**EXPLANATORY NOTES**

1. **R.A.F.:** Royal Air Force.
2. **old Man:** *here* School Headmaster.
3. **bleeding:** *vulg.* bloody

**ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY Vocabulary Notes**

**1. school** n **1)** an educational establishment for children, *as* a nursery school, primary school, secondary school, boarding school, compulsory school age, *e. g.* The school leaving age has been raised to 16. Most schools in England take football seriously. 2) *(no article)* the time when teaching is given; the process of being educated; lessons, *e. g.* He was very bright at school. It was nearly time for school. He left school when he was fifteen. 3) all the pupils in an educational institution, e. *g.* The school will have a holiday tomorrow. 4) any institution giving specialized instruction, either to children or to adults; a specialized institution which forms part of a university, *as* a ballet school, law school, London School of Economics. 5) a group of persons having the same ideas about a subject, as the Dutch school of painting.

Note: The English for «учиться в школе» is 'to go to school', 'to be at school' and not 'to study at school', e. g. He learnt to read before he went to school. Moth­er and Mrs. Dames had been at school together.

**schooling** n education obtained at school, *e. g.* Schooling is compulsory in Russia.

**scholar** n a learned and erudite person, especially one who is learned in the classical languages and their literature, e. *g.* Dr. Grant is a distinguished scholar.

**scnoiarsmp** Л a sum of money given by an individual, a collective body, or the state, to enable a person to study, *e. g.* He has won a scholarship to Cambridge.

1. **advantage** л 1) smth. useful or helpful, smth. likely to bring success,
*esp.* success in competition with another or others, *e. g.* The advantages of
a good education are great. The shallowness of the seas round the British
Isles is in some ways an advantage, **to have (gain, win, give smb.) an
advantage (over smb.)** to have a better position or opportunity, *e. g.* He
has an advantage over other students, he is well-read, **to have the
advantage of** to be in a better position because of smth., *as* to have the
advantage of being modern (being cheap, etc.), *e. g.* He has the
advantage of being young. 2) benefit, profit; **to take advantage of smth.**to make good use of smth., to profit by smth., *as* to take advantage of an
opportunity (of smb.'s weakness, ignorance, absence, etc.), e. *g.* Jack took
advantage of the opportunity to speak to Gwendolen, **to advantage** in
a way that shows its good points, *as* to be seen (heard, shown, exhibited)
to advantage, e. *g.* The picture is seen to (better) advantage from
a distance, *ant.* **disadvantage.**
2. **admit** *vt/i* **1)** to allow a person to enter, *e. g.* The woman opened the
door and admitted me into the house. Children are not admitted. 2) to
accept as a member of, *as* to be admitted to an institute (school, party),
*e. g.* Only one hundred boys are admitted to the school every year. 3) to
have enough space for, *e. g.* The theatre admits only 200 persons. 4) to
acknowledge, confess, accept as true, *as* to admit one's mistake (fault,
that one's wrong), *e. g.* You must admit that the task is difficult, *ant.* **deny,***e. g.* I deny that the statement is true.

**admission** л 1) allowing to come, go in, being admitted, *as* admission is free, admission by ticket, price of admission; to apply for admission to an institute (party), e. *g.* Admission to the school is by examination only. 2) statement admitting smth., *as* an admission of guilt, *e. g.* The accused refused to make an admission of his guilt.

4. **waste** *vt/i* 1) to use without a good purpose or result; to spend
uselessly, *as* to waste one's time (energy, money, work), *e. g.* All his
efforts were wasted. 2) to lose strength by degrees, e. *g.* He was wasting
away.

**waste** л unprofitable use; useless remains of smth. *e. g.* It's a waste of time to wait any longer. There is too much waste in the house, **to lay waste** to ravage, to destroy, *as* to lay waste a country, a city, a village.

**waste** *adj* useless; unwanted; thrown away, *as* waste paper, a waste paper basket, waste effort.

**wasteful** *adj* using or spending too much or uselessly, *as* a wasteful mari, wasteful habits, wasteful process.

5. **back** *vi/t* **1)** to go, or cause to go backwards, e. *g.* Montmorency
would growl and back at a rapid pace. 2) to give support to, to help (with
money, arguments, etc.), *as* to back smb. or smb.'s proposal (plans, etc.).

**back** л 1) the hinder part of the body, *as* to stand with one's back to the window; **to turn one's back to** (the audience, the window, etc.), e. *g.* Turn your back to me, I'll put your collar straight, **to turn one's back on smb.** to turn away or run away from smb., *e. g.* It was mean of you to turn your back on her when she needed your help, **to do smth. behind smb.'s back** to do smth. without smb.'s knowledge, *e. g.* You ought not to criticize her behind her back. 2) the part of a thing which is farthest from the front, *as* the back of the house, the back of one's head, the back of a chair, at the back of one's mind; 3) (modifying other nouns) away from the front, *as* a back seat (street, vowel), back teeth (rows, etc.)

**back** *adv* to, in or into an earlier position or state, *as* to go (run, turn, be, come) back; **to go back on one's word** to fail to keep a promise, e. *g.* One cannot rely on a person who goes back on his word, **to keep smth. back from smb.** to conceal, e. *g.* You needn't keep this news back from him. **back from** at a distance from, *e. g.* The house stood back from the road. **back and forth** to and fro, *as* to walk (run, fly) back and forth.

**backbreaking** *adjvery* hard, *as* backbreaking work.

**backbone** л the row of bones joined together along the back; **to the backbone** *(fig.)* completely, *e. g.* He is Russian to the backbone.

**background** л 1) contrasting surface; **on (against) the background of smth.,** *e. g.* The white house stood out on the background of the green trees, **on (against) a white (black, red) background,** e. *g.* The girl wore a dress with white spots on a blue background. 2) the part which is at the back, *as* in the background (foreground) of a picture; **to keep (stay, remain, be) in the background** to keep where one will not be noticed, *e. g.* She is very shy and always keeps in the background. 3) origin, social status and qualifications of a person, *e. g.* Tell me your background (tell me about yourself).

**backward** *adj* behind others, *as* a backward district (child, people).

**backwards** *adv* with the back coming first, *e. g.* Can you spell the word "backwards" ?

6. **require** *vt* to ask for, to need, *as* to require extra help, *e. g.* The matter
requires great care. He did all that was. required of him. *syn.* **demand**(to ask for with authority, to insist on having), *e. g.* The policeman
demanded his name. The strikers demanded immediate payment.

**requirement** л thing required, *as* the requirements of the law, to meet the requirements of people, *e. g.* What are the requirements for entering this institute?

7. **reference** л 1) (instance of) alluding, *e. g.* You should make
reference to a dictionary. The book is full of references to places that
I know well. 2) a statement about a person's character or abilities,
*e. g.* The clerk has excellent references from former employers. 3) note,
direction, telling where certain information may be found, e. *g.* He
dislikes history books that are crowded with references to earlier
authorities.

**refer** *vt/i* 1) to send, take, hand over (to smb. or smth.), *e. g.* I was referred to the manager. 2) to speak of, allude to; to apply to, *e. g.* Don't refer to this matter again, please. Does that remark refer to me? 3) to turn (to), go (to) for information, etc., *e. g.* The speaker often referred to his notes.

8. **temper** л 1) a disposition, *as* a person of even (pleasant, fiery, etc.)
temper; to have an even (sweet, uncertain, quick, etc.) temper; hot-
tempered, good-tempered, bad-tempered; 2) a mood, *as* to be in a good
(bad, forgiving, calm, friendly) temper.

**Note:** When the word is used without an adjective, the meaning is always "an angry state of mind".

**to lose one's temper, to control (to keep) one's temper, to get (to fly) into a temper about smth., to be in a temper,** *e. g.* I was surprised but I did not lose my temper. There is nothing to fly into a temper about. Joseph saw that she was fighting to keep her temper.

9. **display** *vt* 1) to show, *esp.* spread out or place so that there is no
difficulty in seeing, *as* to display pictures (paintings) in a gallery; to
display goods in a shop-window; 2) to show signs of having, *as* to display
courage (heroism, anxiety, a contempt for one's feeling, no enthusiasm

about smth.).

**display** л displaying, showing or exhibiting, *as* a fine display of courage, a display of bad temper, a fashion display, to make a display of one's affection, *e. g.* There was a fine display of flowers at the ex­hibition.

10. **decent** *adj* 1) proper and suitable, good for **a** particular time or
place, *as* decent clothes (conditions, marks); 2) modest, not likely to
cause people to feel shame, *as* a decent fellow (conduct, book, film).

**decency** л the quality of being decent, *e. g.* He doesn't know the meaning of shame or common decency. Have the decency to admit it.