
Предисловие

Idiomatic turns of expression are usually forcible, terse, and vivid; the same meaning could be set forth in some other way, but not with equal force and brevity. It is the idiomatic part of a language that is the most difficult part for a foreigner to master.

W. McMordie

Idioms are the lifeblood of evolving, changing languages indicating that the society using them is a dynamic one.

Adam Makkai

«Словарь лингвистических терминов» О.С. Ахмановой дает следующие определения термину «идиома»: «Идиома (идиоматизм, идиоматическое выражение) *англ.* Idiom, Idiomatic expression. 1. Словосочетание, обнаруживающее в своем синтаксическом и семантическом строении специфические и неповторимые свойства данного языка. 2. То же, что фразеологическая единица. Собственно, идиома *англ.* Idiom proper. Фразеологическая единица, обладающая ярко выраженными стилистическими особенностями, благодаря которым ее употребление вносит в речь элемент, шутки, нарочитости». Английская идиоматика (фразеология) представляет значительную трудность для студентов, изучающих английский язык. На наш взгляд, на языковых факультетах не уделяется достаточного внимания проблемам английской фразеологии, тогда как в настоящее время, когда

фразеология выделилась в самостоятельную лингвистическую дисциплину, необходимость ее изучения постоянно возрастает. Студент-филолог, будущий переводчик или учитель английского языка должны быть знакомы с предметом, основными понятиями и категориями этой дисциплины. Хорошее владение английским языком невозможно без знания его фразеологии. Как отмечал выдающийся отечественный фразеолог А.В. Кунин, «фразеология – это сокровищница языка», а фразеологизмы – «высоко информативные единицы языка». Задача нашего пособия и состоит в том, чтобы познакомить студента с этим богатым наследием английского языка и культуры, расширить его идиоматический запас. Пособие представляет собой сборник упражнений, цель которых помочь практически овладеть таким необходимым и важным экспрессивным средством английского языка, каким является его идиоматика.

Пособие включает 20 разделов-блоков, каждый из которых содержит 14-15 упражнений. В приложении приводятся предназначенные для анализа и перевода образцы специально подобранных оригинальных английских текстов, насыщенных идиомами. В конце пособия прилагается список использованной литературы.

Авторы выражают надежду, что эта книга заинтересует читателей и побудит их к более глубокому изучению фразеологии англоговорящих стран.

Unit 1

1.1. Use these common idiomatic phrases in a natural context. First make sure that you know what they mean.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. On the tip of my tongue. | 6. How time flies. |
| 2. First come, first served. | 7. Before you could say Jack Robinson. |
| 3. A likely tale. | 8. Mind your own business. |
| 4. Make the best of a bad job. | |
| 5. Play the game. | |

1.2. Which are the clichés in these extracts? Suggest less hackneyed phrases in the colloquial idiom that could be used instead.

- The Browns expect a happy event about next June.
- What are your reactions to the Prime Minister's speech?
- Civilian and military personnel will be required to show their passes at the gate before they enter.
- How about repairing the broken lock on the cupboard door?
— All right, I'll fix it tomorrow.
— There's no time like the present, I say. Tomorrow never comes.
- The announcement was heard in stony silence.

1.3. Use a phrasal verb in place of the words in italics.

GET

LOOK

- What are you *trying to suggest*!
- When you next pass this way, *call and see us*.
- I'll *manage* somehow.
- He is a person one can *respect*.
- I'll *scrutinize* your composition with you, if you wish.
- They are *publishing* a new edition shortly.
- Do you think the Labour Party will *succeed* at the next elections?
- Come and *watch the programme* on our television set.

1.4. Put the phrases in italics into simple non-colloquial English:

- He called me a liar, but later on when he learnt the truth he had to *eat humble pie*.
- I wish I could come, but *I really don't feel up to it*.
- Our center-forward has had to *cry off* from next Saturday's game.
- It seems *a lame excuse* to me.

5. Please don't try to *back out* now that everything's been arranged.
6. His apology seemed to me to be *half-hearted*.
7. Eventually he realized he was in the wrong and had to *eat his words*.

1.5. Explain in simple non-colloquial English the meaning of the phrases in italics:

1. So far as I can see there aren't any *snags* in his offer.
2. The meeting *looked like developing* into a rough house.
3. If a teacher can't answer simple questions like this *he will lose face with his class*.
4. They aren't really working; *they're only going through the motions*.
5. So Jones wants to sell his shares cheaply, does he? *I smell a rat*.
6. Here's a telegram for you. Now *don't jump to conclusions*!. It may be good news after all.
7. *All that glitters is not gold*.
8. An entertainer's life *is not all beer and skittles*.

1.6. What are the cliches usually associated with the following?

E.g. China shop. — Like a bull in a china shop.

Hot bricks. — Jumping up and down like a cat on hot bricks.

Grinning. — He was grinning like a Cheshire cat.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| a) hot cakes | j) flowers in May | s) lath |
| b) fortune | k) trooper | t) wildfire |
| c) nails | l) a vice | u) pack of cards |
| d) punch | m) ditch-water | v) pitch |
| e) snug as... | n) grim death | w) velvet |
| f) right as ... | o) fish... water | x) mole |
| g) packed like... | p) mustard | y) poison |
| h) sieve | q) bomb | z) fish |
| i) as sure as... | r) pikestaff | |

1.7. Complete the following:

1. My trick didn't work yesterday. It didn't come
2. Come ... it. You can't be serious.
3. Bill's still in a coma. He hasn't come ... yet.
4. I hear that Frank has come ... a lot of money recently.
5. I don't know why I did that. I don't know what came ... me.
6. Oh dear! There isn't enough ice cream to go
7. Do you understand now or would you like me to go ... it again?
8. I'm afraid your shirt doesn't go very well... your tie.
9. Fortunately no more ugly office blocks are going ... in the center of Bristol.
10. John's wife is always goinghim about not doing the washing-up.

11. This problem needs a lot of going
12. I hear that John has gone flu.
13. I don't think that we should have broken ... diplomatic relations.
14. When she heard about the accident she broke
15. What time did the meeting break ... ?
16. Whenever he takes penicillin he breaks ... in spots.
17. Fred has brokenhis girlfriend — they have been together for five years.
18. Those children have been badly brought... . They are very rude.
19. The flashing lights brought... his headache.
20. Can we bring the date of the meeting ... to next Monday?
21. The Government is hoping to bring ... new tax reforms in the next session of Parliament.
22. The Fortescues are bringing ... their youngest daughter next season.

1.8. Match each of the following colloquial names for certain types of people with the correct description below.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| — a pain in the neck | — a rolling stone | — a battle-axe |
| — a daredevil | — a crank | — a tomboy |
| — a slow coach | — a daydreamer | — a sponger |
| — a busybody | — a lone wolf | — a golden boy |

- a. He's always got his head in the clouds, always fantasizing.
- b. She's very inquisitive about my private life.
- c. He loves taking dangerous risks.
- d. He can't settle down. He goes from job to job, place to place.
- e. He's always borrowing money and living off the people.
- f. She's very aggressive and bossy. She likes to dominate.
- g. Everyone thinks he'll get rapid promotion. He's destined to succeed.
- h. He's always slow and behind the others in his work or studies.
- i. She's got extremely odd, eccentric, unconventional ideas and theories.
- j. He's a real nuisance. I can't stand him.
- k. He likes to do things on his own.
- l. She's a girl who likes to play rough, boys' games.

1.9. Put each of the following phrasal verbs in its correct place in the sentences below.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <i>get down</i> | <i>take down</i> | <i>try out</i> | <i>put up</i> |
| <i>bring up</i> | <i>call off</i> | <i>bring up</i> | <i>see off</i> |

- a. Don't worry about the journey to the airport. I'm coming to ... you... .
- b. The other car didn't stop after the accident but luckily I was able to ... its

number.

- c. The car's in quite good condition but you can ... it... before you make any decision to buy.
- d. Would you like to ... any other matters before the meeting closes?
- e. Stop worrying about. Don't let this failure ... you
- f. I'm afraid we'll have to... the meeting... .Alice and John can't come.
- g. Her parents died when she was eight and her uncle decided to ... her... himself.
- h. I've got a spare room, so I can ... you ... if you are ever here again.

1.10. Idioms — key words. The following sentences all contain an idiom with one key word missing. Choose one of the four alternatives to complete the idiom.

- a. He used the business profits to ... his own nest. His employees gained nothing, (*fill, feather, enrich, build*)
- b. She is so quick to criticize other people. I think she should learn to set her own ... in order first, (*home, house, business, place*)
- c. He paid an absolute fortune for a really tiny flat. There's not enough room to swing a (*cat, handbag, monkey, rope*)
- d. Don't be so impatient. You can't hurry the decorating if you want to do it well. ... wasn't built in a day. (*St. Paul's, New York, Rome, Colossus*)
- e. Friends may let you down, but your family will always stand by you. Blood is thicker than (*tea, wine, tears, water*)
- f. My car has just about had it. It's on his last... . We'll have to get a new one. (*legs, life, way, routes*)
- g. Politics is a cut-throat business where your friends can be more treacherous than your enemies, but, as they say, "If you can't stand the heat, stay out of the (*forge, kitchen, hearth, desert*)
- h. I don't know what she's got to be so cocky and so important about. Someone should put her in her (*place, boots, cradle, post*)

1.11. Complete the following proverbs and say in your own words what they mean:

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|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Take care of the pence | k. Early to bed |
| b. Charity begins.... | l. A friend in need |
| c. A miss is as good | m. All is not gold |
| d. The proof of the pudding.... | n. Faint heart.... |
| e. Forewarned is | o. Prevention is better |
| f. Necessity is... . | P- He who hesitates... |
| g. Actions speak.... | q- Second thoughts... |
| h. One good turn.... | r. Honesty is... . |
| i. Let sleeping dogs.... | s. Virtue is its |
| j- He laughs best.... | t. It is the early bird ... |

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- I.12. a. Find sayings which contain the following words and which have something to do with “revenge”, “retaliation”, or giving “tit for tat”: *coin, scores, pay, square, tables*.
- b. What kind of person would deal with the matter *in camera* — a judge, a photographer, or a film star?
- c. Which month is said to come in like a *lion* and go out like a *Iambi* Which animal is supposed to behave madly or wildly in this month?
- d. As a scholar, Jane can not hold a *candle* to Mary. Whom would you expect to be the higher in the examination list?
- e. Is it a praiseworthy action or a sinful one to “heap *coals* of fire on a person’s head”?
- f. Things that are beyond human control are said to be *on the knees of the ...* or *in the lap of...* Find the missing words.
- g. Find sayings which contain the following words and which can be used in talking about people who are “humble”, “obedient”, or “submissive”: *humble, thumb, sing, cap, knee, heel, lick*.
- h. A tradesman who sells for four pounds an article that had cost him five pounds is heard to use an expression containing the word *pocket*, what is it?
- i. What is a person said to be doing with his *nose* when he works very hard for a long time? Find a saying about *oars* that means just the opposite.
- j. If a lady is referred to as “Mrs. Owen, nee Archer”, what was her father surname?
- k. Find sayings which contain the following words and which refer to feelings of “anger” or “annoyance”: *bridle, hot, red, blood*.
- l. It is sometimes said that “what is lightly had is little valued”. Find a saying containing the word *easy* that means the same thing.

- m. The two sayings shown together below both bring the same word to mind; what is it?
- Holding out the olive branch.*
 - The lion lies down with the lamb.*
- n. Two friends had not seen each other for twenty years. When they met again one of them said something about *water*, what was it?
- o. If you were asked “are nine sixes seventy-two?” would you answer in the *affirmative* or in the *negative*?
- p. What is it, in the end, that is *lost for the want of a nail*?
- q. Find sayings which contain the following words and which can be used in referring to people who are “successful in life” and who have become “wealthy” and “prosperous”: *rise, man, purse, well, way.*

1.13. Choose the right answer.

- One of the senior ministers said that he did not want to associate himself with the Government’s taxation policy and that he ... the whole affair.

A. gave the cold shoulder to	D. showed a clean pair of heels
B. washed his hands off	to
C. patted himself on the back for	E. shaved his chin of
- When the teacher told to pupil that he we lazy, the pupil really took it to ... and began to improve rapidly.

A. heart	B. year	C. head	D. blood	E. mind
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- The manager said to the staff, “Our production is falling and we don’t all work hard. Some of us are going to lose our jobs. You can believe me; this is”

A. straight from the shoulder	D. directly from the mouth
B. right off my head	E. absolutely from the heart
C. full in the face	
- Mary and Jane had been friends since childhood but they had the most bitter and long lasting argument about unimportant incident. The whole thing was a mere

A. whirlpool in the bathtub	C. quake in the piecrust
B. breeze through the key-hole	D. crevasse in an ice cube
	E. storm in a tea cup

5. The man was a bore. People couldn't stand him because he was always telling everyone who he was and what he has done.
- A. conducting his own orchestra C. writing his own music
B. blowing his own trumpet D. humming his own tune
E. beating his own drum
6. The reformed convict emigrated to another country and eventually became a successful and respected member of the community and no one ever suspected that he had this
- A. bone in the garden D. skeleton in the cupboard
B. body under the stairs E. limb in the chest
C. skull in the rubbish heap
7. The general did not know what to do. In front of his weary troops was the full force of the enemy and behind him a flooded impassable river. He was between the
- A. dragon and the large black cave D. witch and the cold black night
B. firing squad and the high brick wall E. devil and the deep blue sea
C. hammer and the hard rough rock
8. If the world's most powerful countries ever start dropping nuclear bombs on one another the world will be in a
- A. tremendous tart D. cute custard
B. glorious gravy E. pretty pickle
C. serious sauce
9. The policeman said to the small boy, "Sonny, if you throw stones at the street lights you'll end up in the"
- A. gravy B. soup C. pie D. fat E. dough
10. John will scarcely talk to his old schoolmates now. The fact that he won a scholarship to Oxford seems to have
- A. got on his nerves D. gone to his head
B. caught in his throat E. slipped his mind
C. got under his skin

1.14. Read and translate the text:

A WEATHER EYE OPEN

The British like to talk about the weather, and our weather behaves as if it likes to be talked about. Without ever reaching extremes of heat or cold, it supplies a range of surprises (hail in August, spring sunshine at Christmas) which gives us scope for daily comment. “Lovely day”, and “Cold though, for the time of the year”, is a typical neighbourly exchange.

So it is natural that we draw on meteorological terms for general use. A character must be described as *sunny* (cheerful) or *frosty* (unfriendly). The latter would not be the man to *break the ice* (get things going) at a party. Or he might have *his head in the clouds* (be out of touch with reality). A *cool customer* (someone with a strong nerve, even impudent) might be admired by some, but a person who is *a bit wet* (a slang term for useless, lacking in drive) rarely is.

Metaphorically speaking, there seemed to be more grey skies than blue. However, *every cloud has a silver lining* (a proverb meaning that nothing is wholly bad). Even if you are *under the weather* (unwell), with luck you will soon be *right as rain* (perfectly all right). It is good to be able to *weather a storm* (survive trouble), but better to *have a windfall* (an unexpected bit of good luck — literally, fruit that has been blown down by the wind).

Commentators on current events would be lost without their weather words. How they like to *thunder* (talk loudly and crossly), warning that some development is *the tip of the iceberg* (just the beginning of a lot more trouble). They talk about *skating on thin ice* (taking a dangerous risk), and declare that this or that policy will indeed *cut no ice* (not have much effect). Sometimes things *snowball* (grow rapidly in size), and then you might be *snowed under* (overwhelmed) with problems.

It is interesting to speculate how our language might have been affected if the British Isles have been set in more southerly latitudes. These few examples, even if they don't leave you *thunderstruck* (amazed), demonstrate that there's more to the language of the English weather than the classic *raining cats and dogs* (a heavy downpour).

Unit 2

2.1. Put the following words or phrases into a natural conversational context. The exercise is best done orally.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. If that's the case | 5. The worst of it is |
| 2. And high time too. | 6. On second thoughts |
| 3. Talking of... . | 7. To sum up |
| 4. Of course. | 8. Incidentally.... |

2.2. Complete the comparisons in the following sentences by using either a word or a phrase in the colloquial idiom.

1. An intelligent child, she's as sharp as a....
2. They used to be always at loggerheads; now they're as thick as
3. The situation's just about as bad as
4. Don't talk to that woman. She's as common as
5. There's no need to argue about it. It's as plain as
6. I thought he'd gone away for good. But here he is — back again, as large as....
7. He's a man you can trust: as straight as....
8. I wouldn't trust him as far as
9. It's as true as
10. He's as proud as

2.3. Which are the clichés in these extracts? Suggest less hackneyed phrases in the colloquial idiom that could be used instead.

1. Those who work by the sweat of their brows have had a raw deal, if you ask me.
2. If the Great Powers cannot agree perhaps at least they will agree to differ.
3. The burglar, it appears, was a member of the fair sex, milord.
4. I knew nobody at the party: I was like a fish out of water.
5. It was just beginning to rain but the bus arrived at the psychological moment.

2.4. Explain the difference in meaning between the following phrases:

1. What he's saying is beyond dispute.
— What he's saying is beyond me.
2. I shall take it up with him later.
— I shall have it out with him later.
3. I scored off him that time.
— I floored him that time.

4. Come to my office tomorrow morning and we'll talk it over.
— Come to my office tomorrow morning and we'll thrash it out.
5. We must always weigh the pros and cons before deciding whether to invest our money or to let it stay in the bank.
— It is a moot point whether we should invest our money or let it stay in the bank.

2.5. Explain in simple non-colloquial English:

1. His explanation was very far-fetched.
2. I think you're pulling my leg.
3. You could see from his expression that he was taking it all in.
4. Take it from me, his political career is not finished yet.
5. Well, of course I'll take your word for it, but it seems to me a very queer business all the same.
6. It stands to reason they can't both be right.
7. Do you think he'll swallow that explanation?
8. He's told us that cock-and-bull story before.
9. I didn't expect you to fall for that old trick.
10. Can't you see he's just having you on?

2.6. Complete the following expressions and say what each means. Try to think of an alternative way of saying the same idea:

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|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. blow hot and ... ; | n. by hook or by ... ; |
| b. be null and ...; | o. last but...; |
| c. waifs and... ; | p. part and...; |
| d. far and ...; | q. hard and... rule; |
| e. through thick and ... ; | r. the long and the ... of it; |
| f. cut and... ; | s. stuff and ...; |
| g- all fair and ...; | t. neither here nor ... ; |
| h. rough and...; | u. pure and ...; |
| i. fits and...; | v. all and ...; |
| j- free and...; | w. many and...; |
| k. fast and ... ; | x. fair means or ... ; |
| l. went at it hammer and ... ; | y. few and ...; |
| m. they searched up hill and...; | z. right and.... |

2.7. Discuss the following:

1. What brings out the best of you?
2. Is there anything which you cannot bring yourself to do?
3. Have you ever had a lucky break?
4. What would you go out of your way to do?
5. Do you believe in 'going Dutch'?
6. Is there anything which you cannot go without?

2.8. "Alliteration" is the repeated use of the same letter or sound, usually the first letter of successive words. It is often used in poetic language ("borne on the swollen, swaying, swishing seas"), publicity ("Buy Brown's Best British Biscuits") and newspaper headlines ("Fighting Football Fans Face Fines"). It is also found in the following common colloquial expressions. Put each one in its correct place in the sentences below.

*shipshape**rat race**wishy-washy**mishmash**chit-chat**brickbats*

- a. Tired of the ceaseless pressure of the competitive business world, he decided to leave the ... and take over a small newsagent's shop in the country.
- b. A politician must be strong enough to withstand the ... which are constantly directed at him by the media.
- c. He's a serious, rather cold man. He likes to get to the point straightaway in conversation and not waste time in idle
- d. I like to see everything neat and tidy, everything in its place. I like to keep everything....
- e. Michael Wilson's latest play is a confusing mixture. It is neither a comedy, a serious work nor a musical, but a ... of all three.
- f. A company's annual report must be clearly written and contain only the necessary facts. A report which is vague and ... is useless and makes a bad impression.

2.9. Put each of the following phrasal verbs in its correct place in the sentences below. run

*down**bear out**make up**let down**rule out**put forward**put off**leave out*

- a. I'm depending on you to pay me back the money on Monday. Please don't... me
- b. To cover his absence he decided to... a completely false story about being involved in a car accident.
- c. If you think I'm wrong, check in the encyclopaedia. I'm sure it will... me ...
- d. Because of pressure of work, he had to ... his summer holiday until October.

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- e. We want to give younger players a chance in the team. That's why we've decided to ... you ... of next Saturday match.
 - f. They're very two-faced. They are very nice to her when she's there but they... her ... behind her back.
 - g. I'd like to ... a proposal. I suggest we start production in May.
 - h. The government intend to take very serious measures against this interference in their country's affairs. They do not... the possibility of military action.

2.10. Idioms — key words. In the following sentences, there is an idiom. Decide what you think is the key word, then look in your dictionary to see if you are right. Rewrite the sentences in non-idiomatic English.

- a. Don't believe what he said about Irish. He was talking through his hat. He even doesn't know her.
- b. Come here! I've got a bone to pick with you! Why did you tell Anne about Ken and me splitting up? I told you not to tell anyone.
- c. I don't think correct spelling is terribly important, but my teacher has a bee in his bonnet about it. If we ever make a spelling mistake, he makes us write it out twenty times.
- d. — I met a man called Anthony Trollope.
— Mmm. The name rings a bell, but I can't put a face to it.
- e. Ford Motors have a new saloon car in the pipeline, and it will be revealed for the first time at next year's Motor Show.
- f. — Come on, John! Who's right, me or Peter?
— Don't ask me to decide. I'm sitting on the fence.

2.11. a. Gordon had intended to do a conjuring-trick at a party, but Dennis stole his thunder. What exactly was it that Dennis did?

- b. In the previous question it was said that Dennis stole Gordon's thunder. Put this in yet another way, using a saying about wind.
- c. The town councillors of a seaside resort were so busy making plans for the summer carnival that they gave no attention to the fact that the winter gales were threatening to destroy the promenade. A resident who wrote to the local newspaper said something about Rome; what was it?
- d. Suggest ways in which 1) a sailor, 2) a cinema attendant, 3) a postman, or 4) a rent-collector might have a busman's holiday.

- e. What is it that an unfortunate tradesman hopes to do “on the swings”?
- f. When Mr. A. said something about him not playing in the football team unless he could choose his own position, Mr.B. was heard to say something about a pebble and Mr.C. made a remark about a fish. What did Mr.B. and Mr.C. say to Mr.A.?
- g. What does the phrase “in hand” mean in the following sentence: Many buildings have been burned down, but the fire is now in hand?
- h. A spiteful boy who dislikes cricket hides the bat and ball so that no one else can play; find a saying about a dog that can be applied to this boy.

2.12. Choose the correct meaning of the idioms in these sentences.

- 1. What’s on the box tonight?
 - a. What’s on television?
 - b. What’s for dinner?
 - c. What are our plans for this evening?
- 2. He’s on his soapbox again.
 - a. He’s gone back to work.
 - b. He’s expressing his favourite opinions.
 - c. He’s out of work and has no money.
- 3. She is not out of the woods yet.
 - a. Her problems are not yet over.
 - b. She’s still too young to behave like an adult.
 - c. She doesn’t know where she’s going in life.
- 4. I can’t see the wood for the trees.
 - a. I’m more interested in details than the total picture.
 - b. I haven’t got enough information.
 - c. I’m confused by too much information.
- 5. He’s barking up the wrong tree.
 - a. He’s looking in the wrong place for the answer to a problem.
 - b. He’s completely mad.
 - c. He’s making a complete mess of his job.

2.13. Choose the right answer (A — E):

- 1. Some old-aged pensioners live hard lives and find it very difficult to keep ... together on the small amount of money available to them each week.
 - A. skin and bone
 - B. body and soul
 - C. head and shoulders
 - D. muscle and sinew
 - E. limb and joint
- 2. The pilot said that it was a ... to know that, in the event of his death by accident, his family would be provided for by the company.

-
- A. bundle off his shoulders D. load off his feet
B. weight off his mind E. ton off his head
C. pack off his back
3. "John, why do you read those light trashy novels all the time. Why don't you read something more serious, something you can ... ?
- A. get a grip on D. put your heel on
B. put your head into E. get your teeth into
C. lay a finger on
4. The clerk thought that the manager was mean and unfair to his staff and he ... about it either, but told him so to his face.
- A. made no bones D. gave no blood
B. lost no breath E. held no tongue
C. had no teeth
5. George used to bully his young brother John but now that John is six inches taller than George and a champion boxer, the
- A. arm is in the opposite C. belt is round a bigger waist sleeve D. boot is on the other foot
B. hand is in a different glove E. hat is on a bigger head
6. The soldier was warned that, if he disobeyed the orders of a superior officer, he would find himself in
- A. hot water D. the fire
B. the frying pan E. thick soup
C. boiling oil
7. A good general doesn't act impulsively. He always stops now and again to ... of the situation before making new decisions.
- A. strike a balance D. compile an agenda
B. make a sum E. get profit
C. take stock
8. Bill, who is the school goalkeeper, failed to turn up to the important match which the school lost. Now he is really in the headmaster's

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