

2 Use the appropriate participles of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1) I showed my friends the photographs (take) while I was on holidays. 2) One of the photos (show) an old castle was especially good. 3) The bus (arrive) at 8.30 is usually overcrowded. 4) Most of all I liked the souvenirs (buy) at the seaside. 5) The journey (make) by the family was the longest they had ever had. 6) All tourists (visit) Rome go to Vatican. 7) Most people (travel) long distances prefer night trains. 8) The story (tell) by my fellow-passenger was really unusual. 9) (Take) part in sports activities he has to travel a lot. 10) (Look) at the unfamiliar faces I felt lonely and unhappy.

3 Listen,  (54), and read.

A. amazing [ə'meɪzɪŋ] — удивительный, поразительный

awake [ə'weɪk] — бодрствующий

divide [dɪ'vaɪd] — делить

pour [pɔː] — лить, наливать

sick [sɪk] — 1) испытывающий тошноту (*BrE*); 2) больной (*AmE*)

slip [slɪp] — 1) поскользнуться; 2) проскальзывать

tie [taɪ] — привязывать

trouble ['trʌbl] — беда, проблема, неприятность

on board (a ship, a plane) — на борту

set out (on a journey, trip etc) — отправиться в путь (в путешествие)

B. amazing: an amazing story, to have an amazing time, to do an amazing job. It's amazing how much children can remember.

awake: to be awake, to remain awake, to lie awake, to keep somebody awake. I have been awake for hours. My granny says she often lies awake at night. We were kept awake all night by the noise.

divide: to divide something **into** parts/groups, to divide something **between/among** somebody, to divide **by** 2 (3, 5 etc). Divide the cake into small pieces. Divide the class into three groups. Decide how you would like to divide the money among the children. Divide nine by three.

pour: to pour some water into a bottle, to pour somebody a drink. Sit down and I'll pour you some juice. Tears were pouring down her face. It's not raining. It's pouring (with rain).

sick: 1) I have eaten something bad. I'm going to be sick. She always feels sick **at** sea. 2) a sick person. My friend was sick with flu¹ for a week.

slip (slipped, slipped): 1) to slip **on** a wet floor. Margo slipped and broke her arm. 2) to slip into the room, to slip **past** somebody, to slip **out of** the house. Jane slipped out of the flat unnoticed.

tie: to tie a tie, to tie up a horse **to** a tree. The criminal's hands were tied behind his back. Many young mothers feel tied to their babies and home.

trouble: to have trouble **with** someone, to get **into** trouble, to be **in** trouble, to run **into** trouble. The trouble started when I changed my job. I don't think you'll have trouble **with** John. Her arrival will cause me more trouble.

on board (a ship, a plane): The plane had 125 passengers and crew on board. The police came on board the ship.

set (set, set) out: After three days in the suburbs of Rome the travellers set out again.

4 Paraphrase these sentences using the new words.

1) It was raining very hard yesterday. 2) It was really very surprising that they had not come. 3) Fred quietly came into the room unnoticed by anyone. 4) I had some problems and decided to talk to my parents. 5) I wanted to find out how many times "twelve" contains "four". 6) I'm coming down with a cold or maybe I'm already ill. 7) I didn't sleep at all last night. 8) After a short stay at home they started on a new voyage. 9) She felt she couldn't leave her sick husband and decided to stay at home. 10) The child is ill.

¹ **flu** [fluː] — грипп

Sick

Ill

Оба прилагательных *sick* и *ill* указывают на то, что человек, о котором идёт речь, нездоров. При этом в британском варианте английского языка предложения *He is sick* и *He is ill* понимаются по-разному:

He is **sick** (его тошнит).

He is **ill** (он болен).

В американском варианте английского языка обе эти фразы означают, что человек болен.

He is sick. = He is ill.

Только прилагательное *ill* в подобных случаях может усиливаться наречиями *very*, *seriously*.

John is seriously ill.

В роли определения только прилагательное *sick* указывает на нездоровье:

a sick boy, a sick girl, sick children.

Прилагательное *ill* в этой роли имеет значение «плохой», «дурной», «пагубный»:

ill news — дурные вести

ill effects — пагубные последствия

ill fortune — несчастье

ill feelings — обида

ill luck — невезение

ill results — плохие результаты

Прилагательное *sick* является частью таких сложных слов, как *seasick*, *airsick*, *travelsick*, указывающих на то, что человека укачивает, тошнит:

to be seasick — страдать морской болезнью

to be airsick — быть подверженным укачиванию в самолёте

to be travelsick — страдать от тошноты в иных случаях (поездка в поезде, машине, автобусе и др.)

Если человек сильно скучает по дому, о нём часто говорят *He is homesick*.

5 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

ill, sick, airsick, seasick, travelsick, homesick

- 1) The young soldier was ... during the first month in the army.
- 2) Pamela is seriously She is in hospital.
- 3) Chris has brought ... luck into our family.
- 4) All ... children were sent home.
- 5) Going to St Petersburg by car I felt ... and had to stop.
- 6) Scientists say that children under two years of age are rarely ... , they just fall asleep while going by bus or by car.
- 7) If you are ... the flight may seem not so nice to you.
- 8) I'm fond of voyages and never feel
- 9) It is an ... wind that blows nobody good.
- 10) ... news comes too soon, or as they say ... news travels fast. Both of them mean that bad news nearly always reaches us more quickly than good news.

6 Read the microdialogues and make up a rule about how to structure the replies in column II.

I	II
1) Tom is a programmer.	So am I. So is he (she). So are you (we, they).
2) They have got a dog.	So have I (we, etc.) So has she (he).
3) Anna likes reading.	So do I (we, you, they). So does Bob.
4) We spent a week in Siberia.	So did I (you, we, they, he).
5) They were playing football at 5 o'clock yesterday.	So were we (you, they). So was I (he, she).
6) I have already done it.	So have we (you, they). So has he (she).
7) I can swim.	So can he (she, we, you, they).
8) You should go there.	So should I (we, he, she, they).
9) I shall/will come.	So will they (he, she).



5 A. Look through the text “Stowaways” again and put the statements in a logical order.

- a) The boys made four trips on the ferryboat.
- b) The boys hid in one of the lifeboats.
- c) The boys had a lot of things in common.
- d) The boys decided to eat their rations.
- e) Some problems at school made the boys run away.
- f) The boys climbed onto the deck from the lifeboat and thus gave themselves up.
- g) Most of the boys’ relatives were sailors.
- h) The narrator’s parents didn’t think he had left the house before breakfast.
- i) The friends lived in Liverpool.

B. Work in pairs. Use the statements in part A as the outline of the story and say what you can about each item.

6 We live in a world full of picturesque places that call on us to visit them. Say:

- what place on the globe would you like to visit;
- where it is situated;
- how you would like to get there;
- what you are going to do there.

7 Use the prepositions from the box to complete the sentences.

at, by, into, on, out, to, up

1) The members of the crew were divided ... two unequal groups. 2) Pour some milk ... my cup, please. 3) ... board the plane one should follow the rules for the passengers. 4) When did you decide to set ... on your journey? 5) Twenty seven divided ... three is nine. 6) Pat says she always feels sick ... sea. 7) The child slipped ... of the house unnoticed. 8) My grandad used to travel on horseback. He always tied up his horse ... a tree before he entered a shop or a pub. 9) Midge and his friend saw that a lot of ships were tied 10) It was freezing in the morning. I slipped ... the ice, fell down but fortunately didn’t break anything.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Find in the text equivalents for the following word combinations and write them down.

1) по имени Мидж; 2) общие интересы; 3) любовь к морю; 4) значительно более загруженная; 5) отплывали из Ливерпуля в Канаду; 6) были моряками; 7) волнующие приключения; 8) зов моря; 9) попали в переделку в школе; 10) усугубить положение; 11) наше удивительное кругосветное морское путешествие; 12) команда готовилась к отплытию; 13) проскользнуть на борт незамеченными; 14) забрались в одну из спасательных шлюпок; 15) несколько минут спустя мы отчалили; 16) съесть свой рацион.

9 Laura read the statements below. In all cases she wanted to say *Me too*. Write it for her in a different way.

- 1) We like travelling — So do I.
- 2) We are never travelsick. — ...
- 3) Last year we visited Russia. — ...
- 4) We won’t stay at a hotel in Rome. — ...
- 5) We have no pets. — ...
- 6) We were awake at 6 a.m. yesterday. — ...
- 7) We couldn’t divide 99 by four. — ...
- 8) We should pour some water into the empty bottles. — ...
- 9) We read an amazing story the other day. — ...
- 10) We slipped into the house unnoticed. — ...