've set **my mind on**. (*J. Galsworthy*)

**(3) to take pains (be at pains)** — to take the trouble to get something or do something; to try to do something

1. ... a queer, penetrating look mingled, too, with intelligent interest which, as our eyes met, he **took pains** to conceal. (*A. Cronin*)
2. They **took pains** not to stand next to one another or begin any private discussion (*J. Wain*)
3. Now that her means were adequate she **took great pains** with her dress (*W. S. Maugham*)

**(4) into the bargain** — beyond what has been stipulated; extra; besides; in addition

1. "I know it's a bit thick to rob you of a cheroot and then grill you with personal questions **into the bargain**," he began. (*J. Wain*)

2. To break up a home is at the best a dangerous experiment, and selfish **into the bargain**. (*J. Galsworthy*)

3. She is an excellent teacher and a good housewife **into the bargain**,

(5) **somehow or other** — by some means; in some way that is not mentioned or explained

1. ... **and somehow or other** we're going to swim. (*J. Galsworthy*)

2. **Somehow or other** he had heard of a box-kite... and the idea appealed to him at once. (*W. S. Maugham*)

3. At last, **somehow or other**, it (the tent) does get up, and you land the things. (*Jerome K. Jerome*)

(6) **at that** — moreover (nearly always used to qualify some thing already mentioned)

1. And it occurred to me as I said that it mightn't be such a bad life **at that**. (*I. Murdoch*)

2. He was twenty-five and not a thing to show for it except his life in the army. A damn good life at that -- up to a point. (*D. Cusack*)

3. He has lost his umbrella, a new one **at that**. (*A. Hornby*)

(7) **to talk shop** — to speak of business matters; to talk of the business that concerns one; to talk about one's everyday work with someone who also does the same job

1. As they walked up the street together they began **to talk shop**. (*A. Cronin*)

2. I hope you **weren't talking shop**. I hate **talking shop**. (*J. Braine*)

3. ... two other assistants who had withdrawn to a corner **to talk shop**. (*M. Wilson*)

(8) **to lose one's temper** — to lose control of oneself in a moment of anger; to get angry or impatient

1. She frowned. "I **shall lose my temper**. You'll make me **lose my temper**. Why do you hide so much from me?" (*J. Wain*)

2. He did not propose **to lose his temper**, but merely to be persistent and agreeable, and by a few questions bring a mild under standing of some sort. (*Th. Dreiser*)

3. He had an exasperating sense of discomfiture, and added to it the wretched suspicion that he had behaved badly in **losing his temper** while she had so admirably controlled hers. (*A. Cronin*)

(9) to set one's heart on (doing) something — implies to *long* for rather than to intend; to have at all costs

1. Well, it's a mess. She's **set her heart upon** their boy. (*J. Galsworthy*)

2. Once let her make up her mind, get her heart **set on some thing**, and you might as well howl at the moon. (*D. Cusack*)

## *Exercises*

### **I. Translate into Russian.**

1. I cleared all my expenses, and got initiated into the business without a fee into the bargain. (*B. Shaw*)

2. He's a wonderful teacher and I've never seen him lose his temper or get angry about anything. (*M. Wilson*)

3. Somehow or other, he had heard of a box-kite which had been invented by somebody, and the idea appealed to him at once. (*W. S. Maugham*)

4. "Why do you look so sick? Did you have your heart set on something? Tell me what it is," he urged. (*M. Wilson*)

5. She had taken pains to foster his suspicion. (*W. S. Maugham*)

6. He never gave a glance at the room I had been at pains to make pleasing to the eye. (*W. S. Maugham*)

7. Sterner was beside himself with fear. He broke into a cold sweat when he saw the announcement... (*Th. Dreiser*)

8. He interrupted to make Mary talk shop. (*M. Wilson*)

9. Dropping his voice he said: "It's pretty far, at that, Dave! They don't like it." (*D. Carter*)

### **II. Insert the necessary word combination.**

1. They looked at hundreds of houses; they climbed thousands of stairs; they inspected innumerable kitchens. Ruth was exhausted and more than once \_\_\_\_\_ (*W. S. Maugham*)

2. It was in the winter when this happened, very near the shortest day, and a week of fog \_\_\_\_\_, so the fact that it was still very dark when George woke in the morning was no guide to him as to the time. (*Jerome K. Jerome*)

3. After that it came out, \_\_\_\_\_ that we were strangers in the neighbourhood, and that we were going away the next morning. (*Jerome K. Jerome*)

- so weak-willed! I felt certain you'd *get on*<sup>4</sup> without me. Shame on you, you lazybones, but now that I'm back again I'll put you right in no time, be sure of that
- N. It will be *all to the good*,<sup>5</sup> if you do.
- B. I remember that Pete and Victor didn't bother to learn all that was required, but you used to say that you had set your mind on mastering English. You had all the words and word combinations *at your finger-tips*.<sup>6</sup>
- N. Yes, there was a time when that was so. But what's the use crying over spilt milk. As a matter of fact, I did practically nothing during the term. Serves me right!
- B. That's you *alt over*<sup>7</sup> — always making a mess of everything.
- N. Now it's too late to do anything about it, so let them expel me!
- B. How do you *have the nerve*<sup>8</sup> to talk such nonsense. You'll make me lose my temper in the end. Isn't it time you learned to take the *rough with the smooth*.<sup>9</sup> Now we must see to it that you get out of this predicament. We shall go and speak to the dean about it. I used to get on very nicely with him. By the way, do you think I can get a place in the hostel? I'd like to be in our room again.
- N. I'm all for it. Your bed is occupied by a first course student, but he'd prefer to be with the boys from his own course, I think.
- B. Let's go and speak to the dean, then.

## VOCABULARY NOTES

**(1) to keep an eye on** — to watch carefully; to look after; to observe (from a distance) so that the party under observation is unaware of being observed

1. There, old Monty and Ma Buggins were always at hand and could keep an eye on her. (*K. Prichard*)

2. My store in Sharp Town, that does fine because I am there to keep an eye on it. (*Gr. Greene*)

3. I'd like to know more about her. That girl's got something. Just keep your eye on her. (*J. Lindsay*)

2\*

5

3

(2) in (by) fits and starts — in sudden outbursts of energy, not lasting for a long time

1. Youth only recognizes age **by fits and starts**. (*J. Galsworthy*)
2. She told him what it was all about in wry, broken sentences, muddling it up and speaking **in fits and starts**, but he got the main thread.

(3) **to make out** — to understand

1. From the bedroom Mary was calling but the noise of the storm was too loud for him **to make out** what she was saying. (*G. Gordon*)
2. The provoking thing was that, though they had been about Together and met a number of times and really talked, Bertha **couldn't make her out**. (*K. Mansfield*)
3. You are a funny boy, can't **make you out** at all, Johnny, I can't make you out. (*A. Coppard*)

(4) to get on — (a) to succeed; to rise in life; (b) to make progress, to improve; (c) to get older

to get on with somebody — to like and naturally agree with somebody

1. The uncle had been a hearty drunken old fellow who had wanted his nephew **to get on** in the world. (*J. Lindsay*)
2. But Herbert **got on** very well at school. He was a good worker and far from stupid. His reports were excellent. It turned out that he had a good head for figures. (*W. S. Maugham*)
3. "Hello, Max," he said pleasantly. "You're **getting on** in years." (*M. Wilson*)

(5) **all to the good** — as a balance on the right side; as a profit, beneficial

1. Now you've had industrial experience, that's **all to the good**. (*M. Wilson*)
2. Don't be silly, dear! If he chooses to make a public apology for any reason, even such a bad one, isn't it **all to the good**? (*J. Galsworthy*)
3. It's just that I think if you can make them rest completely when they first come in it's **all to the good**. Letter-writing is such a strain. (*D. Cusack*)

**(6) to have something at one's finger-tips (ends) — to be** able to repeat or use without any trouble (generally of something committed to memory); to be very familiar with something

1. He had all the figures, all the facts **at his finger-ends**. (*A. Cronin*)

2. "There's no need to despair," she said. "It may turn out very well. You've a good trade **at your finger-ends** that you learned before ever you thought of the Post Office." (*A. Philips*)

**(7) all over — typical of**

1. That was Paddy **all over**. Sharp as needle and fighting back. (*K. Prichard*)

2. "That's the men **all over**, dearie," Mrs. Fogarty exclaimed. (*K. Prichard*)

3. And that was just like Lally, that was Lally **all over**: the gas, the nobs of sugar in his tea, the way she ... and the ... O dear, dear! (*A. Coppard*)

**(8) to have the nerve (cheek, face, guts) to do some thing** — to put a bold face upon; to act boldly, as if there was nothing to be ashamed of; to dare to do something

1. Men whom he had regarded as friends among the alluvial diggers looked straight through him when they met, spat as he passed, exclaiming contemptuously. Alf never **had the nerve** to resent it. (*K. Prichard*)

1. If I'd known, I **shouldn't have had the cheek** to ask you to lunch without him. (*J. Galsworthy*)

3. At the last moment I found I **hadn't got the face** to carry the child in my arms: I thought of what the street-boys would call out after me. (*Jerome K. Jerome*)

**(9) to take the rough with the smooth — to accept things as they come; be prepared to meet the hardships of life, as well as the easy part; to accept the good as well as the bad**

1. What I'm trying to do now is **take the rough with the smooth**. (*K. Amis*)

2. But she has to bear with disagreeables and **take the rough with the smooth**, just like a nurse in a hospital or anyone else. (*B. Shaw*)



2. A young man running along the platform sees only the tail-lights of the train.
3. A little girl is standing at the door of a provision shop looking helplessly at the broken glass-jar at her feet.
4. A student is crying bitterly at the door of a classroom on which there is chalked an inscription "EXAM".
5. A boy is walking along the street singing at the top of his voice.
6. She is contemplating her face in the looking-glass with an air of sadness.
7. He is speaking over the telephone, his face is beaming.
8. She looks at her little girl, a radiant smile on her face.
9. Two boys are looking through the chink in the fence surrounding an orchard.
10. A hunter is telling his friends about the last hunt. He is evidently boasting of something.

**IX. Three students carry on a conversation on the suggested topic using the word combinations studied.**

1. A test at the doctor's (a doctor, a patient and a nurse).
2. You meet your friends at the chemist's and tell them your mother is laid up.
3. Speak on the system of medical service in our country.
4. Speak on the system of medical service in England (recall the contents of *The Citadel* by A. Cronin).

§6

Read the dialogue noting the word combinations:

- A. You look seedy to-day, Vera. What's up?  
 V. Oh, nothing much. Only I have a slight cold in my head.  
 A. It is not only that. I can *see through*<sup>1</sup> you, Vera, you know that quite well. And as soon as you try to conceal something from me you're sure to be in trouble. Let's *have it out*.<sup>2</sup>  
 V. I can't keep it back any longer. You would get wind of it in the long run so I might as well tell you. The thing is I have to have an operation.  
 A. But what's up?  
 V. I've got appendicitis.

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- A. I saw at once that you were in low spirits. But why make a fuss about such a trifling operation?
- V. You call it trifling, but *if the worst comes to the worst*<sup>3</sup> and I have to go to the hospital, what then?
- Д. If it comes to that, you'll have to put up with it.
- V. But I am beside myself with fear.
- A. Why should you be, Vera, pull yourself together.
- V. I haven't a *glimmer of hope*<sup>4</sup> that the operation will be successful.
- A. Nonsense! The operation is quite simple and it is all to the good that you can be operated on in spring when it is not so hot.
- V. It is only at *odd moments*<sup>5</sup> that I think of my studies these three days, because I can't get this operation out of my head.
- A. When are you going to the hospital?
- V. The day after tomorrow.
- A. That's good. The sooner you get rid of your appendix the better it will be for you. I'm *taking it for granted*<sup>6</sup> that everything will be all right. No need to worry!
- V. How long will I have to stay at the hospital?
- A. Well, for a week or so, I expect.
- V. And the exams are round the corner!
- A. It is no use crying over spilt milk, Vera. We shall help you with your studies as soon as you come home again. We'll *see you through*,<sup>7</sup> so don't worry.
- V. I feel relieved now. Thank you, dear. I see I shall have to *give in*<sup>8</sup> and go to the hospital.
- A. There's a dear! What can't be cured must be endured. There is a lot of sense in this proverb, isn't there?

#### VOCABULARY NOTES

**(1) to see through a person (thing)** — to understand the real nature of; not to be deceived by

1. We belong, of course, to a generation that's **seen through things**, seen how futile everything is, and had the courage to accept futility, and say to ourselves: "There is nothing for it but to enjoy ourselves as best we can." (*J. Galsworthy*)

2. **I saw through** Anna very rapidly. (*I. Murdoch*)

3. "Anybody will be able **to see through** it," said John gloomily. (*J. Galsworthy*)

4. Oliver Haddo looked at him with the blue eyes that seemed to see right **through** people. (*W. S. Maugham*)

**(2) to have a question (matter) out with someone -**  
to talk about it and insist on an explanation

1. He decided suddenly to call upon this officious Miss Barlow and have the matter out with her. (*A. Cronin*)

2. Often the impetus to go and have it out with him surged up and was beaten back. (*J. Galsworthy*)

3. They had just discovered his complex, and he was going to have it out. (*J. Galsworthy*)

**(3) if the worst comes to the worst** — if things are as bad as they can possibly be

1. "**If the worst comes to the worst**," Becky thought, "my retreat is secure." (*W. Thackeray*)

2. I want her to know that **if the worst comes to the worst** she can count on me. (*W. S. Maugham*)

3. "Imagine!" he thought, "**if the worst came to the worst** and he was sent out to be tried, that I shouldn't be going too." (*J. Galsworthy*)

**(4) a glimmer of hope (suspicion, sense, etc.)** — weak, faint hope

1. Already he had **a glimmer of suspicion** as to how matters stood and of how he would be made use of by Blodwen Page to run the practice for his disabled principal. (*A. Cronin*)

2. **If you had a glimmer of sense** you'd see it if he had have done. (*J. Priestley*)

**(5) at odd moments** — occasionally; not regularly, now and then

1. With complete fatalism he had even faced, **at odd moments**, the possibility of being murdered. (*J. Wain*)

2. **But** it was **at odd moments** that Martin was able to think. (*J. London*)

3. Nothing stopped, and only **at odd moments** was Erik able to glance back on those wonderful two weeks before school began and wonder how he could have been so blind as not to see that he would get himself involved in endless work. (*M. Wilson*)

**(6) to take something for granted** — to assume, accept something as true, or as a fact, or as certain to happen (with out reason or proof)

1 Although he was a Tory by habit and condition, there were few institutions he took for granted. (*I. Murdoch*)

2. She took it for granted that the doctor had really seen her husband. (*Th. Dreiser*)

3. I suppose I may take it for granted that this unnatural marriage will take place; in that case there'll be formalities. (*J. Galsworthy*)

**(7) to see someone through — to help**

1. "I'm not broke, Alf," Dinny said, all his concern for this man he had loved like a brother uppermost again. "I'd see you through any hard times." (*K. Prichard*)

2. You are my responsibility, and I'll see you through. We'll work tomorrow. (*M. Wilson*)

3. Anyway, I'm with Dinny in this, and I'll see her through; as she saw me through that Ferse business. (*J. Galsworthy*)

**(8) to give in — to cease exertions; to confess oneself defeated**

1. Well, she'll have a good wait before I call her up. I've given in often enough, Goodness knows. Now she can just call me first. (*D. Parker*)

2. Now if I fight it out with her, no more comfort for months! I might as well live with my clerk or servant. And if I give in now, I shall have to give in always. (*B. Shaw*)

3. Suppose he had given in to that pushing urgency that seemed to have promised so much? How bad did a bad conscience feel? (*M. Wilson*)

## *Exercises*

### **I. Translate into Russian.**

1. You told me before he went away that you weren't going to get engaged or married or anything till he came back, so naturally I took it for granted there was some definite arrangement between you. (*D. Cusack*)

2. After many arguments he gave in and went to stay with my parents for a week. (*J. Walsh*)

3. He even carried them (the words) in his pockets, and reviewed them at odd moments on the street, or while waiting in a shop to be served. (*J. London*)

4. Should he follow it up, tell her what June Forsyte had told him — have it all out — all out? (*J. Galsworthy*)

## VOCABULARY NOTES

**(1) to have a mind** — to be disposed to; to be inclined to

1. Shuffling! If I'd thought you capable of turning on me like this, I'd never have spoken to you. I've a good **mind** never to speak to you again. (*B. Shaw*)

2. Dessie sat up decisively. "Well, anyway, we'll be sensible," she said calmly. "We won't throw it away on trifles like a lot of people would who I could mention, if I **had a mind** to." (*E. Caldwell*)

3. I guess you and him can afford to spend ail your time doing nothing but fish, if you **have a mind** to. (*E. Caldwell*)

**(2) to tell on (upon)** — to affect; to influence; to have a marked effect or a definite result (used mostly negatively)

1. So severe a defeat **told** sadly **upon** her nerves. (*Th. Dreiser*)

2. These things **told upon** his good nature, such as it was. His one hope was that things would change for the better in a money way. (*Th. Dreiser*)

3. In the course of time it **told** sadly **upon** his temper. (*Th. Dreiser*)

**(3) that's neither here nor there** — it doesn't affect the discussion; it has nothing to do with this matter; doesn't matter at the moment

1. Between you and me, Freddie, I never had much time for this Manson of yours, but **that's neither here nor there**. (*A. Cronin*)

2. I should have had to die for my cloth, as a soldier dies for his. But **that's neither here nor there!** (*J. Galsworthy*)

3. As we know, there is often a great difference between the man and the writer. The writer may be bitter, harsh and brutal, while the man may be so meek and mild that he wouldn't say boo to a goose. But **that is neither here nor there**. (*W. S. Maugham*)

**(4) before one knows where he is (before one can say Jack Robinson)** — very quickly; in no time

1. He was very aged — in the Vale you got to be a hundred **before you knew where you were**. (*A. Coppard*)

2. ... she greeted me jovially, and, almost **before I knew where I was**, had shown me to my quarters. (*A. Cronin*)

3. The wattle will have its nose bitten by the frost **before it knows where it is**, and you won't forget it either. (*D. Cusack*)

**(6) to tread (walk) on air (clouds) (to be in the seventh heaven)** — to be exceedingly happy

1. Who is this young woman who goes out stealthily like this, and meets a young man, and comes back feeling as if she **had been treading on air?** (*J. Galsworthy*)

2. The execution of this arrangement so thrilled Tollifer that he felt as though he **were walking on air.** (*Th. Dreiser*)

3. They motored up, taking Michael Mont, who, **being in his seventh heaven,** was found by Winifred very amusing. (*J. Galsworthy*)

**(6) to be cocksure** — to be quite certain, to be self-confident

1. Soames' gorge rose. "You **seem** very **cocksure,**" he said; "my nephew has by no means made up his mind." (*J. Galsworthy*)

2. Jim Nelson studied him. "Now come you're so cocksure?" (*D. Carter*)

3. Had people ever been as nasty, as self-indulgent, as dull, as miserable, as **cocksure,** as bad at art, as dismally ludicrous or as wrong as they'd been in the Middle Ages? (*K. Amis*)

**(7) not to turn a hair (not to bat an eyelash)** — to show no signs of any feeling, worry or anxiety

1. "Ah!" he said. "What do you think of her?" — "Fascinating!" — "I'll tell her that, she **won't turn a hair.** The earth's most matter-of-fact young woman." (*J. Galsworthy*)

2. My Dad seems to me a perfect babe; his thinking apparatus **hasn't turned a hair.** (*J. Galsworthy*)

3. It was way too short for me, the couch, but I really could've slept standing up **without batting an eyelash.** (*J. Salinger*)

**(8) at random** — without aim or purpose

1. ... he then, with a fine air of casualness, stuck a pin into the list **at random.** (*J. Wain*)

2. "I think it must be the fat one in the mask," Wormold said **at random.** (*Gr. Greene*)

3. **I fly at random** from point to point. (*I. Murdoch*)

**(9) to kill two birds with one stone** — to effect two results with one expenditure of trouble; to gain two objects by one exertion

1. "I perceive," said Jolyon, "that you are trying **to kill two birds with one stone.**" (*J. Galsworthy*)

2. Hubert and Jean were expected in time for dinner, and she wished **to kill all her birds with one stone.** (*J. Galsworthy*)

3. "Aunt May," Dinny murmured, "was saying: why not cure unemployment by a National Slum Clearance effort and **kill the two birds with one stone?**" (*J. Galsworthy*)

## *Exercises*

### **I. Translate into Russian.**

1. "Aunt May," Dinny murmured, "was saying: why not cure unemployment by a National Slum Clearance effort and kill the two birds with one stone?" (*J. Galsworthy*)

2. "Where are you off to, dear?" asked Nan from the kitchen. "To the library," said Felicity at random, and leaving the house she ran along towards the main road. (*I. Murdoch*)

3. Another half-hour was neither here nor there for the doctor, and he would go and rouse him as soon as Doreen arrived. (*D. Cusack*)

4. He lived, of course, in the drawing-room, and the lack of air and exercise began to tell sadly on his health. (*S. Leacock*)

5. He had half a mind to ask her what made her choose that colour scheme. (*J. Wain*)

6. Their marriage was announced for the immediate future. Rodger was very happy. He was committing a good action and at the same time doing something he had very much a mind to. (*S. W. Maugham*)

7. Look at the chaps in politics and business, whose whole lives were passed in skating on thin ice, and getting knighted for it. They never turned a hair. And look at himself, for the forty years on thin ice, and suffering confoundedly. (*J. Galsworthy*)

8. So before I knew where I was I was inside the baker's office. (*A. Sillitoe*)

9. "Perhaps that'll teach you not to be so cocksure another time, my young friend," said Ramsay as he took the note. (*W. S. Maugham*)

10. Who is this young woman who goes out stealthily like this, and meets a young man, and comes back feeling as if she had been treading on air? (*J. Galsworthy*)

**11. Paraphrase the following sentences using the word combinations studied.**

VOCABULARY NOTES

(1) **for all (that)** — whatever may have been said or done

1. Your children seem to make it a general rule to lie to your parents, **for all** your talk about truth. (*I. Murdoch*)
2. **But for all that** he went and shot himself. (*J. Priestley*)
3. For **all** her softness there was something irreconcilable about her. (*A. Cronin*)

(2) **that's (just) it** — that and nothing more, that's the thing

1. "Maybe it's just because the pot at Pine Ridge didn't have half its spout off that the tea never tasted the same." — "**That's** probably it." (*D. Cusack*)
2. "Just tell me one thing. You need to make more money, is that it?" — "**That's it,**" said Charles. (*J. Wain*)
3. "**This is it,** Bart my boy," he said to himself. "This must be the real thing." (*D. Cusack*)

(3) **apart from** — but for, except for, if it were not for, other than



1. ... he had decoded the whole message **apart from** the paragraph where something had gone wrong either with himself or 59 200 ... (*Or. Greene*)

2. **Apert from** your lectures your days are free now. (*A. Cronin*)

3. It's all right, Dor. I'll probably be a bit late. I'll just clear up here first, and I'm quite ready **apert from** that. (*D. Cusack*)

(4) to lose touch with — no longer be in touch with In (out of) touch (with) — in (not in) social or intellectual relation (with) or correspondence (with)

to keep in touch with — to contact, to get in touch with

1. No one whom Dave has taught seems ever **to lose touch with** him. (*I. Murdoch*)

2. My dear, you look worn out. Don't worry: just rest down there with the children. We'll **keep in touch with** you. (*J. Gals worthy*)

3. I'll order an ambulance and you'll have to take Miss Blakeley home. You'd better **get in touch with** her sister so she'll know when to expect her. (*D. Cusack*)

3\*

7

1

**(5) to talk one into doing (out of doing) something — to persuade (to dissuade) somebody to do something**

1. "Edna **talked him into** going," said Tony. (*M. Wilson*)

2. He acted immediately and calmly. Bunder would never, of course, let himself **be talked into** stopping so that they could give themselves up. Yet stop they must. He moved forward slightly and grasped the hand-brake. (*J. Wain*)

3. "My mind's made up," said Mrs. Watkins aggressively, ... "and I **won't be talked out of it.**" (*J. Lindsay*)

**(6) to get somebody (something) out of one's mind (head) — to stop thinking about somebody (something), to dismiss somebody (something) from one's mind**

1. Charles knew that he **would never get that smile out of his mind** again. (*J. Wain*)

2. I wish you'd **get Dr. Hasselbacher out of your head.** (*Gr. Greene*)

3. Jane Gallagher. Jesus. I **couldn't get her off my mind.** (*J. Salinger*)

**' (7) to be getting on (to, for, in) — to draw near**

1. "Hello, Max," he said pleasantly. "You're **getting on in** years." "Oh, I'm just getting ready for my finals, then I'll bloom again." (*M. Wilson*)

2. Dr. Galbraith **was getting on in** years. (*A. Cronin*)

3. **It was getting on to** the time for their usual fortnight at the seaside. (*W. S. Maugham*)

4. **It's getting on for** one o'clock. It's not fair to your work. (*G. Gordon*)

**(8) to take (catch) somebody unawares — to surprise to be caught unawares — to be taken by surprise**

1. When I **am caught unawares** I usually tell the truth. (*I. Murdoch*)

1. The use of his first name **took** Wormold **unawares.** (*Gr. Greene*)

**(9) to keep (a person) in the dark — to hide things from a person; to keep things secret**

**to be in the dark about** — not to know about or not to understand fully, not to be in the know

**to keep (a thing) dark** — to keep it a secret

1. He must **keep** Bunder absolutely and permanently **in the dark about** Dogson and his mission to reveal the secrets of the drug traffic. (*J. Wain*)

2. Besides, she **was in the dark about** his feeling now. (*J. Gals worthy*)

3. I don't see how anyone else but Parker could have sent it. Depend upon it, his own man. But **keep it dark** — we don't want to alarm him just yet. (*A. Christie*)

**(10) to feel for someone** — to sympathize with

1. Oh, thank you much, Mr. Grump, I know you **would feel for us** in our trouble. (*R. Aldington*)

2. He remained absurd, but the sincerity of his passion excited one's sympathy. I could understand how his wife **must feel for** him. (*W. S. Maugham*)

3. Well, he has told me all his story. I **feel for** him so much. (*H. James*)

**(11) to drive at (to get at)** — to mean, to intend

1. But look here, you can see what **I'm driving at**, can't you? It would surely be quite easy for you to get me in on your visits to the docks. (*J. Wain*)

2. "Just don't make things complicated, Tony," she said gently. "You may think you're having fun, but it's bound to be serious for other people." — "What **are** you **getting at**, Prue? If there's some thing on your mind, tell me." — "Very well then. I'll tell you. I mean that you and Lilly are having an affair." (*M. Wilson*)

3. "I could never bear the thought of any child of mine going to the Coloured Mission School." — "What are you **getting at**?" Anthony's in a white school, isn't he?" (*G. Gordon*)

## *Exercises*

### **I. Translate into Russian.**

1. For all the work they put into the ground, they had little to show for their pains. (*K. Prichard*)

2. Why didn't you get in touch with me sooner? (*G. Gordon*)

3. She waited to let the words sink in, but for all the change there was in Jan's expression, she might have been talking to herself. (*D. Cusack*)

- *Catch me going*<sup>11</sup> to her place and telling her that she was right! Never in a million years! If it comes to that I never want to set my eyes upon her again and that's that!
- But that's neither here nor there. I didn't mean that. I'll tell you what — let's be grown up about it! We'll run down to her place and clear up the trouble together. I'll be the peace-maker this time. Things will straighten out in the long run.
- Let's hope for the best.

#### VOCABULARY NOTES

**(1) to put down to** — to say that something is the cause of; to attribute

1. James gave him a sharp look, but the architect appeared unconscious, and he **put** the answer **down to** mishearing. (*J. Galsworthy*)

2. When lunch time came and he realized with a shock that he had not succeeded for five minutes together in banishing the image of that small dark head, he **had put it down to** temporary derangement. (*J. Wain*)

**(2) I expected (thought, guessed, etc.) as much** — that's what I expected (thought, guessed, etc.)

1. "Well, what's it all about?" — "Chiefly about that money." — "Oh—hell—I **thought as much.**" (*J. Priestley*)

2. Also, I know that Madge wanted to get married. She **hinted as much to** me more than once. (*I. Murdoch*)

3. "I was not averse to it (dancing) myself when I was a young man," said Dr. Macphail. — "I **guessed as much** when I heard you ask Mrs. Macphail to have a turn with you last night." (*W. S. Maugham*)

**(3) to take oneself in hand (to pull oneself together)** — to contain oneself

**to keep oneself in hand (to hold oneself in check)** — to control one's feelings, not to get angry, to be reserved, to be self-contained

1. Quickly I **took myself in hand** and, with a glance at the weather, decided on a short walk. (*A. Cronin*)

2. **I had to hold myself in check.** (*A. Cronin*)

3. For the moment Jan could not remember where she was. Then she **pulled herself together** and smiled. (*D. Cusack*)

**(4) to let one (friend, etc.) down** — to fail a person in a time of need

**to leave somebody in the lurch** — to leave (a person) in difficulties, in a helpless, embarrassing, a difficult situation; to desert, abandon one in a dangerous situation

1. "I was almost afraid..." she broke off, but I finished the sentence for her: "That I **would let you down.**" (*A. Cronin*)

2. You obviously **can't let** that poor girl **down**, so I'll have to run you up in the car. We probably won't be able to beat the train, but we'll do our best. (*D. Cusack*)

3. "He wanted to do an experiment on scattering, and I — I **let him down** halfway through. I got mixed up with something else outside," he explained vaguely. (*M. Wilson*)

4. Be a pal. Come on now, **don't leave me in the lurch.** All I want is a little help now and again. (*J. Wain*)

**(5) to mean well** — to have kindly feelings towards, to have good intentions

1. ... at least he **meant well.** (*A. Cronin*)

2. She's very earnest, **means well**, quite decent, in fact. (*A. Cronin*)

**(6) that's that (that's all there is to it, that's the end of it)** — that's all about it (shows finality)

**to leave it at that** — not to discuss or argue further, avoid further and more bitter disappointment.

1. I'm not going to let you, so **that's that.** (*W. S. Maugham*) 1. "I'm sorry Mr. Braceweight, but as a matter of fact I'm thinking of getting married myself one of these days." "Oh," said Mr. Braceweight faintly. "Oh, well. **That's that** of course." (*J. Wain*)

3. "Nothing of the kind," he answered. "I can't avoid business relations, and **that's all there is to it.**" (*Th. Dreiser*)

4. It's no use, Sister. I can't work miracles. Someone's got to die to make a bed available for Mrs. Smith and **that's all there is to it.** (*D. Cusack*)

5. I found nothing in my re-reading of Freud's works that cast any light on the subject I had in mind. I can only relate facts and **leave it at that.** (*W. S. Maugham*)

**(7) to bring oneself to do something** — to get oneself to do something, to make oneself do something

1. **I could not bring myself to** tell him that I had not seen Jean for the past four days. (*A. Cronin*)

2. With a considerable effort, he **brought himself to** look the suede shoe man straight in the eyes. (*J. Wain*)

3. Then she lay back for a long time before she **could bring herself to** eat. (*D. Cusack*)

(8) **to go the right (wrong) way about it** — to do it in the right (wrong) way

1. Doreen sighed. "I don't think you're **going the right way about it**. It doesn't do for people like Bart to get things too easily. I wonder how many girls he's had since he's been away?" (*D. Cusack*)

2. If you wish me to do anything for you, Mr. Lickcheese, let me tell you that you **are not going the right way about it** in speaking ill of Mr. Sartorius. (*B. Shaw*)

3. I believe it. It just seems to me **the wrong way to go about it**. (*D. Cusack*)

(9) to get things (it) straight — to clear things up

1. **To get it straight**—your name is Walter and I heard you call my employer Daddy, which means you're his son. (*J. Wain*)

2. Listen, let's **get this straight**. Are you calling me a thief? (*J. Salinger*)

3. Don't worry. **I'll get things straight** in the morning. (*Gr. Greene*)

things will straighten out — things will work out

1. "You mustn't feel bad," he said kindly; "**things will straighten out** in the course of time." (*Th. Dreiser*)

2. You'll probably find the first year rather confusing and hard work between the two schedules, but **things will straighten out** after a while. (*M. Wilson*)

3. There's a lot you could do, Erik. For one thing, you **could straighten out things** for Hugo. (*M. Wilson*)

(10) **to get something right (wrong)** — to understand a matter thoroughly or clearly so that no misunderstanding is possible (not to understand a matter clearly so that misunderstanding is possible)

1. "Look. You've got it **all** wrong," said Walter. (*J. Wain*)

2. You've **got it all** wrong, if you think I don't want a decent place to live in as much as you do. (*J. Lindsay*)

**(11) catch one doing** — do not expect somebody to do it

1. "Catch me riding on a bus!" Sammy let out his roar. "Not likely!" he said. (*I. Murdoch*)
2. Please forget about that man for a few minutes, anyway. No man's worth getting that worked up about. **Catch me doing** it! (*D. Parker*)
3. And, mind you, it's me that makes it pay so well. **Catch him going down** to collect his own rents! Not likely! (*B. Shaw*)

## *Exercises*

### **I. Translate into Russian.**

1. "But Lilly," he warned with sober clarity. "Don't let me down." (*M. Wilson*)
2. It's Mrs. Sally, herself's made up her mind, she's coming with us. And that's all there is to it. (*K. Prichard*)
3. Charles stood up on his way to the door. "I said I liked it best, let's leave it at that." (*J. Wain*)
4. He could not bring himself to ask him what he really wanted to know. (*D. Cusack*)
5. If you want to annoy me so early, you're not going about it the right way. (*G. Gordon*)
6. Tim had always treated her with a slightly ludicrous sort of gallantry which Nan put down to his racial origin. (*I. Murdoch*)
7. His unfaithfulness was now complete. He had written to Nan hinting as much — but he had not dared to speak clearly to her. (*I. Murdoch*)
8. I was going to break the news to Mother myself and my friend forestalled me. Unfortunately she went the wrong way about it.
9. "Catch me riding on a bus!" Sammy let out his roar. "Not likely," he said (*I. Murdoch*)
10. No, the gov'nor ain't so bad, poor old chap; and I don't dislike him as much as you might expect. He means well. (*B. Shaw*)
11. Although Mor struggled in his seat he could not bring himself to get up. (*I. Murdoch*)
12. "That's all. Good-bye. Good-bye." He banged it (the

to school and keep in touch with it. If you keep on quarrelling with him, it won't *get you anywhere*.<sup>7</sup>

To tell you the truth, I've been thinking about that. In fact, I shall *make a point of*<sup>8</sup> doing that first thing next week. Yesterday we had an awful row. Victor was all for going to Peter's again and I tried to talk him out of it, but I might have spared my breath — he wouldn't listen. I was beside myself with anger, and I told him then and there that if he went, I'd *wash my hands of*<sup>9</sup> him.

Well? In the end he did go to Peter's and I had a good cry. You poor thing, how I feel for you. But you must learn to take the rough with the smooth. That's all there is to it.

I know. But it's easier said than done. When I told Mother not to worry about us, I had had no idea that it would be so difficult. It's anything but easy to look after one's younger brother. And Victor seemed such *an easy-going sort*.<sup>10</sup>

Don't take it so hard. Victor is not so bad as you imagine. I'm sure you'll *make it*,<sup>11</sup> and when your mother returns you'll have nothing to worry about. Only none of those foolish rows! Be grown-up about it and keep a hold of yourself.



VOCABULARY NOTES

**(1) the long and the short of it (to cut a long story short, to put something in a nutshell)** — the general result or effect; all that need be said; the upshot (in the fewest words possible, in short, in brief); the substance of it; that which may be stated briefly

1. I won't repeat her language, it fair startled me, but **the long and the short of it** was she was jealous of the kite. (*W. S. Maugham*).

**2. To cut a long story short,** I want you back. (*A. Cronin*)

**3. "To put it in a nutshell,"** said Charles slowly, "You're willing to come in with me because you think my business could be built up." (*J. Wain*)

**(2) to be at one's wits' end** — not to know what to do or say; quite at a loss; at the point of having exhausted one's last idea or mental resource

1. But in that flash was seen the other Carrie — poor, hungry, drifting **at her wits' end** ... (*Th. Dreiser*)

2. Mrs. Fogarty was **at her wits' end** where to put all the men and a few women, who demanded the best her rough and ready accommodation could afford. (*K. Prichard*)

3. Mrs. Howels was **at her wits' end**. (*A. Cronin*)

**(3) to put one's foot down** — to be firm in one's attitude; to object to or protest against

1. Well, whose fault was it? The kid's fault for building himself that lunatic machine and racing it along the drive ... or mine for not **putting my foot down**? (*J. Wain*)

2. ... when she got engaged to Mr. Sunbury and he ventured to call her Bea, she **put her foot down** firmly. (*W. S. Maugham*)

**(4) to keep (a person) going** — to keep him alive; help him with money, etc.

1. **I kept myself going** on black coffee, whisky and cigarettes. (*A. Cronin*)

2. ... and she was so tired herself that she did not know how long she could **keep going**. (*D. Cusack*)

3. ... still struggling to pay off the mortgage he'd had to raise **to keep them going** at all during the depression. (*D. Cusack*)

**(5) to leave a person to his own devices, to leave a person all on his own** — to leave him alone to do what he wishes, giving him no help or advice

**to be on one's own, to work (live, do something, etc.) on one's own** — to be independent, not directed or controlled by others, or simply just to be by oneself

1. **He left us to our own devices**; he didn't give a damn how the work was done as long as it was finished, when we'd promised, and he refused to be bothered with details. (*J. Braine*)

2. ... he flung a blazing scrap of paper into the middle of the floor. Charles stepped over and trod it out. He felt almost guilty at **leaving the idiot to his own devices**. (*J. Wain*)

3. He thought it was wrong of him to go off forever and **leave his mother all on her own**. (*J. Osborne*)

4. Oh, I feel so sleepy. Don't feel like standing behind that blinking sweet-stall again to-morrow. Why don't you **do it on your own**, and let me sleep in. (*J. Osborne*)

**(6) to be up to** — dependent upon, depending upon the decision of

1. I suspected that it ought to **be up** to me whether we fought or not. (*I. Murdoch*)

2. They accepted him without much curiosity and with complete friendliness. He was Rosa's business, and it **was up to** her to make something of him. (*J. Wain*)

3. It wouldn't be necessary if we'd heard more of the truth per haps when there was an inquest. And it's **up to** you, Olwen. You were the last to see Martin. (*J. Priestley*)

4. Erik felt only a frustrated realization that no matter how he worked, from this point on, his future **was** squarely **up to** Haviland. (*M. Wilson*)

**(7) to get (take) anywhere (nowhere, somewhere)** — to obtain any (no, some) result; make any (no, some) progress

1. "We seem to be really **getting somewhere** at last," Bart agreed. "All those tests and examinations in the first few days. Phew! Just think what that would be costing outside!" (*D. Cusack*)

2. "And to think," he said, "of the thousands of millions for war and a few lousy thousands for T. B." Little Weston answered in his usual calm manner. "Sentimentality **gets** you **nowhere**. You've got to do something about it. They'll go on spending thousands of millions for war and a few thousands for T. B. just as long as we are fools enough to put up with it." (*D. Cusack*)

3. If the positions were reversed — if Gorin had Haviland's training and experience, and Haviland were the neophyte, the success of the experiment would be less of a gamble. But even then, **what would it get them?** (*M. Wilson*)

**(8) to make a point of** — to insist on; lay stress on; consider as necessary or very important

1. I used **to make it a point of** honour not to be squeamish about anything. (*J. Braine*)

2. **She made a point of** arriving late, to the perpetual irritation of Handy. (*I. Murdoch*)

3. Hundt was confident of the outcome of the meeting since he had, previous to it, **made a point of** seeing those committee

members upon whom he knew he could rely, and securing their support. (*G. Gordon*)

**(9) to wash one's hands of** — to decline responsibility, to rid oneself of the responsibility for

1. As far as Ken and Vicky were concerned, Davy **had washed his hands of** them. (*M. Wilson*)

2. "I simply **wash hands of** the whole affair," he said under his breath. (*A. Cronin*)

3. And if Miss Blakeley had had any sense she needn't be as sick as she is, wheedling permission out of Sister Wawn as soon as my back was turned and going down to the seat again last Sunday after being in bed half the week. I **wash my hands of** her altogether. (*D. Cusack*)

**(10) a good (nice, jolly, shy, timid etc.) sort** — a likeable, friendly person a bad lot — a bad or wicked person

1. "Alice wasn't perfect," Joe Lampton said. "But who is? She was a **jolly good sort**, and I'm going to miss her very much." (*J. Braine*)

2. You know, people are often frightened of Mummy. She's a bit overwhelming, but she's a **good sort** really. (*J. Braine*)

3. An attractive man, with his crisp dark hair, brown complexion, little dark moustache and rather high soft voice; a **good sort**, energetic and upright-looking. (*J. Galsworthy*)

4. It wouldn't have been very nice for the Davidsons to have to mix with all that **bad lot** in the smoking-room. (*W. S. Maugham*)

**(11) to make it** — (a) to succeed in traversing a certain distance; to reach the station in time to catch the train; to complete something in the allotted time set; (b) to be successful

1. With a bit of luck we should be there in about half an hour. We might even make it in time for you to forget you missed the train. (*D. Cusack*)

2. "I've been meaning to get in touch with you," he said apologetically at last, "but somehow in the last week or so I just haven't been able **to make it**." (*D. Cusack*)

3. The list of examinations which stood between Erik and the degree was made even more formidable by Maxwell's quiet recitation. "Some fellows **make it**, and others don't. It depends on what

you want." "I want **to make it**," said Erik simply. "I want to take my Ph. D. and then go on and do research." (*M. Wilson*)

4. "What have you got to say now?" He pointed to the chart. "Look at it. If you'd give me just one more week — just one more — we could **make it** easily." (*M. Wilson*)

## *Exercises*

### **I. Translate into Russian.**

1. I'm not concerned with that. It's up to you to find out who'll lend the money to you. (*J. Wain*)

2. I've always been a lonely sort, and now I've got you, I've found a part of me that was missing all the time. (*D. Cusack*)

3. Indeed, Jean seemed almost at her wits' end. (*A. Cronin*)

4. "You find out, I think, whether the job you hired him to do was humanly possible." — "That's up to the man who takes the job." (*J. Galsworthy*)

5. I shall have to use my own spare time, of course, and that skinflint Richards isn't even allowing me a quid or two for expenses, but I'll make it. (*J. Wain*)

6. "We think," said Craddock, "that he was working quite on his own." (*A. Christie*)

7. The long and the short of it is Arnie has sold the cutter to "Feeder John".

8. And there were times when he was sorely tempted to put his foot down and reassert the old ways. (*J. London*)

9. I rely on you, you know, to keep the house going. (*A. Christie*)

10. I was looking forward to a mug of tea back in the canteen and hoping they'd kept the stove going. (*A. Sillitoe*)

II. It was up to him to put the kite right. (*W. S. Maugham*)

12. "I shall work on my own," said Charles, refusing Bunder's help. (*J. Wain*)

13. He would make a point of seeing him soon. (*J. Galsworthy*)

14. There comes the bus! Shall we make it?

15. I'll make you a cup of tea. I've been longing for one myself, but I've been too lazy to have one on my own. (*D. Cusack*)

vacation, I joined the society. At first it did not come easily to me, but now that *I've got the knack of*<sup>2</sup> it I find nothing so thrilling.

- How very interesting! Could I join the society and learn to play, too?
- Why not! Only *there's no point in*<sup>3</sup> joining now. *Not that*<sup>4</sup> they wouldn't admit you. But I personally think it would be much better to begin from the beginning. There are so many do's and don't's.
- I see. Moreover I'm tired *as it is*<sup>5</sup> and the session is not far off. So that's that.
- Oh, that reminds me of the book you've given me to read. It nearly slipped my mind. Could you *stretch a point*<sup>6</sup> and let me return it tomorrow or the day after. To tell the truth, I've read it through but there are some passages I want to have typed and besides there are some interesting word combinations I'd love to activate. Therefore I must write out the sentences. But if you can't wait, I'll bring the book as I promised, today in the evening.
- Certainly. A day or two doesn't make any difference. By-the-way, I've bought five more interesting books.
- Have you? But where will you keep them? Your book-cases and bookshelves were packed full when I saw them last. And then it *costs a pretty penny*,<sup>7</sup> doesn't it?
- Yes. When it comes to buying books, I don't know where *to draw the line*; <sup>8</sup> but I never grudge money on books. It *pays*<sup>9</sup> - you know. For one thing, it *saves time and trouble*.<sup>10</sup> There's no need to rush to the libraries in search of a book.
- You are right. I'm awfully sorry, but I must be off. I forgot all about the cinema and I shall be late.
- So long and good luck. Hope you'll enjoy yourself.

#### VOCABULARY NOTES

(1) to make up for (to atone for, to repair one's fault, wrong; to make amends for) — to give or do in place of; compensate for; be a compensation for

1. But poor fellow, he has to go so slow in the van, he likes **to make up for** it on his Indian motor-cycle. (A. Cronin)

2. I had a sort of eagerness and lack of disillusion which more than **made up for** the coat and hat and the ensemble like a uniform, (*J. Braine*)

3. "I'd hoped to finish up by the fall. Your plans for the summer have knocked my plans into a cocked hat." Haviland flushed, but he didn't raise his voice, "I'm sorry," he said. "I tried **to make up for** that with the fellowship." (*M. Wilson*)

**(2) to get (have) the knack of** — to have to learn some thing by doing

1. "You've got **to get the knack of** working both arms at once," he said. "It takes a little practice." (*Th. Dreiser*)

2. "Why do you say 'must we?' in that peculiar tone of voice?" said Nan. She **had a knack of** uttering such a question in a way which forced Mor to answer her. (*J. Murdoch*)

3. The young man studied his wrist-watch as if he were just **acquiring the knack of** reading time. (*D. Parker*)

**to get the hang of** — to understand the general idea or meaning; the way of doing something or the way in which something is used

1. She began **to get the hang of** those little things which the pretty woman who has vanity invariably adopts. (*Th. Dreiser*)

2. "You'll soon **get the hang of** things, Manson," Llewellyn was saying. (*A. Cronin*)

**(3) there is no (little, not much, not any) point in doing something** — there is no (little, not much) sense (use) in doing something

1. ... it could be only a matter of minutes before Mr. Blearney finished his story and came across to jolly them along — there seemed so **little point in** beating about the bush. (*J. Wain*)

2. There's **no point in** having servants if you abandon the conventions. (*J. Murdoch*)

3. "**No point in** going after the same bird, old man," Harris said. (*Gr. Greene*)

**(4) not that** — it is not to be supposed, not however

1. "Well, thank you very much for this bottle of liniment, doctor," she said at last. "Not **that** I believe it will do the least good." (*A. Christie*)

2. **Not that** he was prejudiced or anything, but he just wanted to know. (*J. Salinger*)

3. Rain was a considerable painter. Mor was astonished. It was **not that** he had not expected this; he had just not thought about it at all. (I. Murdoch)

4. Once a month she braced herself for her medical examination; **not that** there was anything to fear except the suspense. (D. Cu sack)

**(5) as it is** —really, in reality, as the situation is now, anyhow, anyway

1. The agency pays you very well as **it** is. (Gr. Greene)

2. I've got to go round to the flea pit. I shall see the second half **as it** is. (J. Wain)

3. Have a heart, partner! (close the window!) I'm refrigerated to the marrow as **it is**. (J. Wain)

**(6) to stretch a point** — to make a concession

1. I wanted to ask you if you could **stretch a point** and let her stay till the boat comes. (W. S. Maugham)

2. You needn't think it's fun, sitting on this damned thing (a motorcycle) mile after mile, chasing you over wet roads and all because you **wouldn't stretch a point** and let me ride with you (in your car). (J. Wain)

3. ... and all because they were too scrupulous **to stretch a point** and take his word ... (J. Galsworthy)

**(7) to cost (spend) a pretty penny** — to cost (spend) a large amount of money

1. **It cost him a pretty penny**, that spree. (K. Prichard)

2. They were genuine cowhide and all that crop and they **cost quite a pretty penny**. (J. Salinger)

3. He didn't know — he expected she **was spending a pretty penny** on dress. (J. Galsworthy)

**(8) to draw the line** — to insist on a limit; to set limits; to stop at a certain point; to point out what must not be done

1. If we admit one Coloured child, we must admit them all. Where are we going **to draw the line**, may I ask? (G. Gordon)

2. This noisy, rough behaviour cannot be allowed; we must **draw the line** somewhere. (A. Hornby)

**(9) it pays** — it is to one's profit, advantage or interest

1. There is a man that **it'd pay** to get in his good books. (J. Wain)



2. The point I'm trying to make is that you never fell in love with a man who could love you. Or as soon as they began to fall in love with you, you lost interest. It comes to this: **it just doesn't pay** for a man to love you. (*M. Wilson*)

(10) to save time (money, trouble) — to avoid loss or spending of time, money, etc.

**to save someone the trouble of doing something** — to help someone by doing this or that for him

1. "I thought you might be so kind as to help me professionally sir," Charles said briskly. Scrodd gave a slight twitch ... A sneer appeared on his face. "I **could have saved you trouble**, Lumley, if you had mentioned in your letter what it was you wanted to see me about ..." (*J. Wain*)

2. Oh, I'm beginning to understand. I **will save you the trouble**. You can tell papa that I have broken off the match; and then there will be no further difficulty. (*B. Shaw*)

## *Exercises*

### **I. Translate into Russian.**

1. And he was now going to give him an extra heavy dose of attention to make up for his approaching departure. (*M. Wilson*)
2. As he got to the door, Demoyte said, "She went by the path over the fields. Not that it will help you much." (*I. Murdoch*)
3. I must hurry. I am late as it is. (*Gr. Greene*)
4. It happened that I had a knack for drawing. (*W. S. Maugham*)
5. I intended the thing as a private and personal record for myself, so there was no point in telling him about it. (*J. Murdoch*)
6. You'll soon get the knack of it. I warn you that you'll get nowhere without this key in Eastershaws. (*A. Cronin*)
7. It was not that she did not understand his arguments. In her presence, in the overwhelming atmosphere of her personality, his arguments simply did not begin to exist. (*J. Murdoch*)
8. Tony Havaland due to personal matters wanted to stop working at the project but stubborn Erik would not stretch a point.
9. It cost me a pretty penny too, I can tell you. (*K. Porter*)

- Oh, but I never trust my first impressions. *One never can fell,*<sup>8</sup> even with people you think you know inside out.
- But even if he turns out to be the sort you had not expected, you can't take it back *now that*<sup>9</sup> you've invited the man.

#### VOCABULARY NOTES

**(1) to work** — to be successful or effective; to have the desired result (of a plan or a method, something used or attempted)

1. This idea **might** just **work**. (*I. Murdoch*)
2. It's a pretty theory, Shannon. In practice it **won't work**. (*A. Cronin*)
3. Then he decided not to be taken in by the confidence trick. He knew how it **worked**: he was softened up by eating something he enjoyed and by six hours of dreamless sleep. (*J. Braine*)

**(2) scraps (snatches) of conversation (talk, song, etc.)** — fragments of conversation (song)

**to work in snatches** — to work not continuously

1. **Scraps of conversation** he had heard — posters he had read — warnings — flashed through his mind. (*D. Cusack*)
2. **Scraps of conversation** floated into his mind. When we're married we'll go to Heaven every day. (*J. Braine*)
3. ... **snatches of their speech** mingled with the phrases that insistently barked inside his brain. (*J. Wain*)

**(3) to go into something** — to occupy oneself with; to be busy with

**to go deep(ly) into something (details, particulars, question, problem, evidence, etc.)** — to examine carefully

1. "Before we **go into** it in more detail," said Charles, able to speak at last, "could you clear up one point for me?" (*J. Wain*)
2. Could Clare get a divorce from him without publicly **going - into** their life together? (*J. Galsworthy*)
3. "I've often thought of **going into** the question: why a nation ceases to be poetic. (*J. Galsworthy*)

**(4) a wet blanket (a kill-joy)** — a person who damps enthusiasm or checks ardour

**to throw a wet blanket over (upon) one's spirits** —  
to distress somebody

1. Clare's restlessness was nothing new. To come the elder sister!  
To be **a wet blanket!** Impossible! (*J. Galsworthy*)
2. "Don't be such a damned old wet **blanket,**" Dick said. "Think big, man, think big." (*J. Braine*)
3. This little pilgrimage **threw quite a wet blanket upon** his rising spirits. (*Th. Dreiser*)

**(5) small talk** — conversation on subjects of little importance

1. I sometimes wish I weren't such a dull sort of chap, Robert. I try to be bright, but I can't. I've no **small talk** at all. (*A. Cronin*)
2. She stood with her feet apart and her arms crossed on her breast, as Dixon had seen her many times, making **small talk** in this room or one of the little teaching-rooms upstairs. (*K. Amis*)
3. ... he watched her guide the conversation into the channels of an urbane **small talk** ... (*W. S. Maugham*)

**(6) not to know one's own mind** — to be full of doubt  
hesitation etc. (to be in two minds)

1. Then you ought **to have known your own mind** before entering into such a very serious engagement. (*B. Shaw*)
2. "I don't hold with a man marrying till he **knows his own mind,**" she went on. "And a man **doesn't know his own mind** till he is thirty or thirty-five." (*W. S. Maugham*)
3. I ought **to know my own mind** by then; if I don't, I can't have got one. (*J. Galsworthy*)

**(7) to size somebody up** — to estimate a person's character;  
to form a judgement or opinion of a person

1. He began **to "size up"** Drouet from the standpoints of wit and fascination. (*Th. Dreiser*)
2. Here I was trying **to size you up,** and failing because you didn't fit into any type I knew and now it turns out you've got a job I'd never even heard of. (*J. Wain*)

**(8) to tell** (generally with **can, could, be able to,** etc.) — to know, to judge

**one (you) never can tell (you can't ever tell)** — appearances often deceive us

**there + to be + no telling** — it is impossible to know

1. **You could never tell** they might have other children. (*J. Braine*)
  2. **You could never really tell** what Magda was thinking — her face in repose was blank. (*D. Cusack*)
  3. Charles **could not tell** who spoke. (*J. Wain*)
  4. But Weston said that from the outside you **never could tell** with T. B.'s. (*D. Cusack*)
  5. **There's no telling** what may happen. (*A. S. Hornby*)
- (9) now (that)** — as; considering that
1. ... now you are in, you may never get out of this chamber of horrors. (*A. Cronin*)
  2. Wormold knew that nothing he could say would check the eloquence of his assistant, **now that** he had embarked on the great Havana subject. (*Gr. Greene*)
  3. They've got a marvellous excuse **now that** they're all three directors of the firm. (*J. Priestley*)
  4. "How are you feeling tonight?" — "Fine! Especially **now that** you are here." (*D. Cusack*)
  5. "Suppose you can see her for a while **now that** you've come all this way," she grumbled, "but I wish you'd rung first." (*D. Cusack*)

## *Exercises*

### 1. Translate into Russian.

1. No humiliation could overtake him now that he earned his bread at an honest, useful craft. (*J. Wain*)
2. He could tell (over the telephone) that she was smiling. (*M. Wilson*)
3. "Is it any good?" Erik laughed. — "We can tell later when we see how the work turns out." (*M. Wilson*)
4. But Mrs. Macphail had a poor stock of small talk. (*M. S. Maugham*)
5. I've been going into it and I think too much attention has been paid to the distribution of the stuff once it's entered the country. (*J. Wain*)
6. Scraps of their conversation came back to him, mush rooming like dum dum bullets. (*J. Braine*)
7. It won't work to give Gorin a complicated "No." He won't understand. (*M. Wilson*)
8. He had tried to smooth things over and it hadn't worked. (*M. Wilson*)

you that there is accommodation for you in the Caucasus in the middle of July. And you must make up your mind whether to take it or not.

I don't know. I'd much rather go to my sister's in August. Really I'm at my wits' end.

Well, *lake it or leave it.*<sup>9</sup> It's all the same *as far as I am concerned.*<sup>10</sup> I would love to go to the Caucasus myself. Travelling is my hobby; it gives you such a thrill. There is nothing like it in the world.

#### VOCABULARY NOTES

**(1) to lead (have) somebody on** — to tease, to pull one's leg; to make someone think that you are interested in their ideas or speech, when really you are just laughing at them.

**a laughing-stock** — a person or thing that causes general ridicule: *to make someone a laughing-stock*

1. **She leads young men on** and then she turns prim and proper on them. She's a born teaser. She'll never change. (*J. Braine*)

2. I didn't **lead him on**. He took this highly unreasonable fancy in spite of plenty of cold water. (*J. Galsworthy*)

3. Come, Clare, don't be silly, and make us **a laughing-stock**. (*J. Galsworthy*)

**(2) to set one's teeth (nerves) on edge** — to make one disgusted; to make one feel annoyed or irritated by a remark, a sound or an action

1. The outdated temporary gentleman phrase set my teeth on edge. (*J. Braine*)

2. ... but Muriel chattered all the time ... with an exaggeration of her best social manner which set my teeth on edge. (*A. Cronin*)

3. The laugh, the first they have heard from him, sets Trench's teeth on edge. (*B. Shaw*)

4. He had the plethoric self-satisfaction of the very fat. It was an outrage. It set Neilson's nerves on edge. (*W. S. Maugham*)

**(3) to have a bee in one's bonnet** — to be "mad" about some point; to be particular about something or some idea.

1. "Well, it's quite simple really." A little of the old fluency was coming back. "This man's a member and he's **got some bee in his bonnet** about sailors, that they need converting more than any other part of the community." (*J. Wain*)

2. **And he's got a bee in his bonnet** about reintroduction of Arab blood into the English thoroughbred. (*J. Galsworthy*)

3. He's a pretty pure specimen himself, I believe, except for this **bee in his bonnet**. (*J. Galsworthy*)

(4) **to be fed up** — to have had too much of something; to be tired of, bored with

1. It must have been a fiction, about being tired. She must have been **fed up** with Demoyte. (*I. Murdoch*)

1. You are going back on what you said about being rather **fed-up** with Bertrand, then? (*K. Amis*)

3. By the evening of the fifth day he **was** thoroughly **fed up**. (*R. Aldington*)

4. Of course, the thing's been dragging on for some time now. We'd been getting rather **fed-up**. (*K. Amis*)

(5) **to put one about** — to worry (usually passive; to be much put about); or to be put to trouble by somebody else

1. Yes, Miss, we're dreadfully **put about**, we don't know what to do. (*J. Galsworthy*)

2. "I hope **I'm not putting you about**," I said awkwardly. "Oh, no." She shook her head, lighting a cigarette with little affected movements. (*A. Cronin*)

3. **He was much put about** by the false accusations made against him. (*A. Hornby*)

(6) **to be at (come to) the end of one's tether** — at the end of one's strength, endurance, financial resources, etc.

1. "I'm done. I'm **at the end of my tether**." He frowned unhappily. (*W. S. Maugham*)

2. But he is near **the end of his tether**. (*J. Lindsay*)

(7) **to sound** + adj. or Participle II, or a noun, or as if, as though

**to sound sad (patient, sore, interested, apologetic, tired, concerned, strange, indifferent, eager, impatient, angry, alarmed, dejected, surprised, pleased, dubious, puzzled, etc.)**—to appear sad (patient, sore, etc.)

1. "All right? Follow me." Donald **sounded eager**. The excitement of the chase had taken hold of him. (*I. Murdoch*)

2. **He sounded sore** about it. (*J. Salinger*)

3. **You sound as though** you felt you'd pushed him over. (*A. Cronin*)

4. She certainly didn't **sound much like** a nun. (*J. Salinger*)

5. He wished to **sound airy and nonchalant**, but the words rang out brassily and the effect was one of impertinence. (*J. Wain*)

**(8) to have no patience with** — to be irritated by; to be unable to tolerate

**to be out of patience with** — to be no longer able to endure

**to put one out of patience** — to irritate one

1. If a man had a gangrenous foot would you **have patience with** anyone who hesitated to amputate? (*W. S. Maugham*)

2. Davidson **had little patience with** the slothful habit. (*W. S. Maugham*)

3. Ages, since he had driven a woman! The last time if he remembered, it had been Juley; the poor soul had been as nervous as a cat the whole time, and so **put out of patience** that ... (*J. Galsworthy*)

**(9) take it or leave it** — choose between the two

1. Charles wondered why he did not find this too painful. "Well, **take it or leave it**, for God's sake," he growled. (*J. Wain*)

1. "Can't be done for a penny less," replied Bossinney cruelly. "You must **take it or leave it**." (*J. Galsworthy*)

3. Then he began to argue with his driver about the fare. Here he said, "**take it or leave it**", and flung five times the correct amount into the street for the man to stoop for. (*Gr. Greene*)

**(10) as far as somebody (something) is concerned** — as far as somebody (something) is involved, as to somebody; inasmuch as something involves one

**1. As far as I'm concerned** I've never danced a step since I married. (*W. S. Maugham*)

1. Betty found a place for us here, and **as far as I'm concerned** I don't care where I go while I'm writing the novel. It's quiet enough here. (*J. Wain*)

**3. As far as this evening was concerned**, Mor was anxious to warn Demoyte not to mention the matter in Nan's presence. (*I. Murdoch*)

## *Exercises*

\. **Translate into Russian.**

1. That remark set my teeth on edge. (*Gr. Greene*)

2. "Look here," said Donald, and he sounded angry, "You're going home now. I'm going to see you to the house and we won't hear any more of this awful rot." (*I. Murdoch*)

## WORKS OF MODERN FICTION USED

- P. Abrahams, *The Path of Thunder*.  
R. Aldington, *Death of a Hero*.  
K. Amis, *Lucky Jim*.  
J. Braine, *Room at the Top*, *The Vodi*.  
R. Bradbury, *The Wonderful Ice Cream Suit*.  
E. Caldwell, *The Windfall*.  
D. Carter, *Tomorrow Is with Us*, *Fatherless Sons*.  
A. Christie, *The Murder of Rodger Ackroyd*, *A Murder Is Announced*,  
*Hercule Poirot's Christmas*. W.  
Collins, *The Moonstone*. A. Conan-  
Doyle, *The "Gloria Scott"*. A. Coppard,  
*Tales*.  
A. J. Cronin, *The Citadel*, *Shannon's Way*. D. Cusack, *Say No to Death*.  
Th. Dreiser, *Sister Carrie*, *The Financier*, *The Stoic*, *An American  
Tragedy*.  
R. Fox, *Storming Heaven*. J. Galsworthy, *The Man of Property*, *In  
Chancery*, *To Let*, *The White  
Monkey*, *The Silver Spoon*, *Swan Song*, *End of the Chapter*, *Over  
the River*, *The First and the Last*. M. Gold, *The Damned Agitator*. G.  
Gordon, *Let the Day Perish*. Gr. Greene, *Our Man in Havana*, *The Heart  
of the Matter*, *The  
Basement Room*, *21 Stories*. Th. Hardy, *Desperate Remedies*. S.  
Heym, *The Crusaders*. A. Huxley, *Time's Revenges*. H. James, *Four  
Meetings*. Jerome K. Jerome, *Three Men in a Boat*, *The Uses and Abuses  
of  
Joseph*, *The Surprise of Mr. Milberry*, *The Idle Thoughts of an  
Idle Fellow*. J. Joyce, *The Dead*. D. Lawrence, *The  
Prussian Officer*. S. Leacock, *The Awful Fate of  
Melpomenus Jones*. J. Lindsay, *Betrayed Spring*.  
J. London, *Martin Eden*, *The Mexican*, *The End of the Story*. W.  
Macken, *Tuesday's Children*,



K. Mansfield, *Selected Stories*.  
W. S. Maugham, *Complete Short Stories, The Magician, The Moon and Sixpence*. G. Meredith, *The Egoist*. I. Murdoch, *Under the Net, The Sandcastle*. J. Osborne, *Look Back in Anger*. D. Parker, *Lady with a Lamp, Little Curtis*. A. Philips, *Lost in the Post*. K. Porter, *Noon Wine*. K. S. Prichard, *The Roaring Nineties*. J. Priestley, *The Dangerous Corner*. R. Sabatini, *Captain Blood his Odyssey*. J. Salinger, *The Catcher in the Rye*. A. Sewell, *Black Beauty*. B. Shaw, *Widowers' Houses, Mrs. Warren's Profession, Pygmalion*. A. Sillitoe, *The Fishing-Boat Picture, The Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner*. J. Steinbeck, *The Moon is Down*. I. Stone, *Lust for Life*. W. M. Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*. J. Wain, *Hurry On Down*. J. Walsh, *Not Like This*. M. Wilson, *Live with Lightning, My Brother My Enemy*, H. Wouk, *Irresistible Force*.

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