

## New Vocabulary.

Учебник: «Английский язык. Rainbow English. 10 класс», авт. О. В. Афанасьева, И. В. Михеева, К. М. Баранова. Unit 4, Step 2–3, с. 169–170, 175.



### Результат

Ты выучишь новые слова и используемые с ними предлоги управления.  
Ты научишься употреблять новые слова в предложениях.



### Запомни. Важно

В учебнике на стр. 169, упр. 3 А, В ознакомься с новыми словами, их переводом и вариантами употребления и согласования.

**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)

**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 flu **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.



## Разбираем вместе

Use the new words to paraphrase the sentences.

1) It was raining very hard yesterday.

**It was pouring ...**

2) It was really very surprising that they had not come.

It was **amazing ...**

3) Fred quietly came into the room unnoticed by anyone.

Fred **slipped ...**

4) I had some problems and decided to talk to my parents.

**I got into trouble/was in trouble ...**

5) I wanted to find out how many times "twelve" contains "four".

**... what "twelve" divided by "four" is.**

6) I'm coming down with a cold or maybe I'm already ill.

**... I'm already sick.**

7) I didn't sleep at all last night.

**I was awake ...**

8) After a short stay at home **they started on** a new voyage.

**... they set out on ...**

9) She felt she couldn't leave her sick husband and decided to stay at home.

**... she was tied to** her sick husband ...

10) The child is ill.

The child is **sick**.



## Запомни. Важно

В английском языке на то обстоятельство, что человек, о котором идет речь, нездоров, указывают два прилагательных *sick* и *ill*. Однако при их использовании необходимо учитывать, во-первых, отнесенность речи к британскому или американскому варианту английского языка:

<i>BrE</i>	<i>AmE</i>
He is <b>sick</b> (его тошнит). He is <b>ill</b> (он болен).	He is <b>sick</b> . = He is <b>ill</b> (он болен).

(Прилагательное <i>ill</i> в подобных случаях может усиливаться наречиями <i>very</i> , <i>seriously</i> )
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А во-вторых, синтаксическую функцию данных адъективных единиц в предложении. В роли определения только прилагательное *sick* указывает на нездоровье (*a sick boy, a sick girl, sick children*), а прилагательное *ill* имеет значение «плохой», «дурной», «пагубный» (*ill news, ill effects, ill fortune* etc).



### Обрати внимание

Прилагательное *sick* является частью таких сложных слов, как *(to be) seasick, airsick, travelsick*, указывающих на то, что человека укачивает, тошнит.



### Разбираем вместе

Complete the sentences with the words *ill, sick, airsick, seasick, travelsick, homesick*.

- 1) The young soldier was **homesick** during the first month in the army.
  - тоскующий по дому
- 2) Pamela is seriously **ill**. She is in hospital.
  - прилагательное *ill* усиливается наречием *seriously* только в значении «больной»
- 3) Chris has brought **ill luck** into our family.
  - устойчивое словосочетание с *ill* в значении «плохой»
- 4) All **sick** children were sent home.
  - прилагательное *sick* в роли определения указывает на нездоровье.
- 5) Going to St Petersburg by car I felt **travelsick** and had to stop.
  - страдать от тошноты при поездке на машине, поезде и т. п.
- 6) Scientists say that children under two years of age are rarely **travelsick**, they just fall asleep while going by bus or by car.
  - страдать от тошноты при поездке на машине, поезде и т. п.
- 7) If you are **airsick** the flight may seem not so nice to you.
  - страдать от укачивания в самолете
- 8) I'm fond of voyages and never feel **seasick**.
  - страдать от морской болезни
- 9) It is an **ill** wind that blows nobody good.
  - в значении «плохой»
- 10) **Ill news** comes too soon, or as they say **ill news** travels fast.
  - устойчивое словосочетание с *ill* в значении «плохой»



### Сделай сам

1. Проверь, насколько хорошо тебе удалось выучить новые слова.
2. Выполни упр. 7 на стр. 175 учебника.