

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

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Практикум по лексикологии английского языка

Часть 1

Этимология, словообразование

Учебно-методическое пособие

Рекомендовано методической комиссией Института Международных
отношений и мировой истории для студентов ННГУ, обучающихся по
дополнительной профессиональной образовательной программе
профессиональной переподготовки «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной
коммуникации (с углублённым изучением английского языка)»

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Учебно-методическое пособие содержит практический материал необходимый для формирования базовых лингвистических знаний о лексической системе английского языка, ее вариативности и особенностях организации. В первой части пособия рассматриваются этимология и словообразование английского языка. Цель учебно-методического пособия – ознакомить студентов с основными особенностями лексического строя английского языка, предотвратить некоторые типичные ошибки в словоупотреблении и при переводе на родной язык. Задания и упражнения, содержащиеся в учебно-методическом пособии, способствуют развитию у студентов языковой догадки, совершенствованию умений работы с различными лексикографическими источниками.

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов ННГУ первого года обучения по дополнительной профессиональной образовательной программе профессиональной переподготовки «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации (с углублённым изучением английского языка)».

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие представляет собой сборник упражнений и практических заданий, необходимых для закрепления материала, изучаемого в разделах «Этимология» и «Словообразование» в рамках курса «Основы лексикологии современного английского языка».

Цель данного учебно-методического пособия – познакомить студентов, обучающихся по дополнительной профессиональной образовательной программе профессиональной переподготовки «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации (с углублённым изучением английского языка)», с основными особенностями лексического строя английского языка, предотвратить некоторые типичные ошибки в словоупотреблении и при переводе с русского языка на английский и с английского языка на русский.

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначен для слушателей 1 года обучения.

Задания и упражнения, содержащиеся в учебно-методическом пособии, способствуют развитию у студентов навыков языковой догадки и совершенствованию умений работы с различными лексикографическими источниками.

Студентам предлагается определить и охарактеризовать лингвистические явления, которые относятся к значению слова и семантическим связям между словами в современном английском языке. Способность видеть взаимосвязи между словами способствует развитию лингвистической компетенции. Разработанные задания раздела «Этимология» обеспечивают не только ориентированную языковую подготовку учащихся, но и знакомят их с экстралингвистическими факторами развития английского языка, вводя обучающихся в проблематику исторического становления и развития Великобритании, культурными особенностями и традициями страны.

В начале каждого раздела приводится список терминов, необходимых для повторения и систематизации материала, и вопросов, содержащих ключевые понятия раздела. В конце пособия представлены тесты для самоконтроля студентов.

Учебно-методическое пособие соответствует профессионально-образовательным программам и призван повысить интерес студентов к изучаемому языку.

Part I. Etymology

Answer the following questions.

1. What is etymology? What does it study?
2. What groups are the English words divided into from the point of view of its origin?
3. How can we distinguish between the words of Common-Indo-European origin and the words of Common Germanic origin?
4. How are loan words borrowed to English?
5. What groups are loan words divided into from the point of view of the degree of assimilation?

Give definitions to the following terms and notions:

Etymology, word, vocabulary, words of Common Indo-European origin, words of Common Germanic origin, loan words, loan translation, semantic loan, assimilation, completely assimilated words, partly assimilated words, barbarism

1. Distinguish between the words of Common Indo-European origin and the words of Common Germanic origin.

Apple, ash, ask, bare, be, beat, beaver, beach, birch, brother, call, cat, cow, door, elk, gold, goose, milk, queen, red, cold, six, town, wall, water, man, sing, song, work, world, wife, green.

2. Comment on the Indo-European origin of the following words.

Beard, kind, know, eat, four, heart, mouse, water, wind.

3. Comment on the Germanic origin of the following words.

Bird, house, hound, man, live, room, sing, white, world.

4. State the origin of the following words.

Cart, mile, verse, guess, blitzkrieg, bandit, market, marinade, verandah, rumba, race, band, street, cradle, dale, archbishop, pope, zigzag, lobby, judge, parliament, marmalade, buffalo, cafeteria, caramel, concert, pistol, birth, dirt, chest, pound, escort, plant, captain, perish, grammar, tango, junta, slaughter, seat, skill, crawl, zeppelin, lager beer, gas chamber, guitar, spade, infant, ornament, pencil, glitter, raise, scare, kitchen, candle, dragon, elephant, cosy, turtle, butter, cheese, mountain, mackintosh, plaid, whiskey, crowd, rose, canon, chronicle, anthem, happen, husband, cavalcade, risk, mercantile, money, mustang, iceberg, kilt, apostle, talent, kindergarten, embargo, caramel, volcano, art, lesson, manifesto, portfolio, chorus, crime, prison, theatre, idol.

5. Give Russian equivalents to the following Italian terms.

Sonnet, fresco, model, balcony, catacomb, torso, colonnade, portico, corridor, terra cota, picturesque, portfolio, deletante, studio, replica.

6. Give English equivalents for the following French borrowings.

Counseil, chaunceler, estat, government, paisant, court, justice, crime, prisoun, condemnen, victorie, general, capitaine, sergeant, chambre, taillour, art, colour, table, plesure.

7. Put each of the following expressions (French borrowings) into its correct place in the sentences below. How could you translate them into Russian?

Tete-a-tete, hors d'oeuvre, cul-de-sac, bon voyage, rendezvous, blasé, carte blanche, grand prix, nouveaux riches

- a) The advantage of living in a _____ is that there is no through traffic, so it's very quiet.
- b) Let's order. I am hungry. I'm going to start with a nice _____.
- c) The boss didn't tell me how he wanted the project carried out. He gave me _____ to do it as I thought best.
- d) The French _____ was won by a Brazilian driver in an Italian car.
- e) _____, and send us a post card when you arrive!
- f) She chooses her clothes, hair-style and make-up so that she is in the latest fashion. She always looks very _____.
- g) I have one or two ideas I'd like to discuss with you. Could we have a little _____ one day soon?
- h) He was very excited when his first book was published, but now, having written over 30, he's fairly _____ about it.
- i) This restaurant is a favourite _____ for writers and artists.
- j) A snob tends to look down on _____ as people who have money but no class or taste.

8. Fill in the gaps with the following expressions. How could you classify them?

Encore, debut, c'est la vie, au fait, entourage, façade, détente, avant garde, coup, gourmet

- a) If we take Charles out to dinner, we must choose a good restaurant. He's a _____.
- b) There was a successful _____ last night. The president has been arrested and the main government buildings are in the hands of the army.
- c) Film stars don't usually travel alone. They are normally surrounded by a large _____ of agents, secretaries and other helpers.
- d) The audience liked her songs so much that at the end they shouted, “_____”, and she obliged by singing one more.

- e) Yes, I've had some bad luck recently, but it's no use worrying about it.
- f) I hadn't visited the country for a long time and I wasn't up to date with the most recent political developments.
- g) He's a very modern artist. I have no ideas what he's trying to express. Very few people understand his paintings.
- h) She made her debut as an actress in a film at the age of 14.
- i) That building still has its old charm as you can see, but the rest of the building behind it has been rebuilt and modernized.
- j) At the moment there is a goodwill between the two countries. Relations are much easier.

9. Fill in the gaps with the following expressions (Latin borrowings). Translate them into Russian.

Status quo, ad nauseam, ego, bona fide, per capita, post mortem, curriculum vitae, persona non grata, vice versa, pro rata

- a) Duty-free goods may be purchased only by bona fide travellers. Please show your flight-ticket when buying.
- b) Applicants for this post should write enclosing a detailed curriculum vitae.
- c) Rental rates for our cars are 50\$ a day. Longer periods will be charged per capita with no reductions, so a one-week rental will be 350\$.
- d) He was barred from this country in 1985 and has been persona non grata ever since.
- e) Everyone must do what she wants, listen to what she says, go where she decides to go. No one else is important. She really has got a big status quo.
- f) Some people just want to preserve the status quo in this country, but others want change, reform, and development.
- g) A great many British people spend their holidays in America, and vice versa.
- h) The post mortem examination showed that she died of cancer.
- i) Canada has a goodwill income of over \$20000.
- j) I'm afraid he's rather a boring person. He goes on and on ad nauseam about his political views.

10. Match the everyday nouns of Germanic origin in group A with corresponding adjectives of Latin origin in group B.

A: brother, woman, friend, god, fun, year, mother, man, cat, dog, mind, brain, sight, touch, hand, house, earth, east.

B: maternal, canine, terrestrial, fraternal, manual, mental, divine, feline, oriental, cerebral, feminine, masculine, annual, amicable, visual, comic(al), tactile, domestic.

11. Usually there is a difference in meaning and use between the simple adjectives and the adjectives of Latin/ Greek origin. E.g. **sunny day VS **solar energy**. In what way do they differ?**

Choose the adjective that best fits the meaning of these sentences. Translate them into Russian.

1. Animals which are active during the hours of darkness are called *nightly/nocturnal* animals.
 2. Animals which are active during the day are called *diurnal/daily* animals.
 3. There is now a *walking/pedestrian* precinct in the *town/urban* centre.
 4. *Country/rural* people often find it difficult to adjust to an *urban/a town* environment.
 5. Mr. Green is a *tooth/dental* surgeon.
 6. This food is not *salty/saline* enough for my taste.
 7. *Salty/saline* solutions are prepared in the laboratories.
 8. Harvard has a world-famous *lawful/legal* school.
 9. Every citizen has a *lawful/legal* right to protect himself against attack.
 10. Many of Escher's paintings make use of *eye/optical* illusions.

12. Fill in the gaps with the following expressions. Translate them into Russian.

Siesta (Spanish), macho (Spanish), patio (Spanish), blitz (German), kaput (German), Kindergarten (German), incognito (Italian), Bravo (Italian), kowtow (Chinese)

- a) A man who is very hard, tough, and masculine is sometimes described as _____.
 - b) At the age of three she went to a _____ for an hour or so.
 - c) After lunch I like to have a _____ for an hour or so.
 - d) A week after the wall was repainted, it was covered with _____ again.
 - e) My television's _____ I'll have to buy a new one.
 - f) You performed very well _____!
 - g) He didn't want to be recognized so he changed his appearance and travelled _____.
 - h) My garden was looking very overgrown and neglected so I did a real _____ on it last Saturday. I worked all day.
 - i) When the Prime Minister comes, just be polite and normal. There's no need to _____ to him.
 - j) No, our house hasn't got a proper garden, just a paved _____.

13. Celtic borrowings.

“Oxford” means “the shallow river crossing (ford) used by oxen”. “Cambridge” simply means “bridge on the river Cam”. Not all place names are so easily explained but a list of common endings will help.

- *Bourne, burn (spring, stream)*
 - *Burgh, bury (fortified town)*
 - *Cester, chester (Roman fort, "castra")*
 - *Ham (home village)*

- *Mouth (river mouth)*
- *Ton (farm, village, town)*
- *Wich, wick (dwelling, farm, village)*
- *Minster (monastery, church)*

Explain the meanings of the following geographical names

Eastbourne, Edinburgh, Gloucester, Petersham, Bournemouth, Brighton, Greenwich, Axminster, Blackburn, Canterbury, Manchester, Birmingham, Plymouth, Bolton, Gatwick, Westminster.

14. State the type of the following borrowings and translate them.

Iron Rations. (Eisene Ration).

Mailed fist (Gepanzerte Faust).

Masterpiece (Meisterstuck)

Place in the sun (Platz an der Sonne)

Song without words (Lieder ohne Worte)

Swansong (Schwanengesang)

Homesickness (Heimweh)

Time spirit (Zeitgeist)

One-sided (einseitig)

15. Comment on the ways of borrowing the following words to English, translate them into Russian.

Self-criticism, sputnik, swan-song, measure, datcha, chain-smoker, world-famous, war to the knife, dream, one's second half, establishment, common market, backbencher, bestseller, shopping centre, brain washing, weekend, drive-in-cafeteria.

16. Determine the etymology and the degree of assimilation of the following lexical units.

Mascara, delicatessen, macaroni, cereal, pattern, purple, centennial, millennium, machine, school, bourgeois, boutique, Zoo, moustache, emphatic, nouveau riche, intelligence, index, coffee, police, cradle, hybrid, gifted, café, conservatoire, husband, datum, clinic, medium, pseudonym, bonsai, analysis, unique, cup, want, champagne, cuisine, syllable, memorandum, minaret, scold, persona non grata, criterion, fatigue, matinee, love, sombrero, gourmet, medium.

17. Analyze the loan words and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Late at night old ladies in babushkas came to the mogue looking for their husbands and sons.

2. I know you went through a bad experience in the Blitz when your husband was killed.
3. The public, ill-informed by some publications of true or false scandals, pictured us as debauched bon vivants.
4. I will outfit myself in the absurd regalia you seem to find comme il faut.
5. It takes a very open mind to recognize the authentic power of a kind of writing that made most of the fiction of the time taste like a cup of a luke-warm consommé at a spinsterish tea-room.
6. Elize was German-Swiss, blond, pump, magnificent Hausfrau.
7. "Shall we go down and have coffee and Kuchen?" she suggested.
8. Bob loafed gratefully about the nursery slope with children or drank kvass with a Russian doctor at the hotel.
9. Perestroika did not appear of its own accord, out of the blue and in nothingness.
10. When they arrived at Rive Gauche, the maitre d'hotel welcomed them with open hands.

18. Do the multiple choice test. Choose the language the words originate from.

1. Calf, glitter, husband, kid, leg, skin, skull, bill, outlaw, reindeer
a) German b) Scandinavian c) Old English d) Russian
2. Alphabet, biology, geometry, logic, metamorphosis, music, theatre, physics, zoo
a) Latin b) Persian c) Italian d) Greek
3. Alcohol, algebra, arsenal, assassin, cipher, elixir, sugar, syrup, zero
a) Arabic b) Turkish c) Persian d) Greek
4. Banana, barricade, canyon, cigar, embargo, guerilla, guitar, mosquito, tornado
a) Portuguese b) Italian c) Spanish d) French
5. Brogue, blarney, clan, plaid, shamrock, slogan, trousers, whisky
a) Scots b) Old English c) Russian d) Gaelic and Irish
6. Bungalow, jungle, loot, polo, pyjamas, shampoo, thug
a) Urdu b) Gujarati c) Tamil d) Hindi
7. Compassion, junction, marine, nutrition, suburb, supernatural, transfer, visor
a) Greek b) Spanish c) Latin d) French
8. Bonsai, geisha, kamikaze, kimono, origami, ninja, samurai, sushi
a) Japanese b) Greek c) Mandarin d) Russian

9. Bazaar, caravan, chess, khaki, lilac, paradise, shawl
a) Persian b) Turkish c) Arabic d) Hebrew
10. Bring, come, father, wife, grass, ground, house, man, stand, tree
a) Scandinavian b) Old English c) Welsh d) German
11. Balcony, carnival, giraffe, lottery, opera, pasta, rocket, volcano
a) French b) Latin c) Spanish d) Italian
12. Battery, chocolate, duel, explore, passport, progress, shock
a) Italian b) French c) Portuguese d) Spanish

Part II. Word-building.

Answer the following questions.

1. What is word-building? What does it study?
2. What features does a morpheme possess?
3. What are the productive ways of word-building in English?

Give definitions to the following terms and notions:

Morpheme, root morpheme, derivational morpheme, simple word, derivative, compound, compound derivative, semi-affix, motivation, affixation, conversion, word composition, shortening, graphical abbreviation, sound imitation, blending, distinctive stress, sound interchange.

1. Comment on the morphological structure of the following words.

Occasionalism, bluish, gas-stove, semantically, workmanship, cowardly, bookworm, undernourishment, tree, superman, cupboard, trainee, cross-legged, shockproof, holiday, bad-mouth, figure, heavy-footed, welcome, handful, egomaniac, sugar-free, blackmailer, thin, child-friendly, barefaced, lady.

Prefixes

2. Study the meanings of the following prefixes.

- *Arch-* (chief, main, highest-ranking)
- *Out-* (more, better etc. than)
- *Mal-* (badly, wrongly)
- *Pseudo-* (false, pretended)

Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with suitable prefixes from the list above.

- a) In my opinion, this book is just _____-intellectual rubbish.
- b) Although he was elder than his wife, he _____ lived her by ten years.
- c) Priests are not often ambitious men, but he has set his heart on becoming _____ bishop.
- d) The launch of the space rocket was delayed by a _____ function in the fuel system.
- e) At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Britain's _____-enemy was France.
- f) He completely _____boxed his opponent and knocked him out in the seventh round.
- g) Children who grow up in time of war are more likely to be _____adjusted than other children.
- h) He uses _____-scientific language to persuade his readers.

- i) These squalid, dark, cramped _____ odorous rooms are homes to whole families of people.
j) She was the finest dancer in the country. She _____ shone all the others.

3. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases. Translate them into Russian.

A pseudonym, arch-rivals, maladministration, out-sizes clothes, malnutrition, pseudo-religious, an arch-villain, to outstay your welcome.

4. Study the meanings of the following prefixes.

- *A-* (not, without)
- *Hyper-* (extremely, too)
- *Fore-* (before, in front of)
- *Neo-* (new, revived)

Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with suitable prefixes from the list above.

- a) The museum was built in the middle of the last century in the _____-classical style popular at that time.
b) Who can _____ tell what the future holds for us?
c) It's no use asking him about the political system or the parties. He doesn't know or care. He's completely _____political.
d) It's quite normal to complain if you think something is wrong, but I do feel that you are sometimes _____critical.
e) The authorities are concerned at the activities of a small _____-Nazi movement.
f) You must be very careful what you say about her poems. She's a _____-sensitive person.
g) She didn't know the difference between right and wrong. She had no conscience at all. She was simply _____moral.
h) The police claimed that she had some _____knowledge of the murder attempt and could have prevented it.
i) He was standing in the middle, in the _____ground of the picture.
j) Young children can sometimes be _____active, which means that they can't keep still.

5. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases. Translate them into Russian.

Neo-imperialism, an atheist, a foretaste, a hypermarket, hypertension, a foregone conclusion, an asymmetrical shape, a neo-Fascist.

6. Study the meanings of the following prefixes.

- *Uni-, mono-* (one)
- *Duo-, bi-* (two)

- *Tri-* (three)
- *Quad-, quart-* (four)
- *Pent-, quin-* (five)
- *Sex-* (six)
- *Sept-* (seven)
- *Oct-* (eight)
- *Non-* (nine)
- *Dec-* (ten)
- *Cent* (hundred)

7. Fill in the gaps in the following passages with suitable prefixes from the list above.

George Willis was born in 1900 and was too young to go into uni_____ in the First World War, which took place in the second dec_____ of the cent_____. Instead he finished his schooling and went to university. Like most Oxford colleges, his college was built round a quad_____ and a photograph of him there shows him wearing a mono_____ in his eye, one of his many eccentricities. He rode a tri_____, declaring it to be safer and more stable than a bi_____. His subject was zoology. Initially he studied bi_____, but soon tired of two-legged creatures and took an interest in quad_____, developing a special affection for elephants. However, all animal life fascinated him and he was often to be seen in the Oxfordshire countryside, observing wildlife through his bi_____ or setting up his tri_____ to record it in photographs.

Marine creatures also attracted him, especially, for some reason, the oct_____. He was also creative in such diverse fields as engineering (he proposed a scheme for mono_____ transport in London) and music (he formed a jazz sex_____, which later became a quin_____, when the drummer joined the navy, a quart_____, when the violinist was run over by a bus and a tri_____, when the trombonist was imprisoned for bi_____.) He was a fine sportsman and won many prizes in the pent_____. In 1972, although by this time a sept_____, he wrote his first play, a strange piece which consisted of a duo_____, between Shakespeare and Churchill. He is still active and talkative, although conversations with him tend to be mono_____. He talks, and others listen. Always optimistic, he looks forward to continuing his busy life as a non_____, and to becoming a cent_____. He lives with his wife, a lively oct_____, and has two sons and a daughter, whose birth as tri_____ in 1927 he describes as the happiest event in his eventful life.

8. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases. Translate them into Russian.

Bicentenary, pentagon, centenary, tricolor, monotonous, decathlon, sexagenarian, quintuplets, bisect, cent, biplane, bicameral, tripartite, unilateral, unicycle, quadruplets, unicorn.

Suffixes

9. Study the meanings of the following suffixes.

- ***-phobia*** (fear and hatred of)
- ***-cide*** (killer, killing)
- ***-gamy*** (marriage)

Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with suitable suffixes from the list above.

- Those rose-bushes need protection. Spray them with insect_____.
- He gets very tense and nervous in enclosed spaces like lifts and the underground. He suffers from claustro_____.
- The custom of having more than one wife or husband is known as poly_____.
- Some people, and some animals, are terrified of water. This aversion is known as aqua_____.
- His problems overwhelmed him, and he finally committed sui_____.
- When he was arrested and charged with bi_____, both his wives stood by him.
- His Anglo-_____ comes from some bad experiences he had in England.
- Following the man's death, his wife was charged with homi_____.

10. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases. Translate them into Russian.

Germicide, xenophobia, patricide, a monogamous society, fratricide, agoraphobia.

11. Study the meanings of the following suffixes.

- ***-maniac*** (obsessed person)
- ***-phile*** (lover of)
- ***-monger*** (dealer in)

Put each of the above suffixes in its correct place in the sentences below.

- A person who makes and exploits war is called a war_____.
- He has always been a biblio_____ and has amassed a vast collection of books over the years.
- He has a shop selling pots and pans, tools and other metal goods. He's an iron_____.
- He's unbelievably self-centred and arrogant. He's a complete ego_____.
- She loved the year she spent in Italy and has been an Italo_____ ever since.
- Some journalists are perfectly honest and well-meaning, but she just makes a profit from gossip and rumour. She's just a cheap scandal_____.
- A klepto_____ is a person who has a compulsive desire to steal.
- His fondness for drink became an addiction, and his doctor says he is now a dipso_____.

12. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases. Translate them into Russian.

A pyromaniac, Francophilia, an anglophile, a mania, a fishmonger, a film maniac.

13. Study the meanings of the following suffixes.

- *-worthy* (deserving, fit for)
- *-like* (similar to)
- *-most* (furthest)

Put each of the above suffixes in its correct place in the sentences below.

- To me, at 14, the film-stars were god_____.
- John O'Groats in Scotland is the northern _____ town in mainland Britain.
- We are pleased to present you with this award for your praise _____ work in public among the poor of this city.
- In the old days it was not considered lady _____ for a woman to smoke in public, if at all.
- Architecture during that period was very boring. Almost every building was a box-_____ structure, with no variation or decoration to please the eye.
- We're looking for an honest, reliable, trust _____ person to handle our legal affairs.
- He betrayed the inner _____ secrets of his country's government to the enemy.
- A small accident like that won't appear in the papers. It isn't news _____ enough.

14. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases. Translate them into Russian.

A business-like manner, his foremost thought, a roadworthy car, a noteworthy comment, a life-like statue, outermost defences.

15. Study the meanings of the following suffixes.

- *-scape* (scenery)
- *-scope* (means of observing)
- *-let, -ette, -ling* (small)

Put each of the above suffixes in its correct place in the sentences below.

- Even the most powerful tele_____ does not make the smallest stars visible.
- I watched a drop _____ of rain move slowly down the window.
- His most famous sea_____ was painted in 1879 and hangs in the National Gallery.
- A goos_____ is a young goose.
- The award takes the form of a silver statu_____ of the Greek god, Adonis.
- The first television picture of the hitherto mysterious moon_____ was the most dramatic sight I have ever seen.

- g) His home is in the country and he's wondering if he can afford to buy a flat ____ in London too.
- h) The crew of a submarine just below the surface can see what is happening above by looking through the periscope ____.
- i) Travelling by car, you have the chance to stop in the countryside to admire the land ____.

16. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases. Translate them into Russian.

A microscopic insect, a piglet, a duckling, a kitchenette, a marvelous cloudscape, a booklet.

17. What are the following people?

An ornithologist, a numismatist, a philanthropist, a pathologist, a linguist, a seismologist, a manicurist, an arsonist, a taxidermist, a misogynist, a somnambulist, a similist, a chiropodist, a graghologist.

18. Many words in English are formed from Latin roots. These words are often considered fairly formal in English. Here are some examples of the more common Latin roots, with some of the English verbs derived from them.

DUC, DUCT – lead

He *conducted* the orchestra with great vigour. (led)

Nothing would *induce* me to join their organization. (persuade/ lead)

The railway goes over a high *viaduct*. (a high bridge across a river or valley)

PONE, POSE – place, put

The meeting has been *postponed* until next week. (put off to a later date)

The President was *deposed* by his own son. (put out of office)

The government have *imposed* a sizeable tax increase. (put into force)

Beethoven *composed* some beautiful pieces of music. (created, put together)

She *deposited* some money in her bank account. (placed, put in)

PORT – carry, take

How are you going to *transport* your things to China? (send across)

Britain *imports* cotton and *exports* wool. (buys in/ sells out)

Our opinions are *supported* by a considerable amount of research. (held up/ backed)

Foreigners who commit crimes are usually *deported*. (sent away to another country)

PRESS – press, push

She was *impressed* by his presentation. (filled with admiration and respect)

This weather *depresses* me. (fills me with miserable feelings)
She always *expresses* herself very articulately. (puts her thoughts into words)

SPECT – see, look

You should *respect* your parents/ the laws of the country. (look up to)
The police officer *inspected* the mysterious package. (looked into/examined)
Many pioneers travelled west in America to *prospect* for gold. (look for/ search)

VERT – turn

I tried the new make of coffee but I soon *reverted* to my old favourite brand. (went back)
Can you *convert* this document to a pdf? (change from one form to another)
The police *diverted* the traffic because there was demonstration. (sent it a different way)

Fill the gaps in the sentences below using words based on the root given in brackets at the end of the sentence.

1. The bad news _____ everyone. (PRESS)
2. He was _____ from Russia for not having a visa. (PORT)
3. The magazine seems to have nothing in it but _____ for cosmetics. (VERT)
4. The new manager _____ a lot of new rules on the staff when she took over. (POSE)
5. The tax _____ wrote to tell me I owed a lot of money. (SPECT)
6. Because of the flood, the traffic was _____ and we had to drive a long way. (VERT)
7. Thank you for _____ me to Dino last week. (DUC)
8. Tchaikovsky _____ some wonderful Ballet music. (POSE)
9. Grey, wet weather always _____ me. I love the sun. (PRESS)
10. I think we should _____ our tennis game till tomorrow. It's going to rain. (PONE)

19. Can you work out the meanings of the underlined words in the sentences below? To help you, here are the meanings of the main Latin prefixes:

INTRO: within, inward

DE: down, from

O, OB: against

EX: out

IN, IM: in, into

SUB: under

RE: again, back

TRANS: across

1. She's a very *introspective* person and her husband's also a quiet, thoughtful person.
2. He always seems to *oppose* everything I suggest. Why can't he agree sometimes?
3. I don't think it's healthy to *repress* your emotions too much. You should just behave naturally.
4. Perhaps you can *deduce* what the word means from the way it's formed. Otherwise, use a dictionary.
5. The documentary *exposed* corruption in high places. Now everyone knows the truth.
6. She just thought he looked funny. She tried hard to *suppress* a laugh but couldn't.

20. Point out affixes in the following words and give their full characteristics.
Anonymous, length, wisdom, unwilling, organize, upshot, absentee, forecast, vice-president, lioness, dismiss, disappointment.

21. Fill each space in the sentences below with the necessary part of speech.

E.g. decide

- a) We must come to a *decision* very soon.
- b) We beat them *decisively*. We won 7:0.
- c) He can never make up his mind. He's very *indecisive*.

Beauty

- a) She's very _____.
- b) She's training to be a _____.
- c) They're going to _____ the town with more trees and parks.

Pay

- a) To buy this car I made a monthly _____ of 280\$ for two years.
- b) Please make your cheque _____ to John Watson.
- c) The person a cheque is made out to is called _____.

Receive

- a) She works as a _____ at a hotel in London.
- b) Ask for a _____ when you buy something, in case you need to return it.
- c) I made several suggestions to improve production, but the management was not very _____ to my ideas.

Hero

- a) He received a medal for his _____.
- b) They fought _____ in the war.
- c) She was described as a _____.

Produce

- a) _____ of the new sports car has been halted by a strike.
- b) China is one of the world's leading _____ of rice.

- c) I'm afraid the talks were totally _____. We didn't reach agreement on anything.

Explain

- An _____ leaflet is given to all purchasers of the machine.
- His disappearance is very strange, in fact quite _____.
- I think you owe me an _____ for your behavior.

Compare

- This is _____ better than that? There is really no _____.
- Scientists have made _____ tests on the new drugs.

Advise

- Until the situation has settled down, it is _____ to travel to that country.
- The government set up an _____ body on the use of drugs in sports.
- I doubt the _____ of drinking alcohol while undergoing that medical treatment.

Economy

- We're spending too much. We must _____.
- This car uses a lot of petrol. It's terribly _____.
- The Chancellor (Minister of Finance) is responsible for _____ affairs.

Reside

- This is the President's official _____.
- There's no industry or entertainment here. It's a _____ district.
- All _____ of the neighbouring houses were warned of the gas leak.

Argue

- She had an _____ with her husband last night.
- She's a very bad-tampered, _____ chap. He's always quarrelling.
- She is _____ the finest pianist in the world.

Courage

- His friends tried to _____ him from attempting the dangerous climb.
- She _____ stood in the way of the escaping robbers.
- His parents gave him a lot of _____ in his studies.

Agree

- What an unpleasant, _____ old woman she is!
- We finally reached _____ on the matter at midnight.
- I liked the place. I found the people, the weather and the food very _____.

Enthusiasm

- They threw themselves _____ into the new project.
- He's a real golf _____. He loves the game.
- They didn't really _____ over my idea. In fact, there was some opposition.

Necessary

- We regret that the present economic difficulties will _____ a reduction in our work force.

- b) I sympathise with his point of view, but I don't always _____ agree with him.
c) He lives very simply, with just the basic _____ of life.

22. Construct words or phrases to replace the underlined words.

1. He's in favour of American approach.
2. The BBC is trying to avoid pronouncing new words incorrectly.
3. Most people say they have to work too hard but are paid too little.
4. Dan says that economics is not really a science even if it claims to be one.
5. She's still on good terms with the man who used to be her husband.
6. He made a mistake in the calculation and had to do it again.

23. Guess the meanings of the following derivatives from the meanings of their constituents. Explain your deduction. What are the meanings of the affixes in the words.

Reddish, overwrite, irregular, illegal, retype, old-womanish, disrespectful, inexpensive, unladylike, disorganize, renew, eatable, overdress, disinfection, snobbish, handful, tallish, sandy, breakable, underfed.

24. Explain the difference between the meanings of the following words produced from the same root by means of different affixes. Translate the words into Russian.

Watery – waterish; embarrassed - embarrassing; manly – mannish; colourful – coloured; distressed- distressing; respected – respectful – respectable; exhaustive-exhausting – exhausted; touchy- touched – touching.

25 .Fill in the gaps with a proper word. Translate paying attention to the suffix.

1. true/ truthful

This play is based on a ... story.

I believe her. I think she is a ... person.

2. childish/ childlike

You can't have everything you want: don't be so

She has a ... quality, a sort of innocence, which I like.

3. young/ youthful

Our teacher is full of ... enthusiasm for her subject.

Enjoy yourself while you are still

4. uneatable/ inedible

This meat is so tough that I find it

Some of the ... varieties of fungus are poisonous.

5. unreadable/ illegible

The inscription was ..., but I recognize it as Latin.

“War and Peace” may be a good novel, but I find it

6. historic/ historical

“Ladies and gentlemen, this is a ... moment!”

The library contains a copy of *Magna Carta* and other ... documents.

26. Study the definitions and match a noun and an adjective. Pay attention to the suffixes.

1. *Contemptible* – worthy of contempt. Достойный презрения, презренный.
Contemptuous – showing contempt. Презрительный.
Contempt... coward (traitor)
Contempt... smile (look)
2. *Cultured* – cultivated, refined. Культурный, образованный.
Cultural – having to do with culture. Культурный, связанный с развитием культуры.
Cultur... studies, cultur... accent; cultur... heritage; culture... speech, cultur... revolution; culture... exchange.
3. *Economic* – of or pertaining to the science of economics; connected with commerce, systems of productions. Экономический, связанный с экономикой.
Economical – careful in the spending of money, time, etc. and in the use of goods.
Econom... crisis, econom... housewife, econom... situation, econom... use of space, econom... development.
4. *Exhaustive* – thorough, complete. Исчерпывающий, полный.
Inexhaustible - that cannot be exhausted or used up. Неисчерпаемый.
...inquiry, ...patience, ... account, ... information, ... energy supply, resources.
5. *Honourary* – of a degree, rank, position given as an honour. Почетный, присуждаемый в знак признания заслуг.
Honourable – possessing or showing the principles of honour, consistent with honour. Почетный, заслуживающий уважение.
Honoured – treated with honour. Уважаемый.
...doctorate, ... behavior, ... citizen, ... duty, ... intentions, ... award, ... guest, visitor.
6. *Respectful* – showing respect. Почтительный, проявляющий уважение.
Respectable – deserving respect; good or proper in character, appearance, behavior, etc.
Почтенный, внушающий уважение, респектабельный.

Respect... distance, respect... silence, respect... person, respect... look, respect... place, respect... conduct.

7. *Skillful* – having or showing skill. *Искусный, умелый.*

Skilled – having skill, trained or experienced at work that requires skill.

Квалифицированный.

Skil... hands, *skil...* labour, *skil...* worker, *skil...* workmen.

8. *Social* – living in groups, not separately; of or in society. *Социальный, общественный.*

Sociable- friendly, liking company. *Общительный.*

... person, ... contacts, ... changes, ... customs, ... fellow, ... reforms.

27. *Compound Adjectives.* Rewrite each of the sentences below, forming a compound adjective from the two words in italics and making any other changes necessary.

E.g. The journey took *ten hours*.

They *make* these chocolates *by hand*.

Her hat *caught* everyone's *eye*.

The doctor was *trained* in *Germany*.

The memory was both *bitter* and *sweet*.

Answers: It was a *ten-hour journey*.

These chocolates are *hand-made*.

He's a *German-trained* doctor.

It was a *bitter-sweet* memory.

How would you translate the compounds into Russian?

1.

a) That thing *looks dangerous*.

b) Mr. Reed is an accountant who was *born in London*.

c) She always *dresses* very *smartly*.

d) It was painted *red* like the colour of *bricks*.

e) She had eyes *like a cat*.

f) It was an occasion which was *happy* and *sad* at the same time.

g) The tower has a *shape* like a *mushroom*.

h) He was *famous* all over the *world*.

i) We had to write a composition of *200 words*.

2.

a) The meal *tasted awful*.

b) Only planes with a *single engine* can land here.

c) A building of *five storeys* suddenly collapsed.

d) We walked along a corridor which had a *red carpet*.

e) This machine is *operated* by *hand*.

f) The new director is an economist *educated* in *Oxford*.

- g) He has very *broad shoulders*.
h) She's always very *satisfied* with *herself*.
i) My sister is very *conscious* of *dress*.
3. a) We'll have a guide who *speaks French*.
b) The walls were as *blue* as the *sky*.
c) I looked at the sea, which was rather *blue* but also rather *green*.
d) The ship sailed with a crew of *eight men*.
e) She had *fair hair*.
f) The new machinery, *built in America*, will arrive next month.
g) I heard a voice that *sounded strange*.
h) These tigers *eat men*.
i) He always has a *bad temper*.
4. a) The experiment was done with balloons *filled* with *gas*.
b) My teenage son is *mad* about *football*.
c) I'm afraid my wife *spends* very *freely*.
d) He certainly has *good intentions*.
e) They have very *bad manners*.
f) The firm has its *base* in *New York*.
g) Those cars are a very *high price*.
h) The noise *split* our *ears*!
i) I need a car with *four doors*.

28. Comment on the motivation of the following compound words.

Translate them into Russian.

Death-bed, gate-crasher, cake-eater, cradle-snatching, horseshoe-shaped, greenhouse, wristwatch, life-tired, handbag, a wet blanket, bed lamp, thick-skinned, sky-blue, man-eater, a killjoy, wall-flower, busy-body, motor-mouth, starry-eyed.

29. Give full characteristics of the following compound words.

Lily-of-the-valley, green-and-white, nightclub, sportsmen, chairperson, bitter-sweet, hand-operated, four-door, strange-sounding.

Conversion

30. One of the italicized words in the following examples was made from the other by *conversion*. What semantic correlations exist between them?

1. "You've got a funny *nose*," he added. He began to *nose* about. He pulled out drawer after drawer, pottering round like an old greyhound. 2. It so happened that the night before I had been present at a rather cheery little *supper*, so the next night I took him along to *supper* with me. 3. Buck seized

Thorton's *hand* in his teeth. The desk clerk *handed* me the key. 4. A small haify object sprang from a basket and stood yapping in the middle of the *room*. There are advantages, you see, about *rooming* with Julia. 5. Mr. Biffen rang up on the *telephone* while you were in your bath. I found Muriel singer there, sitting by herself at a table near the door. Corky, I took it, was out *telephoning*. 6. Use small *nails* and *nail* the picture on the wall. 7. I could just see that he was waving a letter or something equally foul in my *face*. When the bell stopped, Crane turned around and *faced* the students seated in rows before him. 8. Lizzie is a good *cook*. She *cooks* the meals in the Priestley's house. 9. The *wolf* was suspicious and afraid. Fortunately, however, the course consisted of a chicken fricassee of such outstanding excellence that the old boy, after *wolfig* a plateful, handed up his dinner-pail for a second instalment and became almost genial. 10. Use the big hammer for those nails and hammer them in well. 11. The room was airy but small. There were, however, a few vacant spots, and in these had been *placed* a washstand, a chest of drawers and a midget rocket-chair. "Well, when I got to New York it looked a decent sort of *place* to me..." 12. These men wanted dogs, and the dogs they wanted were heavy *dogs*, with strong muscles...and furry coats to protect them from the frost. "Jeeves," I said, "I have begun to feel absolutely haunted. This woman *dogs* me."

31. Form verbs from the following nouns by conversion. Compare the meanings of the nouns with that of the verbs.

Head, station, dog, chair, post, telephone, radio, floor, candidate, book, hand, back.

Sound imitation

32. Give the words denoting sounds produced by the animals enumerated below.

The cat..., the dog..., the cow, the cock..., the frog ..., the pig ..., the hen ..., the sparrow ..., the bee ..., the duck The snake ..., the goose ..., the horse

33. Translate the following words from Russian into English.

Шипеть, жужжать, квакать, щебетать, грохотать, стонать, мяукать, скрежетать, хихикать, ржать, блеять, баюкать, лаять, чирикать, звенеть, тарахтеть, шуршать.

Бах, хлоп, шорох, топот, вой, рев, визг, рычание.

34. Try to guess the meanings of the italicized words from their sounds.

1. The child *splashed* through the puddles.
2. If you have a sore throat, try *gargling* with some salt water.
3. I couldn't concentrate on the play because of the *rustle* of sweet papers behind me.

4. Speak up. Don't *mumble*.
5. That step always *creaks*.
6. He *whacked* the ball into the air.

35. Pair the words below so that in each case there is a noun and a matching verb.

Schoolchildren, crackles, tinkles, a bad-tempered person or dog, the bell on a cat's collar, a bored child, clangs, whistles, a fire, giggle, growls, a church bell, a steam train, clangs, wheezes, a prisoner's chain, wriggles, someone with asthma.

36. Put the most suitable sound from the following list into each sentence.

Drone, gasp, yell, chant, moan, snort, scream, whimper, boo, cheer

1. I heard the ... of a terrified woman.
2. He gave a tired ... of pain.
3. The King's arrival was met with an enthusiastic ... from the crowd.
4. The referee made another unpopular decision and the crowd began to
5. When demonstrators march through the streets, they often ... political slogans.
6. He gave a ... of surprise when he found the shower was ice-cold.
7. The taxi-driver gave a ... of contempt at the small tip.
8. He used to ... on and on monotonously and some of his listeners went to sleep listening to him.
9. The little baby began to ... weakly.
10. I had to ... at the top of my voice to make him hear me above the noise.

Distinctive stress

37. Comment on the stress in the following words.

Annex-to annex, conduct – to conduct, permit – to permit, present – to present, conflict – to conflict, decrease – to decrease, object – to object, frequent – to frequent, forecast – to forecast, contrast – to contrast.

Blending

38. Blending is a way of word-building that consists in creating new lexical units by combining parts of new words. "Smog" is a combination of "smoke" and "fog". Try to explain the following words. How would you translate them into Russian?

Swatch, hazchem, Chunnel, vegeburger, fantabulous, brunch, Oxbridge, camcorder, shopaholic, ginormous, motel, Interpol, guesstimate, ScotRail, Amex, Oxfam, Eurovision, fanzine, ecatastrophy, docudrama, Mercozy, webinar, fruice, pomato, slash, smog, zebrule.

Shortening

39. Define the meanings of the following words.

A-bomb, E-mail, V-formation, T-shirt, V-neck, X-ray, U-turn, T-junction, A-line, B-day.

Abbreviations

40. Put each of the following abbreviations in its correct place in the sentences below.

SOS, TUC, QC, VIP, UFO, IQ, VC, HIV, CNQ, HQ, MBE, DIY

- a) The United Nations _____ is in New York.
- b) Now then all you _____ fans. Here's an all-purpose tool to help you in a hundred ways to do those home repairs.
- c) Although he was defended by an eminent _____, he was found guilty and sent to prison for eight years.
- d) He's extremely bright. They say he has an _____ of 160.
- e) He was the only soldier in the regiment to win the _____ in the Second World War.
- f) The _____ represents the great majority of working men and women in Britain.
- g) Scientists doing research into Aids are looking for an antidote to the _____ virus.
- h) Film-stars, prime ministers and other celebrities are entertained in the special _____ lounge at the airport.
- i) The Beatles each received an honour from the Queen. It was the _____.
- j) Their _____ was picked up on the radio by two other ships and a plane. They were rescued within hours.
- k) Some people thought the object in the sky was a _____ bringing visitors from another planet but it turned out to be a small plane.
- l) _____ will support any moves to abolish or reduce nuclear weapons.

41. Put each of the following abbreviations in its correct place in the sentences below. How will you pronounce them? What do they stand for?

UNESCO, VAT, NASA, AIDS, NATO, OPEC

- a) The price is 87\$ but it's subject to _____ so that will be 95.70\$.
- b) _____ has been described as possibly the most deadly epidemic in the history of the world.
- c) _____ has announced that the next space shuttle launch will take place in August.

- d) The _____ nations are to meet in Geneva to decide whether to increase the price of oil.
- e) _____ military exercises involving American forces will be held in Britain and Germany this winter.
- f) An expert from _____ produced a report on primary education in underdeveloped countries.

42. Give full names for the following abbreviations. What is the difference in the pronunciation of the abbreviations in the two groups?

- ANC, BBC, CIA, EU, FBI, G8, G20, IRA, RAF, UN, UK, WTO, IAEA, ABM, USA, MP, PM
- NAFTA, NASA, NATO, OPEC, OXFAM, UNICEF, UNESCO, START

43. Use the acronyms and abbreviations given in the box to complete the gaps in the following headlines. Some of the acronyms can be used more than once.

UNICEF, NASA, OPEC, START, RAF, UNESCO, OXFAM, NATO

- a) Ice "discovered on Mars," says _____.
- b) _____ worried about giving women guns.
- c) The landmark agreement between USA and Russia, called _____ aims at cutting nuclear arsenals of both states.
- d) Outcry after _____ identifies UK's "failed generation of children."
- e) President Sarkozy marches France back to _____ with military shake-up.
- f) Who are the culture police at _____ protecting?
- g) _____ hits out at US rice subsidies.
- h) Payroll gifts help _____ survive in taxing times.
- i) _____ not controlling market, says Gazprom.
- j) _____ register aims to protect children at risk.
- k) _____ cuts oil demand forecasts a third time.

44. Fill in the gaps with suitable abbreviations and acronyms

- a) The North Atlantic Alliance which is also called _____ is an international organization for collective security established in 1942.
- b) The main task of _____ is to reduce poverty, suffering and injustice.
- c) _____ is a specialized agency of the UN whose purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration in the sphere of education, science and culture.
- d) The agency of the US government established in July 1958 called _____ is responsible for the nation's public space programme.
- e) _____ is the oldest independent Air Force in the world.
- f) _____ is a free trade agreement among Canada, the USA and Mexico based on the model of the European Community.
- g) The principal aim of _____ is the coordination and unification of the petroleum policies of its member countries.

h) _____ is a cartel that produces 40 per cent of the world's oil.

45. Memorize the following *graphical abbreviations*

B.C. – before Christ

cf. – confer

dz. – dozen

e.g. – exempli gratia (for example)

lb. – libra (pound)

ad. – advertisement

ed. – editor

id. – idem Lat. (the same)

C. – centigrade

Co. – company

Col. – Colonel

i.e. – id est (that is)

vs. – versus (against)

46. Memorize the most common acronyms used in texting.

10Q – thank you

143 – I love you

A/S/L/P – Age/ Sex/Location/ Photo

A3 – Anyplace, anywhere, anytime

ADR – Address

AEAP – as earle as possible

AFK – away from Keyboard

ASAP – as soon as possible

Aight – all right

AITR – adult in the room

ALAP – as late as possible

ALTG – act locally, think globally

ASL – age/sex/location

B/C – because

B4 – before

B4N – bye for now

B4U- before you

BI5 – back in 5 minutes

BZ – busy

CT – can't talk

CTO – check it out

CY – calm yourself

CYE – check your e-mail

CYL – see you later

FTF – face to face

G2B – going to bed
G2G – got to go
GBH – great big hug
GBY – god bless you
GL – good luck
HAND – have a nice day
HOAS – hold on a second
J/K – just kidding
LOL – laughing out loud
OIC – oh, I see
P@H or PAH – Parents at home
PLZ – please
SRY – sorry
SYS – see you soon
WAY or WAU – what about you?
WBS – write back soon
WU – what's up?

Back-formation

47. Give the derivational origin of the following words

To swindle, to televise, to inflate, to burgle, to typewrite, to beg, to meditate, to babyosit, to mass-produce, to edit, to peddle, to greed, to donate, to enthuse, to frivol, to locomote.

Rhyming Expressions

48. Put each of the following expressions in its correct place in the sentences below.

Big-wigs, pell-mell, higgledy-piggledy, brain-drain, nitty-gritty, prime-time, humdrum, culture-vulture

- We've got some important visitors coming to see the factory tomorrow.
They're government inspectors, Members of Parliament, officials from the Ministry and other _____.
- The programme is of limited interest. I can't understand why it's shown on _____ television.
- The two world leaders met and after the usual greetings and formalities got down to the _____ of the talks.
- He goes to all the new plays, reads the new novels, loves art and ballet. He's a real _____.
- After the robbery everything was in a mess, _____, all over the place.

- f) She'd like to find a more interesting, exciting job. She finds her present work very _____.
- g) It's been a terrible morning. I overslept, rushed out _____ to the bus-stop, missed the bus, had to get a taxi ...
- h) The _____ of doctors, scientists and academics leaving this country is having a serious effect on our health service, industries and universities.

49. Put each of the following expressions in its correct place in the sentences below.

Silly-billy, hanky-panky, space-race, walkie-talkie, mumbo-jumbo, willy-nilly, fun-run, roly-poly

- a) A policeman usually carries a _____ so that he can keep in touch with his police station.
- b) 5000 people are taking part in a five-mile _____ on Sunday to raise money for charity.
- c) You've put on weight. You're getting quite _____.
- d) Oh, I am a _____. I've bought salt and I meant to buy sugar.
- e) The competition between the United States and the Soviet Union in the field of rockets and inter-planetary exploration is often called _____.
- f) She didn't believe in having a religious wedding and considered the church service to be just a lot of _____.
- g) In the army you don't have much choice where to go. You're sent where you're needed, _____.
- h) There have been accusations of illegalities, suspicious irregularities and other _____ during the elections. There's going to be an inquiry.

50. Put each of the following expressions in its correct place in the sentences below.

Wine and dine, moan and groan, meals-on-wheels, wear and tear, la-di-da, make or break

- a) Old people who cannot cook for themselves easily are entitled to use the _____ service.
- b) This is Wayne Smith's last chance to show if he is good enough for the football team. It's _____ day for him.
- c) She was very affected in her accent and manner. Most people thought she was very _____.
- d) After twelve years it's only natural that your furniture is showing signs of _____.
- e) Come to the best restaurant in town, where you can _____ in style.
- f) If you find so much to complain about in your job, either do something about it or resign. Don't just _____.

Gradation

51. Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs and adjectives.

To excuse, to use, to breathe, to clothe, to worthy, to wide, to deep, to long, to live, to strong, to bathe, to believe, southern, to feed, to bleed

52. Comment on the way of word-building in the following words.

To jingle, to vacuum-clean, to clap, to whine, to house-keep, to record – record, to permit – permit, culture-vulture, pell-mell, a boo-boo, moneywise, snow-surfing, finger-wringer, snacketeria, irritation, ecofriendly, good-for-nothing, agribusiness, computaholic, Chunnel, Gvt, sale-sell, unself-consciously, darl, to ush, sculpt, strength, to insult – insult, Benelux, to squeal, to diploma, spender, nitty-gritty, hazchem, to benefact, prezzie, walkie-talkie, roomful, starlight, to giggle.

Tests for Self-Control

Variant 1

1. Define the degree of assimilation of the following lexical units.
Mascara, macaroni, pattern, millennium, bourgeois, moustache, nouveau riche, police, datum, clinic
2. Give structural characteristics of the following words.
Britisher, unsuccessful, boneless, to table, wastepaper-basket, bombardment, secretary-stenographer, blue-eyed, middle-of-the road, pop-singer
3. Distribute the following prefixes into noun-, adjective- or verb-forming.
Give examples of the words built with them.
-ness, -ful, -hood, -less, -able, -ous, -ify, -tion, -ian, -ed
4. Decide on the etymology of the following loan words.
Phonetics, psyche, kindergarten, macho, zebra, garage, machine, Avon, allegro, piano

Variant 2

1. Define the degree of assimilation of the following lexical units.
Delicatessen, cereal, purple, machine, boutique, emphatic, coffee, conservatory, hybrid, balcony
2. Give structural characteristics of the following words.
Minimizer, township, to ape, encircle, incomprehensible, misbehave, self-criticism, strong-willed, taker-for-granted, tigerish
3. Distribute the following prefixes into noun-, adjective- or verb-forming.
Give examples of the words built with them.
-some, -ize, -holic, -ic, -ive, -ish, -dom, -like, -ism, -ate
4. Decide on the etymology of the following loan words.
Psychology, soprano, giraffe, blitzkrieg, massage, algebra, Edinburgh, street, macaroni, guerilla

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