

Choose the correct expression from among those in brackets. Find some examples with in on the Internet.

1. **to reach/come to/get to the point** (to understand the purpose of something; to be about to do something; to reach the most important thing one wants to say).
2. **to reach/to be at/come to a dead end** (to be at a stage where you cannot make further progress because of problems or difficulties; to fail to agree, to compromise, to settle a dispute; to finish the work).
3. **to reach/achieve one's end(s)** (to gain aim, purpose; to lose control and become angry; to have nothing to do in order to occupy one's time).

to achieve – to reach

“to achieve” – to finish successfully; to gain aim, etc.

He has achieved his aim. Now he runs a big company.

“to reach” – arrive at; to stretch out a hand for smth; to get to some place

They will never **reach** London before dark.

Money is not important when you **reach** my age.

Have they **reached** an agreement yet?

He **reached** for another cake.

1. He _____ his ambition.
2. My keys have fallen down this hole, and I can't _____ them.
3. They soon _____ a compromise.
4. He will never _____ anything if he doesn't work.
5. We easily _____ an understanding on most of the problems.
6. As a result of advertising, we _____ a big increase in sales this year.
7. The ladder won't quite _____ the window.
8. The shopkeeper _____ for a packet of tea.
9. He _____ recognition everywhere.

10. The noise _____ our ears.
 11. The news only _____ me yesterday.
 12. "Can you _____ that apple on the tree?" "I'm not tall enough to _____ it".

between – among

"*between*" – in the space dividing two people, places, times, etc.
 He seems not to know the difference **between** right and wrong.
 "*among*" – in the middle of, surrounded by (when things are shared by more than two people)
 The noise was **among** the trees.

1. He is ... the best of our students.
2. We must choose ... these two proposals.
3. I was ... the crowd.
4. ... you and me, I think he is rather dishonest.
5. There is a difference ... these two words.
6. She's very keen on sport: ... other things, she plays tennis twice a wee
7. At the reception he found himself... the people he didn't know.
8. This dishwasher is the cheapest ... similar models.
9. Divide the money ... the five of them.
10. Divide the money ... the two of them.
11. Their house is hidden ... trees.

STUDY verbs of liking and disliking someone.

Core Verb	Positive	Negative
like	love, adore worship, idolize	dislike, hate can't stand, loathe
respect	look up, admire	look down on; despise
attract be attracted to	fancy	repel

- How do you **like** my new bicycle?
- They both **love** dancing.
- He **worships** the very ground she walks on, and she **adores** him.
- He **dislikes** going to the opera.
- I **hate** getting up in the morning.
- I **can't stand** working with people like him.

- I **loathe** lying and his dirty appearance **repels** me.
- One should **respect** other people's feelings.
- She always **looks up to** his father, she **idolizes** him.
- Stop looking in the mirror **admiring** yourself.
- I **despised** him for his cowardice.
- She **attracted** all the young men in the neighbourhood.
- They **were attracted to** him though he **looked down on** them.
- You may eat anything you **fancy**.

Ex. 16. Translate the sentences paying special attention to the verbs of liking and disliking.

1. "I want her to go home, to Germany." "But she'll never go. She *hates* the idea." 2. She bit into the ripe flesh of the peach and said: "I *adore* these peaches." 3. She always *looked down on* her husband's relations. 4. Jim's father was *respected* for his fairness. 5. She *likes* him but *does not love* him. 6. Every child needs someone to *look up to* and copy. 7. All his life, Jim *has been attracted to* success. 8. As the richest man in the town he *was respected* by everybody. 9. He couldn't have called me "darling" twice today, if he didn't still *like* me a little. 10. He did not *fancy* nurses fussing about him, and the dreary cleanliness of the hospital. 11. She *loathed* the flat but lacked the energy to leave it. 12. At first, Mary's parents *looked down on* her marrying Jim. 13. He didn't know why he *was attracted to* her. 14. He *couldn't stand* hearing any more of your complaints! 15. There lay the set of combs that Della *had worshipped* for long in a Broadway window.

Ex. 17. Translate the following sentences using the verbs of liking and disliking.

1. Мне нравятся сентиментальные люди. 2. Взрослым нравится сидеть в машине на переднем сиденье (in front), так как там больше свободного места для ног, дети же любят ездить (to ride) на переднем сиденье, так как им кажется, что они управляют машиной. 3. Он понял, что она чувствовала к нему отвращение на протяжении всей их совместной жизни и что они были похожи на людей, живущих на разных планетах. 4. Он часто раздумывал о том, какую он делает ошибку (to reflect on the mistake), что так богохульствует свою дочь. 5. Они противны мне своей грубоостью и жестокостью (to be coarse and brutal). 6. Я не выношу запаха жареной рыбы. 7. Он понял, что Боссини любил ее, и ненавидел его за это. 8. Она смотрела свысока на все интриги (intrigues). 9. Он презирал Мэри за то, что она была и наивной, и глупой. 10. Я обещаю уважать твои желания.

Ex. 18. Make up sentences using the verb “care” meaning *wish, want, like or love*.

See the text: The birds did not *care* to sing in it (in the garden).

Examples:

1. I don't *care* for that kind of music.
2. Would you *care* to come with me to the picture gallery tomorrow afternoon?
3. I thought that maybe you wouldn't *care* to see me this morning?
4. She *cares* very much for him.

Ex. 19. Translate the following sentences using the expression “*no longer/ any longer*”.

See the text: The Giant was not wicked *any longer*.

Examples: He said that *she wasn't* his wife *any longer*.

He said that she *was no longer* his wife.

1. Это выражение *больше не* используется.
2. Я *не могу* *больше* ждать.
3. Он *больше не* навещает своего друга.
4. Мальчик *больше не* приходил в сад.
5. Дети *больше не* играли в саду.
6. Он *не будет* *больше* писать.
7. Мы *больше не* ждали от него писем.

Ex. 21. Translate the following sentences according to the model.

See the text: ... the Spring **never came**, **nor** the Summer.

Example: – I **didn't** think of him, **nor** did she.

1. Мы не опоздали, и они тоже.
2. Джон не пожелал нам спокойной ночи, и Мэри тоже.
3. Я не умею плавать, и они тоже.
4. Брат не помогает ему делать уроки, и сестра тоже.
5. Мы не хотели писать ей письмо, и она тоже.
6. Он никогда не звонит, и мы тоже.
7. Я никогда не лгу, и мой друг тоже.
8. Она никогда не была в Англии, и я тоже.

Ex. 27. Pick out from the story adjectives and other words used to characterize:

The Giant's Garden In Spring	The Giant's Garden In Spring	The Giant's Little Friend

