

Е. Я. ГРОССМАН и Е. Л. КРИЧЕВСКАЯ

5
Everyday
Topics
in English

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ПЯТЬ БЫТОВЫХ ТЕМ

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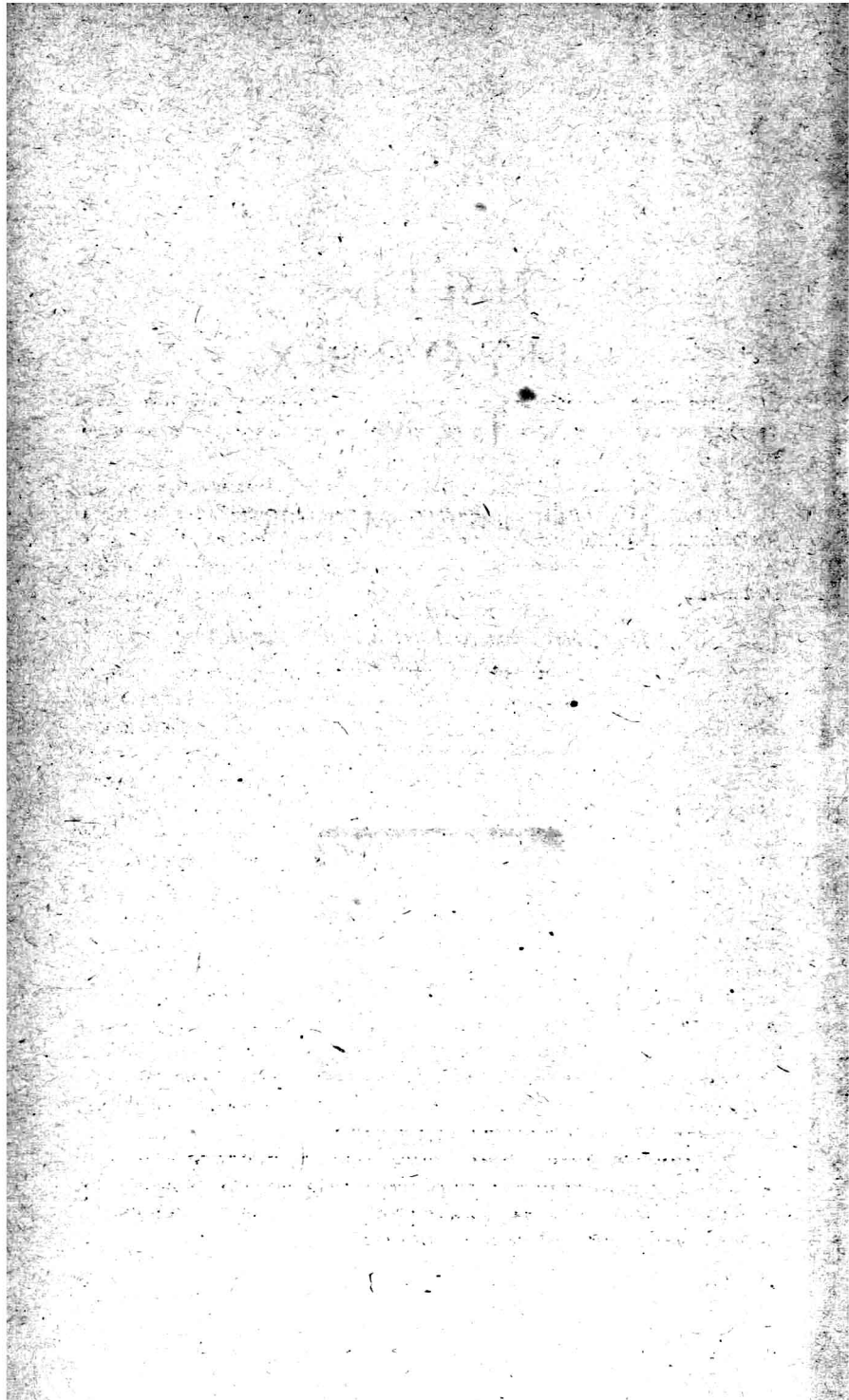
ПЯТЬ БЫТОВЫХ ТЕМ

НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

*ПОСОБИЕ
ДЛЯ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
СРЕДНЕЙ ШКОЛЫ*

ИЗДАНИЕ ВТОРОЕ,
ИСПРАВЛЕННОЕ

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ
УЧЕБНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее пособие предназначено для учителей английского языка средней школы и должно помочь им расширить свои познания в области бытовой лексики.

В пособии разработаны пять бытовых тем: I. Внешность человека, II. Одежда, III. Пища, IV. Жилище, V. Время, времена года и погода. Разработка каждой темы состоит из: 1) вводного текста, 2) диалогов и бесед, 3) тематического алфавитного англо-русского словаря, 4) упражнений, 5) ключа к упражнениям. Книга имеет также специальный раздел, в котором даны рекомендации относительно того, как выполнять упражнения (Aids to Exercises).

Наиболее употребительные слова и сочетания слов по каждой теме даются в вводном тексте. Основной тематический словарь представлен здесь в типичных для него лексических и грамматических связях.

Самостоятельную работу над пособием следует начинать с детального ознакомления с вводным текстом изучаемой бытовой темы.

Диалоги и беседы каждого раздела книги представляют собой примеры применения отобранных лексических единиц в повседневной диалогической речи.

Тематический алфавитный словарь каждого раздела включает не только лексические единицы, представленные в соответствующих вводных текстах и встречающиеся в беседах, но и предлагает значительно более обширный лексический материал по данной теме. Здесь даны отдельные слова, словосочетания и их русские эквиваленты. В целях более полного охвата темы весь лексический материал в словарях подразделен на подтемы. Некоторые слова — многозначные или обладающие характерными чертами в употреблении — снабжены примерами, иллюстрирующими их употребление.

Упражнения имеют целью помочь учителю самостоятельно отрабатывать и усвоить наиболее важные лексические явления. Упражнения составлены так, чтобы, по возможности, удовлетворить потребности людей с различной языковой подготовкой.

Во многих упражнениях использованы выдержки из оригинальных произведений английских, американских и русских писателей, а также из периодики, издающейся на английском языке.

В ключах к упражнениям даны решения тех упражнений, которые предполагают единообразный подход и результат.

В разделе Aids to Exercises указывается, как лучше выполнить то или иное упражнение, а также какую дополнительную работу можно проделать с некоторыми упражнениями, чтобы извлечь из них максимальную пользу. Прежде чем приступать к выполнению упражнений, следует ознакомиться с соответствующими указаниями в разделе рекомендаций.

Объяснения слов и комментариев к некоторым словам в вводных текстах и тематических словарях даны на основе наиболее распространенных англо-английских словарей.

Работа по составлению пособия распределилась между авторами следующим образом: Е. Я. Гроссман — тематические словари, упражнения, ключи и рекомендации к упражнениям, Е. Л. Кричевская — вводные тексты и беседы.

Авторы

PART ONE

A PERSON'S APPEARANCE

INTRODUCTORY TEXT

When we speak of somebody's appearance, we mean his (her) *figure, hands, feet, hair, face...*

In describing the figure we often mention the *build*.

A man or a woman may be: *solidly (heavily) built (of solid (heavy) build), delicately built (of delicate build), well-made,*

e. g. The door opened and a large, heavily-built man entered.

The figure may be: *slender or stooping; thin (lean) or stout (fat, plump),*

e. g. A very slender figure moving with wonderful grace.

He was very lean and his face very brown.

Plump is mostly used when speaking about a very young person or about a woman,

e. g. She was a plump, rosy child.

It is less derogatory to call a person *stout* than *fat*, as *fat* implies the idea of something unpleasant,

e. g. At that moment there walked into the room, supporting himself by a thick stick, a stout old gentleman. (*C. Dickens*)

At the top of the table, seated in an arm-chair rather higher than the rest, was a particularly fat gentleman with a very round, red face. (*C. Dickens*)

Thick in the meaning of толстый is used for objects and parts of the body, but not when speaking of the figure as a whole.

e. g. The fat boy pointed at the dog with his thick finger.

A person may be: *tall, short or middle-sized (of medium, average height)*,

e. g. This was a tall man of about thirty.

Her brother was short, broad-shouldered and strong.

He is a trifle above the middle size.

Fleur was of medium height.

When speaking of the appearance one should not forget the *bearing* — *осанка* which may be *erect (upright)* — *прямая* or *stooping* — *сутулая*,

e. g. She carried her slender, shapely figure erectly.

I recognized his tall stooping figure from afar.

The arm — the part between the shoulder and the wrist — may be: *short, long, rounded, thin, slender, shapely*,

e. g. A woman with shapely arms.

The hand — which is at the very end of the arm — may be: *small, large, plump, delicate, bony, thin, shapely*,

e. g. His hands were small and plump.

We have five fingers on each hand. This is what we call them: *the forefinger (index finger), the middle finger, the ring finger (безымянный палец), the little finger and the thumb*. At the ends of the fingers are *the nails*.

The fingers may be: *fat, thick, thin, tapering*,

e. g. I remember her hands with the long tapering fingers.

The leg — the part of the body from the hip to the ankle — may be: *short, long, fine (shapely), slender*. A person may be *bow-legged* — *кривоногий*,

e. g. He was short for his age and rather bow-legged.

The feet — which are at the very end of the legs — may be: *small, large, flat, narrow, pretty*. We have five *toes* on each foot.

e. g. Her feet were small and pretty and her toe-nails were pink.

The manner of walking is called *the walk (gait)*. One's steps may be: *light, heavy, firm*,

e. g. I heard her light steps on the terrace.

Old people often *shuffle* their feet, have a *shuffling gait*,

e. g. An elderly clerk entered shuffling his feet.

The upper and the lower limbs are attached to the trunk. The head and the neck are poised on the shoulders,

e. g. Her shoulders, neck and arms were still rounded and beautiful. (J. Galsworthy)

The head is covered with hair. The hair may be: *short, long, thin, thick, straight, curly, wavy, crisp,*

e. g. I knew that my straight hair would never look nice.

As to the colour the hair may be: *black, dark, red, chestnut, brown, auburn, fair (blond), golden, grey (silver), white,*

e. g. He was a heavy, paunchy man of 45, auburn-haired.

Fleur had short dark chestnut hair.

According to the fashion women's hair may be: *bobbed, shingled, plaited, waved, put up (done in a knot)*. One can wear one's hair *long, short*; some people have a *fringe*,

e. g. Her hair was bobbed and dark.

She had faded red hair done into a careless knot at the back of her neck. (T. Dreiser)

Women have their hair done in various (*hair*) *styles* at the hairdresser's. Men go there to have a *shave* and have their hair cut (*have a haircut*) and have their beards and moustaches *trimmed*,

e. g. The girl had silky hair cut short.

The men lathered themselves and the barbers shaved them at the rate of a minute to a man. A haircut took a trifle longer. (J. London)

Some men *lose their hair* and go *bald*,

e. g. He is a stout little man, with a funny, bald head.

The face may be: *square, oval, round, long*. It may be *thin (lean), plump, angled*,

e. g. His face was round and plump.

His face was lean and angled.

The complexion, that is, the colour of the skin, especially that of the face, may be: *dark, fair, olive, ruddy*,

e. g. My father had a dark complexion.

Miss Miller was more ordinary: ruddy in complexion though of a careworn countenance. (C. Bronte)

A person may have *regular, small, large (massive) or delicate, clean-cut or finely-cut* features.

e. g. A clean-shaven man with finely-cut features.

The upper part of the face — the forehead — may be: *large, broad or narrow, high or low,*

e. g. His forehead was very high and large.

The eyebrows may be: *thin, thick, bushy, pencilled, arched, dark or fair (light),*

e. g. An old man with clear blue eyes overhung by bushy eyebrows stood at the entrance to the house.

The eyes are protected by the *eyelids (lids)*. When we are tired or sleepy, they *feel heavy and droop,*

e. g. He lifted his heavy eyelids.

The eyelids are fringed with eyelashes (lashes), which may be: *thin, thick, long, short, straight, curving, curly,*

e. g. Galsworthy describes Fleur as having very white blacklashed lids,

The eyes may be different colours: *dark, black, hazel, brown, violet, blue, grey, green.*

They may be: *close-set, wide-set, deep-set, sunken or bulging.*

e. g. His dark-grey eyes were small and deep-set.

He had a small face with large, bulging eyes.

The cheeks may be: *rosy, pink, red, ruddy, pale, plump,*

e. g. His cheeks were pale and touched with freckles.

Old or sick people may have *hollow* cheeks. Children's cheeks are often *chubby* — *пухлый*.

The cheekbones may be: *high, prominent, wide-apart,*

e. g. His broad forehead and prominent cheekbones made him ugly.

The nose may be: *straight, flat, hooked, aquiline*; a person may be *snub-nosed*.

The parts of the mouth are: the lips — upper and lower, and the teeth.

The mouth may be: *big (large), small, wide, narrow*. The shape of the lips makes it *well-cut, firm, thin*.

The cheeks may be: *rouged* or *painted*, the lips *painted*, and the hair *dyed*,

e. g. There was a peculiar orange rouge on her cheekbones and her lips were delicately painted with the same colour.

(H. Ashton)

The teeth may be: *even*, *uneven*, *large*, *small*, *tiny*, *pearly*. All the upper and lower teeth together are called *a set of teeth*,

e. g. The girl showed a set of tiny square teeth when she smiled.

The chin may be: *round* or *protruding*, *small* or *large*,

e. g. He had a hooked nose and a large chin.

The soft line of her round chin was very pretty.

Stout people often have *a double chin* — *двойной подбородок*.

When a woman's face and figure delight us, we say: she's *beautiful* (*handsome*, *good-looking*) — *красивая*, *прекрасная*.

We call her *a real beauty* — *настоящая красавица*, and we talk about her *beauty* (*good looks*) — *красота*,

e. g. Her face came round in the light, and Soames saw it, still beautiful, perhaps more beautiful. (J. Galsworthy)

Beatrice was tall, broad-shouldered, very handsome.

The words *handsome*, *good-looking* (but not *beautiful*) are also used of a man,

e. g. Yes, he was certainly wonderfully handsome.

The words *attractive* — *привлекательный* and *pretty* — *хорошенький* help us to describe a person pleasant to look at,

e. g. The clerk returns, showing in a very attractive lady.

(B. Shaw)

If there is nothing particular in one's appearance, we call it *common* — *заурядный*, *простой*.

e. g. He was a snub-nosed, flat-cheeked, common-faced boy.

To characterize somebody's appearance in a negative way we use the words: *plain* (*Am. homely*) — *некрасивый* or *ugly* — *уродливый*.

When we ask for a description of a person we do not know we say:

What does he (she) look like? or: What is he (she) like?
Как он (она) выглядит)?

If we are interested in the person's character, we say:

What is he (she) like? — *Какой он (она)?*

If we ask after a person whom we know but have not seen for a long time, or since an illness, we say:

How does he (she) look? — *Как он (она) выглядит?*

e. g. How does he look after his holiday?

He looks quite all right again.

A person may *lose weight* (reduce) — *похудеть* or *put on* (gain) *weight* — *пополнить, поправиться, прибавить в весе,*

e. g. How does she look now? Has she lost weight?

No, on the contrary she has put on a lot and is now quite stout.

If a person resembles somebody, we say:

He *looks like* his father (mother) or: He *takes after* his father (mother) — *он похож на* своего отца (мать) or: He is *the very image of* his father (mother) — *он вылитый* отец (мать).

We say that a person *looks his age* when he looks neither older nor younger than he is in reality — *ему можно дать его годы*, but if he looks younger or older we say, he *looks young* (old) *for his age* — *он выглядит моложе (старше) своих лет.*

e. g. I wouldn't give her forty — she looks young for her age.

When a person looks younger than he is, we say that he is *well-preserved* — *хорошо сохранился.*

When a person takes great care of his appearance we sometimes find it said that he (she) is *well-groomed* — *выхоленный.*

We may also speak of a *groomed* (well-groomed) *face, hands.*

e. g. She had soft, well-groomed hands with manicured nails.

In conclusion here are some proverbs and sayings which may prove useful when speaking of somebody's appearance:

Appearances are deceptive. — *Внешность обманчива.*

The face is the index of the mind. — *Лицо — зеркало души.*

A fair face may hide a foul heart. — *За красивой внешностью часто скрывается низкая душа.*

Besides this, here are some expressions which may prove useful when making a comparison:

As tall as a maypole. — Высокий как каланча.
As thin as a lath [lɑ:θ]. — Худой как щепка.
As stiff as a poker. — Как аршин проглотил.
As like as two peas. — Похожи как две капли воды.

CONVERSATIONS

I.

ALICE: I say Mike, I've just had a wire from Mary. She's coming with the 5.30 train. And I have a meeting at 5.

Will you do me a favour and meet her at the station?

MIKE: I've never seen her, how could I possibly recognize her?

ALICE: Oh, it's quite easy, she's just like her mother.

MIKE: Most helpful I'm sure, but the trouble is I've never seen her mother either.

ALICE: I'm sorry, I forgot. And I'm afraid I haven't any photos of her.

MIKE: Try to describe her. What does she look like?

ALICE: A tall slender girl of 18 with an oval face.

MIKE: Complexion?

ALICE: Rather pale.

MIKE: Hair?

ALICE: Fair and bobbed. Light grey eyes, deep-set, a small straight nose, a big mouth with white, even teeth and a pleasant smile.

MIKE: I'm sure there'll be at least a dozen girls like that at the station.

ALICE: Oh, I'd clean forgotten! There's a mole as big as a pea on her left cheek!

MIKE: That'll help me for sure. Go to your meeting, I promise to be on the platform at 5 sharp in search of a slender girl with a mole on her left cheek.

II.

CUSTOMER: I want a shave, please.

ASSISTANT: Yes, sir.

CUSTOMER: And a haircut, please, but don't cut my hair too close.

ASSISTANT: Just as you like, sir. Your hair is getting rather thin, sir, may I advise you to change your parting? Would you like it on the right side, sir?

CUSTOMER: Good. And you can trim my moustache too.

ASSISTANT: Very good, sir.

CUSTOMER: I want my hair shampooed and set.

ASSISTANT: Very well, madam.

CUSTOMER: And have you any pictures of new hairstyles?

I'd like to try something new.

ASSISTANT: Yes, madam. Here are the latest styles. Look at that one. It's very much in vogue now. Your hair is long and such a lovely auburn that it'll look perfect in a knot at the back.

CUSTOMER: But won't it make my face look too round?

ASSISTANT: Oh, no, I'm sure it'll look quite nice on you, madam.

CUSTOMER: All right, do my hair like that, and if it doesn't suit me you'll simply have to restyle it.

ASSISTANT: Very well, madam.

III.

GRACE: Why don't you dance with Henry?

BEATRICE: Because we make such a funny pair: he's short and broad and strong, and I'm tall, thin and pale.

GRACE: Nonsense, my dear. He isn't short, only medium height, and you are just a trifle above the middle size. And he dances perfectly, I can tell you.

BEATRICE: I know he does. But I prefer dancing with Billy. For all his long legs and lean figure Billy's a very good dancer, isn't he?

GRACE: Yes, he is, and I like his face. It may be ugly, but there's something awfully nice about it.

BEATRICE: But he isn't ugly at all, especially when he smiles and shows those perfect teeth of his.

GRACE: Still, Henry's decidedly handsome, which Bill is not.

BEATRICE: But there's something unkind in the look of his grey eyes. I always feel uncomfortable when he looks at me.