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English  
by  
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Fifth Year

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# Учебник английского языка

для V курса  
заочных отделений  
институтов  
иностранных языков

Допущено  
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для студентов заочных отделений  
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Учебник является завершающим в серии учебников того же названия и предназначен для работы на заключительном этапе обучения английскому языку. Учебник состоит из 7 заданий, построенных на литературном и публицистическом материале, обеспечивающем проработку основных тем пятого года обучения. Учебник ориентирован на самостоятельную работу при широком применении технических средств. Упражнения в целях самоконтроля снабжены ключами.

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Предлагаемый учебник является продолжением «Учебника для IV курса заочных отделений институтов иностранных языков» Д. А. Весник, Е. А. Натанзон и Н. Д. Токаревой.

Основная цель учебника — дать студенту-заочнику достаточно обширный и разнообразный материал для работы над языком: как самостоятельной, так и в аудитории во время сессии.

Учебник состоит из семи заданий, по одному на каждый из семи учебных месяцев выпускного курса. Задания включают тексты из художественных произведений, литературных очерков, литературоведческих статей и публицистических материалов. Тексты публицистического характера заимствованы из прогрессивных изданий 70-ых годов, таких, как “World Marxist Review”, “Political Affairs”, “World Magazine” и др. Тексты подверглись незначительной обработке в учебных целях. Содержание учебника обеспечивает проработку основных тем программы пятого года обучения английскому языку институтов иностранных языков.

Словарь, предлагаемый для изучения, составляет в соответствии с требованиями программы около 500 лексических единиц. Разработка материала обеспечивает нормативы слушания, чтения, письма и навыков устной речи, предусмотренные программой.

Особое значение придается работе с техническими средствами. Многие упражнения — тренировочные, контрольные и творческие — записываются студентами на пленку, которая отсылается в институт и служит основой постоянной связи с преподавателем-консультантом. Индивидуальные рекомендации консультанта систематически отсылаются студенту также в записи на пленку.

Каждое задание содержит:

1. Основной текст с краткими сведениями об авторе произведения;
2. Комментарий реалий и некоторых слов и словосочетаний, понимание которых не обеспечивается обычным англо-русским словарем;
3. Список рекомендованной для активного усвоения лексики.

Часть включенных в этот список лексических единиц, возможно, известна студентам, так как на V курсе предполагается широкий круг чтения и значительный индивидуальный опыт работы над словарем. Это не снимает, однако, необходимости глубокой проработки всего словаря.

4. Лексический комментарий. Этот раздел состоит из словарных статей, следующих в порядке появления слов в тексте. Слова рассматриваются в системе их основных значений, приводятся главные однокорневые слова и часть связанной со словом фразеологии. Рассматриваются синонимы и указываются антонимы слов по отдельным значениям. Объяснения слов и словосочетаний даются на основе наиболее распространенных толковых словарей английского языка.

Каждое рассматриваемое значение сопровождается примерами употребления. Многие примеры в данном разделе и часть предложений в упражнениях взяты из английской и американской литературы. Для лексического анализа из текста были выделены слова, относящиеся к V курсу по книге «Лексический минимум по английскому языку» М. М. Фалькович (М., 1972 г.), некоторые лексические единицы IV курса, не рассматриваемые в предыдущем учебнике, а также некоторые слова и словосочетания, не входящие в лексический минимум.

5. Упражнения с ключами для самопроверки и контрольные задания.

Раздел упражнений состоит из следующих частей:

**А. Упражнения на проверку понимания и усвоения текста** (*Work at the Text*). Сюда входят: выборочный перевод, объяснение отдельных фрагментов текста, парафраз, толкование отдельных положений, работа над лексическим материалом текста, не включенным в список обязательной лексики. Проверка правильности решения обеспечивается ключом, а в некоторых случаях самим текстом.

**В. Работа по активизации лексики** (*Work at the Obligatory Vocabulary*). В этот раздел включены всевозможные упражнения по активизации обязательного словаря, анализируемого в лексическом комментарии. Проверка правильности решения тех упражнений, которые не предполагают вариантов, обеспечивается ключом. Для проверки можно также пользоваться в ряде случаев лексическим комментарием.

**С. Расширение темы** (*Extension*). Упражнения этой части задания носят в основном творческий характер. Большинство их составлено на дополнительных текстах из того же литературного произведения, что и основной текст. Здесь предполагаются устные и письменные сообщения, перевод и анализ художественного текста, реферирование английского текста. Правильность решения части упражнений можно проверить по ключу.

**Д. Контрольные задания** (*Control Task*). Упражнения этого раздела проверяют знание текста и словаря. Сюда входят составление вопросов, ответ на вопросы, составление диалогов, ситуаций, сочинение, перевод предложений на английский язык и изложение русского текста на английском языке. Почти все упражнения "С" и "Д" записываются на пленку и проверяются преподавателем-консультантом.

**Е. Приложение** (*Supplement*). Здесь предлагается один или несколько текстов на тему задания, но из других литературных источников. Устное изложение этих текстов и ответ на вопрос по теме записываются студентом на пленку и отсылаются в институт преподавателю-консультанту.

Работа над учебником распределилась между авторами следующим образом: Е. Я. Гроссман разработала задания 1, 3, 5 и 7; Н. Д. Токарева — 2, 4, 6.

Авторы выражают благодарность рецензентам.

Авторы

# Assignment 1 (*September*)

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*Read the text. Consult the Commentary and the Vocabulary Notes. Pick out all the new words, look them up and learn them.*

## Text

### Corridors of Power

*By Ch. P. Snow*

Charles Percy Snow (1905) is a well-known contemporary English novelist. He came from a middle-class family and spent his childhood and youth in the provincial town of Leicester. He started his career as a professional scientist – working on molecular physics at Cambridge – and continued his academic life until the beginning of the Second World War. By that time he had already published his novel “Strangers and Brothers” (1940) which became the first of a series of over ten novels and gave its title to the whole sequence. “Corridors of Power” published in 1964 completes the series. Each novel of the series can be read independently, although they are closely linked by a common theme and by the characters, especially that of Lewis Eliot, who acts as main link through all the novels.

In the preface to one of the novels C. P. Snow describes the series of novels as having two aims: to give some insight into contemporary society by relating the stories of several individuals over a period of thirty years, 1920–1950; and to follow the moral growth of Lewis Eliot.

The title of the sequence of novels “Strangers and Brothers” stresses the idea that people who shrink into themselves confine themselves to their own problems and become strangers to one another. On the other hand their common joys and sorrows make them brothers.

The novels describe Eliot’s significant career – provincial clerk, rising barrister, Cambridge don, industrial legal consultant and finally upper civil servant. But social elevation is not Lewis’ ultimate goal, he strives to use his position to change and improve things.

The novel “Corridors of Power” is written in a publicistic style. Being a keen observer Snow gives his readers an insight into the very heart of the bourgeois political machine – the subtle play of interests, the clash of ambitions, the influence exercised by industrial magnates on political power.

In the middle of July, Roger was making his first ministerial speech. I did not need reminding, having **drafted** enough of them, how much speeches mattered – to parliamentary bosses, to any kind of tycoon.<sup>1</sup> Draft after draft: the search for the supreme, the impossible, the more than Flaubertian perfection:<sup>2</sup> the **scrutiny** for any phrase that said more than it ought to say, so that each speech at the end **was bound**, by the law of official inexplicitness, to be more porridge-like than when it started out in its first draft. I had always hated writing drafts for other people, and nowadays got out of it. To Hector Rose, to Douglas Osbaldiston, it was part of the job, which they took with their usual patience, their usual lack of egotism: when a minister crossed out their sharp, clear English and **went in for** literary composition **of his own**, they gave a wintry smile and let it stand.

Osbaldiston told me that, **on the present occasion**, Roger was doing most of his own writing. Further, it was Roger who was taking over the final draft of Gilbey's\* speech. They were each to make statements for the **department** on the same day. Gilbey in the Lords,<sup>3</sup> Roger in the Commons.<sup>4</sup>

When the day came, I went to listen to Roger. I met Osbaldiston in Palace Yard: half-an-hour before he had gone through the experience, in the line of duty, of hearing Lord Gilbey. "If anyone can make head or tail of that," he reported, with professional irritation, "he damned well ought **to be an authority on** *l'explication du texte*."<sup>5</sup>

In the central **lobby**, I smelled scent near by me, and, glancing around, saw Caro Quaife\*\*. Her eyes were full and bright: she did not pretend to hide her nervousness. "I'd better sit somewhere out of the way," she said. "Otherwise I'm going **to fidget** you."

I said that he would be all right. Instead of going to the Civil Servants' Box,<sup>6</sup> we walked up with her to the Strangers' Gallery.<sup>7</sup> "This sort of speech is hell," said Caro. "I mean, when there's nothing to say."

I could not argue with that. She knew the position as well as I did, and the House of Commons much better.

We sat in the front row of the gallery, deserted except for a party of Indians. We looked down on the Chamber,

\* ['gilbi]

\*\* ['kærs/'kwelf]

half full of members,<sup>8</sup> on the sea-green, comfortable benches, the green carpet, hazy in the submarine light filtering through from the summer evening.

"I've got the needle,"<sup>9</sup> said Caro. "This is a bit too raw."

Within two or three minutes of his getting to his feet, she must have been **reassured**. Down there, speaking from the despatch box,<sup>10</sup> he looked a great hulk of a man. From a distance, his heavy shoulders seemed even more massive than they were. I had not heard him speak before, and I realized that he was **effective quite out of the ordinary**. Effective very much in the style of our time, I was thinking. He didn't go in for anything that used to be called oratory. Nearly everyone in that chamber, and men like Osbaldiston and me, felt more comfortable with him because he didn't. His manner was conversational; he had a type-script in front of him, but he did not glance at it. No metaphors, except in sarcasm. As Caro had realised, he had "nothing to say" — but he didn't make the mistake of pretending he had. There was no policy settled: the decisions were complex: there weren't any easy solutions. He **sounded competent**, master of the details of the job. He also sounded quite uncomplacent, and, listening to him, I believed it was that tone which went straight home.

So far as I could judge Commons receptions, his was a warm one, not only on his own side. Certainly Caro was in no doubt. Gazing down with an expression that was loving, **gratified** and knowledgeable, she said, "Now I call *that* a bit of all right."

On my other side, Osbaldiston, still **preoccupied** with professional values, was reflecting: "I must say, it does make us look a bit more respectable, anyway."

In the lobby, where we went to meet him, he was being congratulated. Members whom he scarcely knew, hounds of success, were trying **to catch his eye**. Shining with sweat and well-being, he nevertheless wanted our opinion too. "Satisfactory?" he asked Osbaldiston and me, with a **vigilant** look. It was not until he had had enough praise that he switched to another topic. Now he was ready to think about some of the scientists' troubles, he said. He and Caro were going out to dinner. Could we come round to Lord North Street after eleven, and start straight away?

Later that night, I sat in the Quaifes' drawing-room, waiting for them. I was sitting there alone, since Osbaldiston, who lived out in the suburbs, had left me to it.



They were not late home: they ran up the stairs brimming with excitement: but it was a long time before Roger and I got down to business.

They were excited because they had been dining with the editor of *The Times*, and had been given a glimpse of next day's (Friday morning's) paper.

I was amused. This was real **privilege**, I said. In London at that time, one could not buy the earliest editions until **the small hours**. The other notices they would not see before the morning. Still, Roger was prepared to **concede**, *The Times* was the most important. They couldn't have done him better. His had been the statement they examined, while Lord Gilbey, his boss, received a few indifferent lines.

### Commentary

- 1 **tycoon** [ta'ku : n] (*col. U.S.A.*) — a powerful capitalist, an industrial magnate. The word was used to denote the title of the hereditary commander-in-chief and military governor in Japan — the Shogun.
- 2 **Flaubertian perfection** — the brilliance and precision of the style of the French writer Gustave Flaubert (1821–1880)
- 3 **in the Lords** — in the House of Lords, the upper house of the Parliament of Great Britain consisting of 800 Peers
- 4 **in the Commons** — in the House of Commons, the lower house of the Parliament of Great Britain consisting of 630 members
- 5 **Pexplication du texte** (*Fr.*) — the explanation and interpretation of a text
- 6 **the Civil Servants' box** — a box in the House of Commons reserved for government officials  
**Civil Servants** — members of any of the branches of State administration except military or legislative
- 7 **the Strangers' Gallery** — a gallery in the House of Commons from which visitors to the Parliament can listen to speeches and watch the regular order of proceedings
- 8 **Members** — Members of Parliament (M.P.s)
- 9 **to get (have) the needle** (*col.*) — to be in low spirits; to be irritated or nervous
- 10 **despatch box** — In the House of Lords and House of Commons there are two despatch boxes on the Table of the House — one on the Government side, the other on the Opposition side. The contents of both boxes are concerned

with the swearing-in of members. Ministers and Opposition leaders are entitled to speak from the despatch box, if this is neglected, the speaker may be interrupted by cries of "Box, box!"

## Obligatory Vocabulary List (OVL)

### Words

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. <b>draft</b> <i>v.t.</i><br><b>draft</b> <i>n</i>                                       | 7. <b>effective</b> <i>a</i>  |
| 2. <b>scrutiny</b> <i>n</i><br><b>scrutinize</b> <i>v.t.</i>                               | 8. <b>gratify</b> <i>v.t.</i><br><b>gratification</b> <i>n</i>                                    |
| 3. <b>department</b> <i>n</i>  | 9. <b>preoccupy</b> <i>v.t.</i><br><b>preoccupied</b> <i>a.</i><br><b>preoccupation</b> <i>n.</i> |
| 4. <b>lobby</b> <i>n</i><br><b>lobby</b> <i>v.t. &amp; i.</i><br><b>lobbyist</b> <i>n.</i> | 10. <b>vigilant</b> <i>a.</i><br><b>vigilance</b> <i>n.</i><br><b>vigil</b> <i>n.</i>             |
| 5. <b>fidget</b> <i>v.t. &amp; t.</i><br><b>fidgety</b> <i>a</i>                           | 11. <b>privilege</b> <i>n.</i><br><b>privilege</b> <i>v.t.</i><br><b>privileged</b> <i>a.</i>     |
| 6. <b>reassure</b> <i>v.t.</i><br><b>reassurance</b> <i>n</i>                              | 12. <b>concede</b> <i>v.t. &amp; i.</i><br><b>concession</b> <i>n.</i>                            |

### Word Combinations

- |                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <b>to be bound to ...</b>         | 6. <b>out of the ordinary</b> |
| 2. <b>to go in for smth.</b>         | 7. <b>to sound + adj</b>      |
| 3. <b>of one's own</b>               | 8. <b>to catch smb's eye</b>  |
| 4. <b>on the present occasion</b>    | 9. <b>the small hours</b>     |
| 5. <b>to be an authority on smth</b> |                               |

## Vocabulary Notes

### Words

1. **draft** *v.t.* — 1) to make an outline or a rough plan of a document, esp. a Parliamentary Bill — набрасывать черновик; составлять план (законопроекта): The local Labour Party people were showering jobs on him. He *drafted* resolutions to the annual conference and put them forward.

2) to choose men for special duty, esp. for the army — набирать, мобилизовывать: It turned out that he had taken the drama course there before he *was drafted*.

**draft** *n.* — 1) a first writing of anything; a rough copy of a document — проект; черновик документа

**a d. for a speech** — notes of the chief things one wishes to say

**a d. for a Parliamentary Bill** — a preliminary version of a Parliamentary Bill

The *draft* resolution submitted by the Opposition was adopted by a large majority of votes.

2) men selected for some special purpose, esp. soldiers — набор, пополнение, отряд: We recalled ... grim Sergeant W. who said to *the draft*, "This is where you can expect to have your head blown off ..."

2. **scrutiny** *n.* — 1) a thorough examination of details — внимательный осмотр; исследование: It was not so easy to keep things under cover, carefully guarded from outside *scrutiny*.

*Syn.*: **inquiry, investigation.** **Inquiry** is a search for truth or information conducted by questioning (расследование; наведение справок). **Investigation** is a careful and thorough examination, esp. scientific (исследование, изыскание).

Large scale space *investigation* is carried on in the Soviet Union and the United States.

2) a critical gaze — испытующий взгляд: The girl seemed to sense an impertinence in Basil's *scrutiny*.

**scrutinize** *v.t.* — to examine closely, in detail, with great thoroughness — тщательно рассматривать: Before opening the letter the detective *scrutinized* the envelope and the handwriting.

3. **department** *n.* — 1) a division or branch of governmental administration, national or municipal — ведомство; министерство (*Am.*): The wind of democratic criticism has blown, clear and fresh, through all the *departments* of the Ministry.

**D. of Education** — министерство просвещения

2) a separate part of a complex whole — область; отрасль: The XXth century has been marked by great achievements in every *department* of science and technology.

3) a section in a hospital — отделение: Now, at sixty-six, his appearance sometimes suggested a vagrant rather than the head of a major hospital *department*.

**admitting D.** — the section in a hospital where patients are received — приемный покой

4) a section in a big shop selling certain goods — отдел: Mr. Shalford's Drapery Bazaar was the largest store at Folkstone. It consisted of several *departments*.

**a d. store** — a large shop supplying all kinds of goods with many departments for different goods

5) a division within a college or school, giving instruction in a branch of the arts and sciences — факультет: The man is a graduate of the physics *department* of the Leningrad Technological College.

*Syn*: **faculty** (esp. at a university). The word also denotes the body of scientists entrusted with the government and instruction at a college or university — педагогический персонал университета

4. **lobby** *n.* — 1) a hall large enough to serve as a waiting room — вестибюль: The *lobby* of a hotel, theatre, a railway station, etc.: Craig watched the enormous form of the young man limp out into the night through the *lobby's door*.

2) a large hall in the House of Commons (*in England*) or the Senate (*in the USA*) where members may interview people — кулуары: Visitors arriving to the House of Commons by invitation usually wait for their respective M.P.s in the *Central Lobby*.

**division 1.** (*in England*) — a corridor to which members retire to vote — коридор, в который члены парламента выходят при голосовании

3) a group of people who try to influence the members of a law-making body — группа лиц, стремящаяся оказать давление на членов законодательных органов: Labour M.P.s met *students' lobby* in the House of Commons yesterday.

**lobby** *v.t. & i.* — to address members of a legislative body with intent to urge the passage of a bill or measure — пытаться воздействовать на членов законодательного органа в пользу того или иного законопроекта: About 300 trade union delegates yesterday *lobbied* M.P.s about effective measures to combat inflation and growing unemployment.

**lobbyist** *n.* — a member of the lobby — член группы, пытающейся воздействовать на членов законодательного органа в пользу того или иного законопроекта: The *lobbyists* were wearing Victorian costumes to highlight the old-fashioned attitude of the government toward students and their needs.

5. **fidget** *v.i. & t.* — 1) to be unable to sit or stand still; to make quick sudden movements without any purpose — беспокойно двигаться; ерзать: Don't *fidget* about! Why can't you sit still?

**f. with smth.** — to play nervously with — нервно перебирать что-л.: He used *to fidget* with his pencils when making a speech.

2) **fidget** *v.t.* — to make a person restless, uneasy or anxious — нервировать: The speaker had to stop as his lengthy oration began *to fidget* the assembly.

**fidgety** *a.* — restless and uneasy — неутомонный, беспокойный, суетливый: His long illness made the boy nervous, *fidgety* and impatient.

6. **reassure** *v.t.* — 1) to restore confidence — убеждать: Every woman, I think, wants *to be reassured* that she is looking her best.

2) to remove a person's fears and doubts — успокаивать: The headmaster's kindly manner soon *reassured* the boy.

**reassurance** *n.* — 1) repeated assurance — убеждение: The people who came to public meetings were eager to hear about their leaders' devotion to peace, they wanted *reassurance*.

2) removal of fears and doubt — успокоение: The calm tone in which the manager declared that the fire was under control gave *reassurance* to the panic-stricken people.

7. **effective** *a.* — 1) having the power to bring about the result that is intended or desired — действенный; действительный; эффективный: Capitalist countries will never find *effective* measures to cure unemployment.

**to become e.** — acquiring legal force (about a bill or law) — входить в силу

2) producing a striking impression — производящий впечатление; эффективный: Some of the battle scenes in the film could have been more *effective*.

*Syn.*: **efficient, effectual, efficacious.** All the words express suitability for a purpose mentioned or implied.

**efficient** *a.* — 1) able to produce a result — действенный; эффективный;

2) performing one's duty well; capable — умелый; квалифицированный.

**Efficient** and **effective** are used either of persons or things: an *efficient* secretary; an *efficient* tool; an *effective* speaker, an *effective* means

**effectual** — bringing about a decisive and complete result — достигающий цели; имеющий силу; действительный

**efficacious** — able to produce a result — действенный; эффективный.

**Effectual** and **efficacious** are used only about things. **Efficacious** is especially applied to medicines or means sure to have the desired effect: an *effectual* (*efficacious*) remedy, cure; an *effectual* plan, punishment

No remedy seemed to have been *efficacious* enough for tuberculosis before the discovery of penicillin.

*Ant.*: **ineffective** — безрезультатный; недействительный

8. **gratify** *v.t.* — to give pleasure, delight or satisfaction — доставлять удовольствие; удовлетворять: This change of sentiment *gratified* and astonished me.

*Syn.*: **indulge**, **humour**. **Indulge** — to give way to desires, passions — предаваться удовольствиям; потворствовать: One should not *indulge* one's children too much.

**Humour** suggests adaptation to all the moods and whims of other people — улаживать, потакать: The girl was ill and her parents *humoured* her every wish.

**gratification** *n.* — a source of satisfaction or pleasure — удовлетворение; удовольствие: There was a great banging of guns, and then a mine was sprung, to the *gratification* of everybody ...

9. **preoccupy** *v.t.* — to fill the mind so that no attention is given to the matter in hand — поглощать внимание: The unexpected proposal has *preoccupied* his attention entirely.

**preoccupied** *a.* — thinking about smth. else; suggests absence of attention due to previous absorption in some engrossing thought or pursuit — озабоченный; рассеянный

**p. with smth.** — озабоченный чем-л.: My companion seemed stern and so *preoccupied with his own affairs* that the journey to Vienna was one of the bitterest and saddest I ever experienced.

**preoccupation** *n.* — a state of mind in which a person is paying close attention to smth. often to the exclusion of other things — озабоченность; рассеянность: Young Jolyon pondered this letter so long and seriously that his wife noticed his *preoccupation*, and asked him what was the matter.

10. **vigilant** *a.* — keeping on the look-out for danger of any kind; implies keen watchfulness — бдительный: Jerome K. Jerome advised his readers to be *vigilant* about their stomachs and to diet it with care and judgement.

*Syn.*: **wakeful**, **alert**. **Wakeful** is a general term — бодрствующий; бдительный: The *wakeful* night gave her a headache and a general feeling of physical discomfort.

**Alert** implies wide-awake and active watchfulness; ready for whatever may happen — бдительный; настороженный: They knew they were to be *on the alert* as there were snakes in the mountains.

**vigilance** *n.* — watchfulness in respect of danger or hazard — бдительность: The population was warned to exercise *vigilance* against any possible breach of order and peace.

**vigil** *n.* — the act of remaining awake instead of sleeping; the act of watching — бодрствование; бдение: to keep *vigil* over a sick person, a dead body

I have a vague memory of *vigils* along the edge of the square, watching their house from a distance.

11. **privilege** *n.* — a special advantage, or right belonging to a person, class, rank or office — привилегия; преимущество: The working people of Spain will not allow those holding *privileges* obtained under the fascist regime to hinder the course of progress and democracy.

**to deprive smb. of a p.** — to take away smb.'s special right — лишать кого-л. привилегии

**to encroach on smb.'s p.** — to make wrongly use of what belongs to another person by right or as a special advantage — вторгаться в область чьих-л. привилегий

The latest move of the government was considered by the Trade Unions a gross *encroachment on their basic rights and privileges*.

**privilege** *v.t.* — to give a peculiar right, immunity or prerogative — давать преимущество, привилегию: He was *privileged* to address the rally.

**privileged** *a.* — enjoying special rights or advantages — привилегированный: Because of his great achievements in football he soon became a rather *privileged student* at college and a popular idol with the junior fans.

**the p. classes** — the ruling classes in capitalist countries — привилегированные классы.

12. **concede** *v.t. & i.* — 1) to yield after a disagreement; to admit to be true — уступать; признавать: Manchester Corporation *has* now officially *conceded* that the 4.500 flats built some five years ago have proved to be a disastrous failure.

2) to give a right or privilege — уступать; предоставлять право, привилегии: The right to extract oil in that distant area *has been conceded* by the government to a foreign company.

*Syn.*: **grant** implies a voluntary yielding — дарить, жаловать: Many British Trade Union leaders considered it dangerous *to grant* any special powers to the Home Secretary.

**concession** *n.* — 1) that which is given after a disagreement or difference of opinion — уступка: He admitted he had to make this small *concession* to his parents.

2) Land or special rights given by a government to a company or private persons — концессия: There are many U.S. industrial *concessions* in the Latin American countries.

### Word Combinations

1. **to be bound to ...** — to be certain to ... — обязательно...: He told me he felt he *was bound to make* his fortune somehow or try to.

2. **to go in for smth.** — to take an interest in smth. as a hobby or pastime — увлекаться чем-л.; заниматься чем-л.: It was a tradition with the English nobility for the eldest son of the family *to go in for politics* and become member of the House of Lords.

3. **of one's own** — belonging to one — собственный: Charles Spencer Chaplin was at the outset a minor music hall actor, then he became a cinema star and finally began producing films *of his own*.

4. **on the present occasion** — at the present moment — на этот раз: The speaker stressed that *on the present occasion* there could be no compromise with the government on the question of wages and taxes.

5. **to be an authority on smth.** — to be an expert on a subject — быть авторитетным специалистом по чему-л.: Timothy *was regarded by the Forsytes as the highest authority on all matters* concerning the war waged by Britain in South Africa.

6. **out of the ordinary** — exceptional — незаурядный; необычный: Contrary to his expectations Soames did not find anything in Paris to be *out of the ordinary*.

7. **to sound + adj. (competent, annoyed, cordial, reassured, etc.)** to convey an impression of being competent, annoyed, cordial, reassured — казаться (компетентным, раздосадованным, искренним, успокоенным): Soames' ideas on modern art *did not sound competent* to June.

It *sounded plausible*. Perhaps after all it was the truth. "Darling Henry," I wrote, but that *sounded hypocritical*.



8. **to catch smb.'s eye** — to attract smb.'s attention — поймать взгляд; обратить на себя внимание: *On catching his eye* Fern would wave to him in a gesture of surprise as though she had no idea that she had expected to see him.

**to catch the Speaker's eye** — a parliamentary expression which means to ask for the floor in the House of Commons — попросить слова: *Catching the Speaker's eye* Michael Mont rose to speak.

9. **the small hours** — the first few hours after midnight (until 4 a. m.) — первые часы после полуночи; предраcсветные часы: *In the small hours* Florence awoke with a start. The house was quiet, and all the lights were out.

## Exercises

### A. Work at the Text

I. *Listen to a recording of the text. Be prepared to read aloud and translate any part of the text.*

II. a) *Give the English equivalents of the following sentences. Check them in the text (written).*

b) *Give some other variants of the Russian translation\* (written):*

1. Я всегда терпеть не мог составлять речи для других и в последнее время почти отделался от этой работы. 2. Он говорил просто и непринужденно, отпечатанный на машинке текст лежал перед ним, но он в него не заглядывал. 3. Как правильно заметила Кэро, сказать ему было нечего, но он не повторял обычной ошибки и не делал попыток убедить слушателей в обратном. 4. И вот позднее, в тот же вечер, я сидел в гостиной Куэйфов и ждал их. 5. Весь отчет был посвящен Куэйфу, а речи Лорда Гилби, его шефа, отведено было всего несколько ничего не значащих строк.

III. *Paraphrase the following sentences and clauses or replace the parts in bold type by synonyms (written):*

1. ... she did not **pretend to hide her nervousness**.  
2. I said that he **would be right**. 3. ... he looked **a great hulk of a man**. 4. ... and I realized that he was **effective** quite

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\* The sentences are quotations from the Russian translation of the novel published in "Foreign Literature", Nos. 11, 12, 1966.