

Hören & Lernen

Englisch Wortschatz

- 1. Irregular Verbs - Elementary Level**
- 2. Irregular Verbs - Intermediate Level**
- 3. Idioms Parts 1 & 2**
- 4. Phrasal Verbs in Situations**

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Englisch Wortschatz

1. Irregular Verbs – Elementary Level

PART ONE A TYPICAL DAY

Exercise one

♫1

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

1. sleep	slept	slept
2. wake	woke	woken
3. get	got	got
4. have	had	had
5. eat	ate	eaten
6. drink	drank	drunk
7. leave	left	left
8. come	came	come
9. meet	met	met
10. go	went	gone

Exercise two. The Past Simple forms.

♫2

Listen to the text.

Yesterday I **slept** badly. I **woke up** at about 6:30 as usual. I **got up** quickly and **had** a shower. Then I **ate** a ham sandwich and **drank** a cup of tea. I **left** home at 7:15 and **came** back at 6:00 in the afternoon. Then I **had** dinner and **met** my friends in the pub. I **went** to bed at midnight.

Exercise three.

♫3

Listen and repeat.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| - Yesterday I slept badly. | - I left home at 7:15. |
| - I woke up at about 6:30 as usual. | - I came back at 6:00 in the afternoon. |
| - I got up quickly. | - Then I had dinner. |
| - I had a shower. | - I met my friends in the pub. |
| - I ate a ham sandwich. | - I went to bed at midnight. |
| - I drank a cup of tea. | |

Exercise four.

♫4

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about you.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| - How did you sleep yesterday? | - What time did you wake up? |
| - ... | - ... |
| - Yesterday I slept very badly. | - I woke up at about 6:30 as usual. |

- | | |
|--|--|
| - How did you get up? | - What time did you leave home? |
| - ... | - ... |
| - <i>I got up quickly.</i> | - <i>I left home at 7:15.</i> |
| - What did you have then? | - What time did you come back? |
| - ... | - ... |
| - <i>I had a shower.</i> | - <i>I came back at 6:00 in the afternoon.</i> |
| - What did you eat for breakfast? | - Where did you meet your friends?? |
| - ... | - ... |
| - <i>I ate a ham sandwich.</i> | - <i>I met my friends in the pub.</i> |
| - What did you drink? | - When did you go to bed? |
| - ... | - ... |
| - <i>I drank a cup of tea.</i> | - <i>I went to bed at midnight.</i> |

Exercise five. The Past Participle forms.

♪5

Listen and repeat the sentences.

1. Have you **slept** well today?
2. Why haven't you **woken** up the children?
3. He has just **got** a new computer.
4. They haven't **had** a good time at the party.
5. She has **eaten** five cakes today.
6. Have you **ever** drunk coffee with lemon juice?
7. They have just **left**.
8. Has she **come** to the office yet?
9. We haven't **met** Mark for ages.
10. Oh! We're late. The train has already **gone**.

Exercise six.

♪6

Practise the Past Participle forms. Use the phrases given and complete the sentences with the correct words.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. (sleep well today)
Have you...?
<i>Have you slept well today?</i> | 4. (have a good time)
They haven't...
<i>They haven't had a good time at the party.</i> |
| 2. (wake up the children)
Why haven't you...?
<i>Why haven't you woken up the children?</i> | 5. (eat 5 cakes)
She has...
<i>She has eaten five cakes today.</i> |
| 3. (just get a new computer)
He has...
<i>He has just got a new computer.</i> | 6. (drink coffee with lemon juice)
Have you ever...?
<i>Have you ever drunk coffee with lemon juice?</i> |

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>7. (leave)
 They have just...
 <i>They have just left.</i></p> <p>8. (come to the office)
 Has she...?
 <i>Has she come to the office yet?</i></p> | <p>9. (meet Mark for ages)
 We haven't...
 <i>We haven't met Mark for ages.</i></p> <p>10. (go)
 The train has already...
 <i>The train has already gone.</i></p> |
|---|---|

Exercise seven. Revision.

♪7

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. sleep
 <i>sleep slept slept</i></p> <p>2. wake
 <i>wake woke woken</i></p> <p>3. get
 <i>get got got</i></p> <p>4. have
 <i>have had had</i></p> <p>5. eat
 <i>eat ate eaten</i></p> | <p>6. drink
 <i>drink drank drunk</i></p> <p>7. leave
 <i>leave left left</i></p> <p>8. come
 <i>come came come</i></p> <p>9. meet
 <i>meet met met</i></p> <p>10. go
 <i>go went gone</i></p> |
|---|---|

PART TWO HOLIDAYS

Exercise one.

♪8

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

- | | | |
|----------|-------|--------|
| 1. spend | spent | spent |
| 2. fly | flew | flown |
| 3. drive | drove | driven |
| 4. take | took | taken |
| 5. feel | felt | felt |
| 6. put | put | put |
| 7. sit | sat | sat |
| 8. sing | sang | sung |
| 9. swim | swam | swum |
| 10. send | sent | sent |

Exercise two. The Past Simple forms.

♪9

Listen to the text.

Last year we **spent** our holiday in Greece. We **flew** to Athens and then we **drove** to a small town at the seaside. The journey **took** us 10 hours. We **felt** very tired but happy. My boyfriend **put** up a tent, and in the evening we **sat** around the fire and **sang** songs. The next day we **swam** in the sea and I **sent** some postcards to our friends.

Exercise three.

♪10

Listen and repeat.

- Last year we spent our holiday in Greece.
- We flew to Athens.
- Then we drove to a small town at the seaside.
- The journey took us 10 hours.
- We felt very tired but happy.
- My boyfriend put up a tent.
- In the evening we sat around the fire and sang songs.
- The next day we swam in the sea.
- I sent some postcards to our friends.

Exercise four.

♪11

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about your last holiday.

- **Where did you spend your last holiday?**
- ...
- *Last year we spent our holiday in Greece.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| - How did you travel? | - Where did you sit in the evening? |
| - ... | - ... |
| - <i>We flew to Athens.</i> | - <i>In the evening we sat around the fire.</i> |
| - How much time did the journey take? | - What did you do? |
| - ... | - ... |
| - <i>The journey took us 10 hours.</i> | - <i>We sang songs.</i> |
| - How did you feel after the journey? | - Where did you swim the next day? |
| - ... | - ... |
| - <i>We felt very tired but happy.</i> | - <i>We swam in the sea.</i> |
| - Who put up your tent? | - Who did you send the postcards to? |
| - ... | - ... |
| - <i>My boyfriend put up our tent.</i> | - <i>I sent some postcards to our friends.</i> |

Exercise five. The Past Participle forms.

♪12

Listen and repeat the sentences.

1. Recently I have **spent** a lot of time with my family.
2. They have just **flown** to Paris.
3. How many kilometres have you **driven** today?
4. He has **taken** a holiday English course.
5. Lately I haven't **felt** very well.
6. He has **put** on his sunglasses.
7. Have you ever **sat** on horseback?
8. This pop group has **sung** a new hit song this summer.
9. They have **swum** 10 kilometres today.
10. She has already **sent** the invitations for her wedding.

Exercise six.

♪13

Practise the Past Participle forms. Use the phrases given and complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. (spend a lot of time with my family)
Recently I have...
Recently I have spent a lot of time with my family.
2. (fly to Paris)
They have just...
They have just flown to Paris.
3. (drive)
How many kilometres have you...?
How many kilometres have you driven today?

4. (take a holiday English course)
He has...
He has taken a holiday English course.
5. (feel very well)
Lately I haven't...
Lately I haven't felt very well.
6. (put on his sunglasses)
He has...
He has put on his sunglasses.
7. (sit on horseback)
Have you ever...?
Have you ever sat on horseback?
8. (sing a new hit song)
This pop group has...
This pop group has sung a new hit song this summer.
9. (swim 10 km)
They have...
They have swum 10 kilometres today.
10. (send the invitations for the wedding)
She has already...
She has already sent the invitations for her wedding.

Exercise seven. Revision.

♪14

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. spend
<i>spend</i> | ... | ... | 6. put
<i>put</i> | ... | ... |
| | <i>spent</i> | <i>spent</i> | | <i>put</i> | <i>put</i> |
| 2. fly
<i>fly</i> | ... | ... | 7. sit
<i>sit</i> | ... | ... |
| | <i>flew</i> | <i>flown</i> | | <i>sat</i> | <i>sat</i> |
| 3. drive
<i>drive</i> | ... | ... | 8. sing
<i>sing</i> | ... | ... |
| | <i>drove</i> | <i>driven</i> | | <i>sang</i> | <i>sung</i> |
| 4. take
<i>take</i> | ... | ... | 9. swim
<i>swim</i> | ... | ... |
| | <i>took</i> | <i>taken</i> | | <i>swam</i> | <i>swum</i> |
| 5. feel
<i>feel</i> | ... | ... | 10. send
<i>send</i> | ... | ... |
| | <i>felt</i> | <i>felt</i> | | <i>sent</i> | <i>sent</i> |

PART THREE SHOPPING

Exercise one.

♪15

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

1. do	did	done
2. give	gave	given
3. lose	lost	lost
4. forget	forgot	forgotten
5. find	found	found
6. cost	cost	cost
7. think	thought	thought
8. be	was/were	been
9. buy	bought	bought
10. pay	paid	paid

Exercise two. The Past Simple forms.

♪16

Listen to the text.

Last week I **did** the shopping in the supermarket. My mother **gave** me a shopping list but I **lost** it somewhere. As a result I **forgot** to buy some vegetables and cornflakes. In the clothes section I **found** a wonderful skirt but it **cost** a fortune. I **thought** it **was** great so I **bought** it anyway. Fortunately, I **paid** by credit card.

Exercise three.

♪17

Listen and repeat.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| - Last week I did the shopping in the supermarket. | - I found a wonderful skirt. |
| - My mother gave me a shopping list. | - It cost a fortune. |
| - I lost it somewhere. | - I thought it was great. |
| - I forgot to buy some vegetables. | - I bought it anyway. |
| | - I paid by credit card. |

Exercise four.

♪18

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about you.

- Where did you do the shopping last week?
- ...
- Last week I did the shopping in the supermarket.

- What did your mother give you?
- ...
- My mother gave me a shopping list.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| - Where did you lose it? | - ... |
| - ... | - <i>It cost a fortune.</i> |
| - <i>I lost it somewhere.</i> | |
| | - What did you think of it? |
| - What did you forget to buy? | - ... |
| - ... | - <i>I thought it was great.</i> |
| - <i>I forgot to buy some vegetables.</i> | |
| | - What did you buy? |
| - What did you find in the clothes section? | - ... |
| - ... | - <i>I bought a skirt.</i> |
| - <i>I found a wonderful skirt.</i> | |
| | - How did you pay? |
| - How much did it cost? | - ... |
| | - <i>I paid by credit card.</i> |

Exercise five. The Past Participle forms.

♫19

Listen and repeat the sentences.

1. Have you **done** the shopping today?
2. He has **given** me some money for a new coat.
3. Oh, no! I have **lost** my purse!
4. They have **forgotten** about the winter sales in the centre.
5. Have they **found** that book about Chopin?
6. Our new car has **cost** a lot of money.
7. Have you **thought** of buying a new bicycle?
8. I haven't **been** to the new shopping centre yet.
9. She has already **bought** the tickets for the concert.
10. He hasn't **paid** for his CDs yet.

Exercise six.

♫20

Practise the Past Participle forms. Use the phrases given and complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. (do the shopping)
Have you...?
Have you done the shopping today?
2. (give me some money for a new coat)
He has...
He has given me some money for a new coat.
3. (lose a purse)
I have...!
I have lost my purse!
4. (forget about the winter sales)
They have
They have forgotten about the winter sales in the centre.

5. (find a book about Chopin)
Have they...?
Have they found that book about Chopin?
6. (cost a lot of money)
Our new car has...
Our new car has cost a lot of money.
7. (think of buying a new bicycle)
Have you...?
Have you thought of buying a new bicycle?
8. (be to the new shopping centre)
I haven't...
I haven't been to the new shopping centre yet.
9. (buy the tickets for the concert)
She has already...
She has already bought the tickets for the concert.
10. (pay for his CDs)
He hasn't...
He hasn't paid for his CDs yet.

Exercise seven. Revision.

♪21

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. do
do ...
did ...
done | 6. cost
cost ...
cost ...
cost |
| 2. give
give ...
gave ...
given | 7. think
think ...
thought ...
thought |
| 3. lose
lose ...
lost ...
lost | 8. be
be ...
was/were ...
been |
| 4. forget
forget ...
forgot ...
forgotten | 9. buy
buy ...
bought ...
bought |
| 5. find
find ...
found ...
found | 10. pay
pay ...
paid ...
paid |

PART FOUR FREE TIME

Exercise one.

♪22

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

1. build	built	built
2. begin	began	begun
3. wear	wore	worn
4. make	made	made
5. run	ran	run
6. break	broke	broken
7. win	won	won
8. become	became	become
9. sell	sold	sold
10. say	said	said

Exercise two. Use of the Past Simple forms.

♪23

Listen to the text.

Last year they **built** a new stadium at our school, and yesterday the school championship **began** there. Our school team **wore** special white and black tracksuits, and the headmaster **made** a speech at the opening ceremony. Then the older boys **ran** a distance of 5 km and our friend **broke** the school record. In team sports the girls from the college in the centre **won** the volleyball competition but our girls **became** champions in basketball like a year before. The school canteen **sold** sandwiches and sweets, and everybody **said** they had a great time.

Exercise three.

♪24

Listen and repeat.

- Last year they built a new stadium at our school.
- Yesterday the school championship began.
- Our school team wore special white and black tracksuits.
- The headmaster made a speech at the opening ceremony.
- The older boys ran a distance of 5 km.
- Our friend broke the school record.
- The girls won the volleyball competition.
- Our girls became champions in basketball.
- The school canteen sold sandwiches and sweets.
- Everybody said they had a great time.

Exercise four.

♪25

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about the text.

- **Where did they build a new stadium?**
- ...
- *Last year they built a new stadium at our school.*

- **When did the school championship begin?**
- ...
- *The school championship began yesterday.*

- **What did the school team wear?**
- ...
- *The school team wore special white and black tracksuits.*

- **When did the headmaster make a speech?**
- ...
- *The headmaster made a speech at the opening ceremony.*

- **What distance did the older boys run?**
- ...
- *The older boys ran a distance of 5 km.*

- **What record did our friend break?**
- ...
- *Our friend broke the school record.*

- **What team sports did the girls from the centre win?**
- ...
- *The girls won the volleyball competition.*

- **What did the school canteen sell?**
- ...
- *The school canteen sold sandwiches and sweets.*

- **What did everybody say about the championship?**
- ...
- *Everybody said they had a great time.*

Exercise five. The Past Participle form.

♪26

Listen and repeat the sentences.

1. Have they **built** a new swimming pool in your district?
2. The film festival has just **begun** in our town.
3. They have **worn** their special clothes for the party.
4. Has she **spoken** with you about our plans for the weekend?
5. He has **run** 10 km today.
6. They have **broken** many records at the Olympic Games.

7. Lately our football team has **won** all its matches.
8. He has **become** a famous writer.
9. I hope she hasn't **sold** the old magazines yet.
10. What have the critics **said** about his new album?

Exercise six.

♪27

Practise the Past Participle forms. Use the phrases given and complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. (build a new swimming pool)
Have they...?
Have they built a new swimming pool in your district?
2. (begin in our town)
The film festival has just...
The film festival has just begun in our town.
3. (wear special clothes for the party)
They have...
They have worn their special clothes for the party.
4. (speak with you about our plans for the weekend)
Has she...?
Has she spoken with you about our plans for the weekend?
5. (run 10 km today)
He has...
He has run 10 km today.
6. (break many records at the Olympic Games)
They have...
They have broken many records at the Olympic Games.
7. (win all its matches)
Lately our football team has...
Lately our football team has won all its matches.
8. (become a famous writer)
He has...
He has become a famous writer.
9. (sell the old magazines)
I hope she hasn't...
I hope she hasn't sold the old magazines yet.
10. (say about his new album)
What have the critics...?
What have the critics said about his new album?

Exercise seven. Revision.

♪28

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. build | ... | ... | 6. break | ... | ... |
| <i>build</i> | <i>built</i> | <i>built</i> | <i>break</i> | <i>broke</i> | <i>broken</i> |
| 2. begin | ... | ... | 7. win | ... | ... |
| <i>begin</i> | <i>began</i> | <i>begun</i> | <i>win</i> | <i>won</i> | <i>won</i> |
| 3. wear | ... | ... | 8. become | ... | ... |
| <i>wear</i> | <i>wore</i> | <i>worn</i> | <i>become</i> | <i>became</i> | <i>become</i> |
| 4. make | ... | ... | 9. sell | ... | ... |
| <i>make</i> | <i>made</i> | <i>made</i> | <i>sell</i> | <i>sold</i> | <i>sold</i> |
| 5. run | ... | ... | 10. say | ... | ... |
| <i>run</i> | <i>ran</i> | <i>run</i> | <i>say</i> | <i>said</i> | <i>said</i> |

PART FIVE AT WORK

Exercise one.

♪29

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

- | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. read | read | read |
| 2. fall | fell | fallen |
| 3. see | saw | seen |
| 4. hear | heard | heard |
| 5. write | wrote | written |
| 6. speak | spoke | spoken |
| 7. tell | told | told |
| 8. bring | brought | brought |
| 9. know | knew | known |
| 10. lend | lent | lent |

Exercise two. Use of the Past Simple forms.

♪30

Listen to the text.

Last week was terrible in our office. First we **read** last year's statistics. Unfortunately profits **fell**. Then we **saw** the plans for this year, and we **heard** about the conference on the new projects. So I **wrote** the schedule and **spoke** with the manager about the details. He **told** me about the reductions in the office and **brought** the sales numbers. I **knew** the results very well. Finally, he **lent** me the materials to read at the weekend. That was enough!

Exercise three.

♪31

Listen and repeat.

- | | |
|---|--|
| - We read last year's statistics. | - He told me about the reductions in the office. |
| - Unfortunately profits fell. | - He brought the sales numbers. |
| - We saw the plans for this year. | - I knew the results very well. |
| - We heard about the conference. | - He lent me the materials to read at the weekend. |
| - I wrote the schedule. | |
| - I spoke with the manager about the details. | |

Exercise four.

♪32

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about the text.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| - What did they read? | - What did they see in the office? |
| - ... | - ... |
| - They read last year's statistics. | - They saw the plans for this year. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| - What did they hear about? | - What did he bring? |
| - ... | - ... |
| - <i>They heard about the conference.</i> | - <i>He brought the sales numbers.</i> |
| - What did he write? | - What did he know very well? |
| - ... | - ... |
| - <i>He wrote the schedule.</i> | - <i>He knew the results very well.</i> |
| - What did he speak about with the manager? | - What did the manager lend him? |
| - ... | - ... |
| - <i>He spoke with the manager about the details.</i> | - <i>The manager lent him the materials to read at the weekend.</i> |
| - What did the manager tell him about? | |
| - ... | |
| - <i>He told him about the reductions in the office.</i> | |

Exercise five. The Past Participle forms.

♪33

Listen and repeat the sentences.

1. Have you **seen** our new fax machine?
2. They haven't **read** the materials for the campaign yet.
3. The sales numbers have **fallen** dramatically recently.
4. Have you **heard** about the results?
5. He has **written** a new computer program.
6. Have they **spoken** with the advertising agency yet?
7. I have **told** you everything about the deadlines.
8. They have just **brought** the new computers to our office.
9. How long have you **known** about the statistics?
10. We have **lent** the printer to the finance department.

Exercise six.

♪34

Practise the Past Participle forms. Use the phrases given and complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. (read the materials for the campaign)
They haven't...
They haven't read the materials for the campaign yet.
2. (fall dramatically)
The sales numbers have...
The sales numbers have fallen dramatically recently.

3. (see our new fax machine)
Have you...
Have you seen our new fax machine?
4. (hear about the results)
Have you...?
Have you heard about the results?
5. (write a new computer program)
He has...
He has written a new computer program.
6. (speak with the advertising agency)
Have they...?
Have they spoken with the advertising agency yet?
7. (tell you everything about the deadlines)
I have...
I have told you everything about the deadlines.
8. (just bring the new computers to our office)
They have...
They have just brought the new computers to our office.
9. (know about the statistics)
How long have you...?
How long have you known about the statistics?
10. (lend the printer to the finance department)
We have...
We have lent the printer to the finance department.

Exercise seven. Revision.

♪35

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. see
<i>see</i> | ...
<i>saw</i> | ...
<i>seen</i> | 6. speak
<i>speak</i> | ...
<i>spoke</i> | ...
<i>spoken</i> |
| 2. read
<i>read</i> | ...
<i>read</i> | ...
<i>read</i> | 7. tell
<i>tell</i> | ...
<i>told</i> | ...
<i>told</i> |
| 3. fall
<i>fall</i> | ...
<i>fell</i> | ...
<i>fallen</i> | 8. bring
<i>bring</i> | ...
<i>brought</i> | ...
<i>brought</i> |
| 4. hear
<i>hear</i> | ...
<i>heard</i> | ...
<i>heard</i> | 9. know
<i>know</i> | ...
<i>knew</i> | ...
<i>known</i> |
| 5. write
<i>write</i> | ...
<i>wrote</i> | ...
<i>written</i> | 10. lend
<i>lend</i> | ...
<i>lent</i> | ...
<i>lent</i> |

PART SIX TEST YOURSELF

36

Go through the list of irregular verbs. Complete each example. Then check your answer.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. be | ... | ... | 21. go | ... | ... |
| <i>be</i> | <i>was/were</i> | <i>been</i> | <i>go</i> | <i>went</i> | <i>gone</i> |
| 2. become | ... | ... | 22. have | ... | ... |
| <i>become</i> | <i>became</i> | <i>become</i> | <i>have</i> | <i>had</i> | <i>had</i> |
| 3. begin | ... | ... | 23. hear | ... | ... |
| <i>begin</i> | <i>began</i> | <i>begun</i> | <i>hear</i> | <i>heard</i> | <i>heard</i> |
| 4. break | ... | ... | 24. know | ... | ... |
| <i>break</i> | <i>broke</i> | <i>broken</i> | <i>know</i> | <i>knew</i> | <i>known</i> |
| 5. bring | ... | ... | 25. leave | ... | ... |
| <i>bring</i> | <i>brought</i> | <i>brought</i> | <i>leave</i> | <i>left</i> | <i>left</i> |
| 6. build | ... | ... | 26. lend | ... | ... |
| <i>build</i> | <i>built</i> | <i>built</i> | <i>lend</i> | <i>lent</i> | <i>lent</i> |
| 7. buy | ... | ... | 27. lose | ... | ... |
| <i>buy</i> | <i>bought</i> | <i>bought</i> | <i>lose</i> | <i>lost</i> | <i>lost</i> |
| 8. come | ... | ... | 28. make | ... | ... |
| <i>come</i> | <i>came</i> | <i>come</i> | <i>make</i> | <i>made</i> | <i>made</i> |
| 9. cost | ... | ... | 29. meet | ... | ... |
| <i>cost</i> | <i>cost</i> | <i>cost</i> | <i>meet</i> | <i>met</i> | <i>met</i> |
| 10. do | ... | ... | 30. pay | ... | ... |
| <i>do</i> | <i>did</i> | <i>done</i> | <i>pay</i> | <i>paid</i> | <i>paid</i> |
| 11. drink | ... | ... | 31. put | ... | ... |
| <i>drink</i> | <i>drank</i> | <i>drunk</i> | <i>put</i> | <i>put</i> | <i>put</i> |
| 12. drive | ... | ... | 32. read | ... | ... |
| <i>drive</i> | <i>drove</i> | <i>driven</i> | <i>read</i> | <i>read</i> | <i>read</i> |
| 13. eat | ... | ... | 33. run | ... | ... |
| <i>eat</i> | <i>ate</i> | <i>eaten</i> | <i>run</i> | <i>ran</i> | <i>run</i> |
| 14. fall | ... | ... | 34. say | ... | ... |
| <i>fall</i> | <i>fell</i> | <i>fallen</i> | <i>say</i> | <i>said</i> | <i>said</i> |
| 15. feel | ... | ... | 35. see | ... | ... |
| <i>feel</i> | <i>felt</i> | <i>felt</i> | <i>see</i> | <i>saw</i> | <i>seen</i> |
| 16. find | ... | ... | 36. sell | ... | ... |
| <i>find</i> | <i>found</i> | <i>found</i> | <i>sell</i> | <i>sold</i> | <i>sold</i> |
| 17. fly | ... | ... | 37. send | ... | ... |
| <i>fly</i> | <i>flew</i> | <i>flown</i> | <i>send</i> | <i>sent</i> | <i>sent</i> |
| 18. forget | ... | ... | 38. sing | ... | ... |
| <i>forget</i> | <i>forgot</i> | <i>forgotten</i> | <i>sing</i> | <i>sang</i> | <i>sung</i> |
| 19. get | ... | ... | 39. sit | ... | ... |
| <i>get</i> | <i>got</i> | <i>got</i> | <i>sit</i> | <i>sat</i> | <i>sat</i> |
| 20. give | ... | ... | 40. sleep | ... | ... |
| <i>give</i> | <i>gave</i> | <i>given</i> | <i>sleep</i> | <i>slept</i> | <i>slept</i> |

41. speak	...	...	46. think	...	...
<i>speak</i>	<i>spoke</i>	<i>spoken</i>	<i>think</i>	<i>thought</i>	<i>thought</i>
42. spend	...	...	47. wake	...	...
<i>spend</i>	<i>spent</i>	<i>spent</i>	<i>wake</i>	<i>woke</i>	<i>waken</i>
43. swim	...	...	48. wear	...	...
<i>swim</i>	<i>swam</i>	<i>swum</i>	<i>wear</i>	<i>wore</i>	<i>worn</i>
44. take	...	...	49. win	...	...
<i>take</i>	<i>took</i>	<i>taken</i>	<i>win</i>	<i>won</i>	<i>won</i>
45. tell	...	...	50. write	...	...
<i>tell</i>	<i>told</i>	<i>told</i>	<i>write</i>	<i>wrote</i>	<i>written</i>

GLOSSARY - Wörterbuch

PART ONE

A TYPICAL DAY

sleep	slept	slept	<i>schlafen</i>
wake	woke	woken	<i>aufwachen</i>
get	got	got	<i>kriegen, bringen, werden; hier: get up - aufstehen</i>
have	had	had	<i>haben, besitzen; hier: have a shower - duschen</i>
eat	ate	eaten	<i>essen, aufessen</i>
drink	drank	drunk	<i>austrinken, trinken</i>
leave	left	left	<i>lassen, liegen lassen, verlassen,</i>
come	came	come	<i>kommen, ankommen, stammen</i>
meet	met	met	<i>treffen, sich mit jemandem treffen, jemanden</i>
			<i>kennen lernen, sehen</i>
go	went	gone	<i>gehen, weggehen, fahren</i>

PART TWO

HOLIDAYS

spend	spent	spent	<i>verbringen, ausgeben (Geld)</i>
fly	flew	flown	<i>fliegen</i>
drive	drove	driven	<i>Auto fahren, bringen,</i>
take	took	taken	<i>nehmen, hier: dauern</i>
feel	felt	felt	<i>fühlen</i>
put	put	put	<i>legen, hinlegen; hier: put up a tent - Zelt</i>
			<i>aufschlagen</i>
sit	sat	sat	<i>sich setzen, sitzen</i>
sing	sang	sung	<i>singen, etwas vorsingen</i>
swim	swam	swum	<i>schwimmen</i>
send	sent	sent	<i>schicken</i>

PART THREE

SHOPPING

do	did	done	<i>machen</i>
give	gave	given	<i>geben</i>
lose	lost	lost	<i>verlieren</i>
forget	forgot	forgotten	<i>vergessen</i>
find	found	found	<i>finden, entdecken</i>
cost	cost	cost	<i>kosten</i>
think	thought	thought	<i>denken, meinen</i>
be	was/were	been	<i>sein</i>
buy	bought	bought	<i>kaufen</i>
pay	paid	paid	<i>zahlen</i>

PART FOUR

FREE TIME

build	built	built	<i>bauen</i>
begin	began	begun	<i>anfangen</i>
wear	wore	worn	<i>tragen</i>
make	made	made	<i>machen, tun; hier: make a speech - Rede halten</i>
run	ran	run	<i>laufen</i>
break	broke	broken	<i>brechen; hier: break a record - einen Rekord brechen</i>
win	won	won	<i>gewinnen</i>
become	became	become	<i>werden</i>
sell	sold	sold	<i>verkaufen</i>
say	said	said	<i>sagen</i>

PART FIVE

AT WORK

read	read	read	<i>lesen</i>
fall	fell	fallen	<i>fallen</i>
see	saw	seen	<i>sehen, verstehen</i>
hear	heard	heard	<i>hören</i>
write	wrote	written	<i>schreiben</i>
speak	spoke	spoken	<i>sprechen</i>
tell	told	told	<i>sagen</i>
bring	brought	brought	<i>bringen, verursachen</i>
know	knew	known	<i>wissen, kennen</i>
lend	lent	lent	<i>leihen</i>

Englisch Wortschatz

2. Irregular Verbs – Intermediate Level

PART ONE HOBBIES

Exercise one.

♪1

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

1. dream	dreamt/ dreamed	dreamt/ dreamed
2. catch	caught	caught
3. draw	drew	drawn
4. keep	kept	kept
5. stick	stuck	stuck
6. feed	fed	fed
7. bite	bit	bitten
8. grow	grew	grown
9. smell	smelt/ smelled	smelt/ smelled
10. throw	threw	thrown

Exercise two. The Past Simple forms.

♪2

Listen to the text.

When I was a child I **dreamt** of having an exceptional hobby. First I **caught** butterflies in the meadows nearby. I **drew** their pictures and **stuck** them on the walls around the house. After a few months I found a hen in the field so I **kept** it. I **fed** it regularly but our dog **bit** her badly and she died. In summer I **grew** some herbs on the window sill. They **smelt** wonderful but then my mother **threw** them away.

Exercise three.

♪3

Listen and repeat.

- I dreamt of having an exceptional hobby.
- I caught butterflies in the meadows nearby.
- I drew their pictures.
- I stuck them on the walls around the house.
- I kept it.
- I fed it regularly.
- Our dog bit her badly.
- In summer I grew some herbs on the window sill.
- They smelt wonderful.
- My mother threw them away.

Exercise four.

♪4

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about the text.

- **What did she dream of when she was a child?**
- ...
- *She dreamt of having an exceptional hobby.*

- **Where did she catch butterflies?**
- ...
- *She caught butterflies in the meadows nearby.*

- **What pictures did she draw?**
- ...
- *She drew pictures of butterflies.*

- **Where did she stick them?**
- ...
- *She stuck them on the walls around the house.*

- **What animal did she keep?**
- ...
- *She kept a hen.*

- **How often did she feed her hen?**
- ...
- *She fed her regularly.*

- **How did the dog bite her?**
- ...
- *The dog bit her badly.*

- **What plants did she grow in summer?**
- ...
- *She grew some herbs on the window sill.*

- **How did they smell?**
- ...
- *They smelt wonderful.*

- **What did her mother throw away?**
- ...
- *She threw the herbs away.*

Exercise five. The Past Participle forms.

♪5

Listen and repeat the sentences.

1. They have always **dreamt** of adventurous holidays.
2. He has **caught** various species of insects in the tropical forests.
3. A teacher has **drawn** a map for the pupils to find the hidden treasure.

4. She has **stuck** photos with glue in the family album.
5. I have **kept** an abandoned cat.
6. Have you **fed** the fish yet?
7. My dog has **bitten** a large hole in my trousers.
8. They have **grown** unusual vegetables in their garden.
9. Have you **smelt** anything unusual here?
10. She has **thrown** away all the old toys.

Exercise six.

♪6

Practise the Past Participle forms. Use the phrases given and complete the sentences with the correct words in the Present Perfect tense.

1. (dream of adventurous holidays)
They have always...
They have always dreamt of adventurous holidays.
2. (catch various species of insects)
He has...
He has caught various species of insects.
3. (draw a map for the pupils)
A teacher has...
A teacher has drawn a map for the pupils.
4. (stick photos with glue in the family album)
She has...
She has stuck photos with glue in the family album.
5. (keep an abandoned cat)
I have...
I have kept an abandoned cat.
6. (feed the fish)
Have you...?
Have you fed the fish yet?
7. (bite a large hole in my trousers)
My dog has...
My dog has bitten a large hole in my trousers.
8. (grow unusual vegetables in the garden)
They have...
They have grown unusual vegetables in their garden.
9. (smell something unusual here)
Have you...?
Have you smelt anything unusual here?

10. (throw away all the old toys)

She has...

She has thrown away all the old toys.

Exercise seven. Revision.

♪7

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. dream | ... | ... |
| <i>dream</i> | <i>dreamt/
dreamed</i> | <i>dreamt/
dreamed</i> |
| 2. catch | ... | ... |
| <i>catch</i> | <i>caught</i> | <i>caught</i> |
| 3. draw | ... | ... |
| <i>draw</i> | <i>drew</i> | <i>drawn</i> |
| 4. keep | ... | ... |
| <i>keep</i> | <i>kept</i> | <i>kept</i> |
| 5. stick | ... | ... |
| <i>stick</i> | <i>stuck</i> | <i>stuck</i> |
| 6. feed | ... | ... |
| <i>feed</i> | <i>fed</i> | <i>fed</i> |
| 7. bite | ... | ... |
| <i>bite</i> | <i>bit</i> | <i>bitten</i> |
| 8. grow | ... | ... |
| <i>grow</i> | <i>grew</i> | <i>grown</i> |
| 9. smell | ... | ... |
| <i>smell</i> | <i>smelt/
smelled</i> | <i>smelt/
smelled</i> |
| 10. throw | ... | ... |
| <i>throw</i> | <i>threw</i> | <i>thrown</i> |

PART TWO A TRIP

Exercise one.

♪8

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

1. hide	hid	hidden
2. rise	rose	risen
3. set	set	set
4. stand	stood	stood
5. blow	blew	blown
6. spread	spread	spread
7. lie	lay	lain
8. shine	shone	shone
9. hit	hit	hit
10. hurt	hurt	hurt

Exercise two. The Past Simple forms.

♪9

Listen to the text.

Last weekend I **hid** from the whole world high in the mountains. When the sun **rose** early in the morning I **set** out for a trip. After three hours' walk I **stood** on the peak feeling tired but very happy. The wind **blew** lightly on my face and a splendid view **spread** out in front of me. Several tiny villages **lay** far down in the distance, and the dark blue streams **shone** brightly in the sunshine. However, on the way back I **hit** a stone on the path and I **hurt** my leg a little. Nevertheless, it was an unforgettable day.

Exercise three.

♪10

Listen and repeat.

- Last weekend I hid in the mountains.
- The sun rose early in the morning.
- I set out for a trip.
- After three hours' walk I stood on the peak.
- The wind blew lightly on my face.
- A splendid view spread out in front of me.
- Several tiny villages lay far down in the distance.
- The dark blue streams shone brightly in the sunshine.
- On the way back I hit a stone on the path.
- I hurt my leg a little.

Exercise four.

♪11

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about the text.

- **Where did he hide last weekend?**
- ...
- *Last weekend he hid in the mountains.*

- **When did the sun rise?**
- ...
- *The sun rose early in the morning.*

- **Where did he set out?**
- ...
- *He set out for a trip.*

- **When did he stand on the peak?**
- ...
- *After three hours' walk he stood on the peak.*

- **How did the wind blow on his face?**
- ...
- *The wind blew lightly on his face.*

- **Where did the view spread out?**
- ...
- *A splendid view spread out in front of him.*

- **Where did the villages lie?**
- ...
- *Several tiny villages lay far down in the distance.*

- **How did the streams shine?**
- ...
- *The dark blue streams shone brightly in the sunshine.*

- **What did he hit on the way back?**
- ...
- *On the way back he hit a stone on the path.*

- **What did he hurt?**
- ...
- *He hurt his leg a little.*

Exercise five. The Past Participle forms.

♪12

Listen and repeat the sentences.

1. The supplies were **hidden** in case of heavy rain.
2. The river has **risen** after the rain.
3. The price of the school trip was **set** at €75.

4. Several trees were **blown** down in the storm.
5. Lately the village has **spread** out rapidly.
6. They have always **stood** together in order to get what they wanted.
7. The little village has **lain** in ruins since the war.
8. The sun has **shone** all day today.
9. The roof of the old shed was **hit** by the lightning.
10. His feet were badly **hurt** during a long walk in the mountains.

Exercise six.

♪13

Practise the Past Participle forms. Change the sentences into the Passive beginning with the words given.

1. They hid the supplies in case of heavy rain.
The supplies...
The supplies were hidden in case of heavy rain.
2. They set the price of the school trip at €75.
The price of the school trip...
The price of the school trip was set at €75.
3. The storm blew down several trees.
Several trees...
Several trees were blown down by the storm.
4. Lightning hit the roof of the old shed.
The roof of the old shed...
The roof of the old shed was hit by lightning.
5. He hurt his feet badly during a long walk in the mountains.
His feet...
His feet were badly hurt during a long walk in the mountains.

Exercise seven.

♪14

Practise the Past Participle forms. Use the phrases given and complete the sentences with the correct words in the Present Perfect tense.

1. (rise after the rain)
The river has...
The river has risen after the rain.
2. (spread out rapidly)
Lately the village has...
Lately the village has spread out rapidly.
3. (stand together in order to get what you want)
They have always...
They have always stood together in order to get what they wanted.

4. (lie in ruins since the war)

The little village has...

The little village has lain in ruins since the war.

5. (shine all day today)

The sun has...

The sun has shone all day today.

Exercise eight. Revision.

♪15

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | hide
<i>hide</i> | ...
<i>hid</i> | ...
<i>hidden</i> |
| 2. | rise
<i>rise</i> | ...
<i>rose</i> | ...
<i>risen</i> |
| 3. | set
<i>set</i> | ...
<i>set</i> | ...
<i>set</i> |
| 4. | stand
<i>stand</i> | ...
<i>stood</i> | ...
<i>stood</i> |
| 5. | blow
<i>blow</i> | ...
<i>blew</i> | ...
<i>blown</i> |
| 6. | spread
<i>spread</i> | ...
<i>spread</i> | ...
<i>spread</i> |
| 7. | lie
<i>lie</i> | ...
<i>lay</i> | ...
<i>lain</i> |
| 8. | shine
<i>shine</i> | ...
<i>shone</i> | ...
<i>shone</i> |
| 9. | hit
<i>hit</i> | ...
<i>hit</i> | ...
<i>hit</i> |
| 10. | hurt
<i>hurt</i> | ...
<i>hurt</i> | ...
<i>hurt</i> |

PART THREE

THE CEREMONY

Exercise one.

♪16

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

1. hold	held	held
2. hang	hung	hung
hang	hanged	hanged
3. let	let	let
4. lead	led	led
5. ride	rode	ridden
6. wind	wound	wound
7. show	showed	shown
8. choose	chose	chosen
9. light	lit	lit
10. burn	burnt/ burned	burnt/ burned

Exercise two. The Past Simple forms.

♪17

Listen to the text.

Last month the town council **held** a festival to celebrate the town's five-hundredth birthday. They **hung** decorations in the streets and **let** the music bands play on the green. On the day itself local celebrities **led** the parade through the town, and the policemen, dressed in their ceremonial outfits, **rode** horses in front of them. The parade **wound** through the streets to the Town Hall where The Regional Crafts Contest was organised. The local artists **showed** their works and the authorities **chose** the winner. In the evening people **lit** fireworks but unfortunately an accident happened and a 13-year-old boy badly **burned** his stomach and hands.

Exercise three.

♪18

Listen and repeat.

- Last month the town council held a festival.
- They hung decorations in the streets.
- They let the music bands play on the green.
- Local celebrities led the parade through the town.
- The policemen rode horses in front of the parade.
- The parade wound through the streets to the Town Hall.
- The local artists showed their works.
- The authorities chose the winner.
- In the evening people lit fireworks.
- A boy badly burned his stomach and hands.

Exercise four.

♪19

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about the text.

- **What did the town council hold to celebrate the town's birthday?**
- ...
- *The town council held a festival.*

- **What did they hang in the streets?**
- ...
- *They hung decorations in the streets.*

- **Where did the authorities let the music bands play?**
- ...
- *They let the music bands play on the green.*

- **Where did local celebrities lead the parade?**
- ...
- *Local celebrities led the parade through the town.*

- **Where did the policemen ride horses?**
- ...
- *The policemen rode horses in front of the parade.*

- **Where did the parade wind?**
- ...
- *The parade wound through the streets to the Town Hall.*

- **What did the local artists show?**
- ...
- *The local artists showed their works.*

- **Who did the authorities choose at the contest?**
- ...
- *The authorities chose the winner.*

- **What did people light in the evening?**
- ...
- *In the evening people lit fireworks.*

- **What did a boy burn badly?**
- ...
- *A boy badly burned his stomach and hands.*

Exercise five. The Past Participle forms.

♪20

Listen and repeat the sentences.

1. The Chinese New Year festivities are **held** at the end of January.
2. Streamers and balloons are **hung** to decorate houses for New Year's Eve.
3. The top floor of the house is **let** out to the young couple.

4. The procession was **led** by the priest through the streets of the town.
5. The winning horse was **ridden** by a novice.
6. The old town clock was **wound** up for the ceremony.
7. The performance of traditional old dances was **shown** at the end of the ceremony.
8. The country's national clothes were **chosen** for the annual fair.
9. The candles were **lit** in the reception room.
10. On the first day of spring, Mary dolls are **burned** to force out the winter.

Exercise six.

♪21

Practise the Past Participle forms. Change the sentences into the Passive beginning with the words given.

1. They hold the Chinese New Year festivities at the end of January.
The Chinese New Year festivities...
The Chinese New Year festivities are held at the end of January.
2. They hang streamers and balloons to decorate houses for New Year's Eve.
Streamers and balloons...
Streamers and balloons are hung to decorate houses for New Year's Eve.
3. They let out the top floor of the house to a young couple.
The top floor of the house...
The top floor of the house is let out to a young couple.
4. The priest led the procession through the streets of the town.
The procession...
The procession was led by the priest through the streets of the town.
5. A novice rode the winning horse.
The winning horse...
The winning horse was ridden by a novice.
6. They wound up the old town clock for the ceremony.
The old town clock...
The old town clock was wound up for the ceremony.
7. They showed the performance of traditional old dances at the end of the ceremony.
The performance of traditional old dances...
The performance of traditional old dances was shown at the end of the ceremony.
8. They chose the country's national clothes for the annual fair.
The country's national clothes...
The country's national clothes were chosen for the annual fair.
9. They lit the candles in the reception room.
The candles...
The candles were lit in the reception room.

10. On the first day of spring, people burn Mary dolls to force out the winter.

On the first day of spring, Mary dolls...

On the first day of spring, Mary dolls are burned to force out the winter.

Exercise seven. Revision.

♪22

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | hold
<i>hold</i> | ...
<i>held</i> | ...
<i>held</i> |
| 2. | hang
<i>hang</i> | ...
<i>hung</i>
<i>(hanged)</i> | ...
<i>hung</i>
<i>(hanged)</i> |
| 3. | let
<i>let</i> | ...
<i>let</i> | ...
<i>let</i> |
| 4. | lead
<i>lead</i> | ...
<i>led</i> | ...
<i>led</i> |
| 5. | ride
<i>ride</i> | ...
<i>rode</i> | ...
<i>ridden</i> |
| 6. | wind
<i>wind</i> | ...
<i>wound</i> | ...
<i>wound</i> |
| 7. | show
<i>show</i> | ...
<i>showed</i> | ...
<i>shown</i> |
| 8. | choose
<i>choose</i> | ...
<i>chose</i> | ...
<i>chosen</i> |
| 9. | light
<i>light</i> | ...
<i>lit</i> | ...
<i>li</i> |
| 10. | burn
<i>burn</i> | ...
<i>burnt/
burned</i> | ...
<i>burnt/
burned</i> |

PART FOUR A DISASTER

Exercise one.

♪23

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------------|
| 1. strike | struck | struck |
| 2. burst | burst | burst |
| 3. fight | fought | fought |
| 4. ring | rang | rung |
| 5. deal | dealt | dealt |
| 6. sink | sank | sunk |
| 7. seek | sought | sought |
| 8. can | could | been able to |
| 9. freeze | froze | frozen |
| 10. spill | spilt | spilt |

Exercise two. The Past Simple forms.

♪24

Listen to the news.

Disaster **struck** in the town of Ipswich early in the morning when flames **burst** out in the apartment block in the centre. The residents immediately **rang** for the Fire Brigade, which **fought** with the fire until noon but they did not manage to save the building. Fortunately, people were evacuated safely with no injuries, and the town authorities **dealt** with the problem of temporary accommodation for them.

An oil tanker **sank** during the storm in the North Sea yesterday evening. Although three rescue teams **sought** the victims, they **could** not save all of them. Two seamen **froze** to death because of the low temperatures. To make it worse, the oil **spilt** on the surface of the sea, which made the rescue action even more difficult.

Exercise three.

♪25

Listen and repeat.

- Disaster struck in the town of Ipswich early in the morning.
- The flames burst out in the apartment block in the centre.
- The residents immediately rang for the Fire Brigade.
- They fought with the fire until noon.
- The town authorities dealt with the problem of temporary accommodation.
- An oil tanker sank during the storm in the North Sea.
- Three rescue teams sought the victims.
- They could not save all of them.
- Two seamen froze to death.
- The oil spilt on the surface of the sea.

Exercise four.

♪26

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about the news.

- **When did disaster strike in the town of Ipswich?**
- ...
- *Disaster struck in the town of Ipswich early in the morning.*

- **Where did the flames burst out?**
- ...
- *The flames burst out in the apartment block in the centre.*

- **Who did the residents ring for?**
- ...
- *The residents immediately rang for the Fire Brigade.*

- **How long did the fire brigade fight with the fire?**
- ...
- *They fought with the fire until noon.*

- **What problem did the town authorities deal with?**
- ...
- *The town authorities dealt with the problem of temporary accommodation.*

- **Where did an oil tanker sink during the storm?**
- ...
- *An oil tanker sank during the storm in the North Sea.*

- **Who did the rescue team seek?**
- ...
- *The rescue teams sought the victims.*

- **Could they save all the victims?**
- ...
- *No, they could not.*

- **Why did the two seamen freeze to death?**
- ...
- *They froze to death because of the low temperatures.*

- **Where did the oil spill?**
- ...
- *The oil spilt on the surface of the sea.*

Exercise five. The Past Participle forms.

♪27

Listen and repeat the sentences.

1. A climber was **struck** on the head by a falling stone.
2. The door was **burst** open with a sudden blow of the wind.
3. The two enemy armies have **fought** to a finish.

4. Have you **rung** for an ambulance yet?
5. All complaints are **dealt** with by the manager.
6. The flood waters have not **sunk** for many days.
7. Shelter from the heavy snow was **sought** by mountaineers.
8. They have not **been able to** predict the results of the earthquake.
9. Many roads were **frozen** in Northern Ireland.
10. The waters have already **spilt** over the river banks.

Exercise six.

♪28

Practise the Past Participle forms. Change the sentences into the Passive beginning with the words given.

1. A falling stone struck a climber on the head.
A climber...
A climber was struck on the head by a falling stone.
2. A sudden blow of the wind burst the door open.
The door...
The door was burst open with a sudden blow of the wind.
3. The manager deals with all complaints.
All complaints...
All complaints are dealt with by the manager.
4. The mountaineers sought shelter from the heavy snow.
Shelter from the heavy snow...
Shelter from the heavy snow was sought by the mountaineers.
5. The severe cold froze many roads in Northern Ireland.
Many roads...
Many roads were frozen in Northern Ireland.

Exercise seven.

♪29

Practise the Past Participle forms. Use the phrases given and complete the sentences with the correct words in the Present Perfect tense.

1. (fight to a finish)
The two enemy armies have...
The two enemy armies have fought to a finish.
2. (ring for an ambulance)
Have you...
Have you rung for an ambulance yet?
3. (sink for many days)
The flood waters have not...
The flood waters have not sunk for many days.

4. (be able to predict the results of the earthquake)

They have not...

They have not been able to predict the results of the earthquake.

5. (spill over the river banks)

The waters have already...

The waters have already spilt over the river banks.

Exercise eight. Revision.

♪30

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | strike
<i>strike</i> | ...
<i>struck</i> | ...
<i>struck</i> |
| 2. | burst
<i>burst</i> | ...
<i>burst</i> | ...
<i>burst</i> |
| 3. | fight
<i>fight</i> | ...
<i>fought</i> | ...
<i>fought</i> |
| 4. | ring
<i>ring</i> | ...
<i>rang</i> | ...
<i>rung</i> |
| 5. | deal
<i>deal</i> | ...
<i>dealt</i> | ...
<i>dealt</i> |
| 6. | sink
<i>sink</i> | ...
<i>sank</i> | ...
<i>sunk</i> |
| 7. | seek
<i>seek</i> | ...
<i>sought</i> | ...
<i>sought</i> |
| 8. | can
<i>can</i> | ...
<i>could</i> | ...
<i>been able to</i> |
| 9. | freeze
<i>freeze</i> | ...
<i>froze</i> | ...
<i>frozen</i> |
| 10. | spill
<i>spill</i> | ...
<i>spilt</i> | ...
<i>spilt</i> |

PART FIVE A SCHOOL TEST

Exercise one.

♪31

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

1. swear	swore	sworn
2. learn	learnt/ learned	learnt/ learned
3. steal	stole	stolen
4. lay	laid	laid
5. understand	understood	understood
6. teach	taught	taught
7. tear	tore	torn
8. forgive	forgave	forgiven
9. cut	cut	cut
10. forbid	forbade	forbidden

Exercise two. The Past Simple forms.

♪32

Listen to the text.

Although Peter **swore** to prepare for his final examinations, he **learnt** hardly anything before the tests. Football **stole** almost all his time and when the teacher **laid** the tests on the tables, he **understood** his difficult situation. His mother **taught** him never to give up. However, no matter how hard he tried, it was hopeless and finally he **tore** up the examination papers and left. His parents always **forgave** him small slips but not this time. They **cut** his pocket money and **forbade** him to play football until he had better results.

Exercise three.

♪33

Listen and repeat.

- Peter swore to prepare for his final examinations.
- He learnt hardly anything before the tests.
- Football stole almost all his time.
- The teacher laid the tests on the tables.
- He understood his difficult situation.
- His mother taught him never to give up.
- Finally he tore up the examination papers.
- His parents always forgave him small slips.
- They cut his pocket money.
- They forbade him to play football until he had better results.

Exercise four.

♪34

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about the text.

- **What did Peter swear?**
- ...
- *Peter swore to prepare for his final examinations.*

- **What did he learn before the tests?**
- ...
- *He learnt hardly anything before the tests.*

- **What did football steal from him?**
- ...
- *Football stole almost all his time.*

- **What did the teacher lay on the tables?**
- ...
- *The teacher laid the tests on the tables.*

- **What did Peter understand?**
- ...
- *He understood his difficult situation.*

- **What did Peter's mother teach him?**
- ...
- *His mother taught him never to give up.*

- **What did he tear up?**
- ...
- *He tore up the examination papers.*

- **What did his parents forgive him?**
- ...
- *His parents always forgave him small slips.*

- **What did they cut?**
- ...
- *They cut his pocket money.*

- **What did they forbid him to do?**
- ...
- *They forbade him to play football until he had better results.*

Exercise five. The Past Participle forms.

♪35

Listen and repeat the sentences.

1. He has **sworn** to attend all the lectures.
2. They have **learnt** the poem by heart.
3. Two computers were **stolen** from the school lab yesterday.

4. A serious charge was **laid** against you by the teacher.
5. The necessity to work hard is rarely **understood** by pupils.
6. They were **taught** a new method during the course.
7. The pupils have **torn** the photos out of the old magazines.
8. His parents have **forgiven** all his mistakes.
9. The headmaster has **cut** the budget for sport facilities by half.
10. Smoking is **forbidden** at the school.

Exercise six.

♪36

Practise the Past Participle forms. Change the sentences into the Passive beginning with the words given.

1. Somebody stole two computers from the school lab yesterday.
Two computers...
Two computers were stolen from the school lab yesterday.
2. The teacher laid a serious charge against you.
A serious charge...
A serious charge was laid against you by the teacher.
3. Pupils rarely understand the necessity to work hard.
The necessity to work hard...
The necessity to work hard is rarely understood by pupils.
4. The teacher taught them a new method during the course.
They...
They were taught a new method during the course.
5. The law forbids smoking at the school.
Smoking...
Smoking is forbidden at the school.

Exercise seven.

♪37

Practise the Past Participle forms. Use the phrases given and complete the sentences with the correct words in the Present Perfect tense.

1. (swear to attend all the lectures)
He has...
He has sworn to attend all the lectures.
2. (learn the poem by heart)
They have...
They have learnt the poem by heart.
3. (tear the photos out of the old magazines)
The pupils have...
The pupils have torn the photos out of the old magazines.

4. (forgive all his mistakes)

His parents have...

His parents have forgiven all his mistakes.

5. (cut the budget for sport facilities by half)

The headmaster has...

The headmaster has cut the budget for sport facilities by half.

Exercise eight. Revision.

♪38

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | swear | ... | ... |
| | <i>swear</i> | <i>swore</i> | <i>sworn</i> |
| 2. | learn | ... | ... |
| | <i>learn</i> | <i>learnt/
learned</i> | <i>learnt/
learned</i> |
| 3. | steal | ... | ... |
| | <i>steal</i> | <i>stole</i> | <i>stolen</i> |
| 4. | lay | ... | ... |
| | <i>lay</i> | <i>laid</i> | <i>laid</i> |
| 5. | understand | ... | ... |
| | <i>understand</i> | <i>understood</i> | <i>understood</i> |
| 6. | teach | ... | ... |
| | <i>teach</i> | <i>taught</i> | <i>taught</i> |
| 7. | tear | ... | ... |
| | <i>tear</i> | <i>tore</i> | <i>torn</i> |
| 8. | forgive | ... | ... |
| | <i>forgive</i> | <i>forgave</i> | <i>forgiven</i> |
| 9. | cut | ... | ... |
| | <i>cut</i> | <i>cut</i> | <i>cut</i> |
| 10. | forbid | ... | ... |
| | <i>forbid</i> | <i>forbade</i> | <i>forbidden</i> |

PART SIX TEST YOURSELF

39

Go through the list of irregular verbs. Complete each example. Then check your answer.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. bite | ... | ... | 20. hit | ... | ... |
| <i>bite</i> | <i>bit</i> | <i>bitten</i> | <i>hit</i> | <i>hit</i> | <i>hit</i> |
| 2. blow | ... | ... | 21. hold | ... | ... |
| <i>blow</i> | <i>blew</i> | <i>blown</i> | <i>hold</i> | <i>held</i> | <i>held</i> |
| 3. burn | ... | ... | 22. hurt | ... | ... |
| <i>burn</i> | <i>burnt</i> | <i>burnt</i> | <i>hurt</i> | <i>hurt</i> | <i>hurt</i> |
| 4. burst | ... | ... | 23. keep | ... | ... |
| <i>burst</i> | <i>burst</i> | <i>burst</i> | <i>keep</i> | <i>kept</i> | <i>kept</i> |
| 5. can | ... | ... | 24. lay | ... | ... |
| <i>can</i> | <i>could</i> | <i>been able to</i> | <i>lay</i> | <i>laid</i> | <i>laid</i> |
| 6. catch | ... | ... | 25. lead | ... | ... |
| <i>catch</i> | <i>caught</i> | <i>caught</i> | <i>lead</i> | <i>led</i> | <i>led</i> |
| 7. choose | ... | ... | 26. learn | ... | ... |
| <i>choose</i> | <i>chose</i> | <i>chosen</i> | <i>learn</i> | <i>learnt/</i> | <i>learnt/</i> |
| 8. cut | ... | ... | <i>learned</i> | <i>learned</i> | <i>learned</i> |
| <i>cut</i> | <i>cut</i> | <i>cut</i> | 27. let | ... | ... |
| 9. deal | ... | ... | <i>let</i> | <i>let</i> | <i>let</i> |
| <i>deal</i> | <i>dealt</i> | <i>dealt</i> | 28. lie | ... | ... |
| 10. draw | ... | ... | <i>lie</i> | <i>lay</i> | <i>lain</i> |
| <i>draw</i> | <i>drew</i> | <i>drawn</i> | 29. light | ... | ... |
| 11. dream | ... | ... | <i>light</i> | <i>lit</i> | <i>lit</i> |
| <i>dream</i> | <i>dreamt/</i> | <i>dreamt/</i> | 30. ride | ... | ... |
| | <i>dreamed</i> | <i>dreamed</i> | <i>ride</i> | <i>rode</i> | <i>ridden</i> |
| 12. feed | ... | ... | 31. ring | ... | ... |
| <i>feed</i> | <i>fed</i> | <i>fed</i> | <i>ring</i> | <i>rang</i> | <i>rung</i> |
| 13. fight | ... | ... | 32. rise | ... | ... |
| <i>fight</i> | <i>fought</i> | <i>fought</i> | <i>rise</i> | <i>rose</i> | <i>risen</i> |
| 14. forbid | ... | ... | 33. seek | ... | ... |
| <i>forbid</i> | <i>forbade</i> | <i>forbidden</i> | <i>seek</i> | <i>sought</i> | <i>sought</i> |
| 15. forgive | ... | ... | 34. set | ... | ... |
| <i>forgive</i> | <i>forgave</i> | <i>forgiven</i> | <i>set</i> | <i>set</i> | <i>set</i> |
| 16. freeze | ... | ... | 35. shine | ... | ... |
| <i>freeze</i> | <i>froze</i> | <i>frozen</i> | <i>shine</i> | <i>shone</i> | <i>shone</i> |
| 17. grow | ... | ... | 36. show | ... | ... |
| <i>grow</i> | <i>grew</i> | <i>grown</i> | <i>show</i> | <i>showed</i> | <i>shown</i> |
| 18. hang | ... | ... | 37. sink | ... | ... |
| <i>hang</i> | <i>hung/</i> | <i>hung/</i> | <i>sink</i> | <i>sank</i> | <i>sunk</i> |
| | <i>hanged</i> | <i>hanged</i> | 38. smell | ... | ... |
| 19. hide | ... | ... | <i>smell</i> | <i>smelt/</i> | <i>smelt/</i> |
| <i>hide</i> | <i>hid</i> | <i>hidden</i> | | <i>smelled</i> | <i>smelled</i> |

39. spill	...	...	45. swear	...	...
<i>spill</i>	<i>spilt</i>	<i>spilt</i>	<i>swear</i>	<i>swore</i>	<i>sworn</i>
40. spread	...	...	46. teach	...	...
<i>spread</i>	<i>spread</i>	<i>spread</i>	<i>teach</i>	<i>taught</i>	<i>taught</i>
41. stand	...	...	47. tear	...	...
<i>stand</i>	<i>stood</i>	<i>stood</i>	<i>tear</i>	<i>tore</i>	<i>torn</i>
42. steal	...	...	48. throw	...	...
<i>steal</i>	<i>stole</i>	<i>stolen</i>	<i>throw</i>	<i>threw</i>	<i>thrown</i>
43. stick	...	...	49. understand	...	...
<i>stick</i>	<i>stuck</i>	<i>stuck</i>	<i>understand</i>	<i>understood</i>	<i>understood</i>
44. strike	...	...	50. wind	...	...
<i>strike</i>	<i>struck</i>	<i>struck</i>	<i>wind</i>	<i>wound</i>	<i>wound</i>

GLOSSARY - Wörterbuch

PART ONE

HOBBIES

dream	dreamt/ dreamed	dreamt/ dreamed	träumen
catch	caught	caught	fangen
draw	drew	drawn	rausziehen, zeichnen
keep	kept	kept	behalten, beachten
stick	stuck	stuck	reinschlagen, kleben
feed	fed	fed	füttern
bite	bit	bitten	abbeißen, beißen
grow	grew	grown	wachsen, anbauen, züchten
smell	smelt/ smelled	smelt/ smelled	riechen
throw	threw	thrown	werfen; hier: throw away - wegwerfen

PART TWO

A TRIP

hide	hid	hidden	verstecken
rise	rose	risen	aufheben, aufstehen, aufgehen (Sonne)
set	set	set	Legen, hinlegen, stellen, einstellen, festlegen; hier: set out - aufbrechen
stand	stood	stood	stehen
blow	blew	blown	wehen, blasen
spread	spread	spread	sich erstrecken, ausstrecken
lie	lay	lain	liegen
shine	shone	shone	leuchten
hit	hit	hit	schlagen,(sich) stoßen, treffen
hurt	hurt	hurt	verletzen, weh tun

PART THREE

THE CEREMONY

hold	held	held	halten, sich unterhalten, veranstalten (z.B. ein Fest), feiern
hang	hung	hung	(etwas) hängen, aufhängen
hang	hanged	hanged	(jemanden am Galgen) aufhängen
let	let	let	erlauben, lassen
lead	led	led	führen
ride	rode	ridden	fahren, Rad fahren, reiten
wind	wound	wound	aufziehen, drehen, sich schlängeln
show	showed	shown	zeigen
choose	chose	chosen	auswählen, wählen
light	lit	lit	anzünden
burn	burnt/ burned	burnt/ burned	(sich) verbrennen

PART FOUR

A DISASTER

strike	struck	struck	<i>hauen, treffen</i>
burst	burst	burst	<i>sprengen, explodieren, platzen, ausbrechen, aufgehen</i>
fight	fought	fought	<i>kämpfen</i>
ring	rang	rung	<i>klingseln, anrufen, rufen</i>
deal	dealt	dealt	<i>verteilen; hier: deal with - sich (mit etwas) beschäftigen</i>
sink	sank	sunk	<i>versinken, versenken</i>
seek	sought	sought	<i>suchen, auf die Suche gehen</i>
can	could	been able to	<i>können, schaffen</i>
freeze	froze	frozen	<i>erfrieren, einfrieren, zufrieren</i>
spill	spilt	spilt	<i>verschütten, auslaufen, treten</i>

PART FIVE

A SCHOOL TEST

swear	swore	sworn	<i>fluchen, versprechen, schwören</i>
learn	learnt/ learned	learnt / learned	<i>etwas lernen</i>
steal	stole	stolen	<i>stehlen</i>
lay	laid	laid	<i>liegen, legen, hinlegen</i>
understand	understood	understood	<i>verstehen</i>
teach	taught	taught	<i>jdn. lehren, jdm. etwas beibringen, unterrichten</i>
tear	tore	torn	<i>zerreißen, entführen</i>
forgive	forgave	forgiven	<i>vergeben, verzeihen</i>
cut	cut	cut	<i>schneiden, abschneiden, kürzen</i>
forbid	forbade	forbidden	<i>verbieten</i>

Englisch Wortschatz

3. Idioms Parts 1 & 2

PART ONE IDIOMS IN SITUATIONS

Lesson one BUSINESS AND MONEY

Exercise one



Listen.

1) A BUSINESS RUNS AT A PROFIT / A BUSINESS RUNS AT A LOSS

a business makes money / a business loses money

The beginnings of our family shop were quite difficult and we ran at a loss, but as we are getting more and more customers now, we are beginning to run at a profit.

2) FINANCES ARE IN GOOD SHAPE / FINANCES ARE IN BAD SHAPE

to have a lot of / not to have enough money

I'm afraid this company will go bankrupt as its finances are in very bad shape.

3) A FALLING MARKET

a market which is moving in a downward direction

It is a falling market now with no perspectives and I wouldn't invest in it.

4) TO PUT MONEY INTO BUSINESS

to invest in a business

You will have to find another partner because I'm not going to put any more money into this business.

5) TO CLOSE A DEAL / TO CLOSE A BARGAIN

to complete a deal successfully

After long negotiations we were finally ready to establish all the details and close the deal.

6) SHARP PRACTICES

behaviour which is dishonest but not illegal

When it comes to business he doesn't have any scruples and uses illegal methods. He's known for his sharp practices.

7) A SLEEPING PARTNER

someone who invests money in a business but does not help to manage it

Jack invests some money in the family business but he's not actively involved in running it. He's just a sleeping partner.

8) A TAKEOVER

the change of ownership or control of a company

Our little firm was too weak to survive on the market and so we couldn't avoid a takeover by a bigger company.

9) TO GO BANKRUPT / TO BE BANKRUPT

to admit that you have no money and cannot pay your debts

Two years ago their little company went bankrupt as it wasn't able to pay its debts.

10) TO MAKE MONEY

to earn money

He became a rich man after he made a lot of money in property speculation.

11) TO BE IN THE MONEY

suddenly have a lot of money

When Peter found that old painting in his attic and it turned out to be very valuable, he knew he was in the money.

12) TO BE A WAGE EARNER / TO BE A SALARY EARNER

to have a job and be paid weekly/monthly

In our family my husband is the only wage earner. We all wait for the money he brings at the end of the week.

13) TO MAKE A LIVING

to earn money

Nobody knew how Sue made a living and it was quite a surprise when she said she worked as a writer.

14) TO BE WELL-OFF

to be rich

You have to be well-off to afford holidays in exotic places. Such luxuries cost a lot.

15) TO TIGHTEN ONE'S BELT

to spend less money in the time of financial difficulty

Susan lost her job so she had to tighten her belt and cut down on unnecessary things.

Exercise two

♪2

Listen and repeat.

- 1) Our shop ran at a loss at first but now it runs at a profit.
- 2) Our finances are in a very bad shape.
- 3) I wouldn't invest in a falling market.
- 4) I'm going to put some money into this business.
- 5) After long negotiations we closed the deal.

- 6) Our manager is known for his sharp practices.
- 7) Jack is just a sleeping partner in this company.
- 8) We couldn't avoid a takeover by a bigger company.
- 9) The company went bankrupt as it didn't pay off its debts.
- 10) He made a lot of money in property speculations.
- 11) Unexpectedly Peter was in the money.
- 12) In our family my husband is the only wage earner.
- 13) Susan made her living as a writer.
- 14) You have to be well-off to afford holidays in exotic places.
- 15) Susan tightened her belt and cut down on unnecessary things.

Exercise three

♪3

Listen.

When Joe and Susan got married, they were very poor. Joe was the only **wage-earner** in the family and they had to think how they would **make a living**. They decided to start their own business but it wasn't easy to find someone who would like to **put money into it**. Thus they planned to **tighten the belt** and save some money to open a greengrocer's. Susan's father warned them that it was **a falling market** in their area as there were already four greengrocers in the neighbourhood but they wanted to take a chance. After some time, when their business started to **run at a profit**, Sue's father wanted to participate and he became **a sleeping partner**. Later, Joe's brother wanted to join them and they were just about to **close the deal**, when Sue found out that he was known for his **sharp practices** and the plan didn't work out. Sue and Joe were doing fine and they **made a lot of money** but after two years things got worse. There was a terrible drought in the country and the prices of vegetables and fruit rose drastically. They knew they were **going bankrupt**. **Their finances were in a really bad shape** and **a takeover** by a bigger company was just a matter of time.

Exercise four

♪4

Paraphrase the sentences using the idiomatic expressions.

- 1) John was the only one who brought the money at the end of the week.
...
John was the only wage-earner.
- 2) They thought about how to earn money.
...
They thought about how to make a living.
- 3) They wanted someone to invest in the business.
...
They wanted someone to put money in the business.

- 4) They decided to spend less money.
...
They decided to tighten the belt.
- 5) A greengrocer's was a business with no perspectives.
...
A greengrocer's was a falling market.
- 6) The business started to bring money.
...
The business started to run at a profit.
- 7) Sue's father didn't join the business but he invested some money into it.
...
Sue's father became a sleeping partner.
- 8) They nearly completed the deal with Joe's brother.
...
They nearly closed the deal with him.
- 9) Joe's brother was known for dishonest actions.
...
He was known for his sharp practices.
- 10) Sue and Joe earned a lot of money.
...
Sue and Joe made a lot of money.
- 11) They had no money and couldn't pay the debts.
...
They went bankrupt.
- 12) They didn't have enough money.
...
Their finances were in a bad shape.
- 13) They couldn't avoid the change of ownership of the company.
...
They couldn't avoid a takeover.

Lesson two WORK

Exercise one

♪5

Listen.

1) TO GET DOWN TO BUSINESS

to start doing something

OK, the job has to be done very quickly so let's get down to business.

2) TO ROLL ONE'S SLEEVES UP

to start doing a job even though it's difficult

It's time to roll our sleeves up and clean this mess. It can't wait!

3) TO BE ON BUSINESS

to be for the purpose of doing business, not for pleasure

Everybody thought George flew to Hawaii to relax but actually he went on business.

4) TO WORK IN THE FIELD

to work outside the office, laboratory or classroom

Joan spent years in libraries studying tribal languages so when she was asked to go to Africa and work in the field, she accepted the offer immediately.

5) A WHITE-COLLAR WORKER / A BLUE-COLLAR WORKER

a worker who does an office job / a manual worker

A career of a white-collar worker in the office is much more popular among young people than the hard and dirty work of blue-collar workers.

6) TO BE ON DUTY / TO BE OFF DUTY

to be working / not working at a particular time

When we got to the hospital, the nurse on duty called for the doctor.

7) TO DO OVERTIME / TO WORK OVERTIME

to work after the usual hours for extra pay

Since Jane's divorce, she's been working a lot of overtime to earn some extra money. She stays at work much longer and is starting to feel very tired.

8) TO BE ON PIECE WORK

to receive payment for the number of things produced

We were on piece work and we were paid for the number of products we made so if you were fast you could earn a lot of money.

9) TO BE ON SHIFTS (be on the night shift / to be on nights)

to start work as another group finishes

Our daughter wanted to become a nurse but the thought of working night shifts discouraged her.

10) TO BE ON CALL

be available at any time

Don't worry. There is a doctor on call 24 hours a day.

11) TO FIRE SOMEBODY

to dismiss somebody from employment

I warn you! If you don't do the job by tomorrow, you will be fired and you'll have to start looking for another job.

12) TO GIVE SOMEBODY THE SACK / TO GET THE SACK

to dismiss somebody from employment

He got the sack when they found out he'd lied about his qualifications. Now he's unemployed again.

13) TO GO ON THE DOLE

to be unemployed and receive money from the government

When Joe lost his job last December he went on the dole. Now he's still unemployed and he gets money from the government.

14) TO GO ON STRIKE

stop working as a protest against something

After the negotiations with the government had failed, the miners decided to go on strike. They stopped working and started their protest.

15) A BLACKLEG

a strike breaker

As Smith continued to work when all his colleagues went on strike, he was considered a blackleg.

Exercise two

♪6

Listen and repeat.

- 1) The job has to be done fast so let's get down to business.
- 2) It's time to roll our sleeves up and clean this mess.
- 3) George went to Hawaii on business.
- 4) Joan went to Africa to study tribal languages in the field.
- 5) A white-collar worker works in the office.
- 6) A blue-collar worker does a manual job.
- 7) The nurse on duty called the doctor.

- 8) Joan worked overtime to earn some extra money.
- 9) When we worked on the farm we were on piece work.
- 10) Nurses have to be on night shifts.
- 11) There is a doctor on call 24 hours a day.
- 12) If you don't do the job properly, you'll be fired.
- 13) He got the sack and now he's unemployed again.
- 14) Joe lost his job and went on the dole.
- 15) The miners decided to go on strike.
- 16) Smith didn't join the strike and was a blackleg.

Exercise three

♪7

Listen.

For many years Meg was a **white collar worker** and spent her days in the office from nine to five. She used to **work overtime** as she wanted to save enough money to travel. She had already been **on business** to Germany and France but she dreamed of going somewhere exotic. In order to earn some extra money, she agreed to **be on call** even at weekends.

Last year her company was going through a difficult time and there were rumours that some people would have to **be fired**. Meg was a hard-working and loyal employee but when her colleagues decided to **go on strike** she didn't want to be a **blackleg** and joined the protest. Unfortunately, the firm **went bankrupt** and everybody **got the sack**. Meg didn't want to **go on the dole** so she started to look for a new job right away. For some time she worked in a supermarket but she didn't like being **on night shifts** and she quit. At that point Meg lost her hope that she would ever travel anywhere. However, after two weeks she came across an advertisement of some charity organisation which was looking for volunteers who would like to work in India. Meg didn't think much. She **got down to business** right away, **rolled her sleeves up** and wrote an application letter and a CV. After two months she was in India. She finally felt she was in the right place.

Exercise four

♪8

Paraphrase the sentences using the idiomatic expressions.

- 1) Meg did an office job.
...
Meg was a white-collar worker.
- 2) She worked after the usual hours for extra pay.
...
She worked overtime.
- 3) She went abroad for the purpose of doing business.
...
She went abroad on business.

- 4) She agreed to be available at any time.
...
She agreed to be on call.
- 5) Some people had to be dismissed from employment.
...
Some people had to be fired.
- 6) Her colleagues decided to stop working as a protest.
...
Her colleagues decided to go on strike.
- 7) She didn't want to be a strike breaker.
...
She didn't want to be a blackleg.
- 8) Everybody was dismissed from work.
...
Everybody got the sack.
- 9) Meg didn't want to receive money from the government
...
Meg didn't want to go on the dole.
- 10) She didn't like working at night.
...
She didn't like being on night shifts.
- 11) She started doing something.
...
She got down to business.
- 12) She was determined to do something and started writing a CV.
...
She rolled her sleeves up and started writing a CV.

Lesson three

TIME

Exercise one



Listen.

1) TO BE ON TIME

to be punctual

The traffic on my way to work was so heavy that I worried if I would be on time.

2) TO BE BEHIND TIME

to be late

The train was delayed and it left twenty minutes behind time.

3) TO TAKE ONE'S TIME

not to hurry

You don't need to hurry to leave so early. Take your time and relax before the journey.

4) TO DO STH AT THE LAST MINUTE

to do something at the latest possible time

They had a sudden change of plans and cancelled the trip to Egypt at the last minute.

5) TO DO STH ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT

to do something spontaneously, without hesitation

They didn't plan to get married in Las Vegas but they suddenly found the idea so fascinating that they did it on the spur of the moment.

6) TO BE UP-TO-DATE / OUT-OF-DATE

to include all the latest information / to be too old, not recent

If you want to be up-to-date with the latest technology, you have to upgrade your computer quite often.

Unfortunately, some street names in this town have been changed and this tourist guide is out-of-date.

7) IT'S HIGH TIME

something must be done without delay

Tom is thirty years old and his parents think it's high time he moved out and started his own family. So he shouldn't wait any longer but get married fast.

8) TO HAVE A MINUTE

to be available to do something

Are you very busy after lunch or will you have a minute to talk to me?

9) AT ANY MOMENT

very soon

They are evacuating people in a hurry because the volcano is ready to erupt at any minute.

10) EVERY NOW AND THEN

occasionally, not very often

Jennifer is too busy to visit her family quite often but every now and then she at least finds some time to have dinner with them.

11) ONCE IN A BLUE MOON

very seldom

That theatre doesn't have a good reputation as it puts on an interesting performance only once in a blue moon.

12) ONCE IN A WHILE

sometimes

I'm not very keen on cooking and I don't do it often but once in a while I feel tempted to prepare something special for dinner.

13) A NIGHT-BIRD

a person who likes to stay up late at night

Joe never goes to sleep before midnight. He's a real night bird.

14) AN EARLY BIRD

a person who gets up very early in the morning

My sister is an early bird so she's the one who walks the dog in the mornings.

15) TO KILL TIME

to do something in order to make time pass more quickly

On the train to Warsaw I read this magazine from cover to cover just to kill the time, and in fact the journey passed very quickly.

Exercise two

10

Listen and repeat.

- 1) The traffic was so heavy that I couldn't be on time.
- 2) The train left twenty minutes behind time.
- 3) Take your time and relax before the journey.
- 4) They cancelled their trip to Egypt at the last minute.
- 5) They got married in Las Vegas on the spur of the moment.
- 6) I wanted to be up-to-date with the latest technology.
- 7) This tourist guide is out-of-date so we can't use it.
- 8) It's high time Tom moved out and started his own family.

- 9) Will you have a minute to talk to me after lunch?
- 10) The volcano is ready to erupt at any minute.
- 11) Every now and then Jennifer has dinner with her parents.
- 12) This theatre puts on a good performance only once in a blue moon.
- 13) I prepare something special for dinner once in a while.
- 14) Joe is a night-bird and he doesn't go to bed before midnight.
- 15) My sister is an early bird and she walks the dog in the mornings.
- 16) I read the magazine from cover to cover just to kill the time.

Exercise three

♫11

Listen.

It was a Saturday night and Julie was sitting alone in her flat reading newspapers just to **kill the time**. She was **a night-bird** and she was used to spending evenings by herself. That day, however, she felt very lonely and knew she would **burst into tears** at any moment. Looking in the mirror she saw an almost thirty-year-old woman in **out-of-date** clothes and hairstyle. Julie wasn't **a party-goer**. She saw her parents **every now and then** and **once in a blue moon** she went out with Susan – her only friend. It was her birthday coming soon and Julie felt **it was high time** to change something in her daily routine. Yes, her life was boring. Every day she did the same things and performed the same duties always on time, like a robot.

Julie felt she had to do something. **On the spur of the moment**, without thinking, she called her boss and asked him if he would **have a minute** to talk to her. Mr. Brown was surprised but when Julie explained the situation and asked him for a week off, he agreed and told her to **take her time** and relax.

There was no time to lose now. Julie packed her clothes and decided to take the first plane to Paris. Luckily, when she came to the airport it turned out that the plane to Paris was **twenty minutes behind time** due to some technical problems and so she bought the ticket **at the last minute**. There she was, flying to a faraway country, all by herself, ready to meet the unknown.

Exercise four

♫12

Paraphrase the sentences using the idiomatic expressions.

- 1) Julie was reading the newspapers to make the time pass more quickly.
...
Julie was reading the newspapers to kill the time.
- 2) She liked to stay up late at night.
...
She was a night bird.
- 3) She knew she would burst into tears very soon.
...
She knew she would burst into tears at any moment.

- 4) Julie was wearing old-fashioned clothes.
...
Julie was wearing out-of-date clothes.
- 5) She saw her parents occasionally.
...
She saw her parents every now and then.
- 6) She seldom went out with Susan.
...
She went out with Susan once in a blue moon.
- 7) She had to change her life without delay.
...
It was high time to change something in her life.
- 8) She performed all her duties punctually.
...
She performed all her duties on time.
- 9) She called her boss spontaneously.
...
She called her boss on the spur of the moment.
- 10) She asked her boss to spare her some time.
...
She asked her boss to have a minute for her.
- 11) Mr Brown told her not to hurry.
...
Mr Brown told her to take her time.
- 12) The plane to Paris was twenty five minutes late.
...
The plane to Paris was twenty five minutes behind time.
- 13) Julie bought the ticket at the latest possible time.
...
Julie bought the ticket at the last minute.

Lesson four CONVERSATION

Exercise one

♪13

Listen.

1) TO TALK AT CROSS PURPOSES

not to understand each other

Let's stop arguing. The point is that we are talking at cross purposes and we just don't understand each other.

2) TO GET HOLD OF THE WRONG END OF THE STICK

to misunderstand the meaning or intention totally

People who think the author of this book wanted to offend someone get the wrong end of the stick. It is sometimes quite easy to misinterpret the author's intention.

3) TO GET A WORD IN EDGEWAYS

to be able to say something although the other person talks all the time

Helen can talk all the time. Once she starts talking it's difficult to get a word in edgeways.

4) TO TALK BEHIND SOMEBODY'S BACK

to talk about somebody secretly

I don't want to talk about it behind his back. He must know what we think.

5) TO GIVE SOMEBODY A TALKING-TO

to talk to somebody angrily

When Peter was late for work again, his boss gave him a long talking-to and decided to punish him severely the next time.

6) TO PUT IT IN A NUTSHELL

to state the main facts in a short, clear way

These are our plans in a nutshell. We will go into details later.

7) TO BE LONG-WINDED

to talk for too long in a way that is too boring

Our headmaster's speeches tend to be rather long-winded. Everyone stops paying attention after a few minutes.

8) TO SPEAK ONE'S MIND

to be honest to people about your opinion

It's not easy to be honest about your opinions but Jerry always speaks his mind, even if it upsets people.

9) TO TALK RUBBISH

to say silly things

Don't talk rubbish! It is very silly to spend all our money on the trip and remain without a penny for the rest of the holidays.

10) TO TALK SENSE

to say things that are reasonable

John is the only person in this group who can talk sense on the subject. We can always rely on his reasonable opinions.

11) TO TAKE THE HINT

to understand what is meant, without it being said directly

I didn't have to tell him directly to go away and leave us alone. He took the hint and left immediately.

12) TO TAKE SOMETHING INTO ACCOUNT

to consider something when you are making a decision

I hope they will take her qualifications into account when they consider her application for the position of managing director.

13) TO CUT A LONG STORY SHORT

to give the main points of something, not the details

I will save you the details. To cut a long story short, it took me two months to recover from the shock.

14) TO BEAT ABOUT THE BUSH

to avoid or delay talking about something unpleasant

OK, OK, ... stop beating about the bush and tell me who is responsible for all this mess.

15) TO HAVE A WORD WITH SOMEBODY

to talk to somebody quickly

Could I have a word with you? I need your advice.

Exercise two

♪14

Listen and repeat.

- 1) Parents and teenagers often talk at cross purposes.
- 2) I didn't mean to offend you. You got hold of the wrong end of the stick.
- 3) Once she starts talking, it's difficult to get a word in edgeways.
- 4) I think we should stop talking behind his back.
- 5) My boss gave me a long talking-to in front of all the staff members.
- 6) These are our plans in a nutshell.
- 7) Our headmaster's speeches are rather long-winded.
- 8) It's sometimes dangerous to speak one's mind.
- 9) Don't talk rubbish! I can't listen to it anymore.

- 10) Now you are talking sense!
- 11) He took the hint and left without a word.
- 12) I'm sure they will take her qualifications into account.
- 13) I won't go into details and I'll cut a long story short.
- 14) Stop beating about the bush and tell me what happened.
- 15) Could I have a word with you?

Exercise three

♪15

Listen.

On 1st September all the students were gathered in front of the school waiting for the ceremony to start. Everybody knew that the head teacher's speech would be boring and **long-winded**. The students wouldn't mind if he **talked sense** but actually, he did **talk rubbish** quite often, and instead of **putting it in a nutshell**, he went on talking for ages.

In fact, everybody started to get impatient and **talked behind his back**. However, when one of the students stepped aside and **spoke his mind** quite loudly about how boring the whole ceremony was, Mrs Thomas, our form teacher, approached him quickly and asked angrily if she could **have a word with him**.

Paul's rude behaviour was too much for Mrs Thomas. When the ceremony ended, she **gave him a long talking-to** in front of the whole class. She didn't **beat about the bush** and accused him of offending the head teacher. Although he tried to explain that she must have **got hold of the wrong end of the stick** as he hadn't meant to offend anybody, they seemed to be **talking at cross purposes**.

To cut a long story short, Mrs Thomas didn't want to **take his explanation into account** and asked Paul to bring his parents to school the next day. No, it wasn't a happy beginning. Paul knew he was in trouble.

Exercise four

♪16

Paraphrase the sentences using the idiomatic expressions.

- 1) The headmaster's speech was boring and too long.

...

The headmaster's speech was long-winded.

- 2) The students knew he wouldn't talk reasonably.

...

The students knew he wouldn't talk sense.

- 3) He often said silly things.

...

He often talked rubbish.

- 4) The headmaster didn't consider the students' needs.

...

The headmaster didn't take the students' needs into account.

- 5) He should have stated the main facts in a short and clear way.

...

He should have put it in a nutshell.

- 6) Everybody started to talk about him secretly.

...

Everybody started to talk behind his back.

- 7) Mrs Thomas wanted to talk to Paul quickly.

...

Mrs Thomas wanted to have a word with Paul.

- 8) Paul was honest about his opinion.

...

Paul spoke his mind.

- 9) He didn't avoid saying what he was thinking about.

...

He didn't beat about the bush.

- 10) The form teacher talked to Paul angrily.

...

The form teacher gave Paul a long talking-to.

- 11) The teacher misunderstood Paul's intentions.

...

The teacher got hold of the wrong end of the stick.

- 12) They didn't understand each other.

...

They talked at cross purposes.

- 13) The teacher didn't consider Paul's explanations.

...

The teacher didn't take his explanations into account.

Lesson five DISCUSSION

Exercise one

♪17

Listen.

1) AN OPEN QUESTION

a matter for discussion

They have agreed on most of the details concerning the wedding ceremony but the colour of the bride's dress is still an open question.

2) A STORM IN A TEACUP

a lot of excitement about a trivial matter

The whole discussion about the bird flu in our country is only a storm in a teacup. There's probably no danger to public health at all.

3) TO CROSS SWORDS

to argue

Susan and her mother-in-law argue a lot. They recently crossed swords on what to cook for dinner.

4) TO DROP THE SUBJECT

to stop talking about something

I don't think we will find a compromise on this matter now so let's drop the subject. We will talk about it another time.

5) TO CHANGE ONE'S MIND

to change a decision or an opinion

Judy was about to express her opinion but then she changed her mind and didn't say a word.

6) TO BEAR SOMETHING IN MIND

to remember something that could be useful in the future

When you speak to Becky, please bear in mind that she is very sensitive to criticism. Remember to be careful not to hurt her.

7) TO MAKE UP ONE'S MIND

to take a decision

Susan has always taken decisions easily in life. She made up her mind to become a singer when she was only five years old.

8) TO TAKE SOMETHING FOR GRANTED

to believe that something is true without first thinking about it or making sure that it is true

Judy and Sarah looked so alike that I was sure they were sisters. I just took it for granted and it was quite a shock to find out they were not.

9) TO COME TO THE POINT / TO GET TO THE POINT / TO REACH THE POINT

to reach the most important thing one has to say

Our manager enjoys speaking in public and it always takes him a long time to get to the point.

10) TO FAIL TO SEE THE POINT / TO MISS THE POINT

not to understand the purpose of something

To tell you the truth, I wasn't listening carefully. I'm afraid I missed the point of your argument so please clarify your position briefly.

11) TO GET THE POINT / TO SEE THE POINT

to understand the purpose of something

To be honest, I can't see the point of your asking her for help. I don't understand why you insist on talking to her. She won't even listen to you.

12) TO MAKE ONE'S POINT

to explain clearly one's argument or an idea

OK, you've made your point. Now please listen to what I have to say.

13) TO HOLD ONE'S TONGUE

to stop talking

Although George felt deeply insulted, he held his tongue and said nothing.

14) TO HAVE THE LAST WORD

to produce a statement to which no one else can make a reply or objection

It's no use arguing with my parents. They must always have the last word.

15) IN A WAY / IN SOME WAYS

in a sense, to a certain extent

It's sad but, in a way, you understand me better than my own parents. To a certain extent, I feel much more at home here with you than with my family.

16) ALL IN ALL

when everything is considered

It's true we wasted some time quarrelling but, all in all, I think it was a very fruitful discussion.

17) FOR ONE THING*for one reason*

Well, there are so many reasons for his rude behaviour. For one thing, his parents have never paid any attention to it so don't be surprised.

18) TO BE OUT OF PLACE*to be inappropriate, awkward*

Your remark was absolutely out of place. It's inappropriate to be so straightforward when you meet someone for the first time.

19) TO BE OUT OF THE QUESTION*something is definitely not a possibility*

You will definitely not get more pocket money this year - it's out of the question!

20) TO WRAP UP THE DISCUSSION*to finish the discussion*

As we were in a hurry to catch the last plane we were hoping to wrap up the discussion before lunchtime.

Exercise two**♪18*****Listen and repeat.***

- 1) The colour of the dress is still an open question
- 2) This whole discussion was only a storm in a teacup.
- 3) Susan and her mother-in-law often cross swords.
- 4) Let's drop the subject. We'll talk about it later.
- 5) Judy wanted to say something but she changed her mind.
- 6) Please, bear in mind she is very sensitive.
- 7) Susan made up her mind to become a singer.
- 8) I took it for granted that they were twins.
- 9) It takes him a long time to get to the point.
- 10) I'm afraid I missed the point of your argument.
- 11) I can't see the point of asking her for help.
- 12) You've made your point and now let me make mine.
- 13) Adam held his tongue and said nothing.
- 14) They must always have the last word.
- 15) In a way, you know me better than my parents.
- 16) All in all, it was a very fruitful discussion.
- 17) For one thing, his parents didn't teach him anything.
- 18) Your remark was out of place.
- 19) You won't get it! It's out of the question!
- 20) We had to wrap up the discussion very quickly.

Exercise three**♪19****Listen.**

Politics is a very risky topic at social gatherings and family meetings. People often **take it for granted** that others share their views and sometimes a casual remark turns out to be absolutely **out of place**. Then, instead of a nice chat at the table people start to **cross swords**. Those with opposite views try to make each other **change their minds**. They do all they can to **make their points** and **have the last word**. If the opponent fails to **see the point**, people start to shout at each other and the atmosphere of the meeting is spoiled.

Should we avoid discussing politics altogether then? Well, **for one thing**, there are plenty of much more interesting subjects. What's more, we should **bear in mind** that our misbehaviour may hurt others' feelings.

Sometimes when things get out of hand, and somebody tries to **wrap up the discussion**, we should **hold our tongues** and **drop the subject** immediately. **All in all**, although politics is an exciting issue, we should remember that sometimes it can be dangerous as well.

Exercise four**♪20****Paraphrase the sentences using the idiomatic expressions.**

- 1) People often assume things.
...
People often take things for granted.
- 2) Your remark is inappropriate.
...
Your remark is out of place.
- 3) People often start to quarrel.
...
People often start to cross swords.
- 4) They try to persuade each other.
...
They try to make each other change their minds.
- 5) Everybody wants to say what they consider important.
...
Everybody wants to make their points.
- 6) All of them want to say something no one else would beat.
...
All of them want to have the last word.
- 7) He doesn't understand me.
...
He fails to see my point.

8) For one reason, there are more interesting subjects.

...

For one thing, there are more interesting subjects.

9) This is something you should remember.

...

This is something you should bear in mind.

10) Everybody has a right to finish the discussion.

...

Everybody has a right to wrap up the discussion.

11) You should stop talking now.

...

You should hold your tongue.

12) They must stop discussing this subject.

...

They must drop the subject.

13) Summing up, politics is a tricky subject.

...

All in all, politics is a tricky subject.

Lesson six PROBLEMS

Exercise one

♪21

Listen.

1) TO STIR THINGS UP

to deliberately try to have arguments

Melanie is a real troublemaker. She stirs things up wherever she appears.

2) TO POUR OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS

to try to make an angry situation calmer

Sue was really mad at Steve so he tried to pour oil on troubled waters by offering to take her out for a meal.

3) TO LAY ONE'S CARDS ON THE TABLE

to tell somebody honestly what you think or plan to do

Chris decided to lay his cards on the table and inform Betty he was in love with someone else.

4) TO GET TO THE BOTTOM OF THINGS

to discover the truth about the situation

It is difficult for the police to get to the bottom of this crime as there are no witnesses who could confirm what really happened.

5) TO GET A GRASP

to get the ability to understand something

Sue had few language skills before she left Poland. After she had spent a year in London, they really developed and she got a good grasp of English.

6) TO SEE A LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL

to believe that a difficult situation will end

Inflation is still rising but analysts say there is a light at the end of the tunnel and it will start falling before the end of the year.

7) TO SWEEP UNDER THE CARPET

to try to hide a problem instead of dealing with it

When some people don't know how to deal with a problem they prefer to sweep it under the carpet and pretend not to bother about it.

8) TO BE IN A FIX

to be in a difficult situation

I'm in a real fix. The car doors are locked and the keys are inside.

9) TO BE AT A CROSSROADS

to be at a crisis, at a turning point in one's life

When Julie divorced her husband, she found herself at a crossroads. She wasn't sure whether she should stay in Spain or go back to Britain.

10) TO FIND A HAPPY MEDIUM

to find a way that is not extreme but is somewhere between two possible choices

Nowadays it's very difficult for young women to find a happy medium between having a family and a career.

11) TO SKATE ON THIN ICE

to take a big risk

John's position at work was not very stable so he knew he was skating on thin ice when he asked his boss for a pay rise. He risked losing his job.

12) TO PUT ONESELF IN SOMEONE ELSE'S SHOES

to be in the same situation as someone else

In order to understand what Joan is going through right now, you would have to put yourself in her shoes.

13) TO TAKE SOMETHING TO HEART

to think about something seriously

When Steve told us about the burglaries in this area, we took his warning to heart and installed an alarm system in our house.

14) TO KEEP A STRAIGHT FACE

to look serious and not laugh although you are in a funny situation

Although pupils in this class play jokes constantly, Mrs Smith manages to keep a straight face and remain serious no matter how hard they try to make her laugh.

15) TO BURN ONE'S FINGERS

to suffer unpleasant results of an action

I once invested some money on the stock market but I burned my fingers, lost almost all of it and decided never to try again.

16) TO BURN ONE'S BOATS / TO BURN ONE'S BRIDGES

to do something which cannot be reversed or changed later

After Jerry told his boss to go to hell, he knew he would be fired. He had burnt his boats and it was too late to reverse it.

17) TO GET INTO HOT WATER / TO GET INTO A MESS

to get into trouble / to get into a difficult situation

You get into trouble too often and you will get into hot water again when your teacher finds out you were cheating during the test.

18) TO MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS

not to ask questions or show interest in something

I wish he'd mind his own business and stop telling me what I should do.

19) TO SEE DAYLIGHT

to understand something that you didn't understand before

I thought I would never understand how the computer works but after a few classes with Mr Black I saw daylight and realised it wasn't so difficult.

20) TO FACE THE MUSIC

to accept criticism or punishment for something that you've done

When they found out that Jane was the one who had taken the money, she had to face the music and couldn't avoid punishment that time.

Exercise two

♪22

Listen and repeat.

- 1) Melanie likes to stir things up.
- 2) Steve tried to pour oil on troubled waters but it didn't help.
- 3) Chris decided to lay his cards on the table.
- 4) It's difficult to get to the bottom of this crime.
- 5) She got a good grasp of English when she was in London.
- 6) The analysts saw a light at the end of the tunnel.
- 7) People often sweep their problems under the carpet.
- 8) When I found the car doors locked, I was in a fix.
- 9) After her divorce, Julie was at a crossroads.
- 10) It was hard to find a happy medium in that situation.
- 11) John was skating on thin ice when he asked for a pay rise.
- 12) Put yourself in my shoes and you'll know what I feel.
- 13) He finally took my advice to heart.
- 14) He kept a straight face and didn't laugh.
- 15) I burnt my fingers once and will never try again.
- 16) He burnt his boats and there was no turning back.
- 17) We'll get into hot water when the teacher finds out.
- 18) Just mind your own business, OK?
- 19) After a few classes I saw daylight.
- 20) I'm afraid it's time to face the music.

Exercise three

♪23

Listen.

John and Lucy had two children and when Lucy got pregnant again, they knew they were **in a fix**. They had had financial problems before but both of them preferred to **sweep them under the carpet** rather than **get to the bottom of things** and change anything. The atmosphere at home was really tense. Lucy tried to **pour oil on troubled waters** for the sake of the kids but finally they **got a grasp** of the fact that they were **at a crossroads**. When Lucy suggested that John should look for another job, he **took her advice to heart**. He tried hard but with no success. He spent days thinking what to do and then suddenly he **saw daylight**. Why couldn't he confront his boss for the first time and ask him for a pay rise? That could be a **happy medium**.

The next day John knocked at his boss's door. He knew he was **skating on thin ice** but there was no way back. In a calm voice, he **laid his cards on the table**. Realising he could **burn his bridges**, he said he would have to quit if he didn't get more money. When the manager asked for some time to think it over, John **saw a light at the end of the tunnel**. Later that day, when he finally got a promotion and a pay rise, he was really happy but he managed to **keep a straight face** in front of his colleagues.

Exercise four

♪24

Paraphrase the sentences using the idiomatic expressions.

- 1) John and Lucy were in a difficult situation.

...

John and Lucy were in a fix.

- 2) They preferred to hide their problems.

...

They preferred to sweep their problems under the carpet.

- 3) They didn't want to discover the truth.

...

They didn't want to get to the bottom of things.

- 4) Lucy tried to calm down the situation.

...

Lucy tried to pour oil on troubled waters.

- 5) Finally they understood their problem.

...

Finally they got a grasp of their problem.

- 6) They were at a crisis.

...

They were at a crossroads.

- 7) John thought about Lucy's suggestion seriously.

...

John took Lucy's suggestion to heart.

- 8) Suddenly, he understood what he couldn't see before.

...

Suddenly, he saw daylight.

- 9) John found a perfect solution to his problem.

...

John found a happy medium.

- 10) He was risking a lot.

...

He was skating on thin ice.

- 11) John said honestly what he thought.

...

John laid his cards on the table.

- 12) He could say something that couldn't be reversed.

...

He could burn his bridges.

- 13) He started to believe that there was some hope.

...

He saw a light at the end of the tunnel.

- 14) He managed to look serious.

...

He managed to keep a straight face.

Lesson seven

BEHAVIOUR

Exercise one

♪25

Listen.

1) TO BE OUT OF ONE'S MIND

be mad, crazy

Don't be crazy! You must be out of your mind if you want to climb Mount Everest on your own.

2) TO BE AS THICK AS THIEVES

of two people - very friendly

Jack and Jim are as thick as thieves. They've been friends for years and they can always count on each other.

3) TO BLOW ONE'S OWN TRUMPET

praise one's own successes

Oh, come on! Stop blowing your own trumpet. We know how successful you are and you don't need to talk about it all the time.

4) TO GO ONE'S OWN WAY

to act independently

We had been partners until Joe decided to go his own way and set up a new business.

5) TO BE A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP

to be awkward, tactless

Mary can be so tactless! She acted like a bull in a china shop when she criticised the way I looked at my own birthday party.

6) TO BE A SNAKE IN THE GRASS

to pretend to be a friend

It's very sad to discover that someone you once viewed as a friend turns out to be a snake in the grass.

7) TO DRIVE SOMEONE MAD

to irritate or anger somebody

My kids really drive me mad. It's so irritating that they keep forgetting their front-door keys.

8) TO LOSE ONE'S TEMPER

to become very angry

Mary is so patient with the twins. I've never seen her lose her temper.

9) TO LOSE ONE'S HEAD

to lose the ability to think clearly

She can usually think clearly in stressful situations but this time she lost her head and stood there helplessly.

10) TO LOSE ONE'S TONGUE

to say nothing because of shyness

When Judy asked her husband where he had spent the previous night, he lost his tongue and couldn't say a word.

11) TO KEEP ONE'S CHIN UP

to stay brave and optimistic in a difficult situation

We really admire Sue for keeping her chin up despite all the trouble she's going through right now.

12) TO PLAY THE FOOL

to behave in a silly way especially to make people laugh

Stop playing the fool! You will fall off that ladder!

13) TO SHOW ONE'S TEETH

to show anger or aggression

This time you have to express how angry you are – show your teeth!

14) TO GET ON SOMEONE'S NERVES

to irritate

Joanna can be really irritating and if I was to spend more time with her, she would really get on my nerves.

15) TO HIT BELOW THE BELT

to act unfairly or cruelly

He was really hitting below the belt when he said those nasty things about Judy.

Exercise two

♪26

Listen and repeat.

- 1) You must be out of your mind!
- 2) Mark and Paul are as thick as thieves.
- 3) Oh, come on! Stop blowing your own trumpet
- 4) They separated and Joe went his own way.
- 5) Mary acted like a bull in a china shop.
- 6) He turned out to be a snake in the grass.
- 7) My kids really drive me mad!
- 8) She never loses her temper.

- 9) Think clearly and don't lose your head!
- 10) He lost his tongue and couldn't say a word.
- 11) Don't lose your optimism and keep your chin up.
- 12) Calm down and stop playing the fool!
- 13) Gwen got really angry and showed her teeth.
- 14) You are getting on my nerves!
- 15) He hit me below the belt and hurt me deeply.

Exercise three

♪27

Listen.

Paul and Steve have always been close friends. They were **as thick as thieves** and when they found themselves wives, their families started to share a big house. They lived in harmony until Steve's children were born. The kids started to **get on** Paul's **nerves** as the noise they made really **drove him mad**.

When one day Paul asked Steve to do something about it, he heard that he was tactless. Just **a bull in a china shop**. Next time, when the noise was unbearable, Paul really got angry and **showed his teeth**. Then he heard that he must be **out of his mind** and that he would understand the situation if he had his own kids. That was enough for Paul. He and his wife couldn't have children so with this remark Steve **hit below the belt**. Paul felt betrayed. He **lost his tongue** and realised his best friend had turned out to be **a snake in the grass**.

Although it made him sad, he managed to **keep his chin up**. Paul didn't **lose his temper** and calmly approached Steve, saying it was high time for them to **go their own ways**.

Exercise four

♪28

Paraphrase the sentences using the idiomatic expressions.

- 1) Paul and Steve were close friends.
...
Paul and Steve were as thick as thieves.
- 2) The kids started to irritate Paul.
...
The kids started to get on Paul's nerves.
- 3) The noise made him really angry.
...
The noise drove him mad.
- 4) Paul was awkward and tactless.
...
Paul acted like a bull in a china shop.

5) Paul finally showed his anger.

...

Paul showed his teeth.

6) Paul heard he must be crazy

...

Paul heard he must be out of his mind.

7) Steve's words were cruel.

...

Steve hit below the belt.

8) Paul couldn't say a word.

...

Paul lost his tongue.

9) Steve only pretended to be a friend.

...

Steve was a snake in the grass.

10) Paul managed to stay optimistic.

...

Paul kept his chin up.

11) Paul stayed calm.

...

Paul didn't lose his temper.

12) It was time for them to separate.

...

It was time to go their own ways.

Lesson eight FEELINGS

Exercise one

♪29

Listen.

1) TO BE ON CLOUD NINE

to be very happy

I was on cloud nine when I finally passed the last exam and could go on my holiday.

2) TO BE IN HIGH SPIRITS

to be excited and happy

The whole school was very excited when one of the pupils won the race but they were only really in high spirits when he was shown on TV.

3) TO BE IN SEVENTH HEAVEN

to be extremely happy

Paul was in seventh heaven when he found out he had won the lottery.

4) TO BE AT EASE

to feel relaxed

Before taking an important exam, it's best to take some rest and relax in order to feel more at ease.

5) TO BE IN A BLACK MOOD

to be irritable, angry

This rain puts me in a black mood. I really feel depressed.

6) TO HAVE SOMETHING ON ONE'S MIND

to think or worry about something

I can see that something is worrying you. Tell me, what's on your mind?

7) TO BE ABLE TO EAT A HORSE

to be very hungry

After a long swim in the sea, he felt so hungry that he could eat a horse.

8) TO BE SHAKING IN ONE'S SHOES

to be very frightened or anxious

I was shaking in my shoes when I heard a scream in the middle of the night. It was so terrifying that I hid under my bed.

9) TO JUMP OUT OF ONE'S SKIN

to be very surprised or shocked

I'm afraid of mice so when I saw this little creature running across my room, I almost jumped out of my skin.

10) TO BE LIKE A FISH OUT OF WATER

to feel awkward because you are not familiar with the situation

All the other guests arrived in casual clothes so she felt like a fish out of water in her fancy dress.

11) TO BE ON EDGE

to be very nervous or worried about something

The footballers were all on edge before the final match. The pressure was too big to handle.

12) TO BE ON TENTERHOOKS

to nervously wait to find out what's going to happen

We were all on tenterhooks waiting for the exam results.

13) TO BE OVER THE MOON

to be extremely pleased

Joe had been trying to find a job for six months so when he was offered the post of the vice president of the company, he was over the moon.

14) TO SEE RED

to become very angry

When Matt accused me in front of my workmates, I just saw red. I got so furious that I grabbed him and pushed him against the wall.

15) TO BE FULL OF BEANS

to be very energetic

After a long nap the kids were so full of beans that I could hardly control them.

Exercise two

♪30

Listen and repeat.

- 1) I was on cloud nine when I passed the exam.
- 2) After winning the race, the students were in high spirits.
- 3) He was in seventh heaven when he won the lottery.
- 4) At the end of the day I could finally feel at ease.
- 5) This rain puts me in a black mood.
- 6) He had other things on his mind.
- 7) I'm so hungry I could eat a horse.
- 8) I was shaking in my shoes when I heard the scream.

- 9) The noise made me almost jump out of my skin.
- 10) In her casual clothes she felt like a fish out of water.
- 11) We were on edge before the final match.
- 12) They were on tenterhooks waiting for the results.
- 13) I was over the moon when I finally found a job.
- 14) The teacher got furious and saw red.
- 15) The kids were full of beans as usual.

Exercise three

♪31

Listen.

It was a gloomy November afternoon. The kids were sitting in a classroom waiting **on tenterhooks** for the bell to ring and end the lesson. The teacher, usually nice and **at ease**, seemed to be **in a black mood**. You could see he had something else **on his mind** and he was really **on edge**. Only little Tom in the back row was **full of beans** as usual. He was **in high spirits** because he had a birthday party later that day. Tom couldn't sit in one place, and when Mr Morris saw him wander around, the teacher **saw red**. He shouted so loudly that Tom almost **jumped out of his skin**. Everybody **felt like a fish out of water** as Mr Morris never shouted at us. Tom was **shaking in his shoes** but luckily, the bell rang and we could go home at last.

Later that day, Tom forgot about everything. His birthday party started at five and he was **on cloud nine** when he saw all the gifts. However, the biggest surprise was yet to come. At nine o'clock Tom's grandparents turned up with a little puppy as a present. Tom was **in seventh heaven** as he had always dreamt of his own dog.

Exercise four

♪32

Paraphrase the sentences using the idiomatic expressions.

- 1) The kids were waiting impatiently.
...
The kids were on tenterhooks.
- 2) The teacher didn't seem relaxed.
...
The teacher didn't seem at ease.
- 3) Mr Morris was angry.
...
Mr Morris was in a black mood.
- 4) There was something worrying him.
...
He had something on his mind.

5) He was very nervous.

...

He was on edge.

6) Tom was full of energy.

...

Tom was full of beans.

7) He was excited and happy.

...

He was in high spirits.

8) The teacher got very angry.

...

The teacher saw red.

9) Tom was very surprised and shocked.

...

Tom almost jumped out of his skin.

10) We all felt very awkward.

...

We felt like a fish out of water.

11) Tom was very frightened.

...

Tom was shaking in his shoes.

12) The child was very happy.

...

The child was on cloud nine.

Tom was in seventh heaven.

Lesson nine HEALTH, ILLNESS, DEATH

Exercise one

♪33

Listen.

1) NOT TO LOOK ONE'S AGE

to appear to be younger than one is

Barbara! It's been ages since I last saw you and you haven't changed at all! You certainly don't look your age!

2) TO LOOK YOUNG FOR ONE'S YEARS

to seem younger than one is, to be youthful

Wearing jeans and t-shirts, Mrs Johnson looks incredibly young for her years. Nobody believes she has turned sixty.

3) TO BE GETTING ON IN YEARS

to be getting old

Since his wife died, poor Henry has been getting on in years quite fast. He looks older each day.

4) TO BE IN THE AUTUMN OF ONE'S LIFE

to live one's last years

Sometimes people find true love in the autumn of their lives and even get married when they are very old.

5) TO BE IN GOOD HEALTH / TO BE IN GOOD SHAPE

to be in good condition

She's bought an exercise bike because she promised herself to be fit and in good shape before summer begins.

6) TO BE IN POOR HEALTH / TO BE IN POOR SHAPE

to be in bad condition

I've heard Steve is in poor health and can't leave his bed. Let's visit him and cheer him up a bit.

7) TO FEEL UNDER THE WEATHER / TO LOOK A BIT UNDER THE WEATHER

to feel ill, to look a bit ill

I feel a little under the weather – I think I've caught a cold.

8) TO BE OFF COLOUR

to feel slightly ill

My grandfather has been off colour for a few days. He looks so miserable that I think I'll call the doctor.

9) TO LOOK RUN-DOWN

to look tired and not healthy

When we finished redecorating our flat, we were run-down. We were so exhausted that we took a few days off just to rest.

10) TO CATCH A DISEASE

to become ill

If you don't sleep long enough, your organism gets weak and you can easily catch a disease.

11) TO BE ON ONE'S LAST LEGS

to be old or in very bad condition

It looks as if his father is on his last legs. I'm afraid he will die soon.

12) TO BE ON ONE'S DEATHBED

to be close to death

On her deathbed, Fred's mother revealed that he was adopted. It's amazing that she managed to keep it a secret until the day she died.

13) TO HAVE ONE FOOT IN THE GRAVE

to be very old and very ill (humorous)

Oh, come on Jack! If you don't stop complaining about your health, we'll think that you have one foot in the grave. You're not dying!

14) TO KICK THE BUCKET

to die

Didn't you hear? Old Mrs Smith has kicked the bucket. She had a heart attack.

15) TO DIE BEFORE ONE'S TIME

to die young

Poor Linda was only twenty-seven when they discovered she had cancer. She died much before her time.

Exercise two

♪34

Listen and repeat.

- 1) Barbara doesn't look her age.
- 2) In these jeans you look young for your age.
- 3) Henry is getting on in years quite fast.
- 4) People may find happiness in the autumn of their lives.
- 5) She exercises in order to be in good shape.
- 6) Steve doesn't leave his bed any more.
- 7) I feel a little under the weather today.
- 8) My grandpa has been off colour for a few days.
- 9) You look run down and you need to rest.

- 10) Dress warmly or you'll catch a disease.
- 11) His father is on his last legs.
- 12) On her deathbed, she revealed the secret.
- 13) Jack jokes that he has one foot in the grave.
- 14) Old Mrs Smith has kicked the bucket.
- 15) Poor Linda died much before her time.

Exercise three

♪35

Listen.

Getting on in years is a natural process no one can stop. With age we all get weaker, **catch diseases** more easily and tend to **feel under the weather** quite often. Some people are of an opinion that it's better to **die before one's time** than to live and suffer all the illnesses and sadness which old age brings.

I think they are wrong. My grandfather is a living example of a happy elderly gentleman who is **in good shape** despite being **in the autumn of his life**. Grandpa is eighty-five years old but doesn't **look his age**. He's very active and although he sometimes **looks run down** at the end of the day, he would never admit he is **on his last legs**. He keeps telling us he **has one foot in the grave** but everyone knows it's a joke. Grandpa loves our visits. He calls us and asks if we will find the time to see him before he **kicks the bucket**. His sense of humour and active lifestyle keep him **in good health**.

Exercise four

♪36

Paraphrase the sentences using the idiomatic expressions.

- 1) Getting old is a natural process.
...
Getting on in years is a natural process.
- 2) With age we get ill more easily.
...
With age we catch diseases more easily.
- 3) We tend to feel ill more often.
...
We tend to feel under the weather more often.
- 4) Some people wish they could die young.
...
Some people wish they could die before their time.
- 5) My grandpa is in good condition.
...
My grandpa is in good shape.

6) He is very old.

...

He is in the autumn of his life.

7) He appears to be younger.

...

He doesn't look his age.

8) He sometimes looks tired.

...

He sometimes looks run down.

9) He is sometimes tired and in very bad condition.

...

He is sometimes on his last legs.

10) He says he is almost dead.

...

He says he has one foot in the grave.

11) He asks us to visit him before he dies.

...

He asks us to visit him before he kicks the bucket.

12) His sense of humour keeps him in good physical condition.

...

His sense of humour keeps him in good health.

Lesson ten CRIME

Exercise one

♪37

Listen.

1) TO COME TO A BAD END

to develop in a criminal way and suffer the consequences (eg. prison)

When Jim turned to drugs I warned him he would come to a bad end and I was right. Now he's in prison for drug dealing.

2) A CAPITAL OFFENCE / A CAPITAL CRIME

an offence which is punished by death

The judge found her guilty of a capital offence and she was hanged a year later.

3) A JAIL BIRD

somebody who has been in prison more than once

The villain in this movie is a jail bird who spent fifteen years in four different prisons.

4) TO SERVE TIME / TO DO TIME

to be in prison

John Smith is still serving time after murdering his wife. I don't think he'll be released soon.

5) TO BE AT LARGE

to be free (of a criminal who escaped or is before arrest)

In today's newspaper we could read that the escaped prisoners haven't been caught yet and are still at large.

6) TO BE ON PAROLE

(of a prisoner) to have been released from prison for a short time

The prisoner has been released on condition that he will not commit a crime or try to escape. He's on parole.

7) TO BREAK PRISON

to escape from prison

Yesterday two prisoners broke prison in our town, but luckily they were caught five hours later.

8) TO GO TO LAW

to take up court proceedings against someone

After years of violent abuse from her husband, Amy finally decided to go to law. I hope he'll be found guilty and put in jail.

9) TO HAVE CLEAN HANDS

to be innocent

I swear I haven't stolen this money! I have clean hands and I can prove I'm innocent!

10) TO CATCH SOMEONE RED-HANDED

to discover someone doing something illegal or wrong

The police caught him red-handed trying to take out the wallet from that woman's pocket. They saw the whole thing.

11) CRIME DOESN'T PAY

if you do something illegal, you'll probably be caught and punished

Crime doesn't pay and sooner or later those who break the law end up in prison.

12) DAYLIGHT ROBBERY

a situation in which you are charged much more for something than you think you should pay

Four pounds for a glass of apple juice? It's daylight robbery! I will certainly not pay that much.

13) IN COLD BLOOD

in a cruel and deliberate way

It was not an accident but a planned, deliberate action. Those unarmed civilians were just shot in cold blood.

14) TO SET A THIEF / TO CATCH A THIEF

to arrest a thief

My family decided to stay up all night to try to catch the thief who was stealing plants from our back garden.

15) TO BE ON THE ALERT

to be prepared to act immediately

Over one hundred policemen were put on the alert and they were ready to act immediately when they saw something suspicious.

Exercise two

♪38

Listen.

- 1) Jim came to a bad end.
- 2) She was found guilty of a capital offence.
- 3) He is a jail bird who has spent years in many prisons.
- 4) John Smith is still serving time.
- 5) Two prisoners have escaped and are at large now.
- 6) He's been released on parole.
- 7) They broke prison but were caught a day later.
- 8) Finally Amy decided to go to law.

- 9) I swear I have clean hands.
- 10) The police caught him red-handed.
- 11) We all know that crime doesn't pay.
- 12) Five pounds for this is just daylight robbery!
- 13) Those people were shot in cold blood.
- 14) Everybody wanted to catch this thief.
- 15) Many policemen were put on the alert.

Exercise three

♪39

Listen.

- Have you heard? Tom Silverblade, the **jail bird** from our district, has **broken prison** again!
- You can't be serious! People say he's guilty of **a capital offence**. Everyone knows he's the one who killed poor Mrs Hogan last year.
- Yes, someone murdered her **in cold blood** but as Tom wasn't **caught red-handed**, he claims he has **clean hands**.
- Well, we have to be **on the alert**. Do you remember? Last time he was **on parole**, he tried to steal Mr Grey's car but the police **caught** him.
- Yes, the Greys **went to law** and he was imprisoned for twelve months. I remember that. Well, when Tom was a little boy he was a real troublemaker. Somehow I knew he would **come to a bad end**.
- I had the same feeling about him. Look, he has spent half his life in prison but apparently he hasn't learnt that **crime doesn't pay**.

Exercise four

♪40

Paraphrase the sentences using the idiomatic expressions.

- 1) Tom Silverblade has spent years in various prisons.

...
Tom Silverblade is a jail bird.

- 2) He has escaped from prison.

...
He has broken prison.

- 3) This offence is punished by death.

...
This is a capital offence.

- 4) Someone murdered her deliberately.

...
Someone murdered her in cold blood.

- 5) He wasn't discovered doing it.
...
He wasn't caught red-handed.
- 6) Tom claims he's innocent.
...
Tom claims he has clean hands.
- 7) We have to watch out.
...
We have to be on the alert.
- 8) He was released from prison for a short time.
...
He was on parole.
- 9) The police arrested the thief.
...
The police caught the thief.
- 10) The Greys took the case to court.
...
The Greys went to law.
- 11) I knew he would end up in prison
...
I knew he would come to a bad end.
- 12) If you commit a crime, you'll be punished.
...
Crime doesn't pay.

Lesson eleven

ENTERTAINMENT

Exercise one

♫41

Listen.

1) TO HAVE A NIGHT OUT

to go out for an evening of entertainment

Let's go somewhere tonight! We haven't had a night out for months and I really can't sit at home any longer.

2) TO MAKE A DAY OF SOMETHING

to spend the whole day enjoying oneself

Yesterday we rented some movies and made a day of watching our favourite films on video. We spent all day in front of the TV screen.

3) TO HAVE A GOOD TIME / TO HAVE A GREAT TIME

to enjoy oneself

It was the best wedding I had ever been to. I had a great time and I'm sure all the other guests enjoyed it too.

4) TO GO OUT ON THE TOWN

to go out and enjoy oneself in the town

When Susan passed her last exam, she and her boyfriend went out on the town and enjoyed themselves all night long.

5) TO WEAR ONE'S SUNDAY BEST

to wear one's best clothes

The Grey family, in their Sunday best, set out to church. Even little Betty was wearing her best pink dress and shining white shoes.

6) A BLIND DATE

an arranged meeting for two people who have never met each other before

I would never go on a blind date. I think it's quite risky to spend an evening with someone you've never seen before.

7) TO THROW A PARTY

to organise a party and invite people

When Joe turned eighteen, he threw a huge party in a pub and invited almost forty people.

8) TO BE THE LIFE AND SOUL OF THE PARTY

to be someone who enjoys social occasions and is fun to be with

Let's invite Bob! He's the life and soul of the party and people always enjoy his company.

9) HARD DRINKS*strong drinks*

Joe promised his parents they wouldn't have any hard drinks during the party, just beer and some wine.

10) TO BE HIGH*to be extremely high-spirited after taking alcohol or drugs*

After five glasses of vodka he was so high that he started singing and we had to leave the restaurant.

11) THIN BEER*weak or watery beer*

The food at the party was a disappointment. All we had was thin beer in plastic cups and some fatty snacks on our tables.

12) TO STAND SOMEONE A DRINK*to pay for someone's drink*

When we broke the news to Jack, he was so happy that he stood us all a drink. Later he even paid for the snacks.

13) TO GO DUTCH*to share the cost of something, especially a meal*

Mary insisted on paying for the meal but we decided to go Dutch and everyone paid for themselves.

14) TO FEEL LIKE DOING SOMETHING*to have a desire to do something*

Carol is tired and she doesn't feel like going out tonight so let's stay at home and prepare something special for supper.

15) TO BE KEEN ON*to like*

My flatmates would like to have a party but I have to study so I'm not very keen on the idea.

Exercise two

♫42

Listen and repeat.

- 1) We haven't had a night out for months.
- 2) Yesterday we made a day of watching films on DVD.
- 3) I had a great time at the party last night.
- 4) Let's go out on the town and have some fun.
- 5) Little Betty was wearing her Sunday best.
- 6) I would never go on a blind date.
- 7) When he turned eighteen, he threw a huge party.
- 8) Bob is the life and soul of the party.

- 9) No hard drinks are allowed at this party.
- 10) He was so high that he fell asleep on the table.
- 11) All we drank was thin beer in plastic cups.
- 12) Let me stand you a drink.
- 13) After the dinner we decided to go Dutch.
- 14) I feel like watching a good comedy tonight.
- 15) I'm not very keen on horror movies.

Exercise three

♪43

Listen.

People think I'm a bore. Let's face it – it's not typical of a teenager to **be keen on** classical music and ballet. Yesterday, for example, I **made a day of watching** my favourite ballets on video. My friends know I'm not **the life and soul of the party** so they have stopped inviting me and I haven't **had a night out** for months.

Last week, however, Monica was **throwing a party** and asked me to come. She even arranged a **blind date** for me and assured me I would **have a great time**. I didn't **feel like going** at all but I couldn't disappoint Monica. In the evening I **wore my Sunday best** and met Susan – my date at the pub. I **stood us a drink** so we could feel more at ease and then we went to Monica's place. There were lots of **hard drinks** on the tables and many guests were already **high**. After a while I got so dizzy that I had to leave. Susan left with me. We went to a small café and had supper together. I insisted on paying for it but finally we **went Dutch**. It was a fantastic evening and I hope I will see her again.

Exercise four

♪44

Paraphrase the sentences using the idiomatic expressions.

- 1) I like classical music.
...
I'm keen on classical music.
- 2) I spent a day watching ballets.
...
I made a day of watching ballets.
- 3) I don't enjoy social occasions.
...
I'm not the life and soul of the party.
- 4) I haven't gone out for an evening for months.
...
I haven't had a night out for months.
- 5) Monika was organising a party.
...
Monika was throwing a party.

- 6) She arranged a meeting for two people who had never met before.

...

She arranged a blind date.

- 7) She said I would enjoy myself.

...

She said I would have a great time.

- 8) I didn't want to go.

...

I didn't feel like going.

- 9) I wore my best clothes.

...

I wore my Sunday best.

- 10) I paid for our drinks.

...

I stood us some drinks.

- 11) There were strong drinks on the tables.

...

There were hard drinks on the tables.

- 12) Many guests were drunk.

...

Many guests were high.

- 13) We shared the cost of the supper.

...

We went Dutch.

Lesson twelve HOLIDAY / TRAVEL

Exercise one

♫45

Listen.

1) A PACKAGE HOLIDAY

a tour arranged by a travel agent; transportation, food and lodging are all provided at an inclusive price

If you don't want to worry about the details of your trip to Greece, I suggest taking a package holiday. The travel agent will arrange everything for you.

2) A COACH PARTY

a group of people travelling on an organised journey or excursion on a private bus

It's quite expensive to visit this museum individually but coach parties of over twenty people are offered big discounts.

3) TO SLEEP IN THE OPEN

to sleep out of doors

The night was so beautiful that we didn't put up our tents and slept in the open.

4) TO TRAVEL LIGHT

to travel without much luggage

My car is very small so we can't take much luggage with us. We will have to travel light.

5) TO BE ON THE ROAD

to travel to different places

The band gives a lot of concerts all over the country and it spends four months a year on the road.

6) TO HIT THE ROAD

to start a journey

I don't like driving when it's dark so I'd better hit the road before it gets too late.

7) TO MAKE A TRIP THROUGH THE COUNTRY / TO GO ON A ROUND TRIP THROUGH THE COUNTRY

to go around the country and return to the starting point

We are planning to rent a caravan and make a round trip through America to show the kids as much as possible. We start and finish in Seattle.

8) TO BREAK THE JOURNEY

to stop somewhere on the way to somewhere else

David was getting tired of driving so we had to break the journey and have some sleep.

9) TO TRAVEL THROUGH / TO TRAVEL NON-STOP

to travel without any breaks

Although we had to cover five hundred kilometres, we decided to travel through and we didn't even stop for coffee.

10) TO CROSS A BORDER

to enter another country

When you cross the border and enter another country, you must go through customs control.

11) TO HITCH A RIDE / TO HITCH-HIKE

to stand at the roadside and ask a car driver for a ride

Many young people choose to hitch-hike during their holidays because it's cheap. They don't realise that asking a stranger for a ride can be dangerous.

12) TO GET ITCHY FEET

to have a very strong or irresistible impulse to travel

Why have you bought all these travel brochures? Are you getting itchy feet and planning a new journey?

13) TO GO ON A GUIDED TOUR

to do the sights with a guide

When we came to London for the first time, we didn't know our way around so we contacted a travel agency and went on a guided tour around the city.

14) TO DO A SIGHT-SEEING TOUR

to look round buildings, museums, etc.

Betty wanted to see the most important buildings and monuments in Gdansk so we decided to do a sight-seeing tour with her.

15) TO TAKE A SHORTCUT

to choose a quicker and more direct way of getting somewhere than the usual one

We thought we would be late for the show so we took a shortcut through the park and this route turned out to be much quicker.

Exercise two

♪46

Listen and repeat.

- 1) I advise you to take a package holiday.
- 2) Coach parties are offered big discounts.
- 3) The night was warm and we slept in the open.
- 4) We will travel light this time.
- 5) I spend four months a year on the road.
- 6) It's time for me to hit the road.
- 7) We want to go on a round trip through Spain.
- 8) David had to break the journey and have some rest.

- 9) We travelled through and didn't stop at all.
- 10) They crossed the border at midnight.
- 11) Many young people hitch-hike during their holidays.
- 12) I'm getting itchy feet again.
- 13) We went on a guided tour around the city.
- 14) Betty did a sight-seeing tour with her cousin.
- 15) We took a shortcut through the park.

Exercise three

♪47

Listen.

- I can see **you're getting itchy feet** again!
- Yes, I'm planning **to make a round trip** through Slovakia this time.
- How are you going to get there?
- I'm taking a train and **travelling through** till I **cross the border**. Then I'm going to **hitch-hike**. In this way I can **break the journey** whenever I want.
- Wouldn't you prefer to **go on a package holiday**?
- Oh, no. I tried to **go on a guided tour** once and **coach parties** are just not for me.
- How long will you be away?
- Well, I'm going to be **on the road** for four weeks.
- Is this all your luggage?
- Yes, I **like to travel light**.
- Fine, but where are you going to sleep?
- I will sleep **in the open** if the weather is good enough.
- So when are you leaving?
- I'm **hitting the road** at 5 a.m. tomorrow.
- Well, good luck and send me a postcard.

Exercise four

♪48

Paraphrase the sentences using the idiomatic expressions.

- 1) I have a strong desire to travel again.
...
I'm getting itchy feet again.
- 2) I'll go around Slovakia.
...
I'll make a round trip through Slovakia.
- 3) I'll travel without a break.
...
I'll travel through.

- 4) I'll stop when I enter Slovakia.
...
I'll stop when I cross the border.
- 5) I'm going to ask drivers for a lift.
...
I'm going to hitch-hike.
- 6) I can stop whenever I want.
...
I can break the journey whenever I want.
- 7) I don't like arranged tours.
...
I don't like package holidays.
- 8) Organised groups of tourists are not for me.
...
Coach parties are not for me.
- 9) I'll travel for four weeks.
...
I'll be on the road for four weeks.
- 10) I like travelling with little luggage.
...
I like travelling light.
- 11) I'll sleep out of doors.
...
I'll sleep in the open.
- 12) I'm starting the journey tomorrow.
...
I'm hitting the road tomorrow.

Lesson thirteen FAMILY

Exercise one

♪49

Listen.

1) A GRASS WIDOW

a woman who spends a lot of time alone, often because her husband is working in another place

Since my husband got a new job far away from home, I've become a grass widow and I admit I feel very lonely at times.

2) A HENPECKED HUSBAND

a man who is always being told what to do by his wife

Chris is too afraid to disagree with his wife and he always does what she wants so no wonder his friends call him a henpecked husband.

3) TO WEAR THE TROUSERS

to be the person in a relationship who makes all the important decisions

Ann is the one who wears the trousers in this family. She decides about the family budget and other most important things.

4) AN OLD MAID

a woman who has never married

My neighbour is an old maid. After her fiancé died in a car accident many years ago, she decided never to get married.

5) TO LEAD A WOMAN TO THE ALTAR

to marry a woman

After years of friendship, Dave finally led Denise to the altar. They got married in a beautiful old church in Oxford.

6) A CONFIRMED BACHELOR

a man who doesn't want to get married

It's no use trying to find Kevin a wife. He's a confirmed bachelor and he said he would never get married.

7) TO HAVE AN AFFAIR

to have a secret sexual relationship with someone

When Mallory found out that her husband had cheated on her and had an affair with his secretary, she kicked him out of the house.

8) FLESH AND BLOOD

relative

How can you be so cruel to your son? He's your own flesh and blood! You shouldn't treat your family members in this way.

9) TO RUN THE STREETS (of children)

to be unattended by parents

Nowadays many parents are too busy to notice that their children are running the streets unattended, asking for trouble.

10) TO PLAY TRUANT

to stay away from school without permission

Nick played truant nine days last month so the headmaster had to call his mother to inform her about her son's absences.

11) TO BE THE BLACK SHEEP OF THE FAMILY

to be someone who is regarded by other members of a family as a failure or embarrassment

My mother was the black sheep of the family – she ran away at seventeen to marry a painter and her parents never forgave her.

12) TO FOLLOW IN SOMEONE'S FOOTSTEPS

to do the same job or the same things in life as someone else, especially a member of your family

My father is an actor and when I decided to follow in his footsteps and become an actress myself, he was very supportive.

13) THE GENERATION GAP

the lack of understanding between older and younger people

Despite a big age difference between me and my mother, we've never felt any generation gap. We understand each other perfectly.

14) TO BE BORN WITH A SILVER SPOON IN ONE'S MOUTH

to be the son or daughter of a very rich family

He's never been concerned with money, which is quite natural of someone who was born with a silver spoon in their mouth. His parents are rich enough to provide for all his needs.

15) BLUE BLOOD

royal or noble ancestry

When she was studying her family tree, she discovered that her great grandmother belonged to a noble family and so she has a bit of blue blood coursing through her veins.

Exercise two**♪50*****Listen and repeat.***

- 1) My husband works abroad and I'm a grass widow.
- 2) Chris is a henpecked husband.
- 3) Ann is the one who wears the trousers in this family.
- 4) My neighbour is an old maid.
- 5) Dave has finally led Denise to the altar.
- 6) Kevin is a confirmed bachelor and he'll never marry.
- 7) Her husband had an affair with his secretary.
- 8) Tommy is your own flesh and blood.
- 9) Many children run the streets unattended.
- 10) I never played truant when I was at school.
- 11) Uncle Steve was the black sheep of the family.
- 12) I will follow in my father's footsteps some day.
- 13) The generation gap causes big problems in every family.
- 14) He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.
- 15) I discovered there is blue blood in my family.

Exercise three**♪51*****Listen.***

My grandma told me once that there is **blue blood** in our veins. Well, to me my family seems quite common and I can't trace any nobility in the way we live. My mother is practically a **grass widow** as my father spends eight months a year at sea. When he's home, he turns into a quiet **henpecked husband** and it's my mum who **wears the trousers** in my family.

My brother Leo is a **confirmed bachelor** and he swears he will never **lead any woman to the altar**. He is said to be **the black sheep of the family**. He **played truant** a lot when he was at school and now refuses to find himself a job. There are fights between him and our mother but Leo claims it's all because of **the generation gap**.

My sister Clair was afraid of becoming an **old maid** so when she turned twenty she married our next-door neighbour. They have three children now and they usually **run the streets** completely unattended.

Thus, as you can see, my family is quite ordinary. Sometimes I can't believe they are my own **flesh and blood**.

Exercise four**52***Paraphrase the sentences using the idiomatic expressions.*

- 1) Our family is of noble origin.
...
Our family has blue blood in their veins.
- 2) My mother is often alone as my father works far away from home.
...
My mother is a grass widow.
- 3) My father does what my mum tells him.
...
My father is a henpecked husband.
- 4) My mother makes all the important decisions in the family.
...
My mother wears the trousers in my family.
- 5) Leo doesn't want to get married.
...
Leo is a confirmed bachelor.
- 6) He will never marry anybody.
...
He will never lead a woman to the altar.
- 7) Leo is a failure and a disappointment.
...
Leo is the black sheep of the family.
- 8) He stayed away from school without permission.
...
He played truant.
- 9) They fight because of a big difference in age.
...
They fight because of the generation gap.
- 10) Clair was afraid she would never get married.
...
Clair was afraid she would become an old maid.
- 11) The kids are often unattended by their parents.
...
Their kids often run the streets.
- 12) I can't believe they are my relatives.
...
I can't believe they are my flesh and blood.

PART TWO DIFFERENT IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

Lesson fourteen ANIMALS

Exercise one

♪53

Listen.

1) TO KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE

to achieve two aims with only one effort

I killed two birds with one stone and saw some old friends when I was in Brighton on business.

2) TO TAKE THE BULL BY THE HORNS

to decide to face a problem rather than avoid it

Whenever Sue has a problem, she doesn't just sit and wait but takes the bull by the horns and tries to solve it one way or the other.

3) TO HAVE BUTTERFLIES IN ONE'S STOMACH

to feel physical discomfort in one's stomach because of nervousness

When Joe proposed to me, I was so excited and nervous that I felt butterflies in my stomach

4) TO LET THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG

to reveal a secret

I asked her not to tell anyone but of course she let the cat out of the bag and now everybody knows I'm in love.

5) TO GO TO THE DOGS

to decline into a very bad state

Nobody took care of the building so after twenty years it went to the dogs completely. Now it's a ruin.

6) TO LET SLEEPING DOGS LIE

to avoid mentioning the subject as it could cause trouble

George felt he should confront his brother and tell him he was a liar but this would cause a fight so he didn't say a word and let sleeping dogs lie.

7) TO HAVE OTHER FISH TO FRY

to have more important tasks to attend to

Whenever Helen asks her husband to help her with the kids, he says he has other fish to fry. I think all these important tasks he has to attend to are just an excuse.

8) TO TAKE THE LION'S SHARE

to take the largest part

After winning a lottery we were planning to share the money equally but Steve took the lion's share and left the country. We were left with just a small part of what we had won.

9) TO BUY A PIG IN A POKE

to buy or accept something without first seeing it or knowing what it's like

I never buy clothes from a catalogue. Without trying them on first, it's like buying a pig in a poke.

10) TO SMELL A RAT

to detect something suspicious

We were planning to play a trick on Peter but he detected there was something suspicious going on. He smelled a rat immediately.

11) TO COOK SOMEONE'S GOOSE

to spoil someone's plans either intentionally or unintentionally

My little brother really cooked my goose when he told my parents what present I had for them. He ruined my chance to surprise them.

12) TO HAVE A BEE IN ONE'S BONNET

to keep talking about something again and again

She's got a real bee in her bonnet about saving electricity and keeps telling us to switch off the lights, turn off the TV and so on.

13) TO RAIN CATS AND DOGS

to rain heavily

It's raining cats and dogs! If you are planning to leave, you'd better wait until it stops raining so heavily.

14) TO GO AT A SNAIL'S PACE

to go extremely slowly

Thousands of people were driving to spend the weekend outside New York so we were moving very slowly as the traffic was going at a snail's pace.

15) TO BE A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

to seem to be pleasant and friendly but be in fact dangerous or evil

Tom can be dangerous so be careful with him. On the surface warm and charming, he might prove to be a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Exercise two

♫54

Listen and repeat.

- 1) I killed two birds with one stone.
- 2) He didn't wait and took the bull by the horns.
- 3) I have butterflies in my stomach before each exam.
- 4) She let the cat out of the bag and spoiled the surprise.
- 5) This building has gone to the dogs lately.
- 6) He didn't say a word and let sleeping dogs lie.
- 7) He had other fish to fry and left.
- 8) Steve took the lion's share of the money.
- 9) I would never buy a pig in a poke.
- 10) Peter smelled a rat immediately.
- 11) I wanted to surprise him but he cooked my goose.
- 12) She has a bee in her bonnet about having a baby.
- 13) It's raining cats and dogs again!
- 14) We were moving at a snail's pace.
- 15) Tom proved to be a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Exercise three

♫55

Listen.

Ben seemed to **have a bee in his bonnet** about having a little cottage somewhere in the country. When he finally found a perfect offer on the Internet, he decided to see the place. He wouldn't like to **buy a pig in a poke**.

It was **raining cats and dogs** when he and his business partner, Matthew, were sitting on the train to a small village near London. They had some business to do there so Ben decided to **kill two birds with one stone** and see the cottage as well. The train went **at a snail's pace** so they had time to talk. Matthew didn't know about Ben's plans. At the end of the journey, however, Ben **let the cat out of the bag**.

Later, when they were about to take a train back, Matthew said that he **had other fish to fry** and he stayed in the village. At that point Ben could **smell a rat** but he **let the sleeping dogs lie** and didn't say a word. He **had butterflies in his stomach** on his way back. Having reached the office, he decided to **take the bull by the horns** and confront Matthew openly.

After a short telephone conversation Ben found out that Matthew had **cooked his goose** as he had bought the cottage for himself. He turned out to **be a wolf in sheep's clothing** and Ben wished he had kept his mouth shut.

Exercise four

♫56

Paraphrase the sentences using the idiomatic expressions.

- 1) Ben kept talking about buying a cottage.
...
Ben had a bee in his bonnet about buying a cottage.

- 2) He didn't want to buy it without seeing it first.
...
He didn't want to buy a pig in a poke.
- 3) It was raining heavily.
...
It was raining cats and dogs.
- 4) Ben did some business and saw the cottage as well.
...
Ben killed two birds with one stone.
- 5) The train went very slowly.
...
The train went at a snail's pace.
- 6) Ben revealed his secret.
...
Ben let the cat out of the bag.
- 7) Matthew had other tasks to attend to.
...
Mathew had other fish to fry.
- 8) Ben detected something suspicious.
...
Ben smelled a rat.
- 9) He didn't mention the subject to avoid trouble.
...
He let sleeping dogs lie.
- 10) He was very worried.
...
He had butterflies in his stomach.
- 11) He decided to face the problem.
...
He decided to take the bull by the horns.
- 12) Matthew spoiled Ben's plans.
...
Matthew cooked Ben's goose.
- 13) Matthew turned out not to be a real friend.
...
Matthew turned out to be a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Lesson fifteen PARTS OF THE BODY

Exercise one

♪57

Listen.

1) TO DO SOMETHING BEHIND SOMEONE'S BACK

to do something without one's knowledge, in a way which is unfair

Ben must be informed about our plans. I don't want to do anything behind his back.

2) TO MAKE NO BONES ABOUT SOMETHING

to say clearly what you think or feel although you may embarrass or offend somebody

My mother-in-law admits quite openly that she doesn't like me. At family meetings she makes no bones about how much she hates me.

3) TO GET SOMETHING OFF ONE'S CHEST

to tell someone about something that has been worrying you in order to make you feel better

Come on! Tell me what's troubling you. You will feel better once you get it off your chest.

4) TO BE ALL EARS

to be very eager to hear what someone's going to say

Mary was very curious to find out what had happened at the party so when I started talking, she was all ears.

5) TO BE AN EYE-OPENER

to be an experience from which you learn something surprising or new

This film has changed the way I see mother-daughter relationships. It was a real eye-opener.

6) TO HAVE AN EYE FOR SOMETHING *to be good at noticing something*

Helen has an eye for details so when we met yesterday she immediately noticed my new make-up.

7) TO HAVE SOMETHING AT ONE'S FINGERTIPS

to have knowledge or information ready and available to use very easily

If you need any more information, it's ready and available. We have all the facts and figures at our fingertips.

8) TO MAKE ONE'S HAIR STAND ON END

to make someone feel very frightened

I'm afraid of heights and the thought of trying bungee-jumping is so terrifying that it makes my hair stand on end.

9) TO LEARN SOMETHING BY HEART

to memorise something

The teacher asked us to learn the poem by heart so I spent all evening memorising it.

10) TO PULL SOMEONE'S LEG

to tell someone something that is not true as a way of joking with them

I thought she was pulling my leg when she told me about her engagement but she wasn't joking at all.

11) TO HAVE SOMETHING ON THE TIP OF ONE'S TONGUE

to want to say something but cannot remember it

I had her surname on the tip of my tongue but no matter how hard I tried, I couldn't remember it.

12) TO STICK ONE'S NECK OUT

to give an opinion which other people may not like or are frightened to give

All the staff members were of an opinion that the manager had made a mistake but nobody wanted to stick their neck out and say it out loud. They were afraid of losing their jobs.

13) TO BE GETTING OUT OF HAND

to be getting out of control

When they started arguing, things got a little out of hand and the neighbours called the police to get the situation under control.

14) TO SPLIT HAIRS

to argue or worry about small, unimportant details

Oh, stop splitting hairs! It's natural for a teenager to spend more time with his friends instead of his parents. There is really nothing to worry about.

15) TO HAVE A CHIP ON ONE'S SHOULDER

to easily become offended or angry because you think you've been treated unfairly in the past

She has a chip on her shoulder about her height so, please, don't mention this subject because she might get offended.

Exercise two

♪58

Listen and repeat.

- 1) We mustn't do anything behind his back.
- 2) He made no bones about what he really thought.
- 3) Tell me! Just get it off your chest!
- 4) Go on. I'm all ears.
- 5) This film was a real eye-opener.
- 6) You have an eye for details.
- 7) The information you need is at your fingertips.
- 8) The scream made my hair stand on end.
- 9) The students must learn the poem by heart.
- 10) I don't like such jokes so stop pulling my leg!

- 11) I had her name on the tip of my tongue.
- 12) Only Paul was brave enough to stick his neck out.
- 13) The situation is getting out of hand.
- 14) There is no need to worry so stop splitting hairs!
- 15) He has a chip on his shoulder about his height.

Exercise three

♪59

Listen.

I **have a chip on my shoulder** about loyalty in a marriage. I always suspect my husband of **doing something behind my back**. Whenever he's late from work I **make no bones about** how jealous I am. I tell him "OK, what is it this time? I'm **all ears!**" I can see he is getting tired of this. He says I'm **splitting hairs**.

But I really suffer! One day I broke down and I wanted to **get it off my chest** so I called my friend Lucy. She **has an eye for details** so I asked her if she had noticed that the situation in my marriage was **getting out of hand**. At first she refused to talk to me because she didn't want to **stick her neck out**. I assured her that I needed her honest opinion. What I heard **made my hair stand on end**. At first I thought she was **pulling my leg** but she was serious when she told me I was the one who was destroying my marriage. We talked for hours and this conversation **was** a real **eye-opener**. I decided to go to therapy.

Exercise four

♪60

Paraphrase the sentences using the idiomatic expressions.

- 1) I'm very sensitive about loyalty.
...
I have a chip on my shoulder about loyalty.
- 2) I suspect that my husband is cheating on me.
...
I suspect my husband is doing something behind my back.
- 3) I'm quite open about how jealous I am.
...
I make no bones about how jealous I am.
- 4) I'm ready to listen to him.
...
I'm all ears!
- 5) I'm arguing about unimportant things.
...
I'm splitting hairs.

- 6) I wanted to share my pain with someone.

...

I wanted to get it off my chest.

- 7) Lucy is good at noticing details.

...

Lucy has an eye for details.

- 8) The situation was getting out of control.

...

The situation was getting out of hand.

- 9) Lucy was afraid to express what she really thought.

...

Lucy didn't want to stick her neck out.

- 10) The truth frightened me.

...

The truth made my hair stand on end.

- 11) At first I thought she was joking.

...

At first I thought she was pulling my leg.

- 12) This conversation helped me learn new things.

...

This conversation was a real eye-opener.

Lesson sixteen

COLOURS

Exercise one

♫61

Listen.

1) TO BEAT SOMEBODY BLACK AND BLUE

to beat him so that he has many bruises

He was beaten black and blue in school yesterday. There are bruises all over his body.

2) TO FEEL BLUE

to be sad or miserable

Autumn always makes me feel blue. I get sad and depressed when it rains too often.

3) TO HAVE GREEN FINGERS

to be good at gardening

My mother is very good at gardening and her plants look really impressive. People say she has green fingers.

4) TO BE GREEN

to be too trusting, inexperienced

Tom is very young and inexperienced and I think he is too green to be responsible for this project.

5) TO BE IN THE RED

to owe money to one's bank

We won't get a loan from this bank as we're already in the red. We owe it two thousand pounds.

6) TO BE IN THE BLACK

not to be in debt, to have more assets than liabilities

The Browns will pay off all their debts by March and then they will be in the black again.

7) A BLACKOUT

a sudden loss of consciousness or memory

Unfortunately, she had a blackout and doesn't remember who hit her and what happened next. She was unconscious for half an hour.

8) OUT OF THE BLUE

suddenly

I got a bit of a shock when, out of the blue, after twenty years, he turned up on my doorstep.

9) A WHITE LIE

a small lie which does not harm anybody

People sometimes tell white lies just to avoid hurting someone's feelings.

10) WHITE COFFEE

coffee with milk

Sharon popped in this morning to borrow some milk because she won't leave the house before having a white coffee for breakfast.

11) TO SEE SOMETHING THROUGH ROSE-COLOURED SPECTACLES

to think something is more pleasant than it really is

She has only nice memories from her childhood but I'm afraid she sees it through rose-coloured spectacles as her early years weren't really so happy.

12) TO PAINT THE TOWN RED

to celebrate wildly and noisily in public places

When Jack graduated from college, he and his friends went out to paint the town red. They had fun in pubs and restaurants all night long.

13) TO SEE THE RED LIGHT

to recognise danger

We were just about to jump into the lake when John saw the red light and stopped us. He probably saved our lives as the water in that place was very shallow.

14) TO PUT OUT THE RED CARPET (FOR SOMEONE)

to welcome him in a special way

Every time we visit aunt Grace she puts out the red carpet for us. She always gives us such a warm welcome.

15) A RED HERRING

something that takes people's attention away from the main subject

His comment on the political situation was just a red herring as he tried to avoid talking about his problems and to divert our attention to another subject.

Exercise two

♪62

Listen and repeat.

- 1) He was beaten black and blue in school yesterday.
- 2) Autumn always makes me feel blue.
- 3) My mother has green fingers.
- 4) He is too green to be held responsible for this.
- 5) We are in the red so we won't get this loan.
- 6) They've paid off their debts and are in the black again.
- 7) She had a blackout and doesn't remember a thing.
- 8) He turned up out of the blue.
- 9) People often tell white lies.
- 10) I love white coffee.
- 11) She sees her boyfriend through rose-coloured spectacles.

- 12) We painted the town red last weekend.
- 13) John saw the red light and didn't jump.
- 14) Aunt Grace always puts out a red carpet for us.
- 15) His last comment was just a red herring.

Exercise three

♪63

Listen.

I almost had **a blackout** when I saw Sue Thorn on my doorstep yesterday. It was a shock as she appeared **out of the blue** after five years with a little girl beside her.

We were a couple once. I admit we had a lot of fun together. We used to **paint the town red** every weekend and although we both worked, we were always **in the red**. We were **too green** to start saving up. I remember our little flat that we rented. It was full of plants as Sue had **green fingers**. Whenever she **felt blue**, I used to make her **white coffee** and assure her I would never leave her. It was **a white lie**. She **saw me through rose-coloured spectacles** so she couldn't notice that I was not ready to commit. When she started to talk about having a baby, I **saw the red light**. I moved out the next day and we haven't met since then.

And now, seeing her after so long, I was too surprised to **put out the red carpet for her**, I just didn't know what to say.

Exercise four

♪64

Paraphrase the sentences using the idiomatic expressions.

- 1) I almost lost consciousness.
...
I almost had a blackout.
- 2) She appeared suddenly.
...
She appeared out of the blue.
- 3) We used to go out and celebrate.
...
We used to paint the town red.
- 4) We were always in debt.
...
We were always in the red.
- 5) We were very inexperienced.
...
We were green.
- 6) Sue was good at taking care of plants.
...
Sue had green fingers.

7) She sometimes felt sad.

...

She sometimes felt blue.

8) I made her coffee with milk.

...

I made her white coffee.

9) I told her small lies.

...

I told her white lies.

10) She thought I was better than I really was.

...

She saw me through rose-coloured spectacles.

11) I recognised the danger.

...

I saw the red light.

12) I was too surprised to welcome her warmly.

...

I was too surprised to put out the red carpet for her.

Lesson seventeen COMPARISON

Exercise one

♪65

Listen.

1) AS BOLD AS A LION

very brave

Little Frank is as bold as a lion. He is very brave and has announced he will become a fire-fighter in the future.

2) AS BRITTLE AS GLASS

fragile

Judy is very sensitive and fragile. In fact she is as brittle as glass so be careful not to hurt her.

3) AS BUSY AS A BEE

very busy

With this huge house and four kids around, Mary has a lot of work. She is as busy as a bee all day long.

4) AS CHANGEABLE AS THE WEATHER

somebody who changes his moods very often

It is quite natural for Henry to be happy at one moment and very sad or depressed an hour later. He is as changeable as the weather.

5) AS COOL AS A CUCUMBER

calm at a time of difficulty or danger

Everyone panicked when they saw the bear. Only Paul stayed as cool as a cucumber and distracted its attention calmly and cleverly.

6) AS CUNNING AS A FOX

clever and deceitful

Becky is very clever and deceitful. Remember she can be as cunning as a fox so don't let her fool you.

7) AS DIFFERENT AS CHALK AND CHEESE

very different

Although they are twins, they don't look alike. In fact they are as different as chalk and cheese both in appearance and character.

8) AS EASY AS ABC

very easy

When I tried horse-riding, I soon found out that it was as easy as ABC. I learned it quite fast.

9) AS FIT AS A FIDDLE

very fit, of excellent physical health

Agnes is as fit as a fiddle. She's always enjoyed an excellent physical condition.

10) AS FIRM AS A ROCK

resolute

It's no use trying to make him change his mind. He's as firm as a rock and I'm sure he'll stick to what he has decided.

11) AS GOOD AS GOLD

of a well-behaved child or an orderly person

Her children are as good as gold. She's never had any problems with them.

12) AS LIGHT AS A FEATHER

of very little weight

When little Sue broke her leg, I had to carry her to hospital. Thanks God she's as light as a feather.

13) AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS IN A POD

very much alike in appearance or character

Mary and Ashley are like two peas in a pod. They are so similar that I never know which one I'm talking to.

14) AS POOR AS A CHURCH MOUSE

very poor

When Jane divorced her husband, she was left without a penny. Now she's as poor as a church mouse.

15) AS QUICK AS LIGHTNING

very fast

When it comes to cooking, James is as quick as lightning! He can prepare delicious food within minutes!

Exercise two

♪66

Listen and repeat.

- 1) Frank is little but he's as bold as a lion.
- 2) Judy is as brittle as glass so be careful with her.
- 3) With all this housework she is as busy as a bee.
- 4) Henry can be as changeable as the weather.
- 5) Only Paul stayed as cool as a cucumber when panic broke out.
- 6) Betty is clever and as cunning as a fox.
- 7) Those brothers are as different as chalk and cheese.
- 8) Horse-riding is as easy as ABC.

- 9) Agnes is slim and as fit as a fiddle.
- 10) He's as firm as a rock and won't change his mind.
- 11) Her children are as good as gold.
- 12) Little Sue is as light as a feather.
- 13) These twins are like two peas in a pod.
- 14) He left her and now she's as poor as a church mouse.
- 15) When it comes to cooking, James is as quick as lightning.

Exercise three

J67

Finish the sentences.

- 1) When you are very brave, you are as bold as (a lion)
You are as bold as a lion.
- 2) When something is fragile it's as brittle as ... (glass)
It's as brittle as glass
- 3) A hard-working person is as busy as ... (a bee)
A person is as busy as a bee.
- 4) Somebody who changes his moods very often is as changeable as ... (the weather)
They are as changeable as the weather.
- 5) If someone remains calm when in danger, he is as cool as... (a cucumber)
He is as cool as a cucumber.
- 6) A deceitful person tends to be as cunning as ... (a fox)
A person is as cunning as a fox.
- 7) Sometimes siblings can be as different as... (chalk and cheese)
Siblings can be as different as chalk and cheese.
- 8) I found horse-riding as easy as... (ABC)
Horse-riding is as easy as ABC.
- 9) Somebody who enjoys an excellent physical condition is as fit as...(a fiddle)
He is as fit as a fiddle.
- 10) If you are resolute, you are as firm as... (a rock)
You are as firm as a rock.

- 11) A well-behaved child is as good as... (gold)
A child is as good as gold.
- 12) When a person weighs very little, she's as light as... (a feather)
She is as light as a feather.
- 13) If twins are very much alike, they are like ... (two peas in a pod)
The twins are like two peas in a pod.
- 14) When someone is very poor, he's as poor as... (a church mouse)
He's as poor as a church mouse.
- 15) If someone is very quick, we say he's as quick as ... (lightning)
He is as quick as lightning.

Lesson eighteen BINOMINALS

Exercise one

♪68

Listen.

1) ODDS AND ENDS

small, unimportant things

We have little time now. Let's pack only the most important things and we'll come back to get the odds and ends later.

2) GIVE AND TAKE

a spirit of compromise

Partners need to give and take. Every relationship must be based on compromise.

3) PART AND PARCEL

part

Don't blame yourself! Teenagers have a right to make mistakes. It's just part and parcel of growing up.

4) TO GO TO RACK AND RUIN

to get ruined decayed

Nobody looks after this house so sooner or later it'll go to rack and ruin.

5) TO BE PRIM AND PROPER

rather formal and fussy

The atmosphere at work is very formal now as our new boss is so prim and proper.

6) TO BE ROUGH AND READY

of poor standard

The room we rented was a bit rough and ready but we couldn't afford a better standard.

7) TO PICK AND CHOOSE

to have a wide choice

Our school offers a variety of courses for everyone. You are free to pick and choose.

8) LEAPS AND BOUNDS

big jumps

Since she moved to Paris, her French has been progressing in leaps and bounds. She's made huge progress very fast.

9) PEACE AND QUIET

calm

When Paul and Mary retired, they moved to the country to find some peace and quiet. They were tired of the noisy city.

10) **HERE AND THERE**

scattered round

The area was really empty. Only a few huts were scattered here and there across the fields.

11) **ON AND OFF**

occasionally

Although our families don't meet very often, we call each other on and off just to say what's new.

12) **BACK AND FORTH**

to and from somewhere

Since my husband got a job in Great Britain, we've been travelling back and forth between London and Warsaw.

13) **DOWN AND OUT**

without a home or money

When I last saw him he was a down and out with no home, no money and no chances for a job.

14) **UP AND DOWN**

in both directions

When she entered the room, she immediately attracted the attention of all the guests. Especially the men eyed her up and down as she looked really gorgeous.

15) **BACK TO FRONT**

the wrong way

I was embarrassed to discover right in the middle of the meeting that I had my blouse on back to front. I must have been in a hurry and put it on the wrong way.

Exercise two

♪69

Listen and repeat.

- 1) We'll come back later to pack the odds and ends.
- 2) Good partners have to learn how to give and take.
- 3) Making mistakes is part and parcel of growing up.
- 4) This old house has gone to rack and ruin.
- 5) Our new boss is very prim and proper.
- 6) The room we rented was rather rough and ready.
- 7) They offered a wide selection so we could pick and choose.
- 8) My English is progressing in leaps and bounds.
- 9) We moved to the country to find peace and quiet.
- 10) I saw some huts scattered here and there.
- 11) We love each other but we argue on and off.
- 12) I have two homes so I travel back and forth.

- 13) When he lost his job he was a down and out.
- 14) She looked good so all the men eyed her up and down.
- 15) I put my blouse on back to front.

Exercise three

♫70

Listen.

Arguments with parents are **part and parcel** of growing up. Parents need **peace and quiet** and young people want to have fun. **On and off** every teenager has to manifest his or her independence. Peter Jones was no exception. He lived in a village where there were only a few houses scattered **here and there**. There was nothing to do there for a young person so he used to travel **back and forth** to the town which was 20 kilometres away from his village. His parents disapproved of this and finally Peter ran away from home. He moved to his girlfriend's flat which was very **rough and ready** but enough for a start. Peter started to look for a job but as he was 18 and with no education he couldn't **pick and choose**. Soon the couple ran out of money. The flat **went to rack and ruin** and so did their relationship. Peter realised he was a **down and out** and couldn't see any way out of this situation. He was walking **up and down** an empty street one night when he realised that it was time to go back to his village. His parents were very **prim and proper** for a few days but then their hearts melted. Peter had learned his lesson and he understood that in order to finish school he would have to live with his parents and this would be a **give and take** process. Now he was ready to accept it.

Exercise four

♫71

Paraphrase the sentences using the idiomatic expressions.

- 1) Arguments are an integral part of growing up.
...
Arguments are part and parcel of growing up.
- 2) Parents need calm.
...
Parents need peace and quiet.
- 3) Occasionally every teenager must rebel.
...
On and off every teenager must rebel.
- 4) There were houses scattered around.
...
There were houses scattered here and there.
- 5) He used to travel to and from the town.
...
He used to travel back and forth.

- 6) The flat was of poor standard.
...
The flat was rough and ready.
- 7) He didn't have a wide choice.
...
He couldn't pick and choose.
- 8) The flat went into decay.
...
The flat went to rack and ruin.
- 9) He was without a home or money.
...
He was a down and out.
- 10) He was walking in both directions.
...
He was walking up and down.
- 11) His parents were very formal and fussy.
...
His parents were very prim and proper.
- 12) They will have to learn to compromise.
...
They will have to learn to give and take.

Lesson nineteen

SHORT IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

Exercise one

♪72

Listen.

1) HOW COME?

Why? / How does it happen? / How did it happen?

- I'm afraid I've forgotten to pay the last electricity bill.
- How come? How was that possible? Please explain that to me now!

2) HOW'S THAT?

Why? / What's the reason for it?

- We can't go to the show tonight.
- How's that? What's the reason?
- I've lost the tickets.

3) SO WHAT?

What does it matter?

- Oh no! I've spilt some ketchup on my shirt.
- So what? It is not a problem. Just take it off and wash it in hot water.

4) WHAT'S UP?

What's the matter?

- Have you heard about Sue's problems?
- No, what's up?

5) WHAT OF IT?

What does it matter?

- Peter didn't accept our invitation.
- What of it? For me it doesn't matter at all. We will have fun without him.

6) WHAT IF...?

what will happen if...?

- Do you have any idea how to solve the problem?
- What if we ask someone?

7) COME ON!

used to tell someone to hurry

- Have you seen my glasses? I can't find them anywhere.
- Come on, we'll miss the train!

used to encourage someone to do something

- I'm helpless. I don't know how to do it.
- Come on, you can do it! Don't give up so easily.

used to tell someone that you know that what they have just said was not true or right

- Do you know my girlfriend's got a Porsche?
- Oh come on, don't lie!

8) **NO WAY! / IN NO WAY!**

Certainly not.

- Will you apologise to her?
- No way! She is the one to blame.

9) **IT'S TOO BAD! / THAT'S TOO BAD!**

It's a pity.

- I'm afraid I won't be able to join you for the weekend.
- That's too bad. We really wish you could come.

10) **TIME'S UP**

There is no more time allowed.

- Can I finish writing the last question?
- Unfortunately not. Time is up! Please, stop writing now and leave your test on my desk.

11) **TIME FLIES**

Time is passing very quickly.

- I can't believe it's been seven years since we last met.
- Oh yes, you're right. Time flies! Those years have passed so fast!

12) **TAKE IT EASY**

Be calm.

- I'm so worried about the exams.
- Take it easy! I'm sure everything will be all right.

13) **SO LONG!**

a friendly way to say goodbye

- OK, now I really have to go. So long!
- See you tomorrow then.

14) **GO AHEAD!**

Start! Begin!

- May I start my presentation now?
- Go ahead! Everybody's waiting.

15) NEVER MIND!

Don't worry or be upset about something.

- I'm sorry, I've forgotten the money I owe you.
- Never mind! You can pay me later.

16) CHEERS!

used when you lift a glass of alcohol in order to express good wishes

- Let's drink to our dear host! Cheers!
- Cheers!

17) AND SO ON/FORTH

used to refer to other things of the type you have already mentioned

- So how is it to be a young mother?
- Well, every day looks the same: nappies, soups and so on.

18) IT'S NO GOOD

used to say that an action will not achieve what it's intended to achieve

- Do you think we can win the race?
- It's no good trying! We are not fit enough.

19) GOOD HEAVENS!

used to express surprise

- How do you like my new hairstyle?
- Good Heavens! What have you done? It looks terrible!

20) BLESS YOU!

something you say when someone sneezes

- Atishoo!
- Bless you!

Exercise two

♪73

Listen and repeat.

- 1) How come you've forgotten to pay the bill?
- 2) How is that? What's the reason?
- 3) You've spilled some ketchup? So what?
- 4) What's up? I haven't heard from you for ages.
- 5) What of it? It really doesn't matter.
- 6) What if we ask someone?
- 7) Come on, hurry up!
- 8) Come on, you can do it!
- 9) Oh, come on, don't lie!
- 10) I will never apologise to her! No way!
- 11) It's too bad you can't join us.

- 12) Time is up! You must stop writing!
- 13) Time flies! It really passes very quickly.
- 14) Try to stay calm and just take it easy.
- 15) So long! See you later!
- 16) You start first so go ahead!
- 17) Never mind! You really don't have to worry!
- 18) Let's drink to our host! Cheers!
- 19) Taking care of a little baby is just soups, nappies and so on.
- 20) It's no good trying as we have no chance of winning.
- 21) Good heavens! Your hair looks terrible!
- 22) Atishoo! – Bless you!

Exercise three

♪74

Reply to the speaker in the following situations.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) I'm afraid I've forgotten my homework.
...
<i>How come?</i> | <i>Come on! You can do it!</i> |
| 3) We can't do the shopping today.
...
<i>How's that?</i> | 10) We've won €1,000, 000.
...
<i>Come on! You're joking!</i> |
| 4) Oh, no! I've broken the glass.
...
<i>So what?</i> | 11) Will you lend me your car for the weekend?
...
<i>No way!</i> |
| 5) Have you heard the latest news?

<i>No, what's up?</i> | 12) I'm afraid I can't go with you to the party.
...
<i>That's too bad.</i> |
| 6) Peter didn't accept our invitation.
...
<i>What of it?</i> | 13) Do we have some more time?
...
<i>No, time is up.</i> |
| 7) Do you have any idea how to solve the problem?
...
<i>What if we ask someone?</i> | 14) So many years have passed since our first meeting.
...
<i>Time flies.</i> |
| 8) I can't find the keys anywhere.
...
<i>Come on! Hurry up!</i> | 15) I'm really worried now.
...
<i>Take it easy!</i> |
| 9) I really don't know how to do it
... | 16) See you tomorrow then!
...
<i>So long!!</i> |

17) May I start now?

...

Go ahead.

18) I'm so sorry I've forgotten your book.

...

Never mind.

19) Cheers!

...

Cheers!

20) My life is soups, nappies...

...

And so on.

21) Is there any sense in trying?

...

It's no good.

22) Mary had a car accident.

...

Good Heavens!

23) Atishoo!

...

Bless you!

Lesson twenty PROVERBS

♪75

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD

A BAD WORKMAN ALWAYS BLAMES HIS TOOLS

BARKING DOGS SELDOM BITE

**BETTER LATE THAN NEVER
A BIRD IN THE HAND IS WORTH
TWO IN THE BUSH**

**DON'T COUNT YOUR CHICKENS
BEFORE THEY HATCH**

**DON'T PUT ALL YOUR EGGS INTO
ONE BASKET**

**DON'T PUT THE CART BEFORE THE
HORSE**

**THE EARLY BIRD CATCHES THE
WORM**

**HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY
IT'S NO USE CRYING OVER SPILT
MILK**

IT NEVER RAINS BUT IT POURS

**MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES
/ STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT
NECESSITY IS THE MOTHER OF
INVENTION**

NO GAIN WITHOUT PAIN

**NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS
PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT**

**THE ROAD TO HELL IS PAVED
WITH GOOD INTENTIONS
ROME WAS NOT BUILT IN A DAY
TOO MANY COOKS SPOIL THE
BROTH
YOU CAN'T HAVE YOUR CAKE AND
EAT IT**

*what people actually do is more important
than what they say*

*an event with a good ending is good even if
some things went wrong along the way
appearances can be deceptive and things that
look or sound valuable can be worthless
an unskilled, careless or irresponsible person
will not take the responsibility or admit that
he has done wrong, but will blame everything
on his tools or materials*

*some people are not as unpleasant or rude as
they seem to be when they talk to you
it's better to do something late than never
something you already have is better you
might get*

*don't make plans depending on something
advantageous which has not yet happened
don't depend completely on the success of one
thing*

don't do or put things in the wrong order

*a person who gets up or arrives early will get
the reward*

*it is always sensible and wise to act honestly
it's no use being unhappy or sorry about
something which cannot now be changed
problems do not happen one at a time but all
together*

make the most of good times

our needs make us think of new solutions

*wealth cannot be acquired without much
effort*

*if there were bad news we should hear it
by constantly practicing, you will become
better*

*people often make a situation much worse
when they intended to make it better
important things don't happen overnight
too many people trying to manage something
simply spoil it*

*you can't have the advantages of something
without the disadvantages that go with it*

German / Wörterbuch

PART ONE IDIOMS IN SITUATIONS

Lesson one BUSINESS AND MONEY

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. a business runs at a profit / a business runs at a loss | <i>das Geschäft bringt Gewinne/Verluste</i> |
| 2. finances are in good shape / finances are in bad shape | <i>die finanzielle Lage ist gut/schlecht</i> |
| 3. a falling market | <i>(wirtschaftlich) heruntergekommener Markt</i> |
| 4. to put money into business | <i>in ein Geschäft Geld investieren</i> |
| 5. to close a deal / to close a bargain | <i>ein Geschäft zu Ende bringen</i> |
| 6. sharp practices | <i>nicht ganz redliche (jedoch legale) Praktiken</i> |
| 7. a sleeping partner | <i>stiller Gesellschafter</i> |
| 8. a take over | <i>Übernahme (z.B. Firmenübernahme)</i> |
| 9. to go bankrupt / to be bankrupt | <i>bankrott werden/sein, bankrottgehen</i> |
| 10. to make money | <i>Geld verdienen</i> |
| 11. to be in the money | <i>(plötzlich) an Geld kommen, gut bei Kasse sein</i> |
| 12. to be a wage earner / to be a salary earner | <i>einen Wochenlohn/Monatslohn (Gehalt) haben</i> |
| 13. to make a living | <i>seinen Lebensunterhalt verdienen</i> |
| 14. to be well-off | <i>wohlhabend sein</i> |
| 15. to tighten one's belt | <i>den Gürtel enger schnallen</i> |

Lesson two WORK

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. to get down to business | <i>zur Sache kommen, an die Arbeit gehen</i> |
| 2. to roll one's sleeves up | <i>die Ärmel hochkrempeln</i> |
| 3. to be on business | <i>im Geschäft sein</i> |
| 4. to work in the field | <i>im Außendienst tätig sein</i> |
| 5. a white-collar worker / a blue-collar worker | <i>Angestellter/Arbeiter</i> |
| 6. to be on duty / to be off duty | <i>Dienst haben/Feierabend haben</i> |
| 7. to do overtime / to work overtime | <i>Überstunden machen</i> |
| 8. to be on piece work | <i>im Akkord arbeiten (Stückarbeit)</i> |
| 9. to be on shifts (be on the night shift / to be on nights) | <i>in Schichten arbeiten, im Schichtsystem arbeiten</i> |
| 10. to be on call | <i>zur Verfügung stehen</i> |
| 11. to fire somebody | <i>jmdn. entlassen, jmdm. kündigen</i> |
| 12. to give somebody the sack / to get the sack | <i>jmdm. kündigen / gekündigt werden</i> |
| 13. to go on the dole | <i>Arbeitslosengeld bekommen</i> |
| 14. to go on strike | <i>beginnen zu streiken</i> |
| 15. a blackleg | <i>Streikbrecher</i> |

Lesson three TIME

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. to be on time | <i>pünktlich sein</i> |
| 2. to be behind time | <i>zu spät kommen</i> |
| 3. to take one's time | <i>sich nicht beeilen</i> |
| 4. to do sth at the last minute | <i>etw. auf die letzte Minute machen</i> |
| 5. to do sth on the spur of the moment | <i>spontan handeln, kurz entschlossen etw. tun</i> |
| 6. to be up-to-date / out-of-date | <i>aktuell sein / nicht aktuell sein</i> |

7. it's high time	<i>Es ist höchste Zeit, dass ...</i>
8. to have a minute	<i>einen Moment Zeit haben (für jmdn.)</i>
9. at any moment	<i>Jederzeit / jeden Augenblick</i>
10. every now and then	<i>hin und wieder</i>
11. once in a blue moon	<i>sehr selten</i>
12. once in a while	<i>gelegentlich</i>
13. a night-bird	<i>ein Nachtvogel sein</i>
14. an early bird	<i>Frühaufsteher</i>
15. to kill time	<i>sich die Zeit vertreiben, die Zeit totschiagen</i>

Lesson four CONVERSATION

1. to talk at cross purposes	<i>aneinander vorbeireden</i>
2. to get hold of the wrong end of the stick	<i>etw. völlig verkehrt auffassen, missverstehen</i>
3. to get a word in edgeways	<i>zu Wort kommen, sich einmischen</i>
4. to talk behind somebody's back	<i>hinter jmds. Rücken tuscheln</i>
5. to give somebody a talking-to	<i>jmdn. zurechweisen, zur Rede stellen, tadeln</i>
6. to put it in a nutshell	<i>etwas kurz und bündig sagen</i>
7. to be long-winded	<i>weitschweifig, langatmig, ausführlich</i>
8. to speak one's mind	<i>offen sagen, ehrlich sein</i>
9. to talk rubbish	<i>Quatsch/Unsinn reden</i>
10. to talk sense	<i>vernünftig/sachlich reden</i>
11. to take the hint	<i>etwas sofort begreifen, Anspielungen verstehen</i>
12. to take something into account	<i>etw. beachten, berücksichtigen</i>
13. to cut a long story short	<i>kurz gesagt</i>
14. to beat about the bush	<i>um den heißen Brei herumreden</i>
15. to have a word with somebody	<i>mit jmdm. kurz sprechen/ reden/ ein paar Worte wechseln</i>

Lesson five DISCUSSION

1. an open question	<i>offene Frage</i>
2. a storm in a teacup	<i>viel Lärm um nichts, viel Aufregung wegen einer Kleinigkeit</i>
3. to cross swords	<i>an einem Wortgefecht teilnehmen, mit jmdm. eine Auseinandersetzung haben, sich streiten</i>
4. to drop the subject	<i>das Thema lassen, nicht mehr über etw. sprechen</i>
5. to change one's mind	<i>die Meinung ändern, jmdn. umstimmen</i>
6. to bear something in mind	<i>beachten, etw. vor Augen haben, berücksichtigen</i>
7. to make up one's mind	<i>sich entscheiden</i>
8. to take something for granted	<i>etw. für selbstverständlich/sicher halten</i>
9. to come to the point / to get to the point / to reach the point	<i>zur Sache kommen, auf den Punkt kommen</i>
10. to fail to see the point / to miss the point	<i>nicht verstehen, worauf es ankommt</i>
11. to get the point / to see the point	<i>(es) verstehen</i>
12. to make one's point	<i>den eigenen Standpunkt klar machen, die eigene Sichtweise schildern</i>
13. to hold one's tongue	<i>nichts sagen, nicht das Wort ergreifen</i>
14. to have the last word	<i>das letzte Wort haben</i>
15. in a way / in some ways	<i>in gewisser Hinsicht, bis zu einem gewissen Maße</i>

16. all in all	<i>resümierend, alles in allem</i>
17. for one thing	<i>erstens</i>
18. to be out of place	<i>unangebracht sein, fehl am Platz sein</i>
19. to be out of the question	<i>keinesfalls, kommt nicht in Frage</i>
20. to wrap up the discussion	<i>die Diskussion beenden</i>

Lesson six PROBLEMS

1. to stir things up	<i>für Aufruhr sorgen</i>
2. to pour oil on troubled waters	<i>die Gemüter beruhigen</i>
3. to lay one's cards on the table	<i>seine Karten auf den Tisch legen</i>
4. to get to the bottom of things	<i>den Dingen auf den Grund gehen</i>
5. to get a grasp	<i>etw. in den Griff bekommen (geistig), verstehen</i>
6. to see a light at the end of the tunnel	<i>Licht am Ende des Tunnels sehen (in schlechten Zeiten optimistisch in die Zukunft blicken)</i>
7. to sweep under the carpet	<i>etw. unter den Teppich kehren, etw. verschweigen, vertuschen</i>
8. to be in a fix	<i>in der Klemme sein</i>
9. to be at a crossroads	<i>am Scheideweg stehen</i>
10. to find a happy medium	<i>die goldene Mitte finden</i>
11. to skate on thin ice	<i>sich auf dünnem Eis bewegen</i>
12. to put oneself in someone else's shoes	<i>sich in jmdn. hineinversetzen</i>
13. to take something to heart	<i>sich etw. zu Herzen nehmen</i>
14. to keep a straight face	<i>Ernst bleiben, keine Miene verziehen</i>
15. to burn one's fingers	<i>sich die Finger verbrennen (sich selbst schaden)</i>
16. to burn one's boats / to burn one's bridges	<i>die Brücken hinter sich abbrechen (jeden Kontakt abbrechen)</i>
17. to get into hot water / to get into a mess	<i>in Schwierigkeiten geraten</i>
18. to mind your own business	<i>sich um seine eigenen Angelegenheiten kümmern</i>
19. to see daylight	<i>jmdm. geht ein Licht auf</i>
20. to face the music	<i>die Konsequenzen ziehen/tragen</i>

Lesson seven BEHAVIOUR

1. to be out of one's mind	<i>den Verstand verlieren</i>
2. to be as thick as thieves	<i>zusammenhalten, unzertrennlich sein, mit jmdm. eng befreundet sein</i>
3. to blow one's own trumpet	<i>sich selbst loben</i>
4. to go one's own way	<i>seinen eigenen Weg gehen</i>
5. to be a bull in a china shop	<i>wie ein Elefant im Porzellanladen</i>
6. to be a snake in the grass	<i>falsche Schlange, verborgene Gefahr</i>
7. to drive someone mad	<i>jmdn. verrückt machen</i>
8. to lose one's temper	<i>außer sich geraten, die Beherrschung verlieren</i>
9. to lose one's head	<i>den Kopf verlieren, jmdm. zu Kopfe steigen</i>
10. to lose one's tongue	<i>die Sprache verlieren, sprachlos sein</i>
11. to keep one's chin up	<i>Kopf hoch, die Ohren steif halten</i>
12. to play the fool	<i>den Narren spielen, verrückt spielen, Quatsch machen</i>
13. to show one's teeth	<i>die Zähne blecken, wütend sein</i>
14. to get on someone's nerves	<i>jmdm. auf die Nerven gehen</i>
15. to hit below the belt	<i>jmdn. unter die Gürtellinie schlagen</i>

Lesson eight

FEELINGS

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. to be on cloud nine | <i>sehr glücklich sein, im siebten Himmel sein</i> |
| 2. to be in high spirits | <i>in guter Stimmung sein, aufgeregt sein</i> |
| 3. to be in seventh heaven | <i>im siebten Himmel sein</i> |
| 4. to be at ease | <i>locker, entspannt sein</i> |
| 5. to be in a black mood | <i>deprimiert sein, in mieser Laune sein, gereizt sein</i> |
| 6. to have something on one's mind | <i>etw. auf dem Herzen haben, ein Anliegen haben, etw. beschäftigt jmdn.</i> |
| 7. to be able to eat a horse | <i>sehr hungrig sein, viel und schnell essen, Unmengen essen</i> |
| 8. to be shaking in one's shoes | <i>entsetzt sein, erschrocken sein</i> |
| 9. to jump out of one's skin | <i>aus der Haut fahren, die Beherrschung verlieren,</i> |
| 10. to be like a fish out of water | <i>sich wie ein Fisch auf dem Trockenen fühlen, sich hilflos/unsicher fühlen</i> |
| 11. to be on edge | <i>genervt/ aufgeregt/ angespannt sein</i> |
| 12. to be on tenterhooks | <i>(wie) auf glühenden Kohlen sitzen, gespannt, ungeduldig auf etw. Wichtiges warten</i> |
| 13. to be over the moon | <i>von etw. hin und weg sein, überglücklich sein, zufrieden sein</i> |
| 14. to see red | <i>sehr wütend, zornig werden</i> |
| 15. to be full of beans | <i>voller Tatendrang, putzmunter sein (ugs.)</i> |

Lesson nine

HEALTH, ILLNESS, DEATH

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|--|--|
| 1. not to look one's age | <i>jünger aussehen</i> |
| 2. to look young for one's years | <i>jünger aussehen</i> |
| 3. to be getting on in years | <i>älter werden</i> |
| 4. to be in the autumn of one's life | <i>im Herbst seines Lebens sein</i> |
| 5. to be in good health / to be in good shape | <i>bei guter Gesundheit sein, gut in Form/fit sein</i> |
| 6. to be in poor health / to be in poor shape | <i>bei schlechter Gesundheit sein, schlecht in Form sein</i> |
| 7. to feel under the weather / to look a bit under the weather | <i>nicht auf dem Damm sein, krank sein</i> |
| 8. to be off colour | <i>sich unwohl fühlen, kränklich</i> |
| 9. to look run-down | <i>sich erschöpft fühlen/erschöpft aussehen</i> |
| 10. to catch a disease | <i>sich eine Krankheit holen</i> |
| 11. to be on one's last legs | <i>erschöpft sein</i> |
| 12. to be on one's deathbed | <i>auf dem Sterbebett</i> |
| 13. to have one foot in the grave | <i>mit einem Fuß im Grabe stehen</i> |
| 14. to kick the bucket | <i>verrecken</i> |
| 15. to die before one's time | <i>jung sterben</i> |

Lesson ten

CRIME

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. to come to a bad end | <i>zu einem schlimmen Ende führen, schlimm enden</i> |
| 2. a capital offence / a capital crime | <i>Kapitalverbrechen</i> |
| 3. a jail bird | <i>(Gewohnheits)Verbrecher, Rückfalltäter</i> |
| 4. to serve time / to do time | <i>eine Strafe (z.B. im Gefängnis) verbüßen/absitzen</i> |
| 5. to be at large | <i>auf freiem Fuß sein</i> |
| 6. to be on parole | <i>auf Bewährung draußen sein</i> |

7. to break prison	<i>aus dem Gefängnis ausbrechen</i>
8. to go to law	<i>vor Gericht gehen, den Rechtsweg beschreiten</i>
9. to have clean hands	<i>unschuldig sein, eine saubere Weste haben</i>
10. to catch someone red-handed	<i>jmdn. auf frischer Tat ertappen</i>
11. crime doesn't pay	<i>Verbrechen macht sich nicht bezahlt</i>
12. daylight robbery	<i>Ausbeutung, Wucher</i>
13. in cold blood	<i>mit voller Überlegung, kaltblütig</i>
14. to set a thief / to catch a thief	<i>einen Dieb fangen</i>
15. to be on the alert	<i>auf der Hut sein, wachsam sein</i>

Lesson eleven ENTERTAINMENT

1. to have a night out	<i>am Abend ausgehen (den Abend außer Haus verbringen)</i>
2. to make a day of something	<i>sich den ganzen Tag gut amüsieren</i>
3. to have a good time / to have a great time	<i>sich blendend amüsieren</i>
4. to go out on the town	<i>sich in der Stadt amüsieren</i>
5. to wear one's sunday best	<i>die Sonntagssachen/den besten Sonntagsanzug anziehen/tragen</i>
6. a blind date	<i>Verabredung mit einem Unbekannten</i>
7. to throw a party	<i>eine Party geben</i>
8. to be the life and soul of the party	<i>eine Stimmungskanone sein</i>
9. hard drinks	<i>hochprozentige Getränke</i>
10. to be high	<i>im Rausch sein, betrunken sein, unter Drogeneinfluss stehen,</i>
11. thin beer	<i>Leichtbier</i>
12. to stand someone a drink	<i>jmdm. einen Drink spendieren/ausgeben</i>
13. to go dutch	<i>für sich selbst zahlen</i>
14. to feel like doing something	<i>Lust auf etw. haben</i>
15. to be keen on	<i>von etw. angetan sein, mögen</i>

Lesson twelve HOLIDAY / TRAVEL

1. a package holiday	<i>Pauschalreise</i>
2. a coach party	<i>Reisegruppe</i>
3. to sleep in the open	<i>im Freien schlafen</i>
4. to travel light	<i>mit wenig Gepäck reisen</i>
5. to be on the road	<i>auf Reisen sein, unterwegs sein</i>
6. to hit the road	<i>losfahren, aufbrechen</i>
7. to make a trip through the country / to go on a round trip through the country	<i>Rundfahrt, Rundreise</i>
8. to break the journey	<i>die Reise unterbrechen, Fahrtunterbrechung, Pause machen</i>
9. to travel through / to travel non-stop	<i>durchfahren, durchreisen, ohne Pause reisen</i>
10. to cross a border	<i>die Grenze überschreiten</i>
11. to hitch a ride / to hitch-hike	<i>trampen, per Anhalter fahren</i>
12. to get itchy feet	<i>nicht ruhig an einer Stelle sitzen können, reisen wollen</i>
13. to go on a guided tour	<i>eine Führung mitmachen</i>
14. to do a sight-seeing tour	<i>besichtigen, sich die Sehenswürdigkeiten anschauen</i>
15. to take a shortcut	<i>eine Abkürzung nehmen</i>

Lesson thirteen FAMILY

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. a grass widow | <i>Strohwitwe</i> |
| 2. a henpecked husband | <i>Pantoffelheld</i> |
| 3. to wear the trousers | <i>die Hosen anhaben, mächtig sein, etw. zu sagen haben</i> |
| 4. an old maid | <i>alte Jungfer</i> |
| 5. to lead a woman to the altar | <i>eine Frau zum Altar führen</i> |
| 6. a confirmed bachelor | <i>eingefleischter Junggeselle</i> |
| 7. to have an affair | <i>fremdgehen</i> |
| 8. flesh and blood | <i>Fleisch und Blut, eigene Familie</i> |
| 9. to run the streets (of children) | <i>auf den Straßen herumlungern, sich herumtreiben</i> |
| 10. to play truant | <i>Schule schwänzen</i> |
| 11. to be the black sheep of the family | <i>das schwarze Schaf in der Familie sein, der Sündenbock/Prügelknabe sein</i> |
| 12. to follow in someone's footsteps | <i>in jmds. Fußstapfen treten</i> |
| 13. the generation gap | <i>Generationskonflikt</i> |
| 14. to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth | <i>mit dem Silberlöffel im Mund geboren sein, mit einer Glückhaube geboren sein</i> |
| 15. blue blood | <i>blaues Blut, von hoher/adliger Abstammung</i> |

PART TWO DIFFERENT IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

Lesson fourteen ANIMALS

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|---|---|
| 1. to kill two birds with one stone | <i>zwei Fliegen mit einer Klappe schlagen</i> |
| 2. to take the bull by the horns | <i>den Stier bei den Hörnern packen</i> |
| 3. to have butterflies in one's stomach | <i>Schmetterlinge im Bauch haben, glücklich/aufgeregt sein, verliebt sein</i> |
| 4. to let the cat out of the bag | <i>die Katze aus dem Sack lassen, ein Geheimnis verraten</i> |
| 5. to go to the dogs | <i>mit etwas bergab gehen, vor die Hunde gehen</i> |
| 6. to let sleeping dogs lie | <i>Schlafende Hunde soll man nicht wecken, nicht unnötig Aufsehen erregen</i> |
| 7. to have other fish to fry | <i>etwas Wichtigeres zu tun haben</i> |
| 8. to take the lion's share | <i>sich den Löwenanteil sichern</i> |
| 9. to buy a pig in a poke | <i>die Katze im Sack kaufen</i> |
| 10. to smell a rat | <i>eine Ratte riechen, Verdacht schöpfen</i> |
| 11. to cook someone's goose | <i>jmdn. die Suppe versalzen, jmdn. in die Pfanne hauen</i> |
| 12. to have a bee in one's bonnet | <i>einen Floh ins Ohr setzen, eine fixe Idee haben</i> |
| 13. to rain cats and dogs | <i>es regnet in Strömen</i> |
| 14. to go at a snail's pace | <i>im Schnecken tempo gehen</i> |
| 15. to be a wolf in sheep's clothing | <i>ein Wolf im Schafspelz sein</i> |

Lesson fifteen PARTS OF THE BODY

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|--|--|
| 1. to do something behind someone's back | <i>hinter jmds. Rücken etw. machen</i> |
| 2. to make no bones about something | <i>kein Blatt vor den Mund nehmen, keinen Hehl aus etw. machen</i> |
| 3. to get something off one's chest | <i>sich etwas von der Seele reden</i> |

4. to be all ears	<i>ganz Ohr sein</i>
5. to be an eye-opener	<i>eine Überraschung sein, Augenöffner</i>
6. to have an eye for something	<i>ein (sicheres/geübtes) Auge für etwas haben</i>
7. to have something at one's fingertips	<i>etw. genau kennen/wissen,</i>
8. to make one's hair stand on end	<i>verursachen, dass jmd. Gänsehaut bekommt</i>
9. to learn something by heart	<i>auswendig lernen</i>
10. to pull someone's leg	<i>jmdn. auf den Arm nehmen, veralbern</i>
11. to have something on the tip of one's tongue	<i>jmdm. liegt etw. auf der Zunge</i>
12. to stick one's neck out	<i>den Kopf riskieren</i>
13. to be getting out of hand	<i>außer Kontrolle geraten</i>
14. to split hairs	<i>Haarspalterei betreiben, über banale Sachen streiten</i>
15. to have a chip on one's shoulder	<i>überempfindlich sein, die gekränkte/beleidigte Leberwurst spielen</i>

Lesson sixteen COLOURS

1. to beat somebody black and blue	<i>jmdn. windelweich prügeln</i>
2. to feel blue	<i>deprimiert sein</i>
3. to have green fingers	<i>einen grünen Daumen haben, eine Vorliebe für Pflanzen haben</i>
4. to be green	<i>gutgläubig/unerfahren sein</i>
5. to be in the red	<i>rote Zahlen schreiben, verschuldet sein, Schulden haben</i>
6. to be in the black	<i>schwarze Zahlen schreiben, mit Gewinn arbeiten</i>
7. a blackout	<i>Bewusstseinsverlust, Ohnmacht</i>
8. out of the blue	<i>aus dem Nichts heraus/aus heiterem Himmel</i>
9. a white lie	<i>harmlose Lüge/Notlüge</i>
10. white coffee	<i>Milchkaffee</i>
11. to see something through rose-coloured	<i>etwas durch die rosarote Brille betrachten /sehen</i>
12. to paint the town red	<i>die Puppen tanzen lassen, die Stadt unsicher machen, einen draufmachen</i>
13. to see the red light	<i>die Gefahr erkennen</i>
14. to put out the red carpet (for someone)	<i>den roten Teppich ausrollen, jmdn. mit den höchsten Ehren empfangen</i>
15. a red herring	<i>eine Bemerkung, um das Gespräch in eine andere Richtung zu lenken (vom Thema abkommen/abgehen/ablenken)</i>

Lesson seventeen COMPARISON

1. as bold as a lion	<i>mutig wie ein Löwe</i>
2. as brittle as glass	<i>zerbrechlich wie Glas</i>
3. as busy as a bee	<i>emsig wie eine Biene</i>
4. as changeable as the weather	<i>wechselhaft wie das Wetter</i>
5. as cool as a cucumber	<i>die Ruhe selbst</i>
6. as cunning as a fox	<i>schlau wie ein Fuchs</i>
7. as different as chalk and cheese	<i>verschieden wie Tag und Nacht</i>
8. as easy as abc	<i>kinderleicht</i>
9. as fit as a fiddle	<i>kerngesund und topfit</i>
10. as firm as a rock	<i>wie ein Fels in der Brandung (unerbittlich, entschieden)</i>

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 11. as good as gold | <i>Schatz (Mensch), sehr gut, brav</i> |
| 12. as light as a feather | <i>federleicht</i> |
| 13. as like as two peas in a pod | <i>sich gleichen wie ein Ei dem anderen</i> |
| 14. as poor as a church mouse | <i>arm wie eine Kirchenmaus</i> |
| 15. as quick as lightning | <i>blitzschnell</i> |

Lesson eighteen BINOMINALS

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|---------------------------|--|
| 1. odds and ends | <i>Kleinigkeiten/Kram, Siebensachen</i> |
| 2. give and take | <i>nehmen und geben</i> |
| 3. part and parcel | <i>fester Bestandteil von etw. sein</i> |
| 4. to go to rack and ruin | <i>verkommen, vor die Hunde gehen</i> |
| 5. to be prim and proper | <i>sehr offiziell sein, etepetete sein, kleinbürgerlich sein</i> |
| 6. to be rough and ready | <i>einfach, schlicht</i> |
| 7. to pick and choose | <i>sich die Rosinen herauspicken, wählerisch sein</i> |
| 8. leaps and bounds | <i>rasant, sprunghaft</i> |
| 9. peace and quiet | <i>Ruhe und Frieden</i> |
| 10. here and there | <i>da und dort, hier und da</i> |
| 11. on and off | <i>ab und zu, hin und wieder</i> |
| 12. back and forth | <i>auf und ab, hin und zurück</i> |
| 13. down and out | <i>Penner, heruntergekommen</i> |
| 14. up and down | <i>rauf und runter, auf und ab</i> |
| 15. back to front | <i>verkehrt herum</i> |

Lesson nineteen SHORT IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. How come? | <i>Wieso? Wie ist das passiert?</i> |
| 2. How's that? | <i>Weshalb? Aus welchem Grund?</i> |
| 3. So what? | <i>Na und?</i> |
| 4. What's up? | <i>Was ist los?/ Was gibt es?</i> |
| 5. What of it? | <i>Na und?</i> |
| 6. What if...? | <i>Und was, wenn...?</i> |
| 7. Come on! | <i>Ach komm! / Mach schon!</i> |
| 8. No way! / In no way! | <i>Keineswegs!</i> |
| 9. It's (That's) too bad! | <i>Schade!</i> |
| 10. Time's up. | <i>Die Zeit ist um!</i> |
| 11. Time flies. | <i>Die Zeit vergeht (im Fluge)!</i> |
| 12. Take it easy. | <i>Immer mit der Ruhe!</i> |
| 13. So long! | <i>Bis bald! Bis dann!</i> |
| 14. Go ahead! | <i>Beginne! Mach schon! Geh voran!</i> |
| 15. Never mind! | <i>Was soll's!</i> |
| 16. Cheers! | <i>Zum Wohl!</i> |
| 17. And so on / forth. | <i>Und so weiter und so fort</i> |
| 18. It's no good. | <i>Es hat keinen Sinn!</i> |
| 19. Good heavens! | <i>Du lieber Gott!</i> |
| 20. Bless you! | <i>Gesundheit.</i> |

Lesson twenty PROVERBS

- | | |
|---|---|
| Actions speak louder than words. | <i>Taten sagen mehr als Worte.</i> |
| All's well that ends well. | <i>Ende Gut, alles Gut.</i> |
| All that glitters is not gold. | <i>Es ist nicht alles Gold, was glänzt.</i> |

A bad workman always blames his tools.

Barking dogs seldom bite.

Better late than never.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Don't count your chickens before they hatch.

Don't put all your eggs into one basket.

Don't put the cart before the horse.

The early bird catches the worm.

Honesty is the best policy.

It's no use crying over spilt milk.

It never rains but it pours.

Make hay while the sun shines / strike while the iron is hot.

Necessity is the mother of invention.

No gain without pain.

No news is good news.

Practice makes perfect.

The road to hell is paved with good intentions.

Rome was not built in a day.

Too many cooks spoil the broth.

You can't have your cake and eat it

Wenn der Reiter nichts taugt, hat das Pferd schuld.

Bellende Hunde beißen nicht.

Besser spät als nie!

Besser den Spatz in der Hand als die Taube auf dem Dach.

Man soll den Tag nicht vor dem Abend loben.

Setze nicht alles auf eine Karte.

Man soll das Pferd nicht beim Schwanz aufzäumen.

Morgenstunde hat Gold im Munde.

Ehrlich währt am längsten.

Was geschehen ist, ist geschehen.

Ein Unglück kommt selten allein.

Man soll das Eisen schmieden, solange es heiß ist.

Not macht erfinderisch!

Ohne Fleiß kein Preis!

Keine Nachricht ist eine gute Nachricht!

Übung macht den Meister.

Der Weg zur Hölle ist mit guten Vorsätzen gepflastert.

Gut Ding braucht Weile.

Zu viele Köche verderben den Brei.

Man kann nicht alles haben, man kann nicht auf zwei Hochzeiten gleichzeitig tanzen.

Englisch Wortschatz

4. Phrasal Verbs in Situations

Lesson one Phrasal verbs with OUT

Exercise one

♫1

Listen to the explanations.

■ finishing or stopping

to run out (of supplies, time)	to have no more
to cut out (of a motor)	to stop suddenly
to put out (a fire, a light)	to cause to stop burning
to turn sb out	to force to leave, to send away
to go out (of a fire, a light)	to stop burning or shining
to work out (an answer)	to find by reasoning or calculating

■ performing or fulfilling

to carry out (an action, a duty)	to perform or complete
----------------------------------	------------------------

■ spreading

to give out	to distribute
to spread out	to cover or include a greater area

Exercise two

♫2

Listen to the text.

A rescue action was **carried out** with difficulty when an old barn caught fire in a small village near Norfolk. The problems started when one of the two fire engines **ran out of** petrol on the way to the farm and the engine **cut out** 200 metres from the burning building. Moreover, the foam had been **given out** to the firemen on the previous day and they didn't have enough to fight the fire. The time was **running out** by the time the firemen **worked out** what to do but in spite of all difficulties they **put** the fire **out**. However, after the action their chief was **turned out**. He lost his job as he had failed to **carry out** his duties properly. Actually, if the fire hadn't **gone out** in time, it would have **spread out** and the whole farm would have been burnt to the ground.

Exercise three

♫3

Listen and repeat.

- A rescue action was carried out with difficulty.
- The two fire engines ran out of petrol on the way to the farm.
- The engine cut out 200 metres from the burning building.
- The foam had been given out to the firemen.

- The time was running out.
- The firemen worked out what to do and put the fire out.
- After the action their chief was turned out.
- He failed to carry out his duties properly.
- The fire went out in time and it didn't spread out.

Exercise four

♪4

Answer the questions about the text using phrasal verbs.

- What did the fire brigade do when the old barn caught fire?
-
*They **carried out** a rescue action.*
- Why did the fire engine stop?
- ...
*Because it **ran out** of fuel.*
- How far from the burning building did it stop?
-
*The engine **cut out** 200 metres away from the fire.*
- Why didn't the firemen have enough foam?
-
*Because it had been **given out** on the previous day.*
- Did they have enough time?
- ...
*No, the time was **running out**.*
- Did they stop the fire in spite of all difficulties?
- ...
*Yes, they finally **put it out**.*
- Who was fired after the action?
- ...
*The chief was **turned out**.*
- Why did he lose his job?
-
*Because he didn't **carry out** his duties.*
- Did the fire stop in time?
- ...
*Yes, it **went out** in time.*
- Did the fire reach the whole farm?
- ...
*No, it didn't **spread out**.*

Lesson two Phrasal verbs with OUT

Exercise one

♪5

Listen to the explanations.

■ starting, appearing

to turn out	to gather for a meeting, a public event
to come out	to appear
to set out	to begin a journey
to break out (of a war, a fight)	to begin
to bring out (a product)	to introduce for sale

■ making known

to give out (a date, news)	to announce
to turn out	to happen to be in the end
to put out (a statement, a warning)	to produce, broadcast or print; to issue
to come out (of the truth)	to become clear or publicly known
to find out	to discover

Exercise two

♪6

Listen to the text.

A lot of people **turned out** at the Olympic Stadium to watch the Football League match where many famous football stars **came out** to play every season. So when the date of the final match was **given out** by the Football Union, the spectators **set out** early in the morning to get the tickets. However, because of the great interest in the match it soon **turned out** that there were no tickets left.

On the day of the Final, all the supporters were very excited. But when their team lost the match, street fights **broke out**. Consequently, the authorities **put out** a statement that all participants of the riots would be severely punished. A few months before, a new security system had been **brought out** on the market and then the authorities had decided to install it at the stadium. Thus, soon after watching the tapes the whole truth about the fights **came out** and the police quickly **found out** the vandals' names.

Exercise three

♪7

Listen and repeat.

- A lot of people turned out at the Olympic Stadium.
- Many famous football stars came out to play every season.
- The date of the final match was given out by the Football Union.
- The spectators set out early in the morning to get the tickets.
- It soon turned out that there were no tickets left.
- After the match street fights broke out.

- Consequently, the authorities put out a statement.
- A new security system was brought out on the market.
- The whole truth about the fights came out.
- The police quickly found out the vandals' names.

Exercise four

8

Answer the questions about the text using phrasal verbs.

- Where did the people come to watch the Football League match?
-
*They **turned out** at the Olympic Stadium.*
- How often did the football stars appear?
- ...
*They **came out** to play every season.*
- Who announced the date of the Final?
- ...
*It was **given out** by the Football Union.*
- Why did the spectators leave early in the morning?
- ...
*They **set out** early to buy the tickets.*
- What soon appeared?
- ...
*It **turned out** that there were no tickets left.*
- What started after the Final?
-
*Street fights **broke out**.*
- What did the authorities broadcast then?
-
*They **put out** a statement.*
- What system had been introduced on the market a few months before?
-
*A new security system had been **brought out**.*
- Did they know the truth about the participants soon?
-
*Yes, it **came out** very quickly.*
- What did the police discover?
- ...
*They **found out** the vandals' names.*

Lesson three Phrasal verbs with OFF

Exercise one

♪9

Listen to the explanations.

■ disconnecting or not working properly

to go off	to stop operating
to give off (a smell, gas)	to emit
to break off (of a part)	to become separated from
to cut off	to disconnect or discontinue

■ leaving

to take off	to have a holiday from work
to set off	to begin a journey
to see sb off	to go to an airport, a station with someone who is beginning a journey
to take off (of a plane)	to leave the ground and rise

■ discouraging or stopping

to put sb off	to discourage
to wear off (of a feeling)	to become less strong or to be reduced until it disappears

■ completing successfully

to come off (of a plan)	to succeed
to carry off (a part, an action, a duty)	to perform easily and successfully

Exercise two

♪10

Listen to the text.

After long and nervous negotiations with one of her most demanding clients, Ann decided she needed to rest and **take off** for a few days somewhere. Her boss tried to **put her off** this idea because there was a lot of work to do as usual but Ann didn't want to change her mind. She **set off** for a three-day trip to a Pacific island the next day. Her flatmate **saw her off** at the airport to wave goodbye and wish her a pleasant journey.

When the plane **took off**, she felt very relaxed and she was sure her holiday was going to **come off** as planned. However, after a few hours, due to some failure of the electrical system, one of the engines was **cut off**, and the lights **went off** in the passenger cabin. To make it worse, after a few minutes the electric wires started to **give off** a smell of burning plastic and everybody began to panic.

As a result, they had to land on the nearest island, hoping that the captain would be able to **carry the landing off** successfully. While landing, one of the wings almost **broke off** and the radio system **went off** completely so it seemed that they would be **cut off** on this small island longer than she had expected. Having realised that, Ann's enthusiasm for spending her holiday away from home completely **wore off**.

Exercise three**11*****Listen and repeat.***

- Ann decided she needed to rest and take off for a few days.
- Her boss tried to put her off this idea.
- She set off for a three-day trip to a Pacific island.
- Her flatmate saw her off at the airport to wave goodbye.
- When the plane took off, she felt very relaxed.
- Her holiday was going to come off as planned.
- One of the engines was cut off.
- The lights went off in the passenger cabin.
- The electric wires started to give off a smell of burning plastic.
- The captain was able to carry the landing off successfully.
- One of the wings almost broke off.
- The radio system went off completely.
- They were cut off on this small island.
- Ann's enthusiasm for spending her holiday away from home completely wore off.

Exercise four**12**

Answer the questions about the text using phrasal verbs. Answer the questions about the text using phrasal verbs.

- Did Ann decide to have a long or short holiday after the negotiations?
-
*She decided to **take** a few days **off**.*
- Why did her boss try to discourage her?
-
*He tried to **put** her **off** because there was a lot of work to do.*
- When did she start her journey?
-
*She **set off** the next day.*
- Who went with Ann to the airport to wish her a pleasant journey?
-
*Her flatmate **saw** her **off**.*
- When did she feel relaxed?
-
*She felt relaxed when the plane **took off**.*
- What happened with one of the engines after a few hours?
-
*It was **cut off**.*

- What was the problem with the lights in the passenger cabin?
-
*They **went off**.*
- What smell did the electric wires emit?
-
*They **gave off** a smell of burning plastic.*
- Did they manage to land?
-
*Yes, the captain **carried off** the landing successfully.*
- What happened with the wing during the landing?
-
*It almost **broke off**.*
- Did they have any radio contact with air traffic control?
-
*No, the radio system **went off** completely and they were **cut off**.*
- Was Ann still enthusiastic about spending her holiday away from home?
-
*No, her enthusiasm **wore off**.*

Lesson four Phrasal verbs with THROUGH

Exercise one

♪13

Listen to the explanations.

■ overcoming difficulty or danger

to break through	<i>to make a new advance or discovery</i>
to get through (a test, an exam)	<i>to come successfully to the end of</i>
to go through (sth unpleasant)	<i>to experience, to endure</i>
to carry sth through	<i>to bring to a successful end</i>
to come through (an operation)	<i>to survive</i>
to bring sb through	<i>to save someone who is ill</i>

■ quick repetition, revision or checking

to look through	<i>to examine, to study</i>
to come through (of news, results)	<i>to become publicly known</i>

Exercise two

♪14

Listen to the text.

When I was **looking through** the morning paper yesterday, I noticed that some astonishing news had just **come through**. The scientists had **broken through** in their search for a cure for bone cancer. They managed to **get through** the clinical tests and although they encountered some problems with the registration they hoped to **carry it through** in spite of difficulties.

Another interesting story was about a young girl who luckily **came through** a very difficult operation after losing a lot of blood in an accident. A five-year old girl **went through** some painful tests and everybody admired her bravery. Although the chances of her recovery were not very great, the doctors managed to **bring her through** after the long and exhausting operation.

Exercise three

♪15

Listen and repeat.

- I was looking through the morning paper yesterday.
- Some astonishing news had just come through.
- The scientists had broken through in their search.
- They managed to get through the clinical tests.
- They hoped to carry through the registration of the cure.
- A young girl luckily came through a very difficult operation.
- She went through some painful tests.
- The doctors managed to bring her through after the operation.

Exercise four**16**

Answer the questions about the text using phrasal verbs.

- What did he read quickly in the morning?
- ...
*He **looked through** the morning paper.*
- What news had just become known?
-
*The news about a cure for cancer had just **come through**.*
- Did the scientists achieve success in their search?
-
*Yes, they **broke through** in their search.*
- What did they finish?
-
*They **got through** the clinical tests.*
- Did they complete the registration of the cure?
- ...
*No, but they hoped to **carry it through**.*
- Did the girl survive the operation after the accident?
-
*Yes, she **came through** the operation luckily.*
- Why did everybody admire her bravery?
-
*Because she **went through** some painful tests.*
- Did the doctors manage to save the girl?
-
*They **brought** her **through** the operation.*

Lesson five Phrasal verbs with INTO

Exercise one

♪17

Listen to the explanations.

■ unexpected changes

to grow into	to become as a result of growing
to come into (a fortune)	to inherit
to get into sb	to influence someone so as make them act strangely
to run into sb	to meet unexpectedly
to run into sth	to get into an unpleasant or difficult situation
to turn into	to change into

■ intentional forceful behaviour

to break into	to enter by force
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■ careful consideration

to look into (evidence)	to investigate
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Exercise two

♪18

Listen to the text.

Mr Lucky **grew into** a fine young man. Moreover, he became very rich when he **came into** quite a big fortune from his grandmother. Everybody admired him when one day something bad **got into** him. He decided to **break into** his neighbours' house. Unfortunately, when leaving the house with some pretty valuable jewels he **ran into** a policeman outside the back door and in fact he **ran into** trouble. He was arrested and when the police **looked into** the evidence carefully he was accused of burglary. As a result, instead of being a millionaire Mr Lucky **turned into** an unlucky criminal.

Exercise three

♪19

Listen and repeat.

- Mr Lucky grew into a fine young man.
- He came into quite a big fortune from his grandmother.
- One day something bad got into him.
- He decided to break into his neighbours' house,
- He ran into a policeman outside the back door.
- In fact he ran into trouble.
- The police looked into the evidence carefully.
- Mr Lucky turned into an unlucky criminal.

Exercise four

20

Answer the questions about the text using phrasal verbs.

- What kind of man did Mr Lucky become?
- ...
*He **grew into** a fine, young man.*
- Did he inherit a lot of money from his grandma?
-
*Yes, he **came into** a big fortune.*
- What made him act strangely one day?
- ...
*Something bad **got into** him.*
- Where did he steal jewels from?
-
*He **broke into** his neighbours' house.*
- Whom did he meet unexpectedly when leaving the house?
- ...
*He **ran into** a policeman.*
- What did the police examine carefully?
- ...
*They **looked into** the evidence.*
- Who did Mr Lucky change into?
-
*He **turned into** an unlucky criminal.*

Lesson six

Phrasal verbs with OVER

Exercise one

♪21

Listen to the explanations.

■ finishing

to turn sth over to sb	to give the control or conduct of sth to somebody
to take over (a business)	to gain control over sth
to be over	to be finished
to come over (of a feeling)	to take possession of

■ overcoming difficulties

to get over (a difficulty)	to overcome
----------------------------	-------------

■ reviewing or checking

to look over	to examine esp. quickly
to go over	to check

Exercise two

♪22

Listen to the text.

A sudden feeling of tiredness **came over** him after 40 years of hard work and he decided to **turn over** the family business to his sons. Some time ago a big company had threatened to **take over** his small business but he happily **got over** the difficulties in time and the danger was already **over**.

For the last time in his life he **looked over** the documents on the desk, **went over** the latest accounts to check if everything was OK, and then left the office glad of the decision he had made.

Exercise three

♪23

Listen and repeat.

- A sudden feeling of tiredness came over him.
- He decided to turn over the family business to his sons.
- A big company threatened to take over his small business.
- He happily got over the difficulties in time.
- The danger was already over.
- He looked over the documents on the desk.
- He went over the latest accounts.

Exercise four

24

Answer the questions about the text using phrasal verbs.

- What kind of feeling did he have after 40 years of hard work?
- ...
*A feeling of tiredness **came over** him.*
- What did he decide to do with the family business?
- ...
*He decided to **turn it over** to his sons.*
- Who had wanted to gain control over his company some time ago?
-
*A big company had threatened to **take over** his small business.*
- Did he manage to overcome the difficulties?
-
*Yes, he happily **got over** the difficulties in time.*
- Was the situation still dangerous?
- ...
*No, the danger **was already over**.*
- What did he examine quickly before leaving the office?
- ...
*He **looked over** the documents on the desk.*
- What did he check?
-
*He **went over** the latest accounts.*

Lesson seven Phrasal verbs with UP

Exercise one

♪25

Listen to the explanations.

■ increasing

to go up (of prices, numbers)

to rise, to increase

to grow up

to develop from being a child to being an adult

■ appearing or creating

to work up (a feeling)

to develop

to come up

to appear

to draw up (a plan, a contract)

to prepare and usually put into written form

to build up (a list)

to increase or become gradually larger

to look up (information)

to find information in a book

to turn up (of a problem)

to happen, esp. unexpectedly

to come up with (a solution)

to think of

■ starting

to set up (a business)

to establish

to take up (a hobby)

to interest oneself in sth

Exercise two

♪26

Listen to the text.

As the prices of fruit had **gone up** enormously in the last months, they decided to **set up** a profitable business. They **worked up** a lot of enthusiasm for the idea when all the promising numbers **came up** in the conversation. They **drew up** a plan of distribution, **built up** a list of possible contacts and **looked up** all the necessary information in the books. Everything seemed easy when an unexpected problem **turned up**. According to the law you have to be a **grown-up** to have a business in this country. As they were still too young and could not **come up with** any solution for the time being, they were advised to **take up** a hobby instead.

Exercise three

♪27

Listen and repeat.

- The prices of fruit went up enormously in the last months.
- They decided to set up a profitable business.
- They worked up a lot of enthusiasm for the idea.
- The promising numbers came up in the conversation.
- They drew up a plan of distribution.
- They built up a list of possible contacts.
- They looked up all the necessary information in the books.

- An unexpected problem turned up.
- You have to be a grown-up to have a business in this country.
- They could not come up with any solution.
- They were advised to take up a hobby instead.

Exercise four

♪28

Answer the questions about the text using phrasal verbs.

- What prices had risen enormously in the last months?
- ...
*The prices of fruit had **gone up**.*
- Were they enthusiastic about the idea of starting a business?
-
*Yes, they **worked up** a lot of enthusiasm for it.*
- Did they decide to start a company?
-
*Yes, they wanted to **set up** a profitable business.*
- What plans did they design?
-
*They **drew up** a plan of distribution*
- What list did they prepare?
-
*They **built up** a list of possible contacts.*
- Where did they find all the necessary information?
-
*They **looked it up** in the books.*
- Did a problem appear suddenly?
-
*Yes, it **turned up** unexpectedly.*
- What does the law say about the age of people who want to have a business?
-
*They have to be **grown up**.*
- Could they think of any solution?
-
*No, they couldn't **come up with** any idea.*
- What were they advised to do instead?
-
*They were advised to **take up** a hobby.*

Lesson eight Phrasal verbs with UP

Exercise one

♪29

Listen to the explanations.

■ finishing or stopping

to break up (of a relationship)

to stop being together

to use up

to finish completely

to bring up (children)

to educate and care for

to grow up (of children)

to develop from being a child to being an adult

to give up (a relationship)

to finish

to end up

to be in the end

■ dealing with difficulties or something unpleasant

to come up against (a problem, a difficulty)

to meet, to encounter

to face up to

to be brave enough to accept or deal with sth

to put up with

to tolerate, to bear patiently

to live up to (expectations)

to keep to the high standards of

Exercise two

♪30

Listen to the text.

After twenty years, their marriage was about to **break up**. They had **come up against** many different problems in life but they had never shared responsibility together and so she had had to **face up to** all the difficulties alone. She had **put up with** his ignorance for years but she **used up** all her patience when he accused her of **bringing up** the children in the wrong way and said that her behaviour had never **lived up to** his expectations. Now that the children had **grown up**, nothing would stop her and she decided to **give up**. She hadn't expected that after so many years together they would **end up** as complete strangers.

Exercise three

♪31

Listen and repeat.

- Their marriage was about to break up.
- They came up against many different problems in life.
- She had to face up to all the difficulties alone.
- She put up with his ignorance for years.
- She used up all her patience.
- He accused her of bringing up the children in the wrong way.
- Her behaviour never lived up to his expectations.
- The children grew up.

- She decided to give up.
- They ended up as complete strangers.

Exercise four

♪32

- Was their marriage about to come to an end?
 -
*Yes, it was about to **break up**.*
- What problems did they encounter in life?
 -
*They **came up against** different problems.*
- Who was responsible enough to deal with the problems?
 -
*She **faced up to** all the problems alone.*
- Did she tolerate his ignorance?
 -
*Yes, she **put up with** it for years.*
- Did she lose her patience completely?
 -
*Yes, she **used it up**.*
- Who cared for the children?
 -
*She **brought them up**.*
- Was her behaviour good enough for him?
 -
*No, it had never **lived up to** his expectations.*
- Did their children become adults?
 -
*Yes, they **grew up**.*
- Did she decide to stop the relationship?
 -
*Yes, she decided to **give up**.*
- Who did they become to each other in the end?
 -
*They **ended up** as complete strangers.*

Lesson nine Phrasal verbs with DOWN

Exercise one

♪33

Listen to the explanations.

■ decreasing

to calm down

to make or become calm

■ failing to satisfy

to fall down (of a plan)

to fail or be ineffective

to get sb down

to depress

to let sb down

to disappoint

to break down

to lose control of one's feelings

■ rejecting

to turn down (a request, an offer)

to reject

■ criticizing

to come down on sb

to criticise, to punish or speak with severe disapproval

to look down on sb

to consider oneself superior to

to run sb down

to say rude or unfair things about

Exercise two

♪34

Listen to the text.

When the client **turned down** the offer and the sales plan seemed to be **falling down** definitely at that moment, the situation started to **get** Rebecca **down**. This feeling of nervousness got even bigger when the manager **came down on** her criticising the methods of her work and claiming that the sales numbers had really **let** him **down**. Rebecca was about to **break down** completely when her friend explained that the manager was that kind of man who always **looked down on** people to show his superiority. He liked **running** others **down** and saying unfair things about their work simply to demonstrate his power. The moment Rebecca realised that, she managed to **calm down** and stopped worrying so much.

Exercise three

♪35

Listen and repeat.

- The client turned down the offer.
- The sales plan seemed to be falling down definitely.
- The situation started to get Rebecca down.
- The manager came down on her criticising the methods of her work.
- The sales numbers had really let him down.

- Rebecca was about to break down completely.
- The manager always looked down on people to show his superiority.
- He liked running others down.
- She managed to calm down and stopped worrying so much.

Exercise four

36

- What did the client reject?
-
*The client **turned down** the offer.*
- Did the sales plan seem to fail?
- ...
*Yes, it seemed to be **falling down** definitely.*
- Did this nervous situation have a bad effect on Rebecca?
-
*Yes, the situation started to **get her down**.*
- Did the manager criticise the methods of her work?
-
*The manager **came down on** her.*
- What did he claim he was disappointed with?
-
*He claimed that the sales numbers had **let him down**.*
- Did she feel depressed?
-
*Yes, she was about to **break down** completely.*
- Did the manager feel superior to others?
-
*Yes, he always **looked down on** people.*
- Did the manager say unfair things about others' work?
-
*Yes, he liked **running people down**.*
- Did Rebecca stop worrying so much after she talked with her friend?
-
*Yes, she managed to **calm down**.*

Lesson ten Phrasal verbs with AWAY

Exercise one

♪37

Listen to the explanations.

■ leaving or escaping

to get away	to manage to escape
to go away	to leave a place
to run away	to escape
to be carried away	to be filled with a strong feeling or emotions

■ losing or not having any more

to throw away	to get rid of
to give away	to give freely
to fade away	to disappear gradually
to turn away	to refuse to let in

Exercise two

♪38

Listen to the text.

A famous film star decided to **get away** from the city and bought a small farm in the country. She **threw away** all her unnecessary things, **gave away** her furniture to the poor and **went away** for good without leaving her new address. She **was** really **carried away** by the idea of a simple and happy life away from the centre. This feeling of excitement didn't **fade away** even when the journalists appeared at the studio to ask some questions about her new life. She **turned** them **away** not even trying to have a word with them and when they tried to follow her to the new house she managed to **run away** in her Ferrari.

Exercise three

♪39

Listen and repeat.

- A famous film star decided to get away from the city.
- She threw away all her unnecessary things.
- She gave away her furniture to the poor.
- She went away for good without leaving her new address.
- She was really carried away by the idea of a simple and happy life.
- This feeling of excitement didn't fade away.
- She turned the journalists away.
- She managed to run away in her Ferrari.

Exercise four**♪40**

Answer the questions about the text using phrasal verbs.

- Did a famous film star decide to escape from the city?
-
*Yes, she decided to **get away**.*
- What did she do with all her unnecessary things?
-
*She **threw** them **away**.*
- Who was given the furniture?
-
*She **gave away** the furniture to the poor.*
- Did she leave for a few days or for a longer period of time?
-
*She **went away** for good.*
- Was she excited with the idea of a simple and happy life?
- ...
*Yes, she was **carried away** by this idea.*
- Did the feeling of excitement lessen when the journalists appear?
- ...
*No, it didn't **fade away**.*
- Did she have a word with them?
-
*No, she **turned** them **away**.*
- What did she do when they tried to follow her to the new house?
-
*She **ran away** in her Ferrari.*

Lesson eleven Phrasal verbs with ON

Exercise one

♪41

Listen to the explanations.

■ continuing

to carry on	<i>to continue</i>
to get on (well) with sb	<i>to have a friendly relationship</i>

■ showing gradual changes

to get on (of a person)	<i>to become old</i>
to put on (weight)	<i>to increase in weight and grow fatter</i>
to grow on sb	<i>to become gradually more pleasing</i>

■ starting

to try on (clothes)	<i>to put on a garment to see whether it fits and looks well</i>
to take on sb	<i>to start to employ</i>
to bring sth on/upon sb	<i>to cause sth unpleasant to happen to</i>

Exercise two

♪42

Listen to the text.

When she had been young she was always slim and fit. However, as she was **getting on** she started to **put on** weight easily, which made her angry especially when she **tried on** new clothes in the shops. To do something about this, she decided to go on a special vegetable diet and **take on** a fitness instructor. They **carried on** exercising every day and it didn't take long until these classes **grew on** her and she became gradually more and more pleased with the effects. As she **got on well** with the instructor they spent a lot of time together and soon they **brought** a lot of gossip **on** themselves.

Exercise three

♪43

Listen and repeat.

- As she was getting on she started to put on weight easily.
- She tried on new clothes in the shops.
- She took on a fitness instructor.
- They carried on exercising every day.
- These classes grew on her and she became more and more pleased with the effects.
- She got on well with the instructor.
- Soon they brought a lot of gossip on themselves.

Exercise four

44

- What did she gain easily as she was getting older?
-
*She **put on** weight as she was **getting on**.*
- When did she get angry about her weight?
-
*When she **tried on** new clothes in the shops.*
- Whom did she employ?
-
*She **took on** a fitness instructor.*
- What did they continue every day?
-
*They **carried on** exercising.*
- Did she start liking these classes soon?
-
*Yes, they soon **grew on** her.*
- Did they have a good relationship with the instructor?
-
*Yes, they **got on well**.*
- What did they cause by spending a lot of time together?
-
*They **brought** a lot of gossip **on** themselves.*

Lesson twelve Phrasal verbs with BACK

Exercise one

♪45

Listen to the explanations.

■ recollecting

to look back	to remember
to bring back (memories)	to cause to remember
to come back to sb	to return to the memory

■ returning

to get back	to obtain again after a loss
to go back	to return to a former place
to give back	to return sth to its owner

■ delaying or withdrawing

to take back	to admit that one was wrong in what one said
to set sth back	to delay the development of

Exercise two

♪46

Listen to the text.

When I **look back** on my childhood I realise how happy we were at those times. All these old photographs and souvenirs **bring back** cheerful memories with no serious problems. It was easy to **take back** anything you said if you were wrong. It wasn't even a problem to **get** your friends **back** after having fights and arguments as nobody treated them seriously. Nothing could really **set** your plans **back** if you didn't want it to. If your attempt didn't appear to be successful you could always **go back** and try again. If you needed something you didn't possess you could easily borrow it and then **give it back**. And now when I think of these events and it all **comes back to** me, I feel very nostalgic.

Exercise three

♪47

Listen and repeat.

- When I look back on my childhood I realise how happy we were.
- All these old photographs bring back cheerful memories.
- It was easy to take back anything you said.
- It wasn't even a problem to get your friends back after having fights.
- Nothing could really set your plans back.
- You could always go back and try again.
- You could easily borrow things and then give them back.
- And now when it all comes back to me, I feel very nostalgic.

Exercise four

48

Answer the questions about the text using phrasal verbs.

- What do you remember as the happy time of your life?
-
*I **look back** on my childhood.*
- What memories do the old photos return to your mind?
-
*They **bring back** cheerful memories.*
- Was it easy to admit that you were wrong?
-
*Yes, it was easy to **take everything back**.*
- Was it a problem to become friends again after having arguments?
- ...
*No, it wasn't a problem to **get them back**.*
- Could anything delay or stop your plans?
-
*Nothing could **set them back**.*
- What could you do if your attempt didn't appear to be successful?
-
*You could always **go back** and try again.*
- Did you return the possessions to their owners after borrowing them?
-
*Yes, you **gave them back**.*
- Do these events return to your memory?
-
*Yes, they **come back to me**.*

Glossary - Wörterbuch

Lesson one Phrasal verbs with OUT

■ finishing or stopping

to run out (of supplies, time)

to have no more

zu Ende gehen

to cut out (of a motor)

to stop suddenly

(an)halten

to put out (a fire, a light)

to cause to stop burning

ausmachen

to turn sb out

to force to leave, to send away

entlassen

to go out (of a fire, a light)

to stop burning or shining

verlöschen

to work out (an answer)

to find by reasoning or calculating

sich ausdenken, ausarbeiten

■ performing or fulfilling

to carry out (an action, a duty)

to perform or complete

durchführen, erfüllen

■ spreading

to give out

to distribute

verteilen

to spread out

to cover or include a greater area

sich ausbreiten

Lesson two Phrasal verbs with OUT

■ starting, appearing

to turn out

to gather for a meeting, a public event

erscheinen, sich sammeln

to come out

to appear

erscheinen

to set out

to begin a journey

aufbrechen

to break out (of a war, a fight)

to begin

beginnen (Krieg, Kampf)

to bring out (a product)

to introduce for sale

auf den Markt bringen (ein Produkt)

■ making known

to give out (a date, news)

to announce

bekannt geben (ein Datum, Nachrichten)

to turn out

to happen to be in the end

sich erweisen

to put out (a statement, a warning)

to produce, broadcast or print; to issue

bekannt geben

to come out (of the truth)

to become clear or publicly known

aufkommen, zum Vorschein kommen, bekannt werden

to find out

to discover

entdecken

Lesson three Phrasal verbs with OFF

■ disconnecting or not working properly

to go off

to stop operating

aufhören zu funktionieren, ausgehen

to give off (a smell, gas)

to emit

ausstoßen

to break off (of a part)

to become separated from

abbrechen

to cut off

to disconnect or discontinue

abschneiden

■ **leaving**

to take off	to have a holiday from work	sich frei nehmen
to set off	to begin a journey	aufbrechen, sich auf den Weg machen
to see sb off	to go to an airport, a station with someone who is beginning a journey	begleiten
to take off (of a plane)	to leave the ground and rise	starten

■ **discouraging or stopping**

to put sb off	to discourage	jmd. die Lust auf etwas nehmen
to wear off (of a feeling)	to become less strong or to be reduced until it disappears	enden

■ **completing successfully**

to come off (of a plan)	to succeed	gelingen
to carry off (a part, an action, a duty)	to perform easily and successfully	Erfolg haben, gewinnen

Lesson four Phrasal verbs with THROUGH■ **overcoming difficulty or danger**

to break through	to make a new advance or discovery	entdecken
to get through (a test, an exam)	to come successfully to the end of	bestehen
to go through (sth unpleasant)	to experience, to endure	durchgehen, überstehen
to carry sth through	to bring to a successful end	bis zum Ende führen
to come through (an operation)	to survive	durchkomme überstehen
to bring sb through	to save someone who is ill	durchbringen, retten

■ **quick repetition, revision or checking**

to look through	to examine, to study	durchsehen
to come through (of news, results)	to become publicly known	erscheinen

Lesson five Phrasal verbs with INTO■ **unexpected changes**

to grow into	to become as a result of growing	werden
to come into (a fortune)	to inherit	vererben
to get into sb	to influence someone so as make them act strangely	passieren, in etwas geraten, sich verändern (etwas ist in jdn gefahren)
to run into sb	to meet unexpectedly	jdn. zufällig treffen, zusammenstossen
to run into sth	to get into an unpleasant or difficult situation	in Schwierigkeiten geraten
to turn into	to change into	sich wandeln in

■ intentional forceful behaviour

to break into to enter by force einbrechen

■ careful consideration

to look into (evidence) to investigate in etwas hineinschauen,
prüfen

Lesson six Phrasal verbs with OVER

■ finishing

to turn sth over to sb to give the control or conduct of sth to somebody weitergeben, aushändigen

to take over (a business) to gain control over sth übernehmen

to be over to be finished zu Ende sein

to come over (of a feeling) to take possession of überfallen (Gefühl)

■ overcoming difficulties

to get over (a difficulty) to overcome überwinden

■ reviewing or checking

to look over to examine esp. quickly durchsehen

to go over to check prüfen

Lesson seven Phrasal verbs with UP

■ increasing

to go up (of prices, numbers) to rise, to increase steigen

to grow up to develop from being a child to being an adult aufwachsen, groß werden

■ appearing or creating

to work up (a feeling) to develop hereinfallen, verfallen

to come up to appear erscheinen, auftauchen

to draw up (a plan, a contract) to prepare and usually put into written form erstellen, niederschreiben

to build up (a list) to increase or become gradually larger anlegen, aufbauen

to look up (information) to find information in a book nachsehen, nachschlagen

to turn up (of a problem) to happen, esp. unexpectedly unerwartet erscheinen, auftauchen

to come up with (a solution) to think of finden, sich etwas ausdenken, einfallen lassen

■ starting

to set up (a business) to establish gründen

to take up (a hobby) to interest oneself in sth anfangen

Lesson eight Phrasal verbs with UP

■ finishing or stopping

to break up (of a relationship)	<i>to stop being together</i>	<i>aufhören, beenden</i>
to use up	<i>to finish completely</i>	<i>verbrauchen</i>
to bring up (children)	<i>to educate and care for</i>	<i>erziehen</i>
to grow up (of children)	<i>to develop from being a child to being an adult</i>	<i>aufwachsen, heranwachsen, groß werden</i>
to give up (a relationship)	<i>to finish</i>	<i>aufhören, beenden</i>
to end up	<i>to be in the end</i>	<i>als ...enden, in ...</i>

■ dealing with difficulties or something unpleasant

to come up against (a problem, a difficulty)	<i>to meet, to encounter</i>	<i>stoßen auf</i>
to face up to	<i>to be brave enough to accept or deal with sth</i>	<i>sich ... stellen</i>
to put up with	<i>to tolerate, to bear patiently</i>	<i>vertragen, tolerieren, dulden</i>
to live up to (expectations)	<i>to keep to the high standards of</i>	<i>erfüllen (Erwartungen)</i>

Lesson nine Phrasal verbs with DOWN

■ decreasing

to calm down	<i>to make or become calm</i>	<i>sich beruhigen</i>
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■ failing to satisfy

to fall down (of a plan)	<i>to fail or be ineffective</i>	<i>versagen, nicht gelingen</i>
to get sb down	<i>to depress</i>	<i>jd. fertig machen, deprimieren</i>
to let sb down	<i>to disappoint</i>	<i>jmdn. enttäuschen, jmdn. im Stich lassen</i>
to break down	<i>to lose control of one's feelings</i>	<i>zusammenbrechen</i>

■ rejecting

to turn down (a request, an offer)	<i>to reject</i>	<i>ablehnen, abweisen</i>
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■ criticizing

to come down on sb	<i>to criticise, to punish or speak with severe disapproval</i>	<i>jd. tadeln</i>
to look down on sb	<i>to consider oneself superior to</i>	<i>auf jdn. herabschauen</i>
to run sb down	<i>to say rude or unfair things about</i>	<i>kritisieren</i>

Lesson ten Phrasal verbs with AWAY

■ leaving or escaping

to get away	<i>to manage to escape</i>	<i>davonkommen, wegkommen</i>
to go away	<i>to leave a place</i>	<i>verreisen, wegfahren</i>
to run away	<i>to escape</i>	<i>fliehen</i>
to be carried away	<i>to be filled with a strong feeling or emotions</i>	<i>sich hinreisen lassen, hingerissen werden</i>

■ losing or not having any more

to throw away	to get rid of	wegwerfen
to give away	to give freely	verteilen, weggeben
to fade away	to disappear gradually	verschwinden
to turn away	to refuse to let in	nicht herein lassen, zurückweisen

Lesson eleven Phrasal verbs with ON

■ continuing

to carry on	to continue	fortsetzen
to get on (well) with sb	to have a friendly relationship	Gut mit jdm. auskommen

■ showing gradual changes

to get on (of a person)	to become old	alt werden
to put on (weight)	to increase in weight and grow fatter	(an Gewicht) zunehmen
to grow on sb	to become gradually more pleasing	passen, gefallen

■ starting

to try on (clothes)	to put on a garment to see whether it fits and looks well	anprobieren
to take on sb	to start to employ	beschäftigen
to bring sth on/upon sb	to cause sth unpleasant to happen to	über jdn. bringen, jdm. zufügen

Lesson twelve Phrasal verbs with BACK

■ recollecting

to look back	to remember	zurückblicken, zurücksehen
to bring back (memories)	to cause to remember	sich erinnern an etwas, Erinnerungen zurückrufen
to come back to sb	to return to the memory	in den Sinn kommen

■ returning

to get back	to obtain again after a loss	wiedererlangen, zurückbekommen
to go back	to return to a former place	zurückkommen, zurückgehen
to give back	to return sth to its owner	zurückgeben

■ delaying or withdrawing

to take back	to admit that one was wrong in what one said	zurücknehmen,
to set sth back	to delay the development of	aufhalten, behindern