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ANALYTICAL READING: DECODING MEANINGS AND CONTEXTS

Навчально-методичний посібник
для здобувачів вищої освіти 3 курсу факультету іноземних мов

У двох частинах

Частина I

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This study manual is designed for third-year undergraduate students at the School of Foreign Languages (both full-time and part-time) studying English as a first and second foreign language, as well as for professionals seeking to refine their analytical reading skills. The manual aims to develop foreign language communicative competence by engaging students with representative works of English literature. The material is organized into thematic units offering a comprehensive range of lexical, grammatical, and analytical exercises. Special emphasis is placed on mastering language patterns and expanding vocabulary. The manual includes tasks for both in-class activities and independent study.

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ВСТУП



Навчально-методичний посібник з аналітичного читання містить комплексну систему завдань, розроблених для вдосконалення мовних та мовленнєвих компетентностей. Видання адресовано здобувачам вищої освіти 3 курсу мовних спеціальностей, які вивчають англійську мову як основну або другу іноземну, а також усім майбутнім фахівцям, які прагнуть підвищити загальний рівень володіння мовою та опанувати інструментарій критичного аналізу тексту.

Концепція посібника підпорядкована ключовій меті – навчити здобувачів вищої освіти текстової аналітики та інтерпретації художніх смислів на матеріалі класичних зразків англomовної літератури. Структурування матеріалу забезпечує поетапне збагачення лексичного запасу та розвиток дослідницьких навичок у межах визначеної тематики. Запропонований комплекс вправ орієнтований на детальне опрацювання мовних одиниць, що сприяє засвоєнню нової лексики та розумінню особливостей її функціонування в автентичному контексті.

Навчальне видання складається з двох розділів. Їхній зміст спрямовано на всебічний текстовий аналіз, вивчення стилістичних прийомів і композиційної структури творів, засвоєння сталих мовленнєвих моделей та розвиток навичок академічного письма. Такий підхід дозволяє здобувачам ефективно дослідити функціональний потенціал мовних одиниць і логіку побудови англomовного художнього тексту.

Навчально-методичний посібник укладено відповідно до робочих програм навчальних дисциплін «Іноземна мова-I (англійська)», «Іноземна мова-II (англійська)», «Англійська мова», складених на основі освітньо-професійних програм підготовки на першому (бакалаврському) рівні за спеціальностями «035 Філологія», «В11 Філологія» та «А4 Середня освіта» факультету іноземних мов Харківського національного університету імені В. Н. Каразіна. Посібник може бути використаний як для аудиторної роботи, так і для самостійної підготовки здобувачів вищої освіти денної та заочної форм навчання.

UNIT 1



“THREE MEN IN A BOAT”

Jerome K. Jerome

Exercise 1.1. Look at the posts below. Make some guesses as to the genre, the topic and the characters of the text you are going to read.



Exercise 1.2. Read the information about the author and check your guesses.

Jerome Klapka Jerome (1859–1927) was a prominent English writer, humourist, and playwright whose work remains a vital part of the late Victorian literary canon. He achieved global acclaim with his immortal comic novel *Three Men in a Boat (To Say Nothing of the Dog)* (1889). Originally conceived as a serious travel guide along the River Thames, complete with detailed descriptions of local historical landmarks, the work was transformed by the author's unique comedic vision into an enduring masterpiece of English humour.

The author's early life was marked by hardship, which profoundly shaped his worldview and literary style. Born in Staffordshire to a family that eventually suffered financial ruin, Jerome was forced to make his own way in London at a young age. Before attaining professional recognition, he acquired a remarkably diverse range of experiences, working as a railway clerk, a schoolteacher, a stage actor, and a freelance journalist. These years of struggle and keen observation of various social strata allowed him to deeply understand human nature and to find the comedic element in the most mundane circumstances.

Jerome K. Jerome's style is distinguished by mild, benevolent irony, subtle psychological insight, and a masterful command of linguistic resources. Unlike the biting social satire or sarcasm characteristic of some of his contemporaries,

his humour is grounded in self-deprecation and a profound, forgiving understanding of universal human frailties.

His literary works are of exceptional educational value, demonstrating the richness of classical English vocabulary and a wide variety of complex syntactic structures. The virtuosic wordplay, frequent shifts in register – from elevated romanticism to domestic comedy – and masterful use of stylistic devices provide an excellent foundation for in-depth linguistic analysis and the refinement of text interpretation skills.

Exercise 1.3. Read the text.

By Jerome K. Jerome

THREE MEN IN A BOAT (fragment)



We got out at Sonning¹, and went for a walk round the village. It is the most fairy-like nook on the whole river. It is more like a stage village than one built of bricks and mortar. Every house is smothered in roses, and now, in early June, they were bursting forth in clouds of dainty splendour. If you stop at Sonning, put up at the “Bull”, behind the church. It is a veritable picture of an old country inn, with a green, square courtyard in front, where, on seats beneath the trees, the old men group of an evening to drink their ale and gossip over village politics; with low quaint rooms and latticed windows² and awkward stairs and winding passages.



“Sonning on Thames” [джерело TripAdvisor]



The “Bull” Inn [джерело TripAdvisor]

We roamed about sweet Sonning for an hour or so, and then, it being too late to push on past Reading³, we decided to go back to one of the Shiplake islands and put up there for the night. It was still early when we got settled and George said that, as we had plenty of time, it would be a splendid opportunity to try a good, slap-up supper. He said he would show us what could be done up the river in the way of cooking, and suggested that, with the vegetables and the remains of the cold beef and general odds and ends, we should make an Irish stew.⁴

It seemed a fascinating idea. George gathered wood and made a fire, and Harris and I started to peel the potatoes. I should never have thought that peeling potatoes was such an undertaking. The job turned out to be the biggest thing of its kind that I had ever been in. We began cheerfully, one might almost say skittishly, but our light-heartedness was gone by the time the first potato was finished. The more we peeled, the more peel there seemed to be left on; by the time we had got all the peel off and all the eyes out, there was no potato left – at least none worth speaking of. George came and had a look at it – it was about the size of a pea-nut. He said:

“Oh, that won’t do! You’re wasting them. You must scrape them.”

So we scraped them and that was harder work than peeling. They are such an extraordinary shape, potatoes – all bumps and warts and hollows. We worked steadily for five-and-twenty minutes and did four potatoes. Then we struck. We said we should require the rest of the evening for scraping ourselves.

I never saw such a thing as potato-scraping for making a fellow in a mess. It seemed difficult to believe that the potato-scrapings in which Harris and I stood, half-smothered, could have come off four potatoes. It shows you what can be done with economy and care.

George said it was absurd to have only four potatoes in an Irish stew, so we washed half a dozen or so more and put them in without peeling. We also put in a cabbage and about half a peck⁵ of peas. George stirred it all up, and then he said that there seemed to be a lot of room to spare, so we overhauled both the hampers, and picked out all the odds and ends and the remnants and added them to the stew. There were half a pork pie and a bit of cold boiled bacon left, and we put them in. Then George found half a tin of potted salmon, and he emptied that into the pot.

He said that was the advantage of Irish stew: you got rid of such a lot of things. I fished out a couple of eggs that had got cracked, and we put those in. George said they would thicken the gravy.

I forget the other ingredients, but I know nothing was wasted; and I remember that towards the end, Montmorency, who had evinced great interest in the proceedings throughout, strolled away with an earnest and thoughtful air, reappearing, a few minutes afterwards, with a dead water-rat in his mouth, which he evidently wished to present as his contribution to the dinner; whether in a sarcastic spirit, or with a general desire to assist, I cannot say.

We had a discussion as to whether the rat should go in or not. Harris said that he thought it would be all right, mixed up with the other things, and that every little helped; but George stood up for precedent! He said he had never heard of water-rats in Irish stew, and he would rather be on the safe side, and not try experiments.

Harris said:

“If you never try a new thing, how can you tell what it’s like? It’s men such as you that hamper the world’s progress. Think of the man who first tried German sausage⁶!”

It was a great success, that Irish stew. I don’t think I ever enjoyed a meal more. There was something so fresh and piquant about it. One’s palate gets so tired of the old hackneyed things; here was a dish with a new flavour, with a taste like nothing else on earth.

And it was nourishing, too. As George said, there was good stuff in it. The peas and potatoes might have been a bit softer, but we all had good teeth, so that did not matter much; and as for the gravy, it was a poem – a little too rich, perhaps, for a weak stomach, but nutritious.

1. **Sonning** – an exceptionally scenic settlement situated along the banks of the River Thames. The village is recognized both historically and contemporarily, counting prominent figures such as George Clooney and Theresa May among its inhabitants.

2. **a latticed window** – a type of architectural structure featuring small glass panes held together by a framework of intersecting diagonal lead or wooden strips.

3. **Reading** – a significant urban centre located on the River Thames in Berkshire, southern England. It serves as a crucial hub for transportation, engineering, and scientific advancement. Historically recognized for its agricultural commerce, including cattle and grain markets, the town is also distinguished by its university, which is highly regarded for its academic focus on agriculture.

4. **Irish stew** – a traditional, hearty culinary dish consisting of slow-cooked mutton or lamb combined with root vegetables, predominantly potatoes and onions.

5. **peck** – a traditional imperial unit of dry volume equivalent to two gallons. Consequently, a measurement of half a peck corresponds to an approximate volume of four litres.

6. **German sausage** – a substantial variety of processed meat products, typically featuring a blend of heavily spiced, partially cooked meat.

Jerome J. K. *Three Men in a Boat (To Say Nothing of the Dog)*. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith, 1889. P. 158–162.

Exercise 1.4. Answer the questions analysing the text details and the author's intent.

1. **Setting the Scene:** Examine the author's initial depiction of Sonning. What specific lexical choices does Jerome K. Jerome employ to establish the atmosphere of a "fairy-like nook," and how does this romanticized setting serve as a foil for the ensuing comedic events?
2. **The Potato Incident:** Analyse the episode detailing the peeling of the potatoes. How is hyperbole utilized to transform a trivial domestic chore into an agonizing undertaking of epic proportions?
3. **Culinary Satire:** Consider the collective process of cooking the Irish stew. In what ways does this culinary experiment serve as a satirical commentary on the protagonists' purported logic and practical resourcefulness?
4. **Animal Participation:** Evaluate the role of Montmorency in this specific excerpt. How does his earnest ambition to contribute a dead water rat to the recipe amplify the absurdity of the situation and reflect the overarching tone of the narrative?
5. **Shifts in Register:** Discuss the narrative transitions within the chapter. How does the author masterfully navigate the shift from elevated, poetic reflections upon the landscape to the grounded, farcical reality of the boating expedition?

Exercise 1.5. Match the words with their meanings.

Word	Definition
1. Courtyard	A. To walk at an unhurried, leisurely pace, typically for pleasure or relaxation.
2. Evince	B. Providing the essential substances and nutrients required to sustain bodily health, growth, and vitality.
3. Eye	C. An earlier event, action, or legal decision serving as a guiding example or justification for subsequent, similar circumstances.
4. Gravy	D. A traditional establishment, often located in rural areas, providing accommodation, food, and beverages to travellers.
5. Hackneyed	E. A sizable, typically woven container or basket equipped with a cover, commonly used for transporting food or laundry.
6. Hamper	F. A traditional, hearty dish consisting of slow-simmered meat, predominantly lamb or mutton, combined with root vegetables and broth.
7. Inn	G. A small, dark blemish on a tuber, such as a potato, from which a sprout typically develops.
8. Irish stew	H. The internal digestive organ where the initial phases of food breakdown occur.
9. Nook	I. A flavourful sauce prepared by thickening the natural juices released by meat during cooking, often enriched with broth and flour.
10. Nourishing	J. A narrow corridor or pathway within a structure, typically granting access to various rooms on either side.

Word		Definition
11. Passage		K. A small, spherical green seed grown within a pod, widely cultivated and consumed as a vegetable.
12. Pea		L. Overused to the point of losing its original impact, originality, or significance.
13. Potted		M. Possessing an appealing charm due to an old-fashioned, distinctive, or picturesque quality.
14. Precedent		N. Referring to food, particularly meat or fish, that has been cooked, preserved, and sealed in a jar or similar container.
15. Mortar		O. Magnificent and impressive beauty or grandeur that naturally commands admiration.
16. Salmon		P. A workable paste consisting of a binding agent, sand, and water, utilized in masonry to bind building blocks like bricks or stones.
17. Splendour		Q. A highly valued, silver-scaled marine fish known for its pink flesh, which typically migrates from the ocean to freshwater rivers to spawn.
18. Stomach		R. To clearly demonstrate or reveal a particular feeling, quality, or attitude.
19. Stroll		S. A secluded, cozy, or partially concealed corner or recess, often offering shelter or privacy.
20. Quaint		T. An open, unroofed area completely or partially enclosed by the walls of a building or a complex.

Exercise 1.6. Complete the sentences using the words from Exercise 1.5. You may need to change the grammatical form of the word (e.g., plural, past tense, passive voice).

1. The medieval _____ was paved with stone and surrounded by the high walls of the castle.
2. Although he remained silent, his facial expressions began to _____ a profound sense of disappointment.
3. During the agricultural examination, the botanist carefully observed every _____ on the potato to determine its viability for planting.
4. The chef prepared a rich, dark _____ to accompany the roasted meat, ensuring that the flour was fully dissolved.
5. The literary critic dismissed the novel as unoriginal, noting that the plot relied heavily on _____ tropes and predictable character arcs.
6. For their excursion to the countryside, the family packed a large wicker _____ full of provisions.
7. Weary travellers frequently sought refuge at the roadside _____, where they could secure a meal and a bed for the night.
8. In the harsh winter months, a traditional _____ provides a substantial and warming meal composed of mutton and root vegetables.
9. The scholar found a quiet _____ in the university library where she could conduct her research undisturbed.

10. A balanced diet must include _____ foods that supply the human body with essential vitamins and minerals.
11. The servant hurried down the dark, narrow _____ to deliver the urgent message to the master's study.
12. Each green _____ was carefully extracted from the pod during the preparation of the vegetarian dish.
13. In the era before refrigeration, preserving meat in sealed jars was a common method of creating _____ provisions for long voyages.
14. The judge's ruling in this landmark case will undoubtedly set a legal _____ for future environmental disputes.
15. The bricklayer mixed sand, water, and cement to create a strong _____ for constructing the structural walls.
16. The affluent guests were served smoked _____, a delicacy harvested from the cold, fast-flowing rivers of Scotland.
17. The tourists stood in awe, admiring the architectural _____ of the cathedral's ornate facade and towering spires.
18. Medical professionals advise against consuming highly acidic foods on an empty _____ to prevent digestive discomfort.
19. After a rigorous day of academic lectures, the professors took a leisurely _____ through the botanical gardens.
20. The village was noted for its _____ cottages, featuring thatched roofs and traditional latticed windows.

Exercise 1.7. Find words or phrases in the text that correspond to the synonyms below.

- 1) an enchanting, picturesque little corner;
- 2) to be completely covered or densely surrounded by blooming roses;
- 3) to suddenly bloom in masses of delicate magnificence;
- 4) a true, authentic visual masterpiece;
- 5) a rural public house providing accommodation and food;
- 6) to engage in casual conversation or exchange local rumours about a particular topic;
- 7) the local affairs, news, and social dynamics of a small rural community;
- 8) charmingly old-fashioned and unusually attractive living spaces;
- 9) windows fitted with a framework of crossed wooden or metal diagonal strips;
- 10) a flight of steps that is inconvenient, steep, or difficult to navigate;
- 11) narrow corridors that twist and turn unpredictably;
- 12) to wander through an area leisurely without a specific destination;
- 13) for approximately sixty minutes;
- 14) to stay temporarily as a guest at an establishment;
- 15) to become comfortable and established in a new environment;

- 16) an excellent and highly favourable chance;
- 17) an exceptionally large, lavish, and satisfying evening meal;
- 18) the small remaining quantities or surviving traces of things;
- 19) miscellaneous articles or leftover fragments of various items;
- 20) an extremely engaging, captivating, and appealing thought;
- 21) to collect fallen branches and timber for fuel;
- 22) to ignite combustible material for heating or cooking purposes;
- 23) to remove the outer skin from a common starchy root vegetable;
- 24) a substantial task, challenge, or project taken upon oneself;
- 25) in a playfully frivolous, restless, or unpredictable manner;
- 26) a state of being cheerful, carefree, and free from anxiety;
- 27) to possess the same physical dimensions or volume as a particular object;
- 28) that is entirely unacceptable or insufficient;
- 29) to remove the surface layer of a root vegetable using a sharp edge or friction;
- 30) to perform a task continuously and at a regular, uninterrupted pace;
- 31) the remaining portion of the period before nightfall;
- 32) wildly unreasonable, illogical, or profoundly inappropriate;
- 33) a quantity consisting of exactly six items;
- 34) to mix ingredients vigorously in a circular motion;
- 35) a substantial amount of unoccupied remaining space or capacity;
- 36) to examine thoroughly and sort through the contents of something;
- 37) a large basket, typically with a lid, used for carrying provisions;
- 38) to transfer the entire contents of one container into another;
- 39) to dispose of or eliminate an unwanted item;
- 40) to extract or retrieve an object from a liquid or a deep container;
- 41) to combine one substance with another;
- 42) to become damaged with visible lines appearing on the surface without breaking completely;
- 43) to make a meat sauce denser in consistency;
- 44) the individual components combined to prepare a culinary dish;
- 45) to clearly display or reveal a profound curiosity regarding a matter;
- 46) to depart by walking in a slow, leisurely manner;
- 47) possessing a serious, sincere, and deeply reflective demeanour;
- 48) possessing a mocking, ironically critical, or cynical attitude;
- 49) possessing a broad intention or willingness to be helpful;
- 50) to vigorously defend established customs or past decisions;
- 51) to act cautiously in order to avoid potential risks or errors;
- 52) to impede, hinder, or obstruct the forward movement of global development;
- 53) to achieve an extraordinarily positive and triumphant outcome;
- 54) a culinary preparation possessing an unprecedented and unique taste;
- 55) overused, unoriginal, and trite items that have lost their novelty;

- 56) completely unique, unparalleled, and incomparable to anything else in the world;
- 57) providing essential substances and nutrients necessary for health and growth;
- 58) to have a lot of time;
- 59) to prove to be;
- 60) not to be important.

Exercise 1.8. Translate the following sentences and situations into English, using words and phrases from Exercise 1.7.

1. Цей чарівний куточок був справжньою картиною: сільські котеджі потопали в трояндах, які раптово розквітали хмарами витонченої пишноти.
2. Сільський заїжджий двір мав химерні кімнати з ромбоподібними вікнами, але незручні сходи та звивисті коридори робили його дещо небезпечним у темряві.
3. Поблукавши містечком близько години, ми помітили місцевих жителів, які жваво обговорювали сільські новини.
4. Це була чудова нагода зупинитися на ніч; і як тільки ми влаштувалися, ми вирішили, що зупинятися в цьому місці під час кожної поїздки буде хорошою традицією.
5. Захоплива ідея приготувати розкішну вечерю надихнула всіх: одні пішли збирати хмиз, а інші почали розводити багаття.
6. Чищення картоплі спочатку здавалося справою, яку ми розпочали грайливо та з безтурботністю, але незабаром воно перетворилося на масштабне підприємство.
7. Коли картоплини стали розміром з арахіс, ми зрозуміли, що так не піде, і вирішили замість цього шкребти їх, продовжуючи працювати не покладаючи рук.
8. Залишок вечора ми провели за абсурдним заняттям: намагалися перемішати півдюжини картоплин у каструлі.
9. Оскільки в казанку залишалося ще багато вільного місця, ми ретельно перебрали наш кошик з провізією і висипали весь вміст у рагу.
10. Щоб позбутися залишків їжі та всіляких дрібниць, ми вирішили додати їх до нашої страви.
11. Нам довелося виловлювати картоплини, що тріснули, з води, перш ніж ми змогли згустити підливу та підготувати інші інгредієнти.
12. Собака виявив великий інтерес до процесу приготування, але потім неквапливо відійшов геть із серйозним і задумливим виглядом.
13. Дехто коментував наші дії у саркастичному дусі, тоді як інші керувалися загальним бажанням допомогти, проте всі вони були готові відстоювати прецедент.

14. Щоб перестрахуватися і не гальмувати світовий прогрес, ми відмовилися від старих банальних речей і взялися за експеримент.
15. Наша вечеря мала величезний успіх: це була поживна страва з новим смаком, не схожа ні на що інше у світі.

Exercise 1.9. Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions or particles. Then, use these questions as a basis for a class discussion.

1. What are the advantages of living in a country inn smothered _____ roses compared to residing in a modern metropolis?
2. Why do people in small rural communities frequently gather to gossip _____ village politics?
3. Have you ever had a splendid opportunity to put up _____ a quaint village for the night?
4. Why did Montmorency evince such profound interest _____ the preparation of the meal?
5. What unusual ingredients would you consider adding _____ a traditional stew to give it a completely new flavour?
6. Is preparing a mixed dish a practical method to get rid _____ culinary remnants and odds and ends?
7. How would you react if you had to fish ruined ingredients _____ _____ boiling water during an important dinner?
8. Why do conservative individuals consistently stand up _____ precedent, even when it hampers the world's progress?
9. How did the men feel when their meticulously peeled potatoes were reduced to the size _____ a pea?
10. Is it realistically possible to work steadily _____ an absurd undertaking without eventually losing one's light-heartedness?
11. What are the potential consequences of emptying an entire hamper of unsorted provisions _____ a single cooking pot?
12. Do you find it relaxing to roam _____ a picturesque location for an hour or so before getting settled?
13. Why is it physically challenging to stir _____ a thick gravy when the cooking vessel has no room to spare?
14. Why do observers frequently offer advice _____ a sarcastic spirit rather than with a genuine desire to assist?
15. If you had a lot of time _____ spare, would you dedicate it to mastering complex culinary techniques?
16. In unfamiliar situations, do you prefer to be _____ the safe side, or do you willingly take risks?
17. How does the author's depiction of nature bursting forth _____ dainty splendour contrast with the farcical cooking scene?

18. When witnessing a friend struggle, do you merely watch with a general desire _____ assist, or do you actively intervene?
19. Have you ever consumed a nourishing dish that tasted like nothing else _____ earth?
20. Do you believe the dinner was a great success due _____ the unorthodox ingredients, or despite them?

TEXT ANALYSIS. ACADEMIC WRITING: An Outline

Exercise 1.10. Read the theoretical and biographical excerpts below, then engage in a comprehensive discussion and complete the analytical tasks concerning Text One.

A. The Concept of Style

The concept of *style* defies a singular definition, encompassing numerous interconnected domains across culture and linguistics. Etymologically derived from *stylus* (a writing instrument), it initially denoted a specific “manner of writing.” In its most fundamental sense, style refers to the perceived distinctive manner of expression in written or spoken discourse. Consequently, style manifests as variation in language use across different contexts (e.g., elevated versus comedic registers) and among different individuals. Within literary studies, style dictates the manner in which an author constructs a narrative. It encompasses a multitude of interdependent elements, including tone, lexical selection (diction), syntactic structures, and descriptive techniques. Ultimately, style is the distinguishing factor that isolates one author from another, establishing the unique narrative “voice” and defining the overarching mood of a literary piece.

● **Discussion Task:** Describe Jerome K. Jerome’s general writing style. Subsequently, analyse the stylistic dichotomy within the text: how does the elevated, romanticized style of the first paragraph contrast with the narrative register employed in the remainder of the chapter?

B. Biographical Context

Within the broader canon of English literature, Jerome Klapka Jerome (1859–1927) maintains a firmly established position as a preeminent humourist. Born in Staffordshire to a nonconformist preacher and mine owner, Jerome spent his formative years in abject poverty in East London after his father sustained total financial ruin. Following the premature death of his parents, he was compelled to seek employment at the London and Northwestern Railway. He subsequently acquired diverse professional experience as a freelance journalist, an actor, and a schoolmaster. His literary breakthrough, *Three Men in a Boat* (1889), was profoundly influenced by his honeymoon upon the River Thames. Intending to

produce a serious historical travel guide, Jerome replaced his wife in the narrative with his longtime companions, George Wingrave and Carl Hentschel. This substitution facilitated the creation of non-sentimental, comedic situations. The humorous elements ultimately overshadowed the historical discourse. Despite initial critical scepticism, the novel achieved unprecedented global popularity, profoundly influencing subsequent generations of satirists.

- **Discussion Task:** Ascertain which specific biographical milestones and personal experiences exerted the most profound influence on Jerome's literary methodology and his unique comedic worldview. Provide textual or logical justification for your assertions.

C. The Theory of the Comic

Excerpts from Henri Bergson's "Laughter: An Essay on the Meaning of the Comic": "The first point to which attention should be called is that the comic does not exist outside the pale of what is strictly HUMAN. <...> You may laugh at an animal, but only because you have detected in it some human attitude or expression. Here I would point out, as a symptom equally worthy of notice, the ABSENCE OF FEELING which usually accompanies laughter. <...> Indifference is its natural environment, for laughter has no greater foe than emotion. <...> step aside, look upon life as a disinterested spectator: many a drama will turn into a comedy. <...> The laughable element <...> consists of a certain MECHANICAL INELASTICITY, just where one would expect to find the wide-awake adaptability and the living pliability of a human being. <...> This rigidity is the comic, and laughter is its corrective. <...> A comic character is generally comic in proportion to his ignorance of himself. The comic person is unconscious."

- **Discussion Task:** Interpret Henri Bergson's philosophical framework in the context of Text One. How does the author achieve a humorous effect in the episode detailing the preparation of the Irish stew? Identify instances of "mechanical inelasticity" or "absence of feeling" among the characters.

D. Stylistic Devices



- **Task:** Complete the table below by defining the listed stylistic devices, providing a generic example for each, and extracting a specific illustrative example directly from Text One.

№	Device	Definition	Your example	An example from Text One
1.	Irony			
2.	Metaphor			
3.	Simile			
4.	Personification			
5.	Contrast			
6.	Hyperbole			
7.	Epithet			

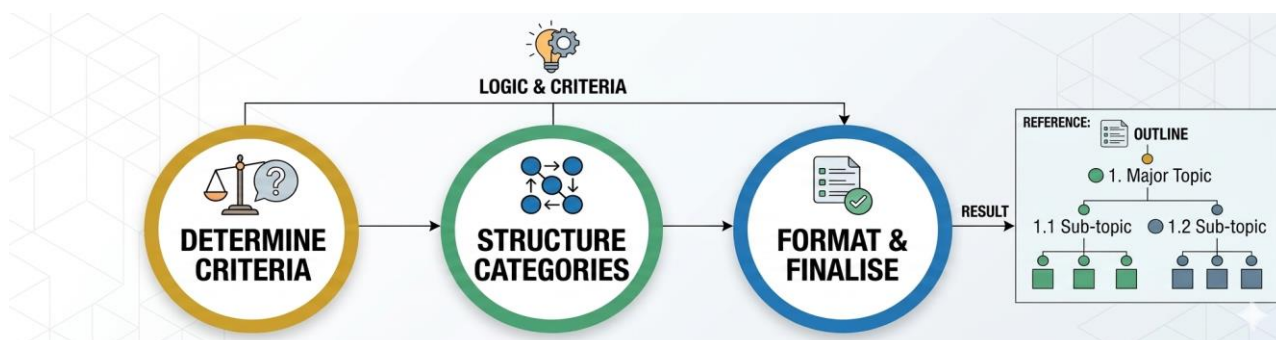
Exercise 1.11. Familiarise yourself with the fundamental principles of logical classification and academic outlining. Complete the corresponding assignments.

A. The Logic of Classification

Read the excerpt below, taken from Jorge Luis Borges's essay *The Analytical Language of John Wilkins*, which presents a fictional, highly irregular encyclopaedia.

“Animals are divided into (a) those that belong to the Emperor, (b) embalmed ones, (c) those that are trained, (d) suckling pigs, (e) mermaids, (f) fabulous ones, (g) stray dogs, (h) those that are included in the present classification, (i) those that tremble as if they are mad, (j) innumerable ones, (k) those drawn with a very fine camelhair brush, (l) others, (m) those that have just broken a flower vase, (n) those that look like flies from a long way off.”

● **Task 1:** Critically evaluate the classification paradigm presented above. What logical fallacies and structural inconsistencies invalidate this division?



● **Task 2:** Apply a coherent classification criterion to the objects currently located on your academic desk. Divide and arrange these items into logical categories. Subsequently, alter your fundamental criterion and restructure the objects into an entirely different taxonomic system. Consult the Logic & Criteria diagram provided above to ensure logical consistency in your response.

B. Structuring a Narrative Outline

The logical division practiced in Task 2 is essential for extracting and structuring information from an academic or literary text. A text is not divided

arbitrarily; identifying a consistent criterion (e.g., chronological stages, spatial transitions, thematic shifts) enables the creation of a coherent structural “skeleton” or outline.

● **Task 3:** Read the fundamental guidelines for formatting a formal decimal outline. Then, determine the primary criterion for dividing Text One into major sections. Establish secondary criteria for subdivisions. Formulate your structural analysis using the strict decimal outline format.

Methodological guidelines for academic outlining

1. **Decimal Formatting:** Utilise a strict numerical hierarchy to demonstrate the relationship between major categories and subcategories (e.g., 1, 1.1, 1.1.1, 2, 2.1).
2. **Concise Phrasing:** Formulate each heading as a noun phrase or a concise conceptual label, strictly avoiding full grammatical sentences.
3. **Objective Representation:** Ensure headings literally and objectively reflect the content without introducing personal judgement or figurative interpretations.
4. **Generalisation:** Avoid excessive concentration on minutiae. Employ abstract, encompassing terminology such as *concept*, *depiction*, *sequence*, *phase*, *transition*, or *analysis*.
5. **Avoid Direct Quotation:** Paraphrase the textual content. Direct quotations are permissible only when referencing specific terminology uniquely coined within the text, denoted by quotation marks.

SPEECH PATTERNS

Exercise 1.12. For each pattern, you are required to: a) Read the rule, look at the original sentence from the text, and provide an equivalent translation into Ukrainian; b) Paraphrase the given sentences using the target pattern while keeping the meaning the same; c) Use the pattern to translate sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. It is more like (Noun / Gerund) than (Noun / Pronoun) ... Use this pattern to state that something resembles a particular thing more closely than what it is actually or is claimed to be.

a)

1. It is **more like** a stage village **than** one built of bricks and mortar. (*Original*)
2. It appears **more like** a philosophical treatise **than** a conventional historical novel.
3. The structure is **more like** a medieval fortress **than** a modern residential building.
4. His approach to the subject seems **more like** an artistic interpretation **than** a strict scientific analysis.

b)

5. The performance was closer to a tragedy, not a comedy as intended.
6. This material feels similar to silk, not wool.
7. His speech sounded similar to a formal lecture rather than a friendly conversation.
8. The newly constructed edifice resembles a commercial warehouse, not a modern art gallery.

c)

9. Цей будинок **більше** нагадує музей, **ніж** житлове приміщення.
10. Її поведінка **більше** схожа на дитячу вередливість, **ніж** на раціональний протест.
11. Ця стаття **більше** нагадує рекламний проспект, **ніж** серйозне наукове дослідження.
12. Його відповідь **більше** нагадувала ухилення від теми, **ніж** пряме пояснення.

2. ... for (an hour / a year / a decade) or so. Use this pattern to express an approximate duration or amount of time, meaning “about” or “approximately”.

a)

1. We roamed about sweet Sonning **for an hour or so.** (Original)
2. The scholars debated the origins of the manuscript **for two hours or so** before reaching a consensus.
3. The professor resided in Oxford **for a decade or so**, dedicating his time entirely to linguistic research.
4. He lived abroad **for a year or so.**

b)

5. They walked in the forest for approximately two hours.
6. He lived in the capital for roughly a year.
7. We waited for the train for about forty minutes.
8. The committee discussed the amendment for almost three hours before voting.

c)

9. Ми обговорювали цей проєкт **близько години.**
10. Вона працювала в архіві **приблизно тиждень.**
11. Вони жили в тому химерному будинку **близько місяця**, перш ніж переїхати.
12. Професор читав лекції в цьому університеті **приблизно десять років.**

3. It would be / is / provides / presents... a splendid / excellent / wonderful opportunity to (Infinitive) ... Use this pattern to express that a specific situation provides a highly favourable chance to perform a particular action.

a)

1. George said that **it would be a splendid opportunity to try** a good, slap-up supper. (Original)

2. The upcoming international symposium **will provide a splendid opportunity to exchange** innovative pedagogical ideas.

3. Having access to the university archives **presents an excellent opportunity to examine** primary historical documents.

4. The upcoming sabbatical **will be a splendid opportunity to finalize** the manuscript of the textbook.

b)

5. Since Ann will be here any minute, it is a great chance to speak to her.

6. We still had plenty of time, so John suggested it was a perfect moment to have a meal.

7. The scientific conference gives us a perfect chance to establish professional contacts.

8. The upcoming exhibition offers a fantastic occasion to observe the latest achievements in robotics.

c)

9. Це **чудова нагода перевірити** нашу нову теорію на практиці.

10. Наш візит до Лондона **буде блискучою можливістю відвідати** Британський музей.

11. Він вважав, що це **відмінна нагода продемонструвати** свої академічні навички.

12. Це буде **прекрасна можливість обговорити** всі суперечливі питання особисто.

4. Smb. (usually I) should never have thought that (Gerund / Clause). Use this pattern to express retrospective surprise about a fact or an action that turned out to be completely different from one's initial expectations.

a)

1. I **should never have thought that** peeling potatoes was such an undertaking. (Original)

2. I **should never have thought that** deciphering the ancient scroll would require such profound erudition.

3. I **should never have thought that** mastering classical syntax could be so intellectually demanding.

4. I **should never have thought that** navigating the complex bureaucracy of the university could be so exhausting.

b)

5. It was surprisingly difficult for me to translate the article.

6. I didn't expect that writing a composition would be as difficult as that.

7. It is astonishing that he managed to finish the research so quickly.

8. It was completely unexpected that organizing the symposium required so much effort.

с)

9. **Ніколи б не подумав, що** написання дисертації є таким виснажливим процесом.

10. **Ніколи б не подумала, що** керувати цією установою може бути так складно.

11. **Ніколи б не подумав, що** вивчення стародавньої латини виявиться настільки захопливим.

12. **Ніколи б не подумала, що** підготовка до експедиції займає стільки часу.

5. The more / longer / comparative adjective (clause), the more / less / comparative adjective (clause). *Use this comparative structure to show that two things change concurrently, where the degree of one action or state directly affects the degree of another.*

а)

1. **The more** we peeled, **the more** peel there seemed to be left on. (Original)

2. **The more** extensively we analysed the poem, **the more** complex its metrical structure appeared.

3. **The longer** the researcher observed the phenomenon, **the less** predictable the outcomes became.

4. **The deeper** the students researched the historical period, **the less** they trusted the official chronicles.

б)

5. As he translated further, there seemed to be an endless number of sentences left.

6. As I listened further, my interest grew significantly.

7. With every day he stayed there, his dislike for the place increased.

8. As the researchers gathered additional data, their initial hypothesis became increasingly questionable.

с)

9. **Що більше** ви працюєте сьогодні, **то менше** залишиться на завтра.

10. **Що довше** я читав цей роман, **то більше** захоплювався стилем автора.

11. **Що більше** зусиль ми докладаємо, **то кращими** будуть результати.

12. **Що більше** ми вивчали ці документи, **то менше** довіряли їхньому змісту.

6. There is / was (Noun / Pronoun) left. / Somebody has (Noun) left. *Use this pattern to indicate the remaining quantity of an object, resource, or substance after a portion has been consumed or used.*

а)

1. **There was no potato left. / There were half a pork pie and a bit of cold boiled bacon left.** (Original)

2. After the extensive textual redaction, **there was** scarcely **any of the original phrasing left**.

3. The committee must allocate the funds carefully, as **there is** very **little of the annual budget left**.

4. Due to the severe summer drought, **there was** barely **any water left** in the local reservoir.

b)

5. We have consumed all the bread; nothing remains.

6. We still possess some money in our account.

7. All the blank paper has been used up.

8. The lecturer has only ten minutes remaining to summarise his findings.

c)

9. Після ремонту в нас майже **не залишилося грошей**.

10. У чайнику ще **залишилося** трохи **окропу**.

11. У неї **залишилося** лише **кілька хвилин** на роздуми перед виступом.

12. У нашій лабораторії **не залишилося** жодного **вільного мікроскопа**.

7. That won't do. Use this phrase as a definitive statement to indicate that a particular action, behaviour, or situation is entirely unacceptable, insufficient, or inappropriate.

a)

1. Oh, **that won't do!** You're wasting them. (Original)

2. **That won't do.** You have completely misinterpreted the author's fundamental premise.

3. **That won't do.** Such a superficial analysis is entirely unacceptable for a university-level dissertation.

4. **That won't do.** You cannot simply ignore the established formatting guidelines for your thesis.

b)

5. It is unacceptable that you haven't tried hard enough.

6. This is completely unsatisfactory; you are making a mess of the entire job.

7. Your excuse is insufficient to explain your sudden absence.

8. We cannot accept this draft; it lacks the necessary academic rigour.

c)

9. **Так не піде.** Твоя відповідь занадто розмита.

10. **Так не годиться.** Ви постійно порушуєте правила академічної доброчесності.

11. **Так не піде.** Цей переклад вимагає значно глибшого розуміння контексту.

12. **Так не годиться.** Ви не можете просто ігнорувати зауваження наукового керівника.

Exercise 1.13. Translate into English using Speech Patterns.

1. Ця сучасна скульптура більше нагадує випадкове скупчення металу, ніж цілісний художній твір. 2. Його манера викладати матеріал більше схожа на читання монологу, ніж на інтерактивну взаємодію зі здобувачами вищої освіти. 3. Експедиція блукала густими джунглями приблизно тиждень, перш ніж натрапити на руїни стародавнього храму. 4. Рада директорів розглядала це суперечливе питання близько двох годин, але так і не дійшла згоди. 5. Ця престижна стипендія стане блискучою нагодою провести фундаментальне дослідження в архівах Кембриджа. 6. Міжнародна конференція надасть нам чудову можливість обмінятися передовими ідеями у сфері прикладної лінгвістики. 7. Ніколи б не подумав, що адаптація класичного тексту для сучасної аудиторії вимагатиме стільки когнітивних зусиль. 8. Ніколи б не подумала, що керування великим університетським факультетом може бути настільки виснажливим завданням. 9. Що довше ми аналізували ці статистичні дані, то менш надійними вони нам здавалися. 10. Що більше вона заглиблювалася у вивчення вікторіанської літератури, то більше несподіваних підтекстів знаходила у відомих творах. 11. Після стрімкого скорочення фінансування в науковому департаменті майже не залишилося ресурсів для проведення масштабних експериментів. 12. До кінця навчального семестру в нас залишилося лише кілька вільних годин для комплексного повторення граматики. 13. Так не піде. Ви не можете захищати наукову роботу, посилаючись виключно на застарілі або сумнівні джерела. 14. Так не піде. Подібне недбале ставлення до підготовки методичних матеріалів є абсолютно неприйнятним. 15. Ніколи б не подумав, що після нашої дискусії залишиться так багато невирішених питань; що довше ми сперечалися, то більшою здавалася прірва між нашими поглядами.

WORD COMBINATIONS AND PHRASES



DESCRIBING ITEMS AND SCALE



Odds and Ends

Refers to various small items, leftovers, or things difficult to classify individually.

"To be the size of..."



A construction used for visually comparing the dimensions of two different objects.

Omitting the Preposition "of"

HALF



Most half-measure phrases (like "half a dozen") do not require "of".

QUANTIFYING HALF PORTIONS

Exceptions for Specific Measures

Phrase	Preposition "Of" Used?
Half a dozen	No 
Half a peck of peas	Yes 
Half a tin of salmon	Yes 



Empty Into a Pot

Completely transfer the entire contents of a container into the cooking vessel.

Add to the Mix

Include a specific component or ingredient into the general mass of the dish.

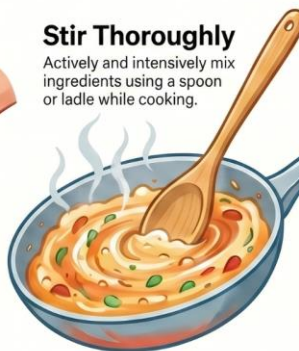
Combining & Adding Ingredients



Stir Thoroughly

Actively and intensively mix ingredients using a spoon or ladle while cooking.

Active Cooking & Refinement



Thicken the Gravy

Adjust meat sauce to a thicker consistency, most commonly by using flour.



Describing Behavior & Demeanor

"With an earnest and thoughtful air"



Describes behavior showing seriousness and deep concentration, often used comically for pets.

Humorous Application



In the text, this serious description is applied to a dog's expression.

Expressing Caution

"To be on the safe side"



Acting cautiously by taking extra measures to avoid unpredictable mistakes.

Avoiding Consequences



This phrase emphasizes preventative action against negative or unknown outcomes.

Exercise 1.14. Paraphrase the following sentences using Word Combinations and Phrases.

1. The archaeological expedition was officially scheduled to commence during the initial days of the first summer month.
2. As the storm approached,

the weary travellers resolved **to find temporary accommodation for the night** at a picturesque village inn. 3. We spent the entire afternoon **wandering aimlessly through the dense forest**, admiring the ancient oaks and examining the local flora. 4. Upon arriving at the countryside lodgings, it required considerable time to arrange our belongings and **become comfortably established**. 5. The antique wooden drawer was filled with **miscellaneous remnants and insignificant small articles** that possessed no real value. 6. The botanist discovered a remarkably rare specimen of fungus that **possessed the precise dimensions of** a human fist. 7. Following the formal academic reception, **the remaining hours before bedtime** were devoted to reading and intellectual conversation in the drawing-room. 8. The traditional recipe strictly requires exactly **six** fresh eggs and a substantial quantity of root vegetables. 9. To ensure all the culinary components blend perfectly, the cook must **vigorously mix the liquid in a circular motion** without ceasing. 10. The detailed instructions dictate that the laboratory assistant must **incorporate** the newly acquired chemical substance into the boiling solution. 11. The servant was instructed to **pour the entire contents of the heavy sack into the large cooking vessel** positioned over the fire. 12. The culinary expert utilised two tablespoons of fine wheat flour **to increase the density of the meat sauce**. 13 The magistrate examined the contradictory evidence presented by the witnesses, displaying **a profoundly serious and contemplative demeanour**. 14. Although the weather forecast appeared exceedingly favourable, the explorers carried heavy waterproof cloaks strictly **to avoid any unforeseen complications and ensure complete security**.

Exercise 1.15. Fill in the blanks using Word Combinations and Phrases.

1. The university botanical garden is particularly magnificent _____, when the rare varieties of roses finally begin to bloom.
2. Since their carriage broke down several miles from the estate, the gentlemen were compelled _____ a rather shabby roadside inn for the night.
3. Instead of attending the afternoon lecture, the young romantic poets spent hours _____, seeking literary inspiration among the ancient oaks.
4. It took the newly arrived professor several weeks _____ in his new lodgings before he could comfortably begin writing his manuscript.
5. The top drawer of her antique desk was perpetually cluttered with various _____: broken quills, unsealed letters, and dried flower petals.
6. The hail that fell during the unprecedented autumn storm _____ small apples, causing severe damage to the greenhouse windows.
7. Having completed the exhaustive translation of the Greek text, the scholar devoted _____ to contemplating the author's philosophical implications.
8. The traditional recipe for this elaborate Victorian pastry strictly requires _____ fresh eggs and a precise measure of refined sugar.

9. The apothecary instructed his apprentice to continuously _____ the medicinal concoction until all the heavy herbal powders were fully dissolved.
10. To ensure the chemical reaction proceeded correctly, the laboratory assistant had to cautiously _____ the acidic solution _____ the distilled water.
11. The servant brought a large sack of harvested vegetables and immediately _____ its contents _____ a pot, preparing to boil them for dinner.
12. The cook realised that the roasted meat required a richer, more substantial accompaniment, so she utilised a spoonful of fine flour _____.
13. The seasoned magistrate examined the contradictory documents presented by the witness _____, silently formulating a new line of questioning.
14. Although the patient's fever had somewhat abated by morning, the physician recommended keeping him in bed for another week just _____.

Exercise 1.16. Translate using Word Combinations and Phrases.

1. На початку червня ми традиційно вирушаємо в експедицію та зупиняємося на ніч у невеликих сільських готелях. 2. Проблукавши парком кілька годин, втомлені мандрівники нарешті знайшли підходяще місце, щоб розбити табір. 3. Лише після того, як ми повністю влаштувалися у своїх кімнатах, з'явилася можливість обговорити плани на завтра. 4. У нашому кошику з провізією залишилися лише різноманітні дрібниці, які ми вирішили додати до загальної страви. 5. Після його ретельної чистки найбільша картоплина стала розміром з арахіс. 6. Залишок вечора був присвячений читанню та спокійним розмовам біля каміна. 7. Для приготування цієї традиційної страви за всіма правилами вам знадобиться півдюжини яєць та півбанки лосося. 8. Шеф-кухар суворо наголосив, що соус необхідно ретельно перемішувати, щоб він не пригорів. 9. Він висипав половину гарнця гороху у великий казан із надзвичайно серйозним і задумливим виглядом. 10. Досвідчені господині знають, що треба використати кілька ложок борошна, щоб загустити підливу перед подачею на стіл. 11. Про всяк випадок ми взяли з собою теплі речі, оскільки ночі біля річки могли бути холодними. 12. Собака спостерігав за тим, як ми додавали нові інгредієнти до ірландського рагу, із серйозним і задумливим виглядом. 13. На початку червня погода часто буває мінливою, тому, щоб перестрахуватися, краще завжди мати при собі парасоль. 14. Новий академічний словник був розміром з невелику цеглину, але містив усю необхідну термінологію. 15. Вони зібрали залишки їжі та висипали їх у каструлю, вирішивши, що так буде смачніше.

Exercise 1.17. Fill in the blanks using Speech Patterns, Word Combinations and Phrases of Unit One.

1. The professor listened to the student's rather absurd excuse _____, and then firmly replied, "_____! You must rewrite the essay."

2. The antique manuscript _____ a small dictionary, and its cover felt _____ rough canvas _____ fine leather.
3. It usually takes _____ comfortably in a new hotel room after a long journey.
4. _____, that organising an academic conference in a rural area could be such a massive undertaking.
5. _____, the chef decided to _____ a few extra spoons of flour to the sauce _____.
6. _____ the travellers _____, _____ hope they had of finding the main road and getting out before sunset.
7. After reorganising the university archives, there were only a few _____ in the old storage room.
8. Since the weather was exceptionally mild, George stated it was _____ to _____ at a riverside inn rather than returning to London.
9. Having finished peeling the potatoes, we spent _____ attempting to finally try the heavy Irish stew.
10. The weary servant gathered _____ cracked plates and _____ the remnants of the meal _____ the bin.
11. _____ he tried to organise his academic desk, _____ pebbles there seemed to be scattered around.
12. _____ the examination committee would debate such a trivial issue for _____ without reaching a conclusion.
13. Since the weather in the mountains is unpredictable _____ (when), it is a _____ to test our new equipment, though we should take extra supplies _____.
14. The chemical substance she used _____ looked _____ like cement _____ than culinary flour.
15. “_____!” the laboratory manager exclaimed. “We only have _____ (number) blank forms _____.” The apothecary _____ the crushed herbs _____ a pot.
16. Having finally managed _____ in their train compartment, the colleagues spent _____ discussing their upcoming presentation.
17. They decided _____ a remote country house, where the only window in the drawing-room _____ a small portrait.
18. After _____ all morning, the scouts returned to the camp and began to _____ the thick soup boiling over the fire.
19. _____, the researchers decided _____ another control group _____ their clinical trial to ensure accuracy.

Exercise 1.18. Translate the sentences using Speech Patterns, Word Combinations and Phrases of Unit One.

1. **Ніколи б не подумав**, що ми будемо блукати лісом близько години, перш ніж знайдемо місце, щоб влаштуватися. 2. **Так не піде**. У нас залишилося лише **півдюжини** яєць, і цього абсолютно недостатньо для розкішної вечері. 3. **Що ретельніше** він намагався загустити підливу, **то більше** вона нагадувала клейстер (paste), ніж їжу. 4. **На початку червня** це **чудова нагода** зупинитися в сільському заїжджому дворі та провести **решту вечора** за читанням. 5. **Про всяк випадок** вона висипала всі залишки (дрібниці) в каструлю і ретельно **перемішала** їх із **серйозним та задумливим** виглядом. 6. Ця картоплина була **розміром з арахіс**, тому він вирішив додати **півбанки лосося** до рагу, щоб зробити його більш поживним. 7. **Що довше** ми зупинялися в цьому місці, **то менше** вільного простору залишалося в наших кімнатах через усі ці **дрібниці**. 8. У кошику **не залишилося нічого**, окрім половини пирога зі свининою, тому це була **чудова нагода відвідати** місцеву таверну. 9. Його доповідь **більше нагадувала** нескінченний монолог, **ніж** наукову дискусію; **ніколи б не подумав**, що це може бути настільки нудно. 10. Він збирав хмиз **близько години**, і коли повернувся, сказав: «**Так не піде**, у нас зовсім **не залишилося** сухого дерева». 11. Цей словник **більше нагадує** кишеньковий довідник, **ніж** академічне видання; він **розміром із** мій смартфон. 12. **Ніколи б не подумала**, що лаборант **висипе півдюжини** пробірок у цю колбу без попередньої перевірки. 13. **Що довше** мандрівники **блукали** національним парком, **то менше** надії знайти правильний шлях у них залишалося. 14. Вона ретельно **перемішувала** суміш **близько години**, але потім зрозуміла: «**Так не піде**, вона все ще надто рідка». 15. Це **чудова нагода відвідати** Шотландію **на початку червня** та зупинитися на ніч у традиційному маєтку. 16. Оскільки в нас **не залишилося** цукру, **решту вечора** нам довелося додавати мед до нашого чаю. 17. Він із **серйозним і задумливим** виглядом розкладав свої **дрібниці** на столі, намагаючись **влаштуватися** на новому робочому місці. 18. У нас залишилося зовсім мало борошна, але, **про всяк випадок**, шеф-кухар вирішив використати його, **щоб загустити підливу**. 19. **Ніколи б не подумав**, що додавання цих нових статистичних даних до нашого звіту змінить результати так кардинально. 20. **Що частіше** ми зупиняємося в цьому готелі, **то більше** мені подобається проводити **решту вечора** на його терасі.

VOCABULARY NOTES

Essential Vocabulary



Exercise 1.19. For this exercise, you are required to: a) Go through the vocabulary nest; b) Replace the bold words or phrases with the correct expression using active vocabulary; c) Insert the correct preposition or word to complete the phrase; d) Translate the sentences using active vocabulary.

1. GOSSIP

a)

gossip 1 (*n(noun), uncountable*) casual, often ill-natured conversation or reports about other people's private lives, typically involving details that are not confirmed as true. CC (common collocations): **the gossip column** (a section in a newspaper or magazine devoted to rumours about well-known people), **a gossip writer** (a journalist who authors such columns). *E.g. It is intellectually degrading to blindly believe all the **gossip** circulating in the office.*

gossip 2) (*n, countable*) an individual who habitually engages in sharing rumours and personal details about others. *E.g. The local **gossips** were already actively spreading the news of the mayor's resignation.*

gossip (*vi(verb intransitive)*) (**over** smth., **about** smb. or smth.) to engage in casual or idle conversation regarding the affairs of others; to spread hearsay. *E.g. Is it not highly unprofessional to be **gossiping** over your colleagues' private matters behind their backs?*

b)

1. The **journalist who writes about celebrities' private lives** has been sued for defamation. 2. It is highly inappropriate to **spread idle rumours about** your peers' academic struggles. 3. She is a notorious **person who loves talking about other people's affairs** and absolutely cannot keep a secret. 4. I flatly refuse to pay attention to the **ill-natured talk** going around the department. 5. The villagers gathered near the inn to **discuss local rumours regarding** the upcoming elections.

c)

1. The scandalous article regarding the actor's divorce was published in the Sunday _____.
 2. It is beneath an academic's dignity to _____ the private affairs of his colleagues.
 3. You should be cautious with what you tell him; he is known to be the biggest _____ in the entire university.
 4. The dean dismissed the allegations as mere _____ and refused to provide an official comment.
 5. Aren't you ashamed of _____ such trivial matters during the board meeting?

d)

1. Я принципово не читаю світську хроніку, оскільки там рідко публікують перевірені факти. 2. Будь ласка, припиніть пліткувати про його несподівану відставку; це вкрай непрофесійно. 3. Відомо, що він найбільший пліткар на факультеті, тому ніхто не довіряє йому свої таємниці. 4. Здобувачам вищої освіти не варто вірити всім пліткам, які поширюються університетськими коридорами. 5. Місцеві жителі мали звичку збиратися біля заїжджого двору, щоб попліткувати про сільські справи.

2. WIND

a)

wind (wound) 1) (*vt(verb transitive)/i*) to turn repeatedly in a circular motion. CC: **to wind a handle**. *E.g. The mechanic instructed the apprentice to **wind the handle** carefully to avoid damaging the delicate machinery.*

wind 2) (vt) to form into a ball or a twisted, circular shape. CC: **to wind wool**. *E.g. The artisan sat by the fireplace, skilfully **winding** the dyed **wool** into neat spheres.*

wind 3) (vi) to follow a direction in a twisting or curving shape. *E.g. The ancient cobblestone street **winds** through the historical district of the city.*

wind 4) (vt) to tighten the working parts of a mechanism by turning a specific component. CC: **to wind a clock**. *E.g. It was his long-standing tradition to **wind** the grandfather **clock** every Sunday evening.*

to wind someone round one's little finger (idiom) to have complete control over someone; to easily persuade someone to do whatever one desires. *E.g. Despite the professor's strict demeanour, his youngest daughter could easily **wind him round her little finger**.*

to wind down (phr. v(phrasal verb)) to rest or relax after a period of work or excitement. *E.g. Listening to classical music is very useful for **winding down** before going to bed. The football crowd don't **wind down** after a good game until they are nearly home.*

to wind one's way into smb.'s favour / affection(s) / trust (idiom) to gradually and sometimes deceptively obtain someone's trust or affection, usually by using underhand means for personal gain. *E.g. I suppose she got that money from her father by **winding her way into his affection** over the years.*

to wind through (phr. v) 1) (of a road, path, or river) to follow a route that turns repeatedly in different directions. *E.g. The river **winds through** the valley.* 2) to be introduced or woven throughout a piece of writing or a speech. *E.g. He has **wound** his opinions **through** each of his statements.*

to wind up (phr. v) 1) to bring something to an orderly end (such as a business, a speech, a meeting). *E.g. The lawyers are still **winding up** your father's business. Can you think of a good joke to **wind up** my speech?* 2) (**doing smth. / in a place / with smth.**) to ultimately arrive at a place, condition, or situation, especially an unexpected or unfavourable one. *E.g. I never dreamed that I would **wind up** owning such a lot of property! He'll **wind up** in prison if he goes on taking risks like that. Jane entered the competition without much hope, not thinking she would **wind up** with the first prize.*

b)

1. The narrow river **follows a curving and twisting course** through the deep valley. 2. The presiding officer asked the debaters to **bring to a conclusion** their opening statements. 3. She is a master of manipulation and can easily **make her colleagues do whatever she wants**. 4. The curator reminded the staff to **tighten the spring mechanism** of the antique pocket watches on display. 5. The seamstress began to **twist and form into a ball** the remaining silk threads. 6. After an extremely tense week of financial audits, the accounting team went to a quiet lounge to **relax and rest**. 7. If the startup continues to burn through its capital at this

reckless rate, they will undoubtedly **arrive at the unfavourable situation of being** bankrupt by December. 8. The cunning courtier managed to **deceptively obtain the absolute trust** of the monarch, securing a highly profitable title for himself. 9. A subtle theme of existential dread **is introduced and woven throughout** the entire novel. 10. The charismatic young diplomat can **easily control and manipulate** the senior committee members to pass his proposals. 11. The board of directors appointed a professional liquidator to **bring** the failing subsidiary corporation **to an orderly end**. 12. The ancient, treacherous smuggling trail **follows a turning, twisting route** through the dense, mountainous pine forest. 13. Despite minimal preparation for the debate tournament, she surprisingly **received in the end** the gold medal.

c)

1. The guest lecturer was politely asked to _____ his presentation, as they were running out of time.
2. A skilled diplomat frequently knows how to _____ his opponents _____ his little finger.
3. The treacherous mountain road _____ dangerously along the steep cliffs.
4. I completely forgot to _____ the mechanical alarm clock last night, and consequently overslept.
5. The grandmother taught the children how to _____ the heavy yarn into large, tight balls.
6. The author brilliantly _____ a complex philosophical argument _____ the narrative of this seemingly simple children's tale.
7. He is incredibly manipulative and knows exactly how to _____ the wealthy widow _____ his _____.
8. We must quickly _____ this discussion, as the conference hall has been booked by another organization.
9. It is essential to find a healthy way to _____ after a highly stressful shift in the emergency room.
10. No one expected that the rebellious high school dropout would eventually _____ running a multi-million-dollar tech enterprise.
11. The ambitious understudy successfully _____ her way _____ the director's _____ and secured the leading role in the play.
12. The scenic railway deliberately _____ the most picturesque parts of the Alpine valley.
13. If you keep ignoring the strict tax regulations, you will inevitably wind _____ in federal court.

d)

1. Вузька стежка звивається крізь густий хвойний ліс, ведучи до озера.
2. Голова комісії попросив доповідача підсумувати свою промову, оскільки час вичерпався.
3. Вона має такий вплив на свого чоловіка, що може легко

вити з нього мотузки. 4. Вона обережно змотала вовну у великий клубок, перш ніж почати в'язати. 5. Ви повинні щовечора заводити цей старовинний годинник, інакше він зупиниться. Голова комітету запропонував завершити (підвести до кінця) засідання, оскільки всі ключові питання були вирішені. 6. Ця хитра людина здатна вити мотузки з будь-кого, хто має нещастя з нею працювати. 7. небезпечна гірська дорога звивається крізь вузьку ущелину, вимагаючи максимальної концентрації від водіїв. 8. Ніхто не міг уявити, що цей геніальний, але ексцентричний вчений врешті-решт опиниться у повній ізоляції. 9. Протягом кількох місяців новий співробітник поступово втирався в довіру до генерального директора. 10. Після виснажливих багатогодинних переговорів дипломатам знадобився час, щоб відпочити. 11. Глибокий сумнів щодо майбутнього людства червоною ниткою вплетений в усі його останні публікації. 12. Вона пішла на цей аукціон просто заради цікавості, але в результаті несподівано придбала безцінну антикварну вазу.

3. PEEL

a)

peel 1) (vt/i) to remove the outer skin or rind from fruit or vegetables. CC: **to peel oranges** (apples, potatoes, bananas, etc.). *E.g. It is highly recommended to peel the potatoes before boiling them for the stew.*

peel 2) (vi) to come off in thin layers or strips. *E.g. The antique wallpaper was peeling off the damp walls of the abandoned estate. The patient's skin began to peel after severe exposure to the scorching sun.*

peel (n) the outer protective layer or skin of fruit or vegetables. CC: **orange peel, potato peel**. *E.g. The culinary instructor noted that the recipe requires a small amount of grated lemon peel to enhance the flavour.*

candied peel (n, uncount) the peel of citrus fruits, such as oranges or lemons, preserved and coated with sugar. *E.g. Traditional Victorian fruitcakes almost invariably incorporate a generous amount of candied peel.*

b)

1. The chef instructed the culinary assistant to **remove the skin from** the root vegetables. 2. The old, deteriorated paint is **coming off in thin strips** from the wooden window frames. 3. She added a substantial portion of **sugar-coated citrus rind** to the festive pudding. 4. Please dispose of the **outer skin of the potatoes** in the designated compost bin. 5. After his prolonged stay in the desert without protection, his sunburnt face began to **flake off in layers**.

c)

1. It is essential to carefully _____ the tomatoes before adding them to the delicate sauce.

2. The intense humidity in the basement caused the varnish on the antique cabinet to _____.

3. The pastry chef garnished the exquisite dessert with a fine slice of _____.
4. He accidentally slipped on a discarded banana _____ and severely injured his ankle.
5. If you do not apply a protective lotion, your shoulders will inevitably sunburn and _____.

d)

1. Кухар наказав своєму помічнику почистити яблука для приготування традиційного пирога. 2. Старі шпалери відшаровуються через надмірну вологість у цьому приміщенні. 3. Цукати надають цьому класичному десерту надзвичайно вишуканого смаку. 4. Будь ласка, переконайтеся, що ви викинули апельсинову шкірку у відповідний контейнер. 5. Після тривалого перебування на сонці без захисту шкіра на його обличчі почала облязати.

4. SCRAPE

a)

scrape 1) (vt) to remove an outer layer or unwanted material from a surface by repeatedly drawing a hard or sharp edge across it. *E.g. The kitchen assistant meticulously **scraped** the skin off the young carrots.*

scrape 2) (vt) to clean or smooth a surface by rubbing it forcefully with a sharp instrument. *E.g. The restoration expert meticulously **scraped** the antique door down before applying a fresh coat of varnish. He **scraped** his muddy boots clean before entering the pristine laboratory.*

scrape 3) (vi/vt) (**on, against**) to rub roughly against a surface, often producing a harsh, discordant noise. *E.g. The heavy oak chair **scraped** loudly against the marble floor, disrupting the absolute silence of the reading room.*

scrape 4) (vt) to sustain a minor physical injury or surface damage by rubbing against a rough object. *E.g. The young athlete severely **scraped** his knee when he lost his balance on the gravel path.*

scrape 5) (vi) (**through**) to narrowly succeed in an endeavour or pass an academic assessment with the minimum required standard. *E.g. Despite his lack of preparation, the student managed to **scrape through** the final examination.*

to scrape a living (idiom) to earn just enough financial resources to sustain basic survival. *E.g. During the economic depression, many accomplished artisans were forced to **scrape a living** by performing menial tasks.*

to scrape up / to scrape together (idiom) to gradually accumulate a sum of money or resources with considerable difficulty. *E.g. The independent researchers finally managed to **scrape together** sufficient funding to publish their monograph.*

b)

1. The restoration team had to **remove the surface layer of dirt from** the ancient frescoes using specialized tools. 2. He somehow **passed with the lowest**

acceptable grade in the advanced syntax course. 3. The impoverished writer had to **earn just enough money to survive** by writing anonymous newspaper articles. 4. The heavy metal table **rubbed harshly and loudly against** the wooden floorboards when they moved it. 5. The academic society managed to **accumulate with great difficulty** enough funds to organize the symposium. 6. She accidentally **injured the surface of** her elbow against the rough brick wall. 7. Please **clean by rubbing firmly** your shoes on the iron grate before entering the facility.

c)

1. Because he lost his university scholarship, he had to _____ by translating technical manuals late at night.
2. The outdated power plant only barely _____ the strict governmental safety inspection.
3. You must completely _____ the thick frost _____ the car's windshield before you start driving.
4. The desperate startup founders managed to _____ enough investments to pay their employees this month.
5. The eerie sound of dead branches _____ the bedroom window kept the children awake all night.
6. The professional tennis player slid awkwardly on the clay court and _____ his thigh.
7. The plumber had to _____ the rusty pipes _____ before he could apply the new chemical sealant.

d)

1. Археологам довелося обережно зчищати затверділу глину зі знайдених стародавніх артефактів. 2. Його дисертація була досить слабкою, але йому ледве вдалося проскочити етап захисту завдяки поблажливості комісії. 3. Після еміграції колишньому професору доводилося заробляти на жалюгідне існування, працюючи нічним сторожем. 4. Студенти насилу нашкребли достатньо грошей, щоб орендувати невеликий автобус для польової експедиції. 5. Недосвідчений водій припаркувався занадто близько і сильно подряпав дверцята автомобіля об високий бордюр. 6. Піднімаючись крутою гірською стежкою, альпініст спіткнувся і збив коліно до крові. 7. Замість того, щоб купувати нову сковорідку, вона вирішила повністю відчистити з неї товстий шар нагару.

5. STEADY**a)**

steady 1) (*adj(adjective)*) firmly fixed, balanced, and not likely to fall or shake.
CC: **a steady foundation, to make a chair or table steady, with a steady hand.**
Syn: **firm** (as firm ground, foundation, steps, muscles). *E.g. The neurosurgeon*

performed the exceptionally delicate procedure **with a remarkably steady hand**. The engineering team ensured the skyscraper was built upon a **steady foundation** to withstand potential earthquakes.

steady 2) (adj) regular in life, habits, or work; reliable and industrious. CC: a **steady** person. *E.g. The laboratory director is actively seeking a **steady** assistant who can meticulously manage daily operations without constant supervision.*

steady 3) (adj) constant, continuous, happening at a gradual, regular rate. CC: **a steady wind, a steady rain, steady growth, a steady increase, steady progress**. *E.g. The university's annual report indicated a **steady increase** in international student enrolment over the past decade.*

steadily (adv(adverb)) in a steady, continuous, or regular manner. *E.g. The economic situation of the developing region has been improving **steadily** despite initial political challenges.*

steady (vt/i) to make something stop shaking or moving; to become calm and stable. *E.g. The experienced captain firmly gripped the helm to **steady** the vessel during the sudden squall. After a brief period of extreme volatility, the stock market finally **steadied**.*

b)

1. The architect guaranteed that the new research facility was erected on a **firmly fixed and stable** foundation. 2. Despite the turbulent weather conditions, the pilot managed to **make** the aircraft **stable** before initiating the landing sequence. 3. The patient's vital signs have been improving **in a constant and regular manner** since the administration of the new experimental drug. 4. The human resources department is looking to hire a **reliable and industrious** manager to oversee the corporate accounts. 5. The demographic analysis demonstrates a **constant and continuous** growth in the urban population of the capital. 6. The chemist held the volatile flask with a **firm and non-shaking** hand while carefully pouring the reactive acid. 7. The heavy, panicked breathing of the rescued mountaineer finally **became regular and calm** after he was brought to the base camp. 8. It has been pouring **without stopping** for three consecutive days, threatening the local agriculture with severe floods.

c)

1. The patient must be monitored closely, although his condition has been _____ improving since the surgery.
 2. The experienced jeweller examined the microscopic flaws in the diamond with a _____.
 3. We absolutely cannot install the heavy astronomical telescope until we construct a _____ foundation.
 4. The frightened thoroughbred horse finally _____ after the familiar groom spoke to it in a soothing voice.

5. The academic supervisor praised the undergraduate student for her _____ progress throughout the rigorous semester.
6. The passenger quickly grabbed the metal handrail to _____ himself when the subway train abruptly halted.
7. To successfully manage this archive, we require a _____ person who is comfortable with highly repetitive tasks.
8. A _____ wind blew from the northern coast, significantly dropping the temperature in the harbour.

d)

1. Хірург повинен мати надзвичайно тверду руку під час проведення таких складних мікроскопічних втручань. 2. Незважаючи на глобальну кризу, економіка цієї країни неухильно зростає протягом останніх п'яти років. 3. Нам потрібна надійна людина для управління цим довгостроковим і відповідальним проєктом. 4. Вітер нарешті вщух, і маленьке риболовецьке судно вирівнялося на високих хвилях. 5. Адвокат зробив глибокий вдих, щоб заспокоїти нерви перед своїм вирішальним виступом у суді. 6. Останній фінансовий звіт демонструє постійне зростання попиту на відновлювані джерела енергії. 7. Цей лабораторний стіл хитається; будь ласка, відрегулюйте його ніжки, щоб зробити його абсолютно стійким. 8. Дощ ішов безперестанку (рівномірно) всю ніч, перетворивши гірську ґрунтову дорогу на суцільну багнюку.

6. MESS**a)**

mess (*n, rarely pl.(plural)*) a state of extreme confusion, dirt, or disorganization. CC: **to be in a mess**. *E.g. Following the chaotic student elections, the main assembly hall was left in a mess.*

to make a mess of smth. (*idiom*) to perform a task very badly; to completely ruin, spoil, or mishandle an undertaking. *E.g. The inexperienced research assistant completely made a mess of the complex statistical analysis.*

to get into a mess (*idiom*) to become involved in a highly problematic, difficult, or socially awkward situation; to get into trouble. *E.g. The financial director warned the board that the corporation would get into a mess if they chose to ignore the new international tax regulations.*

b)

1. The newly appointed archivist **did a terrible job with** the chronological cataloguing system, mixing up centuries of documents. 2. If you persistently fail to verify your primary sources, you will undoubtedly **become involved in serious trouble** with the university's ethics committee. 3. Following the sudden pipe burst, the entire lower floor of the municipal library was **in a state of extreme dirt and**

disorder. 4. The careless diplomat managed to **get into a highly problematic situation** during the sensitive international summit. 5. The independent contractor completely **ruined and mishandled** the restoration of the historical lecture hall. 6. The old professor's mahogany desk was always **in a state of total confusion**, buried under hundreds of unsorted manuscripts.

c)

1. The corporate financial records were left _____ a terrible _____ after the sudden departure of the chief accountant.
2. If you do not calibrate the instruments precisely, you will inevitably _____ the entire biological experiment.
3. The young politician got _____ a massive _____ by accepting undeclared campaign contributions from foreign lobbyists.
4. Whoever attempted to repair this delicate astronomical equipment has made a complete _____ it.
5. The sterile laboratory was _____ a _____ after the first-year chemistry students finished their practical examination.
6. You must strictly adhere to the legal protocol, otherwise you will get _____ a _____ with the local authorities.

d)

1. Новий асистент повністю провалив переклад цього важливого юридичного документа. 2. Після вчорашнього масштабного студентського страйку головна площа кампусу перебуває у стані повного безладу. 3. Якщо ви не дотримуватиметесь суворих інструкцій з безпеки, ви потрапите у великі неприємності. 4. Недосвідчений менеджер так погано впорався з переговорами, що компанія втратила ключового інвестора. 5. Його академічні записи були в такому безладі, що деканат не зміг підтвердити кількість його кредитів. 6. Видавництво потрапить у серйозну халепу, якщо опублікує цей рукопис без дозволу автора.

7. CRACK

a)

crack 1) (vt/i) to break or cause to break without parts separating completely; to fracture. *E.g. The antique Ming vase may **crack** if subjected to sudden temperature changes. The clumsy assistant accidentally **cracked** the stained-glass window.*

crack 2) (vt/i) to make or cause to make a sudden, sharp, and loud noise. CC: **to crack a whip**. *E.g. The ringmaster used to **crack his whip** to command the attention of the audience. The sniper's rifle **cracked** in the distance, breaking the silence of the valley.*

to crack a joke (idiom) to tell a humorous anecdote or make a witty, sometimes rough remark. *E.g. Even during the most stressful academic board meetings, the dean always found a moment to **crack a joke** and ease the tension.*

crack 1) (n) a line on the surface of something along which it has split without breaking apart; an incomplete break. CC: **a wide / small crack**. *E.g. The structural engineer noted several dangerous **cracks** in the concrete foundation of the bridge.*

crack 2) (n) a sudden, sharp, or explosive noise. CC: **a loud / sudden crack**. *E.g. We heard a terrifying, loud **crack** just before the massive oak tree collapsed onto the roof.*

b)

1. The geologist observed a **deep fissure or incomplete break** in the tectonic plate during his field research. 2. During the tense diplomatic negotiations, the ambassador attempted to **tell a witty anecdote** to lighten the mood. 3. The sudden **sharp and explosive sound** of thunder severely startled the thoroughbred horses in the stable. 4. Pouring boiling tea into this fragile crystal glass will inevitably cause it to **break without separating into pieces**. 5. The oppressive silence of the pine forest was broken when a dry branch **made a sudden loud noise** under the hunter's heavy boot. 6. The archaeologist meticulously mapped out the **small fractures** covering the surface of the ancient terracotta pottery.

c)

1. The exhausted comedians continued to _____ in the dressing room long after the theatrical performance ended.
2. The chief mechanic warned us that there was a dangerously wide _____ in the tractor's engine block.
3. Suddenly, the explorers heard a terrifying _____ as the icy surface of the frozen lake began to split beneath their feet.
4. The experienced carriage driver would _____ in the air to signal the horses to move faster.
5. If you apply too much pressure with the clamp, the wooden panel will undoubtedly _____.
6. The interior walls of the abandoned Gothic cathedral were covered with hundreds of tiny _____ due to centuries of structural neglect.

d)

1. Щоб розрядити напружену атмосферу на співбесіді, директор відділу вирішив відколоти жарт. 2. Реставратор із жахом помітив кілька дрібних тріщин на поверхні безцінної картини епохи Відродження. 3. Пролунав різкий звук (грюкіт), наче від гілки, і стара дерев'яна балка стелі раптово провалилася. 4. Будівельники були змушені зупинити роботу, оскільки головна водопровідна труба тріснула під час розкопок. 5. Пастух гучно ляснув своїм довгим батогом, щоб швидко зібрати розпорошену отару овець разом. 6. Під тиском аномального морозу товсте лобове скло автомобіля несподівано тріснуло навпіл.

8. CONTRIBUTE

a)

contribute 1) (vt/i) (**to**) to provide financial support, resources, or effort to a shared objective or common cause; to be a partial cause of a specific outcome. *E.g. The widespread adoption of renewable energy technologies significantly **contributes** to the reduction of global carbon emissions. A rigorous daily study routine **contributes** immensely to a student's academic success.*

contribute 2) (vt/i) (**to**) to submit written work or other creative material for publication in a journal, newspaper, or magazine. CC: **to contribute an article / a poem to a magazine.** *E.g. The renowned professor regularly **contributes** scholarly **articles** to peer-reviewed linguistic journals.*

contribution (n) the act of giving or doing something to help achieve a common result; the actual resource, money, or piece of writing provided. *E.g. Her groundbreaking research on quantum mechanics was recognized as a major **contribution** to modern physics.*

b)

1. The wealthy alumnus decided to **give a substantial sum of money** to the university's scholarship fund. 2. Lack of proper sleep and poor nutrition **are a partial cause of** the sharp decline in students' concentration during morning lectures. 3. The anonymous **financial gift** allowed the independent historical library to remain open for another year. 4. As a freelance journalist, she regularly **writes and submits articles** to several prominent international political magazines. 5. The scientist's discovery of the new enzyme is a monumental **act of adding to the advancement** of genetic engineering. 6. The construction of the new commercial highway will undoubtedly **supply help in achieving** the economic development of the rural region. 7. The guest speaker brought a rare medieval manuscript as his **item to** the museum's new exhibition.

c)

1. Heavy industrial pollution in the metropolitan area _____ significantly _____ the rising rates of respiratory diseases.
 2. The editorial board is actively seeking scholars who wish to _____ analytical essays _____ the upcoming issue of the sociological journal.
 3. Albert Einstein's theoretical frameworks remain a fundamental _____ the field of theoretical physics.
 4. During the charity gala, several anonymous donors _____ large sums of money to support the construction of the new hospital wing.
 5. Open communication and mutual respect _____ greatly _____ building a healthy corporate culture.
 6. The amateur poet was thrilled when she received her first payment for a _____ she made _____ a prestigious literary anthology.

7. The rapid deforestation of the Amazon basin will ultimately _____
_____ catastrophic climate shifts across the globe.

d)

1. Постійне читання оригінальної англомовної літератури сприятиме розширенню вашого академічного словникового запасу. 2. Відомий театральний критик регулярно надсилає свої статті до провідного щотижневого журналу. 3. Стрес і хронічна перевтома значною мірою сприяють зниженню інтелектуальної продуктивності. 4. Усі члени археологічної експедиції зробили свій вагомий внесок у підготовку необхідного польового спорядження. 5. Цей благодійний фонд робить величезний внесок у розвиток інклюзивної освіти в нашій країні. 6. Місцева громада пожертвувала значні кошти на реставрацію історичної будівлі міської ратуші. 7. Її найважливішим внеском у цей ІТ-проект стала розробка інноваційного алгоритму шифрування даних.

9. SPIRIT

a)

spirit 1) (n) the prevailing moral condition, fundamental intent, or defining tendency of a particular group, era, or document. CC: **the spirit of the army, the spirit of the times / age, the spirit of the law, to take smth. in the right / wrong spirit, to show a proper spirit.** *E.g. Excellent, that is absolutely the right spirit! The progressive philosopher frequently found himself in direct conflict with the conservative spirit of the time.*

spirit 2) (n) vitality, courage, enthusiasm, or liveliness in action or speech. *E.g. The conductor urged the orchestra to put a little more spirit into their performance of the symphony. The young activist addressed the massive crowd with remarkable spirit and conviction.*

spirits 3) (n, pl.) a person's state of mind or mood. CC: **to be in high / low spirits, to raise smb.'s spirits, to be out of spirits** (depressed, unhappy). *E.g. As the positive experimental results were published, the research team's spirits rose significantly. The usually cheerful professor seemed to be somewhat out of spirits after the lengthy faculty meeting.*

b)

1. The Supreme Court judge ruled that the corporation's new policy directly violated the **fundamental intent** of the antitrust law. 2. The generous grant confirmation greatly **improved the mood** of the entire archaeological team just before the expedition. 3. The debater defended her highly controversial thesis with extraordinary **vitality and courage**. 4. I sincerely hope you will accept my constructive academic criticism in **the appropriate attitude**. 5. The Gothic architecture of the cathedral perfectly reflects the **prevailing tendency and atmosphere** of the late Middle Ages. 6. The novelist has been **depressed and**

unhappy since his latest historical fiction received mediocre reviews. 7. Despite the tedious nature of the long excavation process, the undergraduate volunteers were in **an excellent state of mind**.

c)

1. The defense attorney argued that his client strictly adhered to the letter, if not the _____, of the legal contract.
2. The romantic poetry of the early 19th century largely defined the _____ of the _____.
3. A sudden visit from his esteemed university colleagues significantly raised the ailing professor's _____.
4. You must put a little more _____ into your final presentation if you truly wish to persuade the examination committee.
5. Ever since his research proposal was rejected by the board, the young scientist has been completely _____ of _____.
6. It is imperative to take the peer reviewer's harsh feedback in the _____, as it is meant to strengthen your manuscript.
7. The diplomatic delegation arrived at the summit in _____, confident in a peaceful resolution.

d)

1. Суддя наголосив, що ця комерційна угода суперечить самому духу закону. 2. Студенти були у вкрай піднесеному настрої після успішного складання складного державного іспиту. 3. Вам потрібно вкласти трохи більше запалу у ваші наукові дослідження, якщо ви хочете здійснити відкриття. 4. Щоб підняти настрій пацієнтам у реабілітаційному центрі, головний лікар організував вечір класичної музики. 5. Він сприйняв моє суворе зауваження щодо форматування в правильному руслі і негайно переписав розділ. 6. Останнім часом наша завідувачка здається дуже пригніченою через постійний адміністративний тиск. 7. Його радикальні соціальні ідеї абсолютно не відповідали духу того часу.

10. TASTE

a)

taste 1) (n) flavour; the quality of a substance as perceived by the gustatory organs. CC: **a bitter taste**. *E.g. The pharmacist prepared a special tincture with a highly **bitter taste**. I fundamentally dislike the **taste** of artificial sweeteners.*

taste 2) (n) personal preference or liking. CC: **to one's taste, tastes differ** (neutral statement acknowledging that people simply like different things). *E.g. The extensive library collection offers reading materials to suit every academic's **taste**. We chose completely different topics for our term papers, but **tastes differ**. There is no accounting for tastes (idiom)* used to express surprise or mild disapproval that someone likes something you consider strange or unappealing.

*E.g. He painted his antique Victorian mansion bright neon green; well, **there is no accounting for tastes**.*

taste 3) (n) the ability to form aesthetic judgments regarding beauty, style, and manners. CC: **in good / poor / bad taste**. *E.g. The university reception hall was furnished **in** exceptionally **good taste**. His inappropriate comments during the solemn symposium were **in** very **bad taste**.*

taste 1) (vt/i) to try food or drink by taking it into the mouth; to recognize flavour. *E.g. The culinary critic proceeded to **taste** the complex seafood dish. Due to the severe infection, she temporarily could not **taste** anything.*

taste 2) (vi) to possess a specific flavour. *E.g. This imported exotic fruit **tastes** unexpectedly sour.*

taste 3) (vt) to experience a feeling or situation. *E.g. After years of arduous laboratory work, the young scholar finally **tasted** the fruits of international recognition.*

tasteful (adj) exhibiting good aesthetic judgment. *E.g. The museum curator arranged a highly **tasteful** exhibition of modern sculpture.*

tasteless (adj) 1) lacking flavour; 2) exhibiting poor aesthetic judgment or bad manners. *Usage: When applied to food, it means “having no flavour”. When applied to people, behaviour, or objects, it means “showing bad taste”. E.g. The hospital food was completely **tasteless** without spices. Her decision to wear a neon dress to the formal graduation ceremony was entirely **tasteless**.*

b)

1. **There is no logical explanation for people's varying preferences** when it comes to contemporary abstract art.

2. The interior designer created a highly **aesthetically pleasing and elegant** arrangement for the new corporate lobby.

3. The boiled dietary vegetables were entirely **lacking in flavour** because the cook strictly omitted salt.

4. His sarcastic remark about the professor's age was extremely **inappropriate and showed a lack of propriety**.

5. The sommelier respectfully asked the guests to **sample by drinking** the rare vintage wine.

6. After receiving the prestigious literary award, the novelist finally **experienced** the true joy of professional triumph.

7. You are welcome to select any topic for your term paper that is **according to your personal liking**.

8. This concentrated herbal infusion **has a flavor that is** rather medicinal.

c)

1. We should not argue over the color palette of the presentation; _____.

2. I found his joke about the recent economic crisis to be _____ extremely bad _____.
3. The antique mahogany furniture in the dean's office was selected _____ excellent _____.
4. The newly synthesised chemical compound has a distinctively metallic _____.
5. The art gallery features a highly _____ selection of Renaissance portraits.
6. The patient reported having a severe head cold and consequently could not _____ his food at all.
7. The caterer provided a wide variety of sophisticated appetizers to suit everyone's _____.
8. To serve such an ostentatious dessert at a charity dinner meant for the poor is simply _____.

d)

1. Про смаки не сперечаються, тому ми не будемо обговорювати його суперечливий вибір гардероба. 2. Її жарти під час офіційного академічного прийому були вкрай недоречними. 3. Цей лікувальний сироп має дуже гіркий смак, але він є надзвичайно ефективним. 4. Кулінарний критик скуштував соус і одразу відзначив його ідеальну текстуру. 5. Після багатьох років бідності він нарешті пізнав смак фінансової незалежності. 6. Кабінет ректора був обставлений з великим смаком, без жодних зайвих деталей. 7. Ви можете вибрати будь-яку літературу для свого дослідження на свій смак. 8. Риба була абсолютно несмачною, оскільки недосвідчений кухар забув її приправити.

Exercise 1.13. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. It is highly unprofessional to gossip about your colleagues' private affairs during academic board meetings. 2. University students should not blindly trust the gossip column in local newspapers. 3. The old cobblestone street winds through the historical center of the European capital. 4. The chairman politely asked the guest lecturer to wind up his presentation because time was running out. 5. The antique wallpaper is peeling off the walls because of the excessive dampness in the archive. 6. The culinary instructor told the assistant to peel the oranges and prepare candied peel for the dessert. 7. The independent researchers finally managed to scrape together enough funding to publish their monograph. 8. The restorer carefully scraped the old varnish off the Renaissance canvas. 9. The university's annual report demonstrates a steady increase in international student enrollment. 10. The chemist poured the volatile acid into the flask with a perfectly steady hand. 11. The inexperienced manager completely made a mess of the complex financial

negotiations. 12. If you continue to ignore the strict safety guidelines, you will inevitably get into a mess. 13. To relieve the tension during the rigorous examination, the professor cracked a joke. 14. We heard a loud crack, and the heavy oak branch collapsed onto the roof of the library. 15. Open scientific communication greatly contributes to the advancement of modern physics. 16. The wealthy alumnus made a generous contribution to the university's scholarship fund. 17. The progressive ideas of this philosopher were entirely contrary to the spirit of the times. 18. The successful publication of their article significantly raised the spirits of the entire research team. 19. There is no accounting for tastes, so I will not criticize his rather eccentric methodology. 20. The dean's office was furnished in excellent taste, creating a perfect atmosphere for academic work.

Exercise 1.14. Paraphrase the sentences using the active vocabulary.

1. Hundreds of local citizens provided financial help and essential supplies to the international earthquake relief fund. 2. The cunning little girl knows exactly how to manipulate and completely control her strict grandfather. 3. After the children's painting masterclass, the entire art studio was left in a state of extreme dirt and disorder. 4. During the severe economic depression of the 1930s, many rural families could barely earn just enough money to survive. 5. I cannot understand why he painted his expensive sports car bright neon pink, but it is impossible to logically explain people's bizarre preferences. 6. The royal courtiers spent the entire evening discussing the scandalous private affairs of the newly arrived ambassador. 7. The skilled carpenter placed a small wooden wedge under the dining table leg to make it firmly fixed and stop it from wobbling. 8. The prolonged summer drought caused deep fissures and incomplete breaks to appear in the agricultural soil. 9. The magnificent architecture of Florence perfectly embodies the defining tendencies and cultural atmosphere of the early Renaissance. 10. After the severe tropical storm, the exterior paint on the old lighthouse began to come off in thin strips. 11. The inexperienced junior detective completely mishandled and ruined the crime scene investigation. 12. The corporate board dismissed the news of the upcoming merger as mere idle, unverified talk. 13. The amateur astronomer's discovery of the new comet was recognized as a major act of adding value to the field of astrophysics. 14. The heavy cargo ship accidentally rubbed roughly and loudly against the concrete pier while docking in the harbour. 15. After months of grueling physical training, the Olympic athlete finally experienced the feeling of absolute victory. 16. The scenic coastal highway follows a curving and twisting path along the steep Mediterranean cliffs. 17. Realizing the audience was losing interest, the television host attempted to tell a humorous anecdote, but nobody laughed. 18. The meteorological station recorded a constant and continuous drop in atmospheric pressure throughout the night. 19. The traditional recipe for this festive pudding

requires a generous handful of sugar-coated citrus rind. 20. The unexpected arrival of fresh supplies and letters from home significantly improved the mood of the exhausted soldiers.

Exercise 1.15. Translate the following sentences into English using the active vocabulary.

1. Її звичка постійно пліткувати про особисте життя керівництва є абсолютно неприйнятною в корпоративному середовищі. 2. Журналіст, який веде колонку пліток у цьому виданні, отримав анонімного листа з погрозами. 3. Щоб дістатися до стародавнього гірського монастиря, паломникам довелося йти вузькою стежкою, що звивається крізь ліс. 4. Якщо ви не будете заводити цей складний механічний годинник щотижня, він неминуче зупиниться. 5. Через надмірну спеку та відсутність догляду фарба на фасаді історичної будівлі почала відшаровуватися. 6. Традиційний рецепт цієї вишуканої випічки обов'язково вимагає додавання дрібно нарізаних цукатів. 7. Відомому піаністу певний час доводилося заробляти на жалюгідне існування, даючи приватні уроки за копійки. 8. Втративши керування, вантажний автомобіль різко звернув і зі скреготом потерся об металеву огорожу мосту. 9. Хірург, який проводить такі делікатні операції, повинен мати абсолютно тверду руку. 10. Попри початкові труднощі на міжнародному ринку, компанія демонструє стабільне економічне зростання. 11. Якщо ви підпишете цей вкрай сумнівний контракт без консультації з юристом, ви неодмінно потрапите у велику халепу. 12. Недбалий підрядник повністю провалив (зіпсував) реконструкцію міської бібліотеки, пошкодивши старовинні фрески. 13. Раптово пролунав гучний тріск, і товста крига на поверхні озера почала розколюватися під вагою саней. 14. Будьте вкрай обережні під час транспортування: ця порцелянова ваза може дати тріщину від найменшого удару. 15. Регулярне читання класичної літератури в оригіналі значною мірою сприяє формуванню глибокого аналітичного мислення. 16. Анонімний філантроп зробив надзвичайно щедрий внесок у розбудову нового крила місцевого госпіталю. 17. Несподівана перемога національної збірної суттєво підняла настрій усьому населенню країни після важкого року. 18. Декорації та костюми у цій масштабній театральній постановці ідеально передають справжній дух вікторіанської епохи. 19. Його недоречне зауваження під час урочистої жалобної церемонії свідчило про вкрай поганий смак. 20. Про смаки не сперечаються, але я особисто вважаю цю сучасну абстрактну скульптуру абсолютно позбавленою естетики.

Exercise 1.16. Fill in the gaps with your essential vocabulary.

1. To break the awkward silence in the descending elevator, the nervous job candidate attempted to _____.

2. The cunning diplomat always managed to _____ the visiting foreign delegates _____ his _____.
3. The elaborate golden chandeliers installed in the modest country cottage seemed ostentatious and completely _____.
4. The determined colonists somehow managed to _____ enough provisions to survive the remarkably harsh winter.
5. Several anonymous academics frequently _____ highly critical essays _____ the university's independent newspaper.
6. After the prolonged siege, the infrastructure of the medieval fortress was left in a complete _____.
7. The intensive dermatological treatment caused the upper layers of the patient's epidermis to _____.
8. The restrictive new regulations clearly contradict the fundamental _____ the academic charter.
9. The royal court was rife with malicious _____ regarding the young prince's sudden disappearance.
10. We are seeking to employ a highly _____ person who can reliably manage the daily operations of the historical archive.
11. The sommelier poured a small amount of the vintage Bordeaux into the crystal glass, allowing the patron to _____ its complex notes.
12. The structural engineer discovered several alarming _____ in the load-bearing pillars of the suspension bridge.
13. It is beneath the dignity of a respectable scholar to _____ the personal misfortunes of his peers.
14. The seasoned captain firmly grasped the heavy wooden helm to _____ the vessel during the sudden squall.
15. Despite the relentless freezing rain, the determined mountaineers remained in remarkably high _____.
16. The chairman gently suggested that it was time to _____ the lengthy debate and proceed to the voting stage.
17. The invention of the printing press was a monumental _____ the rapid dissemination of human knowledge across Europe.
18. Having neglected his extensive reading list all semester, he only barely _____ the final syntax examination.
19. The arrogant young heir made a terrible _____ the family enterprise within a single year of inheriting it.
20. Before simmering the delicate orange marmalade, the cook carefully grated the fruit's _____.

Exercise 1.17. Translate into English using Essential Vocabulary, Phrases and Word Combinations, Speech Patterns of this Unit.

1.	базіка, пліткар	
2.	безладно / догори ногами	
3.	безтактно/ недоречно	
4.	Бережися! Обережно! Спокійно!	
5.	бути кислим на смак	
6.	бути у піднесеному настрої	
7.	бути у пригніченому настрої	
8.	відскрібати / відскоблити	
9.	внесок у справу миру	
10.	втертися кому-небудь в довіру / увійти в довіру комусь	
11.	дух і буква закону	
12.	дух часу	
13.	заводити годинник	
14.	збирати, накопичувати	
15.	зіпсувати всю справу / наплутати	
16.	змотати вовну у клубок	
17.	ледь заробляти на прожиток	
18.	лушитися, облазити, сходити (про шкіру)	
19.	людина зі смаком	
20.	міцна основа	
21.	міцні нерви	
22.	надійний / відданий друг	
23.	писати для газети, журналу	
24.	побалакати донесхочу	
25.	працювати без перепочинку/ безперервно	
26.	розколотися/ почати свідчити	
27.	розпускати плітки про когось, щось/ поширювати чутки	
28.	світська хроніка	
29.	тверда / непохитна віра	
30.	цукати	

Exercise 1.18. Translate into Ukrainian.

1.	a steady look / a steady gaze	
2.	a wind-up toy	
3.	gossip	
4.	in bad (poor) taste / tasteless	
5.	in good taste / tasteful	

6.	steady improvement / steady progress	
7.	Tastes differ.	
8.	to acquire a taste for something	
9.	to be out of spirits / to be in low spirits	
10.	to contribute to / to make a contribution to	
11.	to crack a joke	
12.	to get into a mess	
13.	to one's taste	
14.	to peel off	
15.	to scrape one's boots clean	
16.	to scrape one's knee against (on)	
17.	to scrape the wall down	
18.	to scrape through (examinations)	
19.	to sort out a mess	
20.	to speak with spirit	
21.	to taste of garlic	
22.	to wind someone round one's little finger	
23.	to wind up a company	
24.	to wind up in prison	
25.	to wind up the speech	

Exercise 1.19. Study the information about synonyms below. Choose the right word to complete the sentences, translate them into Ukrainian. Mind that the difference may lie in collocation.

PEEL vs. SCRAPE: Choosing the Right Word



PEEL:
Removing Layers

Removing a Distinct Outer Layer:
Removing skin, rind, or bark that comes off in strips or flakes.

Manual or Natural Process:
Can be intentional (peeling a banana) or passive (paint peeling from dampness).

Common Collocations





Peeling an orange Wallpaper peeling off Skin peeling after a sunburn



SCRAPE:
Removing with Friction

Forceful Removal via Friction:
Applying firm pressure with a tool or rough surface to detach material.

Requires Tool and Effort:
Necessary for stubborn or hardened material that is stuck to a surface.

Common Collocations





Scraping rust off metal Scraping a pan Scraping one's knee

FEATURE COMPARISON

	Material	Force	Tool
Natural, continuous layers	Orange	Easy separation/Passive	Often hands/natural
Stubborn, stuck, or hardened material	Rust	High friction and pressure	Hard edges or metal tools

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1. The chief restorer used a specialized scalpel to carefully _____ the hardened layers of centuries-old dirt from the Roman mosaic. 2. Prolonged exposure

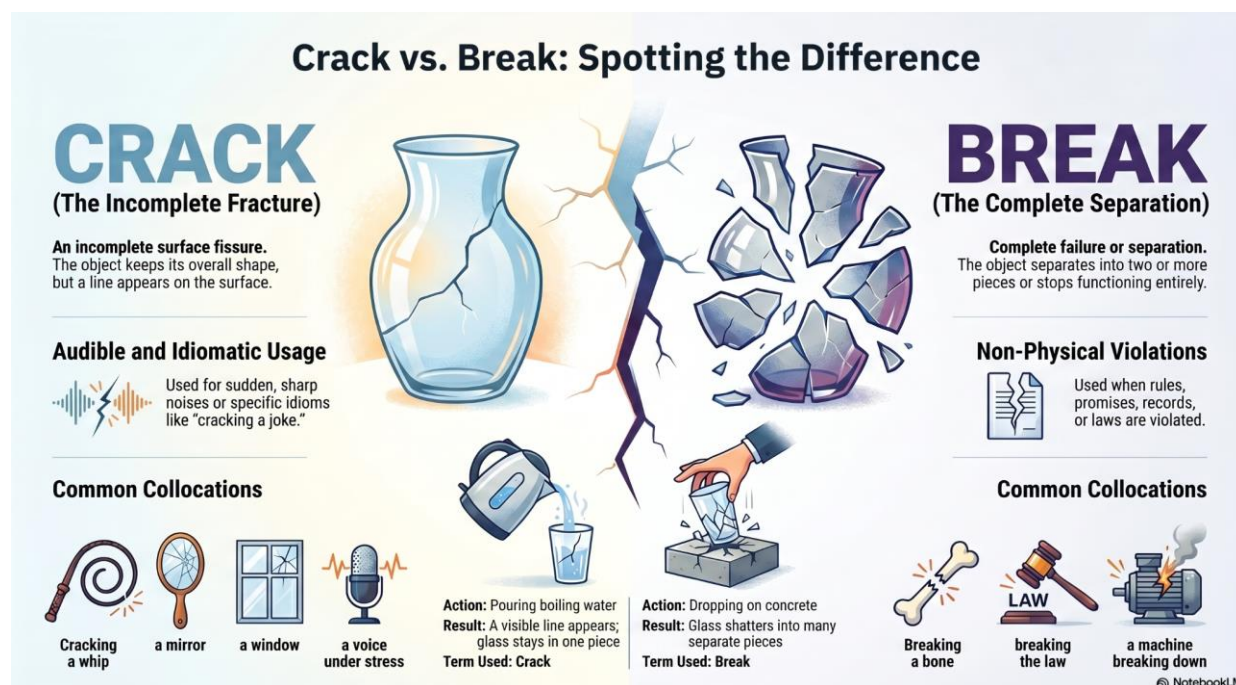
to intense ultraviolet radiation without adequate protection usually causes the upper epidermis to _____. 3. In authentic Victorian recipes, it was common practice to _____ the almonds before grinding them for the marzipan. 4. Before applying the anti-corrosive chemical treatment, the maintenance crew must thoroughly _____ the rust from the steel beams. 5. Due to severe dampness and poor ventilation in the university archives, the antique wallpaper has begun to _____ the walls. 6. The heavy iron gate dragged across the driveway, beginning to loudly _____ the concrete surface every time it was opened. 7. The botanist noted in her journal that the bark of this specific eucalyptus tree tends to _____ in long, vertical strips during the dry season. 8. The inexperienced chef was instructed to use a serrated knife to _____ the stubborn scales from the fresh salmon. 9. She meticulously managed to _____ the fragile vintage label from the glass bottle without tearing the paper. 10. You must strictly ensure you _____ the thick layer of morning frost from the windshield before operating the vehicle. 11. If a runner falls on the abrasive gravel track, they are highly likely to _____ their knees and elbows severely. 12. The frustrated artist took a palette knife to _____ the ruined oil paint from the canvas so he could start the portrait anew. 13. After recovering from the severe fever, the paediatric patient noticed that the skin on his hands started to _____ slightly. 14. The field archaeologists had to cautiously _____ the hardened clay from the fragile terracotta artifacts. 15. The survival instructor taught the trainees how to cautiously _____ the bark off a willow branch to extract natural salicin.

Steady vs. Firm: Choosing the Right Word for Stability

STEADY (Continuity & Balance)			FIRM (Solidity & Resolve)		
 Regular and continuous flow. Focuses on things happening at a gradual, even rate without interruption. The absence of trembling. Emphasizes balance and control of movement, like a surgeon's hand.			 Solid and unyielding to pressure. Describes items that are physically hard or fixed securely in place.		
 Steady growth or income. Used when progress is reliable and sensible over time.			 Unwavering mental strength. Focuses on strictness, determination, and strength of character.		
 A Hand: Does not tremble or shake			 A firm mattress or decision. Used for objects that don't sink and choices that don't change.		
 A Foundation: The building does not wobble			 A Hand: Grips tightly and won't let go		
 Human Character: Reliable and sensible habits			 A Foundation: The ground will not sink or crumble		
			 Human Character: Resolute and strict discipline		

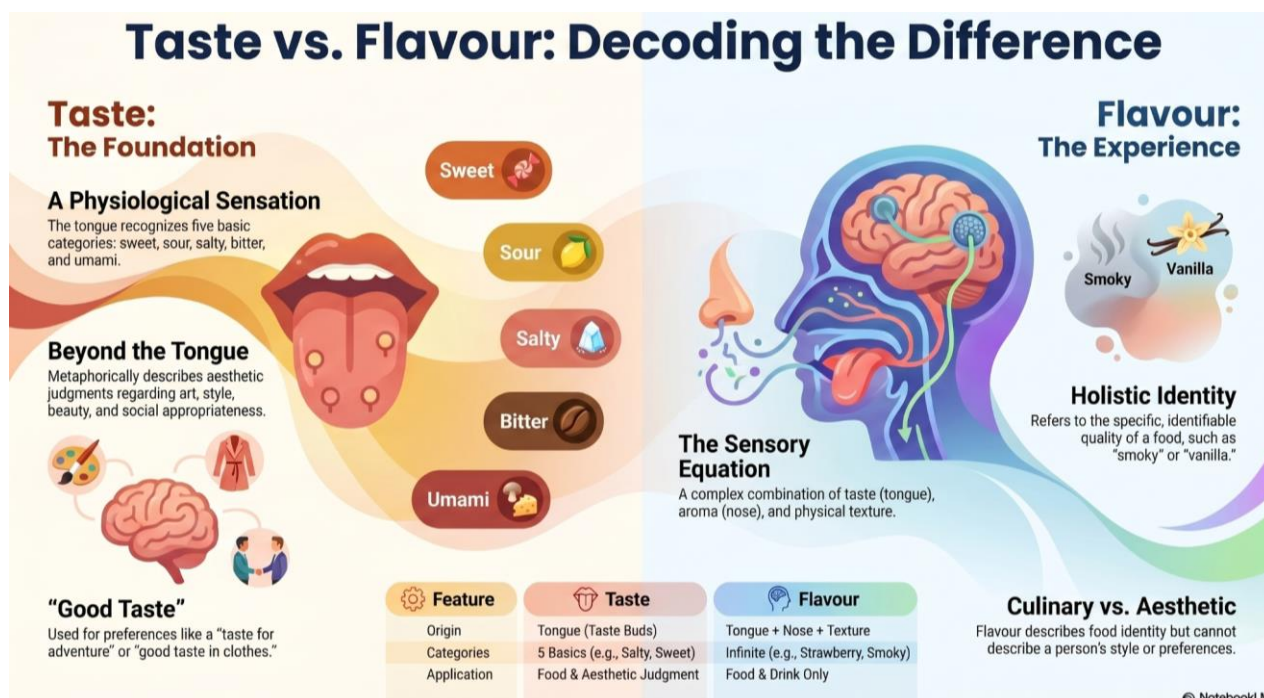
1. Performing such intricate neurosurgery requires an exceptionally _____ hand to avoid damaging the delicate nerve tissue. 2. The architect insisted that the skyscraper must be anchored to solid rock to ensure a completely _____ base. 3. The demographic data indicates a _____ decline in

the rural population over the last decade. 4. Despite intense pressure from the opposition, the politician stood _____ and refused to alter his legislative proposal. 5. A successful international negotiation often begins with maintaining direct eye contact and offering a _____ handshake. 6. The laboratory director is searching for a _____ assistant who can reliably manage repetitive daily tasks without constant supervision. 7. The physical therapist highly recommended sleeping on a _____ mattress to alleviate chronic spinal pain. 8. The astronomer kept a _____ gaze fixed on the telescope lens, patiently waiting for the rare lunar eclipse to begin. 9. The financial advisor warned that investing in volatile cryptocurrencies does not provide a _____ income stream. 10. The frightened child held onto her mother's arm with a _____ grip as they navigated the crowded train station. 11. A _____ grasp of classical Latin syntax is essential for students of medieval history. 12. After a turbulent period of high economic volatility, the stock market finally exhibited a _____ upward trend. 13. The dean established _____ rules regarding academic plagiarism, warning that no exceptions would be made. 14. It took a while to level the legs of the laboratory desk, but now it is perfectly _____ and safe for chemical experiments. 15. The CEO issued a _____ denial regarding the malicious rumours of the corporation's impending bankruptcy.



1. If you drop that delicate crystal goblet on the marble floor, it will instantly _____ into dozens of sharp pieces. 2. The forensic expert noticed that the victim's smartphone screen was _____, but the device was still fully functional. 3. Pouring boiling tea into a freezing cold porcelain cup will inevitably cause the ceramic to _____. 4. The young orator was so

overwhelmed by the solemnity of the occasion that his voice began to _____ with emotion during the speech. 5. Despite the intense pressure from the interrogators, the secret agent refused to _____ his vow of silence. 6. The oppressive silence of the deep forest was abruptly interrupted by the loud _____ of a hunter's rifle. 7. The clumsy laboratory assistant accidentally knocked over the microscope, and it _____ into several irreparable parts. 8. Realizing the intense anxiety in the examination room, the sympathetic professor attempted to _____ a joke to lighten the mood. 9. An extreme earthquake can easily _____ the structural foundation of a building, causing deep fissures in the concrete. 10. The athlete trained relentlessly for four years with the sole intention to _____ the world record in the marathon. 11. The strict headmaster warned the students that anyone who dared to _____ the school's code of conduct would face immediate expulsion. 12. The ancient wooden floorboards would constantly groan and _____ under the heavy footsteps of the museum guards. 13. During the severe winter storm, the heavy accumulation of ice caused the thickest branch of the oak tree to _____ off and fall to the ground. 14. The inexperienced driver applied too much pressure while tightening the bolt, causing the metal casing to _____ down the middle. 15. If the central heating boiler happens to _____ down during the weekend, the entire facility will have to be temporarily closed.



1. The basic human _____ recognized by the receptors on the tongue are sweet, sour, salty, bitter, and umami. 2. The interior designer was highly praised for her exquisite _____ in selecting the antique Renaissance furniture for the estate. 3. To give the traditional French stew a much richer _____, the chef decided to add a splash of dry red wine. 4. After burning

her tongue on the boiling hot tea, she temporarily lost her physical sense of _____. 5. There is no accounting for _____; some critics consider this chaotic splash of neon paint to be a masterpiece. 6. The pharmaceutical company added artificial cherry _____ to the cough syrup so that children would drink it more willingly. 7. His sarcastic remarks about the bride's dress during the wedding reception were incredibly inappropriate and in very poor _____. 8. This expensive imported cheese has a very distinct, earthy _____ that pairs exceptionally well with dark grapes. 9. Although they are identical twins, their _____ in classical literature and poetry is completely different. 10. Because 80% of what we perceive while eating is actually aroma, having a blocked nose significantly diminishes the overall _____ of your meal. 11. The doctor prescribed her some uncoated pills that had such a horribly bitter _____ she could barely swallow them. 12. I highly recommend visiting that authentic Indian restaurant if you enjoy the complex, spicy _____ of South Asian cuisine. 13. The professor allowed the graduating students to select the topic for their final analytical research entirely to their own _____. 14. The dietary crackers were completely devoid of salt or spices, leaving them with absolutely no _____ whatsoever. 15. The manufacturer released a limited edition of the chewing gum with a completely new, exotic tropical fruit _____.

Exercise 1.20. Translate into English. Use all the active components of this Unit.

1. Ніколи б не подумала, що обвести когось навколо пальця – така важка справа. 2. Так тримати! Приємно чути, що ти жартуєш і перебуваєш у доброму гуморі. 3. Зовсім нелегко сприяти взаєморозумінню людей, які не хочуть чути нікого окрім себе. 4. Готувати їжу, не куштуючи її, неможливо, тому що є ризик зіпсувати страву. 5. Необхідно відчистити взуття від бруду перш ніж заходити до квартири. 6. Дуже соромно розповсюджувати плітки, а особливо, якщо вони стосуються ваших друзів. 7. Так не годиться. Неекономно знімати лушпайки з молодої картоплі, ти маєш її шкребти. 8. Неприємно тобі це казати, але твій одяг у такому жахливому стані, що ти схожий на блазня. 9. Цікаво відзначити, що навіть під час всесвітньої кризи у Китаї спостерігається стабільне економічне зростання. 10. Небезпечно блукаати лісом вночі. Про всяк випадок, краще зупинитися в готелі неподалік. 11. Чому б не відкрити вікно хоча б на шпаринку? Це полегшить його дихання та, безперечно, сприятиме покращенню його здоров'я. 12. Дуже важливо виконувати всі завдання у суворій відповідності з буквою закону. 13. Нам – провести з ними залишок вечора?! Вони багато пліткують про справи інших, і їхні жарти позбавлені смаку настільки, що в нас навіть настрій погіршився. 14. Навіщо повертатися до

міста? – Мені потрібно завершити справи у офісі, я не хочу, щоб мій наступник подумав, що я тримав папери у безладі. 15. Нелегко протиснутися такою вузькою стежиною у горах, особливо якщо у тебе за спиною важкий рюкзак з усякою всячиною. 16. Обережно! Тут дуже легко впасти, у кімнаті страшний безлад, на підлозі розкидано принаймні півдюжини коробок. 17. *Чому б не поїхати* до Парижу на початку листопада? – Ти зараз дуже смішно пожартував! Ми ледь нашкробаємо на життя тут. 18. Мені – зараз витягати тебе з цієї халепи?! Ти ніколи належним чином не ставився до моїх слів та вчинків, а от іншим людям дозволяв обвести себе навколо пальця. 19. Так не годиться! *Навіщо* з нею спілкуватись? Вона ж невиліковна пліткарка, в неї піднімається настрій, коли вона чує про чіїсь проблеми. 20. Ніколи б не подумала, що ця людина зробить такий внесок у розвиток світової літератури. У такій справі дуже легко помилитися, тому, про всяк випадок, я раджусь з колегами.

Exercise 1.21. Translate into English. Use all the active components of this Unit.

1. Цю картоплю складно чистити, вона ж розміром з горох. 2. Виконати це останнє завдання погано означає зіпсувати всю виконану роботу. 3. Цього безладу неможливо позбутися, навіть якщо я проведу залишок дня за прибиранням. 4. Відпустити жарт означає грубо, можливо навіть нетактовно, пожартувати. 5. Він – твердий горішок, його неможливо змусити танцювати під свою дудку. 6. Ніколи б не подумав, що вірного друга так важко знайти. 7. Потрапити в халепу означає потрапити в неприємну ситуацію. 8. Цей проєкт було б неможливо реалізувати без вашого неоціненого вкладу в нашу загальну справу. 9. Таку статуетку можна розколоти, але дуже складно розбити на шматки. 10. Смак цієї страви неможливо забути, чим більше я його їм, тим більше воно мені подобається. 11. Даремно ти так нетактовно пожартував з його приводу. Тепер він буде дуже не в гуморі. 12. Ймовірно, він не назбирав досить грошей, оскільки все ще не купив нову машину. 13. Ти трохи не розбив мамину улюблену вазу, тепер на ній тріщина, і навряд чи це підніме мамі настрій! 14. Даремно ти начистила стільки молодої картоплі – ми її не їмо. – Так, певно, про смаки не сперечаються. 15. Ти могла б і прибрати в кімнаті, тут жахливий безлад. 16. Невже ти не можеш працювати трохи енергійніше? 17. Напевно, він ледве зводить кінці з кінцями, адже у нього ж немає постійного доходу. 18. Наберися мужності і скажи їй, що більше не танцюватимеш під її дудку. 19. Ти ж повинна була допомогти мені зняти шпалери зі стін, як домовлялися! Що ж мені тепер робити? 20. Як ти смієш розпускати плітки про мої справи? 21. Припиніть сперечатися! Чим довше ми говоримо про це, тим менше часу у нас залишається. 22. Давайте перейдемо до обговорення вашого

внеску у розвиток нашого бізнесу. 23. Перед входом він зупинився, щоб зчистити бруд з підшов черевиків. 24. Джим вирішив кинути палити, щоб не провести в лікарні залишок свого життя. 25. Про всяк випадок, продовжуйте помішувати рагу, інакше воно може пригоріти. 26. Вона відскоблила фарбу з дверей і почала її фарбувати. 27. Перестаньте так хвилюватися! Малювати треба упевнено, твердою рукою. 28. Зупинися і подумай, як виконати це завдання, інакше ти зіпсуєш усю справу. 29. Переходьте до написання есе тільки після того, як обдумаєте його хоча б близько 15 хвилин. 30. Продовжуйте читати. Ніколи б не подумав, що у вас така дивовижна вимова.

Exercise 1.22. Translate into English. Use all the active components of this Unit.

1. Чим більше я дивлюся на цю вазу, тим більше вона мені подобається. Ніколи б не подумала, що ти здатний створити щось настільки витончене. Напевно, ти витратив на неї багато часу. – Тиждень або щось близько того. Я працював з таким натхненням, сподівався створити шедевр, але, на жаль, не зміг втілити задумане. По-моєму, це більше схоже на каструлю, ніж на вазу. Крім того, в ній є тріщинка розміром з волосинку, і в одному місці відстає фарба. Витратити стільки часу і сил даремно – це дуже прикро. Не треба було мені братися за цю роботу. Схоже, мені судилося все псувати. – Це не годиться! До чого так засмучуватися? Постійно творити щось означає удосконалювати майстерність і розвивати смак. Давай проведемо залишок дня разом: візьмемо половину яблучного пирога з цукатами і термос з чаєм і побродимо звивистими доріжками старого парку. Пам'ятаю, як ми гуляли там на початку травня. Це буде прекрасною можливістю підняти тобі настрій.

2. Тобі б краще припинити пліткувати, якщо ти не хочеш мати неприємності. Пліткарів важко виносити. Нерозумно з твого боку прикидатися, що ти не розумієш, про що я кажу, і дивитися на мене з серйозним і замисленим виглядом. Я не знаю, як пояснити тобі, що ти не зможеш обвести мене навколо пальця. Починаю підозрювати, що з таким же успіхом можу розмовляти зі стіною – ти ніколи не дотримуєшся розумних порад! – Закінчуй свою промову. Щоб я пліткувала – ніколи!

3. Раніше Джессіка писала статті в розділ світської хроніки в нашій місцевій газеті, хоча це дозволяло їй лише ледь зводити кінці з кінцями. Одного разу вона навіть наважилася написати про нашого мера, який зупинився в готелі сусіднього містечка і влаштував там скандал. Він стверджував, що ніколи ще не жив в таких умовах: у номері брудно, шпалери відстають від стін, обстановка позбавлена смаку, дзеркало тріснуло.

4. Він може відпускати жарти, як ніхто інший, коли він у піднесеному настрої.
5. Хіба ви не знаєте, що ваш колега ледве заробляє на прожиток, тож *не має сенсу пропонувати йому придбати такі коштовні речі*.

Exercise 1.23. Translate into English. Use all the active components of this Unit.

1. Ти ж *повинна була завести* годинник, як ми домовлялися! А тепер, я точно спізнюся, професор буде не в гуморі, і я, *швидше за все, так і не здам* цей екзаме́н. Так, вірного друга важко знайти!
2. *Відповідати за розділ світської хроніки передбачало* не тільки писати статті до наймоднішого журналу, але й зупинятися в найдорожчих готелях, *витрачати* гроші на найдорожче вбрання і при цьому ледь зводити кінці з кінцями. Що більше часу Маргарет *проводила* у себе на роботі, то більше її маленька квартирка *вимагала* прибирання. Маргарет *нікому не казала*, що в неї фарба відстає зі стін, підлога не метена, штори старі та позбавлені смаку, а віконне скло тріснуло. Вона ніколи б не подумала, що *можна жити в такому жахливому безладі*. На те, щоб привести все до ладу, їй *знадобився б* приблизно місяць і велика сума грошей.
3. – Так не можна! Ти знову з'їла половину торта з цукатами. Тобі *не вдасться обвести мене навколо пальця*. На мою думку, ти стала більш схожа на каструлю, ніж на ту витончену дівчину, якою ти *колись була*. *Витратити* дарма стільки часу на модні дієти та вправи і впустити можливість схуднути – дуже прикро. *Не треба було тобі кидати* займатися великим тенісом. Схоже, тобі *судилося залишатися* гладкою. – Закінчуй свій виступ. *Щоб я вислухувала* таку маячню – ніколи! *Краще б ти не псував мені настрої*. Як ти *наважуєшся постійно казати мені* неприємні речі?! Ти просто пліткар. Якщо не *бажаєш мати неприємності*, *тобі краще припинити* пліткувати. – Ну *навіщо ж так засмучуватися?* *Давай спробуємо* підняти тобі настрої.
4. Цю чудову подорож так важко забути. Хіба ти не *пам'ятаєш*, з яким задоволенням ти бродила звивистими вуличками Львова на початку вересня? У тебе був такий серйозний і замислений вигляд. А потім ти с таким натхненням розповідала про нашу подорож. Тепер же ти *стверджуєш*, що *ніколи не була у Львові*. З твого боку *так казати нерозсудливо*. Я *починаю підозрювати*, що ти щось замислила. Не варто псувати наші відносини, гаразд?

Exercise 1.24. Translate into English. Use all the active components of this Unit.

1. Ніколи б не подумав, що такий врівноваженій людині як Стів, яка твердо стоїть на землі, судилося мати неприємності на роботі. Але вже роки три він не відчуває дух часу і наполегливо читає нам лекції про сенс життя з серйозним і замисленим виглядом. Така позиція не сприяє кар'єрі. Чому б не прислухатися до колег? Схоже, його просто неможливо переконати. Чим більше ми говоримо, що з його здібностями він давно міг би стати мільйонером замість того, щоб ледве зводити кінці з кінцями, тим більше він злиться і грубо віджартовується. Пам'ятаю, одного разу він накричав на нас, що так не годиться, і нам довелося вибачитися і говорити, що ми не хотіли його образити. Він не хоче зрозуміти, що наша мета – змусити його хоча б спробувати сприймати життя вірно (у правильному руслі), а не обвести його навколо пальця.

2. Повертаючись додому я планувала приготувати повноцінний обід, але виявилось, що після візиту друзів сина продуктів у холодильнику майже не залишилося, тільки залишки – шматочок шинки розміром із сірникову коробку і пів пирога з цукатами. Я могла дозволити собі приготувати тільки овочеве рагу. Я швидко почистила цибулю і моркву, виклала їх у сковороду, додала до овочів олію і перейшла до чищення молодшої картоплі, не забуваючи постійно все помішувати. Я не очікувала, що це заняття займе стільки часу. Нарешті, я вилила банку соусу в овочі, посолила і поперчила за смаком, і змогла зітхнути з полегшенням – рагу було чудовим на смак. Якщо готуєш з натхненням, блюдо ніколи не буде позбавленим смаку.

3. Мені неприємно говорити тобі це, але у вас в будинку страшний безлад. Вам давно треба було почати ремонт. Подивися – фарба на вікнах потріскалася, шпалери відстають від стін, підлога подряпана. Закінчуй цю пусту розмову, добре? Я не знаю, що робити – ледве склав іспити, забув написати статтю в газету, мало не вилетів з університету. – Спробуй писати план на кожен день.

4. Почисть цибулю, а потім переходи до чищення молодшої картоплі. – Мені готувати обід?! Та я ж зіпсую всю справу! – Так не годиться! Ти неправильно до цього ставишся, адже рагу зробити нескладно. Додай до овочів половину банки м'ясних консервів і постійно все помішуй. Не забудь покласти солі і спецій за смаком. – Мені важко зрозуміти, як все це робити, адже моїм єдиним внеском в обід завжди було тільки скуштувати страву!

Exercise 1.25. Translate into English. Use all the active components of this Unit.

У наших містах втрачене почуття спільності, пише американський журнал “Intellectual Digest”. Люди стали менш товариські, і часто виявляється, що вони навіть не знають імен найближчих сусідів. Як багато серед нас людей, що мріють повернутися в той час, коли здавалося, що кожен

сусід знає вас по імені і не проти побалакати з вами про місцеві новини. Найчастіше сучасна техніка змушує людину почувати себе самотнім навіть у родинному колі.

Журналістка, яка написала цю статтю до “Intellectual Digest”, чула, як одна домогосподарка говорила іншій: «Я можу пояснити вам, чому виникла така прірва між поколіннями. Це все через електричне кухонне обладнання та гаджети. Раніше, коли ми разом робили всю домашню роботу, я набагато більше знала про проблеми своїх дітей. Один миє посуд, другий чистить картоплю, третій помішує суп. Це була прекрасна можливість для спілкування. Вони були набагато відвертіші зі мною, коли ми усі разом збиралися на кухні і годинами розмовляли за чашкою чаю. Чим більше ми спілкувались, тим дружніше ставала наша родина. А «шикарні» обіди, приготовлені нами з залишків продуктів, не можна було ні з чим порівняти. Звичайно у нас були сварки і конфлікти, у когось міг бути поганий настрій, але я не пам'ятаю, щоб хтось з моїх близьких втрачав самовладання або жорстоко повадився з ким-небудь. З тих пір, як у будинку з'явилася нова техніка, ми усі відчуваємо нестачу часу, щоб поговорити один з одним. Ніколи б не подумала, що доведеться зіштовхнутися з цією проблемою.

У результаті у членів родини з'являються труднощі в спілкуванні. Не тільки літні, але й молоді люди страждають від самотності. Психологи, що займаються цією проблемою, висловлюють побоювання, що вона матиме негативні наслідки для майбутніх поколінь.

Піднімаючи цю проблему, журнал пропонує своїм читачам прореагувати на прочитане та висловити свою точку зору на цю тему.

Exercise 1.26. Translate into English. Use all the active components of this Unit.

1. Як щодо того, аби оселитися в готелі над рівнем моря і насолоджуватися чудовими краєвидами? – *Провести п'ять днів на такій висоті? Це ж як збирати пазл, якому недостає деталей. Мені не хочеться туди їхати і проводити відпустку, намагаючись призвичаїтися до такої висоти.* – Тоді *припинить казати* цей нонсенс і радуйтеся тому, що доля нам посміхається, і ми взагалі маємо шанс поїхати у відпустку.

2. *Говорити рівним голосом, коли хочеться співати*, надзвичайно важко. Навіть секунда здається вічністю, ти готовий кричати від щастя, посміхатися всім і кожному більше, ніж колись, плескати незнайомців по плечу від радощів. – *Чого б це ви так себе поводити? Це ж нелогічно! Розумієте, про що я?* – Так, але... – Послухай, Люсі, серйозно?

3. Кравчиня *припинила креслити* нову модель спідниці, аби взятися за негайне замовлення – ушити весільну сукню дівчини, яка ніяк не могла скинути зайву вагу, але *зрештою скинула* аж 12 кілограмів. Спочатку

у кравчині було таке відчуття, що над нею сміються, але її давня звичка зберігати спокій не зважаючи ні на що, змусила її згадати, наскільки вона пишається своїм умінням справлятися з труднощами, і сказати, що робота займе в неї пару днів.

4. Уявіть собі істерику Томі, коли він побачив, що його сніговий будиночок зрівняли з землею! Його правильні риси обличчя змінилися на такий страшний погляд, начебто звинувачуючи хлопців у скоєнні жахливого злочину. – Він ще не достатньо дорослий, аби дійсно відчувати, що може завдати комусь шкоди. Насправді, він не шкодує про втрату будиночка, і це лише привід змусити вас купити йому нову іграшку. Він так регулярно маніпулює і може змінювати вираз обличчя за секунду.

5. У моєї племінниці надзвичайний талант до випічки, але їй не дуже подобається це робити. – Звідки це в неї, успадкувала від бабусі? – Думаю, так. Бабуся не мала звичайної роботи. Натомість її навички пекти пироги з вишнями та робити рулетики з цукатами обожнювали усі. – Будь ласка, продовжуйте історію, не зважаючи на подив на моєму обличчі від почутого.

6. Годі кричати від захвату кожен раз, коли вам показують якусь тварину з зоомагазину! Поводитися як мала дитина не підходить дорослій жінці. – А якщо я хапаю кожен шанс порадувати себе, бо мені не вистачає позитиву?! Життя по графіку останні років 15 не залишає мені вибору. Я не можу просто тихенько стояти, дивлячись як хтось бере свою дівчину за руку і веде через парк! Я докладаю всіх зусиль, коли бачу, як вони підтримують один одного, аби не заздрити.



"TO SIR WITH LOVE"

E. R. Braithwaite

Exercise 2.1. Look at the posts below. Make some guesses as to the genre, the topic and the characters of the text you are going to read.



Exercise 2.2. Read the information about the author and check your guesses.

Edward Ricardo Braithwaite (1912–2016), publishing under the name E. R. Braithwaite, was a distinguished Guyanese-born British-American novelist, educator, and diplomat. Born in Georgetown, British Guiana, he pursued a rigorous academic path, eventually studying at the City College of New York and the University of Cambridge, where he earned degrees in physics and engineering. During the Second World War, Braithwaite served as a pilot in the Royal Air Force (RAF), demonstrating his dedication to the Allied cause. However, despite his extensive qualifications and military service, he faced severe racial discrimination in post-war Britain, which effectively barred him from securing professional employment in his chosen scientific field.

This systemic prejudice inadvertently catalysed his literary career, forcing him to accept a teaching position at a secondary school in the impoverished East End of London. His profound experiences navigating the hostility, apathy, and difficult socioeconomic backgrounds of his white, working-class students became the foundation for his semi-autobiographical masterpiece, *To Sir, With Love* (1959). The novel brought him international acclaim, offering a poignant and unapologetic exploration of racial prejudice, class struggles, and the transformative power of empathy and education. The book's immense success later inspired a highly regarded 1967 film adaptation starring Sidney Poitier, further cementing Braithwaite's cultural impact.

Beyond his literary achievements, Braithwaite established a notable career in international diplomacy and social advocacy. Following the independence of Guyana, he transitioned from education to politics, serving as the nation's first Permanent Representative to the United Nations and later as its ambassador to Venezuela. Throughout his life, he continued to write novels and memoirs, such as *Paid Servant* (1962) and *Honorary White* (1975), which documented his ongoing observations of racial dynamics across the globe, including his experiences in apartheid-era South Africa. Braithwaite's legacy endures not only as a compelling storyteller but also as a resilient intellectual who utilized literature to challenge systemic inequality and champion human dignity.

Exercise 2.3. Read the text.

TO SIR, WITH LOVE

By E. R. Braithwaite

Chapter 8 (Extract)

Each Friday morning the whole school spent the pre-recess period in writing their Weekly Review. This was one of the old Man's* pet schemes: and one about which he would brook no interference. Each child would review the events of his school week in his own words, in his own way; he was free to comment, to criticise, to agree or disagree, with any person, subject or method, as long as it was in some way associated with the school. No one and nothing was sacred, from the Headmaster down, and the child, moreover, was safe from any form of reprisal.

"Look at it this way," Mr. Florian said. "It is of advantage to both pupils and teacher. If a child wants to write about something which matters to him, he will take some pains to set it down as carefully and with as much detail as possible; that must in some way improve his written English in terms of spelling, construction and style. Week by week we are able, through his review, to follow and observe his progress in such things. As for the teachers, we soon get a pretty good idea what the children think of us and whether or not we are getting close to them... You will discover that

these children are reasonably fair, even when they comment on us. If we are careless about our clothing, manners or person they will soon notice it, and it would be pointless to be angry with them for pointing such things out. Finally, from the reviews, the sensible teacher will observe the trend of individual and collective interests and plan his work accordingly.”

On the first Friday of my association with the class I was anxious to discover what sort of figure I cut in front of them, and what kind of comment they would make about me. I read through some of the reviews at lunch-time, and must admit to a mixture of relief and disappointment at discovering that, apart from mentioning that they had a new “blackie” teacher, very little attention was given to me ...

It occurred to me that they probably imagined I would be as transient as my many predecessors, and therefore saw no point in wasting either time or effort in writing about me. But if I had made so little impression on them, it must be my own fault, I decided. It was up to me to find some way to get through to them.

Thereafter I tried very hard to be a successful teacher with my class, but somehow, as day followed day in painful procession, I realized that I was not making the grade. I bought and read books on the psychology of teaching in an effort to discover some way of providing the children with the sort of intellectual challenge to which they would respond, but the suggested methods somehow did not meet my particular need, and just did not work. It was as if I were trying to reach the children through a thick pane of glass, so remote and uninterested they seemed.

Looking back, I realize that in fact I passed through three phases in my relationship with them. The first was the silent treatment, and during that time, for my first few weeks, they would do any task I set them without question or protest, but equally without interest or enthusiasm; and if their interest was not required for the task in front of them would sit and stare at me with the same careful, patient attention a birdwatcher devotes to the rare feathered visitor...

I took great pains with the planning of my lessons, using illustrations from the familiar things of their own background... I created various problems within the domestic framework, and tried to encourage their participation, but it was as though there were a conspiracy of indifference, and my attempts at informality fell pitifully flat.

Gradually they moved on to the second and more annoying phase of their campaign, the “noisy” treatment. It is true to say that all of them did not actively join in this but those who did not were obviously in some sympathy with those who did. During a lesson, especially one in which it was necessary for me to read or speak to them, someone would lift the lid of a desk and then let it fall with a loud bang; the culprit would merely sit and look at me with wide innocent eyes as if it were an accident.

They knew as well as I did that there was nothing I could do about it, and I bore it with as much show of aplomb as I could manage. One or two such interruptions during a lesson were usually enough to destroy its planned continuity... So I felt angry and frustrated when they rudely interrupted that which was being done purely for their own benefit.

One morning I was reading to them some simple poetry. Just when I thought I had inveigled them into active interest one of the girls, Monica Page, let the top of the desk fall; the noise seemed to reverberate in every part of my being and I felt a sudden burning anger. I looked at her for some moments before daring to open my mouth; she returned my gaze, then casually remarked to the class at large: "The bleeding thing won't stay up." It was all rather deliberate, the noisy interruption and the crude remark, and it heralded the third stage of their conduct. From then on the words "bloody" or "bleeding" were hardly ever absent from any remark they made to one another especially in the classroom. They would call out to each other on any silly pretext and refer to the "bleeding" this or that, and always in a voice loud enough for my ears. One day during an arithmetic period I played right into their hands. I was so overcome by anger and disgust that I completely lost my temper ... I went upstairs and sat in the library, the only place where I could be alone for a little while. I felt sick at heart, because it seemed that this latest act, above all others, was intended to display their utter disrespect for me. They seemed to have no sense of decency, these children; everything they said or did was coloured by an ugly viciousness, as if their minds were forever rooting after filth. "Why, oh why," I asked myself, "did they behave like that? What was wrong with them?"

* **old Man:** here School Headmaster.

Braithwaite E. R. *To Sir, with Love*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1959. P. 72–79.

Exercise 2.4. Answer the questions analysing the text details and the author's intent.

1. **The "Weekly Review" Scheme:** What is the psychological rationale behind Mr. Florian's "Weekly Review" scheme, and how does it serve as a dual pedagogical tool? Did the Old Man underestimate the students' need for uninhibited expression?
2. **Teacher Insecurities vs. Student Apathy:** Analyse the narrator's initial assumption about his students' lack of interest. How does this reflect his own insecurities as a novice educator, and why does his subsequent desperate reliance on theoretical psychology books fail to bridge the communicative divide?
3. **Tactical Hostility and Resistance:** Trace the three distinct phases of the students' resistance. How does the transition from the passive "silent treatment" to the "noisy treatment" and finally to overt verbal provocation demonstrate a calculated shift in their tactical hostility?

4. The Emotional Breaking Point: Examine the author's choice of highly emotive and condemnatory vocabulary in the final paragraph. What does this reveal about the narrator's emotional breaking point, and how has his perception of the children's inherent nature altered at this stage of the narrative?

Exercise 2.5. Find English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in Text Two.

1) безславно провалитися	
2) бути охопленим гнівом і відразою	
3 бути стурбованим чимсь	
4) вийти із себе	
5) винуватець злочину	
6) випадковий, тимчасовий, швидкоплинний, минулий	
7) витратити час і зусилля	
8) віддаватися луною, відлунювати	
9) відповідати чиймось потребам	
10) вказувати на щось	
11) втягнути кого-небудь у якусь діяльність	
12) грати комусь на руку	
13) грубе зауваження	
14) давати завдання	
15) даремно щось робити	
16) дивитися невинними очима	
17) домогтися успіху, опинитися на висоті	
18) досить справедливий	
19) заохочувати чиюсь активну участь	
20) змова байдужості	
21) інтелектуальний виклик, їжа для міркування	
22) мати значення для когось	
23) навмисний	
24) не бачити змісту в чому-небудь	
25) не боятися коментувати	
26) не піддаватися гонінням, репресіям	
27) не терпіти ніякого втручання	
28) недбало до чогось ставитися	
29) недбало помітити	
30) останній урок перед великою перервою	
31) останній урок перед великою перервою	
32) переживати в глибині душі, тужити	
33) по всякому безглуздому приводу	
34) попередники	
35) порочність, злість	
36) потрудитися щось зробити	
37) почуватися сердитим і розчарованим	

38) почуття пристойності	
39) пробитися до кого-небудь через щось	
40) проявляти повну неповагу до кого-небудь	
41) психологія навчання	
42) расові забобони	
43) робити що-небудь для чийогось блага	
44) священний	
45) спадати на думку	
46) співчувати кому-небудь	
47) спостерігати тенденцію	
48) справляти на когось враження	
49) суміш полегшення й розчарування	
50) чиясь походження (соціальне середовище / фонові знання)	

Exercise 2.6. Complete the sentences using the words from Exercise 2.5. You may need to change the grammatical form of the word (e.g., plural, past tense).

- Every Friday, right before the break, the class was required to dedicate _____ to composing their personal reflections.
- This educational experiment was the principal's absolute priority, and he _____ regarding its strict implementation.
- Within these essays, absolutely no subject or faculty member was considered _____; the pupils _____ openly on any issue they disliked.
- The administration guaranteed that the children _____ for their brutal honesty.
- When a topic genuinely _____ a student, they would _____ accurately and with great attention to detail.
- Surprisingly, the teenagers proved to be _____ judges; they would not hesitate to _____ if an educator _____ his professional appearance.
- Analysing these weekly essays allowed the staff _____ of the evolving intellectual needs within the classroom.
- Initially, the new teacher was highly _____ discover his evaluation, but the final result brought a strange _____ when he found his name barely mentioned.
- Soon, it _____ him that the class viewed him as a highly _____ figure, expecting him to quit just like his numerous _____.
- Consequently, the class _____ memorising his name or _____ on establishing any sort of relationship.
- Realising he had _____ on the group, the novice educator felt compelled to devise a new strategy to _____ their emotional walls.
- _____, the narrator recalled studying complex theories regarding the _____ in order to present his pupils with a stimulating _____.

13. Nevertheless, traditional academic approaches failed to _____ of this specific demographic, proving it was _____ by relying on outdated manuals.
14. During their initial The teacher's effort to _____ by using examples from the children's daily _____ ultimately _____ due to a stubborn _____ among the students.
15. passive rebellion, the class would automatically complete any _____ without a single word of complaint, yet completely devoid of passion.
16. To disrupt the lecture, an anonymous _____ would slam a book on the desk and then simply _____ at the furious instructor.
17. Even the seemingly well-behaved students who refrained from making noise _____ the troublemakers and never reported them.
18. Naturally, the narrator _____ when his meticulously planned lessons, designed _____, were sabotaged.
19. Precisely at the moment he believed he had finally _____ the class _____ active interest, a student delivered a highly _____ and deeply _____ remark.
20. After she _____ to the class at large, the harsh sound of her voice seemed to _____ within the silent classroom.
21. This incident ushered in a period of relentless verbal abuse, where the teenagers shouted obscenities _____, exposing an unexpected _____ in their character.
22. By exhibiting visible weakness, the educator realised he was failing to _____ and had essentially _____.
23. Unable to maintain a professional facade any longer, he totally _____, completely _____ by their continuous provocations.
24. Retreating to the empty
25. y library, he _____ over the realisation that the class had deliberately _____ him.
26. He began to desperately question whether these adolescents possessed any fundamental _____ or if their hostility was entirely driven by deep-rootedness.

Exercise 2.7. Find words or phrases in the text that correspond to the synonyms below. In class, explain how the author's choice of words helps portray the character or the setting.

Neutral / Dictionary Synonym	Word / Phrase in the Text	Stylistic Nuance / Context
1) a break		
2) a comment		
3) a guilty party		
4) a plan, a method		

Neutral / Dictionary Synonym	Word / Phrase in the Text	Stylistic Nuance / Context
5) advantage		
6) an excuse		
7) an intrusion		
8) apparently		
9) behaviour		
10) besides		
11) carelessly		
12) cruelty		
13) dirt		
14) far away		
15) hatred		
16) household		
17) intentional		
18) irritating		
19) just		
20) morality		
21) only		
22) orthography		
23) punishment		
24) rude		
25) simply		
26) slowly		
27) specific		
28) temporary		
29) to answer		
30) to be apprehensive		
31) to be upset		
32) to confess		
33) to dedicate		
34) to echo		
35) to engage		
36) to find out		
37) to look at		
38) to show		
39) useless		
40) wise, shrewd		

Exercise 2.8. Find words in the text that mean the opposite of the words and phrases below.

Antonym	Word in the Text
1) biased	
2) close	
3) complex	
4) dull	

Antonym	Word in the Text
5) esteem	
6) frequent	
7) guilty	
8) kindness	
9) meticulous	
10) permanent	
11) politely	
12) reward	
13) strange	
14) to praise	
15) unintentional	

Exercise 2.9. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions or conjunctions.

- The CEO was very strict regarding the new financial policy, a matter _____ which she would brook no interference.
- Journalists were free to comment _____ the economic crisis, as long as it was associated _____ the government's recent decisions.
- By signing the legal agreement, the whistleblowers were guaranteed to be safe _____ any form _____ corporate reprisal.
- The new hybrid work schedule is considered to be of great advantage _____ both the employees and the management.
- The architect took great pains to set the blueprints _____ clearly, ensuring there would be no mistakes _____ terms of structural safety.
- The patient has shown remarkable progress _____ physical therapy over the last three months.
- After weeks of intense negotiation, the two international corporations are finally getting close _____ a merger agreement.
- If you are careless _____ formatting your resume, the hiring manager will definitely point it _____.
- It is pointless to be angry _____ the software developer _____ pointing out the critical bugs in your code.
- The young lawyer was anxious to see what kind of figure he cut _____ front _____ the strict jury.
- The author must admit _____ a mixture _____ pride and embarrassment _____ reading the reviews _____ which her name was noticeably absent.
- It suddenly occurred _____ the manager that his team saw no point _____ wasting time or effort _____ arguing _____ the unavoidable budget cuts.
- Because the advertisement made so little impression _____ the target audience, it is _____ the marketing team to find a better way to get _____ the consumers.

14. The detective analysed the complex crime scene _____ the same careful attention an archaeologist devotes _____ ancient ruins.
15. The chef took great pains _____ the preparation of the gala menu, drawing inspiration _____ his grandmother's traditional recipes.
16. Even the citizens who did not actively participate _____ the protests were obviously _____ some sympathy _____ the peaceful activists.
17. The talented con artist successfully inveigled the wealthy widow _____ signing over her massive estate.
18. The children kept calling _____ each other _____ the silliest pretexts, making it impossible for their parents to work.
19. By reacting emotionally to the journalist's provocation, the politician played right _____ his opponent's hands.
20. The veteran felt sick _____ heart when he witnessed the vandals displaying utter disrespect _____ the war memorial.

TEXT ANALYSIS.

CONTEXT, IMAGERY, AND LANGUAGE REGISTERS

Exercise 2.10. Watch the following documentary materials dedicated to E. R. Braithwaite and be ready to discuss the questions below. *Video 1: Meet E. R. Braithwaite* (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H5yWCk7EzBM>) *Video 2: Guyanese novelist E. R. Braithwaite awarded Cacique Crown of Honour* (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V5Ix_c0I4Xc) *Video 3: Hanif Kureishi meets E. R. Braithwaite* (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VlActpyD_2A)

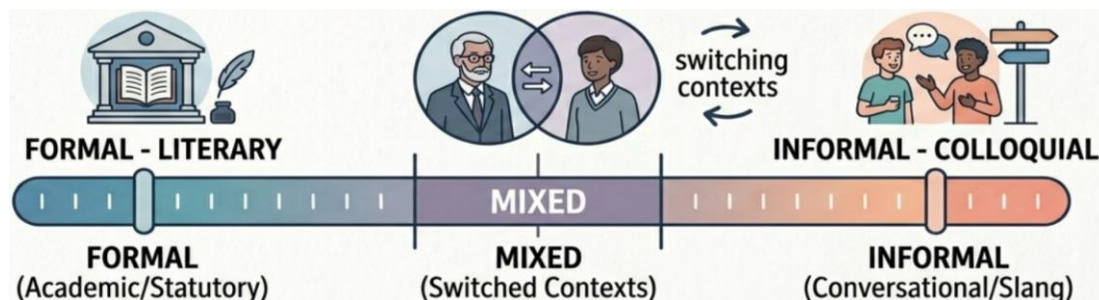
1. Analyse E. R. Braithwaite's biographical trajectory. What systemic hardships did he face upon arriving in post-war Britain? How are his personality traits and intellectual resilience reflected in his literary work and diplomatic career?
2. Examine the socio-historical context of *To Sir, With Love*. In what ways does the novel serve as a semi-autobiographical reflection of the author's own experiences? Discuss the novel's cultural legacy and subsequent adaptations.
3. Conduct independent research on the status of British Guiana prior to independence, the socio-economic landscape of London's East End in the 1950s, and the significance of the Cacique's Crown of Honour. How do these elements enrich our understanding of Braithwaite's narrative?

Exercise 2.11. In Unit 1, you studied stylistic devices such as metaphor, simile, personification, contrast, hyperbole, and epithet. Identify and analyse instances of these devices in Text Two.

1. Provide specific examples from the text. What imagery is created, and what supplemental meanings regarding the students, the educator, and their relationship are conveyed through these stylistic choices?

2. Define the difference between *irony* and *sarcasm*. Which of these two phenomena do we predominantly encounter in the students' behaviour in Text Two? Provide evidence.

Exercise 2.12. a) Read the theoretical definition of the term 'register' below. Determine whether the register of Text Two is formal, informal, or mixed. Justify your answer.

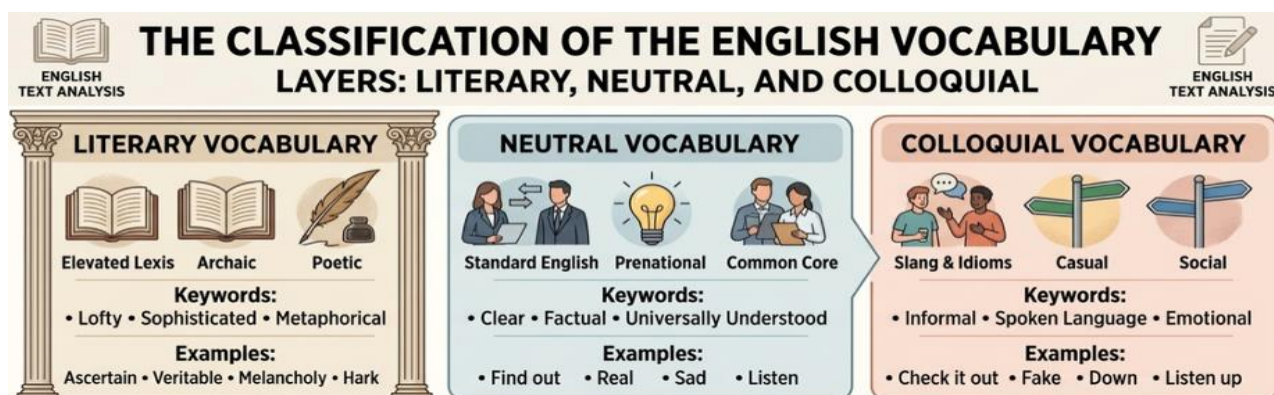


“The term ‘register’ retains some of the connotations of the musical sense, presumably its analogy, in that it suggests a scale of differences, of degrees of formality, appropriate to different social uses of language. It is part of the communicative competence of every speaker that he or she will constantly switch usages, select certain features of sound, grammar, lexis, etc., in the different situations of everyday life... The register may vary from formal to informal or colloquial. In sociolinguistics and stylistics, formality refers to the way in which the style or tone of language will vary in appropriateness according to the social context: the situation and the relationship between addresser and addressee(s).”

(Adapted from Katie Wales' A Dictionary of Stylistics)

b) Conduct a linguistic analysis of the Text Two. Which specific lexical and grammatical features indicate the presence of a formal or informal register?

Exercise 2.13. Review the classification of the English vocabulary layers: literary, neutral, and colloquial.



Task: Analyze the vocabulary used in Text Two and categorize it into these three subgroups. Exchange views with your peers on why the author deliberately combined different vocabulary layers in this specific extract from *To Sir, with Love*. What stylistic effect does this contrast achieve?

SPEECH PATTERNS

Exercise 2.14. For each pattern, you are required to: a) Read the rule, look at the original sentence from the book, and provide an equivalent translation into Ukrainian; b) Paraphrase the given sentences using the target pattern while keeping the meaning the same; c) Use the pattern to translate sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. It is / was up to (Pronoun / Noun) to (Infinitive)... Use this pattern to state that it is someone's responsibility, duty, or decision to do something.

a)

1. **It was up to me to** find some way to get through to them. (*Original*)
2. **It was up to** their daughters **to** provide smart clothing for themselves.
3. **It was up to** the elder boy **to** find some way out.
4. **It's up to** the nurse **to** soothe the patient.

b)

5. The manager is entirely responsible for resolving this conflict.
6. The final decision to approve the research project lies with the academic committee.
7. It was her duty to inform the clients about the inevitable delay.
8. You are the one who must choose the future direction of your career.

c)

9. Це **обов'язок викладача – зацікавити** здобувачів вищої освіти своїм предметом.
10. Саме **вони** мали **вирішити, як** раціонально **розподілити** фінансові ресурси.
11. Тепер твоя **черга робити** наступний крок у цих переговорах.
12. Від керівництва компанії **залежить, чи схвалять** ці інноваційні зміни.

2. Subject + Linking Verb (feel, smell, sound, taste, look...) + Adjective...

Use this pattern with verbs of the senses to describe the state, condition, or quality of the subject. Note that these verbs are followed by an adjective, not an adverb.

a)

1. I **felt angry and frustrated** when they rudely interrupted that which was being done purely for their own benefit. (*Original*)
2. I **felt sick and dirty**. The pastry smells good.
3. How **sweet** the music **sounds**!
4. The grapes **taste sour**.

b)

5. The fragrance of these blooming roses is absolutely wonderful.
6. She experienced a profound sense of exhaustion after the long lecture.
7. His voice had a very harsh and commanding quality during the argument.
8. The flavour of this imported cheese is unexpectedly bitter.

c)

9. Вона **почувалася втомленою, але щасливою** після успішного захисту курсової роботи.

10. Цей традиційний суп **має трохи кислуватий смак**.

11. Його пропозиція щодо проходження стажування **звучить дуже привабливо**.

12. Після тривалої дискусії він **почувався вкрай виснаженим**.

3. Noun (disrespect / admiration / contempt / love) + for + (Noun / Pronoun)... Use this pattern to express a strong feeling or attitude directed towards a person or people. (*Note the exception: use “love of” when referring to inanimate objects, concepts, or activities, e.g., “love of learning”*).

a)

1. The act was intended to display their utter **disrespect for me**. (*Original*)

2. The valet began to feel **admiration for** his new **master**.

3. Scarlett looked at him with the affectionate **contempt** that mothers feel **for small swaggering sons**.

4. He had an abiding **love of** the English countryside.

b)

5. The students clearly showed that they did not respect the novice teacher.

6. I deeply admire my colleagues who dedicate their lives to inclusive education.

7. They utterly despised the politician who had deceived them.

8. Her passion for reading classical literature is well known in the department.

c)

9. Його глибока **повага до** свого наукового керівника була очевидною для всіх.

10. Вона відчувала **презирство до** тих, хто намагався досягти успіху нечесним шляхом.

11. Цей вчинок продемонстрував її повну **неповагу до** академічних правил.

12. Їхня спільна **любов до мистецтва** епохи Відродження об'єднала їх.

4. Dare + (to) Infinitive / Dare + Object + to-Infinitive... Use “dare” in two main ways. First, meaning “**to be brave enough**”: it can function as an ordinary verb (with *to* and auxiliaries like *do/does/did*) or as a semi-modal verb (without *to* and without auxiliaries, mostly in negative statements, questions, and fixed expressions like “How dare you...”). Second, meaning “**to challenge somebody**”: it acts strictly as an ordinary verb and requires an object before the *to-infinitive* (e.g., *I dare you to do it*).

a)

1. I looked at her for some moments before **daring to** open my mouth.
(Original)

2. If Sally **dares to** go there again, she'll be in big trouble!

3. How **dare** you **suggest** she was lazy!

4. I **daren't tell** him what happened.

5. I **dare say** the difficulty will disappear.

b)

6. He didn't have the courage to tell the truth to the committee.

7. It is incredibly rude of you to speak to the dean like that!

8. I am quite sure that this misunderstanding will be resolved soon.

9. Nobody is brave enough to challenge the headmaster's authority.

c)

10. Як ти смієш перебивати мене під час офіційної презентації?

11. Вона не наважилася запитати про причини його звільнення.

12. Смію сказати, що цей метод виявиться абсолютно марним у нашій ситуації.

13. Ніхто з учнів не наважувався порушити це негласне правило.

Exercise 2.15. Translate into English using Speech Patterns.

1. Тільки від вас **залежить, чи знайдете** ви вихід із цієї складної ситуації.

2. Після напружених дебатів він **почувався повністю виснаженим та розчарованим**.

3. Її відверте **презирство до брехні** та лицемірства було добре відоме всім на факультеті.

4. Ніхто з присутніх **не наважився заперечити** декану під час офіційного засідання.

5. Як ви **смієте звинувачувати** мого клієнта без жодних вагомих доказів!

6. Від уряду **залежить, чи впроваджувати** ці непопулярні економічні реформи.

7. Його промова **звучала надто формально** для такої дружньої аудиторії.

8. Старшокласники **підбили його (кинули йому виклик)** поставити це незручне запитання лектору.

9. Вони не приховували свого глибокого **захоплення її ораторським мистецтвом**.

10. Це **обов'язок** журі – **обрати** найбільш гідного кандидата на цю посаду.

WORD COMBINATIONS AND PHRASES

Mastering Key Academic & Professional English Phrases

To set a task
Giving someone a specific piece of work or an assignment to complete.

To take (some, great) pains to do something
Making a significant effort to complete a task carefully and thoroughly.

Effort and Assignments

Practical Application: Planning & Testing
Instructors often take great pains in planning to set tasks that test analytical skills.

Perspectives and Feedback

To have a pretty good idea of
Possessing a reasonably accurate understanding or estimate of a situation.

Reasonably fair
Being acceptably just and unbiased considering the specific circumstances.

To make (no) comment on / about
Choosing to express or decline to express an opinion on a specific topic.

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Mastering the Nuance: Idioms for Social Dynamics

DESCRIBING BEHAVIORS & REACTIONS



To Display Utter Disrespect

Showing a complete and absolute lack of politeness or consideration for someone's authority.



To Feel Frustrated At/With/By

Feeling annoyed or impatient due to an inability to change or achieve something.



OUTCOMES & TRUTHS



To Play Into Someone's Hands

Acting in a way that unintentionally gives an advantage to an opponent.



In Fact

Emphasizing the truth of an assertion, especially when it is unexpected or contrasting.

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Word Combinations and Phrases. Exercises

Exercise 2.16. Paraphrase the following sentences using Word Combinations and Phrases.

1. The lead engineer **was extremely annoyed and disappointed by** the constant delays in the supply chain. 2. The researchers **made a massive effort to** ensure the collected data was completely anonymous. 3. By leaking the document prematurely, the politician unintentionally **gave a huge strategic advantage to his opponents**. 4. Given the tight deadline, the manager's evaluation of our project was **acceptably just and unbiased**. 5. People think she is extremely confident; **the truth is**, she suffers from severe stage fright. 6. The committee **assigned a specific**

piece of work to the new interns. 7. The way the defendant ignored the judge's warnings showed **a complete lack of politeness and regard toward** the court. 8. Even before the lab results arrived, the experienced doctor **had a fairly accurate understanding of** the diagnosis. 9. The official spokesperson declined **to express any opinion regarding** the ongoing investigation. 10. The architect **made a lot of meticulous effort with** the blueprints for the new library. 11. The compromise they reached during the trade negotiations seemed **acceptable and just** to both nations. 12. Acting purely out of anger during the debate will only **give an advantage to the rival candidate**. 13. Leaving the venue before the keynote speaker finished demonstrated **absolute contempt for** the organizers. 14. The amateur athletes **experienced deep disappointment at** their lack of progress despite months of gruelling training. 15. The weather forecast predicted sunshine for the whole weekend; **actually**, it poured rain all day.

Exercise 2.17. Fill in the blanks using Word Combinations and Phrases.

1. The HR department decided _____ for all candidates to evaluate their coding skills under pressure.
2. The penalty for returning the library books late is _____, considering the value of these rare editions.
3. If you panic and sell your stocks now, you will just _____ the wealthy investors.
4. The CEO claimed the startup was highly profitable, but _____, they were on the verge of bankruptcy.
5. By examining the soil samples, the geologists _____ the region's volcanic history.
6. The famous author _____ make sure that all historical details in her novel were accurate.
7. Throwing trash in the national park is an act of _____ nature and future generations.
8. Small business owners often _____ the complex bureaucracy of the modern tax system.
9. The Hollywood celebrity decided _____ the recent rumours circulating in the tabloids.
10. If you want to impress the board of directors, you need _____ your presentation slides.
11. By refusing to compromise, the union leadership inadvertently _____ the management's _____.
12. Based on current statistics, I think it is a _____ assumption that the housing market will eventually stabilize.
13. The professor _____ of analysing a 50-page legal document by tomorrow morning.

14. Having worked in retail for ten years, I _____ how much this shop renovation will cost.

15. The parents _____ the school administration because their complaints were constantly ignored.

Exercise 2.18. Translate the following sentences into English using the active lexical units.

1. Усі думали, що вона імпровізує; насправді ж, вона доклала великих зусиль до підготовки цієї промови. 2. Враховуючи надзвичайну складність проєкту, гонорар, запропонований підряднику, здавався досить справедливим. 3. Відхиливши цю стратегічну пропозицію, рада директорів просто зіграла на руку своїм головним конкурентам. 4. Офіційний представник компанії заявив, що вони не робитимуть жодних коментарів щодо поточного судового розслідування. 5. Його звичка ігнорувати важливі електронні листи від партнерів свідчить про повну неповагу до них. 6. Молодий архітектор почувався вкрай розчарованим через постійні та нелогічні зміни в архітектурному проєкті. 7. Проаналізувавши останні дані, наші аналітики мають досить гарне уявлення про те, чого очікувати на фондовому ринку. 8. Керівництво поставило перед відділом амбітне завдання: вийти на міжнародний рівень до кінця цього року. 9. Досвідчений юрист доклав великих зусиль, щоб знайти приховану лазівку в цьому контракті. 10. Підозрюваний стверджував, що весь вечір був удома; насправді ж, камери відеоспостереження зафіксували його біля банку. 11. Зважаючи на глобальну економічну кризу, нові умови оподаткування для малого бізнесу виглядають досить справедливими. 12. Ваша емоційна реакція на провокацію під час дебатів демонструє брак професіоналізму та лише грає на руку політичному опоненту. 13. Навіть не читаючи повний звіт, детектив мав непогане уявлення про справжній мотив цього злочину. 14. Пасажири почувалися роздратовані через скасування рейсів без будь-яких логічних пояснень з боку авіакомпанії. 15. Журі відмовилося коментувати те, як саме вони оцінювали виконання учасниками цього надзвичайно складного завдання.

Exercise 2.19. Fill in the blanks using Speech Patterns, Word Combinations and Phrases of Unit Two.

1. The official spokesperson firmly stated that she would make _____ the ongoing financial audit.

2. After the gruelling cross-examination, the young witness _____ completely exhausted and overwhelmed.

3. The ambitious manager _____ to ensure every slide of his presentation was flawless.

4. By completely ignoring the safety protocols, the workers _____ utter

- _____ the company's regulations.
5. It is _____ the board of directors to decide whether to approve this merger.
6. The seasoned detective already had _____ who committed the robbery, even before finding the fingerprints.
7. Despite the harsh criticism, the committee's final assessment of the project seemed _____.
8. The investors _____ the constant delays in the construction of the new shopping mall.
9. Refusing to sign the compromise agreement will simply _____ the rival corporation's _____.
10. Everyone assumed the CEO was resigning due to health issues; _____, he was forced out by the shareholders.
11. The head of the department _____ an incredibly difficult task for the new interns.
12. The laboratory assistant _____ the strict professor about the broken equipment.
13. The exotic dish prepared by the chef _____ absolutely _____, but I am hesitant to try it.
14. The students couldn't hide their genuine admiration _____ the guest lecturer's brilliant speech.
15. The journalists took great _____ hide the identities of their confidential sources.
16. I _____ you _____ during the meeting and openly contradict the principal's new policy!
17. The experienced lawyer _____ a brief _____ the recent changes in the tax legislation.
18. She felt sick at _____ when she saw the devastating results of the hurricane on the news.
19. How _____ you suggest that my client is guilty without presenting a single piece of evidence!
20. It was _____ the senior surgeon to perform the most critical part of the operation.

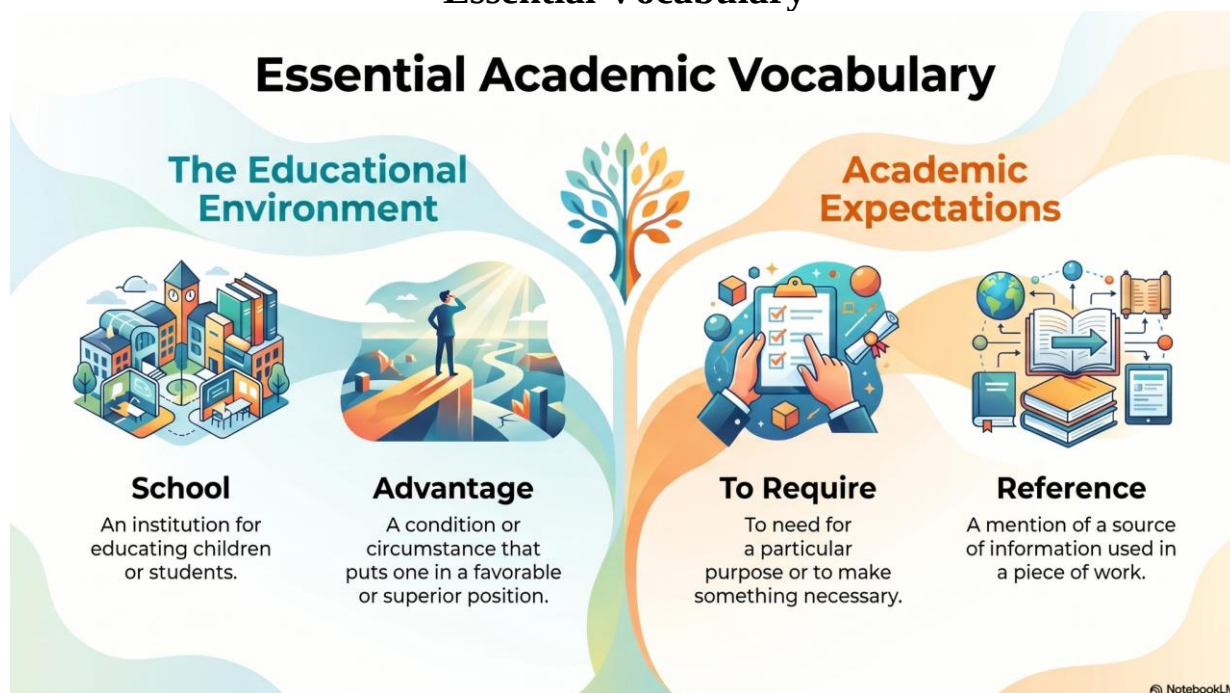
Exercise 2.20. Translate the sentences using Speech Patterns, Word Combinations and Phrases of Unit Two.

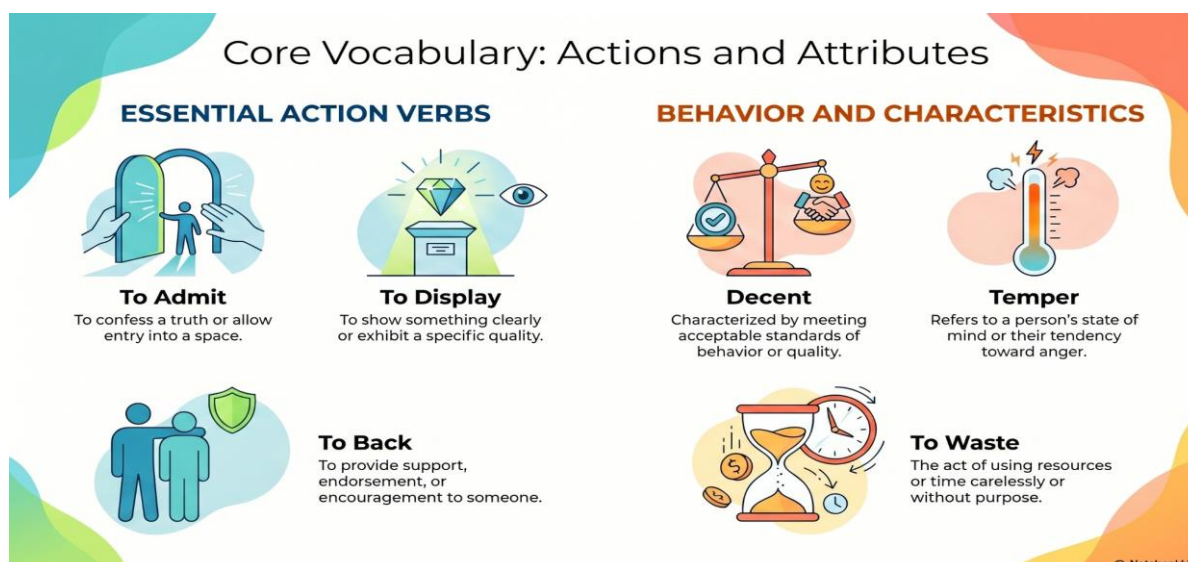
1. Від вас залежить, чи приймете ви цю унікальну пропозицію про роботу за кордоном. 2. Професор доклав великих зусиль до перевірки всіх посилань у цій науковій статті. 3. Міністр відмовився робити будь-які коментарі щодо несподіваного падіння курсу валют. 4. Враховуючи ваш невеликий досвід, запропонована зарплата є досить справедливою. 5. Після

багатогадинних переговорів дипломати **почувалися вкрай розчарованими** через відсутність консенсусу. 6. Її колеги **мають непогане уявлення про** те, як працює цей складний алгоритм. 7. Запізнення на офіційну зустріч з інвесторами демонструє **абсолютну неповагу до** їхнього часу. 8. Жорсткі обмеження з боку уряду лише **зіграли на руку** тіньовому бізнесу. 9. Керівництво **поставило завдання** скоротити витрати на логістику у наступному кварталі. 10. Здавалося, що вона погоджується; **насправді ж**, вона таємно шукала іншу роботу. 11. Цей класичний костюм **виглядає дуже елегантно**, незважаючи на свою простоту. 12. Здобувачі вищої освіти-медики відчували величезне **захоплення** хірургом, який врятував пацієнта. 13. Ніхто в офісі **не наважувався заперечити** директору під час його гнівних промов. 14. Я **кидаю тобі виклик** виступити з цією презентацією перед усією радою директорів. 15. Усі розуміли, що **від архітектора залежить** знайти спосіб зміцнити фундамент будівлі. 16. Досвідчений перекладач **доклав великих зусиль, щоб** зберегти оригінальний стиль автора. 17. Як ви **смієте звинувачувати** мого підзахисного у цьому злочині без ордеру! 18. Суп із морепродуктів, який подали в ресторані, **мав трохи дивний смак**. 19. Адвокат чітко висловив своє **презирство до** свідка, який постійно плутався у свідченнях. 20. Ця помилка в коді змусила програміста **почуватися вкрай виснаженим** наприкінці робочого дня.

VOCABULARY NOTES

Essential Vocabulary





Exercise 2.21. For this exercise, you are required to: a) Go through the vocabulary nest; b) Replace the bold words or phrases with the correct expression using active vocabulary; c) Insert the correct preposition or word to complete the phrase; d) Translate the sentences using active vocabulary.

1. SCHOOL

a)

school 1 (*n, countable*) a formal institution designed for the education of minors. CC: a nursery school, a primary school, a secondary school, a boarding school, compulsory school age, school leaving age. E.g. The government recently increased the **school leaving age** to eighteen. The majority of **schools** in the UK integrate competitive sports into their curriculum.

school 2 (*n, uncountable*) the period during which academic instruction occurs; the general experience of receiving formal education. E.g. The boy demonstrated remarkable intellect while **at school**. The bell indicated it was time **for school**. He decided to abandon **school** at the age of sixteen.

school 3 (*n, singular*) the entire collective body of students attending a specific educational facility. E.g. The entire **school** was granted an unexpected day off due to the severe weather.

school 4 (*n*) an academy offering focused training in a particular discipline, or a distinct academic faculty within a broader university system. CC: a ballet school, a law school, the London School of Economics. E.g. After years of rigorous daily practice, she was finally accepted into a prestigious **ballet school** in Paris. The university's **law school** is internationally renowned for producing some of the country's most prominent defence attorneys.

school 5 (*n*) a collective of individuals, artists, or thinkers who share a common philosophy, methodology, or style. CC: the Dutch school of painting, a school of thought. E.g. The exhibition features several masterpieces that perfectly illustrate the realism characteristic of **the 17th-century Dutch school of**

painting. In modern linguistics, there is a prominent **school of thought** arguing that language acquisition is primarily an innate human capability.

Note: To express the idea of receiving primary or secondary education in English, use the phrases “**to go to school**” or “**to be at school**”. Do not use the verb “study” in this context. *E.g. The child had already mastered basic literacy before he **went to school**. My grandmother and her neighbour had **been at school** alongside one another.*

schooling (n, uncountable) the formal academic training received within an educational establishment. *E.g. Basic **schooling** is mandated by law for all citizens.*

scholar (n) a highly educated academic, particularly someone possessing profound knowledge of classical texts and humanities. *E.g. Professor Higgins is recognized globally as an eminent **scholar**.*

scholarship (n) a financial grant awarded to a student by an institution, government, or benefactor to support their ongoing academic pursuits. *E.g. The talented applicant secured a full **scholarship** to attend a prestigious university.*

b)

1. The government is planning to raise **the legal age at which students can finish their education**. 2. My youngest nephew has just started attending **an educational establishment for very young children**. 3. He was exceptionally intelligent **during his years of attending lessons**, but he struggled later at university. 4. Tomorrow, all **the pupils and staff** will gather in the assembly hall for the principal's announcement. 5. After getting her bachelor's degree, she dreams of enrolling in a **specialized institution for legal studies**. 6. This museum features prominent artists belonging to the 17th-century Dutch **group sharing the same artistic style**. 7. **Formal education obtained in an institution** is completely free and mandatory in this country. 8. Professor Higgins is a **deeply learned and erudite person**, particularly recognized for his work in classical literature. 9. Because of her outstanding academic performance, she was awarded a **financial grant to study** at Oxford.

c)

1. Please hurry up and eat your breakfast, or you will be late _____.
2. In the UK, formal _____ is compulsory for all children from the age of five.
3. The headmaster's strict disciplinary methods were not appreciated by the rest of the _____.
4. He is widely considered to be one of the leading classical _____ of our time.
5. She comes from the old _____ of thought that believes in strict rote memorization.

6. My children are still very young; they haven't started to _____ yet.
7. After graduating from university, the talented musician won a full _____ to the Royal Academy of Music.
8. We were _____ together, but we haven't spoken since we graduated.

d)

1. Моя молодша сестра ще не вчиться в школі; вона ходить до дитячого садка. 2. Він був дуже здібним учнем, коли вчився в школі, але завжди порушував дисципліну. 3. Вчора вся школа зібралася на стадіоні, щоб підтримати свою футбольну команду. 4. Цей видатний вчений присвятив усе своє життя дослідженню давньогрецьких текстів. 5. Завдяки своїм блискучим оцінкам він виграв стипендію на навчання в Лондонській школі економіки. 6. У багатьох європейських країнах обов'язкова шкільна освіта триває до вісімнадцяти років. 7. Мистецтвознавці часто сперечаються про вплив цієї школи живопису на сучасних митців.

2. ADVANTAGE**a)**

advantage 1) (n) a favourable or desirable feature, quality, or circumstance that places someone in a superior or more successful position, particularly in a competitive context. *E.g. The **advantages** of a rigorous academic education are immeasurable. The geographical isolation of the island nation served as a strategic **advantage** during the conflict.*

to have (gain, win, give smb.) an advantage (over smb.) to possess or acquire a superior position or favourable opportunity compared to a rival. *E.g. Thanks to her extensive reading, she **has a distinct advantage over** her peers in the literature seminar.*

to have the advantage of to benefit from a specific favourable condition or characteristic (e.g., being modern, being affordable). *E.g. The newly appointed manager **has the advantage of** being intimately familiar with the latest digital technologies.*

advantage 2) (n) benefit or profit. *E.g. Living in a multicultural environment offers the **advantage** of developing advanced communicative competence and adaptability. The "Weekly Review" scheme was introduced because the Headmaster believed it would be of great mutual **advantage** to both pupils and teachers.*

to take advantage of smth. / smb. to utilize a situation or condition for one's own benefit; sometimes implying exploitation (e.g., of someone's weakness, ignorance, or absence). *E.g. The cunning negotiator **took full advantage of** his opponent's momentary hesitation.*

to advantage in a manner that highlights the most favourable or attractive qualities of something (often used with verbs like *to be seen, heard, shown, exhibited*). *E.g. The intricate details of the sculpture are **seen to best advantage** under natural lighting.*

Antonym: **disadvantage**.

b)

1. The young applicant **benefits from** the favourable condition of having lived in Germany for five years. 2. It is highly unethical **to exploit** the ignorance or vulnerabilities of your junior colleagues. 3. By launching their product a month early, the tech company **acquired a superior position compared to** its main competitors. 4. The museum curator ensured that the Renaissance portraits were exhibited **in a way that highlighted their best qualities**. 5. **The benefits and positive aspects of** adopting a healthy lifestyle are supported by extensive medical research. 6. She cleverly **utilized the opportunity of** the director's absence to implement her own operational strategy. 7. Possessing a dual degree definitely **provides our graduates with a better opportunity in** the job market.

c)

1. The new curriculum gives our students a distinct _____ candidates from other universities.
2. A truly professional educator would never _____ a student's momentary weakness.
3. In order to be fully appreciated, the soprano's voice must be heard _____ in a hall with proper acoustics.
4. Despite his lack of experience, he _____ being highly adaptable to new environments.
5. The sudden economic shift unexpectedly worked to their mutual _____.
6. The invading army managed to _____ crucial _____ by launching an attack at dawn.

d)

1. Наш університет має значну перевагу перед іншими навчальними закладами завдяки своїй інноваційній дослідницькій базі. 2. Новий співробітник має ту перевагу, що він вільно володіє трьома іноземними мовами. 3. Вона миттєво скористалася відсутністю керівника, щоб переглянути конфіденційні документи. 4. Ця антикварна ваза виглядає найбільш виграно (показує свої найкращі риси), якщо її поставити біля великого вікна. 5. Безпринципні бізнесмени часто користуються юридичною необізнаністю своїх клієнтів. 6. Здобуття престижної урядової стипендії дало йому перевагу в його майбутній академічній кар'єрі. 7. Ми повинні повною мірою скористатися цією рідкісною можливістю виступити на міжнародній конференції.

3. ADMIT

a)

admit 1) (vt/i) to grant someone entry or access to a physical space. *E.g. The strict security guard checked my credentials before he **admitted** me into the restricted facility. Minors are not **admitted** without adult supervision.*

admit 2) (vt) to accept someone as a formal member of an institution or organization. CC: **to be admitted to a college / a school / a faculty** (AE). *E.g. Due to highly competitive selection criteria, only fifty applicants are **admitted to the medical faculty** annually.*

admit 3) (vt) to have sufficient physical capacity or space to accommodate a certain number of people or things. *E.g. The newly renovated university auditorium **admits** up to five hundred attendees.*

admit 4) (vt) to acknowledge a fact, confess to a truth, or accept validity, often reluctantly. CC: **to admit one's mistake / a fault / that one is wrong**. *E.g. The lead researcher was forced to **admit that** his initial hypothesis was fundamentally flawed. Antonym: **deny**.*

admit of (phr. v, formal) to allow for a particular interpretation, possibility, or explanation. *E.g. The strict wording of the contract **admits of** no other interpretation.*

admission 1) (n) the act or process of allowing entry or formal acceptance into an institution or event. CC: **admission is free, admission by ticket, price of admission, to apply for admission to a college or a party**. *E.g. Admission to this elite postgraduate program is based strictly on academic merit and entrance examinations.*

admission 2) (n) a formal statement acknowledging a fact, typically a mistake, fault, or crime. CC: **an admission of guilt**. *E.g. His sudden resignation was widely interpreted by the board of directors as a tacit **admission of his guilt**.*

b)

1. The doorman refused **to grant physical entry** to the journalists without proper press passes. 2. The small seminar room **has enough space to accommodate** a maximum of twenty students comfortably. 3. After hours of intense cross-examination, the suspect finally **confessed to** his involvement in the financial fraud. 4. The **cost of entry** to the national historical museum has recently been increased to support restoration works. 5. The prestigious academy formally **accepts** as members only a fraction of those who apply each spring. 6. Her public apology was immediately treated by the media as a **formal statement acknowledging her professional misconduct**. 7. The absolute and rigid rules of this ancient tradition **allow for** no exceptions whatsoever.

c)

1. The ambitious high school graduate decided to apply _____
_____ the faculty of international law.

2. If you want to maintain your professional reputation, you must _____ your mistake and correct the data.
3. On national holidays, _____ to the botanical garden is completely free.
4. The dean stated that the university _____ only the most exceptional candidates _____ its scholarship programme.
5. The suspect's absolute refusal to answer the detective's questions was perceived as an _____ guilt.
6. The narrow, ancient staircase _____ only one person at a time.
7. The lawyer argued that the vague language in the clause _____ multiple conflicting interpretations.

d)

1. Минулого року, після складання складних іспитів, його було зараховано до медичного коледжу. 2. Цей сучасний конференц-зал вміщує не більше трьохсот делегатів одночасно. 3. Як науковець, ви повинні визнати, що ваша критика цієї статті була абсолютно безпідставною. 4. Допуск до цієї секретної лабораторії здійснюється виключно за спеціальними перепустками. 5. Вона категорично відмовилася зробити зізнання у своїй провині перед дисциплінарним комітетом. 6. Охоронець мовчки відчинив масивні двері і впустив нас до кабінету директора. 7. Її категорична заява була настільки чіткою, що не допускала ніяких інших інтерпретацій.

4. WASTE

a)

waste 1) (vt/i) to expend resources (such as time, money, or energy) carelessly, extravagantly, or to no purpose. CC: **to waste one's time, energy, money, or work.** E.g. *The start-up completely **wasted** its initial capital on an ineffective advertising campaign.*

waste 2) (vi) (often followed by **away**) to progressively decline in physical strength, health, or vitality. E.g. *Due to the severe, undiagnosed illness, the patient was slowly **wasting away**.*

to be wasted on smb. (idiom) to have no point in giving or telling something to someone because they will not appreciate, understand, or pay any attention to it. E.g. *The subtle humor of the film was completely **wasted on** the young audience.*

waste (n) the careless, extravagant, or purposeless use of resources; leftover or discarded materials. CC: **a waste of time, industrial waste.** E.g. *Conducting a meeting without a clear agenda is a complete **waste of time**. The new factory significantly reduced its production of toxic **waste**.*

to lay waste (to) (idiom) to completely destroy, ravage, or devastate an area. CC: **to lay waste (to) a country / a city / a village.** E.g. *The devastating earthquake and subsequent tsunami **laid waste (to)** the coastal regions.*

waste (*adj*) discarded as no longer useful or required. CC: **waste paper, a waste paper basket, waste effort**. *E.g. Please shred all confidential documents instead of simply throwing them into the waste paper basket.*

wasteful (*adj*) demonstrating a tendency to squander resources recklessly; inefficient. CC: **a wasteful person, wasteful habits, a wasteful process**. *E.g. The environmental committee heavily criticized the corporation for its highly wasteful manufacturing methods.*

b)

1. Rebuilding the entire software architecture from scratch would be a completely **pointless and unprofitable use** of our limited budget. 2. The historians described how the invading army **completely destroyed and ravaged** the ancient capital. 3. Without proper medical treatment and nutrition, the rescued animal was slowly **losing its strength and health**. 4. The manager told the interns not to **spend uselessly** their valuable energy on the outdated filing system. 5. Investing in fossil fuels without considering renewable energy alternatives is a highly **reckless and inefficient** financial strategy. 6. The careless secretary accidentally threw the signed legal contract into the **bin for discarded documents**. 7. Continuing negotiations with a bankrupt partner is a completely **fruitless and unwanted** effort. 8. Modern environmental laws require major factories to safely dispose of their industrial **discarded leftover materials**. 9. Serving such an expensive, complex vintage wine to someone who only drinks sweet cocktails is **pointless because they will not appreciate it**.

c)

1. Trying to convince the strict board of directors to change their minds is a complete _____ time.
2. The devastating forest fire _____ thousands of acres of protected wildlife habitat.
3. We urgently need to implement new strategies to reduce _____ processes in our global supply chain.
4. Despite the doctors' best efforts, the elderly man was slowly _____ in the hospital ward.
5. The frustrated writer crumpled up his manuscript and tossed it into the _____ basket.
6. The inexperienced heir quickly _____ his entire inheritance on luxury cars and expensive parties.
7. There is far too much food _____ in the hospitality industry, which is an ethical and ecological problem.
8. The diplomat's attempt to negotiate peace proved to be a _____ effort, as the conflict only escalated.
9. Don't bother explaining the intricate philosophical concepts to him; they are completely _____ him.

d)

1. Це марна трата часу і грошей – намагатися відремонтувати це застаріле обладнання. 2. Жорстока громадянська війна повністю спустошила колись процвітаючі сільськогосподарські регіони. 3. Хворий поступово втрачав сили, незважаючи на інтенсивну терапію. 4. Експерти вважають цей метод видобутку ресурсів занадто марнотратним та екологічно небезпечним. 5. Будь ласка, не кидайте ці важливі фінансові звіти у кошик для макулатури. 6. Молодий підприємець швидко розтратив усі грантові кошти на непотрібні відрядження. 7. Уряд запровадив суворі штрафи для корпорацій, які виробляють занадто багато промислових відходів. 8. Це було абсолютно марне зусилля, оскільки клієнт вже підписав угоду з нашими конкурентами. 9. Я не буду радити йому цю чудову класичну книгу; він її не оцінить.

5. BACK

a)

back 1) (vi/t) to move, or cause to move, in a reverse direction. *E.g. The delivery truck slowly **backed** into the narrow loading bay.*

back 2) (vt) to provide moral, financial, or logical support to a person or an initiative. *CC: to back smb. or smb.'s proposal (plans, etc.). E.g. The board of directors unanimously decided to **back the CEO's proposal** for international expansion.*

to back away (phr. v) to move backwards in fear or dislike. *E.g. The witness began to **back away** when the aggressive suspect approached.*

to back down (phr. v) to withdraw a claim, concede defeat, or stop defending your opinion. *E.g. Despite heavy public criticism, the senator refused to **back down**.*

to back into (phr. v) 1) to reverse a vehicle into a space. *E.g. She checked her mirrors and carefully **backed into** the narrow parking space.* 2) to reverse a vehicle towards or against something. *E.g. The delivery driver **backed** the heavy truck **into** the loading dock to unload the goods.* 3) to hit something when reversing a vehicle. *E.g. He accidentally **backed into** a lamppost while trying to park.*

to back off (phr. v) to retreat or become less aggressive in a situation. *E.g. The police officers ordered the angry crowd to **back off**.*

to back onto (phr. v) 1) to overlook from the back (about a building). *E.g. The new residential complex **backs onto** a beautiful botanical garden.* 2) to reverse a vehicle onto something. *E.g. Be careful not to **back onto** the freshly planted grass when you leave the driveway.*

to back out / back out of (phr. v) 1) to reverse a vehicle out of a space. *E.g. She checked both mirrors and carefully **backed out of** the narrow garage.* 2) to

withdraw from an agreement, not keep a promise, or decide not to do something agreed on. *E.g. The investor tried to **back out of** the signed contract at the last minute.*

to back up (phr. v) 1) to support or defend someone/something. *E.g. The financial data fully **backs up** her theory.* 2) to copy a computer document as a security measure. *E.g. Always **back up** your files before formatting the drive.*

back 1) (n) the rear surface of the human body.

to stand with one's back to a physical object. *E.g. The suspect **stood with his back to** the window.*

to turn one's back to an audience or object (physical movement). *E.g. A professional speaker should never **turn their back to** the audience.*

to turn one's back on smb. (idiom) to intentionally ignore, abandon, or reject someone in need. *E.g. The government cannot afford to **turn its back on** the struggling agricultural sector.*

to do smth. behind smb.'s back (idiom) to take action secretly, without someone's knowledge or permission (often deceitfully). *E.g. Negotiating a parallel contract **behind the manager's back** is grounds for immediate dismissal.*

back 2) (n) the part or area of an object that is furthest from the front. CC: **the back of the house, the back of one's head, at the back of one's mind** (idiom) held as a subconscious thought or lingering doubt. *E.g. Even as she signed the agreement, a slight suspicion remained **at the back of her mind**.*

back (adj) located away from the front. CC: **a back seat, a back street, back rows**. *E.g. The professor prefers his students not to sit in the **back rows** during his interactive seminars. The private detective followed the suspect through a maze of dark, narrow **back streets**. She accidentally left her confidential folder on the **back seat** of the taxi.*

back (adv) to, in, or into a previous position, state, or time. CC: **to go, run, turn, be, come back**.

to go back on one's word (idiom) to break a promise or fail to fulfil a commitment. *E.g. A reputable corporation rarely **goes back on its word** once a formal press release is issued.*

to keep smth. back from smb. (idiom) to deliberately conceal information. *E.g. The chief investigator suspected that the witness was **keeping vital details back from** the police.*

back from at a specific distance away from something. *E.g. The newly built laboratory stood **back from** the main campus road.*

back and forth moving repeatedly to and fro between two points. *E.g. The anxious defendant paced **back and forth** in the hallway.*

backbreaking (adj) demanding immense physical or mental exertion; exhausting. CC: **backbreaking work**. *E.g. Processing thousands of legal documents manually is truly **backbreaking work**.*

backbone (n) the spine; (*figuratively*) courage, firmness of character, or the foundational element of something.

to the backbone (*idiom*) thoroughly, completely, in every fundamental aspect. *E.g. Despite living abroad for decades, she remains an academic **to the backbone**.*

background 1) (n) a contrasting surface or setting against which something is viewed. CC: **on (against) the background of smth., on (against) a white (black) background.** *E.g. The dark economic statistics stood out sharply **against the background of** previous prosperous years.*

background 2) (n) the area of scenery behind the main object. CC: **in the background** (foreground) of a picture.

to keep (stay, remain, be) in the background (*idiom*) to deliberately avoid public attention or recognition. *E.g. The lead researcher preferred to **keep in the background** and let her junior colleagues present the findings.*

background 3) (n) a person's origin, education, social status, and professional qualifications. *E.g. The candidate possesses a strong legal **background** specializing in corporate law.*

backward (adj) less advanced or developed compared to others; lagging behind. CC: **a backward district, child, people.** *E.g. The international fund allocated resources to stimulate the economy in the most **backward** regions of the continent.*

backwards (adv) in the reverse of the usual or correct direction, order, or motion; with the back foremost. *E.g. It is a common cognitive test to ask a patient to spell a word **backwards**. The stuntman had to learn how to safely fall **backwards** from the balcony.*

b)

1. The wealthy investors officially decided **to provide financial support to** the ambitious scientific project. 2. It is highly unprofessional to **break your promise** after the formal agreement has been drafted. 3. The journalist discovered that the pharmaceutical company was **deliberately concealing** the side effects **from** the public. 4. Attempting to restructure the entire corporate hierarchy in one month is truly **exhausting and extremely hard** work. 5. She is a dedicated defence attorney **completely and fundamentally**; she believes everyone deserves a fair trial. 6. Despite her brilliant **education and professional qualifications**, the committee chose a different candidate. 7. During the intense negotiations, he preferred to **remain unnoticed** and simply observe the opponents. 8. You cannot simply **abandon and ignore** your most loyal clients when the market crashes. 9. Subconsciously, **as a lingering thought**, the detective knew the alibi was completely fabricated. 10. The nervous applicant walked **to and from** in the waiting room before the interview. 11. It is a violation of protocol to negotiate with the competitors **secretly without the director's knowledge**. 12. The charity aims to

provide modern educational tools to economically **underdeveloped and lagging** districts. 13. The children laughed loudly as they tried to run **with their backs coming first** across the school yard. 14. The frightened victim **moved backwards in fear** when the attacker raised his voice. 15. The aggressive lawyer finally **conceded defeat and stopped defending his opinion** when presented with absolute proof. 16. The inexperienced driver reversed his vehicle and **hit** the brick wall. 17. The security guards ordered the protesters to **retreat and become less aggressive**. 18. The luxury hotel's terrace **overlooks from the back** a stunning mountain lake. 19. It is unethical to **withdraw from our signed agreement** just because the market fluctuated. 20. You must always **copy as a security measure** all your digital files before updating the system.

c)

1. You must never turn your _____ the judge while speaking in the courtroom.
2. It was cruel of the administration to turn its _____ the striking workers.
3. A politician who constantly goes _____ his word will soon lose the voters' trust.
4. The auditor realized that the accounting department was keeping crucial financial data _____ him.
5. The bright red logo is clearly visible _____ a dark _____.
6. In a professional portrait, the subject should be in sharp focus, while the objects _____ the _____ can be slightly blurred.
7. My colleague made a secret deal with the supplier _____ my _____.
8. The old manor house was built several miles _____ the noisy highway.
9. As he analyzed the contract, a tiny doubt remained _____ the _____ his mind.
10. The ferry transports commuters _____ across the river every hour.
11. He was born into a family of doctors, so he has an excellent medical _____.
12. She is an aristocrat _____ the _____, strictly observing all social etiquettes.
13. Some music critics claim that playing certain vinyl records _____ reveals hidden audio messages.
14. The frightened animal _____ when the tourists approached too closely.
15. Neither side is willing to _____ in this fierce trade dispute.
16. The careless driver _____ the fence and ruined the paint on his car.

17. The police officer told the journalists to _____ and give the medics some space.
18. Their beautiful summer house _____ a dense pine forest.
19. We signed the papers, so it is too late to _____ the deal now.
20. I strongly advise you to _____ your computer data to an external hard drive.
21. My colleagues promised to _____ me _____ during the difficult negotiations.

d)

1. Рада директорів вирішила фінансово підтримати пропозицію щодо злиття компаній. 2. Незважаючи на своє блискуче походження та освіту, цей скромний науковець завжди воліє залишатися в тіні. 3. Як ви могли порушити своє слово після того, як ми підписали контракт? 4. Це просто неетично – приховувати можливі ризики від акціонерів. 5. Ця каторжна робота на будівельному майданчику вимагає надзвичайної фізичної витривалості. 6. Білий графік прибутку різко виділявся на тлі темної презентаційної дошки. 7. Підсвідомо адвокат розумів, що його клієнт приховує правду. 8. Вона музикант до мозку кісток і присвячує грі на скрипці весь свій час. 9. Здобувачі вищої освіти не повинні обговорювати рішення екзаменаційної комісії у неї поза спиною. 10. Міжнародна організація відмовилася відвернутися від економічно відсталих країн під час кризи. 11. Лектор порадив здобувачам вищої освіти ніколи не повертатися спиною до екрана під час захисту дипломної роботи. 12. Свідок нервово ходив туди-сюди коридором в очікуванні виклику до зали суду. 13. Чи можете ви вимовити це надзвичайно складне слово задом наперед? 14. Зляканий свідок позадкував, коли побачив підозрюваного. 15. Незважаючи на жорстку критику, мер відмовився відступити. 16. Вантажівка випадково в'їхала задом у припаркований автомобіль. 17. Поліція наказала агресивному натовпу відійти. 18. Будівля нашого факультету виходить заднім фасадом на старовинний парк. 19. Конкуренти намагалися вийти з угоди в останню хвилину. 20. Не забудь зробити резервну копію всіх своїх фінансових звітів. 21. Цей новий документ може підтвердити моє алібі.

6. REQUIRE

a)

require (vt) to need something for a particular purpose; to depend on for success or fulfilment; to make something mandatory by rule or law. CC: **to require extra help, to be required of smb.** E.g. *This delicate diplomatic matter **requires** the utmost discretion and care. The new intern successfully completed everything that was **required of** him during the probation period.*

Synonym: **demand** (vt) to ask for something forcefully and with absolute authority, leaving no room for refusal; to insist on having. *E.g. The investigating officer strictly **demand**ed the suspect's identification. The labour union **demand**ed better working conditions and immediate financial compensation.*

requirement (n) a necessary condition, standard, or qualification that must be fulfilled. CC: **the requirements of the law, to meet the requirements of people / an organization, requirements for doing smth.** *E.g. What are the specific academic **requirements** for entering this prestigious research institute? The newly developed software perfectly **meets the requirements** of our international marketing department.*

b)

1. The complex surgical procedure **needs and depends on** an extremely high level of precision and extensive medical experience. 2. The angry protesters stormed the courtyard and **forcefully asked for** the immediate resignation of the local mayor. 3. To graduate with honours, a university student must fulfil all the necessary **conditions and academic standards** set by the examination board. 4. As a junior assistant, she is expected to do everything that is **mandated and expected from** her by the senior executive staff. 5. The architect redesigned the floor plan to completely **satisfy the needs and standards** of the disabled residents. 6. The strict border patrol officer **authoritatively insisted on seeing** the passenger's travel documents before opening the gate.

c)

1. The new environmental legislation _____ all industrial factories to reduce their carbon emissions by twenty percent.
2. Does this candidate actually possess the necessary _____ applying for the senior managerial position?
3. The outraged customers gathered in the lobby and _____ a full refund for the defective electronic products.
4. Our primary strategic goal is to innovate constantly and _____ the strict _____ the modern digital market.
5. During intensive military training, absolute obedience and discipline are _____ every single soldier.
6. This rare species of tropical orchid _____ a highly specific level of humidity and temperature to bloom successfully.

d)

1. Цей надзвичайно складний юридичний випадок потребує глибоких знань міжнародного права. 2. Клієнти були вкрай незадоволені якістю обслуговування та категорично вимагали зустрічі з головним менеджером. 3. Які точні академічні вимоги для вступу на факультет іноземних мов цього року? 4. Вона чудово впоралася з усім, що від неї вимагалось під час реалізації

цього масштабного інфраструктурного проєкту. 5. На жаль, ця застаріла операційна система більше не відповідає вимогам сучасних корпоративних користувачів. 6. Поліцейський зупинив підозрілий автомобіль і владно висунув вимогу надати водійське посвідчення та реєстрацію.

7. REFERENCE

a)

reference 1) (n) the act of mentioning or alluding to something or someone. CC: **to make reference to smth., references to smth.** *E.g. In her doctoral dissertation, she **makes reference to** several contemporary linguistic theories. The article is full of subtle **references to** classical mythology.*

reference 2) (n) a formal letter or statement testifying to a person's character, academic abilities, or professional qualifications (often used in job applications). *E.g. The successful candidate provided three excellent **references** from his former employers.*

reference 3) (n) a specific note or citation in a text directing the reader to the source of information. *E.g. Academic papers must include precise **references** to earlier authorities to avoid accusations of plagiarism.*

refer 1) (vt) to direct someone to a different person, department, or source of information for help, treatment, or a decision. CC: **to refer smb. to smb. / smth.** *E.g. The general practitioner **referred** the patient **to** a highly specialised cardiologist.*

refer 2) (vi) to briefly mention, speak of, allude to, or apply to a particular subject or person. CC: **to refer to smth. / smb.** *E.g. Please do not **refer to** his previous financial failures during the board meeting. Does this strict new regulation **refer to** part-time employees as well?*

refer 3) (vi) to consult a source of information (a book, notes, or an expert) for guidance. CC: **to refer to smth.** *E.g. The anxious speaker constantly **referred to** his written notes during the presentation.*

to refer back to smth. (phr. v) to mention something again that was talked about or written about earlier. *E.g. In her concluding remarks, the professor **referred to** the primary hypothesis introduced in the first chapter.*

b)

1. The university historian's new book is filled with **allusions and mentions of** the industrial revolution. 2. During the difficult exam, students are strictly forbidden to **consult or look for information in** their grammar textbooks. 3. The HR department requires at least two **formal letters about your professional character** before offering you the position. 4. The customer service representative **directed** the angry client **to** the technical support manager. 5. The footnote at the bottom of the page provides a precise **citation pointing to the**

source where the original data can be found. 6. It is highly inappropriate to **mention or speak of** the confidential settlement in public. 7. The keynote speaker **mentioned** the current global economic crisis in his opening statement. 8. Before making a final decision, the committee *mentioned again* the original environmental report from 2020.

c)

1. If you experience any further complications, I will _____ you _____ a specialist immediately.
2. The author makes frequent _____ the philosophical works of Aristotle.
3. The ambitious job applicant attached a glowing _____ from his previous academic supervisor.
4. Does this new tax legislation _____ small business owners, or only large corporations?
5. Whenever she forgets a complex legal term, she _____ her specialised law dictionary.
6. You must include a comprehensive list of _____ at the end of your research paper to acknowledge your sources.
7. The committee members agreed never to _____ that unfortunate incident again.
8. To answer your current question, I must _____ the statistics we discussed in yesterday's lecture.

d)

1. Коли він не знав відповіді, він постійно звертався до своїх нотаток. 2. Будь ласка, більше не згадуйте про цю помилку під час офіційних переговорів. 3. Лікар загальної практики направив пацієнта до хірурга для подальшого обстеження. 4. У своїй доповіді професор зробив посилання на нещодавнє соціологічне дослідження. 5. Цей кандидат надав чудові рекомендації з попереднього місця роботи. 6. Академічна стаття містить численні посилання на історичні документи XVIII століття. 7. Чи стосується це критичне зауваження мого відділу? 8. Протягом семінару доповідач кілька разів знову згадував ключові терміни, визначені на початку курсу.

8. TEMPER

a)

temper 1) (n) a person's characteristic emotional disposition or nature. CC: **a person of even, pleasant, or fiery temper; to have an even, sweet, uncertain, or quick temper; hot-tempered, good-tempered, bad-tempered.** E.g. *The experienced diplomat is widely respected for his remarkably even temper.*

temper 2) (*n, singular*) a temporary state of mind or mood. CC: **to be in a good, bad, forgiving, calm, or friendly temper**. *E.g. Since the merger was successfully approved, the CEO has been in a very friendly temper all week.*

Note: When the word **temper** is used alone (without a modifying adjective), it almost exclusively refers to an angry state of mind. CC: **to lose one's temper** (to suddenly become angry), **to control (to keep) one's temper** (to restrain one's anger), **to get (fly) into a temper about smth.** (to suddenly become enraged), **to be in a temper** (to be angry). *E.g. The defense attorney aggressively cross-examined the witness, hoping he would lose his temper. Despite the massive technical failure, the lead engineer kept her temper. There is absolutely no reason to fly into a temper about a simple typographical error.*

b)

1. The demanding client **suddenly became furiously angry regarding** the slight delay in delivery. 2. Working in the emergency room requires a doctor with a very **calm, balanced emotional disposition**. 3. It is highly unprofessional to **fail to control your anger and shout** during a corporate board meeting. 4. The frustrated passenger **was in a visibly angry state of mind** after missing his connecting flight. 5. My previous supervisor was extremely **prone to sudden anger** and would often yell at the junior staff. 6. The politician tried extremely hard to **restrain her anger** when the journalist asked an insulting question. 7. Because the quarterly profits exceeded expectations, the management is **in a very pleasant and cheerful mood** today.

c)

1. The notoriously strict professor flew _____ a terrible _____ the students' poor test results.
2. It takes a great deal of professional patience to _____ your _____ when dealing with rude customers.
3. I strongly advise you not to ask for a promotion today; the director is _____ a very bad _____.
4. He is generally a _____ colleague, but the recent overtime has made him exhausted and irritable.
5. The debate was intense and provocative, yet the candidate managed not to _____ his _____.
6. She possesses an incredibly sweet _____, which makes her an outstanding kindergarten teacher.
7. He was definitely _____ a _____ when he slammed the door of the conference room.

d)

1. Під час перехресного допиту підозрюваний втратив самовладання і почав погрожувати адвокату. 2. Цей хірург має дуже врівноважену вдачу,

що допомагає йому швидко приймати критичні рішення. 3. Немає жодних логічних причин впасти в люті через таку незначну технічну несправність. 4. Вона намагалася з усіх сил стримати свій гнів, коли дізналася, що її ідею вкрали конкуренти. 5. Новий керівник відділу продажів має досить запальний характер, але він завжди швидко заспокоюється. 6. Оскільки ми успішно підписали контракт, сьогодні наш інвестор у чудовому настрої. 7. Коли клієнт побачив рахунок за додаткові послуги, він миттєво розлютився і влаштував скандал.

9. DISPLAY

a)

display 1) (vt) to arrange or position objects so that they can be easily seen by the public; to exhibit. CC: **to display pictures (paintings) in a gallery, to display goods in a shop-window.** *E.g. The exclusive boutique elegantly displayed its new autumn collection in the front window.*

display 2) (vt) to show clearly a quality, emotion, or characteristic through one's behaviour or attitude. CC: **to display courage, heroism, anxiety, a contempt for one's feelings, no enthusiasm about smth.** *E.g. Despite the intense pressure from the media, the politician displayed absolutely no anxiety.*

display (n) the act of showing, exhibiting, or making something visible; a collection of objects arranged for public viewing. CC: **a fine display of courage, a display of bad temper, a fashion display, to make a display of one's affection.** *E.g. The sudden shouting match during the meeting was a highly unprofessional display of bad temper. The botanical garden hosted a magnificent display of exotic orchids.*

b)

1. The local museum decided to **arrange and place for public viewing** the newly discovered historical artifacts. 2. The inexperienced manager **showed clear signs of having** immense anxiety before his first presentation to the board of directors. 3. His constant criticism of the junior staff was an unacceptable **act of exhibiting** bad temper in a corporate environment. 4. The employees **showed** absolutely no enthusiasm about the mandatory weekend training session. 5. It is considered highly unprofessional in our corporate culture to **openly show and exhibit** one's romantic affection in the office. 6. The firefighters **showed signs of having** extraordinary heroism while rescuing the trapped residents from the burning building. 7. We were absolutely amazed by the beautiful **exhibition** of spring flowers at the annual agricultural festival.

c)

1. The luxury brand always _____ its most expensive goods _____ the main shop-window.

2. The arrogant lawyer was heavily criticized for _____ a complete contempt _____ the witness's feelings.
3. Her generous donation to the local hospital was a fine _____ compassion and civic duty.
4. Are you planning to attend the exclusive fashion _____ in Paris next week?
5. Surprisingly, the defendant did not _____ any enthusiasm _____ the proposed settlement agreement.
6. The rebellious teenagers deliberately made a _____ _____ their independence to provoke their strict parents.

d)

1. Цей ювелірний магазин завжди виставляє свої найдорожчі товари у добре освітленій вітрині. 2. Команда розробників не виявила жодного ентузіазму щодо роботи над цим безнадійним проєктом. 3. Його несподівана відмова підписати контракт була відвертим проявом поганої вдачі. 4. Під час перехресного допиту свідок не продемонстрував жодної тривоги перед присяжними. 5. На виставці була представлена чудова експозиція картин сучасних європейських художників. 6. Адвокат продемонстрував абсолютне презирство до почуттів потерпілого у залі суду. 7. Аристократи вікторіанської епохи вважали за краще не демонструвати відкрито свою прихильність на публіці.

10. DECENT

a)

decent 1) (*adj*) of an acceptable standard; appropriate, suitable, or good enough for a particular purpose or situation. CC: **decent clothes / conditions / marks**. E.g. *The university administration promised to provide all international students with **decent living conditions** in the new dormitory.*

decent 2) (*adj*) conforming to generally accepted standards of respectable or moral behaviour; modest, honourable, and not likely to cause offence. CC: **a decent fellow, decent conduct, a decent book or film**. E.g. *Despite the fierce corporate competition, he remained a **decent fellow** and never resorted to cheating.*

decency (*n, uncountable*) behaviour that conforms to accepted standards of morality, respectability, or modesty. CC: **common decency, to have the decency to do smth**. E.g. *After breaking the valuable laboratory equipment, he at least had the **decency to admit** his fault. A true professional treats all junior colleagues with basic respect and **common decency**.*

b)

1. The manager offered the young applicant a **proper and acceptable** salary for an entry-level position. 2. If you are going to attend a formal academic

conference, please wear **appropriate and respectable** clothes. 3. After cancelling the important meeting at the last minute, you should at least possess **the moral respectability** to apologize. 4. He is a highly **honourable and modest** young man who always helps his peers. 5. Such aggressive and insulting behaviour in the courtroom violates all rules of **ordinary moral behaviour**.

c)

1. It is incredibly difficult to find a _____ apartment in this expensive district on a student budget.
2. Even if you strongly disagree with her scientific theory, you should treat her _____ common _____.
3. After ruining my presentation, my competitor didn't even have the _____ apologize.
4. The critics agreed that it was a perfectly _____ family film without any offensive scenes.
5. The factory workers went on strike demanding a _____ living wage and safer working _____.

d)

1. Май хоча б порядність визнати, що саме ти зробив цю серйозну помилку у звіті. 2. Вона отримала досить пристойні оцінки на випускних іспитах і змогла вступити до університету. 3. Хороший керівник завжди ставиться до своїх підлеглих зі звичайною людською порядністю. 4. Місцева влада пообіцяла забезпечити біженців пристойними умовами проживання на зимовий період. 5. Він дуже порядна людина, тому ви можете сміливо довіряти йому управління вашими фінансами.

Vocabulary Notes. Exercises

Exercise 2.22. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Our **law school** gives graduates a distinct **advantage over** other candidates. 2. He refused to **admit** his mistake and instead flew into a **temper**. 3. It is a **waste** of time to talk about her behind her **back**. 4. Walking **backwards** on a tightrope **requires** extraordinary balance. 5. I can write a **reference** for him because he is a very **decent** fellow. 6. You shouldn't take **advantage of** her good **temper**. 7. Only fifty students are **admitted to** our medical **school** every year. 8. The new project **requires** us not to **waste** any more energy on outdated methods. 9. He turned his **back** on his former colleagues, making no **reference to** their past success. 10. Have the **decency** to **admit** that you broke the rules. 11. We must take **advantage of** this opportunity before the resources are completely **wasted**. 12. This traditional **school of thought** **requires** strict obedience to the authorities. 13. She managed to keep her **temper** even when he went **back on his word**. 14. The professor's article is full

of **references to the wasteful** practices of modern industry. 15. She finally **admitted** that the car started rolling **backwards** down the steep hill. 16. Providing **decent** working conditions is a basic legal **requirement**. 17. He stood with his **back** to the window, showing off his new suit to **advantage**. 18. The devastating fire laid **waste to** the factory, causing the owner to lose his **temper**. 19. At the **back of his mind**, he understood that he should have stayed at **school** longer. 20. Please **refer** him to a **decent** specialist as soon as possible.

Exercise 2.23. Paraphrase the sentences using the active vocabulary.

1. It is extremely unethical to discuss someone's personal life **secretly without their knowledge**. 2. The experienced physician directed the patient **to a different specialist** for further comprehensive tests. 3. The international monetary fund provides financial assistance to economically **underdeveloped and lagging** countries. 4. The newly appointed diplomat possesses the **beneficial condition of** being completely fluent in Mandarin. 5. The sudden cancellation of the vital supply flight made the lead architect **suddenly angry**. 6. Many prominent modern linguists belong to this specific **group sharing the same scientific philosophy**. 7. You must **acknowledge as true** that throwing away these natural resources is a **useless expenditure** of taxpayers' money. 8. It was a **proper, acceptable, and honourable** gesture for the supervisor to apologize for the **exhausting** extra work. 9. The new government regulations **make it mandatory for** all manufacturing businesses to **meet the strict standards of** ecological safety. 10. The masterpiece **looks its best and shows its most favourable qualities** when hung **against the contrasting surface** of a dark, matte wall. 11. The local residents **showed absolute lack of enthusiasm** regarding the rapid construction of the new industrial highway. 12. She was finally **accepted as a student into** the prestigious **specialized institution for ballet** in Paris. 13. He didn't even have the **basic moral respectability** to tell his partners the truth before he **broke his promise**. 14. The keynote politician's speech was full of **mentions and allusions to the erudite, deeply learned academics** of the 19th century. 15. We simply cannot afford to **abandon or ignore** our most **honourable and modest** trading partners during a global crisis. 16. **Subconsciously, as a lingering thought**, the chief detective knew that the key witness was **deliberately concealing information from** the local police. 17. To effectively test his cognitive functions after the concussion, the neurologist asked him to count from one hundred to zero **in reverse order**. 18. The massive hurricane **completely destroyed and ravaged** the small coastal town, leaving only **discarded and useless** materials behind. 19. Because of their innovative marketing strategy, the corporation **gained a superior position compared to** its main regional rivals. 20. He is a true British gentleman **completely and**

fundamentally, always maintaining a **balanced and calm emotional disposition** under pressure.

Exercise 2.24. Translate the following sentences into English using the active vocabulary.

1. Наші конкуренти негайно **скористалися** цією непередбачуваною ситуацією на ринку. 2. Ти повинен **визнати**, що було неетично обговорювати це рішення у **поза її спиною**. 3. Ця керівна посада **вимагає пристойного** знання щонайменше двох іноземних мов. 4. Немає жодної потреби **впадати в лють і марнувати** наш дорогоцінний час. 5. Кандидат із таким блискучим **досвідом (походженням/освітою)** надав три чудові **рекомендації**. 6. Вона виграла **стипендію** на навчання в престижній **юридичній школі** в Лондоні. 7. Сподіваюся, керівництво матиме **порядність не порушувати свого слова**. 8. У відповідь на шокуючу заяву судді, свідок інстинктивно зробив крок **назад**. 9. Значні інвестиції в інфраструктуру дають цій країні **перевагу над** більш **відсталими** регіонами. 10. Головний інженер **не продемонстрував жодного ентузіазму**, коли ми обговорювали нові **вимоги** до проекту. 11. Зберегти **самовладання** під час виконання цієї **каторжної** роботи було надзвичайно важко. 12. Цей новий виставковий зал **вміщує** до тисячі осіб і має чудовий вигляд **на тлі** старовинного парку. 13. У своїй доповіді еколог **послався на марнотратні** звички сучасних корпоративних споживачів. 14. Цей професор є традиціоналістом **до мозку кісток**; він належить до старої **філософської школи**. 15. Ми не можемо **відвернутися від** людей, чиї міста були повністю **спустошені** жорстокою війною. 16. Щоб тебе **прийняли до** цієї академії, твої мистецькі таланти мають бути **показані з найкращого боку**. 17. **Десь у глибині душі** лікар розумів, що пацієнт поступово **згасає (втрачає сили)**. 18. Будь ласка, **не згадуйте (не посилайтеся на)** мої минулі фінансові невдачі в присутності нових інвесторів. 19. Цей **порядний** хлопець має дуже **спокійну (врівноважену)** вдачу, що робить його ідеальним перемовником. 20. **Обов'язкова шкільна освіта** закінчується, коли учень досягає **віку закінчення школи**.

Exercise 2.25. Fill in the gaps with the essential vocabulary, phrases, and patterns. Change the form of the words if necessary.

1. My colleague had the _____ to _____ his mistake during the meeting instead of keeping the truth _____ from the manager.
2. Winning the first stage of the tender gave our firm a distinct _____ the opponents, putting the CEO in a very good _____.
3. The renowned classical _____ dedicated his entire life to studying the Dutch _____ of painting, eventually winning a prestigious _____ to Oxford.

4. You shouldn't _____ of her inexperience, nor should you negotiate with the competitors _____ her _____.
5. The devastating earthquake laid _____ the coastal region, leaving the once-prosperous areas completely _____ and underdeveloped.
6. The candidate has an excellent legal _____, but he _____ no enthusiasm about meeting the strict _____ of this corporate job.
7. The defendant completely _____ the accusations and refused to make an _____ of guilt, constantly pacing _____ in the corridor.
8. In many European countries, compulsory _____ begins at age five, and students don't reach the _____ age until they are eighteen.
9. The director flew _____ a _____ because the marketing team was engaging in a highly _____ process instead of focusing on the main goals.
10. The gallery curator managed to _____ the ancient jewellery to best _____ against a dark velvet _____.
11. Somewhere at the _____ of his mind, the doctor realised that the patient was slowly _____ despite the intensive care.
12. A reliable political leader never goes _____ his word or turns his _____ the most vulnerable citizens during a crisis.
13. This beautiful historical concert hall _____ up to two thousand guests, but _____ is strictly by invitation only.
14. Carrying those heavy boxes all day is truly _____ work, but he never complains; he is a hardworking fellow to the _____.
15. The anxious driver put the car in reverse and slowly rolled _____ down the narrow street, narrowly avoiding the _____ paper basket left on the kerb.
16. Your dissertation must include proper _____ to previous research to _____ the strict academic _____ of our university.
17. He is a very _____ man by nature, so there is no need to make a _____ of your anxiety when speaking to him.
18. The new software _____ the _____ of being extremely fast, which means employees will no longer _____ their valuable time waiting for pages to load.
19. The twins don't _____ to _____ yet (*they are toddlers*); they attend a small _____ located down a quiet _____ street.
20. I strongly demand that you keep your _____; raising your voice in this elegant restaurant is definitely not _____ conduct!

Exercise 2.26. Study the information about synonyms below. Choose the right word to complete the sentences, translate them into Ukrainian.

School vs. Schooling: The Place vs. The Process

SCHOOL: The Institution & Place

The Physical Entity or Phase
Refers to a physical building, an academic faculty, or a general life period.

"Go to School" or "At School"
Focuses on the act of attending the institution or being part of the student body.

Physical and Collective
If the building burns down, the school is destroyed.

SCHOOLING: The Educational Process

The Formal Training Received
Focuses on the quality, duration, and process of education itself.

"Years of Schooling"
Used as an uncountable noun to describe academic training, including home schooling.

Qualitative and Abstract
If a child is taught poorly, their schooling is considered inadequate.

Common Collocations

School	Schooling
Boarding school	Compulsory schooling
Law school	Formal schooling
School of thought	Adequate schooling

NotebookLM

1. In many European countries, formal and compulsory _____ begins at the age of six and lasts for twelve years. 2. My grandfather had very little formal _____ because he had to start working on the farm when he was a child. 3. The university has just opened a new medical _____ equipped with the latest technology. 4. After receiving basic _____ at home from her parents, she easily passed the university entrance exams. 5. The boys were very bright when they were at _____, but they struggled with the lack of structure at university. 6. The entire _____ gathered in the assembly hall to listen to the principal's announcement. 7. Although she attended a very expensive private _____, her actual _____ was quite poor because the teachers were inexperienced. 8. The government is investing millions to improve the quality of _____ in rural and backward districts.

Admit vs. Accept: Mastering the Nuance

ADMIT (The Barrier)

Overcoming a Barrier
Granting formal entry or acknowledging a truth previously denied or hidden.

Implies Reluctance
Typically used when confessing a mistake, fault, or defeat.

Institutional Access
Examples include being admitted to a hospital, university, or a theater.

ACCEPT (The Reception)

Willing Reception
An affirmative action of taking what is offered or proposed.

Agreement and Peace
Recognizing reality or saying "yes" to invitations and compromises.

Social Exchanges
Examples include accepting a gift, an apology, or a job offer.

Core Implications

Admit	Accept
Core Tone: Reluctant / Confessional	Core Tone: Willing / Affirmative
Key Action: Breaking through a barrier	Key Action: Receiving what is given
Typical Context: Mistakes, Entry, Capacity	Typical Context: Gifts, Invitations, Reality

NotebookLM

1. The suspect finally broke down during the interrogation and _____ his involvement in the crime. 2. We would be absolutely delighted to _____ your kind invitation to the annual charity ball. 3. Because of his poor grades, he was not _____ to the faculty of international law. 4. I am willing to _____ your apology, but only if you have the decency to _____ that you lied to me. 5. The small, exclusive restaurant only _____ about thirty guests at a time. 6. She found it very difficult to _____ the fact that she had lost the competition, so she blamed the judges. 7. The company directors _____ the proposed merger because it was highly beneficial for both sides. 8. Even when presented with the video evidence, the arrogant politician refused to _____ his guilt. 9. After long negotiations, the workers decided to _____ the new conditions of their employment contracts. 10. The security guard checked my ID badge before he _____ me into the restricted laboratory area.

Require vs. Demand: Choosing the Right Word



Logical and Cold Necessity
Something made mandatory by a rule, law, circumstance, or physical fact.

REQUIRE
(The Objective Necessity)

Characteristic	REQUIRE	DEMAND
Tone	Objective & Logical	Subjective & Emotional
Source	Facts, Laws, Situations	Authority, Anger, Urgency
Common Use	Meeting requirements/law	Protesters, refunds, apologies



Forceful and Urgent Insistence
An aggressive push for immediate compliance that leaves no room for refusal.

External Requirements
Focuses on what is essential to complete a task or meet regulations.



Required by Law:
A broken bone requires medical attention due to the nature of the injury.



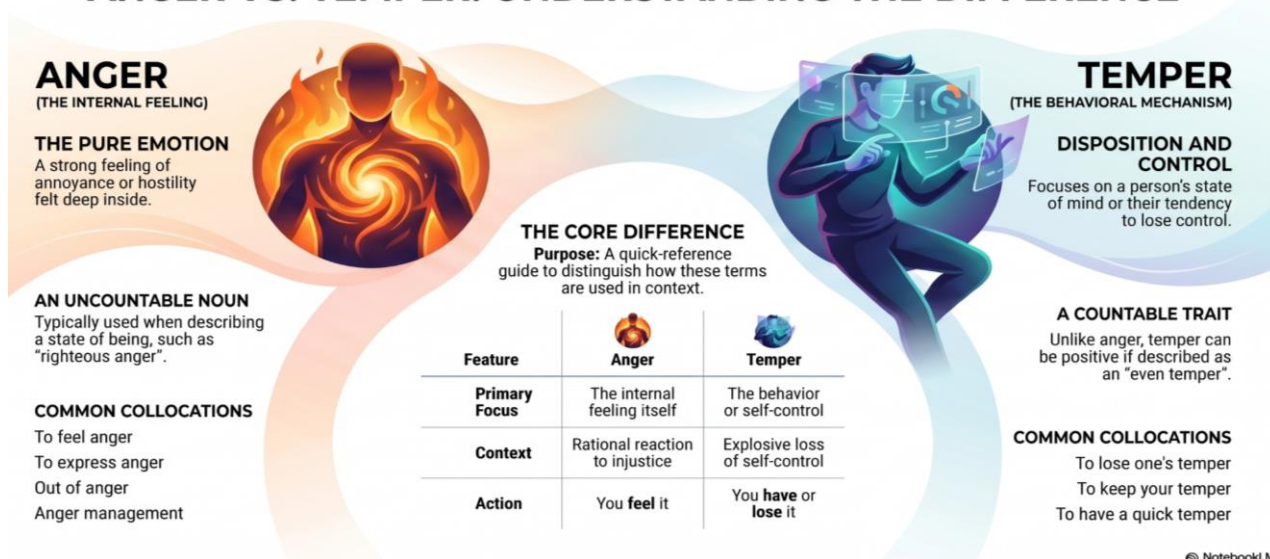
Demanding an Apology:
An angry patient demands to see the head doctor immediately.

Internal/Personal Authority
Driven by personal attitude, anger, or a strong sense of entitlement.

NotebookLM

1. The furious customer stormed into the manager's office and _____ a full refund for the defective laptop. 2. Growing these delicate tropical orchids _____ a highly specific level of temperature and humidity. 3. The new university regulations _____ all third-year students to submit their term papers by the end of May. 4. After waiting for two hours in the lobby, the investors lost their temper and _____ an immediate meeting with the CEO. 5. This highly sensitive diplomatic negotiation _____ the utmost tact and patience from all participants. 6. The striking railway workers are _____ better working conditions and a significant increase in their hourly wages. 7. To be admitted to this elite postgraduate program, candidates are _____ to pass a rigorous entrance examination. 8. The strict police officer stopped the speeding vehicle and authoritatively _____ the driver's licence and registration.

ANGER VS. TEMPER: UNDERSTANDING THE DIFFERENCE



1. The local residents expressed profound _____ over the decision to destroy the historic park. 2. He is a brilliant software engineer, but he has a very short _____ and frequently yells at the junior staff. 3. She clenched her fists and tried to suppress her _____, but her face was completely red. 4. It requires a great deal of professional experience to keep your _____ when dealing with incredibly rude clients. 5. The court ordered the aggressive driver to attend _____ management classes for six months. 6. The moment he saw the scratch on his brand-new car, he flew into a terrible _____. 7. Many political movements are fuelled by the collective _____ of the working class against economic inequality. 8. Please don't ask the director to sign these documents right now; he is in a very bad _____ because of the market crash. 9. She didn't mean to insult you; she said those cruel words purely out of _____. 10. Despite the intense provocation from the journalist, the diplomat maintained an even _____ and answered politely.

Decent vs. Discreet: Understanding the Difference



1. I need you to be absolutely _____ about this corporate investigation; no one in the office can know we are looking into the financial records. 2. After months of searching, the young graduate finally found a _____ job with a very competitive salary. 3. The celebrity entered the exclusive restaurant through a _____ back door to avoid the paparazzi waiting at the main entrance. 4. He is a truly _____ human being who always treats his junior colleagues with respect and fairness. 5. The private detective maintained a _____ distance while following the suspect through the narrow streets. 6. Please make sure you wear _____ clothes to the formal academic reception; jeans and a t-shirt are unacceptable. 7. I trust my lawyer completely; she is highly _____ and would never reveal the sensitive details of my case. 8. It was very _____ of him to immediately apologise and offer to pay for the window he accidentally broke.

Exercise 2.27. Translate into English using Essential Vocabulary, Phrases and Word Combinations, Speech Patterns of this Unit.

1.	Балетна школа	
2.	Взад і вперед	
3.	Ви не можете заперечувати цього	
4.	Видатний вчений	
5.	Визнавати свою поразку	
6.	Вимагати щось від когось	
7.	Виснажлива робота	
8.	Виснажлива хвороба	
9.	Відмовлятися від своїх слів	
10.	Відповідати вимогам	
11.	Вільний вхід	
12.	Вхід за квитками	
13.	Давати, присуджувати стипендію	
14.	Демонструвати, виявляти неучтвo (необізнаність)	
15.	Добитися переваги над кимось	
16.	Задні, останні ряди	
17.	Зал вміщує 500 осіб	
18.	Збиткове виробництво	
19.	Звертатися за стипендією, просити стипендію	
20.	Його зусилля пропали даремно	
21.	Ламати, порушувати своє слово	
22.	Мене послали до вас	
23.	На темному тлі	
24.	Надавати комусь підтримку	
25.	Називати літери алфавіту у зворотному порядку	
26.	Нас не впустили в зал	

27.	Наскрізь, до самих кісток	
28.	Недолік, вада	
29.	Освіта, шкільне навчання	
30.	Перевіряти чиєсь походження	
31.	Плата за навчання	
32.	Подавати заяву на вступ до коледжу	
33.	Поза очі	
34.	Потилиця	
35.	Припускати, що...	
36.	Пристойність в поведінці	
37.	Прояв характеру	
38.	Розізлитися	
39.	Руйнувати, спустошувати	
40.	Скористатися з будь-якої нагоди	
41.	Скористатися з чиєїсь помилки	
42.	Слаборозвинена економіка	
43.	Список літератури	
44.	Спростовувати чутки	
45.	Триматися в тіні	
46.	У глибині душі	
47.	Хто копійку щадить, той гривню купить	
48.	Це мені вигідно	
49.	Чахнути	
50.	Чинити по совісті (як личить чесній людині)	
51.	Шкільний вік	
52.	Школа авангарду	
53.	Школа-інтернат	
54.	Юридичний факультет	

Exercise 2.28. Translate into English. Use all the active components of this Unit.

1. *Говорять, Джеймс скористався відсутністю батьків, щоб влаштувати вдома вечірку. Саме йому було вирішувати, кого запросити до себе. Він прекрасно уявляв собі можливу реакцію батьків, людей, пристойних до мозку кісток, тому доклав великих зусиль, щоб вони нічого не помітили. Це була виснажлива робота – сміттєві кошики були повні!*

2. *Якби ти не демонструвала свою повну неповагу до місіс Шелбі й виконувала всі її вимоги, тебе б не виключили зі школи. Хоча вона й запальна, але досить справедлива, ніколи не порушує своїх обіцянок. – Просто я була засмучена, коли мені поставили таке складне завдання – мене змусили зробити посилення на всіх видатних учених, які коли-небудь займалися цим питанням. – По суті, я завжди підтримую тебе, але в цій ситуації я не смію нічого коментувати. – Ніколи не очікувала, що ти відвернешся від мене!*

3. У неї прекрасні характеристики й оцінки, тому вона одержала стипендію й була прийнята до одного з найкращих юридичних факультетів країни. – Просто її вміння показати себе у вигідному світлі зіграло їй на руку. Але вона така людина, що тримається в тіні, вічно щось приховує, говорить гидоти в тебе за спиною. Ще я знаю, що вона жахливо марнотратна.
4. Я знала, що в музеї виставлені роботи майстрів голландської школи живопису. Виявилося, що по неділях до музею приходить багато людей, тому що вхід безкоштовний, а в будні дні – тільки по квитках.
5. Стефані усвідомлювала, що після довгої виснажливої хвороби дитина відстає в розвитку, і не дозволяла собі виходити із себе, коли їй здавалося, що вони просто гають час. Потрібно визнати, що іноді вона дозволяла йому робити тільки частину того, що від нього вимагалось. Саме собою зрозуміло, підсвідомо вона сподівалася отримати іншу роботу.
6. Я бачила, що під час доповіді він ледь володів собою. Заглядаючи у свої записи, він сказав, що під час війни ворог безжалісно спустошував міста й села.

Exercise 2.29. Translate into English. Use all the active components of this Unit.

1. Говорять, Вілліс заперечує, що скористався відсутністю боса та, розтратив величезну суму грошей, але визнає, що мав доступ до сейфа. Після повернення бос був розлючений, коли виявив порожній сейф. Він зажадав обшукати увесь офіс, включаючи навіть сміттєві кошики, хоча і розумів, що гроші навряд чи будуть знайдені. Повідомляється, що поліція докладає величезних зусиль, щоб встановити істину. Як не дивно, усі їхні зусилля марні. Керівництво компанії не коментує те, що відбувається. – Я прекрасно уявляю, що за чоловік Вілліс, тому мені важко повірити в цю історію. Я завжди вважав його порядною людиною і не збираюся відвертатися від нього у важку хвилину. Насправді, я упевнений, що він ніколи не наважився б вчинити так і напевно буде виправданий.
2. Леді до мозку кісток, Стелла отримала класичну освіту, має прекрасні характеристики, готова виконувати роботу, яка виснажує. Ніщо не може змусити її вийти з себе або продемонструвати неповагу до оточення. Простіше кажучи, вона відповідає всім вимогам і може бути прийнята до штату. – По-перше, не витрачайте слова даремно. Здається, Ви чахнете від любові до прекрасної Стелли. Не дозволяйте почуттям керувати Вашими вчинками. Але, взагалі-то кажучи, Вам вирішувати, і я обіцяю підтримати будь-яке Ваше рішення.
3. Я випадково дізнався, що в місцевому музеї виставлені картини представників голландської школи живопису. Зал музею вміщує цілу колекцію, картини розвішені на світлому тлі так, щоб підкреслити їхні

переваги. Для дорослих вхід по квитках, для школярів вхід безкоштовний. *Чом би не сходити до музею у неділю?*

4. Відомо, що професор Джексон, видатний учений, на роботи якого ви посилаєтеся, зараз працює над новою книгою про економічно відсталі країни. *Здається, він поставив перед собою завдання випускати по книзі в рік.*

Exercise 2.30. Translate into English. Use all the active components of this Unit.

1. *Кажуть, Джейн отримала стипендію в Оксфорді. – Принаймні, це звучить дивно. Ніколи не чула, щоб вона пристойно відповідала на заняттях, коли вчилася в школі. Ти, часом, не знаєш, як її прийняли? Не може бути, що вона відповідала всім вимогам. – Вона напевно продемонструвала хороші знання на співбесіді або змогла показати себе у вигідному світлі. Крім того, у неї хороша шкільна характеристика. – Схоже, вона скористалася своєю привабливістю, щоб справити враження на екзаменатора. – Не буду приховувати, я вважав тебе більш доброзичливою. Коротше кажучи, не смій так говорити про людей поза їхньою спиною, інакше від тебе всі відвернуться. Втім, тобі вирішувати, як поводитися. – Дозволь мені розставити крапки у цій справі. Те, що ти говориш, не має до мене відношення, тому я не збираюся нічого коментувати.*

2. *Ти занадто марнотратний, щоб накопичити грошей на машину. – По суті, змушений визнати, ти правий. Я прекрасно усвідомлюю те, що міг би бути більш економним. Зате я готовий виконувати найважчу роботу. Якщо мені ставлять завдання, я всіляко намагаюся виконати його. Мене не потрібно змушувати трудитися. Само собою зрозуміло, я іноді, точніше, раз на тиждень, дозволяю собі розслабитися.*

3. *Ми були здивовані, коли побачили, як відомий вчений втратив самообладання і почав ходити взад і вперед перед аудиторією, а потім і зовсім повернувся до всіх спиною. Ніхто не очікував, що він, джентльмен до мозку кісток, так відреагує на питання про навчання дітей, які відстають у розвитку. Це зіграло на руку його опонентам – вони вимагали пояснень. *Що ще гірше*, пізніше газети написали, що професор продемонстрував крайню неповагу до слухачів.*

4. *Вхід на виставку був по квитках. Це було дорого, але досить справедливо. Увійшовши, ми побачили, як кілька відвідувачів стояли в залі з полотнами майстрів голландської школи живопису, а екскурсовод, заглядаючи в записи, розповідав щось про замок, зображений на задньому плані картини.*

Exercise 2.31. Translate into English. Use all the active components of this Unit.

1. Кажуть, Сем наважився виступити проти непосильної роботи на конвеєрі. Як не дивно, сам він заперечує цей факт. Він стверджує, що доклав багато зусиль, щоб отримати цю роботу, і приходить у люті, коли його запитують про цей інцидент. Схоже, хтось бреше за спиною Сема, хоча це звучить сумнівно. Малоймовірно, що він просто забуде про все. – Але я сам випадково чув, як Сем скаржився, що просто чахне. Виявляється, Сем не та людина, якій можна довіряти, а я вважав його пристойним хлопцем. Що ще гірше, з ним зустрічається моя сестра. – Не хотів би коментувати це, але пам'ятаю, раніше це тебе радувало. А послухати тебе, він просто негідник.

2. Чули, як Магда обурювалася, коли побачила свою характеристику – вона очікувала, що характеристика буде набагато кращою. М'яко кажучи, вона не відповідає жодним вимогам. Само собою зрозуміло, тепер вона напевно не отримає стипендію на жодному престижному юридичному факультеті. – Магда дійсно була дуже засмучена. Але, по правді кажучи, вона завжди демонструвала повну неповагу до вчителів, так що цього можна було очікувати. Але в університет приймають за результатами іспитів. Саме їй вирішувати, як готуватися до іспитів, але я готовий допомогти, і не відмовлюся від свого слова. Чому б не почати підготовку завтра? – Її вважають здатною дівчинкою, все що потрібно, так це поставити перед нею завдання, і вона зробить все, що від неї вимагається. Крім того, вона завжди вміла показати себе у вигідному світлі. Мушу визнати, я не дозволю їй розтратити життя даремно. – Взагалі-то кажучи, я обіцяю підтримати будь-яке Ваше рішення.

3. Не заглядаючи в записи, Стелла може годинами розповідати про майстрів голландської школи живопису або про те, як ворог спустошував міста і села. – Вона – леді до мозку кісток. Ти повинен скористатися шансом познайомитися з нею ближче.

Exercise 2.32. Translate into English. Use all the active components of this Unit.

1. Вірогідно, Петро відмовиться від цієї виснажливої роботи. Коли він в останній раз розмовляв з шефом, він ледве міг стриматися.

2. Я бачив, що він почувається сердитим і розгубленим, але мені не хотілося коментувати ні слова шефа, ні реакцію Петра на ці дивні вимоги.

3. Докласти стільки зусиль і потім дізнатися, що час витрачено марно, було неприємно.

4. Зі змішаним почуттям полегшення та розчарування я *почув*, як він сказав, що моя робота має деякі переваги порівняно з іншими, але не зовсім відповідає нашій темі.
5. *Не могли б ви пояснити* усім, що перед нами поставили складне завдання і нам нічого не залишається робити, як виконати усі завдання у строк.
6. *Кажуть, що він мав добре уявлення про* проблеми шкільної освіти. Я чув, що він написав декілька статей на цю тему. Вам вирішувати, чи варто його запрошувати на нашу конференцію.
7. *Правду кажучи*, цей парубок не знає, що таке сором або пристойність. Чули, як він відпускав грубі жарти про наших гостей.
8. Я згоден з вами. Поводитися таким чином – *значить* проявляти повну неповагу до старших.
9. Він, безумовно, не дотримається свого слова. Чому б вам не *запам'ятати* врешті-решт, що він не та людина, на яку можна покластися.
10. Саме мені треба було знайти вихід з цієї складної ситуації. Насмілюся сказати, що мені *вдалося* отримати перевагу над нашими супротивниками, а їхні помилки навіть зіграли нам на руку.
11. Якщо ваша поведінка буде бездоганною, ви, безсумнівно, будете мати моральну перевагу над вашим супротивником.
12. Бекі Шарп була на диво *талановитою* у маніпулюванні людьми. Їй завжди вдавалося використовувати їх у своїх інтересах.
13. Я не думаю, що *треба знижувати* стандарти вимог на вступних іспитах, щоб приймати більше здобувачів вищої освіти.
14. Її неохоче визнання, що вона не зможе обійтися без нашої допомоги, *змусило мене замислитися*, чи легко нам буде з нею працювати.
15. Деякі сучасні американці дуже марнотратні люди. Часто вони купують те, що їм подобається, а не те, що їм дійсно потрібно.
16. Мені завжди *хотілося побачити* оригінал «Мони Лізи». На репродукціях важко *зрозуміти*, що намальовано на задньому плані.
17. Хоча Петро Петрович прожив у Франції 40 років, він залишався українцем до мозку кісток.
18. Перш, ніж *починати пояснення* нового матеріалу студентам просунутого рівня, варто з'ясувати їхні фонові знання з цього питання.
19. Напишіть мені свою адресу на звороті фотографії, тоді вона *точно не загубиться*.
20. Завжди неприємно, коли люди говорять про тебе за твоєю спиною.
21. Робота Мартіна Ідена в пральні була такою виснажливою, що в нього не вистачало сил навіть читати.

22. Коли ви робите презентацію, *намагайтеся* якнайменше звертатися до ваших записів. А якщо вам все-таки *доводиться це робити*, робіть це якнайнепомітніше.

23. Я вважаю, що проявляти свій поганий характер на людях – *означає показувати свою відкриту неповагу до них*.

24. Зразки кращих товарів, наявних у магазині, звичайно виставляються на вітрині.

25. Я не думаю, що її сьогоднішнє вбрання *можна назвати* відповідним для такої урочистої нагоди. Вона *могла б надягти* щось більш пристойне.

Для нотаток

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АНАЛІТИЧНЕ ЧИТАННЯ: ДЕКОДУВАННЯ ЗНАЧЕНЬ ТА КОНТЕКСТІВ

Навчально-методичний посібник
для здобувачів вищої освіти 3 курсу факультету іноземних мов

У двох частинах

Частина I

(Англ., укр. мовами)

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