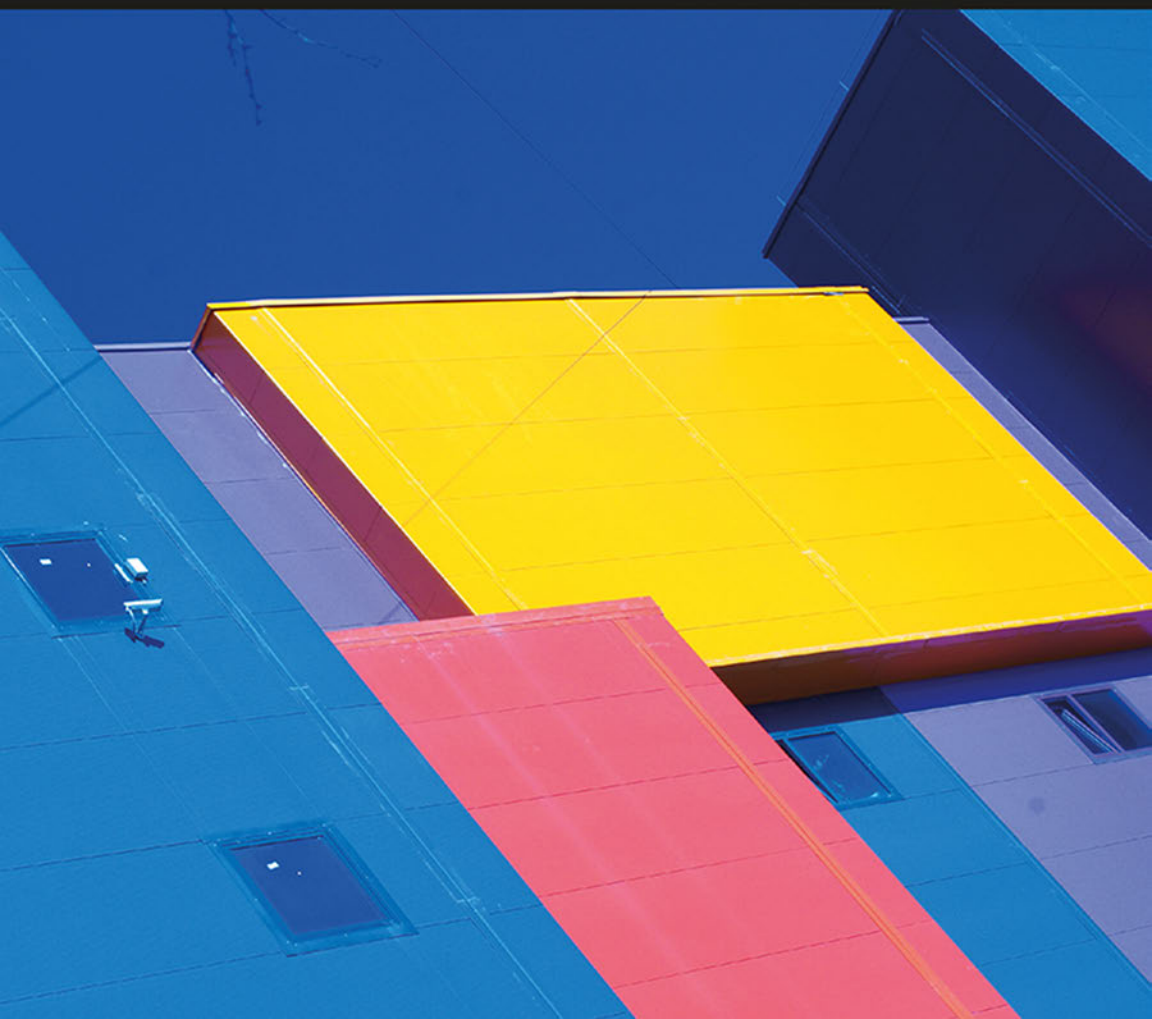


Russian For All Occasions

A Russian–English Dictionary of Collocations
 and Expressions

Shamil Khairov and John Dunn



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Russian For All Occasions: A Russian–English Dictionary of Collocations and Expressions presents 10,000 formal and informal modern Russian expressions that users are likely to encounter either in speech or writing.

The entries take the form of collocations, phrases or short sentences, and each entry is accompanied by a translation which provides the English communicative fragment corresponding most closely to the Russian original. Longer explanations are provided for phrases that learners might otherwise find difficult to interpret correctly. Entries are arranged thematically, with an alphabetical index of key Russian and English words to help users navigate the dictionary.

Russian For All Occasions is a unique resource for intermediate to advanced students of Russian. The range of ready-made and contextualised expressions presented here will help learners improve their active command of Russian.

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Shamil Khairov and John Dunn

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Contents

<i>Introduction</i>		xxvi
<i>How to use this book</i>		xxxii
РАЗДЕЛ I	UNIT I	
Человек и семья	The person	
	The family	1
ГЛАВА 1	CHAPTER 1	
Органы чувств и тело	The human body and the senses	
Функции и проблемы организма	The functioning and malfunctioning of the human organism	3
1.1 Сон	Sleep	3
1.2 Смотреть и видеть	Looking and seeing	
Глаза	Eyes	
Зрение	Vision	8
1.3 Дыхание	Breathing	
Чихать	Sneezing	
Кашлять	Coughing	
Нос	Noses	
Обоняние	Smells and smelling	
Запахи		14
1.4 Уши	Ears	
Слух	Hearing	
Звуки	Sounds	19
1.5 Осязание	Touch	
Кожа	Skin	22

1.6 Рот	The mouth	
Горло, глотка	The throat	25
1.7 Гигиена	Personal hygiene	
Водные процедуры	Washing and bathing	
Баня	The bathhouse	
Купание		28
1.8 Туалет	Going to the toilet	
Естественные надобности	Bodily functions	31
1.9 Курение	Smoking	
Наркотики	Drugs	32
ГЛАВА 2	CHAPTER 2	
Здоровье	Health	
Недомогание	Minor health problems	
Болезнь	Illnesses	
Больница	Hospital	35
2.1 Телесные повреждения	Injuries	
Проблемы организма	Minor health problems	
Боль	Pain	35
2.2 Болезнь	Illnesses	
Выздоровление	Getting better	39
2.3 Лечение	Treatment and recovery	
Медицинская помощь	Medical assistance	41
2.4 Больница	Hospitals	
Здравоохранение	Health care	45
2.5 Инвалидность	Disability	47
ГЛАВА 3	CHAPTER 3	
Внешность человека	Physical appearance	
Конечности	Limbs	
Телодвижения	Movements	
Жесты	Gestures	
Знаки	Physical actions	
Физическое воздействие		49
3.1 Фигура	The human physique	
Телосложение	Changes to the human physique	
Изменения фигуры		49

3.2 Волосы	Hair	
Причёска	Hairstyles	51
3.3 Голова	The head	
Лицо	The face	54
3.4 Руки	Hands and arms	58
3.5 Ноги	Legs and feet	
Действия ногами	Moving the legs and feet	66
3.6 Позы	Positions of the body	
Движения тела	Movements of the body	
Способы передвижения	Ways of moving around	69
3.7 Физическое воздействие и насилие	Physical violence	72
ГЛАВА 4	CHAPTER 4	
Чувства и психическое состояние	Feelings and states of mind	75
4.1 Настроение	Moods	75
4.2 Желание	Wanting	
Пожелание	Wishing	
Стремление	Striving and aspiring	75
4.3 Любить	Loving	
Предпочитать	Preferring	77
4.4 Не любить	Not liking or loving	
Ненавидеть	Hating	
Презирать	Despising	79
4.5 Радость	Joy	
Веселье	Delight	
Счастье	Happiness	80
4.6 Удовольствие	Pleasure and enjoyment	
Отвращение	Disgust	82
4.7 Сердиться	Anger	
Раздражение	Irritation	83
4.8 Огорчение	Being upset	
Сожаление	Regret	
Разочарование	Disappointment	85

4.9 Грусть	Sadness	
Тоска	Boredom	
Скука		87
4.10 Улыбка	Smiling	
Смех	Laughter	88
4.11 Плач	Weeping	
Слёзы	Tears	
Истерика	Hysterics	91
4.12 Беспокойство	Worry and anxiety	
Тревога		93
4.13 Покой	Peace and quiet	
Спокойствие	Tranquillity	94
4.14 Уверенность	Being sure	
Убежденность	Being convinced	94
4.15 Сомнение	Doubts	
Подозрение	Suspicious	96
4.16 Предчувствие	Prediction	
Предвидение	Anticipation and foreboding	
Прогноз	Forecasts	98
4.17 Удивление	Surprise	98
4.18 Опасность	Danger	
Бояться	Fear	
Страх	Risks	
Опасение		
Риск		100
4.19 Смелость	Boldness	
Бесстрашие	Fearlessness	103
4.20 Безопасность	Safety	
Защита	Defence	
Охрана	Protection	104
4.21 Внимание	Care and attention	
Рассеянность	Absent-mindedness	105
4.22 Усталость	Tiredness	107

4.23	Удача	Luck	
	Возможность	Success	
	Шанс	Chances and opportunities	107
4.24	Проблема	Problems	
	Неприятность	Difficulties	
	Неудача	Failure	
	Несчастье	Misfortunes	
	Беда	Troubles	
	Трагедия	Tragedy	109
4.25	Бдительность	Vigilance	
	Беспечность	Carelessness	111
4.26	Надежда	Hope	
	Безнадёжность	Reliance	
		Hopelessness	111
4.27	Гордость	Pride	
	Стыд	Shame	112
ГЛАВА 5		CHAPTER 5	
	Характер и наклонности	Character traits and inclinations	
	Отношение к людям	Attitudes to people	
	Отношения между людьми	Relations between people	114
5.1	Доброта	Goodness and kindness	
	Жалость	Pity	
	Жестокость	Cruelty	114
5.2	Такт	Tact	
	Чуткость	Sensitivity	
	Заботливость	Thoughtfulness	
	Безразличие	Indifference	116
5.3	Твёрдость	Firmness	
	Решительность	Decisiveness	
	Принципиальность	Sticking to one's principles	
	Упорство	Being persistent	
	Упрямство	Stubbornness; obstinacy	
	Уступчивость	Acquiescence	117

5.4 Юмор	Humour	
Ирония	Irony	
Остроумие	Wit	
Насмешка	Mockery	120
5.5 Трудолюбие	Working hard	
Активность	Activity	
Лень	Laziness	121
5.6 Ответственность	Being responsible	122
5.7 Способность	Abilities	
Талант	Talent	123
5.8 Щедрость	Generosity	
Жадность	Greed	124
5.9 Уважение	Respect	
Авторитет	Authority	125
5.10 Честность	Honesty	
Правда	Truth	125
5.11 Вера	Belief	
Верность	Faithfulness	
Доверие	Trust	
Предательство	Betrayal	126
5.12 Ложь	Lies	
Хитрость	Cunning	
Обман	Deception	128
5.13 Хвалить	Praise	
Хвастать	Boasting	130
5.14 Лесть	Flattery	
Лицемерие	Hypocrisy	
Притворство	Pretending	131
5.15 Скромность	Modesty	
Смирение	Humility	
Наглость	Impertinence	
Хамство	Rudeness	131
5.16 Дружба и солидарность	Friendship and solidarity	132
5.17 Помощь	Help	
Поддержка	Support	134

5.18	Оскорбление	Insults and offence	
	Обида	Conflicts	
	Конфликт		136
5.19	Зависть	Envy	
	Мечь	Revenge	138
5.20	Отношение	Attitudes	
	Отношения между людьми	Relations between people	139
ГЛАВА 6		CHAPTER 6	
	Ум	Cleverness	
	Знание	Knowledge	
	Мысль	Thinking	
	Память	Memory	141
6.1	Ум	Cleverness	
	Благоразумие	Good sense	
	Мудрость	Wisdom	141
6.2	Глупость	Stupidity	
	Идиотизм	Idiocy	
	Безумие	Madness and folly	142
6.3	Думать	Thinking	
	Мысль	Ideas	142
6.4	Знать	Knowledge	
	Знание		144
6.5	Помнить	Remembering	
	Память	Memory	
	Забыть	Forgetting	145
6.6	Ошибаться / ошибиться	Making mistakes	148
ГЛАВА 7		CHAPTER 7	
	Формулы общения	Patterns of communication	
	Словесное воздействие	Verbal interaction	150
7.1	Вопрос	Questions	
	Ответ	Answers	150
7.2	Приветствие	Greetings and salutations	156
7.3	Прощание	Saying good-bye	158
7.4	Просьба	Requests	159

7.5 Предложение	Suggestions; offers; proposals	
Совет	Advice	
Приказ	Instructions	161
7.6 Разрешение	Giving permission	
Запрет	Forbidding	163
7.7 Обещание	Promises	
Клятва	Oaths and solemn commitments	164
7.8 Извинение	Apologising	
Прощение	Forgiving	165
7.9 Благодарность	Gratitude	167
7.10 Согласие	Agreeing	
Отказ	Refusing	168
7.11 Представление при знакомстве	Introductions	
Обращение	Addressing people	
Поздравление и добрые пожелания	Congratulations and good wishes	171
ГЛАВА 8	CHAPTER 8	
Мужчина и женщина	Men and women	
Любовь	Love	
Секс	Sex	
Брак	Marriage	180
8.1 Любовь	Love	180
8.2 Физическая близость	Physical closeness	
Секс	Sex	184
8.3 Брак	Marriage	189
ГЛАВА 9	CHAPTER 9	
Дети	Children	
Семья	Families	
Родственники	Relatives	196
9.1 Рождение ребёнка	The birth of a child	196

9.2 Дети	Children	
Детство	Childhood	198
9.3 Родственные отношения	Relations	201
ГЛАВА 10	CHAPTER 10	
Имя и фамилия	Names and surnames	
Возраст	Ages	
Происхождение	Origins	
Биография	Biographies	
Адрес	Addresses	205
10.1 Имя	Forenames	
Отчество	Patronymics	
Фамилия	Surnames	205
10.2 Возраст	Age	210
10.3 Происхождение	Origins	
Биография	Biographies	213
10.4 Адрес	Addresses	221
ГЛАВА 11	CHAPTER 11	
Смерть	Death	225
11.1 Он умер.	He has died.	
Она умерла.	She has died.	225
11.2 Самоубийство	Suicide	228
11.3 Посмертная записка	Suicide notes	
Завещание	Wills	
Наследство	Inheritance	228
11.4 Похороны	Funerals	
Поминавание	Remembrance	
Поминки	Wakes	229
11.5 Соболезнование	Condolences	
Некролог	Obituaries	232

РАЗДЕЛ II	UNIT II	
Культура	Culture	
Техника и технологии	Technology	
Быт	Daily life	233
ГЛАВА 12	CHAPTER 12	
Язык	Language	
Речь	Texts	
Текст	Documents	
Документ	Literature	
Литература	Mass media	235
СМИ		
12.1 Язык	Language	235
12.2 Речь	Speaking	241
12.3 Читать	Reading	
Чтение		251
12.4 Писать	Writing	253
12.5 Авторский текст	Original writing	
Диссертация	Theses and dissertations	
Рецензия	Reviewing	259
12.6 Литература	Literature	263
12.7 Документ	Documents	
Делопроизводство	Administrative procedures	
Бюрократия	Bureaucracy	265
12.8 Средства массовой информации (СМИ)	The mass media	270
ГЛАВА 13	CHAPTER 13	
Телефон	Telephoning	
Компьютер	Computers	
Интернет	The internet	274
13.1 Телефонная связь	Telephoning	274
13.2 Компьютер	Computers	277
13.3 Интернет	The internet	281

ГЛАВА 14	CHAPTER 14	
Быт	Daily life	
Жильё	House and home	
Домашнее хозяйство		286
14.1 Ежедневные действия	Daily activities	286
14.2 Работа по дому	Housework	
Ремонт	Maintenance and refurbishment	286
14.3 Вода	Plumbing	
Отопление	Heating	
Электричество	Electricity	289
ГЛАВА 15	CHAPTER 15	
Еда	Food	
Кухня	Cooking	
Ресторан	Restaurants	293
15.1 Пищевые продукты	Food and drink	
Еда		293
15.2 Готовить	Cooking	298
15.3 Вкус и характер еды	How food tastes and how edible it is	303
15.4 Аппетит	Appetite	
Голод	Hunger	
Сытость	Having enough to eat	304
15.5 Есть	Eating	
Пить	Drinking	
Кормить	Giving people food and drink	
Поить		306
15.6 Предпочтения и привычки в еде	Dietary preferences and habits Special diets	
Диета		310
15.7 За обеденным столом	At the table	
Столовые приборы	Tableware	
Посуда	Crockery and cutlery	311

15.8 Питание	Meals	
Ресторан	Restaurants	
Кафе	Cafés	
Буфет	Snack bars	313
15.9 Алкоголь	Alcoholic drinks and drinking	316
ГЛАВА 16	CHAPTER 16	
Одежда и обувь	Clothes and footwear	322
16.1 Говорим об одежде	Talking generally about clothes	322
16.2 Носить	What we wear	
В чём мы ходим?	What we are wearing	
Что на нас?		323
16.3 Надевать	Putting on clothes	
Снимать	Taking off clothes	
Одеваться	Getting dressed	
Раздеваться	Getting undressed	327
16.4 Действия с одеждой	Other actions involving clothes	329
16.5 Чулки	Stockings	
Носки	Socks	
Обувь	Footwear	
Обуваться	Putting on shoes	
Разуваться	Taking off shoes	
Действия с обувью	Actions involving footwear	330
16.6 Уход за одеждой	Looking after clothes	332
16.7 Шить	Sewing	
Вышивать	Embroidery	
Вязать	Knitting	333
16.8 Примерка	Trying on clothes	334
ГЛАВА 17	CHAPTER 17	
Транспорт	Transport	336
17.1 Автомобильный транспорт	Road transport	336
17.2 Такси	Taxis	
Автостоп	Hitch-hiking and getting lifts	347

17.3 Автобус	Buses and trams	
Маршрутка		
Троллейбус		
Трамвай		348
17.4 Метро	The metro	350
17.5 Железная дорога	The railways	351
17.6 Водный транспорт	Water transport	355
17.7 Воздушный транспорт	Air travel	357
ГЛАВА 18	CHAPTER 18	
Спорт	Sport	
Развлечения	Hobbies, games and amusements	360
18.1 Физкультура	Physical exercises	
Активный образ жизни	Leading an active life	360
18.2 Спорт	Sport	362
18.3 Спортивные соревнования	Competitions	
Допинг	Drug-taking in sport	367
18.4 футбол	(Association) football	369
18.5 Развлечения	Amusements	
Интересы	Hobbies	
Игры	Games	373
ГЛАВА 19	CHAPTER 19	
Искусство	Art	
Музыка	Music	
Танец	Dance	
Театр	Theatre	
Кино	Cinema	377
19.1 Изобразительное искусство	Fine art	377
19.2 Музыка и пение	Music and singing	381
19.3 Балет и танец	Ballet and other forms of dance	385
19.4 Театр и кино	Theatre and cinema	386

19.5 Концерт	Concerts	
Представление	Performances	387
РАЗДЕЛ III	UNIT III	
Общество	Society	389
ГЛАВА 20	CHAPTER 20	
Политика	Politics	
Общественная деятельность	Civil society	
Права и свободы граждан	Rights and freedoms	391
20.1 Политика	Politics	391
20.2 Права и свободы граждан	People’s rights and freedoms	
Оппозиция и протест	Opposition and protesting	
Общественная деятельность	Civil society	
Общественные организации	Non-governmental organisations	399
ГЛАВА 21	CHAPTER 21	
Государственное устройство	State structures	
Международные отношения	International relations	
Терроризм	Terrorism	405
21.1 Парламент	Parliament	
Президент	The president	
Правительство	The government	405
21.2 Смена власти	Regime change	
Захват власти	Seizing power	408
21.3 Международные институты и организации	International institutions and organisations	
Международные отношения	International relations	
Международный конфликт	International conflicts	
Разведка	Spying and intelligence	410
21.4 Борьба с экстремизмом и терроризмом	Combatting extremism and terrorism	417
ГЛАВА 22	CHAPTER 22	
Армия	The armed forces	
Война	War	
Оружие	Weapons	419
22.1 Армия	The armed forces	419

22.2 Военная форма и снаряжение	Military uniforms and equipment	
Оружие	Weapons	426
22.3 Авиация и военно-морской флот	The Air Force and Navy	429
22.4 Военные действия	Warfare	431
22.5 Плен	Losses	
Ранение	Being wounded	
Потери	Being taken prisoner	434
22.6 Боевые награды	Medals and honours	
Слава	Military glory	435
ГЛАВА 23	CHAPTER 23	
Демография	Demographics	437
23.1 Население	Population	437
23.2 Жильё	Housing	
Коммунальные услуги	Public utilities	440
23.3 Уровень жизни	Standard of living	
Бедность	Poverty	
Богатство	Wealth	443
23.4 Категории населения	Categories of the population	445
23.5 Занятость	Being in work	
Безработица	Unemployment	447
23.6 Пенсия	Pensions	448
23.7 Рождаемость	Birth rate	
Смертность	Mortality	
Продолжительность жизни	Life expectancy	449
23.8 Миграция	Migration	450
23.9 Вид на жительство	Residence permits	
Гражданство	Citizenship	
Паспорт	Passports	
Виза	Visas	453

ГЛАВА 24	CHAPTER 24	
Страны и народы	Countries and peoples	
География	Geography	456
24.1 Раса	Race and ethnicity	
Этнос	Continents and their	
Обитатели континентов	inhabitants	456
24.2 Народы мира	Peoples of the world	457
24.3 Народы, жители городов и	The cities and regions of Russia	
регионов России	and their inhabitants	465
24.4 Некоторые географические	Other regions of the world,	
регионы	including parts of the former	
	Soviet Union	469
ГЛАВА 25	CHAPTER 25	
Религия	Religion	
Суеверия	Superstition	
Приметы	Folk beliefs	473
25.1 Религия	Religion	
Бог	God	
Молитва	Prayer	473
25.2 Святость	Sanctity	
Грех	Sins	
Кара	Retribution	
Дьявол	The devil	476
25.3 Вероисповедание	Religious persuasions	478
25.4 Храм	Churches	
Священник	Priests	
Монах	Monks and nuns	480
25.5 Христианство	Christianity	484
25.6 Ислам	Islam	489
25.7 Иудаизм	Judaism	490
25.8 Суеверия	Superstitions	
Магия и колдовство	Magic and fortune telling	491

ГЛАВА 26	CHAPTER 26	
Экономика	Economics	
Деньги	Money	
Торговля	Trade	494
26.1 Экономика	Economics and finance	494
26.2 Доходы и налоги	Incomes and taxes	498
26.3 Долг и кредит	Bank loans and debt	
Банк	Banks	
Банковские операции	Banking operations	499
26.4 Прибыль и убытки	Profit and loss	
Экономия	Economising	501
26.5 Цена	Prices	
Покупки	Shopping	
Купля-продажа	Buying and selling	
Оплата	Paying	503
26.6 Магазин	Shops	
Рынок	Markets	506
ГЛАВА 27	CHAPTER 27	
Работа	Work	
Зарплата	Wages and salaries	
Карьера	Careers	
Производство	At the work place	
Бизнес	Business	509
27.1 Работа	Work	
Профессия	Occupations	509
27.2 Форма занятости	Different types of employment	
Оплата труда	Wages and salaries	515
27.3 Начальник	Bosses	
Подчинённый	Subordinates	
Карьера	Making a career	518
27.4 Промышленное производство	The workplace	519
27.5 Стройка	Building	
Строительство	Building sites	521
27.6 Бизнес	Business	522

ГЛАВА 28	CHAPTER 28	
Преступление	Crime	
Наказание	Punishment	
Коррупция	Corruption	524
28.1 Преступление	Crime	524
28.2 Правоохранительные органы	Law enforcement agencies	528
28.3 Суд	Law courts	532
28.4 Тюрьма	Prison	
Лишение свободы	Custodial sentences	537
28.5 Коррупция	Corruption	540
РАЗДЕЛ IV	UNIT IV	
Мир природы	The natural world	543
ГЛАВА 29	CHAPTER 29	
Физические характеристики предметов	The physical properties of objects	545
29.1 Цвет и свет	Colour and light	545
29.2 Форма и поверхность	Shapes and surfaces	550
29.3 Тепло и холод	Heat and cold	553
29.4 Вес	Weight	
Масса	Mass and substance	
Твёрдость	Hardness	556
ГЛАВА 30	CHAPTER 30	
Космос	Heavenly bodies	
Природа	The natural world	
Погода	Weather and climate	562
30.1 Солнце	The Sun	
Луна	The Moon	
Звёзды	The Stars	
Космос	Space travel	562
30.2 Огонь	Fire	565
30.3 Вода	Water	568

30.4 Физическая география	Physical geography	
Ландшафт	Features of the landscape	
Водоёмы	Seas, rivers and lakes	572
30.5 Природные явления	Natural phenomena	578
30.6 Стихийные бедствия	Natural disasters	585
ГЛАВА 31	CHAPTER 31	
Растения и животные	Plants and animals	587
31.1 Растительный мир	Plants and vegetation	587
31.2 Животный мир	The animal world	594
31.3 Домашние животные	Domesticated animals	
Домашняя птица	Pet birds and domestic fowl	
Скот	Farm animals	602
ГЛАВА 32	CHAPTER 32	
Пространственная ориентация и движение	Spatial orientation and movement	608
32.1 Ориентация в пространстве	Spatial orientation	608
32.2 Движение и перемещение в пространстве	Movement and displacement	
Неподвижность	Immobility	614
32.3 Контексты глаголов движения	Coming and going:	
идти – ходить	Going about on foot	
ехать – ездить	Going about by means of transport	
бежать – бегать	Running	
лететь – летать	Flying	
плыть – плавать	Swimming	617
32.4 Начало движения и отправление	Specific types of motion:	
Прибытие и достижение цели	Starting to move; departure	
Нанесение визитов	Arrival and reaching one's destination	
	Making visits	622
32.5 Глаголы движения с приставками	Specific types of motion:	
	Verbs of motion with prefixes and their synonyms	626

32.6	Нести – носить Везти – возить Вести – водить	Fetching and carrying Taking and leading Verbs with and without prefixes	632
32.7	Гнать – гонять Лезть – лазить Ползти – ползать Катить – катать Кататься	Chasing Climbing Crawling Rolling and going for a ride Verbs with and without prefixes	634
32.8	Устойчивые выражения с глаголами движениями Глаголы движения в переносном значении	Set expressions with verbs of motion Verbs of motion used figuratively	637
32.9	Быстрое и медленное движение	Rapid and slow motion	639
32.10	Гулять Путешествовать	The verbs гулять and путешествовать	640
32.11	Возвращение	Returning	640
ГЛАВА 33		CHAPTER 33	
	Время	Time	642
33.1	Продолжительность	Duration	642
33.2	Событие на шкале времени	Events in the past, present and future	648
33.3	Периодичность Частота	Periodicity Frequency	655
33.4	События на линии жизни	Stages in life	656
33.5	Время на часах Время суток	Telling time by the clock The time of day	658
33.6	Утром, днём, вечером, ночью	Times of the day: morning, afternoon, evening and night	660
33.7	День недели Дата Месяц Год	Days of the week Dates Months Years	662

33.8 Век	Centuries	
Эпоха	Eras	
Исторический период	Periods in history	664
33.9 Выражения со словами,	Various expressions involving	
обозначающими время	words relating to time	666
33.10 Организация времени	Doing things at the right or the	
Нехватка времени	wrong time	
	Lack of time	672
<i>Index of Russian words</i>		674
<i>Index of English words</i>		694

Introduction

There are a great many bilingual dictionaries of several different kinds: general, specialised, phraseological, illustrated. The experience that the authors have accumulated over several decades in teaching Russian as a foreign language has, however, led them to the conclusion that there is a need for a new type of dictionary: a thematic dictionary based on frequently occurring mini-contexts. Underlying this dictionary is the concept of the communicative fragment (*коммуникативный фрагмент*), as defined by Boris Gasparov in his book *Язык. Память. Образ* (Moscow, 1996):

В огромном большинстве случаев в своем опыте обращения с языком говорящий переживает коммуникативный фрагмент не как двух-, или трех-, или четырехсловное сочетание, но как нерасчленяемую единицу, непосредственно и целиком всплывающую в его памяти. Именно КФ служат для говорящих первичными единицами, из которых состоит их мнемонический 'лексикон' владения языком.

[In the vast majority of cases, as they deal with language, speakers will experience a communicative fragment not as a combination of two, three or four words, but as an indivisible unit that surfaces directly in their minds as a single whole. It is these communicative fragments that provide speakers with the base units for the mnemonic 'lexicon' of their language.]

(p. 94; our translation)

In general each of the Russian entries in the dictionary consists of a communicative fragment, the size of which can vary: most of the entries are made up of whole sentences, though some are shorter phrases. The overall aim of the book is to help users build up and develop their 'mnemonic lexicon' (to retain Gasparov's terminology) of communicative fragments, so that they have to hand a store of such units, ready to be used or adapted according to the circumstances.

What, then, are communicative fragments and why are they important? Anyone who has tried to learn a foreign language will be aware that a passive knowledge, the ability to understand, can be acquired much more rapidly than an active command, that is the ability to produce correct sentences that are appropriate to

the context. With the knowledge of a few basic grammar rules and the help of a good dictionary it does not take long to acquire the ability to read and understand without too much difficulty all sorts of documents, private correspondence, news websites and even literature. The problems start when learners try to speak or write in the foreign language themselves. The words may come, but they refuse to turn themselves into a proper text, so that even writing a simple postcard to foreign friends becomes agony, to say nothing of a more substantial composition: the words may seem to fit the intended meaning, but the sentences more often than not will sound ‘not quite right’. It is possible to form sentences that are grammatically correct and more or less effective in communicating the desired information, but which none the less are inappropriate to real life, as they meet the dreaded response from native speakers that ‘nobody ever says that’.

There are various reasons for this. How speakers use their language is inevitably influenced by the specific grammatical structure of that language, including rules for syntax and word order; there is rarely a one-to-one correspondence between the vocabularies of different languages; each language has its own stock of idioms. But one of the main sources of the problem is the extremely formulaic nature of real language. In a wide range of situations users of a language do not compose their sentences out of individual words, but instead resort to ready-made blocks of language stored in their memory. What is more, it is often the case that these blocks, if taken literally, would seem to make little or no sense, and in general it is the customary context in which they occur that gives them their real meaning. When we say ‘Поста́вь, пожа́луйста, ча́йник’ [‘Put the kettle on, please’], we take for granted that the kettle must be put on the stove and not on any other surface and that it must be filled with water; and although the Russian verb explicitly refers to standing something somewhere, we accept that in certain circumstances it can be understood that the kettle should be plugged into an electric socket and switched on.

In many examples of this sort the logic or the lack of logic is essentially similar in both Russian and English. Such examples include the following:

Он с́унул ру́ку в карма́н.

He put his hand in his pocket. [3:165]

Я де́лаю грамма́тические упражне́ния.

I am doing grammar exercises. [12:25]

Она́ призыва́ет к еди́нству.

She is calling for unity. [20:40]

Here there might seem to be no problem, but in truth the similarity between the languages becomes apparent only once the right answer is known. And even here there is no obvious direct correspondence between the Russian and English prepositions used in the third example.

In other examples the two languages approach the same problem from different angles, which means that they arrive at different solutions. The original inspiration for this dictionary came to one of its authors when a real-life occurrence made him

aware of the lack of correspondence between the following Russian sentence and its natural English equivalent:

У вас шнурок (на ботинке) развязался!

Your shoelace has come undone. [16:120a]

A similar lack of correspondence characterises the following:

Он сжал руки в кулак.

He clenched his fists. [3:155]

Чёрт! У меня молоко убежало!

Damn! The milk has boiled over. [15:103a]

У машины спустило колесо.

The car has a flat tyre. [17:59a]

Товар просрочен.

This item is past its sell-by date. [26:191]

With some of the preceding examples it is possible to look up the individual words in one or other of the existing dictionaries with a reasonable chance of finding the right answer, while in other cases dictionaries may be rather less helpful. Particularly challenging are those Russian words and expressions where linguistic or cultural divergences mean that no ready English equivalent is available, as is demonstrated by the following instances:

С лёгким паром! [1:453]

Она окончила университет с красным дипломом. [12:374]

Не ешь всухомятку. [15:188]

Он политтехнолог. [20:30]

For how we dealt with these particular examples, we refer readers to the relevant entries.

Finally, the difficulties are compounded by the presence in all languages of set phrases, proverbs and sayings, catch phrases, clichés and metaphorical expressions, most of which are regularly associated with particular contexts and situations. In such cases the English translation may differ significantly from the Russian or, alternatively, sound rather odd:

Он вкалывает как папа Карло.

He toils ceaselessly. [5:112]

Без бумажки ты букашка, а с бумажкой – человек.

If you haven't got a document, you're not a human being, you're an insect.
[12:400]

Сытый голодного не разумеет.

You can't understand how a starving person feels until you've been there yourself. [15:170]

Лучше быть здоровым и богатым, чем бедным и больным.

It is better to be healthy and wealthy than poor and ill. [23:49]

Он мно́го лет прорабо́тал на <в> «почто́вом я́щике».
For many years he worked at a secret installation. [27:151b]

Some recurrent differences between Russian and English can be illustrated here.

- 1 In English subordinate clauses introduced by conjunctions such as ‘when’ and ‘if’ are often used in contexts where in Russian a different construction, often one involving an abstract noun, would be preferred:

В прису́тствии ма́льчиков она́ хихика́ла и стреля́ла гла́зками.
If there were boys present, she would giggle and make eyes at them. [1:150]
 Они́ вме́сте со шко́льной скамьи́.
They've been together since they were at school. [8:23]
 Она́ нача́ла писа́ть карти́ны уже́ в зрёлом во́зрасте.
She started to paint pictures when she was no longer a young woman.
 [33:191a]

Где вы находи́лись в момéнт ограбле́ния магази́на?
Where were you at the time the shop was being robbed? [33:328]

- 2 In Russian gerunds and participles are used in contexts where in English a different construction is required:

Он смóрщил лоб и, небольшо́ подумав, кивну́л в знак согла́сия.
He wrinkled his forehead and after a moment's thought nodded his head in agreement. [3:133]

Меня́ беспоко́ит повы́шенный са́хар у вас в крови́.
I'm worried that your blood sugar level is too high. [4:275]

- 3 Although this is far from being an absolute rule, an abstract or an inanimate noun is less likely to be used as the subject of an active verb in Russian than it is in English:

Мы получи́ли отве́т на наш запро́с из архива́.
The archives have sent us an answer to our enquiry. [7:28]
 В э́той стране́ наруша́ются права́ сексуа́льных меньши́нств.
This country fails to observe the rights of sexual minorities. [20:103a]

- 4 There are differences between Russian and English over the use of generic words. Russian, for example, has no generic word corresponding to English ‘glass’ (in the sense of a drinking vessel) and different words have to be used depending on the size of the glass and liquid it is intended to contain [see 15:24]; similarly Russian has no words corresponding to English ‘cutlery’ [15:259] or ‘meal’ [heading to 15.8.1]. On the other hand, Russian has generic words, such as головно́й убо́р ‘hat, headgear’ [16:14] or водоём ‘volume or body of water’ [30:179], for which in English there is no equivalent in common use. In addition there are a number of contexts where in English a generic verb such as ‘to make’ or ‘to do’ is used, but where in Russian a verb with a more specific meaning is preferred:

Она сварила суп.

She made [literally: boiled] soup. [15:91a]

Царь приказал переплавить колокола на пушки.

The Tsar ordered the bells to be made [literally: remelted] into cannon. [29:108]

- 5 There are many situations where English has the verb ‘to use’, but in Russian a different construction is preferred:

Она высушила волосы феном.

She used a hair dryer to dry her hair. [1:446]

Я перевожу научные статьи с помощью онлайн-словарей.

I use online dictionaries to translate academic articles. [12:37]

На этой клумбе мы сеём однолетние цветы.

We use this flower bed for annuals. [31:58a]

- 6 Sometimes the plural is used in English where Russian has the singular (and, though less often, vice versa). This difference is reflected in many section and subsection headings.
- 7 English and Russian often have different understandings of political correctness and, more generally, of what is acceptable in different contexts. We have tried as far as possible to allow for these differences in the individual entries, using notes where necessary to explain specific instances and, where necessary, to give advice or warnings to the user.

Thus one of the main aims of this dictionary is to illustrate those numerous contexts where Russian, systematically or unsystematically, ‘does things differently from English’; there and elsewhere it will explain the meaning and offer model translations of sentences which speakers of English might otherwise find difficult to interpret correctly.

Our intention throughout has been to provide natural and idiomatic translations of the original Russian. In a small number of instances where a Russian sentence is capable of being understood in different ways, we have provided translations for both interpretations. In a rather larger number of instances where a single Russian meaning can be expressed in English in different ways we have given alternative translations; in such cases one version is usually more literal than the other. Where the natural English equivalent differs significantly from the original, we have added a note giving a literal translation in order to make the Russian more transparent to an English-speaking user.

As far as possible we have tried to provide examples of ‘real, existing’ Russian, of the sort that the user is reasonably likely to encounter either in speech or in writing. We have included examples both of formal and of informal language, and since spoken and written Russian often contains references to the recent or even the more distant past, we have also found room for a number of sentences that reflect Russian of the Soviet or, on one or two occasions, the pre-Soviet period. The dictionary thus takes account not only of the current language, but also of

the ‘linguistic memory’ that all native speakers of Russian possess. The material comes from a range of sources: much of it is derived from the linguistic intuition of educated native speakers of Russian, but we have also used what is already available in the media, official and unofficial documents and corpora of modern Russian.

We have set out to achieve both a depth and a breadth of coverage that is as comprehensive as we can reasonably make it. Our aim has been to live up to the book’s title and, in so doing, to make this dictionary a resource that will be helpful not only to those learning the language, whether independently or in a classroom context, but also to translators and others using Russian on a professional basis.

The authors are aware that the task that they have set themselves is in a certain sense one that can never be completed. Not only is the number of statements that can be made in any language infinite, but the ways in which life in all its various aspects can be broken down into categories and sub-categories are no less endless, which means that one of the hardest tasks in compiling this dictionary was that of defining the different categories and of determining how many layers of sub-categories were needed to provide the desired level of coverage. Some of our categories and some of what we have included or excluded may at times seem arbitrary, but we hope that the decisions we have finally reached are those which will make this volume a valuable resource for learners and professional users of Russian alike.

Warmest thanks are due to Larisa Stizhko, who painstakingly read through the entire text and who made numerous valuable suggestions, and those editors at Routledge who helped see this dictionary through from bright idea to completed book.

Shamil Khairov and John Dunn

How to use this book

This dictionary is aimed in the first instance at intermediate and advanced learners of Russian, whether at undergraduate or post-graduate level. At the same time the book has been put together in a way that is intended to make the contents useful for those who are learning on their own or who are planning to spend time in Russia or who use Russian for professional purposes (including translators and interpreters).

The entries in this dictionary are arranged thematically, individual entries consisting of either a phrase, or in the vast majority of instances, a complete sentence. There is a total of 33 chapters, which are grouped into four larger units:

Unit I (Chapters 1–11): The person; the family

Unit II (Chapters 12–19): Culture; technology; daily life

Unit III (Chapters 20–28): Society

Unit IV (Chapters 29–33): The natural world

To allow for a more precise definition of the individual topics, each chapter is divided into sections and then subsections. Section and subsection headings are given in both Russian and English; in the vast majority of instances the latter is a direct translation of the former, but the two versions may differ from one another in those cases where it was felt that a different approach would make the contents clearer to English-speaking users. Entries are numbered consecutively within each chapter. In cross-references a form such as 17:58 means entry 58 in Chapter 17. If no chapter number is given, the reference is to another entry in the same chapter.

The dictionary is conceived first and foremost as a work of reference. The thematic arrangement of the material means that it will be particularly useful as an aid to the preparation of continuous texts on a particular topic, for example oral presentations or language essays, while the fact that words are given in context will guide the user towards the production of realistic and natural-sounding Russian. The dictionary will also be valuable in helping to develop the techniques of translating from Russian into English: a comparison of the Russian originals and the English translations will show the different ways in which individual Russian words can be rendered in English according to the contexts in which they are used, as well as illustrating the numerous differences between the two languages in the ways they address certain linguistic and conceptual issues (some of these

are discussed in the Introduction). It is particularly hoped that those who are in the process of coming to terms with the question of how best to translate Russian texts into English will be encouraged by this dictionary to avoid with confidence the temptation to be overliteral.

For those seeking to improve their active command of Russian, the phrases and sentences presented in this dictionary are intended to provide a platform which users can develop and build on to suit their own purposes. In real life the sentences and phrases that we have included will appear in a wider context, and this wider context will inevitably determine what translation is the most suitable. Accordingly we recommend that users do not regard the translations provided here as being units of language that are, so to speak, set rigidly in stone, but instead see them as samples which are intended to be adapted to correspond to the situation in which they come to be used.

Those who are learning or teaching Russian in a class situation will also be able to find ways to use the materials. The materials from either the Russian or the English can, for example, be used on their own as a basis for translation exercises, while the Russian texts can serve as a starting point for exercises in vocabulary building.

There are two ways of navigating through the contents of the dictionary. Where a user's main interest is thematic, it will more appropriate to use the Table of Contents, which gives the titles of all the chapters, sections and subsections. We believe that these titles are those that will be maximally useful to users, but we recognise that the thematic organisation of the contents means that a great many individual words will inevitably crop up in more than one location according to the different contexts in which they are used. For example вода [water] and its derivatives will be encountered in several different categories, depending on whether the word is used in relation to washing, plumbing, cuisine or nature (to name but four). For this reason those who are more interested in how individual words are used will probably find it more helpful to refer to alphabetical indexes of the key Russian and English words that we have provided. These aids to navigation are intended to be seen as supplementing one another, and we expect that each user will resort to both of them in accordance with the needs of the moment.

In order to get the most out of the contents users will need some knowledge of Russian grammar. The provision of detailed grammatical information is not one of our priorities here, and we recommend that those who require a systematic treatment of grammatical topics such as aspects of the verb, the use of prepositions and prefixes, agreement and government, consult a good reference grammar; we are not too modest to mention here our own contribution to this field: *Modern Russian Grammar: A Practical Guide* (Routledge, 2009).

Many of the entries are accompanied by notes, which are used to give additional information of the following types.

- 1 Information about register. Our translations seek to match as far as is possible the stylistic and chronological features of the original, but notes are used where it is necessary to draw particular attention to stylistic limitations on the

use of particular words or phrases. We have generally defined these limitations using the terms ‘formal’ and ‘informal’: formal language is that which tends to be used in official documents or letters, at meetings or in lectures; informal language would be appropriate in conversations between friends and personal letters.

- 2 Additional information about language. We are unable to give routine grammatical information, but notes are used to explain linguistic points that are likely to be of interest to users or which may be difficult to track down in standard textbooks.
- 3 To provide the relevant background information relating to those entries containing references to aspects of Russian life that might be unfamiliar to users.

These notes, taken together with the entries themselves, are intended to provide ample material for enhancing users’ overall linguistic and inter-cultural awareness.

All the Russian text is stressed, the only exceptions being the Table of Contents, the Index and headings of units, chapters and sections; here stresses have been omitted in order to aid navigation on electronic devices. With a few exceptions (mostly dates) all Russian numerals are written out in full and all Russian abbreviations are explained either within the text of the relevant entries or in notes. Where it has been necessary to transliterate the simplified Library of Congress system has been used.

In the text of the entries the following conventions are used:

- < . . > Words or phrases contained in angle brackets are synonymous with the preceding words or phrases, e.g. in the entry
Она́ лóбит подремáть <вздремнúть> пóсле обéда.
подремáть and вздремнúть can be used interchangeably.
- (. .) Text included in round brackets can be used either included or omitted without significantly changing the overall meaning of the entry.
- [. .] Additional explanatory material is enclosed within square brackets.
- || This symbol is used to separate whole sentences that are for all practical purposes synonymous.
- | ~ These symbols are space-saving devices used to avoid unnecessary repetition:
thus in the entry
a) Дéти, | порá | в постéль!
b) ~ бýстро ~
b) should be read as Дéти, бýстро в постéль!
- \ This symbol is used to splice together masculine and feminine forms, thus
Он\á should be read as Он *или* Она́
S\he should be read as She *or* He.
In Chapter 24 it is also used to splice together singular and plural forms:
Austrian\s should be read as Austrian *or* Austrians.

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in the notes:

/	This symbol separates imperfective and perfective forms of paired verbs, e.g. будить / разбудить With nouns the same symbol separates related masculine and feminine forms, e.g. друг / подру́га
masc.	masculine
fem.	feminine
neut.	neuter
nom.	nominative
gen.	genitive
dat.	dative
acc.	accusative
instr.	instrumental
prep.	prepositional



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Unit I

**Человек и
семья**

**The person
The family**



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1

Органы чувств и тело

Функции и проблемы организма

The human body and the senses

The functioning and malfunctioning of the human organism

1.1

Сон

Sleep

1.1.1

Спать

Sleeping

1. a) Он хóчет спать.
b) Ему хóчется спать.

2. Она зевáет.
3. На неё напáла зевóта.
4. Зевóта заразительна.
5. Мы прозевáли наш автóбус.

6. Не зевáй, срáзу задавáй вопрóс, как тóлько артист появится.

7. a) Меня клóнит в сон.
b) На лекции меня клонило в сон.

- a) He wants to (go to) sleep. || He is sleepy.
- b) He feels like sleeping <going to sleep>.

Note. For an explanation of the difference between он хóчет and ему хóчется see 4:12.

She is yawning.

A fit of yawning came over her.

Yawning is infectious.

We (weren't paying attention and) missed our bus.

Pay attention and ask your question as soon as the actor comes on stage.

Note. The verb зевáть / прозевáть has the figurative meaning of 'to miss (through inattentiveness or doziness)'. See also 129.

- a) I'm having trouble keeping awake.
- b) The lecture nearly sent me to sleep.

Note. These sentences provide examples of an impersonal construction where the verb is in the neuter singular and the person to whom the action relates is in the accusative. Such constructions tend to be used to describe actions over which the person has no control. See also 9, 33, 136(b), 268, 278(a), 279, 341, 368, 378, 379, 386.

He's a bit sleepy today. || He hasn't woken up properly today.

8. Он какóй-то сóнный сего́дня.

4 Человек и семья The person The family

9. Егó сморíло в сон. || Егó сон сморíл. He couldn't stop himself falling asleep.
- Notes.
(i) In this usage the verb сморíть has no imperfective equivalent.
(ii) In the first of these sentences an impersonal construction of the type described in 7 is used.
10. У меня глазá слипáются. I can't keep my eyes open.
11. На лекции она клева́ла но́сом. She kept nodding off in the lecture.
12. Доро́га была́ монотóнная, и он задремáл. The road was monotonous, and he dozed off.
13. Она́ любит подремáть <вздремну́ть> после́ обе́да. She likes to have forty winks after dinner.
14. а) Он спит о́чень | крѐпко. || У него́ о́чень | крѐпкий сон. а) He is a very | sound | sleeper.
б) ~ чу́тко. ~ чу́ткий сон. б) ~ light ~
15. Он засну́л | крѐпким сном. || ~ как уби́тый. He fell fast <sound> asleep.
16. Он спал | как уби́тый. || ~ без за́дних ног. He slept like | the dead. || ~ a log.
17. а) Она́ любит спать | на спине́. а) She likes to sleep | on her back.
б) ~ на боку́. б) ~ on her side.
в) ~ на животе́. в) ~ on her stomach.
г) ~ сверну́вшись калáчиком. г) ~ (all) curled up (in a ball).
18. Он спит, укрь́вшись одея́лом с голово́й. He sleeps with his head under the blanket.
19. Она́ любит спать на жѐсткой постѐли. She likes to sleep on a firm bed.
20. а) Она́ спала́ | в ночно́й рубáшке. а) She slept in a nightdress.
б) Он спал в пижа́ме. б) He slept in pyjamas.
21. Я сплю́ во́семь часо́в в су́тки. I sleep for eight hours a day.
22. Я обы́чно ложу́сь спать в оди́ннадцать, де́ти ложáтся в де́сять, а жена́ ложíтся по́зже всех. I usually go to bed at eleven, the children go at ten and my wife goes to bed after everyone else.
23. Вчера́ она́ легла́ спать по́зже обы́чного. Yesterday she went to bed later than usual.
24. Вы как хоте́те, а я поше́л спать. You can do what you like, but I'm off to bed.
25. Мы уклады́ваем дете́й спать в во́семь. We put the children to bed at eight.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 26. Она уложила детей спать и включила телевизор. | She put the children to bed and turned on the television. |
| 27. Я обычно читаю перед сном. | I usually read in bed (before going to sleep). |
| 28. Почитай мне что-нибудь на сон грядущий. | Read me something to help me go to sleep. |
| 29. Надо выпить кофе, иначе я засну <усну> за рулём. | I need some coffee, otherwise I'll fall asleep at the (steering) wheel. |
| 30. Вчера он долго не мог заснуть <уснуть>. | Last night it took him a long time to get to sleep. |
| 31. Меня усыпляет звук его голоса. | The sound of his voice sends me to sleep. |
| 32. Они легко усыпили её. | They had no trouble sending her to sleep. |
| 33. После экзамена его бросило в сон. | After the exam was over he suddenly felt he needed to sleep. |
| 34. Ребёнок заснул <уснул>. | The child fell asleep. |
| 35. Он провалился в сон. | He suddenly fell asleep. |
| 36. Он забьлся тяжёлым сном. | He fell into a troubled sleep. |
| 37. После хорошей прогулки крепкий сон гарантирован. | After a long walk you are guaranteed a good night's sleep. |
| 38. Он любит поспать. | He is fond of taking a nap. |
| 39. Мне надо поспать <соснуть> полчаса. | I need to lie down for half an hour or so. |
| 40. Этот шум мешал <не давал> мне спать. | That noise stopped me from sleeping.
 ~ kept me awake. |

Note. This sentence contains an impersonal construction of the type described in 7.

1.1.2

Просыпаться / проснуться Будить / разбудить

- | | |
|--|---|
| 41. Она проснулась, когда все уже давно встали. | She woke up long after everyone else had got up. |
| 42. Он проснулся от звука будильника. | He was woken up by the alarm clock. |
| 43. Не будите её: она только что уснула <заснула>. | Don't wake her (up): she's only just gone off to sleep. |

Waking up

Note. The verb просыпаться / проснуться is intransitive (to waken up); the verb будить / разбудить is transitive (to wake someone up).

6 Человек и семья The person The family

44. Она просила разбудить её в шесть. She asked to be woken up at six.
45. Он поставил будильник на шесть. He set the alarm for six.
46. Его из пушки не разбудишь. He wouldn't wake up if you put a bomb under his pillow.
Literally: You couldn't wake him up from a cannon.
47. Проснувшись, она сладко зевнула и потянулась. She woke up, yawned contently and stretched.
48. Он встаёт обычно в восемь часов. He usually gets up at eight o'clock.
49. Пора вставать, уже десять часов! It's time to get up: it's already ten o'clock!
50. Дети, подъём! Быстро встаём и одеваемся! Rise and shine, children! Let's get up and get dressed without delay!
51. Уже девять! Я проспал на работу! I've slept in! It's already nine o'clock and I'm going to be late for work!

1.1.3

Сны

52. Мне приснился странный сон. || Я видел странный сон. I had a strange dream.
53. Такого невозможно представить даже в кошмарном <страшном> сне. You couldn't imagine that in your worst nightmare.
54. Она умеет толковать сны. She knows how to interpret dreams.
55. Приятных сновидений! Sweet dreams!
56. Ему снилась Италия. He dreamt of Italy.
57. Каждую ночь мне снится один и тот же сон. I have (one and) the same dream every night.
58. Она видит цветные сны. She dreams in colour.
59. Этой ночью мне ничего не снилось. I had no dreams (at all) last night.
60. Ей приснилось, будто она летит на воздушном шаре. She dreamt she was (flying) in a balloon.
61. Я видела тебя во сне. I dreamt about you.
62. Она летает во сне, как птица. In her dreams she flies like a bird.
63. Она разговаривает во сне. She talks in her sleep.

64. Он лунáтик: хóдит во сне по квартирe, а потóм не пómнит об éтом.
He's a sleepwalker <somnambulist>: he walks around the flat in his sleep and the next day remembers nothing about it.
Note. Beware the 'false friend' лунáтик, which means 'sleepwalker'.
She is tormented by nightmares.
65. Её мучáют кошмáры.
She is tormented by nightmares.
66. Мне снйлись какйе-то кошмáры.
I had nightmares.
67. Наш пóезд опоздáл на два часá, и мы не успéли на пересáдку. Кошмáр!
Our train was two hours late and we missed our connection. It was a nightmare!
Note. Both стрáшный сон and кошмáр can mean 'nightmare', but in this figurative usage only the latter is possible.
68. Спокойной нóчи!
Good night!

1.1.4

Высыпáться / выспáться

Недостáток сна

Бессóнница

69. Она не выспалась из-за духоты́ в нóмере.
70. Я постоянно не высыпáюсь.
71. У меня хронйческий недосып.
72. Тебé нáдо хорошéнько выспáться.
73. Мне нáдо отоспáться – я не спáл две нóчи.
74. а) Он выгáдел невыспавшимся.
б) Она выгáдела невыспавшейся.
75. Сегóдня я прeкрáсно выспался, я свеж как огу́рчик.
76. а) У него́ бессóнница.
б) Её замучила бессóнница.
77. Вчeрá он опя́ть прoвёл бессóнную нoчь.
78. Она́ лежáла в постéли без сна.

Getting enough sleep

Lack of sleep

Insomnia

- The room was stuffy and as a result she didn't sleep properly.
I can never get enough sleep.
I suffer from chronic lack of sleep.
What you need is a good night's sleep.
I need to catch up on my sleep: I haven't slept for two nights.
а) He | looked as if he hadn't had enough sleep.
б) She ~
I've had a really good night's sleep, and today I feel as fresh as a daisy.
Literally: . . . I am as fresh as a cucumber.
а) He suffers from insomnia.
б) She was wracked by insomnia.
He had another sleepless night last night.
She lay in bed unable to sleep.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 79. Он не спал всю ночь. | He was awake all night. |
| 80. Молоко с мёдом помогает от бессонницы. | Milk and honey are good for insomnia. |
| 81. Она приняла снотворное. | She took something to help her sleep. |
| 82. Я всю ночь глаз не сомкнул. | I didn't sleep a wink all night. |
| 83. Мой муж храпит во сне, а я не храплю. | My husband snores, but I don't. |
| 84. Я не могу заснуть от его храпа. | His snoring keeps me awake. |
| 85. а) Мне не спится. | a) I can't (get to) sleep. |
| б) Мне плохо спится. | b) I don't sleep well. |
| в) Мне не спалось на новом месте. | c) I found it difficult to sleep in a strange bed. |

1.1.5

Постель

- | | |
|---|---|
| 86. а) Дети, порá в постель!
б). ~ быстро ~ | a) Children, time for bed!
b) ~ go to bed and look sharp about it! |
| 87. По утрам она любит поваляться в постели. | She likes to lie around in bed in the morning. |
| 88. Он аккуратно заправил постель. | He made a neat and tidy job of making his bed. |
| 89. Почему постель <кровать> не заправлена? | Why hasn't this bed been made? |
| 90. Гостю постелили в маленькой комнате. | A bed was made (up) for the guest in the small room. |
| 91. Постели мне, пожалуйста, свежую простыню. | Could you give me a clean sheet, please? |
| 92. Надо сменить постельное бельё. | The bed linen needs changing. |
| 93. У тебя температура. Тебе надо лежать в постели. | You have a temperature. You need to stay in bed. |
| 94. По субботам он приносит ей кофе в постель. | On Saturdays he brings her coffee in bed. |

Beds and bedding

1.2.

Смотреть и видеть

Глаза

Зрение

Looking and seeing

Eyes

Vision

1.2.1

Смотреть и видеть

- | | |
|--|---|
| 95. Он смотрел вперёд, но ничего не видел. | He was looking ahead, but he couldn't see anything. |
|--|---|

96. В Великобритáнии, переходя́ ули́цу, сле́дует сна́чала посмотре́ть напра́во, а пото́м нале́во.
When you cross the road in Britain first you need to look right and then look left.
97. Смотри́те по́д ноги!
Look where you're putting your feet!
98. Посмотри́ <Погляди́> на э́того щенка́: ра́зве не чу́до!
Look at this puppy. Isn't it wonderful!
- Note. There are in Russian two basic verbs with the meaning 'to look': смотре́ть and гляде́ть; from these numerous other verbs can be formed by using various prefixes and suffixes. In some contexts the two resulting verbs can be used interchangeably, but in others only one is possible or is generally preferred. In contexts where two verbs are possible, these are indicated as alternatives; otherwise it is recommended that only the form given be used.
99. Взгляни́ на э́ту карти́ну.
Take a (quick) look at this picture.
- Note. The perfective verbs посмотре́ть and взгляну́ть are very close in meaning, but the latter tends to suggest having a quick, instantaneous look at something.
100. Он бро́сил взгляд на конве́рт, но открыва́ть его́ не стал.
He glanced at the envelope, but decided not to open it.
101. Э́то про́сто то́лько на пе́рвый взгляд.
It only looks simple at first sight.
102. Она́ не ста́ла смотре́ть филь́м, потому́ что уже́ ви́дела его́.
She didn't watch the film because she'd already seen it.
103. По́езд опа́здывал, пассажи́ры посма́тривали <погля́дывали> на часы́.
The train was (running) late and the passengers kept looking at their watches.
104. До́ктор осмо́трел пацие́нта.
The doctor examined the patient.
105. Я ви́смотрел эту брошь на ви́ставке.
I spotted this brooch at an exhibition.
106. Он осмо́трелся <огляде́лся> по сторо́нам.
He looked around in all directions.
107. Я тут новичо́к, мне на́до осмо́треться.
I'm new here: I have to get my bearings.
108. Он попро́сил её присмотре́ть за ко́шкой.
He asked her to look after his cat.
109. Присмотри́ за детьми́, пока́ я говорю́ по телефо́ну.
Watch the children while I'm on the telephone.
110. Она́ присмотре́лась <пригляде́лась> внима́тельнее и уви́дела ма́ленькую то́чку.
She took a closer look and saw a small dot.

10 Человек и семья The person The family

111. Он подглядывал
<подсматривал> за ними в
замочную скважину. He was watching them through the
keyhole.
112. Отвернись, пожалуйста, и не
подглядывай <подсматривай>! Please look the other way – and no
peeping!
113. Посмотри в окно: дождь льёт
как из ведра. Look out the window: it's absolutely
bucketing down.
114. Я выглянул в окно и увидел
под самой дверью небольшую
собачку. I glanced out the window and saw a
small dog right by the door.
115. Он запёл под её окном, но из
других окон тут же начали
выглядывать соседи. He started singing underneath her
window, but this prompted the neigh-
bours to start looking out of their own
windows.
116. – Не могу найти свою флешку.
– А ты за компьютер
заглядывал? 'I can't find my USB stick.'
'Have you looked behind the
computer?'
117. Он загляделся <засмотрелся>
на красивую девушку и
ударился лбом о столб. Unable to take his eyes off a pretty
girl, he walked straight into a lamp
post.
118. Посмотрите <Поглядите>,
какой он вежливый! See how polite he is! || That just shows
how polite he is!
119. Глянь <Посмотри>, что там
такое? Look at that! What on earth is it?
120. Мы с удивлением
переглянулись. Note. This sentence is characteristic of
informal language.
We looked at each other in surprise.
121. Сегодня туман, плохая
видимость. It's foggy today and the visibility is
poor.
122. Они умело создавали
видимость бурной
деятельности. They were good at | creating the
impression of frenetic activity. ||
~ looking busy.

1.2.2

Глаза

123. Закрой глаза.
124. Больной открыл глаза.

Eyes

- Shut your eyes.
The patient opened his eyes.

125. Она раскрыла мне глаза на
этого человека.

She has opened my eyes to that man.

Note. The verb *раскрыва́ть / раскры́ть* means 'to open wide'; the phrase *раскрыва́ть / раскры́ть глаза́* can be used literally, but occurs more often in this figurative sense.

126. Он смотре́л на клоуна во все
глаза́.

He couldn't take his eyes off the clown.

127. – Мне в глаз попала соринка.
– Поморга́й (глаза́ми), это
иногда помога́ет.

'I've got a bit of dirt in my eye.'
'Blink: that sometimes helps'.

128. Он соvrёт и гла́зом не моргнёт.

He can lie without batting an eyelid.

129. Мы проморга́ли са́мый ва́жный
моме́нт.

We missed the key moment.

Note. *Проморга́ть* is similar in meaning to *прозева́ть* (see 5 and 6).

130. Он сто́ял, ничего́ не понима́я, и
хло́пал глаза́ми.

Unable to understand anything, he
(just) stood there, looking blank.

131. Она́ подмигну́ла мне ле́вым
гла́зом.

She winked at me with her left eye.

132. Они́ понима́ли, в чём де́ло, и с
улы́бкой переми́гивались.

They understood what was going on
and were smiling and exchanging
winks.

133. От удивле́ния я вы́таращил на
неё глаза́.

I stared at her in amazement.

134. Не на́до так тара́щить глаза́ –
ничего́ не случи́лось.

There's no need to look so surprised:
nothing's happened.

135. Протри́ глаза́: это ноль, а не
шестёрка.

Look more carefully: it's a zero, not
a six.

Note. The phrase *протере́ть глаза́* literally means 'to rub one's eyes' (e.g. when waking up). This figurative usage is informal.

136. a) У меня́ глаза́ | слезя́тся|,
когда́ я чи́щу лук.
b) ~ щиплет~

a) My eyes | water | whenever I peel
onions.
b) ~ sting ~

Note. Entry (b) contains an impersonal construction similar to that in 7, which explains why the verb is in the third person singular.

137. Поли́ция примени́ла
слезоточи́вый газ.

The police used tear gas.

138. Он зажу́рил оди́н глаз и
посмотре́л в подзо́рную трубу́.

She screwed up one eye and looked
through the telescope.

12 Человек и семья The person The family

139. От яркого солнца он зажмурился. The bright sunlight made him screw up his eyes.
140. Она щурилась от сильного света. She screwed up her eyes to avoid the strong light.
141. Он прищурился и посмотрел на этикетку. He (narrowed his eyes and) looked closely at the label.
142. Она сощурила глаза и сказала с ненавистью: «Нет!». She screwed up her face and vehemently said 'no!'
- Note. The verbs жмурить(ся) / зажмурить(ся) and щурить(ся) / прищурить(ся), сощурить(ся) are almost synonymous; with the former, however, the eye(s) are closed, whereas with the latter they remain slightly open. A further distinction is that жмурить(ся) / зажмурить(ся) tends to denote an involuntary act, whereas щурить(ся) / прищурить(ся), сощурить(ся) generally denotes an action carried out intentionally.
143. У него острый глаз. He's got sharp eyes.
144. У него хороший глазомер. He's got an accurate eye.
145. У меня в глазах рябит от рекламы. These adverts are making my head spin.
146. Это произошло на глазах у посетителей. It happened in front of the visitors.
147. Она пришла на работу с накрашенными глазами. She came to work wearing eyeshadow.
148. У него глаза бегают, когда он врёт. He can't look you in the eye when he's lying.
149. Выбор товаров такой, что глаза разбегаются! There're so many goods to choose from that you don't know where to start.
- Literally: . . . that your eyes start to go in all directions.
150. В присутствии мальчиков она хихикала и стреляла глазками. If there were boys present, she would giggle and make eyes at them.
151. У него мешки под глазами. He's got bags under his eyes.
152. У него синяк под глазом. He's got a black eye.
153. Здесь такая темнота, хоть глаза колí <выколи>. It's pitch black in here. || It's so dark in here you can't see your hand in front of your face.
154. За ним нужен глаз да глаз. You can't take your eyes off him for a second.

155. Уйди́ с глаз мо́их!
156. Глаза́ бы мой теб́я бо́льше не
видели!
157. Я упáл и удáрился голово́й об
асфа́льт, у меня́ да́же в глаза́х
потемне́ло.
158. Он ско́сил глаза́ влево́, не
повора́чивая голо́вы.
159. Она́ карти́нно заката́ла глаза́.
160. Он не мог отве́сти́ глаз от неё.
161. О́ко за о́ко, зуб за зуб.

- Get out of my sight!
- I don't want to see you ever again.
- I fell and hit my head against the
ground, which made me start to feel
faint.
- He glanced to the left without turning
his head.
- She rolled her eyes in a theatrical
manner.
- He can't take his eyes off her.
- An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

Note. О́ко (plural: о́чи) is a Biblical and
poetic synonym for глаз.

1.2.3

Зре́ние

Слепота́

162. Кра́ем гла́за <Боковы́м
зре́нием> он заме́тил, что дверь
приоткры́лась.
163. У него́ сла́бое зре́ние.
164. Он попал в по́ле зре́ния
поли́ции.
165. У неё близору́кость.
166. У него́ дальнозо́ркость.
167. а) Она́ но́сит | очки́.
б) ~ конта́ктные ли́нзы.
168. Где мо́жно купи́ть со́лнечные
очки́?
169. а) Он | наде́л | очки́.
б) ~ снял ~
170. Она́ хо́дит в те́мных очка́х.
171. У него́ косогла́зие. || Он косо́й.
172. Он окриве́л на о́дин глаз. || Он
одногла́зый.
173. У него́ повя́зка на одно́м глазу́.
174. Она́ потеря́ла ле́вый глаз.
175. В дра́ке ему́ вы́били глаз.
176. Ему́ вы́кололи глаза́.
177. Он слепо́й от ро́ждения.

Vision

Blindness

- He noticed out of the corner of his eye
that the door had started to open.
- He has poor vision.
- He attracted the attention of the police.
- She is short-sighted.
- He is long-sighted.
- а) She wears | glasses.
б) ~ contact lenses.
- Where I can buy sunglasses.
- а) He put | his glasses | on.
б) He took ~ off.
- She wears dark glasses.
- He has a squint.
- He has lost an eye.
- He has a bandage over one eye.
- She has lost her left eye.
- He lost an eye in a fight.
- They poked his eyes out.
- He is blind from birth.

14 Человек и семья The person The family

178. а) Она ослепла | после болезни.
b) ~ в раннем детстве.
179. У него бельмо на глазу. He has a wall-eye.
180. У неё катаракта. She has a cataract.
181. Он ходит в школу для слепых и слабовидящих. He goes to a (special) school for the blind and partially sighted.
182. Он помог слепой (женщине) перейти улицу. He helped a blind woman cross the road.
183. Солнце слепило глаза. The sun blinded him.
184. Меня ослепил свет фар. I was blinded by the headlights.
185. Она была ослепительно красива. She was stunningly beautiful.
Literally: . . . blindingly <dazzlingly> . . .
186. Извините, я не разобрал слепу, что это ваш зонт. I'm sorry: I'm as blind as a bat and I didn't realise that was your umbrella.
187. Извините, я подслеповат, и поэтому не узнал вас. I'm sorry: my eyesight's poor and that's why I didn't recognise you.
188. Он прозрел как по волшебству. He regained his sight as if by magic.

1.3

Дыхание

Чихать

Кашлять

Нос

Обоняние

Запахи

Breathing

Sneezing

Coughing

Noses

Smells and smelling

1.3.1

Дышать

189. вдох и выдох breathing in and breathing out
190. Он глубоко вдохнул и медленно выдохнул. He took a deep breath and slowly exhaled.
191. Надо сделать глубокий вдох, а потом очень медленный выдох. You need to take a deep breath and then let your breath out very slowly.
192. Он задержал дыхание. He held his breath.
193. Она тяжело вздохнула. She gave a deep sigh.
194. Ему трудно дышать. He finds it hard to breathe.
195. Нам надо выйти подышать свежим воздухом. We need to go out for a breath of fresh air.
196. Здесь дышать нечем, очень душно. You can't breathe in here: it's very stuffy.

197. Здесь легко дышится.
The air is pleasant here.
198. Она подышала на зеркало.
She breathed on the mirror.
199. Больной почти не дышит.
The patient is hardly breathing.
200. Ей надо сделать искусственное дыхание.
She needs artificial respiration.
201. У него одышка.
He suffers from shortness of breath.
202. У неё учащённое дыхание.
She is hyperventilating.
203. Нам надо продышаться на свежем воздухе.
We need to get some fresh air into our lungs.
204. После бега он долго не мог отдышаться.
After he finished running, it took him a while to get his breath back.
205. Он запыхался после бега.
He was out of breath after running.
206. Она подула на горячий чай.
She blew on the hot tea.
207. Полицейский предложил ему дунуть в трубку.
The policeman asked him to blow into the breathalyser.
208. Он делает дыхательные упражнения.
He is doing breathing exercises.
209. У него чистые лёгкие.
His lungs are clear.
210. Смерть наступила в результате удушья.
The cause of death was asphyxiation.
211. Он едва не задохнулся от выхлопных газов.
The exhaust fumes almost made him choke.
212. Пожарные работали в противогазах.
The firefighters were wearing breathing apparatus.

1.3.2

Чихать и кашлять

213. Он беспрерывно чихает.
He is constantly sneezing.
214. Она громко чихнула.
She sneezed loudly.
215. Если кто-то чихнул, обычно говорят: «Будь здоров!» [или «Будь здорова!»] [или «Будьте здоровы!»].
When somebody sneezes, it is customary to say 'Bless you!'.
Literally: . . . Be healthy!
216. Она вежливо кашлянула.
She coughed politely.
217. Он откашлялся и начал говорить.
He cleared his throat and began to speak.
218. Ребёнок кашляет. || У ребёнка кашель.
The child has a cough.
219. Меня кашель замучил.
This cough is driving me to distraction.

Sneezing and coughing

1.3.3

Нос

220. Он сдвинул очки на кончик
носа.
221. Мальчик ковыряет(ся) в носу.
222. Не суй свой нос куда не
следует.
223. Она оставила его с носом.
224. Он всегда держит нос по ветру.
225. Мы должны кровь из носа
закончить работу в срок.
226. Он им утёр нос.
227. Сопляк! || Сопля зелёная!
228. Возьми себя в руки, нечего
сопли <нюни> распускать!

The nose

- He slid his glasses down to the tip of
his nose.
- The boy is picking his nose.
- Don't stick your nose into other peo-
ple's business.
- She left him high and dry. || She made
a proper fool of him.
- He always knows which way the
wind's blowing.
- We have to finish this job on time even
if we have to sweat blood to do it.
- He got the better of them. || He
showed them who was boss.
- Milksop!
- Stop snivelling and get a grip on your-
self!

1.3.4

Чем тут пахнет?

229. а) Здесь пахнет | бензином.
б) ~ рыбой.
в) ~ розами.
230. В воздухе пахнет грозой.
231. Я слышу <чувствую> самые
слабые запахи.
232. Вы не чувствуете никакого
запаха?
233. При запахе газа звоните в
аварийную службу.
234. Запахло сиренью.
235. Деньги не пахнут.
236. Я не различаю запахи.
237. Собака нашла преступника по
запаху.
238. У этого виски выраженный
запах торфа.

What's that smell?

- а) It smells of | petrol | in here.
б) ~ fish ~
в) There's a smell of roses ~
- There's (a smell of) thunder in the air.
I can detect the faintest of smells.
- Can't you smell anything?
- If you smell gas, phone the emergency
number.
- The smell <fragrance> of lilac came
wafting through the air.
- Money has no smell.
- I can't distinguish smells.
- The dog tracked down the criminal by
his scent.
- You get a distinct smell of peat from
this whisky.

239. Дело пахнет керосином!

Things are about to go pear-shaped.

Note. This expression, which literally means 'The affair smells of paraffin', is used in informal language to indicate a situation of impending danger or disaster.

240. Диктатор понял, что пахло жареным, и бежал из страны.

The dictator realised that things were starting to get too hot for him and fled the country.

Literally: . . . that things had started to smell of grilled meat . . .

241. Понюхай, эта рыба свежая?

Smell this fish and tell me if it's fresh.

242. Она упала в обморок. Ей дали понюхать нашатырный спирт.

She fainted and was given smelling salts.

Literally: . . . was given ammonium carbonate to sniff.

243. Ему показалось, будто где-то что-то горит. Он принюхался.

He sniffed around, thinking that he could smell burning.

244. Он ещё молод, пороку не нюхал.

He's still young and wet behind the ears.

Literally: . . . hasn't sniffed (gun)powder.

245. Собака обнюхала гостя.

The dog gave the guest a good sniff.

246. У собак прекрасное обоняние.

Dogs have an excellent sense of smell.

247. У меня нюх как у собаки.

My sense of smell is as keen as that of a dog.

248. У меня очень чуткий нос.

I have a very keen sense of smell.

1.3.5

Приятный запах

Неприятный запах

249. Она вышла, оставив за собой аромат дорогих духов.

Pleasant smells and fragrances

Unpleasant smells

She walked out, leaving behind the fragrance of an expensive perfume.

Note. The word аромат can be used of any pleasant smell or fragrance.

250. Во дворце пахло восточными благовониями.

The palace was full of oriental fragrances.

251. В мае в садах благоухает сирень.

In May the gardens are filled with the scent of lilac.

252. Из холодильника чем-то пахнет.

There's a funny smell coming from the fridge.

253. Это растение плохо пахнет. There's a bad smell coming from this plant.
254. Из корзины шёл неприятный запах. There was an unpleasant smell coming from the wastepaper basket.
255. Из мусорного бака воняет. The rubbish bin stinks.
256. От рыбы уже идёт запах. This fish is beginning to smell.
257. Эта рыба с душком. This fish is high.
258. Рыба уже смердит. This fish is stinking.
259. От него несёт водкой <перегаром>. You can smell vodka on his breath.
260. Здесь стоит какой-то странный запах. There's a funny smell in here.
261. Стоит невообразимая вонь <жуткое амбре>. It stinks to high heaven in here.
262. Ребёнок пукает. The child keeps breaking wind.
263. а) Кто-то испортил воздух. а) Don't light a match in here!
 б) Кто-то пукнул. б) Someone has broken wind <farted>.
 в) Кто-то пёр(д)нул <бзднул>. в) Someone has farted.
- Note. Russian is rather more generously endowed than English with words and expressions that denote the concept of breaking wind. The expression in (a), which literally means 'Someone has spoilt the air' is a euphemism and has no direct equivalent in English; пукать / пукнуть is informal, but not offensive; пердеть / пёр(д)нуть and бздеть / бзднуть, набздеть are extremely informal.
264. В комитёте одні старпёры <стáрые пердуны>! The committee is made up entirely of old farts.

1.3.6

Простуда Нáсморк

265. а) У меня | простуда.
 б) ~ нáсморк.

Colds

- а) I've got a | cold.
 б) ~ cold (and runny nose).

Note. Both простуда and нáсморк are normally translated into English as 'cold', but the latter refers specifically to a cold with a runny nose.

266. Каждую весну́ он страдает от аллергического насморка.
Every spring he suffers from hay fever.
267. У меня пошла́ кровь носом <из носа>.
My nose has started bleeding.
268. У меня нос | заложи́ло. || ~ заложен.
My nose is all blocked up.
Note. Нос заложи́ло is an example of an impersonal construction; see 7.
269. На́до купи́ть какие-нибудь капли в нос <для носа>.
I need to buy some drops for my nose.
270. Я не могу́ дыша́ть носом.
I can't breathe through my nose.
271. Вы́три ребёнку <у ребёнка> со́пли.
Wipe (the snot from) the child's nose.
272. Утрите́ ребёнку нос!
Wipe the child's nose.
273. Он постоянно́ шмы́гает носом.
He's forever sniffing.
274. Она́ постоянно́ сморка́ется.
She's forever blowing her nose.
275. Он доста́л носовой плато́к и гро́мко вы́сморкался.
He took out his handkerchief and blew his nose loudly.
276. На́до купи́ть (бума́жные) носовы́е платки́.
We need to buy some (paper) hankies.

1.4

Уши Слух Звуки

1.4.1

У́ши

277. Он сказа́л ей что́-то на́ ухо, что́бы никто́ не услы́шал.
He whispered something into her ear so that nobody else could hear.
278. а) У меня́ в у́хе звени́т.
b) У меня́ звон в уша́х.
I've got a ringing in my ear.
I've got ringing in my ears.
279. У меня́ у́ши заложи́ло.
My ears are all blocked up.
280. Она́ заткну́ла у́ши, что́бы не слы́шать его́ крика́.
She put her fingers in her ears so as not to hear his shouting.
281. Она́ проколо́ла у́ши, чтобы́ носи́ть сере́жки <серёжки>.
She had her ears pierced so that she could wear earrings.
282. Он вам навра́л с три коро́ба, а вы и у́ши развеси́ли.
He spun you a tissue of lies and you fell for it hook, line and sinker.

Ears Hearing Sounds

Ears

- He whispered something into her ear so that nobody else could hear.
- a) I've got a ringing in my ear.
b) I've got ringing in my ears.
My ears are all blocked up.

Note. 278(a) and 279 are further examples of impersonal constructions; see 7.

She put her fingers in her ears so as not to hear his shouting.

She had her ears pierced so that she could wear earrings.

He spun you a tissue of lies and you fell for it hook, line and sinker.

Literally: . . . and you hung your ears.

283. Предупреждаю: вам там будут вешать лапшú на уши. Ничемú не верьте!

I'm warning you: they'll try to fill your head with all sorts of nonsense, but don't believe anything they say.

Note. The phrase вешать лапшú на уши literally means 'to hang noodles on your ears'.

284. Чáйки утащили морóженое? Ты сам виновáт. Нечего бýло ушáми хлопáть!

If the seagulls have pinched your ice cream, you've nobody to blame but yourself! You should pay attention to what's going on around you.

1.4.2

Слух

285. У неё отличнýй слух.

She has excellent hearing.

286. Он глуховáт на однó úхо.

He is hard of hearing in one ear.

287. Он оглóх на лéвое úхо.

He is deaf in his left ear.

288. а) Он | глухой.

a) He is deaf.

б) ~ глухонемóй.

b) He is (profoundly) deaf.

Note. Глухонемóй literally means 'deaf and dumb', but unlike the English equivalent, it is not generally considered offensive and remains in common use.

289. Не náдо кричáть, я прекрáсно слы́шу.

There's no need to shout; I can hear you perfectly well.

290. У неё проблемы со слухом: она́ пóльзуется слуховым а́ппарáтом.

She doesn't hear too well and uses a hearing aid.

291. Говорите в микрофóн: вас плóхо слы́шно.

Speak into the microphone: we can't hear you.

292. Я говорил с ней по телефóну, но была́ óчень плохáя слы́шимость, и пришлóсь прервáть разговóр.

I was talking to her on the telephone, but it was a very bad line and we had to give up.

293. Я вас внимáтельно слýшаю. В чём дéло?

You have my full attention. What is the problem?

Literally: I am listening to you attentively.

294. Тíхо скри́пнула дверь, и он прислу́шался.

The door creaked quietly (on its hinges), and he listened out.

295. Он не прислу́шивается к советáм родителéй.

He doesn't listen to his parents' advice.

296. Выйдем на улицу, здесь нас могут подслушивать <услышать>.
Let's go outside: we can be overheard here.
297. Подслушивающее устройство было спрятано в настольной лампе.
The listening device was hidden in a table lamp.
298. Я подслушал этот анекдот в поезде.
I happened to hear | this joke on a train. || I overheard ~
299. Извините, я не расслышал, что вы сказали.
Sorry, I couldn't hear what you said.
300. Пожалуйста, выслушай меня, а потом принимай решение.
Please hear me out and then make up your mind.
301. Он не дослушал новости и выключил радио.
He decided to give up on the news and switched off the radio.

Literally: He didn't listen to the news to the end. . . .
302. Ты слышала голоса за стеной? Там никто не живёт, тебе послышалось.
You heard voices coming from the other side of that wall? Nobody lives there; you must be hearing things.

1.4.3**Звук**

303. а) Послышался | голос.
b) ~ шёпот.
c) ~ крик.
d) ~ плач.
e) ~ стон.
- а) A voice | could be heard.
b) A whisper ~
c) A shout <cry> ~ || Somebody shouted.
d) Crying <Weeping> ~ || Somebody was crying.
e) A groan ~ || Somebody was groaning <moaning>.
304. Он не издал ни звука.
He didn't emit a single sound.
305. а) Раздался | резкий звук.
b) ~ сухой треск.
c) ~ оглушительный грохот.
d) ~ гром.
e) ~ сильный хлопок.
f) ~ звонок в дверь.
g) ~ громкий стук.
- а) There was | a shrill sound <noise>.
b) ~ a sharp crack(ing noise).
c) ~ a deafening crash.
d) ~ (a clap of) thunder.
e) ~ a loud bang.
f) ~ a ring at the door bell.
g) ~ a loud knock.
306. а) Кто-то | постучал | в дверь.
b) ~ позвонил ~
- а) Someone knocked at the door.
b) Somebody rang the door bell.
307. Телефон звонит.
The telephone is ringing.
308. Он хлопнул дверью.
He slammed the door.

22 Человек и семья The person The family

309. a) В соседней комнате скрипнула дверь. a) A door creaked in the next room.
b) На улице слышался скрип тормозов. b) The screeching of brakes could be heard outside.
310. a) Мотор | ревет. a) The engine is | roaring.
b) ~ тархтит. b) ~ rattling <rumbling>.
c) ~ гудит. c) ~ humming.
311. Отсюда слышен рев турбин. From here you can hear the roar of the turbines.
312. a) Монеты | звенят. a) Coins jingle.
b) Бокалы ~ b) Glasses clink.
313. a) Бумага, ткань шуршит <шелестит>. a) Paper or fabric rustles.
b) Слышался шелест <шорох> ткани. b) You could hear the rustling of fabric.
314. У меня голова трещит <гудит>. I've got a splitting headache.

1.5

Осязание Кожа

Touch Skin

1.5.1

Осязание

Touch

315. Простба экспонаты руками не трогать. Please do not touch the exhibits.
316. Она потрогала больное колено. She patted her sore knee.
317. Она дотронулась до его плеча. She reached out to touch his shoulder.
318. Она прикоснулась к его щеке. || Она коснулась его щеки. She touched his cheek.
319. Он почувствовал <ощутил> прикосновение её руки. He felt her hand touch him.
320. Он вздрогнул от прикосновения какого-то холодного предмета. Contact with something cold made him shiver.
321. Она ощупала незнакомый предмет. She tried to identify the unfamiliar object by feel.
322. Он едва нащупал пульс на её руке. He could hardly feel the pulse in her wrist.
323. a) Плод был | шершавым | на ощупь. a) The fruit felt | rough.
b) ~ гладким ~ b) ~ smooth.
c) ~ липким ~ c) ~ sticky.
324. В пещере было темно, они двигались на ощупь. It was dark in the cave and they felt their way along.

1.5.2

Цвет и характер кожи**Изменения кожи**

325. Он побледнел от ужаса.
 326. Она посинела от холода.
 327. Он пожелтел от болезни.
 328. Он сморщил <наморщил> лоб.
 329. а) У неё | сухая | кожа.
 б) ~ влажная ~
 в) ~ бархатная ~
 330. а) У него | шершавые ладони.
 б) ~ мозолистые руки.
 331. У него кожа на руках
 потрескалась.
 332. а) У неё покраснели | щёки.
 б) ~ уши.
 333. У него складки на коже.
 334. У него кожа шелушится
 <сходит> <лупится>.
 335. У него (вскочила) шишка на
 лбу.
 336. У него вскочил <выскочил>
 прыщ на шее.
 337. а) У него вскочил | ячмень на
 глазу.
 б) ~ здоровенный фурункул
 <чирей> на ягодиче.
 338. У меня выступила сыпь на
 коже.
 339. У меня аллергия.
 340. У меня раздражение кожи.
 341. У меня кожу сушит.
342. У него | кожа покраснела. ||
 ~ покраснение на коже.
 343. Она обожглась.
 344. Он получил ожог(и) кожи.
 345. а) Он любит загорать.
 б) Она хорошо загорела на
 море.
 346. Он сгорел <обгорел> на
 солнце. || У него солнечный
 ожог.

The colour and type of skin**Changes to the skin**

- He went pale with terror.
 She went blue with cold.
 Illness has made his skin go yellow.
 He wrinkled his forehead.
 а) Her skin is | dry.
 б) ~ clammy.
 в) ~ like velvet.
 а) The palms of his hands are rough.
 б) His hands are calloused.
 The skin on his hands is all cracked.
 а) Her cheeks | have turned red.
 б) Her ears ~
 He has folds in his skin.
 He <His skin> is peeling.
 He's got a lump on his forehead.
 He's got a pimple on his neck.
 а) He's got a sty in one eye.
 б) He has a massive boil on his
 bottom.
 I've got a rash.
 I have an allergy.
 My skin is irritated <itchy>.
 My skin has dried out.
 Note. This is an impersonal construction
 similar to that in 7.
 His skin has reddened.
 She burnt herself.
 His skin got burnt.
 а) He likes sunbathing.
 б) She got a good sun tan at the
 seaside.
 He got sunburnt.

347. Она́ купила крем для за́гара. She bought sun tan lotion.
 348. У него́ по́сле купания́ гуси́ная He got goose pimples when he came
 ко́жа. out the water.
 349. Он натёр <набил> мозо́ль на He has got a corn on his foot.
 но́ге.
 350. У вас есть мозо́льный Have you got any corn plasters?
 пласты́рь?
 351. Вы наступи́ли мне на больну́ю You've raised a sore point with me.
 <любиму́ю> мозо́ль!
 Literally: You trod on a sore <my favour-
 ite> corn.
 352. Ко́шка исцара́пала мне все The cat has scratched me all over my
 ру́ки. hands.
 353. У меня́ все ру́ки в цара́пинах. My hands are all scratched.

1.5.3

У меня́ че́шется нос.

I've got an itchy nose.

354. У меня́ че́шутся колéни. My knees are itchy.
 355. Он в недоуме́нии почеса́л He scratched his head in puzzlement.
 заты́лок.
 356. Почеши́ мне спи́ну, Could you scratch my back, please?
 пожа́луйста.
 357. У меня́ ра́нка на ладо́ни My hand is itching where I injured it.
 сверби́т <зуди́т> – о́чень I'm desperate to scratch it.
 хо́чется почеса́ть.
 358. Де́вочка взяла́ травинку и ста́ла The girl picked up a blade of grass and
 щекота́ть спя́щему отцу́ нос. started to tickle her father's nose while
 he was asleep.
 359. Мне щекóтно! It's tickling me!
 360. Она́ бои́тся щекóтки. She is ticklish.
 361. Он реши́л пощекота́ть нёрвы He decided to bring a little excitement
 роди́телей <роди́телям>. into the lives of his parents.

Literally . . . to tickle his parents' nerves.

1.5.4

Пот Поте́ть

Perspiration Perspiring

362. Он си́льно поте́ет. He is sweating <perspiring> heavily.

Note. The subtle distinctions implied by the well-known saying 'Ladies glow, men perspire and horses sweat' has no equivalent in Russian, where the verb поте́ть (to which can be added various prefixes) is used in all contexts.

363. Он вспотёл.
 364. У него лоб покрылся испариной.
 365. У меня потеют ноги.
 366. Она вытерла <отёрла> пот со лба.
 367. Она вошла в раздевалку вся потная.
 368. От этой мысли её бросило в холодный пот.
 369. Кондиционер не работал, мы обливались потом.

He came out in a sweat.
 His brow is covered in perspiration.

My feet are sweating.
 She wiped the sweat from her brow.

She was covered with perspiration when she came into the changing-room.

The very thought of it brought her out in a cold sweat.

Note. This is another impersonal construction, similar to that in 7.

The air conditioning wasn't working: we were soaked in sweat.

1.6

Рот

Горло, глотка

1.6.1

Плевáть

370. Он плюнул в урну.
 371. Он поплевал на руки и принялся за работу.
 372. а) Она плюнула | в него.
 б) ~ ему в лицо.
 373. Он ведёт себя безобразно: кричит, плюётся.
 374. Лифт был старый и заплёванный.
 375. Он прополоскал рот и сплюнул.
 376. Ребёнок выплюнул лекарство.
 377. Это плевóк нам в лицо.

The mouth

The throat

Spitting

Note. For another example of плевáть / наплева́ть see 5:44.

He spat into a spittoon.

He spat on his hands and started work.

a) She spat | at him.

b) ~ in his face.

He behaves in a disgusting fashion, shouting and spitting.

The lift was old and filthy with spit.

He rinsed his mouth out and spat out the contents.

The child spat out the medicine.

That's a real slap in the face for us.

1.6.2

Го́рло

378. У меня в го́рле пересóхло.

The throat

My throat feels dry <parched>.

379. У меня в гóрле першіт.

I've got a tickle in my throat.

Note. 378 and 379 are further examples of impersonal constructions similar to that used in 7; here, however, the person affected is indicated by *y* + gen., rather than the accusative.

380. Ему́ вы́писали поло́скание для гóрла.

He's been prescribed something to gargle with.

381. Я постоянно́ отха́ркиваюсь.

I'm forever having to clear my throat.

382. Он ха́ркает кро́вью.

He's spitting blood.

383. Я ика́ю.

I'm hiccoughing.

384. Он икну́л

He hiccoughed.

385. На неё напáла икóта: ви́дно, кто́-то её вспоми́нает.

Literally: She's started hiccoughing: somebody must be talking about her.

Note. In Russia if someone hiccoughs it is sometimes taken as a sign that the person is being talked about somewhere (cf. English 'Her ears are burning').

1.6.3

Рот

Язы́к

Пищеваре́ние

The mouth

The tongue

Digestion

For related examples see 15.4 and 15.5.

386. У него́ во рту пересóхло.

His mouth is dry.

Note. This is another impersonal construction, similar to that in 379.

387. Он прополоска́л рот.

He rinsed out his mouth.

388. Она́ откуси́ла кусо́к пирога́.

She bit off a piece of the pie.

389. Она́ попрóбовала жидко́сть на вкус.

She tasted the liquid.

390. Он попрóбовал порошо́к на язы́к.

He tested the powder on his tongue.

391. Он прикуси́л язы́к.

He bit his tongue.

Note. The Russian phrase, like the English, can be used either literally or figuratively.

392. Она́ закуси́ла губу́.

She bit her lip.

393. Он вы́сунул язы́к.

He stuck his tongue out.

394. Ребёнок показáл мне язык.

The child stuck his tongue out | at me.

Or

~ for me.

Note. The second translation would apply, for example, when a child is being examined by a doctor.

395. а) Она вы́тянула | губы.

а) She puckered | her lips.

б) Она поджа́ла ~

б) She pursed ~

с) Она наду́ла ~

с) She made a pout.

396. Он глотну́л воды́.

He swallowed some water.

397. а) Он сде́лал | большо́й глото́к.

а) He took | a big mouthful.

б) ~ два глотка́.

б) ~ two mouthfuls.

398. а) Она запи́ла лека́рство |
водо́й.

а) She drank some | water | to help the
medicine go down.

б) ~ молоко́м.

б) ~ milk ~

399. При ви́де пи́щи у живо́тных
выделя́ется слюна́.

When an animal sees food, its saliva
starts to flow.

400. У него́ слю́нки теку́т в
предвкуше́нии пра́здничного
у́жина.

His mouth is watering in anticipation
of the special dinner.

401. Он постоянно́ что́-то жуёт.

He is always chewing something.

402. Жу́й как сле́дует.

Chew properly.

403. Э́то мя́со невозмо́жно
разжева́ть.

It's impossible to chew this meat.

404. У него́ во рту жва́чка
<жева́тельная резинка>.

He's got some chewing gum in his
mouth.

Note. Жва́чка is an informal term for what is known formally as жева́тельная резинка.

405. Он пожева́л травинку и
выплюнул её.

He chewed (on) a blade of grass and
then spat it out.

406. У него́ застря́л в зуба́х кусо́чек
мя́са.

A piece of meat got stuck between his
teeth

407. Он иска́л зубочи́стку.

He was looking for a toothpick.

408. Он ковыря́ет в зуба́х.

He's picking his teeth.

409. Он попра́бовал моне́ту на зуб.

He bit the coin (to see if it was genu-
ine).

410. У него́ от хо́лода зуб на́ зуб не
попада́ет.

His teeth were chattering from the
cold.

411. Он лизну́л моро́женое.

He licked the ice cream.

412. Она́ облиза́ла ло́жку.

She licked the spoon (clean).

413. Он постоянно облизывает губы. He's always licking his lips.
414. Звери зализывают раны. Animals lick their wounds.
415. Ему кусок в горло не лезет. He can't bring himself to eat it.
416. а) У меня отрыжка от газированной воды. а) The fizzy water I drank is making me burp.
 б) После газированной воды у меня всегда отрыжка. б) Fizzy water always makes me burp.
417. Он рыгнул. He burped <belched>.
418. Я поперхнулся яблоком. A piece of apple went down the wrong way.
419. Я подавился черешневой косточкой. I choked on a cherry stone.
420. Постучи мне по спине: не в то горло пошло. Hit me on my back: something's gone down the wrong way.
421. а) Его рвёт <тошнит>. а) He is being sick.
 б) Её всю ночь рвало <тошнило>. б) She was up (being) sick all night.
422. Меня вырвало <вытошнило>. I have (just) been sick.
423. У меня тошнота <рвота>. I feel sick.
424. В самолёте меня обычно тошнит. I usually feel (air)sick on planes.
425. Он проплевался. He puked his guts up.
426. а) Я наступил на | чью-то блевотину. а) I've trodden in somebody's | puke.
 б) ~ чья-то рвотные массы. б) ~ vomit <sick>.
- Note. The noun блевотина and the verb блевать / проплеваться are characteristic of extremely informal language. The phrase рвотные массы, on the other hand, is a rather formal term.

1.7

Гигиена

Водные процедуры

Баня

Купание

1.7.1

Уход за зубами

Уход за ногтями

Бритьё

427. Он почистил <вычистил> зубы.

Personal hygiene

Washing and bathing

The bathhouse

Care of the teeth

Care of the nails

Shaving

- He brushed his teeth.

428. a) Она купила зубную | щётку. a) She bought | a toothbrush.
 b) ~ нить. b) ~ dental floss.
 c) ~ пасту. c) ~ toothpaste.
429. Ему надо подстричь ногти. He needs to cut his nails.
430. a) Он подстриг | ногти. a) He cut his nails.
 b) ~ бороду. b) He trimmed his beard.
431. a) Она сделала | маникюр. a) She had a | manicure.
 b) ~ педикюр. b) ~ pedicure.
432. Он побрился. He had a shave.
433. a) Он бреется | a) He uses | an electric razor.
 электробритвой. b) ~ a safety razor.
 b) ~ безопасной бритвой.
434. a) Он купил | крем | для a) He bought shaving | cream.
 бритья. b) ~ gel.
 b) ~ гель ~
435. Она побрила ноги. She shaved her legs.
436. Он гладко выбрит. He's clean shaven.
437. Он сбрил бороду. He shaved off his beard.

1.7.2

Водные процедуры

Ванна

Душ

Баня

Купание

438. a) Он умылся.
 b) Она умыла лицо.
439. Он вымыл <помыл> руки с мылом.
440. Она вымыла голову шампунем.
441. Где можно сполоснуть руки?
442. Он помылся в ванне. || Он принял ванну.
443. Она повесила свежие полотенца в ванной (комнате).

Baths and bathing

Showers

The bathhouse

For examples relating to bathing in rivers etc. see 30.4.4.

- a) He washed his hands and face.
 b) She washed her face.

Note. The verb *умываться / умыться* refers specifically to washing one's (hands and) face.

He washed his hands with soap and water.

She used shampoo to wash her hair (with).

Where can I | rinse my hands? || ~ give my hands a quick wash?

He had <took> a bath.

She put out fresh towels in the bathroom.

444. a) Он принимает душ по утрам.

b) Она приняла душ.

445. Он протёр руки влажной салфеткой.

446. Она высушила волосы феном.

447. Он вытерся полотенцем.

448. Он обтерся влажным полотенцем.

449. a) Они любят | парную баню с веником.

b) ~ попариться в бане.

c) ~ посидеть в парилке.

d) ~ отдохнуть в предбаннике.

a) He has <takes> a shower in the morning.

b) She had <took> a shower.

He wiped his hands on a damp serviette.

She used a hair dryer to dry her hair.

He used a towel to dry himself.

He rubbed himself down with a damp towel.

a) They like | a traditional Russian steam bath, complete with birch twigs.

b) ~ to take a (traditional Russian) steam bath.

c) ~ to sit in the steam room.

d) ~ to relax in the changing room.

Note. The traditional Russian steam bath, or баня, is similar to a Finnish sauna. The баня is accompanied by various rituals, including hitting oneself with birch twigs to improve circulation, and, as this and the following examples show, not all the associated terminology has straightforward equivalents in English. The term баня can refer either to the process or to the building in which it takes place.

450. a) По субботам он | ходит в баню.

b) ~ в сауну.

451. По субботам они топят баню.

452. В общественной бане обычно есть раздевалка, парилка и моечное отделение.

453. С лёгким паром!

a) On Saturdays he has a | traditional Russian steam bath.

b) ~ sauna.

They heat up the bathhouse on Saturdays.

In a public bathhouse there is usually a changing room, a steam room and an area for washing.

Note. This untranslatable phrase, which literally means '(I congratulate you on having had) light steam', is a greeting traditionally made to someone who has just had a steam bath, though nowadays it is also used with people who have just had a shower. The logic behind it is that the best steam in a баня was considered to be that nearest the roof, i.e. 'the lightest'.

454. Он обливается холодной водой.

He pours cold water over himself.

Or

He takes cold showers.

455. Он окати́л себя́ из ведрá.
456. Он морж: купа́ется зимо́й в про́рубѣ.
457. а) О́ни купа́ют ребѣнка ежедне́вно.
б) О́ни вы́купали ребѣнка в ва́нне.

He tipped a bucket of water over himself.

He is a so-called 'walrus': in winter he goes swimming through a hole in the ice.

Note. Морж (walrus) is the term used for people who indulge in this form of exercise.

- a) They bathe their child every day.
b) They gave their child a bath.

1.8

Туалет

Естественные надобности

458. а) Где тут | туалет?
б) ~ уборная?
в) ~ сорти́р?
459. Мне на́до в туалет.
460. Мне на́до (сходить) по | ма́лой нужде́. || ~ ма́ленькому.
461. Мне на́до (сходить) по | большо́й нужде́. || ~ большо́му.
462. Ребе́нок ходит на горшо́к.
463. а) Ребе́нок | пописа́л | в горшо́к.
б) ~ пока́кал ~
464. а) Ребе́нок | писа́ет | в па́мперс.
б) ~ ка́кает ~
465. У него́ поно́с. || У него́ жи́дкий стул.
466. От неме́тых фрукто́в её пронесло́.
467. У него́ запо́р.

Going to the toilet

Bodily functions

- a) Where is the | toilet?
b) ~ lavatory?
c) ~ john <bog>?

Note. Туале́т is the standard word for 'toilet'; убо́рная is used, but is now rather old-fashioned; сорти́р is informal and is sometimes used ironically.

I need to go to the toilet.

I need to do a number one.

I need to do a number two.

The child is potty-trained.

- a) The child used its potty to do a number | one.
b) ~ two.

Note. The Russian terms used in this sort of context are rather more direct than the twee euphemisms that tend to be preferred in English.

- a) The child (still) | wets | his nappy.
b) ~ dirties ~

He has diarrhoea.

She got diarrhoea from eating unwashed fruit.

He suffers from constipation.

468. a) Вам надо | принять слабительное.
b) ~ сделать клизму.
469. a) Она обмочилась.
b) Он описался.
c) Он обоссался.
470. a) Она сходила под себя.
b) Он обкакался.
c) Он обосрался.
471. Он не решился туда ехать – грубо говоря, зассал <обосрался>.
472. Он от страха <со страху> в штаны наложил <навалил>.
473. a) Ему надо сделать анализ | мочи.
b) ~ кала.
474. a) Он сдал | мочу на анализ.
b) ~ кал на анализ.
475. Тут нет туалетной бумаги – нечем подтереться.
476. Сливной бачок не работает.
477. На унитаже нет сиденья.
478. Туалет загажен.
- a) You need | to take a laxative.
b) ~ an enema.
- a) She wet herself.
b & c) He pissed himself.
- Note. In this and the following entry the Russian sentences are given in ascending order of informality.
- a) She had an unfortunate accident.
b & c) He shat himself.
- He didn't fancy going there; in fact, to put it crudely, he was shit-scared.
- He shat himself out of terror.
- a) He needs to have his | urine | tested.
b) ~ faeces ~ .
- a) He had his | urine | tested.
b) ~ faeces ~ .
- There's no toilet paper: we've nothing to wipe our bottoms with.
The flush isn't working.
The toilet has no seat.
The toilet's filthy.

1.9

Курение Наркотики

1.9.1

Курение

479. a) Он закурил | сигарету.
b) ~ папиросу.
c) ~ сигару.
d) ~ самокрутку.
e) ~ трубку.
480. Она прикурила от зажигалки.

Smoking Drugs

Smoking

- a) He lit | a cigarette.
b) ~ a (traditional Russian) cigarette.
c) ~ a cigar.
d) ~ a roll-up.
e) ~ his pipe.

Note. A папироса is a traditional Russian cigarette with a long cardboard mouthpiece.

She used a cigarette lighter.

481. Он сделал затяжку.
He inhaled on his cigarette.
482. Он глубоко затянулся.
He inhaled deeply.
483. Она вышла покурить на балкón.
She's gone out onto the balcony to smoke.
484. Он выкуривает пачку в день.
He smokes <gets through> a packet a day.
485. Тут есть место для курения.
There is a smoking area here.
486. а) Он погасил <загасил> | окурок.
а) He put his cigarette out.
б) Он затоптал ~
б) He stamped out his cigarette (end).
487. Он бросил окурок в урну.
He threw his cigarette end into a rubbish bin.
488. Она стряхивала пепел в пепельницу.
She shook the ash from the end of her cigarette into an ashtray.
489. Реклама табачных изделий запрещена.
It is forbidden to advertise tobacco (goods).
490. Курение в общественных местах запрещено.
Smoking in public places is forbidden.
491. – Простите, у вас закурить не найдётся?
– Извините, я некурящий <я не курю>.
'Excuse me, is there any chance you could let me have a cigarette?'
'I'm sorry, I don't smoke'.
- Note. The practice of cadging cigarettes off strangers is sometimes encountered in Russia.
492. Он докурил сигарету и сел в машину.
He finished his cigarette and got into the car.
493. Мы репетируем уже три часа. Надо сделать перекур.
We've been rehearsing for three hours. It's time to take a break <take five>.
- Note. Пепекур literally means 'a break to have a smoke', but it is often used figuratively to mean 'any sort of short break', as in this example.
494. Он достал коробочку с махоркой и свернул сигарку.
He got out a box of shag tobacco and rolled a cigarette.
- Note. Махорка is form of rough tobacco usually smoked in hand-rolled cigarettes.
495. а) Она бросила курить.
а) She gave up smoking.
б) Он решил завязать с курением.
б) He's decided to give up smoking.
- Note. The expression завязать с 'to give up (a bad habit)' is characteristic of informal language.

496. Она́ перешла́ на электронную сигарету́. She's switched to electronic cigarettes.

1.9.2

Наркоти́ки

497. а) Он употребляет | наркоти́ки.
 б) ~ наркоту́.
498. а) Он наркомáн.
 б) Она́ наркомáнка.
499. У него́ наркозави́симость.
500. а) Он ко́лется.
 б) Он ширя́ется.
501. Он ку́рит траву́ <травку>.
502. Он обку́ренный.
503. У него́ ломка. || Его́ лома́ет.
504. Он сел на иглу́.
505. Его́ посади́ли на иглу́.
506. Он у́мер от передозиро́вки (наркоти́ков).
507. а) Он | наркокурье́р.
 б) ~ наркоти́лер.
508. а) При обы́ске | у него́ нашли́ паке́тик с герои́ном.
 б) ~ ему́ подбро́сили паке́тик с герои́ном.

Drugs

- а) He takes | drugs.
 б) He's on ~
- а) He | is a drug addict.
 б) She ~
- He's addicted to drugs.
- а) He's a junkie.
 б) He shoots up.
- He smokes 'grass'.
- He's stoned.
- He's got withdrawal symptoms.
- He's started injecting himself.
- They got him into taking drugs.
- He died from a drug overdose.
- а) He's a | drug courier.
 б) ~ drug dealer.
- а) When they searched him, they | found he was carrying a sachet of heroin.
 б) ~ planted a sachet of heroin on him.

2

Здоровье

Недомогание

Болезнь

Больница

Health

Minor health problems

Illnesses

Hospital

2.1

Телесные повреждения

Проблемы организма

Боль

Injuries

Minor health problems

Pain

2.1.1

Телесные повреждения

1. Она порезала палец ножом.
2. Он порезался при бритье.
3. У неё порез.
4. Он поранил ногу.
5. Он поранился лопатой.
6. Она ударилась об косяк.
7. Он ушиб ногу.
8. У неё ушиб бедра.
9. Вы не ушиблись?

Injuries

- She cut her finger on a knife.
He cut himself while shaving.
She has a cut.
He injured his foot.
He injured himself with a shovel.
She bumped into the door post.
He hurt his foot [*or* leg].
She has hurt <injured> her thigh.
Have you hurt yourself?

10. Он прищемил палец дверью. ||
Ему прищемило палец дверью.

Note. In Russian negative questions tend to be used for making polite enquiries.

He trapped his finger in the door.

Note. The second sentence is an example of the impersonal sentences described in 1:7.

11. Он вогнал занозу в палец.
12. Она вытасила <вынула> занозу из пальца.
13. Он остушился и подвернул ногу.
14. Он вывихнул ногу.
15. a) У неё вывих | руки.
b) ~ плеча.

- He's got a splinter in his finger.
She removed a splinter from her finger.
He tripped and sprained his ankle.
He dislocated his ankle.
a) She has a dislocated | wrist [*or* elbow].
b) ~ shoulder.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 16. Он сломал ногу. | He has broken his leg. |
| 17. Он получил перелом ноги. | His leg was broken. |
| 18. Ему <У него> ногу свело. | He got cramp in his leg. |
| | Note. This is another example of the impersonal sentences described in 1:7. |
| 19. Он сбил ноги в кровь <до крови>. | He made his feet [<i>or</i> legs] bleed. |
| 20. а) У ребёнка ссадина на колёнке. | a) The child has grazed his knee. |
| b) ~ шишка на лбу. | b) ~ a bump on his forehead. |
| c) ~ волдырь на руке. | c) ~ a blister on his hand. |
| d) ~ царапина на носу. | d) ~ a scratch on his nose. |
| 21. Он ранен. | He is injured. He has been wounded. |
| 22. У него пулевое ранение. | He has a bullet wound. |
| 23. а) У него на руке открытая рана. | a) He has an open wound on his hand. |
| b) ~ закрытая ~ | b) ~ a closed ~ |
| 24. У него на ноге рана от укуса змеи. | He has a wound on his foot from a snake bite. |
| 25. Он разбил <расквасил> нос. | He got a bloody nose. |
| 26. Он обжёг руку. | He burnt his hand. |
| 27. Она обожглась о сковородку. | She burnt herself on the frying pan. |
| 28. Она ошпарилась <обварилась> кипятком. | She scalded herself with boiling water. |
| 29. У неё ожог на руке. | She has a burn on her hand, |
| 30. Она получила серьёзные ожоги. | She received severe burns. |
| 31. Она обожглась крапивой. | She was stung by nettles. |
| 32. Её поцарапала кошка | She was scratched by a cat. |
| 33. Его укусила <ужалила> змея. | He was bitten by a snake. |
| 34. Её покусала собака. | She was bitten by a dog. |
| 35. Её ужалила пчела. | She was stung by a bee. |
| 36. Его покусали комары. | He was bitten by mosquitos |
| 37. а) В лесу нас заели комары. | a) When we were in the forest we were bitten to death by mosquitos. |
| b) ~ заела мошка. | b) ~ midges. |

2.1.2

Кровь

38. У него идёт кровь из носа.

Blood

- His nose is bleeding.

39. а) У него пошла кровь | из
носа <носом>.
б) ~ из раны.
в) ~ из горла <горлом>.
40. Рана кровоточит. || Из раны
идёт <течёт> кровь.
41. Из раны хлещет кровь
<кровища>.
42. У неё кровоточат дёсны.
43. Надо остановить кровотечение
<кровь>.
44. Кровь запеклась <свернулась>.
45. У него плохая свёртываемость
крóви.
46. а) У него | всё лицо в крови.
б) ~ все руки в крови.
47. Она потеряла много крóви.
48. Он может умереть от потёри
крóви.
49. Ей надо сделать переливание
крóви.
50. Кто может сдать кровь?
51. Надо сделать анализ крóви
<сдать кровь на анализ>.
52. Какая у вас группа крóви?
53. У него обнаружили высокий
сахар в крови.
- а) His nose | has started bleeding.
б) His wound ~
в) He is coughing up blood.
- The wound is bleeding.
- Blood is gushing from his wound.
- Her gums are bleeding.
- We have to stop the bleeding.
- The blood has dried up <clotted>.
- His blood doesn't clot properly.
- а) His face is | covered in blood.
б) His hands are ~
- She has lost a lot of blood.
- He could die from loss of blood.
- She needs to have a blood transfusion.
- Is anyone able to be a blood donor?
I have to go for a blood test.
- What blood group are you?
His blood sugar levels are too high.

2.1.3

Сознание

54. Он потерял сознание.
55. Он без сознания. || Он
находится в бессознательном
состоянии.
56. Пациент пришёл в сознание
<в себя>.
57. Она очнулась.
58. Она была в полубморочном
состоянии.
59. Она упала в обморок.
- He lost consciousness. || He became
unconscious.
He is unconscious.
- The patient regained consciousness.
- She came round.
- She felt (as if she were going to) faint.
- She fainted.

Consciousness

60. Она́ была́ в обмо́роке She had fainted.
 61. Он вы́рубился <отключи́лся>. He passed out.

Note. These expressions are characteristic of informal language.

62. Он бре́дит. || Он в бре́дѹ. He is delirious.
 63. Он что́-то бормота́л в бре́дѹ. He muttered something in his delirium.

2.1.4

Недомога́ние

64. а) У него́ боли́т | голова́.
 б) ~ живо́т.
 в) ~ спи́на.
 65. У него́ заболе́ла голова́.
 66. а) У неё бо́лят | зу́бы.
 б) ~ глаза́.
 в) ~ у́ши.
 д) ~ но́ги.
 67. Он приболе́л.
 68. а) Он | чу́ствовал | сла́бость <недомога́ние>.
 б) ~ почу́ствовал ~
 69. Она́ нева́жно себя́ чу́ствует.
 70. а) У него́ | подско́чило | давлéние.
 б) ~ упáло ~
 в) ~ нормализова́лось ~
 71. Он совсе́м раскле́ился.

Minor ailments

- а) His head | aches.
 б) His stomach ~
 в) His back ~
 He has a headache.
 а) She has toothache.
 б) Her eyes are sore.
 в) She has earache (in both ears).
 д) Her feet ache.

He's off-colour.

- а) He | was feeling | unwell.
 б) ~ started to feel ~

She's not feeling too well.

- а) His blood pressure | shot up.
 б) ~ fell.
 в) ~ returned to normal.

He's in a pretty bad way.

Note. This expression is characteristic of informal language.

72. а) У него́ прихвати́ло | се́рдце.
 б) ~ почки́.
 в) ~ спи́ну.

- а) He has | heart trouble.
 б) ~ problems with his kidneys.
 в) ~ problems with his back.

Note. This is an impersonal construction of the type described in 1:7.

73. У неё (подня́лась) температу́ра.
 74. Его́ зноби́т <бьёт озно́б>.
 75. У неё жар <горя́чка>.

- She has a temperature.
 He feels feverish <shivery>.
 She has a fever.