



корпорация

российский
учебник

“Вспомните вместе с нами об идиомах”
(на материале УМК “Rainbow English” О.В.Афанасьевой,
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ЛИНИИ ПРЕЕМСТВЕННЫХ УМК

СЕРИИ «RAINBOW ENGLISH» ДЛЯ 2-11 КЛ.



ИДИОМАТИЧНОСТЬ

- Идиоматичность – это свойство единиц языка (слов, словосочетаний, предложений).
- Это свойство заключается в неразложимости значений единиц на значения элементов, из которых они состоят, т. е. значение целого не равно сумме значений частей.
- *A butterfly* - бабочка
- *A dark horse* - человек, о котором мало что известно
- *It's a piece of cake.* - Легко, чепуха.
- *Без царя в голове* – о человеке, который не понимает, что делает

ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЯ. ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ И ТЕРМИНЫ.

Фразеология – это раздел лингвистики, изучающий устойчивые обороты речи.

Идиоматичные единицы имеют различные названия в английском и русском языках:

«идиома»,

«фразеологизм (ФЕ)»,

“idioms”,

“phraseological units”,

“set-expressions”,

“set-phrases”,

“collocations”.

УСТОЙЧИВЫЕ *VERSUS* СВОБОДНЫЕ СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ

Свободные словосочетания

- Каждый раз создаются в речи заново.
- Не требуют запоминания.
- Возможна замена единиц.
- Единицы сохраняют свою смысловую самостоятельность.

Устойчивые словосочетания

- Не создаются в речи. Подобны словам.
- Требуют запоминания.
- Замена единиц невозможна.
- Единицы теряют свою смысловую самостоятельность.

A white elephant

1. an animal of white colour
2. a valuable object which involves great expense or trouble for its owner

УСТОЙЧИВОЕ СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЕ

A WHITE ELEPHANT



B. Read the text and think of at least one object that can be called a white elephant.

A White Elephant

If you say that something is a white elephant, you mean to say it's a burden to those who possess it. The story of the origin of this expression is distant and unusual. Back in the days when Thailand was known as Siam, white elephants were highly prized animals. Whenever one was



found, it was automatically given to the king. What is more, it was considered a serious crime to neglect or mistreat a white elephant, in fact, even riding it was an offense. As a result, keeping these rare animals became extremely expensive, especially as they didn't do any kind of work.

Eventually some clever king had an idea of how he could get rid of a useless animal and at the same time punish a courtier he disliked: he simply gave him a white elephant as a special royal gift. The courtier could not refuse the present and the care of the animal easily ruined its new owner financially. The idiom was brought from Siam to colonial England. Nowadays it is often used to describe expensive but impractical public buildings.

ТАК НАЗЫВАЕМЫЕ СВОБОДНЫЕ СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ

Свобода этих сочетаний относительна. Они следуют:

- правилам логики

*a velvet house**, *a green-eyed table**;

- правилам грамматики

*She dropped several brick.**

- правилам сочетаемости

*right features**, *an ill boy**.

АБСОЛЮТНАЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ ИДИОМ. ИХ ВЫРАЗИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ

- Устойчивые словосочетания (идиомы) – наиболее яркие выразительные средства языка, которые можно сравнить с картинами в галерее.
- *a bull in a china shop* = a clumsy person
- *a green-eyed monster* = jealousy (William Shakespeare)
- *to let a cat out of the bag* = to reveal a secret
- *to drop a brick* = to say something indiscreet unintentionally

ЭТИМОЛОГИЯ ИДИОМ

1. *by hook or by crook = by all means (history)*
2. *to show a white feather = to behave cowardly (history)*
3. *an ugly duckling = a person less attractive or skilful than others in early life but developing beyond them later (story by H. Ch. Anderson)*
4. *the ball is in your court = it's your turn to act (sport)*
5. *put your cards on the table = be honest (sport)*
6. *forbidden fruit = a pleasure or enjoyment that is disapproved of (the Bible)*
7. *Cast not the first stone. = it's unfair to blame or criticize someone because you have probably done the same (the Bible)*

Обучение идиоматике в УМК *Rainbow English* Уровень сложных слов

7 Match the words (a—h) with the pictures (1—8).

a) seahorse b)
letterbox

c) city centre d)
plaything

e) visitors' book f)
sea dog

g) capital letters h)
holidaymaker



1.



2.



3.



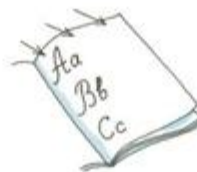
4.



5.



6.



7.



8.

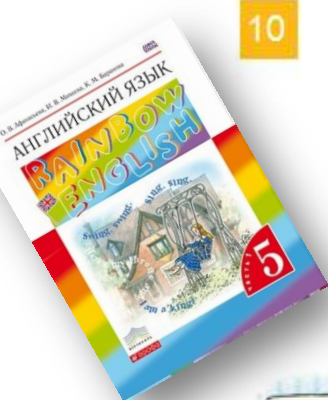


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Уровень сложных слов

10

Match the clocks and their names.



2.



4.



6.



1.



3.



5.

- a) a tower clock
- b) a cuckoo ['kuku:] clock
- c) a grandfather clock

- d) a wall clock
- e) a bedside clock
- f) a kitchen clock

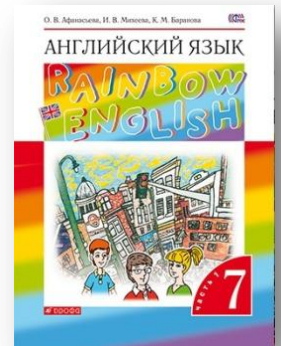
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Уровень сложных слов

3 Listen,  (40), and read.

flow [fləʊ] — течь
perfect ['pɜːfɪkt] — совершенный, великолепный
plain [pleɪn] — равнина
stretch [stretʃ] — простираться
valley ['væli] — долина

valley: a green valley, a deep valley. There is a river lying in the valley. Valleys are usually situated in the mountains. lily-of-the-valley: Lilies-of-the-valley are early spring flowers.



Обучение идиоматике в УМК *Rainbow English*

Уровень сложных слов

3

Match the pictures with the words and word combinations.


- a) a golden chain
- b) a lily-of-the-valley
- c) the Atlantic Coast
- d) a deep valley
- e) a plain
- f) a chain of mountains



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Step 3

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B. Read some more theatre words and check,  (25).



1) cloakroom
['kləʊkrʊm]



2) foyer
['fɔɪeɪ]



3) box office
['bɒks ɒfɪs]



4) buffet
['bʊfeɪ]



5) programme
['prəʊgræm]



6) opera glasses
['ɒpə glɑ:sɪz]



7) usher
['ʌʃə]



8) ticket
['tɪkɪt]

Обучение идиоматике в УМК *Rainbow English*

Уровень сложных слов

2 Listen,  (37), and read.

- A. attend [ə'tend] — посещать
crowd [kraʊd] — толпа
convenient [kən'vi:niənt] — удобный
feature ['fi:tʃə] — черта
scream [skri:m] — пронзительно кричать, вопить
suburb ['sʌbz:b] — пригород, предместье
swear [sweə] — 1) клясться, божиться; 2) браниться, сквернословить
thus [ðʌs] — таким образом, следовательно
rush hour — час пик
traffic jam — дорожная «пробка»

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с



rush hour: at rush hour, **during** the rush hours, in the middle of the rush hour. I like to get to work before the rush hour. There's a train every half hour or 20 minutes at rush hour.

traffic jam: to create a traffic jam, **in** the traffic jam. In the morning, the traffic jam starts about 8 o'clock a.m.

Обучение идиоматике в УМК *Rainbow English* Уровень словосочетаний



Idiomatic English

Английский язык обладает развитой системой устойчивых словосочетаний, или идиом. При помощи целого ряда слов образуются яркие, красочные выражения, благодаря которым речь становится более выразительной. Одним из таких слов является существительное *mind*.

1) **to be in two minds about something (doing something)** — not to be certain about something or to have difficulty making a decision
I'm in two minds about where to go for my holiday.

2) **to bring/call something to mind** — to make you remember something or somebody
The newspaper article calls to mind the sad events of two years ago.

3) **to change your mind about something** — to change your decision or opinion
What made you change your mind about coming with us?

4) **to come to one's mind** — to remember something or start thinking about it
I wonder why this idea has never come to my mind.

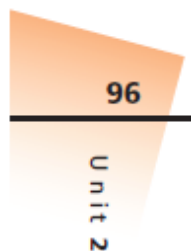
5) **to keep something in mind** — to remember something, especially something that will be important in the future
Keep me in mind if you need some help.

6) **to be/go out of one's mind (informal)** — to be/become crazy (insane)
He must be out of his mind to believe all these lies.



Обучение идиоматике в УМК *Rainbow English*

Уровень словосочетаний



8 **A.** Think of how you can translate the idioms and examples from the *Nota Bene* box into Russian.

B. Decide which idioms with *mind* you can use in the following situations.

- 1) You've been offered a job, but you are not sure that you want it.
- 2) Somebody has mentioned the name of a very good book and you want to remember the name to be able to buy or borrow this book.
- 3) A scene in a film you watched reminded you of something that happened to you in your own childhood.
- 4) First you wanted to go out with your friends, but later you decided against it and stayed at home.
- 5) Your good friend has done a very silly thing. You say what you think of it openly.
- 6) You don't know what to give your mother as a birthday present. Suddenly you have a brilliant idea.

10 Complete the sentences.

- 1) Keep it in mind that
- 2) It never came to my mind that
- 3) My best friend and I are of the same mind about
- 4) The word "birthday" often calls to mind
- 5) People must be out of their minds if they think that
- 6) I've never been in two minds about
- 7) I don't think I'll ever change my mind about



Обучение идиоматике в УМК *Rainbow English*

Уровень словосочетаний



English Idioms

Познакомьтесь с несколькими английскими идиомами, в которых упоминаются небесные тела.

to come down to earth = to have to return to the reality of everyday life

to promise the earth (the moon) = to promise to give people things that they cannot in fact possibly get

to ask (to cry) for the moon = to ask for something that you cannot possibly get

once in a blue moon = happening very rarely

to be over the moon = to be very happy about something

to aim (reach) at the stars (the sky/the moon) = to be very ambitious and try hard to achieve something difficult

to have stars in your eyes = to be very hopeful and excited about things that may happen in the future. Such hopes are usually unlikely to come true.



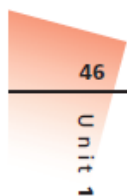
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Say what idioms are missing in these sentences.

1) Mike is a stay-at-home man. He leaves his house only 2) Sue was thrilled by the mountains, the snow and the fresh air and then she ... and began cooking for the whole family. 3) Joe and Abbie have just had their first baby. They ... about it, I'm told. 4) "What I'd like is to have a lot of free time, a comfortable sum of money and a villa." "Don't you think you ...?" 5) I'm not talking to Steven: he ... and then broke his promise. 6) I ... when I was making plans to become a guitarist, singer and songwriter. 7) Felix is making a brilliant career; he always ... and wants to be the best in everything.

Обучение идиоматике в УМК *Rainbow English*

Уровень словосочетаний



Idiomatic English

Познакомьтесь с английскими устойчивыми словосочетаниями, которые позволяют говорящему описать своё или чьё-либо самочувствие.

Feeling well or better

- to be as fit as a fiddle
 - to be as right as rain
 - to be in good health
 - to be the picture of health
 - to be on the mend
 - to be on one's way to recovery
- } поправляться

Feeling bad

- to be under the weather
- to feel off-colour
- to need to recharge one's batteries
- to have weak/delicate health
- to need to consult the doctor/dentist
- to look like death warmed up

5 Work in pairs. Act out the following dialogues and then make up similar dialogues of your own. Use idiomatic English.

- 1) A: You look pale. What's the matter?
B: I'm under the weather. I think I've got a temperature.
A: Oh, I'm so sorry. Why don't you consult the doctor?
B: I will. In fact, I'm on my way to the clinic.
A: I see. Get well!
B: Thank you.
- 2) A: How are you feeling today?
B: Much better, thanks. I think I'm on the mend.
A: How long have you been ill?
B: For about a week or so. My doctor says I'm on my way to recovery.
A: I'm so glad to hear it. Do take care of yourself.
B: Thank you, I will.
- 3) A: Hi! It's been a long time. How are you?
B: I'm fine, thank you. I've been away on holiday, recharging my batteries.
A: You do look the picture of health.
B: Thank you. I badly needed that holiday after my illness.
A: Do your headaches still trouble you?
B: No, not really. I can say that at the moment I am as right as rain.



Обучение идиоматике в УМК *Rainbow English* Уровень словосочетаний

Idiomatic English

Познакомьтесь с некоторыми сравнениями английского языка, второй частью которых являются названия животных, растений или иных явлений и предметов. Все они образованы по формуле:

as + Adj + as+N

as brave as a lion

as old as the hills

as poor as a church mouse

2 Match the items in the two columns to complete the comparisons.

- 1) as cold as
- 2) as hard as
- 3) as happy as
- 4) as fresh as
- 5) as black as
- 6) as green as
- 7) as high as
- 8) as dead as
- 9) as weak as
- 10) as nervous as

- a) grass
- b) a lark¹
- c) a daisy²
- d) a kite
- e) a dodo
- f) nails
- g) ice
- h) night
- i) a kitten
- j) a cat



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Обучение идиоматике в УМК *Rainbow English* Уровень словосочетаний

Idiomatic English

Познакомьтесь с несколькими выражениями, говорящими о финансовом состоянии человека.

He's a multimillionaire.
He's a business tycoon¹.
He's made of money.
He's a very wealthy person.
He's quite well-off.
He's comfortably well-off.

He's a bit hard up.
He's on the breadline.
He's running into debt.
He's up to his ears in debt.



Обучение идиоматике в УМК *Rainbow English*

Уровень словосочетаний

Idiomatic English

Познакомьтесь с идиомами, содержащими существительное *world*, и их значениями.

- to have the world at your feet = to be extremely popular or famous, to have opportunities to do interesting and exciting things;
- to see the world = to travel to many different countries;
- to be worlds apart = to be completely different from each other;
- to think that the world is your oyster [ˈɔɪstə] = to think that you can go anywhere or to do anything that you want;
- to do somebody a world of good = to make somebody feel happy or healthy;
- to mean the world to somebody (*informal*) = to be very important to someone;
- to set the world on fire (*informal*) = to do something that creates a lot of interest or excitement.



6 Paraphrase the sentences using the idioms with the word *world*.

- 1) Mary ought to have a long seaside holiday. It must improve her health.
- 2) By the time he was 30 he had already been to a lot of places all over the world.
- 3) Young people tend to believe that they are on the road to success and will always have everything their own way.
- 4) The two sisters look very much alike but in fact I've never seen people who have so little in common.
- 5) As soon as Paul became a public figure and began to appear on television, he decided that he was a star.
- 6) James is a nice boy but I'm afraid he will never be able to do anything outstanding.
- 7) I love my parents and always listen to what they say.



Обучение идиоматике в УМК *Rainbow English*

Уровень словосочетаний

Idiomatic English

Colour Idioms

Многие идиомы включают в свой состав названия цветов, причём иногда метафора, на основе которой происходит переосмысление, легко угадывается или понять её помогает русский аналог:

- blue with cold
- brown bread
- black humour
- black look
- as white as snow
- as black as coal
- as red as a beetroot
- a red rag to the bull

Однако во многих случаях идиомы с «цветовым компонентом» необходимо заучивать:

- to be green with envy — позеленеть от зависти
- to have green fingers — быть умелым садоводом
- to show a white feather — струсить
- once in a blue moon — очень редко
- out of the blue — неожиданно, как гром среди ясного неба
- to be yellow — быть трусом



Обучение идиоматике в УМК *Rainbow English* Уровень предложений

Секция Social English (5-11 классы)

- 5 класс: Say cheese!
- 9 класс: Touch wood.
- 10 класс: Don't take it to heart.
Take it easy.



Обучение идиоматике в УМК *Rainbow English*

Уровень предложений

Social English



Иногда в разговоре возникает необходимость ободрить или успокоить собеседника. Следующие фразы помогут вам сделать это.

Don't be afraid.
I shouldn't worry about it/that.
Don't worry your head about it.
Don't bother¹ about it/that.
I'm sure you can cope² with this.
I assure you: everything will be fine.
Don't take it to heart.
Take it easy.
Where there's life there's hope.
I think you're overreacting.
Calm down.



ПОСЛОВИЦЫ И ПОГОВОРКИ

Пословица – меткое образное изречение, обобщающее различные явления жизни и имеющее обычно назидательный смысл.

You can take the horse to the water but you cannot make him drink.

Hell is paved with good intentions.

Поговорка – общеизвестное выражение, не имеющее назидательного смысла, зачастую не выраженное цельным предложением.

Jack of all trades and a master of none.

To sink or swim.

ПОСЛОВИЦЫ – ИСТОЧНИК ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ИДИОМ

- *Birds of a feather flock together. = birds of a feather*
- *Don't put all your eggs in one basket. = to put all your eggs in one basket.*
- *A drowning man catches at a straw. = to catch at a straw*
- *It's the last straw that breaks the camel's back. = the last straw*

ОБУЧЕНИЕ ПОСЛОВИЦАМ И ПОГОВОРКАМ В УМК *Rainbow English*

7 Match the two parts of the proverbs and sayings and then comment on them.

- 1) Easily earned money
- 2) Money doesn't buy happiness
- 3) A fool and his money
- 4) Lend your money
- 5) The love of money
- 6) Never spend your money
- 7) Time

- a) are soon parted.
- b) is money.
- c) is quickly spent.
- d) is the root of all evil.
- e) and lose your friend.
- f) but it helps.
- g) before you have it.



ОБУЧЕНИЕ ПОСЛОВИЦАМ И ПОГОВОРКАМ В УМК *Rainbow English*

- Easily earned money is quickly spent.
- Money doesn't buy happiness but it helps.
- A fool and his money are soon parted.
- Lend your money and lose your friends.
- The love of money is the root of all evil.
- Never spend your money before you have it.
- Time is money.

ИДИОМЫ В «КНИГЕ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ» УМК Rainbow English

“Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney (Reader-8)

-I guess I kind of felt sorry for Rowley, and I decided to take him under my wing. (p.11)

/To take somebody under one’s wing means

a) to take somebody under your protection

b) to make good friends with somebody

c) to invite somebody home for a meal and a cup of tea/

- Roderick’s in some hot water with Mom right now, too. (p.21)

- I couldn’t believe Roderick would play dirty like that. (p.33)

- But yesterday morning I woke up as sick as a dog. (p.46)

ТРУДНОСТИ ПРИ РАБОТЕ С ИДИОМАМИ

1) Идиомы требуют точности воспроизведения.

This is life! – Вот это жизнь! / That's life! – Такова жизнь!

To be in deep water – быть в трудной ситуации/ to be in hot water – быть под огнём критики

2) Необходимо объяснять, в какой ситуации используется идиома.

Fingers were made before forks. A cat may look at a king. Little pitches have long ears.

3) Часть идиом маркированы стилистически.

to be on about something (inf.) – говорить о чём-то

to get a kick about something (inf.) – получать удовольствие

to kick the bucket (inf.) - умереть

to join the silent majority (formal) умереть

ТРУДНОСТИ ПРИ РАБОТЕ С ИДИОМАМИ

4) **Смысл идиом не следует объяснять с помощью дословного перевода, но можно «столкнуть» прямое и фразеологическое значения словосочетаний.**

paddle your own canoe – действуй самостоятельно

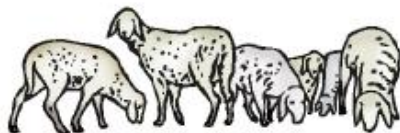
white horses – белые барашки (на волнах)

laugh and grow fat – пребывай в хорошем настроении

5) **Идиомы украшают речь, но их не должно быть много.**

УСТОЙЧИВЫЕ СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ ДЛЯ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ ГРУПП ЖИВОТНЫХ И ЛЮДЕЙ

1) a flock of sheep



a flock of birds

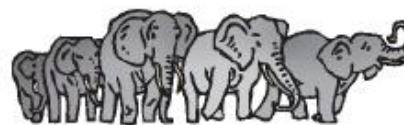


2) a pack of wolves



a pack of dogs

5) a herd of cows



a herd of elephants



6) a school of fish



a school of whales

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Steps
5



ФРАЗОВЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ В УМК *Rainbow English*

- 7 класс – talk back, talk into, talk over, talk out of
hand back, hand in, hand out, hand over
give away, give back, give out, give up
make off, make out, make up
take down, take in, take off, take up
stay away, stay off, stay up, stay together
- 8 класс – end in, end with, end up
hold on, hold on to, hold out, hold up
see around, see to, see through, see off
put down, put off, put out, put up with

ФРАЗОВЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ В УМК *Rainbow English*

9 класс – turn on/off, turn into, turn up/down, turn over
look after, look through, look for, look forward to
break down, break in/into, break through, break out
get along/on with, get at, get away with, get down to
get over

10 класс – beat down/on, beat off, beat out, beat up
sign in/out, sign off, sign on, sign up
cut down, cut off, cut out, cut up
set down, set about, set off/out, set aside

ФРАЗОВЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ В УМК *Rainbow English*

11 класс – call for, call in, call out, call up
speak for, speak out, speak up, speak to
pick on, pick out, pick up

Phrasal Verbs (Фразовые глаголы)

Для английского языка типично употребление глаголов с так называемыми послелогами, которые могут полностью поменять значение слова. Сравните:

look — смотреть look after — ухаживать
take — брать take off — снимать (одежду)

Подобные глаголы с послелогами называются фразовыми (phrasal verbs) и очень часто используются в разговорной речи.

Познакомьтесь с новыми фразовыми глаголами, у которых общее ядро — слово **talk**.



1) to talk into something/doing something — уговорить кого-то сделать что-то



Why did you talk me into it?

2) to talk back — дерзить, огрызаться
Malanie, you mustn't talk back to your mother!

3) to talk over — обсудить проблему или план

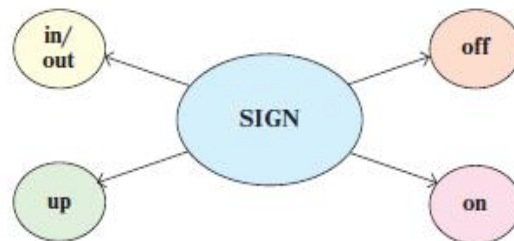


Let's talk it over tonight.

4) to talk out of something/doing something — отговорить
They tried to talk me out of my trip to Australia.

Phrasal Verbs

Познакомьтесь с фразовыми глаголами, ядерным компонентом которых является слово **sign**.



1) **to sign in** — зарегистрировать(ся) по прибытии, вступить в члены



All visitors must sign in at the front desk.

to sign out — уведомить об отъезде, выписаться

Please sign out when you leave.

2) **to sign off** — завершить теле- или радиопередачу, завершить письмо, телефонный разговор, электронное сообщение



It's time for me to sign off now.

3) **to sign on** — а) нанять на работу



We decided to sign on another gardener.

б) ввести пароль для работы на компьютере

You need your password to sign on.

4) **to sign up (for)** — записаться в организацию, на учебный курс



She's decided to sign up for music classes.



ФРАЗОВЫЕ ГЛАГОЛ С ЯДРОМ *SIGN*

7 Complete the sentences with *in, out, off, up, on*.

1) A lot of students signed ... for the new course. 2) They've just signed ... three new nurses and a doctor. 3) How do you usually sign ... when you write letters to your boyfriend? 4) Margaret signed ... and walked upstairs to the conference hall. 5) Could you hire a taxi for me while I'm signing ...? 6) Thanks for answering my questions. I'm signing ... now. Bye! 7) I've signed ... to do some voluntary work next week. 8) OK. I'll sign We'll talk about it again at the beginning of the week. 9) If you sign ... for some organization you sign a contract. 10) Let's sign ... this girl as a secretary, she works on the computer very well.

ФРАЗОВЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

cut, beat, sign, set

- 1) The heavy rain continued to... down on their heads while they were running home.
- 2) Ann... off her e-mails with her nickname.
- 3) If you want to catch a convenient train, you'll have to ... off early.
- 4) Her heart ached for every tree that was ... down in the forest.

ФРАЗОВЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

7

Use the appropriate words to complete the sentences.

1) She says she can't get (along/over) her husband's death. 2) It is not (challenging/reasonable) to swim in the river when the water is so cold. 3) I would like to write a (note/notice) to Mrs Morrison. 4) Dick and Richard look alike but they are (different/various) people. 5) This difficult riddle is a (challenge/rebellion) for us. 6) Do you think teenage rebellions (about/against) their parents are typical? 7) This is a (pretty/quite) slow train. 8. Did anyone claim (—/for) this bag? 9) Can you wrap this scarf (round/about) your neck? 10) We were angry (with/to) the children (for/about) what they have done. 11) What is there (at/on) the top of the page? 12) Why are the teens shaking (with/from) laughter?





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