

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ**

**МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
КЫРГЫЗСТАНА**

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС
ПО ФОНЕТИКЕ
АНГЛИЙСКОГО
ЯЗЫКА**

**PRACTICAL ENGLISH
PHONETICS**

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Предисловие

Пособие представляет собой коррективный фонетический курс английского языка. Оно имеет цель систематизировать и усовершенствовать произношение английских гласных и согласных фонем на начальном этапе обучения английскому языку. Каждая английская фонема дана в изолированном произношении, затем в различных фонетических позициях в виде рифмовок, скороговорок, пословиц и идиом. В каждом уроке даются правила чтения данного звука, его буквенно-звуковые соотношения, существующие в английском языке.

Предлагаются упражнения по запоминанию ключевых слов, которые нацелены на формирование безошибочных произносительных навыков. Эти упражнения предполагают диагностическую и профилактическую цель недопущения артикуляционно-произносительных ошибок. Учтены типичные артикуляционно-акцентные и фонологические ошибки в русской и тюркоязычной аудитории, исходящие из фонологических различий языков.

В пособии используется принцип дидактики усвоения материала от легкого к сложному, знакомого к незнакомому, а также от подготовленной речи к неподготовленно-творческой. При этом каждый звук представлен в виде типичного носителя фонемы в слове и предложении, что способствует логическому усвоению материала на этапе введения, закрепления и автоматизации его произношения. Для оптимизации этих навыков произношения и понимания их лексических значений даются упражнения в занимательной форме.

Пособие состоит из сорока четырех уроков, в которых отрабатывается смыслоразличительное и коммуникативное произношение сорока четырех английских звуков-фонем. Акцентируется внимание на труднопроизносимых английских звуках и их сочетаниях.

Составители учебного пособия выражают большую признательность профессору, доктору филологических наук З. Караевой и профессору, кандидату филологических наук А. Закирову за их профессиональные замечания и весьма полезные советы во многом способствовавшие успеху данного пособия.

Introduction

It is impossible to imagine the human language without phonetics. People communicate with each other with the help of speech elements such as sounds, syllables, stress and intonation. Words cannot get along without these phonetic elements and sentences consist of phonetic words. It means that we must pronounce correctly not only sounds, syllables, stress and intonation but also words, sentences of the foreign language.

In order to achieve this purpose we must have a clear idea of a good pronunciation and we must be able to overcome pronouncing difficulties in acquiring a foreign language. In this respect a new learner of a foreign language must know properly how to command the organs of speech to produce the necessary speech-sounds in the process of speaking a foreign language or reading a text in it.

Mastering the pronunciation of a foreign language is rather difficult for an adult student than a child, because he has got accustomed to the articulatory basis of the mother tongue at his yearly age and this old speech habit hinders to correct hearing and reproducing the foreign speech sounds and intonation. He usually substitutes close, similar sounds, syllables, stresses and intonations of the mother tongue in learning a foreign speech.

In this connection a student who is learning a foreign language from the very start must be able to know phonetic terms and be able to transcribe the pronunciation of foreign words and read the transcriptions of words which are given in different foreign dictionaries. For this purpose the student must know the phonetic terms which are connected with the organs of speech, articulation of sounds, and classification of vowels, consonants, syllables, stress and intonation. If the student knows the classification of the phonetic items in the mother and foreign languages it will be easier for him to remember the

articulatory and acoustic features of each sound and avoid phonetic pronouncing errors which are the results of the mother tongue.

It is desirable for the student mostly of the foreign department to know and remember the definition of each sound which characterizes their articulatory and acoustic features. At the same time the student of a foreign department must know spellings of sounds which are given in different letters and their combinations. In general they comprise the phonetic system of the foreign language which is represented in oral and written speech.

The indispensable part of learning and developing good foreign speech is mastering minimal pairs of words which differ only in one sound. There are a number of such minimal pairs of English words. That is why it is desirable to acquire such pairs of words in different phonetic exercises. They can be offered after description and classification of vowels, consonants, stresses and intonations. The distribution of these phonetic elements must be offered to the students. It improves their phonetic speed when speaking English or reading a text in it. Such pronouncing types of exercises must be systemic and have the purpose of developing practical English. Besides, the English teacher should diagnose, prevent phonetic mistakes which can be achieved by theoretical knowledge of special foreign language system.

In accordance with the above mentioned practical aims the present practical textbook contains a short description about English sounds, their articulatory classification, syllables, stress and intonation in the required parts of the book.

Part ONE

The English Alphabet

Печатный шрифт	Рукописный шрифт	Название букв	Печатный шрифт	Рукописный шрифт	Название букв
Aa	<i>Aa</i>	[ei]	Nn	<i>Nn</i>	[en]
Bb	<i>Bb</i>	[bi:]	Oo	<i>Oo</i>	[ou]
Cc	<i>Cc</i>	[si:]	Pp	<i>Pp</i>	[pi:]
Dd	<i>Dd</i>	[di:]	Qq	<i>Qq</i>	[kju:]
Ee	<i>Ee</i>	[i:]	Rr	<i>Rr</i>	[a:]
Ff	<i>Ff</i>	[ef]	Ss	<i>Ss</i>	[es]
Gg	<i>Gg</i>	[dʒi:]	Tt	<i>Tt</i>	[ti:]
Hh	<i>Hh</i>	[eitʃ]	Uu	<i>Uu</i>	[ju:]
Ii	<i>Ii</i>	[ai]	Vv	<i>Vv</i>	[vi:]
Jj	<i>Jj</i>	[dʒei]	Ww	<i>Ww</i>	[dʌblju:]
Kk	<i>Kk</i>	[kei]	Xx	<i>Xx</i>	[eks]
Ll	<i>Ll</i>	[el]	Yy	<i>Yy</i>	[wai]
Mm	<i>Mm</i>	[em]	Zz	<i>Zz</i>	[zed]

Chart of English vowels

English		Vowel Phonemes					
Height of the tongue	Position of the bulk of the tongue	Close (high)		Mid-open (half-open)		Low (open)	
		Narrow variation	Broad variation	Narrow variation	Broad variation	Narrow variation	Broad variation
front		i:		e			æ
front-retracted			i				
central, mixed					ə		
back advanced			u			ʌ	
back		u:				ɔ:	ɒ

Chart of English consonants

MANNER	Place of Articulation						
	Labial	Labiodental	Interdental	Alveolar	Alveo-palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop	p pill			t till		k kill	h uh-oh
	b bill			d dill		g gill	
Flap/Tap				t butter			
Fricative		f fine	θ thin	ʃ ship	ʃ pressure		h hill
		v vine	ð then	z zip	ʒ pleasure		
Affricate					tʃ choke		
					dʒ joke		
Nasal	m summer			n sinner		ŋ singer	
Approximant	w wore			r roar	j your		
Lateral				l lore			

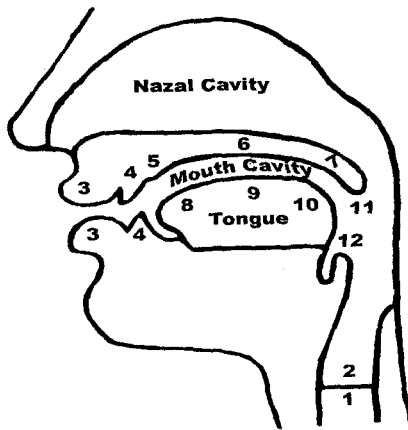
**Сводная таблица правил чтения гласных
в четырех типах слога**

Буква Тип Слога	а	о	u	e	i/y
I	[eɪ] name	[ɒ] note	[juː] tune	[iː] me	[aɪ] time, type
II	[æ] map	[ɒ] not	[ʌ] but	[e] pen	[ɪ] sit, myth
III	a + r [ɑː] park	o + r [ɔː] fork	u + r [ɜː] fur	e + r [ɜː] her	i/y + r [ɜː] girl, myrtle
IV	a + re [ɛə] parents	o + re [ɔː] more	u + re [juːə] pure	e + re [ɪə] here	i/y + re [aɪə] fire, tyre

Part TWO

The organs of speech and their functions

To understand how speech-sounds are produced students of English must have some knowledge of the organs of speech and their function.



The organs of speech are as follows: *the mouth cavity; the nasal cavity; the pharynx; the lips; the teeth; the tongue; the roof of the mouth; the larynx containing the vocal cords.*

The organs of speech:

1. the wind-pipe
2. the vocal cords
3. the lips
4. the teeth
5. the alveolar ridge
6. the hard palate

7. the soft palate with the uvula
8. the blade with the tip
9. the front of the tongue
10. the back of the tongue
11. the pharynx
12. the epiglottis.

The roof of the mouth is divided into the following parts: a) the alveolar ridge; b) the hard palate; c) the soft palate with the uvula.

The tongue has no physical division like the palate. However its surface is conventionally divided into three parts corresponding to the parts of the roof of the mouth. They are: the blade with the tip, the front and the back.

When the tongue is at rest, the blade with the tip lies opposite the alveolar ridge, the front of the tongue lies opposite the hard palate, and the back of the tongue lies opposite the soft palate.

The air (or breath) passes from the lungs into the wind-pipe, then through the larynx into the pharynx and into the mouth cavity. If the soft palate is lowered, the air passes through the nasal cavity.

The vocal cords are situated in the larynx. They can be brought together (without entirely closing the air-passage) and when the air stream is forced between them, they vibrate and produce voice.

When the vocal cords are wide apart, the air stream passes between them freely, they do not vibrate and no voice is produced. The space between the vocal cords is called the *glottis*.

All the organs of speech can be divided into two groups:

(1) Active organs of speech, movable and taking an active part in the sound formation: (a) the vocal cords which produce voice; (b) the tongue which is the most flexible, movable organ; (c) the lips affecting very considerably the shape of

the mouth cavity; (d) the soft palate with the uvula, directing the stream of air either to the mouth or to the nasal cavity; (e) the back wall of the pharynx contracted for some sounds; (f) the lower jaw which movement controls the gap between the teeth and also the disposition of the lips; (g) the lungs providing air for sounds;

(2) Passive organs of speech: (a) the teeth, (b) the teeth ridge, (c) the hard palate and (d) the walls of the resonators.

The classification of English vowels

In contrast to the Russian and Kyrgyz languages the modern English language is very rich in vowels. There are **20** vowels and **24** consonants in this language. In the modern Russian language there are six vowels and thirty three consonants. In Kyrgyz there are fourteen vowels and twenty consonants.

The modern English language is called a vocalic language but the Russian language is consonantal language. That is why it is very difficult for Russian students to articulate English vowels, namely monophthongs and diphthongs in a word or a sentence. The Russian and Kyrgyz languages do not have diphthongs.

A *monophthong* is a single and unchanging vowel sound. When pronouncing *monophthongs* the organs of speech do not change their position throughout the duration of the vowel. They are: [i:], [i], [e], [æ], [u], [u:], [ʌ], [a:], [ə], [ɜ:]. Two vowels [i:] and [u:] have a diphthongal pronunciation. In the articulation of these vowels the organs of speech change their position, but very slightly. These vowels are called *diphthongized vowels*, or *diphthongoids*.

A *diphthong* consists of two vowel elements. They are pronounced together and form a single syllable. In the pronunciation of a diphthong the organs of speech start in the position of one vowel and glide gradually in the direction of another vowel, whose full formation is generally not accomplished. The first element of an English diphthong is called the *nucleus*. It is a strong, clear and distinct part. The second element is rather weak; it is called the *glide*.

There are eight diphthongs in English: three with a glide towards [i]: [ei], [ai], [ɔɪ]; two with a glide towards [u]: [au], [ou] and three with a glide towards [ə]: ([iə], [ɛə], [uə]).

The English monophthongs are classified according to the three principles:

I. According to the tongue position 1. a) *horizontal* and 1. b) *vertical* movement of the tongue.

II. According to the lip position.

III. According to the length of the vowel.

According to 1. a) the *horizontal* movement of the tongue the English vowels are divided into three main groups: (A) *front*, (B) *central*, (C) *back*.

(A) *Front* vowels are produced with the bulk of the tongue in the front part of the mouth when the bulk of the tongue moves to the front part of the mouth, forming a large empty space in its back part. The English front vowels are: [i:], [i], [e], [æ].

(B) *Central* vowels are those in which the central part of the tongue is raised towards the juncture between the hard and soft palate and the surface of the tongue is rather flat than in Russian and Kyrgyz. The English central vowels are: [ʌ], [ɜ:], [ə].

(D) *Back* vowels are produced with the bulk of the tongue in the front part of the mouth, forming an empty space in the back part of the mouth. The English back vowels are: [ɔ], [ɔ:], [ɑ:], [u], [u:].

According to the height of the raised part of the tongue (1 b) the vertical movement of the tongue). The English vowels are divided into three groups: (A) close, or high vowels, (B) open, or low vowels and (C) mid-open, or mid vowels.

(A) Close (high) vowels are those which are produced when one of the parts of the tongue comes close to the roof of the mouth and the air-passage is narrowed, but not so much as to form a consonant.

The English close, or high, vowels are [i:], [i], [u:], [u].

(B) Mid-open (mid) vowels are produced when the raised part of the tongue is half-way between its high and low positions.

The English mid-open vowels are: [e:], [ʌ] and [ə].

(C) Open (low) vowels are those which are produced when the raised part of the tongue is very low in the mouth, and the air-passage is very wide.

The English open, or low, vowels are: [æ], [a:], [ɔ], [ɔ:].

According to the lip position vowels may be rounded and unrounded.

Rounded vowels are produced when the lips are more or less rounded and slightly protruded. The English rounded vowels are: [ɔ], [ɔ:], [u], [u:].

Unrounded vowels are produced when the lips are spread or neutral. The English unrounded vowels are: [i:], [i], [e], [æ], [a:], [ʌ], [e:], [ə].

According to their length vowels may be short and long.

The English short vowels are: [i], [e], [æ], [ɔ], [u], [ʌ], [ə].

The English long vowels are: [i:], [a:], [e:], [u:], [ɔ:].

The classification of English consonants

The English consonants are classified according to the following principles:

I. According to the manner of the production of noise and according to the type of obstruction.

II. According to the active organs of speech and according to the place of obstruction.

III. According to the work of the vocal cords.

IV. According to the position of the soft palate.

I. Classification according to the manner of the production of noise and according to the type of obstruction

According to this principle consonants are divided into the following groups: 1. occlusive 2. constrictive and 3. occlusive-constrictive (affricates).

1. **OCCLUSIVE** consonants are sounds in the production of which the air-passage through the mouth is completely blocked and a complete obstruction is formed.

Occlusive consonants may be: (A) noise consonants, which are also called plosive consonants, or stops, and (B) occlusive sonorants.

(A) Plosive consonants, or stops, are sounds in the production of which a contact between two organs of speech is formed, which is then quickly released so that a kind of explosion, or plosion, is produced, as in the case of [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g].

(B) Occlusive sonorants are sounds in the production of which the air-passage through the mouth is blocked while the soft palate is lowered so that the air can pass through the nasal cavity, as in the case of the English [m], [n], [ŋ].

2. CONSTRUCTIVE consonants are those in the production of which the air-passage is not blocked completely, but is narrowed or constricted and an incomplete obstruction is formed. They are: [f], [v], [s], [z], [θ], [ð], [ʃ], [ʒ], [r], [w], [j].

3. OCCLUSIVE-CONSTRUCTIVE consonants, or affricates, are noise consonants in the production of which a contact is first made between the articulating organs, which is then slowly released, forming a narrow air-passage at the end of the articulation of the sound. There are two *occlusive-constrictive* consonants in modern English. They are: [tʃ] and [dʒ]. In the articulation of an affricate the stream of air is first stopped and then the closure is released with friction.

II. Classification according to the active organ of speech and the place of obstruction

According to the active organ of speech consonants are divided into the following groups: 1. labial 2. lingual and 3. pharyngeal.

1. LABIAL consonants may be (A) bilabial and (B) labio-dental.

(A) Bilabial consonants are articulated with the lips brought together, as in the case of the English [p], [b], [m], [w]. In pronouncing the English [w] the lips are slightly protruded and rounded, forming a round narrowing.

(B) Labio-dental consonants are articulated with the lower lip against the upper teeth. The English labio-dental consonants are: [f], [v].

2. LINGUAL consonants may be (A) forelingual, (B) mediolingual, and (C) backlingual.

(A) Forelingual consonants are articulated by the tip and blade of the tongue or only by the blade of the tongue. According to the position of the tip of the tongue forelingual consonants may be (a) apical and (b) cacuminal.

(a) Apical consonants are articulated by the tip of the tongue against either the upper teeth or the teeth-ridge, as in the case of the English consonants [θ], [ð], [t], [d], [l], [n], [s], [z].

(b) Cacuminal consonants are those in the production of which the tip of the tongue is raised, leaving a spoon-shaped depression in the middle part of the tongue. The tip of the tongue is raised against the back part of the teeth-ridge, as in the case of the English consonant [r].

According to the place of obstruction forelingual consonants are divided into the following groups: (1) dental, (2) alveolar, (3) palato-alveolar, and (4) post-alveolar.

(1) Dental consonants are articulated against the upper teeth either with the tip, as in the case of the English [θ], [ð].

(2) Alveolar consonants are articulated by the tip of the tongue against the teeth-ridge, as in the case of the English [t], [d], [n], [l], [s], [z].

(3) Palato-alveolar consonants are articulated by the tip and blade of the tongue against the teeth-ridge or the back part of the teeth-ridge, while the middle of the tongue is raised in the direction of the hard palate, as in the case of the English [ʃ], [ʒ], [tʃ], [dʒ].

(4) Post-alveolar consonants are articulated by the tip of the tongue against the back part of the teeth-ridge, as in the case of the English [r].

(B) Mediolingual consonants are articulated with the middle part of the tongue against the hard palate, as in the case of the English consonant [j].

According to the place of obstruction mediolingual consonants are called palatal.

(C) Backlingual consonants are articulated by the back of the tongue against the soft palate, as in the case of the English consonants [k], [g], [ŋ].

According to the place of obstruction backlingual consonants are called velar. In the case of the English [k], [g], [ŋ] the back of the tongue touches the soft palate.

3. PHARYNGAL consonants are articulated in the pharynx, when the back wall of the pharynx is slightly contracted while the root of the tongue moves a little towards the back wall of the pharynx, as in the case of the English [h].

III. Classification according to the work of the vocal cords

According to this principle consonants are divided into two groups: 1. Voiceless consonants and 2. Voiced consonants.

1. VOICELESS consonants are sounds in the production of which the vocal cords are kept apart and do not vibrate, as in the case of the English [p], [t], [k], [f], [θ], [s], [ʃ], [h], [tʃ].

2. VOICED consonants are sounds in the production of which the vocal cords are brought close together and vibrate, as in the case of the English [b], [d], [g], [v], [z], [ð], [ʒ], [dʒ], [m], [n], [ŋ]. [w], [l], [r], [j].

IV. Classification according to the position of the soft palate

According to this principle the English consonants are divided into two groups: 1. oral and 2. nasal.

1. ORAL consonants are sounds in the production of which the soft palate is raised, and the air passes only through the mouth cavity, as in the case of the English [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g], [f], [v], [θ], [ð], [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ], [h], [tʃ], [dʒ], [w], [l], [r], [j].

2. NASAL consonants are sounds in the production of which the soft palate is lowered, and the air passes out through the nasal cavity, as in the case of the English [m], [n], [ŋ].

Part THREE

UNIT 1

[i:]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

see	seed	seat	eager
fee	feed	heat	beat
pea	peace	meal	sea
tea	niece	wheel	knee
beans	cheap	being	sea
leave	field	evening	beam



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Ease, with equal ease, Japanese with equal ease, Chinese and Japanese with equal ease, speaks Chinese and Japanese with equal ease. He speaks Chinese and Japanese with equal ease.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Pleased to meet you! Рад познакомиться с вами! Сиз менен таанышканыма кубанычтамын!

2. Extremes meet. Крайности сходятся. Эки тоо көрүшпөйт, эки адам көрүшөт.

3. Pete eats chiefly meat. Петя ест в основном мясо. Петя көбүнчө эт жейт.

4. Eve, will you, please, read? Ева, читай, пожалуйста?
Эва, окуп коёсунбу?

5. I'll treat Jean to peach ice-cream. Я угощу Джин персиковым мороженым. Мен Джинди шабдалы балмуздагы менен сыйлайм.

6. The teacher has every reason to be displeased. У учителя есть все основания для недовольства. Мугалимдин чаралары болууга көп себептери бар.

7. My niece feels seedy. Моя племянница чувствует себя неважно. Менин синдим (жээним) өзүн начар сезип жатат.

8. Rita likes her tea weak. Рита любит некрепкий чай. Рита суюк чайды жактырат.

9. Gina doesn't feel like reading this evening. У Тины нет желания читать сегодня вечером. Тинанын бүгүн кечинде китеп окугусу жок.

10. Please feel free to leave. Пожалуйста, уходи, когда захочется. Өзүң каалаган убакытта кетсен болот.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories or dialogues:

1. A friend in need is a friend indeed. Дос башка иш түшкөндө билинет. *Сал.* Жакшы дос жанга ынак, жаман дос барга ынак. Друг в нужде - настоящий друг. *Ср.* Друзья познаются в беде. Конь узнается при горе, а друг - при беде.

2. Appetite comes with eating. Таткан сайын табит ачылат. Аппетит появляется во время еды.

3. As fit as a fiddle. Кыяктай кыналган, (б. а. ден соолугу эң жакшы). *Сал.* Сууган аттай. Слаженный, как скрипка (т. е. совершенно здоровый).

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

A Cradle Song (by William Blake)

1. Sleep, sleep, beauty bright
Dreaming o'er the joys of night
Sleep, sleep: in the sleep
Little sorrows sit and weep.

2. A sailor went to sea,
To see what he could see,
But all that he could see,
Was sea, sea, sea.

3. Fiddle-de-dee, fiddle-de-dee;
The fly shall marry the humble-bee
They went to the church and married was she
The fly has married the humble-bee!

4. Sprat could eat no fat,
His wife could eat no lean;
And so between them both, you see,
They left the platter clean.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[i:]	
Common	
all	ee-sleep
most	ea- read, eat e ('long e') be, these

Less common	
i	machine, police
ie	field, piece
ei	receive
ey	key

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	
eat	either	seed	read	be	trustee
eve	easter	leave	feet	he	free
eel	equal	believe	green	key	knee
east	eager	teach	bead	agree	flee
each	easily	these	chief	plea	tea
even	eagle	lease	sheep	three	see

b) CONTRASTS

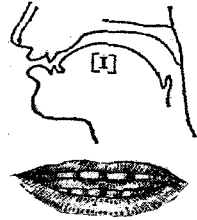
/i:/ - /ɪ/		/i:/ - /e/	
deep	dip	meat	met
deed	did	bead	bed
beat	bit	neat	net
peak	pick	seat	set
bean	bin	mean	men
peach	pitch	teen	ten
eat	it	we'll	well
eel	ill	keep	kept

UNIT 2

[I]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

big	thin	picnic	ill
pig	chips	fiddle	fill
dig	wish	kitchen	till
gift	win	history	bill
six	did	ministry	milk
fix	twin	in	any
ship	little	give	many



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Sticks, big sticks, six big sticks,
With six big sticks, to be on the picnic
With six big sticks, a witch wished to be
On the picnic with six big sticks.

A wicked witch wished to be on the picnic with six big sticks.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. It's this wind. Какой сильный ветер. Кандай катуу шамал.

2. Biddy quits with Billy. Бидди свела счета с Билли. Бидди Биллинин катыгын берди (өчүн алды).

3. Willie's quick-witted. Вилли очень умен. Вилли абдан зээндүү.

4. It isn't his business, is it? Ведь это не его дело, правда? Бул анын иши эмес, туурабы?

5. Lily wished it finished quickly. Лили хочет, чтобы это было быстро закончено. Лили мунун бат бүтүшүн каалайт.

6. If it isn't Philip. Кого я вижу! Филлип! Сен Филип эмессинби, ия!

7. Is Mrs Livesey within? Миссис Ливси у себя? Миссис Ливси өзүндөбү?

8. Lisbet is still on the sick-list. Лизбет еще на больничном листе. Лизбет дагы эле оору.

9. It is written in simple English, isn't it? Это написано простым английским языком, не правда ли? Бул жөнөкөй англис тилинде жазылган, чынбы?

10. Is Mickey in? Микки дома? Микки үйдөбү?

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories or dialogues:

1. Business before pleasure. Адегенде иш, андан кийин аш. *Сал.* Аш дегенде алаң-далаң, иш дегенде илең-салаң. Сначала дело, потом удовольствие. *Ср.* Кончил дело - гуляй смело. Делу время, потехе час.

2. Everybody's business is nobody's business. Көпчүлүк кылган иш (эч кимдин иши) эмес. Дело всех - это ничье дело.

3. Fish begins to stink at its head. *Сал.* Балык башынан сасыйт. *Ср.* Рыба гниет с головы.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twister. Memorize them:

April (by Ted Robinson)

1. So here we are in April, in snowy, blowy April,
In frowsy, blowsy April, the rowdy, dowdy time,

In sippy, sloppy April, in wheezy, breezy April,
 In ringing, stinging April, with a singing, swinging rhyme!
 So here we are in April, in tipsy gipsy April,
 In showery, flowery April, the twinkly, sprinkly days.
 In tingly, jingly April, in highly wily April,
 In mightly flightly April with its highty-tighty ways!

The duck is fond of April, and the clucking chickabiddy.
 And other barnyard creatures have a try at caroling.
 There's something in the air to turn a stiddy kiddy giddy.
 And even I am forced to raise my croaking voice and sing.

2. Solomon Grundy
 Born on Monday,
 Christened on Tuesday,
 Married on Wednesday,
 Ill on Thursday,
 Worse on Friday,
 Died on Saturday,
 Buried on Sunday,
 This is the end
 of Solomon Grundy.

3. Fib, and Tib, and Pink, and Pin,
 Pick, and Quick, and Jill, and Jin,
 Tit, and Nit, and Wap, and Wim
 The train that wait upon her.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[ɪ]
Common
i ('short i') if, film, his e (in verb endings and plurals) started, boxes

Less common
e – decide, English, women
Exception
o women
u busy
a village

a) WORDS

	<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>
in	into	his	pill	only	city
it	ignorant	busy	quill	busy	any
if	interest	kitten	written	ready	heavy
id	insect	limb	sit	hilly	bury
ill	idiot	mit	tin	Kitty	curry
is	invert	nick	Victor	pretty	duty

b) CONTRASTS

	<i>/ɪ/ - /i:/</i>		<i>/ɪ/ - /e/</i>	
dip	deep	mit	met	
did	deed	bid	bed	
bit	beat	knit	net	
pick	peak	sit	set	
bin	bean	tin	ten	
pitch	peach	will	well	
it	eat	lid	led	
ill	eel	hid	head	

UNIT 3

[e]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

get	ten	lemon	better
pet	best	berry	tell
let	bell	clever	fell
bed	send	seven	well
bet	head	very	felt
red	bread	when	many
sell	ready	neck	wedding



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Hens, red hens, best red hens, ten best red hens. Ted sells ten best red hens. Every day Ted sells ten best red hens.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Well said! Хорошо сказано! Жакшы айтылган!
2. Get better! Выздоровливайте! Айыгып кетиңиз!
3. It than settles the question. Тогда вопрос можно считать решенным. Анда суроону чечилди деп эсептесек болот.
4. Mel meant to get ahead. Мэл хотела добиться успеха. Мел ийгиликке жеткиси келген.
5. Nell's never felt better. Нэл никогда чувствовала себя лучше. Нел эч качан өзүн жакшы сезген эмес.
6. Len said he never slept well. Лен сказал, что всегда плохо спит. Нел дайыма жаман уктаарын айтты.

7. Ned felt better when he'd rested. Нед почувствовал себя лучше, когда отдохнул. Нед эс алгандан кийин өзүн жакшы сезип калды.

8. Ed expects better weather yet. Эд ожидает наступления хорошей погоды. Эд аба-ырайынын жакшы болуп кетүүсүн каалайт.

9. Press bell! Нажмите кнопку! Кнопканы басыңыз!

10. Very well, then. Ну что ж, хорошо. Мейли, абдан жакшы.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories or dialogues:

1. Better a glorious death than a shameful life. Уятка калып жашаганча, баатырларча өлгөн артык. Лучше славная смерть, чем постыдная жизнь.

2. Better late than never. Эч болбогондон кеч болгон артык. Лучше поздно, чем никогда.

3. Everything has a beginning. Ар нерсенин башталышы болот (б. а. эч ким ушул бойдон төрөлгөн эмес). Все имеет начало.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

Eletelephony (by Laura E. Richards)

1. Once there was an elephant,
Who tried to use the telephant –
No! No! I mean an elephone
Who tried to use the telephone –
(Dare me! I am not certain quite
That even now I've got it right).
However it was, he got his trunk,
Entangled in the telephunk,

The more he tried to get it free,
 The louder buzzed the telephee –
 (I fear I'd better drop the song
 Of elephop and telephong!)

Grizzly Bear (by Mary Austin)

2. If you ever, ever, ever meet a grizzly bear,
 You must never, never, never ask him where
 He is going,
 Or what he is doing,
 For if you ever, ever dare
 To stop a grizzly bear,
 You will never meet another grizzly bear.

3. Lesser leather never weathered welter weather better.

4. Fred fed Ted bread, and Ted fed Fred bread.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[e]	
Common	
e	('short e') egg, editor, bet, went, pen, leg, sent
Less common	
ea	dead, breath, measure, meadow, steady, ready
Exceptions	
ie	friend
a	any, ate, says, said
u	bury
ei	leisure

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>	
edge	extra	men	head
end	elephant	bed	said
egg	else	get	many
elm	engine	them	friend
every	excise	heg	guest
any	effort	neck	best

b) CONTRASTS

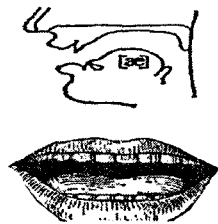
<i>/e/ - /ɪ/</i>		<i>/e/ - /æ/</i>	
pet	pit	bet	bat
bed	bid	net	gnat
net	knit	set	sat
set	sit	ten	tan
ten	tin	head	had
well	will	send	sand
led	lid	end	and
dead	did	led	lad

UNIT 4

[æ]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

cat	that	Africa	travel
hat	gas	animal	acid
ham	cab	album	marry
back	fat	cattle	parrot
pan	has	palace	happy
lab	man	camel	fancy
badge	apple	gather	chapter



2. Read as quickly as possible:

A cat, a black cat, a black cat sat, a black cat sat on a mat, a black cat sat on a mat and ate. A black cat sat on a mat and ate a fat rat.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. That's bad! Жаль! Өкүнүчтүү!
2. Sam's acting the ass. Сэм валяет дурака. Сэм акылынан адашып баратат.
3. Can you imagine that? Можете ли вы представить себе такое? Сиз ушуну өзүңүзгө элестете аласызбы?
4. That's bad grammar. Это не верно грамматически. Бул грамматикалык жактан туура эмес.
5. That's absolutely fantastic! Это потрясающе! Бул болуп көрбөгөндөй укмуш!

6. That's a bad taxi-cab accident. Это серьезная автомобильная катастрофа. Бул абдан оор абалдагы жол кырсыгы.

7. Hang your hat on the hat-rack. Повесьте шляпу на вешалку для шляп. Баш кийимиңизди илгичке илип коюңуз.

8. Accidents will happen in the best regulated families. Неприятности случаются в самых добропорядочных семьях. Күтүлбөгөн окуялар абдан тартиптүү үй бүлөлөрдө болот.

9. Pat cannot catch that. Пэт не может понять этого. Пэт муну түшүнө албайт.

10. Just imagine! Sam wrote a bad exam. Вообразите только, Сэм плохо написал контрольную работу. Элестетип көрүңүз, Сэм текшерүү ишин начар жазыптыр.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories or dialogues:

1. Bad news has wings. Жаман кабар канаттуу. *Сал.* Жамандык жерге жатпайт. Дурная весть имеет крылья. *Ср.* Плохая молва на крыльях летит.

2. A good anvil does not fear the hammer. Жакшы дөшү балкадан коркпойт. *Сал.* Токмогу күчтүү болсо, кийиз казык жерге кирет. Хорошая наковальня не боится молота.

3. Standing pools gather filth. Акпаган көлчүк кир топтойт. *Сал.* Суу акпаса чалчык болот, көп сүйлөсө тантык болот. Стоячие пруды собирают грязь.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

Alas, Alack! (by Walter de la Mare)

1. Ann, Ann?

Come quick as you can!

There's a fish that talks

In the frying – pan.

Out of the fat,

As clear as glass,

He put up his mouth

And moaned “Alas!” –

Oh, most mournful,

“Alas, alack!”

Then turned to the sizzling,

And sank him back.

2. Pat's black cat is in Pat's black hat.

3. Pussy-cat, Pussy-cat

Can you catch that bad fat rat?

If you catch that bad fat rat,

You will have some milk for that.

4. You're red as a carrot,

You're dull as a parrot.

5. *Once there lived a lad who was always very sad.*

For he hadn't any mother and he hadn't any dad.

6. Where are you going to, my little cat?

I'm going to town to buy a hat!

What? A hat for a cat? A cat in a hat?

Who ever saw a cat in a hat?

7. If you, Andy, have two candies

Give one candy to Sandy, Andy.

If you, Sandy, have two candies

Give one candy to Andy, Sandy.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[æ]	
Common	
a	(‘short a’) sat, marry, hand, ran
Exception	
ai	plait
i	meringue
a-e	have

a) WORDS

	<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>
at	absent	cat	salmon
an	accident	ham	parrot
and	Adam	sand	carrot
add	absolute	dad	carry
amp	acrobat	sang	damp
acid	atom	that	damn

b) CONTRASTS

	<i>/æ/ - /e/</i>		<i>/æ/ - /ɔ/</i>
bat	bet	cat	cot
gnat	net	pad	pod
sat	set	dan	don
tan	ten	cad	cod

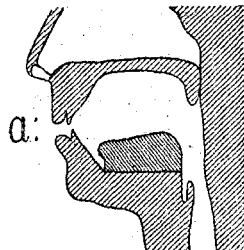
had	head	shark	shock
sand	send	cap	cop
and	end	pat	pot
lad	led	gnat	not

UNIT 5

[a:]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

are	card	past	grass
bar	charge	last	drama
car	farm	plant	father
far	art	dance	demand
star	chart	chance	calm
arm	farce	darling	army
bard	start	aunt	party



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Charming, are large and charming, farms are large and charming, gardens and farms are large and charming. The parks, gardens and farms are large and charming.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Father's rather hard on Charles. Отец держит Чарльза в строгости. Атасы Чарлзды абдан катуу кармайт.

2. Shan't we dance after classes? Почему бы не потанцевать после уроков? Сабактан кийин бийлесек эмнеге болбойт?

3. At last Mama granted what Archie asked. Наконец мама выполнила просьбу Арчи. Акыры апасы Арчинин суранычын аткарды.

4. I hardly like the remark, papa. Мне не нравится это замечание, папа. Ата, бул эскертүү мага жаккан жок.

5. Art's rather marvelous. Арт – удивительный человек. Арт - укмуш адам.

6. Start the car! Заведи машину! Машинаны от алдыр!

7. Are these pass marks? Это проходные баллы? Бул өтө турган баллбы?.

8. Are we to be a large party? Народу много будет? Эл көп болобу?

9. Marcia passed a sharp remark. Марсиа сделала резкое замечание. Марсиа катуу эскертүү кылды.

10. The exam will be rather hard to pass. Этот экзамен сдать будет нелегко. Бул сынактан өтүү бир топ кыйын болот го.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories or dialogues:

1. Barking dogs seldom bite. Үрөөнөк ит чанда кабат. *Сал.* Жооштон жоон чыгат. Лающие собаки редко кусают. *Ср.* Не бойся собаки, которая лает. В тихом омуте черти водятся.

2. He laughs best who laughs last. Акыркы болуп күлгөн эң жакшы күлөт (б. а. аныгына жетип күлөт). *Сал.* Атасы жаман мурун айтат, аты жаман мурун камчылайт. *Ср.* Хорошо смеется тот, кто смеется последним.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

Limerick (by E. Lear)

1. There once was a lady from Guam.
Who said, "Now the ocean's so calm
I will swim for a lark"
She encountered a shark.
Let us now sing the 90th Psalm.

The Telephone (By Alfred H. Miles)

2. Friends a hundred miles apart
Sit and chatter heart to heart,
Boys and girls from school afar
Speak to mother, ask papa.

3. The Queen of Hearts,
She made some tarts,
All on a summer day.

4. Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are.
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.
Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are.

5. There once was a student from Nasses.
Who couldn't see in his classes
His grades would be only a C or a D,
So his parents bought him some glasses.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[a:]	
Common	
most	art, artist, car, park, start, bark,
some	father, half, smart, large
Less common	
ear	heart
er	sergeant, clerk
au	aunt, laugh

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>	
art	aunt	father	bart
arm	ark	heart	start
are	arched	part	bark
ark	architect	palm	park
army	armour	calm	demand
artist	argue	dark	psalm

b) CONTRASTS

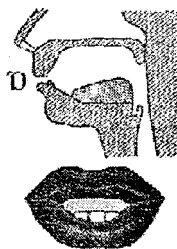
/ɑ:/ - /ɔ:/		/ɑ:/ - /ʌ/		/ɑ:/ - /æ/	
cart	caught	dark	duck	cart	cat
part	port	calm	come	shark	shack
art	ought	bark	buck	carp	cap
tart	taught	psalm	some	Psalm	Sam
bard	board	park	puck	heart	hat

UNIT 6

[D]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

hot	flop	robber	office
not	cost	coffee	opera
top	what	orange	horror
pot	doctor	promise	porridge
dot	bottle	ox	lorry
stop	body	clock	golf
chop	cough	loss	polka



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Bob. Bob's dog. Bob's dog got. Bob's dog got a pot. Bob's dog got a hot pot. Bob's dog got a hot pot of porridge. Bob's dog got a hot pot of porridge and some chops.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Upon my honour! Честное слово! Чын эле айтам!

2. Tom's watch stopped. Часы Тома остановились. Том дун сааты токтоп калды.

3. John's dog got lost. Собака Джона пропала. Жондун ити жоголуп кетти.

4. Rod wants his coffee strong. Род хочет крепкого кофе. Род коюу кофе каалап жатат.

5. Will you be gone long, John. Ты надолго уходишь, Джон? Жон, сен узакка кетип жатасыңбы?

6. Dot wants an office-job. Дот хочет работать в учреждении. Дот мекемеде иштегенди каалайт.

7. Dod's gone off to play golf. Дод ушел играть в гольф. Дод гольф ойногону кетти.

8. Was it not possible to stop Tom? Неужели невозможно было остановить Тома? Таң калычтуу, Томду токтотуу мүмкүн эмес беле?

9. Rod often got into hot water. Род частенько попадал в переделки. Род жамандыкка бат-бат кабылчу.

10. What a swat! Ну и зубрила! Катую жаттагыч да!

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories or dialogues:

1. Honesty is a best policy. Честность - лучшая политика. Саясаттын эң жакшысы - ак ниеттүүлүк.

2. Too many cooks spoil the broth. У семи нянек дитя без глазу. Көп баатырдан жоо, көп чеченден доо кетет.

3. Knowledge is power. Знание - сила. Билек жирей албаганды билим жирейт. *Сал.* Билбеген бирди жыгат, билген минди жыгат.

4. A little pot is soon hot. Ограниченного человека рассердить не трудно. Бөксө чайнек бат кайнайт.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

The washing-up Song (by Elizabeth Gould)

1. Sing a song of washing up,
Water hot as hot.
Cups and saucers, plates and spoons,
Dishes such a lot!
Work the dish mop round and round,

Wash them clean as clean.
Polish with a dry white cloth,
How busy we have been!

2. A proper cup of coffee from a proper copper coffee pot.

3. Peas porridge hot,
Peas porridge cold,
Peas porridge in the pot.
Nine days old.
Some like it hot,
Some like it cold,
Some like it in the pot,
Nine days old.

4. For want of a nail, the shoes was lost;
For want of the shoe, the horse was lost;
For want of the horse, the rider was lost;
For want of the rider, the battle was lost;
For want of the battle, the kingdom was lost;
And all from the want of a horseshoe nail.

5. The doctor has got a lot of problems.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[ɒ]	
Common	
all	o+final consonant: dog, god, box, fox, not, top, got ock, clock, block, knock, sock o+double consonant: bottle, sorry, horror, lorry

Less common	
a	(after w, wh, qu): watch, warren, what, quantity, warrior, quarell
Exceptions	
au	because, sausage, laurel
ow	knowledge

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>	<i>Medial</i>
on	pot
off	dot
office	cotton
ox	lost
odd	frost

b) CONTRASTS

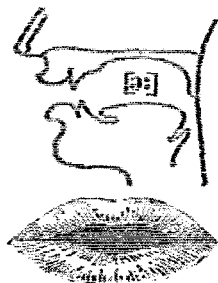
<i>/ɔ/ - /ɑ:/</i>		<i>/ɔ/ - /ɔ:/</i>	
dock	dark	cot	caught
lock	lark	hock	hawk
shock	shark	tot	taught
mock	mark	collar	caller
stock	stark	otter	auto

UNIT 7

[ɔ:]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

or	floor	daughter	author
for	horse	thought	saw
four	all	bought	pour
more	call	bored	morning
storm	salt	ball	naughty
corn	awful	hall	walking
door	autumn	order	pour



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Football, more than football, basketballs more than football, adore basketball more than football, boys adore basketball more than football, tall boys adore basketball more than football. All tall boys adore basketball more than football. Almost all tall boys adore basketball more than football.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. All aboard! Посадка окончена! Просим пассажиров занять свои места! Учакка отургузуу аяктады! Баарыңыздардан орун алуунуздарды суранабыз!

2. All the more so. Тем более. Анын үстүнө.

3. It's all your fault. Это твоя вина. Мунун баары сенин күнөөң.

4. I thought Moud ought to talk. По моему, говорить должна была Мод. Менин оюмча, Мод сүйлөш керек болчу.

5. Cora adores small talk. Кора обожает светскую болтовню. Кора мактанганды жакшы көрөт. (Ушакташканды жактырат).

6. The Mortons called the new-born Laura. Мортонны назвали новорожденную Лаурой. Мортондор наристени Лаура деп аташты.

7. Nora left shortly before dawn. Нора уехала незадолго до рассвета. Нора таң атпай кетип калды.

8. Call me at a quarter to four. Позвони мне без четверти четыре. Мага төрткө он беш мүнөт калганда чал.

9. To talk to Mort is like talking to the wall. Разговаривать с Мортом бесполезно. Морт менен сүйлөшүү эч пайдасыз.

10. Morgan ought to call a halt. Моргону следовало бы объявить привал. Морган эс алуу жарыяласа туура болмок.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening. Таңкы бир саат, кечки эки саатка барабар. Один утренний час равен двум вечерним. *Ср.* Утро вечера мудрее.

2. Many words hurt more than swords. Көп сөз кылычтан көп доо кетирет. *Сал.* Ооздон чыккан суук сөз, жүрөккө барып муз болот. Многие слова ранят больше мечей.

3. What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Эркек казга жаккан шире, мекиянга да жагат. (мааниси: бирөөнө жаккан, башкага да жагат). Что соус для гусака, то соус и для гусыни.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhyme or tongue twisters. Memorize them:

Balls (by Alfred H. Miles)

1. And there are many other balls
We find at pleasure's source-
The croquet -ball, the hockey-ball.
The skittle ball, lacrosse,
And smaller balls, the marble ball,
And bearing balls, of course.
The earth's a ball, on which we play,
With other balls in sight,
The ball of gold that plays by day,
The silver ball by night.
And all the stars for what are they.
But balls of golden light?

2. Tommy Trot, a man of law,
Sold his bed and lay upon straw
Sold the straw and slept on grass
To buy his wife a looking-glass.

3. I thought a thought
But the thought I thought
Was not the thought
I thought a thought.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[ɔ:]	
Common	
all	aw- saw, lawn, awful, awl, awkward
most	or- horse, oar- board, au- daughter

Less common	
a	all, water, salt, hall, talk
ar	(after w, qu): warm, quarter, award
oor	door, floor
our	four, court, pour
ought	bought, thought

a) WORDS

	<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>
awful	always	taut	caught	saw	pour
awning	all	applaud	taught	raw	craw
awe	almost	vault	thought	law	draw
auto	orgy	yawn	bought	paw	thaw
audio	ore	talk	sort	caw	gnaw
auction	ought	walk	port	jaw	slaw

b) CONTRASTS

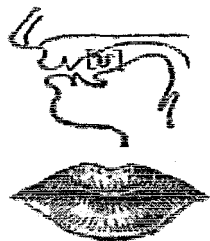
<i>/ɔ:/ - /ɒ/</i>		<i>/ɔ:/ - /ou/</i>	
caught	cot	fawn	phone
hawk	hock	bought	boat
taught	tot	paws	pose
caller	collar	taught	tote
auto	otter	bawl	bowl
wrought	rot	call	coal
pawed	pod	fall	foal

UNIT 8

[v]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

put	good	pull	push
bush	wood	sugar	bullet
book	wolf	pudding	pulpit
look	could	woolen	Pullman
cook	should	wooden	bull
took	butcher	woman	puss
foot	bully	cushion	full



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Cooks, good cooks, for good cooks, a book for good cooks, a cookery book for good cooks, a good cookery book for good cooks. Look! This is a good cookery book for good cooks.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. It looks good! Перспективы хорошие! Келечеги жакшы экен!

2. Here's your cook-book. Вот ваша кулинарная книга. Мына сиздин ашпоз китебиңиз.

3. Put your foot down. Положи этому конец. Мунун аягына чык.

4. Keep a good look out! Будь внимателен! Этият бол!

5. Woolner refused to put foot out. Вулнер отказался уйти. Вулнер кетүүдөн баш тартты.

6. Wolf is put to the push. Вульф подвергается тяжелому испытанию. Вульф оор сыноодон өтүп жатат.

7. Would you help the woman if you could? Помогите, пожалуйста, этой женщине? Бул айымга жардам берип коюнузчу, мүмкүн болсо?

8. I couldn't help looking, could I? Не могла же я не смотреть, не правда ли? Мен аны карабай коё алмак белем, туурабы?

9. If only Foot should pull through. Если бы только Фуд выздоровел! Фуд айыгып кетсе гана!

10. It wouldn't look good, would it? Это будет иметь неприглядный вид, не правда ли? Бул жакшы эмес көрүнөт, туурабы?

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Too many cooks spoil the broth. Ашпоз көп болсо, шорпо бузулат. *Сал.* Койчу көп болсо, кой арам өлөт. Слишком много поваров портит похлебку. *Ср.* У семи нянек дитя без глазу.

2. No news is good news. Жаңылыктын жоктугунун өзү жакшы жаңылык. Отсутствие новостей - хорошая новость.

3. Look before you leap. Секирүүдөн мурун (алдынды) кара. Посмотри, прежде чем прыгнуть. *Ср.* Семь раз отмерь, один раз отрежь.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhyme and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

A logical song

1. I would if I could,
If I couldn't how could I?

I couldn't, without I could, could I?
 Could you, without you could, could ye?
 Could ye, could ye?
 Could you, without you could, could ye?

2. How much wood would a woodchuck chuck,
 If a woodchuck could chuck wood?

3. Could you cook a gooseberry pudding without putting
 sugar in?
 No, I couldn't cook a gooseberry pudding without putting
 sugar in.

4. The cook took a good look at the cookery book.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[u]	
Common	
oo	good, book, took, stood, hook
u	put, bull, sugar
Less common	
ou	could, should
o	woman

a) WORDS

<i>Medial</i>		
cook	hood	pull
look	woolen	bush
book	wooden	could
shook	full	should
good	put	would
stood	push	wolf

b) CONTRASTS

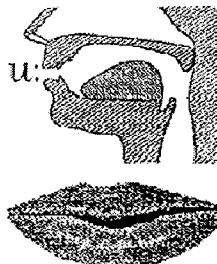
/ʊ/ - /u: /		/u/ - /oʊ/	
pull	pool	pull	pole
full	fool	bull	bowl
would	wooded	could	code
foot	food	should	showed
look	loop	good	gold
could	cooed	hood	home
should	shooed	brook	broke
cook	cool	cook	coke

UNIT 9

[u:]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

do	school	screw	junior
two	who	chew	prudent
fool	tooth	fruit	wounded
shoot	truth	soup	balloon
shoe	whose	through	include
blue	juice	soon	boot
food	June	soup	spool



2. Read as quickly as possible:

A pool, school pool, a blue school pool, a blue school pool
is cool. Choose a blue school pool, its cool!

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Who'll do the rooms? Кто сделает уборку в комнатах? Бөлмөнү ким тазалайт?

2. The new moon is due. Скоро выйдет молодой месяц. Жакында ай жаңырат.

3. You are a nuisance, too. Ты несносен. Сен абдан жадатмасың.

4. Rupert will do beautifully. Руперт - подходящая кандидатура для этого. Буга Руперт татыктуу талапкер.

5. Don't you be too soon, Bruce. Не делай поспешных выводов, Брюс. Шашылыш тыянак чыгарба, Брюс.

6. Review the rules for the future. Повторите правила образования и употребления будущих времен. Сөз жасоо эрежелерин жана келер чактын колдонулушун кайталагыла.

7. Prue knew who's who. Пру знала, кто есть кто. Пру кимдин ким экенин билген.

8. You knew it's true, didn't you? Вы знали что это правда, не так ли? Бул чындыкты сиз билчүсүз, туурабы?

9. I see Prudie once in a blue moon. Я встречаюсь с Прудиди крайне редко. Мен Прудиди менен абдан аз жолугушам.

10. Read the newspaper review through and through. Внимательно прочитайте газетное обозрение. Газеталык баяндаманы кунт коюп окугула.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. No fool like an old fool. Карыган акмактан өткөн акмак жок. Нет такого дурака, как старый дурак. *Ср.* Старого дурака ничем не исправить. Седина в бороду, а бес в ребро.

2. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Тамактын таттуусу татканда билинет. Отведать пудинг (состоит в том, чтобы поесть его).

3. Fools will be fools. Акмак акмак бойдон калат. Дурак останется дураком.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhyme and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

Rhyme (by Rudyard Kipling)

1. The camel's hump is an ugly lump,
Which well you may see at the Zoo,
But uglier yet is the hump we get
From having too little to do.

Kiddies and grown-ups too-oo-oo,
If we haven't enough to do-oo-oo.

**We get the hump-
Cameelious hump-
The hump that is black and blue!**

I get it as well as you-oo-oo
If I haven't enough to do-oo-oo!
We all get hump-
Cameelious hump-
Kiddies and grown-ups too!

2. A tutor who tooted a flute
Tried to tutor two tooters to toot.
Said the two to the tutor:
Is it harder to toot or
To tutor two tooters to toot?

3. Little Betty Blue
 Lost her holiday shoe
 What can poor Betty do?

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[u:]	
Common	
many	oo-food, moon, noon, pool, spoon u- (‘long u’) music, unit, stupid, u- (with final e): June, blue
most	ew-chew, new, few, dew
Less common	
o	do, move, shoe, lose
ou	soup, through
ui	juice, suit
Exceptions	
eau	beautiful

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>	<i>Medial</i>	<i>Final</i>
ooze	boot	moon too do.
oodles	coot	move who drew
oops	doom	fool queue blew
	tool	stool through shoe
	school	pool flu screw
	whom	soup canoe true

b) CONTRASTS

/u:/ - /ʊ/		/u:/ - /ju/	
pool	pull	boot	butte
fool	full	ooze	use

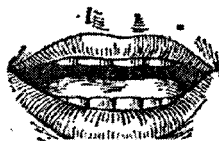
wooded	would	coot	cute
wool	wolf	booty	beauty
loop	look	coo	cue
cooed	could	moot	mute
shooed	should	food	feud
kook	cook	whose	hues

UNIT 10

[ʌ]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

un	ugly	blood	shut
gun	begun	flood	just
sun	thus	does	stuff
cup	come	other	dull
duck	some	mother	son
must	none	brother	bulk
funny	tongue	under	pulse



2. Read as quickly as possible:

A duck, an ugly duck, an ugly duck was in cup, an ugly duck was in a funny cup, an ugly duck was in a funny cup on Sunday. An ugly duck was in a funny cup on a sunny Sunday.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. There's a bus coming. Hurry up! Автобус идет. Торопись! Бол, автобус келе жатат!

2. Come to lunch, Bunny. Приходи к завтраку Банни. Эртең мененки тамакка кел, Банни.

3. Dug mustn't worry Justin. Даг не должен беспокоить Юстина. Даг Юстиндин тынчын албашы керек.

4. Double Dutch. Чепуха. Болбогон кеп.

5. Here's another country cousin. Вот еще один гость из провинции. Мына дагы бир айылдан келген конок.

6. Russ hung up hurriedly. Расс быстро положил телефонную трубку. Расс телефондун трубкасын дароо койду.

7. Brother made Mother's cup run over. Мой брат переполнил чашу терпения мамы. Байкем апамдын ачуусун (кыжырын) келтирди.

8. Does the bus run two times every other Monday? Это автобус ходит два раза в месяц по понедельникам? Бул автобус бир айда эки жолу дүйшөмбү күнү гана жүрөбү?

9. Duff just struck me as funny. Дафф показался мне странным. Дафф мага таңкалыштуудай көрүндү.

10. Such luck running into uncle Dunson. Как хорошо, что я встретил дядю Дункана. Мен Дункан таякемди жолуктурганым абдан жакшы болбодубу.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Lucky at cards, unlucky in love. Картадан жолдуу, сүйүүдөн жолу жок. Везет в картах, не везет в любви. *Ср.* Кому везет в картах, тому не везет в любви.

2. Well begun is half done. Иштин жакшы башталганы, жарымынын бүткөнү. Жакшы башталыш – жарым бүтүш.

Сал. Курган үй, кур калбайт. Хорошо начатое, наполовину сделано. *Ср.* Доброе начало полдела откачало.

3. What's done cannot be undone. Болгонду болтурбай коё албайсың. *Сал.* Болоору болду, бойоосу канды. Өткөн ишке өкүнбө. Что сделано, того не воротишь.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

The Brook (by Alfred Tennyson)

1. Grumbling, stumbling,
Fumbling all the day,
Fluttering, stuttering,
Muttering away,
Rustling, hustling,
Bustling as it flows,
That is how the brook talks,
Bubbling as it goes.

2. Chug! Puff! Chug!
Push, little tug.
Chug! Puff! Chug!
Pull, strong tug.

3. Double bubble gum bubbles double bubbles.

4. Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.
All the King's horses and all the King's men.
Couldn't put Humpty Dumpty together again.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[ʌ]	
Common	
u	short u: cup, uncle, us, funny.
Less common	
o	one, mother, come
ou	young, trouble
ough	enough, rough
oo	blood, flood
Exception	
oe	does

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>	
upper	usher	cup	flood
upward	utter	tub	blood
under	utmost	hunt	rough
ultimate	oven	but	couple
uncle	ultra	some	nothing
other	ugly	done	mother

b) CONTRASTS

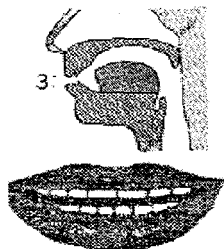
/ʌ/ - /ɔ/		/ʌ/ - /ʊ/		/ʌ/ - /e/	
bum	bomb	luck	look	bun	ben
dull	doll	tuck	took	nut	net
gun	gone	stud	stood	but	bet
nut	not	shuck	shook	hull	hell
putt	pot	putt	put	lug	leg
duck	dock	buck	book	mutt	met
cut	cot	cud	could	pun	pen

UNIT 11

[3 :]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

her	were	turtle	birthday
fir	girl	person	thirteen
firm	circus	perfect	curl
bird	circle	prefer	pearl
verb	world	earth	serve
turn	earn	learn	world
burn	early	church	first



2. Read as quickly as possible:

A girl, a circus girl, Pearl is a circus girl, Pearl is a circus girl who works, Pearl is a circus girl who works with birds.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Certainly, sir! Да, сэр! Албетте, мырза!
2. I'll turn in early. Я рано лягу спать. Мен эрте жатам.
3. Repeat the verse word for word. Повторите стихотворение дословно. Ырды сөзмө сөз кайталагыла.
4. The work will serve no purpose. Это бесполезная работа. Бул пайдасыз иш.
5. Bert's boat turned turtle. Лодка Берта перевернулась. Берттин кайыгы аңтарылып кетти.
6. Earl will be thirteen years old, next birthday. Эрлу в будущем году исполнится 13 лет. Эмки жылы Эрл 13 жашка чыгат.

7. Berdies's the observed of all observes. Берди - центр внимания. Берди көңүл борборунда.

8. Ernest is determined to learn German. Эрнст хочет заняться немецким языком. Эрнст немис тилин үйрөнгөндү каалап жатат.

9. Under the circumstances Dirk preferred to earn his living. При сложившихся обстоятельствах Дирк предпочел сам зарабатывать себе на жизнь. Түзүлгөн кырдаалга жараша Дирк жашоосу үчүн өзү иштеп акча табууну туура тапты.

10. I've overheard the word. Я нечаянно услышал это слово. Мен бул сөздү капысынан угуп калдым.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. The early bird catches the worm. Куртту эрте турган чымчык кармайт. *Сал.* Эрте турган жигиттин бир ырысы артык. Эрте турган келиндин бир иши артык. Ранняя пташка ловит червя. *Ср.* Ранняя птичка носок прочищает.

2. One good turn deserves another. Сыйласаң сый көрөсүң. Одна добрая услуга, вызывает другую, ответную. *Ср.* Как аукнется, так и откликнется. Услуга за услугу. Рука руку моет.

3. First come, first served. Биринчи келгенди биринчи тейлейт. Кто первый пришел, тому первому и подали. *Ср.* Кто поздно пришел, тому обглоданный мосол.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

Hurdy – Gurdy (by Ogden Nash)

1. Hurdy-gurdy organ-grinder
Lost his wife and couldn't find her.
He sought her late, he sought her early.
With hurdy-gurdy hurly-burly,
Found her in a gingerbread house,
Waltzing with a waltzing mouse.
He locked them in his hurdy-gurdy,
Which suggested the plot of Aide to Verdi.

2. If all the world were paper,
And all the sea were ink;
If all the trees were bread and cheese,
What should we do for drink.

3. The early bird, so I have heard,
Catches the worm, and 'pon my word,
I know two chaps and yet a third
Could learn a lesson from that bird.

4. I have a little cough, sir
In my little chest, sir
Every time I cough, sir
It leaves a little pain, sir.

5. Early to bed, and early to rise
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

6. The first term I learned was germ.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[ɜ:]	
Common	
all er, ir, yr, ur+consonant	her, verb, serve, prefer, fir, girl, skirt, sir, first, myrtle, burn
ur stressed at the end of words	fur
Less common	
w+or	word, work
our	journey, courtesy
ear	learn, earth

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	
earn	erstwhile	turn	dirt	fir	purr
urn	early	curl	bird	sir	burr
irk	ermine	hurt	first	stir	cur
ernest	urban	turf	girl	fur	infer
earnest	urge	work	learn	blur	her
earth	err	worm	heard	spur	recur

b) CONTRASTS

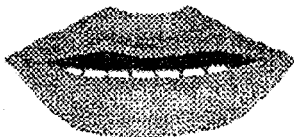
/ɜ: / - /ʊ/		/ɜ: / - /ʌ/		/ɜ:/ /i:/	
shirk	shook	hurt	hut	were	we
stirred	stood	lurk	luck	sir	see
curd	could	shirk	shuck	fir	fee
lurk	look	shirt	shut	term	team
word	wood	pert	putt	word	weed
furl	full	burn	bun	burn	bean
gird	good	curt	cut	learn	lean
turk	took	burrs	buzz	work	weak

UNIT 12

[ə]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

about	doctor	better
among	company	biology
ago	England	conductor
combine	human	command
actor	adventure	confuse
China	baker	police
danger	butcher	driver



2. Read as quickly as possible:

The next morning, when Barbara woke up it was six o'clock and her brothers and sisters were still asleep. Barbara looked at them, and closed her eyes again. Then she quietly got out of bed and started to pack her suitcase. She took some comfortable clothes out of the cupboard.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. There must be no delay! Нельзя медлить!
Кечиктирүүгө болбойт!

2. The class was left for half an hour or so. Класс был оставлен после уроков минут на тридцать. Сабак бүткөндө классты жарым сааттай калтырып коюшту.

3. Her tone was matter-of-fact. Ее тон был бесстрастным. Анын үнү суз (кайдыгер) эле.

4. He'll be glad to get us off his hands. Он будет рад избавиться от нас. Ал бизден кутулганына сүйүнөт.

5. Try not to make a fool of yourself. Старайтесь не ставить себя в глупое положение. Өзүңүздү орунсуз абалга калтырбаганга аракеттениңиз.

6. I hope I shall see some more of you. Надеюсь, мы с вами еще увидимся. Сиз менен кайра жолугабыз деп үмүттөнөм.

7. He can have walked there. Возможно, он пошел туда пешком. Мүмкүн, ал тиги жакка жөө баргандыр.

8. I have known her from a child. Я знаю ее с детства. Мен аны бала чагынан билем.

9. Good-bye for the present. До свидания. Кош болуңуздар. (Көрүшкөнчө)

10. Tell them that someone was asking for them here. Скажите им, что их тут кто-то спрашивал. Аларды бирөө сураган деп айтып койгула.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Necessity is the mother of invention. Муктаждык ойлоп табуунун булагы. *Сал.* Башка келсе байтал жорго. Необходимость мать изобретения. *Ср.* Нужда научит и калачи есть.

2. Never bray at an ass. Эшекке эч аңгыраба. *Сал.* Жамандан алыс жүргөнгө кубан. Бар балээден, жок жалаадан. Никогда не кричи на осла. *Ср.* Не связывайся с дураком.

3. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. Бүгүн кылчу ишинди эч качан эртеңкиге калтырба. *Сал.* Калган ишке кар жаайт. Никогда не откладывай до завтра то, что можешь сделать сегодня.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhyme and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

Dust of Snow (by Robert Frost)

1. The way a crow
 Shook down on me
 The dust of snow
 From a hemlock tree
 Has given my heart
 A change of mood
 And saved some part
 Of a day I have rued.

2. Rub- a dub dub,
 Three men in a tub.
 The butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker,
 They all jumped over a rotten potato!

3. A shoemaker makes shoes without leather,
 With for elements all together,
 Fire, water, earth, air,
 And every customer takes two pairs.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[ə]	
Common	
a	attend, attract, about, around
o	obsess, o'clock, parrot, object, oppress
u	stratum, datum, minus, bonus, status, stylus
ar	radar, calendar
er	teacher, engineer
or	doctor, minor
re	metre, theater

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	
attend	object	datum	colonist	sofa	center
attract	oppress	stratum	minus	soda	calendar
affect	obsess	bonus	parrot	doctor	radar
accent	o'clock	tonus	carrot	tutor	sitter

b) CONTRASTS

<i>/ə/-/ɪ/</i>		<i>/ə/-/ɑ:/</i>		<i>/ə/-/æ/</i>	
affect	effect	minus	mask	attract	tact
accept	except	parrot	part	affect	fact
armour	army	carrot	cart	accent	act
waiter	weighty	stratum	start	object	Jack
sitter	city	datum	dart	carrot	cat

UNIT 13

[ei]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

say	sail	today	waitress
way	brain	parade	patient
play	baby	famous	later
gray	lady	ancient	whale
name	angel	mate	grade
take	able	safe	aim
mail	bacon	plate	baker

2. Read as quickly as possible:

Races, great races, for great races, a place for great races, a famous place for great races, this lake is a famous place for great races, this amazing lake is a famous place for great races, this amazing lake in Wales is a famous place for great races.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Fay's afraid she may fail. Фей боится, что не сдаст экзамен. Фей сынактан кулап калам деп коркуп жатат.

2. It may rain today. Возможно, сегодня будет дождь. Бүгүн жамгыр жаашы мүмкүн.

3. Take it straight away. Возьми это сейчас же. Муну азыр эле алып кет.

4. Kate's mainly to blame. Кейт больше всех виновата. Кейт башкы күнөөкөр.

5. They made a day of it. Они провели день вместе. Алар күндү чогуу өткөрүштү.

6. Abe will again take the cake. Эйб снова выйдет победителем. Эйб кайра жеңишке ээ болот.

7. The mail train was delayed again. Почтовый поезд опять опоздал. Почта поезди дагы кечигип келди.

8. They name the baby Jane. Они назвали ребенка Джейн. Алар наристени Жейн деп аташты.

9. They have eight minutes to make train. У них есть восемь минут, чтобы поспеть на поезд. Поездге жетиш үчүн алардын сегиз мүнөтү бар.

10. They say it takes eighty-eight days. Они говорят, что на это потребуется 88 дней. Буга сексен сегиз күн кетет дешет.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Make hay while the sun shines. Күн ачыгында чөп чаап ал. *Сал.* Калган ишке кар жаайт. Темирди кызуусунда сок. Коси сено, пока солнце светит. *Ср.* Куй железо, пока горячо.

2. Small rain lays great dust. Кичине жаан чоң чаңды басат. Сакадай бою Сары алтын. Маленький дождь прибывает большую пыль. *Ср.* Маленький, да удаленький.

3. No rains, no gains. Оорубай утуш болбойт. *Сал.* Бекер оокат жок. Аракет кылсаң берекет. Без боли - нет победы. *Ср.* Нет худа без добра.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhyme and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

Spring Rain

1. Rain, rain, rain, April rain,
You are feeding seed and grain,
You are raising plants and crops,
With your gaily sparkling drops.

2. Rain, rain, go away,
Come again another day.

3. The moon and weather may change together,
But a change in the moon does not change the weather.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[ei]	
Common	
a	radio, favourite, skate, grade, state
a	(with final-e): page
most	ai - rain, paid, main, faint, Spain, explain
all	ay - day, away, may, say
Less common	
ea	great, break
ei	eight, veil
ey	they, grey

Note: ai and ei - come at the beginning and in the middle of words. At the end of words, the spelling is ay and ey.

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	
age	apex	cake	table	may	neigh
ache	eight	came	baby	bay	weigh
aid	ate	date	making	say	dacay
aim	alien	face	placed	spray	away
able	apron	steak	tape	they	matinee
ape	acre	gain	relation	prey	ballet

b) CONTRASTS

<i>/ei/ - /e/</i>		<i>/ei/ - /i/</i>	
mate	met	mate	mit
date	dept	late	lit
bait	bet	tame	tim
rake	wreck	weight	wit
main	men	bait	bit

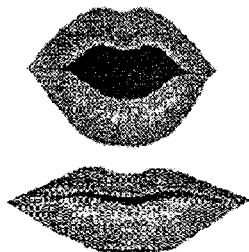
gate	get	hate	hit
laid	led	chain	chin
fade	fed	fate	fit

UNIT 14

[əʊ]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

bow	bone	boat	roll	window
doe	dome	dote	poll	potato
so	soul	soak	old	yellow
toe	toad	toast	told	cargo
roe	road	roast	cold	tomato
low	load	loaf	stroll	photo
hoe	hoed	host	shoulder	memento



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Oh. Oh, no. Oh, no, don't go. Oh, no, don't go home. Oh, no, don't go home alone. Oh, no, don't go home alone, nobody knows how lonely the road is.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Oh, no! О нет! Ой, жок!
2. I suppose so. Да. Мен ошондой го дейм.
3. No go! Не пойдет! Болбойт!

4. Go slow! Не спеши! (Будь осмотрительным!) Шашпа!

5. Follow your nose. Иди прямо. Түз бар.

6. Nobody home. Винтика не хватает (в голове). Кем акыл.

7. There's no knowing. Неизвестно. Белгисиз.

8. No smoking. Курить воспрещается. Тамеки чегүүгө болбойт.

9. Don't grow cold. Не злись. Ачууланба.

10. No bones broken. Особых переживаний нет (не было). Кабатырлануу деле болгон жок.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Let bygones be bygones. Өткөн өткөн боюнча калсын. *Сал.* Болоору болду, бойосу канды. Өткөн ишке өкүнбө. Что хорошо, то прошло; не будем вспоминать прошлого.

2. No fool like an old fool. Карыган акмактан өткөн акмак жок. Нет такого дурака, как старый дурак. *Ср.* Старого дурака ничем не исправить. Седина в бороде, а бес в ребро.

3. No man can make a good coat with bad cloth. Жаман кездемеден эч ким жакшы тон тиге албайт. Из плохого материала не сошьешь хорошее пальто.

4. No safe wading in unknown water. Бейтааныш суунун кечүүсү терең. *Сал.* Көрбөгөн жер көрүстөн. Не зная броду, не суйся в воду.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhyme and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

November (by Tomas Hood)

1. No sun-no moon!
No morn-no noon
No dawn-no dusk-no proper time of day
No sky-no earthly view
No distance looking blue
No road-no street-no "t' other side the way"
No end to any Row
No indications where the Crescent go
No top to any steeple,
No recognition of familiar people!
No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease,
No comfortable feel in any member
No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees
No fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds
No-venber!

2. Soames never boasts of what he knows.
But Rose never knows of what she boasts.

3. The Wise Old Owl
Sat in an oak
The more he heard
The less he spoke.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[əʊ]	
Common	
ow	show, flow, crow, low, row

oa	toaster, poacher, moan, coast, coat
Less common	
ob	obese, ennoble, probate
ol	voltage, poll
Exceptions	
ew	sew

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>	<i>Medial</i>	<i>Final</i>
old	stone	bow
own	road	sow
oak	soap	row
oast	boat	snow
oat	coat	go
oath	hole	no

b) CONTRASTS

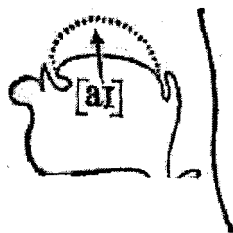
<i>/əv/ - /ɜ:/</i>		<i>/əv/ - /və/</i>	
own	earn	tone	tour
phone	fern	show	sure
woke	work	poke	poor
bone	burn	boat	boor
pole	pearl	dome	doer
tone	turn	mole	moor

UNIT 15

[ai]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

by	sign	license	light
fly	right	while	wider
die	time	rhyme	Friday
lie	rise	arrive	file
kind	idle	bicycle	mile
blind	bible	triangle	tie
child	silent	why	high



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Mike, Mike likes, Mike likes pies, Mike likes spicy pies.
Mike likes spicy pies with pike. Mike likes spicy pies with
fried pike.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Time flies! Как время летит! Мезгил учат.
2. Go to bye-bye. Иди баиньки. Уктай гой.
3. My child's bright. У меня способный ребенок. Менин балам зээндүү.
4. I had a white night. Я провел бессонную ночь. Мен тундө уктабай чыктым.
5. I quite like Mike. Мне очень нравится Майк. Майк мага аябай жагат.
6. I find it's quite right. Я считаю, что это совершенно верно. Мен муну абдан туура деп эсептейм.

7. I dine with the Rights on Friday. Я обедаю с Райтами в пятницу. Жума күнү мен Райттар менен түштөнөм.

8. Ida drives Myre wild. Айда бесит Майру. Айда Майранын кыжырына тийип жатат.

9. It is likely that Vi'll arrive in time on Friday. Похоже, что Вай приедет вовремя в пятницу. Жумада Вай өз убандында келет окшойт.

10. Ike and Ivy sat side by side quiet as mice. Айк и Айви сидели рядышком тихие как мышки. Айк менен Айви чычкандан бетер унчукпай жакын отурушту.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Eye for eye. *Сал.* Көзмө көз. Бетме бет. *Ср.* Око за око, зуб за зуб

2. Make hay while the sun shines. Коси сено пока солнце светит. Чөптү күндүн барында жыйна. Эрте күндү кеч кылба.

3. Strike while the iron is hot. Куй железо пока горячо. Темирди кызуусунда сок.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

Dream song (by Walter de la Mare)

1. Sunlight, moonlight -
Twilight, starlight -
Lanternlight, taper-light,
Torchlight, no-light:
Elf-light, bat-light,
Touchwood-light, and toad-light.
And the sea ashimmering gloom of grey.

And a small face smiling
 In a dream's beguiling
 In a world of wonders far away.

2. Oh, weep for Mr. and Mrs. Bryan!
 He was eaten by a lion,
 Following which, the lion's lioness
 Up and swallowed Bryan's Bryanness.

3. Good night, sleep tight,
 Wake up bright
 In the morning light
 To do what's right
 With all your might.

4. There was a young lady of Niger,
 Who smiled as she rode on a tiger.
 They returned from the ride,
 With the lady inside,
 And the smile on the face of the tiger.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[aɪ]	
Common	
i	blind, sign, pint
i	(with final e) five, die, write
y	(stressed) apply, try, dye
igh	high, light, fight
Exceptions	
eye	eye
ei	either, neither
uy	buy, guy
ye	bye, lye, rye

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	
ice	item	find	light	by	die
ivy	idea	child	psyche	my	lie
idle	icicle	wild	shine	guy	sigh
iris	eyes	kind	fright	deny	bye
aisle	eyed	pint	type	thigh	buy
ivory	island	hide	height	sky	rye

b) CONTRASTS

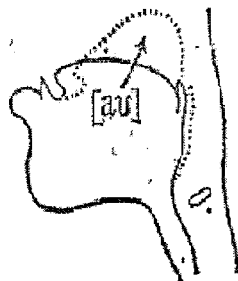
<i>/aɪ/ - /ɔ/</i>		<i>/aɪ/ - /ɪ/</i>		<i>/aɪ/ - /aʊ/</i>	
type	top	ride	rid	dine	down
ride	rod	fine	fin	mice	mouse
pipe	pop	like	lick	nine	noun
like	lock	type	tip	lied	loud
light	lot	sign	sin	by	bow
fight	font	hide	hid	high	how
side	sod	light	lit	file	fowl
hide	hod	bite	bit	spite	spout

UNIT 16

[au]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

how	owl	mouth	boundless
now	loud	round	cowboy
cow	towel	sound	foul
brown	vowel	trousers	bout
town	bowel	ground	plough
house	about	mouthful	louse
out	south	row	county



2. Read as quickly as possible:

A cow, a brown cow, a brown cow now, a brown cow now lives in a house, a brown cow now lives in a round house, a brown cow now lives in a round house in a town. Wow! A brown cow now lives in a round house in a town!

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Out of bounds! Посторонним вход воспрещен! Башкаларга кирүүгө болбойт!

2. Out of doubt. Несомненно. Шексиз.

3. How about an outing? Может быть, устроим пикник? Мүмкүн пикник уюштурсак кандай болот?

4. Count Brow out. Брауна не считайте (на него не рассчитываете). Браунду эсепке кошпой эле койгула. (Ага ишенип болбойт)

5. Towler's out and about. Таулер уже выходит из дома (после болезни). Таулер сыртка чыгып калды. (Оорудан кийин)

6. Fowler's down and out. Фаулер разорен. Фаулер түгөнүп бүттү.

7. It's bound to be found out. Это непременно обнаружится. Бул сөзсүз табылат/билинет.

8. Miss Brown brought out the house. Мисс Браун вызвала бурю аплодисментов. Мисс Браунга дүркүрөгөн кол чабуулар болду.

9. Our counting-house is down town. Наша бухгалтерия находится в центре города. Биздин эсеп-кысап бөлүмү шаардын борборунда.

10. Out of the house to the grounds. Ну-ка, все на свежий воздух. Кана, баарыбыз эшикке (сыртка) чыгабыз.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Out of sight, out of mind. Көздөн далдаа болгон, көңүлдөн далдаа болот. *Сал.* Көзү жоктун өзү жок. көрбөйүн да күйбөйүн. Прочь из виду, прочь из памяти. Отсутствующих быстро забывают. *Ср.* С глаз долой, из сердца вон. Далеко от очей, далеко и от сердца.

2. To make a mountain out of a molehill. Томуктай нерсени тоо кылуу. *Сал.* Самаркандан саман учту десе, топ аскер келатыптыр деп айтуу. Делать из кротовины гору. *Ср.* Делать из мухи слона. Чымындай нерсени төөгө айлантуу.

3. Every cloud has a silver lining. Нет худа без добра. Айдын жарымы караңгы, жарымы жарык. Жаман айтпай жакшы жок.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twister. Memorize them:

Autumn leaves (by Eve Merriam)

1. Down, down, down
Red, yellow, brown
Autumn leaves tumble down,
Autumn leaves crumble down,
Autumn leaves bumble down,
Flaking and shaking,
Tumbledown leaves.

2. Little mouse, little mouse,
Please, come out of the house.
No, pussy, - says the mouse,
I won't leave my little house.

3. Charley Brown had a cow,
Black and white about the brow,
Open the gate and let her out,
Charley Brown's old cow.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[au]	
Common	
ou	house, out, ground
ow	brown, how, towel

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	
out	outlaw	count	town	now	vow
ouch	outline	found	fowl	cow	endow
ounce	outfit	mouse	gown	sow	allow
oust	output	doubt	dowel	prow	somehow
ours	outlet	noun	towel	how	eyebrow
owl	hour	about	brown	bough	plough

b) CONTRASTS

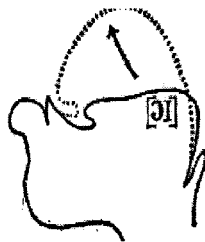
<i>/aʊ/ - /ɔ/</i>		<i>/aʊ/ - /ʌ/</i>		<i>/aʊ/ - /aɪ/</i>	
shout	shot	town	ton	down	dine
spout	spot	down	done	mouse	mice
down	don	gown	gun	noun	nice
cowed	cod	bout	butt	loud	lied
scout	Scott	found	fund	bow	bye
pout	pot	noun	nun	fowl	file
tout	tot	pout	putt	spout	spite

UNIT 17

[ɔɪ]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

boy	choice	destroy	roy
toy	point	royal	ointment
boil	spoilt	oyster	oiled
coin	enjoy	lawyer	annoy
join	avoid	oil	loiter
voice	appoint	poison	toil
noise	employ	exploit	joint



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Toys, breaking toys, enjoy breaking toys, a boy who enjoys breaking toys, a noisy boy who enjoys breaking toys, a spoilt noisy boy who enjoys breaking toys, Troy is a spoilt noisy boy who enjoys breaking toys.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Boys will be boys. Мальчики всегда мальчики. Баланын иши-бала.
2. Join me in the voyage. Поедем вместе путешествовать. Чогуу саякатка баралы.
3. That boy's a loiterer. Этот парень - лодырь. Бул бала - жалкоо.
4. Loyal is as loyalty does. Верность доказывается делами. Берилгендик ишинен билинет.

5. Roy forgot his appointment. Рой забыл о свидании (деловом). Рой жолугушууну унутуп калды.

6. What's the boiling point of oil? Какова температура кипения масла? Май кайсы температурада кайнайт?

7. Boys often talk at the top of their voices. Мальчики часто разговаривают очень громко. Балдар кээде катуу сүйлөшөт.

8. Try to be loyal and see the boy's point. Поддержи мальчика и постарайся понять его. Балага жардам бер жана аны түшүнүүгө аракет кыл.

9. My'll join you at the appointed point. Мой присоединится к вам в назначенном месте. Мой силерге белгиленген жерде кошулат.

10. Boys take enjoyment in spoiling toys. Мальчики любят ломать игрушки. Балдар оюнчуктарды сындырганды жакшы көрүшөт.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Possession is nine points of the law. Жеке менчик тогуз пункттуу мыйзам (б. а. жеке менчик дайыма толук колдоого алынат). *Сал.* Оозу кыйшык болсо да, байдын уулу сүйлөсүн. *Собственность* - это девять пунктов закона (т. е. богатые люди, владеющие частной собственностью, в глазах закона имеют все преимущества). *Ср.* Закон, что паутина: шмель проскочит, а муха увязнет.

2. One man's meat is another man's poison. Бирөөнө дары, башкага уу. *Сал.* Бирөөгө аш, бирөөгө таш. То, что для одного человека - пища, для другого - яд. Что нравится одному человеку, не нравится или вредно другому. *Ср.* О вкусах не спорят.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhyme and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

By Lewis Carroll

1. Said the Crab unto the Oyster
Do not loiter in this cloister,
Join me in a voyage rare,
Up into the moist salt air.
Noise and turmoil would annoy me,
Toil and trouble, too would cloy me,
Should I leave this royal cloister
Adroitly rejoined the oyster.

2. Roy is a boy,
Roy's got a toy.
Roy's got a lot of toys.

3. What noise annoys a noisy oyster?

4. The noisy boy was annoyed by the oysters.

5. The rare coin was found beside the boy's toy.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[ɔɪ]	
Common	
all	oi – boil, rejoice oy – toy, enjoy

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>
oil		foil	boycott	boy toy
oiler		coin	royal	soy deploy
ointment		voice	mastoid	coy cloy
oyster		join	appoint	joy enjoy
oin		soil	goiter	Roy destroy
oiter		loin	thyroid	poi troy

b) CONTRASTS

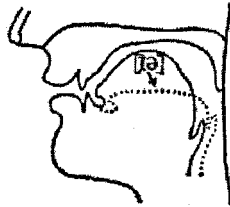
<i>/ɔɪ/ - /aɪ/</i>		<i>/ɔɪ/ - /ɔ:/</i>		<i>/ɔɪ/ - /ɜ:/</i>	
toil	tile	coil	call	oil	earl
poise	pies	foil	fall	loin	learn
toys	ties	toil	tall	voice	verse
loin	line	boil	ball	boil	burl
foil	file	joy	jaw	poise	purrs
boy	buy	cloy	claw	boys	burrs
oil	aisle	soy	saw	coil	curl

UNIT 18

[iə]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

near	museum	real
dear	nearly	ideal
here	fearful	burial
cheer	clearly	material
queer	theatre	cereal
sheer	feared	imperial
beer	wearry	filial
mere	merely	serial



2. Read as quickly as possible:

The theory, the theory of this engineer, the theory of this experienced engineer, the theory of this experienced engineer is clear, the theory of this experienced engineer is really clear. My dear! The theory of this experienced engineer is really clear.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Dear, dear! Ну, ну, не огорчайся! Кой, капаланба!
2. Hear, hear! Правильно! Правильно! Туура! Туура!
3. Really, dear. Ну, знаешь, дорогая. Ошондойбу, кым-баттуум.
4. Oh, dear, oh, dear. Ну и ну! Кантет, кантет!
5. The idea-my dear! И как только, тебе могло это прийти в голову! Кантип ушул ой сенин башыңа келди!

6. All's queer here. Тут все очень странно. Мында баардыгы таң калыштуу.

7. Near and dear. Ближайшие родственники. Эң жакын туугандар.

8. It's a curious experience. Это курьезный (странный) случай. Бул таң калычтуу окуя.

9. This periodical appears once a year. Этот журнал выходит один раз в год. Бул журнал жылына бир жолу чыгат.

10. Squeers merely jeered at Vera. Сквирс просто смеялся над Верой. Сквирс Вераны шылдыңдап күлдү.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Experience is the mother of wisdom. Тажрыйба акылмандыктын пайдубалы. *Сал.* Көрө-көрө көсөм болот, сүйлөй-сүйлөй чечен болот. Жизненный опыт - основа мудрости.

2. No life can be dreary when work is delight. Ишин көңүлдүү болсо, турмушун кызыктуу. Любимая работа душу веселит.

3. Who fears to suffer, suffers from fear. Коркунучтан корккон, коркунучтан кордук көрөт. Кто боится сострадания, тот страдает боязнью.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes. Memorize them:

Winter (by Alfred Tennyson)

1. The frost is here,
And fuel is dear,
And woods are sear,
And fires burn clear,

And frost is here
 And has bitten the heel of the going year
 Bite, frost, bite!
 The woods are all the searer,
 The fuel is all the dearer,
 The fires are all the clearer,
 My spring is all the nearer,
 You have bitten into the heart of the earth,
 But not into mine.

No, No November

2. Autumn crowns the glowing sphere,
 Winter's grasp is full of cheer,
 You between them sad and dear,
 Bind your brows with leafage sere,
 Saying, "I remember
 When the year not a bler"-
 Ah, woe, November!

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[ɪə]	
Common	
ea	clear, real, dear, earing, fear, appear
eer	jeer, leer, peer, engineer, deer, cheer, veer
Less common	
yer	layer, dryer, buyer
ere	here, hereby, sere

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>	<i>Medial</i>	<i>Final</i>	
era	period	near	steer
ear	interior	cheer	peer
earwig	inferior	sheer	here
eerie	exterior	beer	clear
earring	clearance	deer	engineer

b) CONTRASTS

<i>/ɪə/ - /aɪ/</i>		<i>/ɪə/ - /εə/</i>	
dear	die	hear	hair
here	high	dear	dare
peer	pie	beer	bear
tear	tie	steer	stair
beer	buy	peer	pair

UNIT 19

[εə]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

air	prairie	prepare	dare
lair	share	careful	swear
stair	chair	affair	fare
bear	their	daring	square
vary	hair	parents	where
fairy	compare	pear	pair
dairy	aware	declare	wear



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Hare, rare hares, take care of rare hares, my parents take care of rare hares. My parents rarely take care of rare hares and canaries.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Well, I declare! Однако, скажу я вам! Бирок айтыш коеюн!

2. I dare swear. Могу поклясться. Мен ант бергенден коркпойм.

3. What's the air-fare? Сколько стоит билет на самолет? Учакка билет канча турат?

4. Ariane treated us fair and square. Эриан относилась к нам справедливо. Эриан бизге калыс мамиле кылды.

5. Air fairly hared down. Эр опрометью сбежал с лестницы. Эр тепкичтен шашкан бойдон чуркап түштү.

6. There is where they're wrong. Вот в этом – то они и ошибаются. Мына ушундан алар жаңылышат.

7. The scared boy showed a fare pair of heels. Перепуганный мальчик удрал. Катую чочуган бала качып жоголду.

8. Mary wears her hair long. У Мэри длинные волосы. Мэринин чачы узун.

9. Air the classroom carefully, Sarie. Проветри класс как следует, Сэри. Сэри, классты жакшылап шамалдаткыла. (желдеткиле).

10. The square was carefully prepared for the parade. Площадь была тщательно подготовлена для парада. Аянт парад үчүн мыкты даярдалды.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Where there's a will, there is a way. Көнүл бар болсо, жол табылат. *Ср.* Каалоо болсо, кар күйөт. Где есть воля, там есть и путь (т. е. средство). Где согласия там и успех.

2. There is no place like home. Өз үйдөй жер жок. *Сал.* Өз үйүң – өлөң төшөгүң. Нет места, равного родному дому. *Ср.* В гостях хорошо, дома лучше.

3. There can no friendship, where there is no freedom. Эркиндик жок жерде, достук жок. Там, где нет свободы, нет дружбы.

4. First catch your hare, then cook it. Адегенде коенду карма, анан бышыр. *Сал.* Бээ тууй элек жатып, кымызын сагпа. Сначала поймай своего зайца, а уж потом зажарь его. *Ср.* Не дели шкуру неубитого медведя.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

Good Night

1. Here's a body – there's a bed!
There's a pillow-here's a head!
There's a curtain- here's a light!
There's a puff- and so good night!

2. Wherever I wonder, wherever I love,
The hills of the Highland for ever I love.

3. Oh, where, oh, where has my little dog gone?
Oh, where, oh, where can he be?

With his ears cut short and his tail cut long.
Oh, where, oh, where can he be?

4. I cannot bear to see a bear
Bear down upon a hare.
When bare of hair he strips the hare,
Right there I cry "Forbear!"

5. Shoe a little horse,
Shoe a little mare,
But let the little colt go bare, bare, bare.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[ɛə]	
Common	
all	air, chair, fair, dairy
many	dare, care, share, rarely ary, Mary, vary
Less common	
ear	pear, wear
Exceptions	
ere	where, there
eir	their, heir

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>	<i>Medial</i>	<i>Final</i>
air	stared	dare
aerial	parents	hare
aerobics	cared	pair
aeroplane	vary	fair
aerosol	dairy	chair

b) CONTRASTS

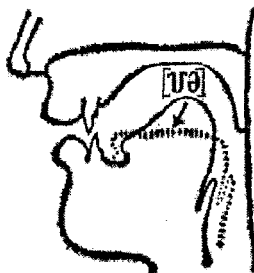
	/ɛə/ - /eɪ/	/ɛə/ - /iə/	
air	pain	rare	rear
rare	rain	stair	steer
chair	chain	dare	dear
dare	date	bear	beer
care	Kate	fare	fear

UNIT 20

[və]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

tour	tours	cure	curious
sure	surely	fewer	furious
poor	poorly	lure	lured
moor	moors	pure	purely
brewer	brewers	you're	steward
doer	doers	endure	during
boor	boors	viewer	viewers



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Sure, make sure, make sure to go to tour, make sure to go to tour together with poor Peter.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Well, I'm sure. Видите ли, я уверен. Ооба, мен ишенем.

2. For sure. Безусловно. Шексиз.

3. It's a usual cure for a cold. Это обычное лечение при простуде. Бул суук тийгенден адаттагы дарылоо.

4. Curiosity is incurable. Любопытство неизлечимо. КЫЗЫККАНДЫК - айыкпас дарт.

5. Dewar is a habitual boor. Дьюар - отъявленный грубиян. Дьюар жеткен орой адам.

6. You're a doer, for sure. Вы, безусловно, человек дела. Сиз, албетте, иштин көзүн билесиз.

7. Wasn't it pure cruelty and boorishness? Разве это не была чистая жестокость и грубость? Бул накта мыкаачылык жана оройлук болбодубу?

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Like cures like. Окшошту окшош айыктырат. *Сал.* Ичин күйсө, туз жала. Ачууну ачуу басат. Подобное излечивается подобным. *Ср.* Клин клином вышибают.

2. What can't be cured, must be endured. Айыкпас болсо, чыдаш керек. *Сал.* Өлүм ак. Чего нельзя исцелить, то нужно терпеть. *Ср.* От смерти не отмолишься.

3. Prevention is better than cure. Алдын алуу, дарылангандан артык. *Сал.* Алдын алганың аман калганың. Ооруну жашырсаң, өлүм ашкере. Сактыкка кордук жок. Эсиң барда, этегинди жый. Предупреждение - лучше лечения. *Ср.* Болен - лечись, а здоров - берегись. Штопай дыру, пока невелика.

**5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of tongue twister.
Memorize it:**

March winds and April showers,
Bring forth May flowers.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[ʊə]	
Common	
ure	pure, sure, cure
ue	cruel, influence, fuel, duel
our	flour, our, sour, hour
Less common	
eu	Eurasia, eurocheque, Europe
wer	shower, power

a) WORDS

<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	
rural	cruel	endure	our
jury	towel	secure	sure
jurist	vowel	pure	tower
during	tourist	mure	power
bowel	surely	bower	poor

b) CONTRASTS

/ʊə/ - /u:/		/uə/ - /əu/	
rural	root	bower	bow

bowel	boot	rower	row
poor	pool	shower	show
tour	tool	our	old
sure	shoes	tour	told

UNIT 21

[p]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

pot	stop	happy	pea
put	cap	pepper	pay
pet	jump	prize	pool
pass	present	spy	pray
poor	pound	pie	plan
pretty	people	peer	pan

2. Read as quickly as possible:

The parrot, the pretty parrot, the pretty parrot's picking up, the pretty parrot's picking up a pencil. The pretty parrot's picking up a purple pencil.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. We are very experienced at packing parcels. Мы очень опытни при упаковке посылок. Биз жүк таңганга абдан тажрыйбалуубуз.

2. Lots of people send our pullovers as presents. Много людей посылают наши пуловеры как подарки. Көп адамдар биздин жемпирлерди белек кылып жөнөтүшөт.

3. We wrap up hundreds of pullovers. Мы складываем сотни пуловеров. Биз жүздөгөн жемпирлерди оройбуз.

4. I am sure our parcel was properly packed. Я уверен, что наш пакет был должным образом упакован. Мен биздин пакет астейдил оролду деп ишенем.

5. Speak up. Говорите громче. Катуурак сүйлө.

6. Present company excepted. Кроме компании присутствующих. Бул катышкан компаниядан башкасы.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Practice makes perfect. Навык мастера ставит, работа учит. Көрө-көрө көсөм болот, сүйлөй-сүйлөй чечен болот. Баарын тажрыйба үйрөтөт.

2. Plenty is no plague. *Сал.* Артык дөөлөт баш жарбайт. Богатство - не порок. *Ср.* Хорошая вещь лишней не будет.

3. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Все проверяется практикой. Тамактын даамы жегенде билинет. *Ср.* Эмгегин катуу болсо, тапканың таттуу болот.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

The Polka (by Ogden Nash)

1. Hop step step step,
Hop step step step,
Go the Polish dancers.

Polka or Mazurka?
 I wish I knew the answers.
 Such names to me sound rigmarolish,
 I must polish up my Polish.

2. A pleasant place to place a place is a place.

3. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper.
 A peck of pickled pepper Peter Piper picked.
 If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper.
 Where's the peck of pickled pepper Peter Piper picked?

3. The piper picked up a piece of pie at the party.

4. Patty put a piece of pie on the plate.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[p]	
Common	
all	piece, peace, post, stop, whoop, whooper, pork, pour, put, pull

a) WORDS

	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Medial</i>	<i>Final</i>	<i>Clusters</i>
pack	pool	upon	paper	up shop spy
pie	pun	apple	rapid	cap cape spring
peas	peak	approve	repair	chop deep split
pill	pot	apply	happy	jump sharp carps
pry	place	stopping	keeper	help stop kept
pride	plunge	stupid	oppose	clasp whoop grasps

b) CONTRASTS

/p/ - /b/		/p/ - /t/		/p/ - /k/	
pack	back	pie	tie	pear	care
pill	bill	pan	tan	pan	can
peas	bees	pin	tin	peep	keep
peak	beak	pop	top	Pope	cope
tap	tab	lip	lit	pain	cane
rope	robe	pop	pot	part	cart
cap	cab	rap	rat	lap	lack
rapid	rabid	pipe	site	seeping	seeking

UNIT 22

[b]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

bit	balcony	blood	brier
bat	birthday	beer	brim
but	bible	bear	rubber
baby	problem	buy	lobby
brown	bulb	bee	mob
brother	rube	bar	cob
brandy	bray	blow	nib

2. Read as quickly as possible:

Bazaar, the big bazaar, balloons from the big bazaar, blue balloons from the big bazaar, brought back blue balloons from

the big bazaar. Betty and Bob brought back blue balloons from the big bazaar.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Don't be a busybody, baby. Не суй нос в чужие дела, дорогуша. Бирөөнүн ишине кийлигишпе, кагылайын.

2. Bid good-bye to your baby-brother. Попрощайся с братиком. Иниң менен коштош.

3. Bram broke the back of the business. Брэм сделал самую тяжелую часть работы. Брем иштин эң кыйын бөлүгүн аткарды.

4. Bob was black-balled. Боба забаллотировали. Боб шайланды.

5. I'm bored by both, Beck and Bert. Мне надоели оба – и Бек и Берт. Бек менен Берт – экөө тең мени тажатты.

6. Rob wishes not to seem but to be the best. Роб хочет не казаться, а быть самым лучшим. Роб жөн эле эмес чындап, эң мыктысы болууну каалайт.

7. Bee is a bread-and-butter miss. Би - девочка школьного возраста. Би - мектеп жашындагы кыз.

8. One beats the bush, another takes the bird. Один работает, другой наживается. Бирөө иштейт, экинчиси тиштейт.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Birds of a feather block together. Рыбак рыбака видит издалека. *Ср.* Своя рубаха ближе к телу. Балыкчы балыкчыны алыстан тааныйт. *Сал.* Окшош окшошту табат. Өзүңдүкү өзгөлөбөйт.

2. Better to be the head of a dog than the tail of a lion. Лучше быть первым среди простых людей, чем последним среди знатных. Бирөөнүн элинде султан болгончо, өз элинде ултан бол.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhyme and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

B's the Bus (by Phyllis McGinley)

1. B's the Bus
The bouncing Bus,
That bears a shopper store-ward.
It's fun to sit
In back of it
But seats are better forward.
Although it's big as building are
And looks both bold and grand,
It has to stop obligingly
If you but raise your hand.

2. Betty Botter bought some butter.
But she said, this butter's bitter.
If I put it in my batter.
It will make my batter bitter.
So she bought a bit of butter.
Better than her bitter butter.

3. A big black bug bit a big black bear, made the big black bear bleed blood.

4. Barry bit his big brother Bob.

5. Barry bullied his big brother Bob.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[b]	
Common	
all	bay, bald, baby, banana, bat, band, battery, bar
Notice: b isn't read in the case:	
1. mb - thumb, bomb, plumb, climb, limb, rhumb, comb	
2. bt - debt, doubt	

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>	<i>Medial</i>	<i>Final</i>	<i>Clusters</i>			
be	blue	baby	maybe	tub	rub	absorbed
by	blow	robin	nobody	crab	curb	table
bad	block	number	about	globe	herb	bulbs
bed	bread	rabbit	October	cube	bulb	arbor
boy	brave	pebble	blue bird	sob	cob	number
book	broom	ribbon	remember	bib	crab	tumbler

b) CONTRASTS

<i>/b/ - /p/</i>		<i>/b/ - /v/</i>		<i>/b/ - /m/</i>	
back	pack	berry	very	be	me
bill	pill	best	vest	bay	may
bees	peas	boat	vote	by	my
beak	peak	gibbon	given	bear	mare
tab	tap	saber	saver	bath	math
robe	rope	bow	vow	lab	lamb
cab	cap	cabs	calves	Bob	bomb
rabid	rapid	Serb	serve	crab	cram

UNIT 23

[t]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

tin	taxi	tree	control
tie	twelve	true	cattle
try	trout	attract	little
time	train	twin	bottle
tell	tea	twice	cotton
town	top	twelve	button
torn	step	twenty	twig

2. Read as quickly as possible:

The tunnel, through the tunnel, tore through the tunnel, the train tore through the tunnel, the two twenty two train tore through the tunnel. Tell me when the twenty two train tore through the tunnel.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Try to put it right. Попытайся починить это. Муну ондоого аракет кыл.

2. Tom's quite washed out. Том крайне утомлен. Том абдан чарчады.

3. Don't take it to heart. Не принимай это близко к сердцу. Жүрөгүңө жакын кабыл алба.

4. Tim is hard put to it. Тим без гроша. Тимдин тыйыны да жок.

5. I don't like my tea too strong. Я не люблю очень крепкий чай. Мен коюу чайды жаман көрөм.

6. Put two and two together. Сделай вывод. Чечим чыгар.

7. Tina, don't speak out of your turn. Тина, отвечай только тогда, когда тебя спрашивают. Тина, сени сураганда гана жооп бер.

8. Tony oughtn't to stay out late. Тони не следует приходить домой так поздно. Тони үйгө кеч келбеши керек.

9. It went out of date. Это устарело. Бул эскирип бүттү.

10. You are telling pretty tall stories. Ты рассказываешь небылицы. Сен жок нерселерди айтып жатасың.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Two blacks do not make a white. Эки карадан ак чыкпайт. *Сал.* Ак ийилет, бирок сынбайт. *Ср.* Из лжи правды не вырастишь. Злом зла не поправишь.

2. Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow (Shakespeare). Ашыкча шашкан менен ашыкча камырабас экөө тең кеч калат. *Сал.* Мурун чыккан кулак, кийин чыккан мүйүздөн кеч калыптыр. Кашаң өрдөк мурда учат. Чрезмерная поспешность так же опаздывает, как и чрезмерная медлительность.

3. Two heads are better than one. Бир баш жакшы, эки баш андан да жакшы. Одна хорошо, а две лучше.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

Duty of the Student (by Edward Anthony)

1. It is the duty of the student
Without exception to be prudent

If smarter than his teacher, tact
Demands that he conceals the fact.

2. Twelve twins twirled twelve twigs.

3. Tiny Trevor takes twenty-two and two-thirds of a
second

To tie two tired tigers to two tall trees.

How long does it take Tiny Trevor

To tie ten tired tigers to ten tall trees.

4. Trot, trot, to Boston;

Trot, trot, to Lynn;

Trot, trot, to Salem;

Home, home again.

5. Tell- tale- Tit

Your tongue shall be slit,

And all the little puppy dogs

Shall have a little bit.

6. Never trouble trouble

Until trouble troubles you.

It only doubles trouble

And troubles others too.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[t]	
Common	
all	take, took, taste, tear, tore, torn, try, tree, tired, tire

ed after voiceless sounds.	watched, matched, scratched, asked, masked, gasped, grasped
Notice: t isn't read in sten - listen, often	

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	
too	try	after	potato	at	act
take	train	into	until	cut	waked
tube	tree	pretty	city	gate	touched
toe	trust	letter	motto	west	dropped
time	twin	sister	shouting	lent	washed
team	twelve	chapter	rotate	salt	next

b) CONTRASTS

<i>/t/—/d/</i>		<i>/t/—/θ/</i>		<i>/s/- /t/</i>	
tie	die	tin	thin	lass	last
ton	done	tick	thick	necks	next
try	dry	tree	three	pass	past
metal	medal	tinker	thinker	Bess	best
writing	riding	taught	thought	mass	mast
unto	undo	bat	bath	slip	slipped
mat	mad	boat	both	guess	guest
coat	code	fateful	faithful	seat	sheet

UNIT 24

[d]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

dog	draw	deep	doubt
duck	drag	disease	Dick
date	dinner	dull	drink
deed	die	devil	drill
dawn	dear	dangerous	dough
dry	doll	decide	dare
dream	dime	deny	do

2. Read as quickly as possible:

Dishes, Dutch dishes, traditional Dutch dishes, tried traditional Dutch dishes, David's daughter tried traditional Dutch dishes, David's elder daughter tried traditional Dutch dishes. David's elder daughter tried traditional Dutch dishes yesterday.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Draw it mild! Не преувеличивай! Апыртпа!
2. Don't disturb! Просьба не входить! Кируүгө мүмкүн эмес!
3. Dad's a good driver. Папа хорошо водит машину. Атам жакшы айдоочу.
4. Dick had read himself stupid. Дик дочитался до одурения. Дик эсин жоготкуча окуду.

5. Dad couldn't deny that I'd made good. Папа не мог отрицать, что я преуспел. Атам менин жетишкендигимди тана албады.

6. Dolly is their adopted daughter, I understand. Долли – их приемная дочь, кажется. Долли алардын бакма кызы окшойт.

7. Dell acted on Dan's advice. That is sad indeed. Делл послушалась совета Дана. Это очень печально. Делл Дананын кенешин укту. Бул абдан өкүнүчтүү.

8. Dave is in a decidedly good mood. Дейв явно в хорошем настроении. Дейв чынында жакшы маанайда.

9. Dumb dogs are dangerous. В тихом омуте черти водятся. Жооштон жоон чыгат.

10. Beyond the shadow of a doubt. Несомненно. Кымындай шек жок.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Diamond cut diamond. Алмазды алмаз кесет. *Сал.* Жылан чакса, уу сыйпа. Алмаз алмазом режется.

2. Dog eats dog. Ит итти жейт. *Сал.* Бир көзүң бир көзүңө жоо. Эки баш бир казанга кайнабайт. Собака поедает собаку (т. е. люди враждебны друг другу). *Ср.* Человек человеку - волк. Кто кого согнет, тот того и бьет.

3. Deeds, not words. Сөз эмес иш (керек). *Сал.* Ооз менен орок оруу. Нужны дела, а не слова.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

The Time-table of Lazy-bones Grundy
(by R. L. Stevenson)

1. Lazy-bones Grundy
Must do sums for Monday.
“And today it is Tuesday”,
Says lazy-bones Grundy,
“So, I’ll do it on Wednesday,
If not- then on Thursday,
Or even on Friday,”
Says lazy-bones Grundy.
Now very soon comes Friday
And Saturday comes,
But lazy-bones Grundy
Has no time for sums.
“Never mind”, says Grundy,
“I’ll do it on Sunday”!

2. Hey, diddle, diddle,
The cat and the fiddle,
The cow jumped over the moon,
The little dog laughed
To see such sport,
And the dish ran away with the spoon.

3. If one doctor doctors another doctor
Does the doctor who doctors the doctor?
Doctor the doctor the way the doctors is doctoring doctor
Or does he doctor the doctor the way the doctors doctor
doctors?

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[d]	
Common	
all	date, dart, dare, bad, sad, wad, waddle, saddle, dragonfly, dragon, ladle.

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	
do	draw	ladder	laded	did	used
day	dream	lady	handed	dead	loved
dog	dry	wonder	condition	hand	clothed
dish	drop	somebody	abdicate	bold	stoned
duck	dwarf	children	meadow	bird	changed
down	dwel	hardly	nobody	head	dreamed

b) CONTRASTS

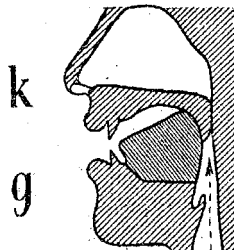
<i>/d/ - /t/</i>		<i>/d/ - /ð/</i>		<i>/d/ - /n/</i>	
die	tie	den	then	dough	no
done	ton	doze	those	dear	near
dry	try	day	they	done	none
medal	metal	dough	though	down	noun
riding	writing	dare	there	dead	den
undo	unto	fodder	father	bad	ban
mad	mat	ladder	lather	bid	bin
code	coat	reed	wreathe	mad	man

UNIT 25

[k]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

kite	kid	cry	quite
keep	come	clock	quarter
cat	coin	market	quick
cap	cash	clip	tax
cup	baker	cream	six
car	broken	creed	question



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Crayons, cassettes and crayons, coins, cassettes and crayons, keeps her coins, cassettes and crayons, carefully keeps her coins, cassettes and crayons, Kitty carefully keeps her coins, cassettes and crayons. Kitty's cousin carefully keeps his coins, cassettes and crayons, too.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Cocks crow. Петухи кукарекают. Короздор кыйкырышат.

2. Cry quits. Скажи, что сдаешься. Жеңилдим деп айт.

3. The coast is clear. Опасности нет. Коркунуч жок.

4. Ken's as cold as a cucumber. Кен очень хладнокровен. Кен - абдан сабырлуу.

5. Kirk is the cock of the school. Керк-первый драчун в школе. Керк - мектептеги биринчи шок (тентек) бала.

6. Keep quite quiet! Не шумите! Замолчите! Тынчтангыла! (Ызы-чуу болбогула!)

7. Come back and keep us company. Возвращайтесь, составьте нам компанию. Кайра кайтып келип биз менен болгула.

8. Kiki cannot take a joke. Кики не понимает шуток. Кики тамашаны көтөрө албайт.

9. Come back as quick as you can. Возвращайся побыстрее. Мүмкүн болушунча эртерээк кайтып келиңиз.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Cut your coat according to your cloth. Кездемеңе жараша тонунду быч. *Сал.* Жылкыңа ченеп ышкыр. Айдаганың эки эчки, ышкырыгың таш жарат. Жети өлчөп бир кес. Төшөгүңө карап, бутуну сун. *Ср.* По одежке - протягивай ножки.

2. Claw me, I'll claw you. Мени тырмасаң, мен сени тырмайм. *Сал.* Сыйга сый, сыр аякка бал. Сен мага, мен сага. Почеши меня, а я почешу тебя. *Ср.* Рука руку моет.

3. Clothes make the man. Кишини кийим киши кылат. *Сал.* Адамдын көркү чүпүрөк. Одежда делает человека. *Ср.* В наряде пригож, а без него на пень похож.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

Songs of the train (by David McCord)

1. Clickety-clack	Click-ety-clack,
Wheels on the track	Over the crack
This is the way	Faster and faster
They begin to attack:	The song of the track:

Clickety-clack
 Click-ety clack
 Clickety-clack-ety
 Click-ety, clack.

Clickety-clack,
 Clickety-clack,
 Clickety, clackety,
 Clackety Clack.

2. Kris Kringle carefully crunched on candy canes.

3. K was a kitten,
 That jumped at a cork,
 And learned to eat mice
 Without plate, knife or fork.

4. A canner exceedingly canny
 One morning remarked to his granny
 "A canner can can
 Anything that he can,
 But a canner can't can a can, can be?"

5. Carrie can't cook cabbage and carrots with creamed corn.

6. Kelly's cat can't catch a rat.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[k]	
Common	
k	keel, keep, keen, kiss, speak, beak, Kate, cant
c	cat, corn, actor, victim, direct, mice, scat, acon, public, cactus, inflict
cc	stucco, occupy, tobacco
ck	lucky, lack, back, black, racket
ch	character, chronic, christ

q	quarter, quality, quantity
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a) WORDS

	<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	<i>Clusters</i>
key	clay	monkey	picture	book	oak	milks
cat	close	basket	stocking	rock	stick	scream
count	cloud	across	jacket	wake	tick	asks
coal	cry	became	pocket	cake	duck	looked
caught	crown	bucket	likeable	park	ink	desks
kite	cream	pumpkin	accident	thank	work	thinks

b) CONTRASTS

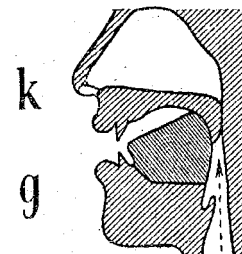
<i>/k/ - /g/</i>		<i>/k/ - /t/</i>		<i>/k/ - /p/</i>	
cap	gap	kite	tight	care	pear
rack	rag	key	tea	can	pan
tack	tag	back	bat	scare	spare
come	gum	cry	try	lack	lap
could	good	scream	stream	ache	ape
curl	girl	stark	start	cart	part
meeker	meager	scare	stare	cry	pry
bicker	bigger	caught	taught	keep	peek

UNIT 26

[g]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

get	ghost	girl	gown
go	ago	grass	grand
gun	again	gate	great
good	goat	gum	Greek
give	grow	bag	glue
gray	gap	garden	ignore
glass	gold	dogma	begin



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Garry, Garry's granny, Garry's granny's got, Garry's granny's got goats, Garry's granny's got goats and geese, Gurry's granny's got goats, geese and a big gorilla. Garry's granny's got goats, geese and a big gorilla in her green garden.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Good gracious, Gracious goodness! Боже мой! Алда, Кудай ай!
2. Get you gone! Уходи! Жогол!
3. Gary is a gaydog. Гэри - весельчак. Гери - шайыр бала.
4. Olga is as gay as a grig. Ольга - очень веселая девушка. Ольга - абдан шайыр кыз.

5. Gil's got the gift of the gab. У Гила хорошо подвешен язык. Гил аябай сөзмөр.

6. Gordon's life is all game and glee. Жизнь Гордона сплошное удовольствие. Гордондун жашоосу жалаң гана жыргал.

7. Granny gets my goat. Бабушка сердит меня. Чоң энем менин ачуума тийип жатат.

8. Got a cigarette, Gil? У тебя есть сигарета, Гил? Сенде тамеки барбы, Гил?

9. We agreed to go there together. Мы договорились пойти туда вместе. Биз ал жакка бирге барабыз деп сүйлөшкөнбүз.

10. Gregory is a go-getter. Грегори - ловкач. Грегори - шамдагай.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. A good beginning makes a good ending. Жакшы башталыш, жакшы бүтүш. Хорошее начало обеспечивает хороший конец. *Ср.* Лиха беда начало. Плохое начало и дело встало.

2. To kill the goose that lay the golden eggs. Алтын жумуртка тууган казын өлтүрүү. *Сал.* Ичкен ашына түкүрүү. Убить гуся, несущего золотые яйца. *Ср.* Зарезать курицу, несущую золотые яйца.

3. A good name is better than riches. Добрая слава лучше богатства. Жакшы ысым байлыктан артык.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhyme and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

Golden Hour (by John Keats)

1. Golden in the garden,
Golden in the glen,
Golden, golden, golden
September's here again!
Golden in the tree-tops.
Golden in the sky,
Golden, golden, golden
September's passing by.

2. Three gray geese in a green field grazing,
Grey were the geese and green was the grazing.

3. Gary is going to go to the garage to get some gas to cut
his green grass.

4. Go put Gary's garbage in a green bag.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[g]	
Common	
all	game, gain, gate, leg, ragged, waggle, wag, wagon, good

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>		<i>Clusters</i>
go	glad	again	buggy	egg	rug	angled
gate	glove	begin	bigger	dog	sag	tangled
gun	glow	ago	stagger	tug	hug	finger
good	grow	forgave	trigger	bag	big	singular
gone	green	angry	wriggle	dig	beg	giggle
guess	ghost	hungry	logger	leg	rig	single

b) CONTRASTS

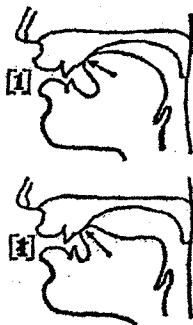
<i>/g/ - /k/</i>		<i>/g/ - /d/</i>		<i>/g/ - /ŋ/</i>	
gap	cap	go	dough	rug	rung
rag	rack	gate	date	sag	sang
tag	tack	lag	lad	log	long
gab	cab	rig	rid	big	bing
gum	come	goes	doze	hug	hung
good	could	got	dot	bag	bang
girl	curl	gun	done	rig	ring
meager	meeker	bigger	bidder	wig	wing

UNIT 27

[1]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

lamp	loud	play	lay
lamb	all	plan	table
leg	pool	plus	alone
life	learn	sleep	club
love	left	cloud	close
loan	loom	bill	please
lord	full	kill	light



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Lily, Lily likes, Lily likes listening, Lily likes listening to the limericks, Lily likes listening to the lovely local limericks, Lily likes listening to the lovely local limericks alone.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Lilian left the library at eleven o'clock. Лилиан ушла из библиотеки в 11 часов. Лилиан китепканадан саат 11де чыгып кеткен.

2. Will you please lay the table? Накрой, пожалуйста, на стол? Столдун үстүн даярдап коёсунбу?

3. Liz complains of feeling ill. Лиз жалуется, что плохо себя чувствует. Лиз өзүн жаман сезгенин айтып арызданып жатат.

4. Len is a likely lad. Лен - смышленный паренек. Лен - зээндүү бала (жигит).

5. Lu's absolutely lovely. Лу обворожительна. Лу абдан жылдыздуу.

6. Lyle holds himself aloof. Лайл держится особняком. Лайл өзгөчөлөнүп турат. (Лайл кайраттуу.)

7. Lynn was blamed for the devil and all. Лина обвиняли во всем. Линди бардыгына күнөөлүү деп айтышты.

8. Really all your children look alike. Правда все ваши дети похожи друг на друга. Чын эле сиздин балдарыңыздын баары бири-бирине окшош экен.

9. It's Lola herself as large as life. А вот и Лола собственной персоной. Мына Лола өзү да келип калды.

10. Larry is pulling your leg. Лэрри дурачит вас. Лэрри башыңарды айлантып жагат.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Live and learn. Өмүр бою үйрөн. *Сал.* Окуунун эртекечи жок. Живи и учись. *Ср.* Век живи - век учись.

2. Like father, like son. Атасына жараша баласы. *Сал.* Эшегине жараша тушагы. Атасы топко кирбеген бала, сөзгө кулак салбайт. Каков отец, таков и сын.

3. Live and let live. Жаша жана жашат. (б.а. бут тоспоо). *Сал.* Же өзү жебейт же бирөөгө бербейт. Чык татытпас Чынарбай. *Ср.* Сам живи и другим не мешай.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

“I’ll Try” and “I Can’t” (by R. L. Stevenson)

1. The little boy who says “I’ll try”,
Will climb to the hill-top;
The little boy who says “I can’t”

Will at the bottom stop.

2. Any little silly soul easily can pick a hole.

3. Little lady Lily lost her lovely locket.
Lucky little Lucy found the lovely locket,
Lovely little locket lay in Lucy's pocket-
Lazy little Lucy lost the lovely locket!

4. Lucky Larry lifts light Loads.

5. Call Bill and tell him I'll mail all the letters.

6. The little love birds lazily lounged on the loveseat.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[l]	
Common	
all	lie, line, litre, lip, list, child, field, poll, small
Notice: l is not read in some cases. alm, alf, alve - calm, palm, balm, half, halves, calf, calve alk, olk - calk, talk, chalk, balk, walk, folk, yalk	

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	
lay	loose	tulip	dollar	bell	oil
leaf	lunch	eleven	William	fall	owl
low	lamb	family	yellow	able	hole
like	leg	lily	fellow	uncle	school
lion	lift	always	selling	gavel	all
loud	log	along	teller	motel	mill

b) CONTRASTS

/l/ - /w/		/l/ - /r/		/l/ - /n/	
leap	weep	lies	rise	line	nine
leak	week	lair	rare	low	no
led	wed	late	rate	let	net
let	wet	blew	brew	bowl	bone
lake	wake	glow	grow	slow	snow
sleep	sweep	flank	frank	willing	winning
slim	swim	cloud	crowd	towel	town
sleet	sweet	play	pray	tell	ten

UNIT 28

[m]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

man	harm	smoke
marry	monkey	smile
mother	dream	mike
home	me	milk
animal	more	tomb
family	may	sum
farm	miss	monk

2. Read as quickly as possible:

Mush, much mush, munch much mush, must munch much
mush, monsters must munch much mush, mummies and mon-
sters must munch much mush. Many mummies and monsters
must munch much mush.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Many and many a time. Очень часто. Бат-бат.
2. I'm melting. Я изнемогаю от жары. Мен ысыктан кыйналып жатам.
3. Make no mistake! Безусловно, будьте уверены! Сөзсүз, ишенимдүү болуңуз!
4. Mike's a made man. Майк добился успеха. Майк ийгиликке жетти.
5. You might make my room. Убери, пожалуйста, мою комнату. Менин бөлмөмдү жыйнап койчу.
6. I'm your man, Mantu. Принимаю ваше предложение, Монти. Сиздин сунушуңузду кабыл алам, Монти.
7. Minnie can't make up her mind. Минни не может решиться. Минни чече албай жатат.
8. Just a moment, Mama. Подожди минутку, мама. Бир мүнөткө, апа.
9. If my memory serves me. Если память не изменяет меня. Эгерде, жаңылбасам.
10. Mamie makes much of me. Мейми обо мне высокого мнения. Мейми мен жөнүндө жакшы пикирде.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Manners make the man. Жүрүм-турум кишини киши кылат. Киши болоор кишинин мүнөзүнөн билемин. Киши болбос кишинин эмнесинен билемин. Манеры делают человека (т. е. о людях судят по внешнему виду и поведению). Ср. Без хвоста и ворона не красна. Наряди пенек в вешний денек, так и пенек будет паренек.

2. Many men, many minds. Адам көп жерде, акыл көп.
Сал. Адамдын көбү, акылдын кенчи. Сколько людей, столько умов.

3. Money makes the mare (to) go. Акча бээни бастырат.
Сал. Пулуң болсо кулунмун. Деньги и кобылу заставляют идти. *Ср.* Хуже всех бед, когда денег нет. Мошна туга - всяк ей туга.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

God Made the Bees

1. God made the bees,
And the bees make honey.
The miller's man does all the work,
But the miller makes the money.

2. My dame hath a lame tame crane,
My dame hath a crane that is lame.

3. My mother has more money than my married sisters.

4. Mary's mom made a mess.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[m]	
Common	
all	massage, mew, mine, metro, miss, mire, mind
Notice: 1. mb – thumb, bomb, plumb, climb	
2. mn – damn, autumn	

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	
me	men	summer	coming	am	storm
may	mount	hammer	camera	whom	realm
meat	might	animal	fireman	time	heroism
miss	mat	among	remember	lamb	diaphragm
more	moon	family	somewhere	hymn	team
must	malt	lamp	smell	palm	roam

b) CONTRASTS

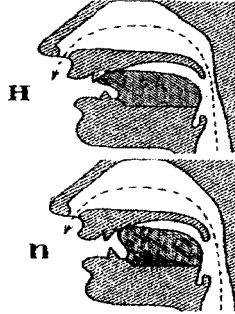
<i>/m/ - /b/</i>		<i>/m/ - /n/</i>		<i>/m/ - /ŋ/</i>	
mean	bean	mob	knob	sum	sung
make	bake	mow	no	hum	hung
mat	bat	met	net	dumb	dung
match	batch	sum	sun	ram	rang
rum	rub	rum	run	Sam	sang
roam	robe	ram	ran	Kim	king
lambs	labs	coming	cunning	swim	swing
lamer	labor	terms	turns	bomb	bong

UNIT 29

[n]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

no	gown	since
nose	near	aunt
night	knee	pence
knife	nor	snow
wind	new	button
connect	in	unreal
corn	moon	sunrise
horn	nine	science



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Nice, nice Nancy, nice Nancy's dancing. Nice Nancy and Nelly dance at night.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Now and then. Время от времени. Мезгил мезгили менен.

2. No nonsense now. Возмись за ум. Пожалуйста, без глупостей! Өзүңдү карма! (акылыңа кел)

3. No offence intended. Я не хотел обидеть вас. Мен сизди таарынтайын деген эмесмин.

4. In any event. В любом случае. Бардык учурда.

5. Nick is no genius. Ник не блещет умом. Ник акылдуу эмес.

6. What's done can't be undone. Что сделано, то сделано.
Болоору болду.

7. It's no concern of mine. Это не мое дело. Бул менин ишим эмес.

8. No sooner said than done. Сказано - сделано. Айтылды - аткарылды.

9. Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain. Деньги, потраченные на образование, никогда не пропадают. Билимге сарпталган акча эч качан жоголбойт.

10. In need men know their friends. Друзья познаются в беде. Достук кыйынчылыкта билинет.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. No song, no supper. Ырдабасаң, (кечки) тамак жок. *Сал.* Бала ыйлабаса, эмчек жок. Иштебеген - тиштебейт. Без песни нет ужина. *Ср.* Без труда, не вытащишь и рыбки из пруда.

2. No man can serve two masters. Эч ким эки кожоюнга кызмат кыла албайт. Никто не может служить двум господам. (Человек должен быть цельным). *Ср.* Двум господам не служат.

3. Knowledge is power. Билим – зор күч. *Сал.* Билеги күчтүү бирди жыгат, билими күчтүү миңди жыгат. Знание - сила.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhyme and tongue twister. Memorize them:

By Bertha R. Hudelson

1. If many men knew
What many men know
If many men went

Where many men go,
 If many men did
 What many men do,
 The world would be better-
 I think so; don't you?

2. Nine nice night nurses nursing nicely.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[n]	
Common	
all	nice, niece, night, nerve, neighbour, neigh
kn	knee, kneel, knight, know, knot, knit,
gn	gnome, gnat, gnash, reign, foreign, sign, gnaw
Notice: n is not read in mn – damn, autumn	

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	
not	nut	banana	snow	can	ripen
knife	north	annotate	snake	align	cotton
gnarled	new	funny	any	sign	kitten
pneumonia	neck	connote	tiny	inn	burn
know	nap	peanut	under	on	learn
name	nice	Indian	only	been	listen

b) CONTRASTS

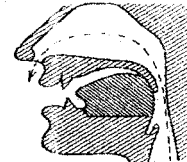
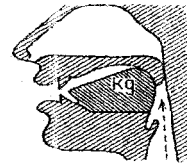
/n/ - /d/		/n/ - /m/		/n/ - /ŋ/	
no	dough	knob	mob	ban	bang
near	dear	no	mow	fan	fang
none	done	net	met	ran	rang
noun	down	sun	sum	win	wing
den	dead	run	rum	kin	king
ban	bad	ran	ram	pin	ping
bin	bid	cunning	coming	thin	thing
man	mad	turns	terms	sun	sung

UNIT 30

[ŋ]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

sing	rang	monk	king
ring	sang	conquer	thing
bring	angle	monkey	ink
wing	long	young	sitting
spring	belong	tongue	getting
bang	song	length	winking
hang	wrong	pink	clanking



ŋ

2. Read as quickly as possible:

Songs, spring songs, singing spring songs, birds singing spring songs, listening to birds singing spring songs, like listening to birds singing spring songs, nothing like listening to birds singing spring songs. There is nothing like listening to birds singing spring songs.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Nothing's wrong. Все в порядке. Бардыгы жайында.
2. Bring them along. Введите их. Аларды алып келгиле
3. Thanks for calling. Спасибо, что позвонили.
Чалганыңыз үчүн рахмат.
4. We're getting things moving. Дело пошло. Иш ордунан жылды.
5. Everything's going wrong. Все идет вкривь и вкось. Иштин баары онунан чыкпай жатат.
6. Inga's poking and prying. Инга всюду сует свой нос. Инга бардык ишке кийлигише берет.
7. Saying and doing are two things. Важны дела, а не слова. Сөздөн иш артык.
8. Anything's better than doing on doing nothing. Любое занятие лучше безделья. Кандай гана иш болбосун бекерчиликтен жакшы.
9. Frank's anxious to start earning his living. Френку не терпится начать зарабатывать на жизнь. Френк акча тапканга абдан куштар.
10. The whole things being a roaring success. Это чрезвычайно процветающее дело. Бул - гүлдөп осө турган иш.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Better die standing than live kneeling. Чөгөлөп жашаганча, какайып өлгөн артык. Лучше умереть стоя, чем жить на коленях.

2. By doing nothing we learn to do ill. Бекер жүрсөң, жаман кылыктарды үйрөнөсүң. *Сал.* Бекерчиликтен беймаанилик чыгат. Көп баскан бут, бок басат. Ничего не делая, мы учимся дурным делам. *Ср.* Праздность - мать всех пороков. Трутни горазды на плутни.

3. Seeing is believing. Көргөнүң ишенгениң. *Сал.* Миң уккандан бир көргөн артык. Лучше увидеть, чем услышать. *Ср.* Лучше один раз увидеть, чем сто раз услышать.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twister. Memorize them:

1. Sing, sing, what shall I sing?

The cat's run away with the pudding string.

Do, do, what shall I do?

The cat's run away with the pudding, too.

2. As I was getting along, along, along,

A singing a comical song, song, song.

The lane that I went was long, long, long,

And the song that I sang was long, long, long.

And so I went singing a song.

3. Spades for digging, pens for writing.

Ears for hearing, teeth for biting.

Eyes for seeing, legs for walking.

Tongues for tasting and for talking.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[ŋ]	
Common	
ng	ring, wing, spring, taking, English, single, bangle
nk	wink, sink, pink, rink

a) WORDS

<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	
singer	tinger	sing	along
hanger	longer	long	hang
swinger	younger	sang	singing
donkey	strongest	lung	running
drinks	anger	among	working
thanks	lengthen	bring	thinking

b) CONTRASTS

/ŋ/ - /g/		/ŋ/ - /n/		/ŋ/ - /m/	
ding	dig	bang	ban	sung	sum
wing	wig	fang	fan	hung	hum
tong	tog	rang	ran	dung	dumb
tongue	tug	wing	win	rang	ram
ringer	rigger	king	kin	sang	Sam
dinger	digger	ping	pin	king	Kim
banging	bagging	thing	thin	swing	swim
longing	logging	sung	sun	bong	bomb

UNIT 31

[f]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

fox	float	fried	file
far	forest	free	fortune
fat	future	France	fight
fly	final	enough	first
fine	friend	off	forest
few	from	feel	funny
fuel	front	finger	frog

2. Read as quickly as possible:

Frogs, funny frogs, fat funny frogs, is fond of fat funny frogs, Frank is fond of fat funny frogs, Frank Forman is fond of fat funny frogs. In fact, Frank Forman is fond of fat funny frogs and foxes.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Fair enough! Справедливо! Адилеттүү!

2. First and foremost. Прежде всего. Баарынан мурун. Алгач.

3. Fill in the form. Заполните бланк (анкету). Анкетаны толтуруңуз.

4. I'm afraid, Flo is far from well. К сожалению, Фло еще плохо себя чувствует. Тилекке каршы, Фло дале өзүн жаман сезип жатат.

5. Fan is full of fads and fancies. Фэн полна причуд и фантазий. Фен фантазияга укмуштуудай бай.

6. Frank failed at the first go-off. Фрэнк провалился при первой попытке. Френк биринчи эле аракеттен кулады/жеңилди.

7. Face front and listen carefully. Смотрите на меня и слушайте внимательно. Мени караңыз да, кунт коюп угуңуз.

8. I feel fit as a fiddle. Я чувствую себя превосходно. Мен өзүмдү абдан жакшы сезип турам.

9. Ford came off with flying colours. Форд одержал блестящую победу. Форд ийгиликтин туу чокусуна жетти.

10. Floy is neither fish, flesh nor fowl. Флой – ни рыба, ни мясо. Флой эт менен челдин ортосунда.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Forewarned is forearmed. Сактыкка кордук жок. Мурун эскертилсе, мурун куралданат (б. а. алдын ала айтылса, айла табылат). Предостереженный - значит вооруженный. *Ср.* Предупреждение, то же бережение. Береженого бог бережет.

2. Forgive and forget. Кечиргениң унутканың. *Сал.* Алдыңа келсе, атаңдын кунун кеч. Простить - значит забыть обиду.

3. Fortune favours the brave. Баатырды бакыт оройт. *Сал.* Абийирдүү жигитке ажалдуу кийик жолугат. Счастье благоприятствует смелым. *Ср.* Смелость города берет. За смелым бежит удача.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

To a Butterfly (by W. Wordsworth)

1. I've watched you now a full half-hour,

Self-poised upon that yellow flower,
 And, little butterfly! Indeed
 I know not if you sleep of feed.

2. Four far friars fanning fainting flies;
 Five frippery Frenchman foolishly fishing for flies.
3. Flourence fried fifty fat cauliflowers for five finest friends.
4. Fred fixed a few fancy foreign foods for his friends.
5. The fryer is in the fire, but the fryer is in the file.
6. That fish has a fat fin; this fish is a fish that has a thinner fin than that fish.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[f]	
Common	
all	face, far, fat, fair, fare, fairy, free, leaf, feet, fell, fear, fly, fan, giraffe
ph	phantom, photo, elephant
gh	rough, tough, enough

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>		
fun	fly	after	refer	if	beef	soft
feet	float	before	effort	off	cough	sifts
fast	flower	elephant	fifteen	wife	tough	reflect
field	free	coffee	office	puff	staff	laughs
four	frost	softly	different	laugh	loaf	surfed

five friend coughing prophet calf safe turfs

b) CONTRASTS

/f/ - /v/		/f/ - /θ/		/f/ - /p/	
fine	vine	fought	thought	fast	past
safe	save	fred	thread	fool	pool
belief	believe	fin	thin	fry	pry
surface	service	fret	threat	flee	plea
fat	vat	free	three	pheasant	peasant
file	vile	laugh	lath	laughed	lapped
feel	veal	first	thirst	leaf	leap
proof	prove	reef	wreath	from	prom

UNIT 32

[v]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

van	ever	never
vine	travel	river
vest	over	heavy
veil	give	twelve
vase	dove	very
violet	save	move

2. Read as quickly as possible:

In winter, vests in winter, woolen vests in winter, very warm woolen vests in winter, wears very warm woolen vests in

winter, always wears very warm woolen vests in winter. Victor always wears very warm woolen vests in winter. Victor White always wears very warm woolen vests in winter.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Very clever of Ava. Ава умно поступила. Ава эстүүлүк кылды.

2. I've never heard of Steve. Я ничего не знаю о Стиве. Мен Стив жөнүндө эч нерсе билбейм.

3. Vivie's vain of her voice. Виви очень гордится своим голосом. Виви өзүнүн үнү менен абдан сыймыктанат.

4. I've given Vic the best of advice. Я дал Виктору прекраснейший совет. Мен Викторго сонун кеңеш бердим.

5. I've never voted. Я никогда (еще) не голосовал. Мен эч качан добуш берип көрө элекмин.

6. They've arrived at five. Они приехали в 5 часов. Алар саат 5те келишти.

7. Vesuvius is an active volcano. Везувий – действующий вулкан. Везувий - жандуу вулкан.

8. I believe the very reverse is true. Я считаю, что все как раз наоборот. Менимче, бардыгы тескерисинче.

9. I've never given Ayu a thought. Я не обращаю на Эйви ни малейшего внимания. Мен Эйвиге эч кандай көңүл бурбайм.

10. Vivie's the vaguest creature that ever lived. Виви невероятно рассеянна. Виви ашыкча жүдөө.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. We never know the value of water till the well is dry. Кудук кургамайын, суунун кадырын эч билбейбиз. *Сал.* Бардын кадыры, жокто билинет. Колдо бар алтындын бар-

кы жок. Мы никогда не узнаем ценности воды, пока не высохнет колодец. *Ср.* Что имеем не храним.

2. Virtue is its own reward. Жакшылыкка жакшылык. Жогорку адеп-ахлактын өзү чоң сыйлык. *Сал.* Жакшылык жерде калбайт. Добродетель сам по себе награда. *Ср.* Доброе-век не забудется. Сея добро, не кайся. Что посеем, то и пожмем.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhyme and tongue - twisters. Memorize them:

The Tide in the River (by Eleanor Farjeon)

1. The tide in the river,
The tide in the river,
The tide in the river runs deep,
I saw a shiver
Pass over the river
As the tide turned in its sleep.

2. Val has a variety of vegetables.

3. Virginia vowed her velvet vest was violet.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[v]	
Common	
all	vocal, vase, vast, veal, very, vine, vise, volcano, native, negative
Notice: f is read as v in the middle and after the vowels: best of all, three of them	

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	
vine	vowel	ever	servant	have	believe
very	vault	over	fervour	gave	weave
view	vice	river	velvet	live	twelve
vote	vain	divide	envisage	glove	delve
vow	value	heavy	invite	groove	serve
visit	voice	knives	advantage	move	carve

b) CONTRASTS

<i>/v/ - /f/</i>		<i>/v/ - /ð/</i>	
van	fan	van	than
vine	fine	vat	that
save	safe	veil	they'll
prove	proof	lave	lathe
vile	file	cave	scathe
live	life	ever	weather
veal	feel	glover	brother
service	surface	fever	either

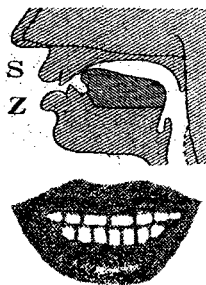
<i>/v/ - /b/</i>		<i>/v/ - /w/</i>	
very	berry	vane	wane
vest	best	very	wary
vote	boat	vest	west
given	gibbon	vent	went
saver	saber	vee	we
vow	bow	vail	wail
calves	cabs	vet	wet
serve	Serb	vaults	waltz

UNIT 33

[s]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

son	seal	swim	stick
sin	say	swallow	street
seem	sit	swine	student
soft	sent	switch	sale
skin	soon	sixth	said



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Seaward, slowly seaward, slid slowly seaward, snails slid slowly seaward, six snails slid slowly seaward. Six slippery snails slid slowly seawards.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. See you soon! До скорого свидания! Көрүшкөнчө!
2. So sorry. Извините пожалуйста. Кечирип коюңузчу.
3. Just fancy! Подумать только! Элестетсениз!
4. It's nice of you to say so, sir. Вы очень добры, сэр. Сиз абдан жакшы айттыңыз, мырза.
5. I'm absolutely certain of success. Я совершенно уверен в успехе. Мен ийгиликке толук ишенем.
6. My son's still homesick for school. Мой сын все еще тоскует по школе. Менин балам дагы эле мектепти сагынып жатат.

7. I am so sorry to be such a nuisance. Мне очень жаль, что я доставила вам столько неприятностей. Сизге ушунча түйшүк жаратканыма кечирим сурайм.

8. It makes no sense. Это неправильно (в этом нет смысла). Бул туура эмес. (Эч коошпойт).

9. It's like this, you see. Дело вот в чем. Кеп мына ушунда.

10. Let's get to brass tacks. Перейдем к сути дела (внесем полную ясность). Иштин негизине өтсөк.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Silence gives consent. Үндөбөгөнүң макулдук бергениң. *Сал.* Сүйлөбөсө сүйлөбөс, билдирип турат эки көз. Молчание дает согласие. *Ср.* Молчание знак согласия.

2. Sink or swim. Чөгүп өл же сүзүп өт. *Сал.* Өл - тирил. Утони или пльви. *Ср.* Любой ценой.

3. Slow and steady wins the race. Бир калыпта шашпай барган жарыштан утат. *Сал.* Шашкан, ашка бышкан. Кыбыраган кыр ашат. Медленный, но стабильный победит гонку. *Ср.* Тише едешь, дальше будешь.

4. Speech is silver but silence is gold. Айткан - күмүш, айтпаган - алтын. *Сал.* Үндөбөгөн үйдөй балээден кутулат. Слово - серебро, молчание-золото.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

Sixteen (by Carolyn Cahalan)

1. Sixteen
sees and laughs,
sleeps and eats,
aches and cries,
babbles, thinks,
loves and hates,
stretches lives
and hopefully waits.
2. Six sportsmen shooting snips;
Seven severn salmon swallowing shrimps.
3. Swan swam over the sea,
Swim, swan, swim!
Swan swam back again,
Well swam, swan!
4. Miss, miss, little miss,
When she misses, she misses like this.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[s]
All
s – at the beginning of words; s+consonant: stay, last, student, lists, s – plural and 3 rd person singular after voiceless sound: cats, likes, writes ss – cross, fussy

Some
se – at the end of words; mouse, course
s – at the end of words: bus, gas, mass
s – in the middle of words: basic, mason
x- taxi
Most
ce – centre, cent, certain, certification
ci – city, cinema, circus, circulation
cy – juicy, cycle, policy

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>	<i>Medial</i>	<i>Final</i>	<i>Cluster</i>
see skin	basket	lesson	us bats wasps
swim spring	Christmas	missile	boss tops gasps
slow splash	fasten	possible	miss beats mists
small straw	history	basin	this cats beasts
speak scream	recent	basic	horse caps asks

b) CONTRASTS

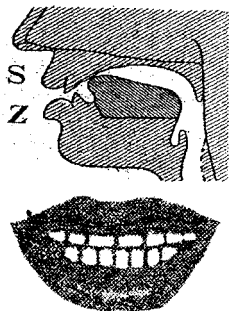
<i>/s/ - /z/</i>		<i>/s/ - /θ/</i>		<i>/s/ - /ʃ/</i>	
sue	zoo	sin	thin	seat	sheet
seal	zeal	sank	thank	sock	shock
racer	razor	saw	thaw	seep	sheep
lacer	laser	seem	theme	cast	cash
fleece	flees	pass	path	fasten	fashion
price	prize	gross	growth	gas	gash
bus	buzz	lass	lath	mass	mash
loose	lose	face	faith	Swiss	swish

UNIT 34

[z]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

zoo	zeal	music	reason
zebra	lazy	busy	husband
zoology	graze	reason	praised
crazy	grazing	zero	was
puzzle	seize	zigzag	please
horizon	his	zenith	rose
zip	haze	zone	easy



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Basil, Basil is revising, Basil is revising horses, Basil is revising horses and zebras, Basil is revising horses and zebras for his exam, Basil is revising horses and zebras for his zoology exam. Basil is revising horses and zebras for his zoology exam. He's exhausted!

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. As you please. Как вам угодно. Сиз каалагандай болсун.
2. Deeds not words. Важны дела, а не слова. Сөз менен эмес иш менен. (Аз сүйлөп көп иште)
3. It is miles easier. Это тысячу раз легче. Бул миң мертебе жеңилээрэк.

4. His fingers are all thumbs. У него все валится из рук.
Ал абдан олдоксон.

5. My reasons are as follows. Вот мои причины. Менин себептерим төмөнкүчө.

6. Is it as easy as that? Неужели это так легко? Чын эле бул ушунча жеңилби?

7. There is no reason to suppose. Нет основания полагать так. Мындай ойлогонго негиз жок.

8. Rose always dramatises things. Роза всегда сгущает краски. Роза дайыма ашыкча кооздоп жиберет.

9. Charles is as safe as houses. Чарльз – очень надежный человек. Чарльз абдан ишенимдүү адам.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Zeal without knowledge is fire without light. Билимсиз ынтаа (аракет) - жарыгы жок от. Усердие без знания есть огонь без света (пламени).

2. Zeal without knowledge is a run-away horse. Билимсиз ынтаа - качып кеткен (азоо) ат. Усердие без знания похоже на убежавшую лошадь.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhyme. Memorize it:

The Rose Family (by Robert Frost)

The rose is a rose,
And was always a rose,
But the theory now goes.
That the apple's a rose,
And the pear is, and so's
The plum, I suppose.

The dear only knows
 What will next prove a rose
 You, of course, are a rose –
 But were always a rose.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[z]	
All	
z s	zoo, freeze, zero, zoom, zigzag plural and 3 rd person singular after voiced sound; days, adds, pens.
Some	
se s s	at the end of words: choose, ease, please at the end of words: was, has, is, hers, hens in the middle of words: music, pleasant,
Exceptions	
ss	scissors, possess
Notice:	x is read before h as z- exhaust, exhibit, xerox

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>		
zoo	zebra	easy	visit	buzz	is	webs
zipper	zink	dozen	nozzle	jazz	was	adds
zeal	zenith	music	dazzle	breeze	these	eggs
zephyr	zany	hazard	puzzle	use	those	dolls
zone	zen	rosin	dozed	eyes	songs	homes
zero	zodiac	weasel	busy	nose	gives	pans

b) CONTRASTS

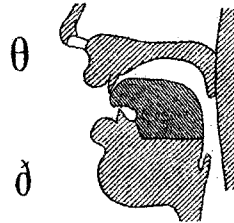
/z/ - /s/		/z/ - /ð/		/z/ - /ʒ/	
zoo	sue	bays	bathe	bays	beige
zeal	seal	breeze	breathe	lows	loge
razor	racer	close	clothe	rues	rouge
laser	lacer	tease	teethe	Caesar	seizure
flees	fleece	lays	lathe	tease	prestige
prize	price	seas	seethe	reason	lesion
buzz	bus	rise	writhe	hazard	azure
lose	loose	ties	tithe	desert	measure

UNIT 35

[θ]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

thin	theatre	theme	birth
think	both	thought	Ruth's
thing	bath	thread	Smith's
thank	mouth	threw	faiths
thumb	north	thrust	birthday



2. Read as quickly as possible:

My birthday, my thirteenth birthday, my thirteenth birthday is on Thursday, my thirteenth birthday is on Thursday next month. My thirteenth birthday is on Thursday on the thirteenth of next month.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Nothing like youth! Ничего нет прекраснее молодости! Жаштыктан өткөн нерсе жок.

2. Think things over. Обдумайте все. Баарын терең ойлонуңуз.

3. Thank you for nothing. Спасибо, не надо. Рахмат, кереги жок.

4. A thousand thanks to you both. Тысяча благодарностей вам обоим. Экөөңөргө тең миң мертебе рахмат.

5. Martha's like nothing on earth. Марта – такой противный человек. Марта – сүйкүмсүз адам.

6. Thread and thrum. Все вместе – и хорошее и дурное. Бардыгы бирге – жакшысы да, жаманы да. Бардыгы эриш - аркак.

7. Nothing loath. Вполне охотно. Чын көңүлү менен.

8. Tea sees through things. Тиа проницательна. Тиа – отө баамчыл.

9. Theodore thinks something of himself. Теодор о себе высокого мнения. Теодор өзүнчө бой көтөрөт.

10. I must speak the truth, and nothing but the truth. Я должен говорить правду, только правду. Мен чындыкты гана сүйлөшүм керек.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. First think, then speak. Адегенде ойлон, анан айт. *Сал.* Ойносоң да, ойлоп сүйлө. Сперва подумай, а уж потом скажи. *Ср.* Молвишь – не воротишь. (Век живи, век учись.)

2. Good health is above wealth. Жакшы ден соолук байлыктан артык. *Сал.* Биринчи байлык ден соолук Доброе здоровье, дороже богатства.

3. Wealth is nothing without health. Дениң сак болбосо, байлыгың бир тыйын. *Сал.* Биринчи байлык ден соолук. Богатство - ничто без здоровья. *Ср.* Здоровье дороже денег.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhyme and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

The Golden Legend (by Joe Wallace)

1. A thousand faiths with a common dream.
A thousand tongues with a common theme.
A thousand thoughts with a single plan:
Peace on earth and goodwill to man!

2. A thatcher of Thatchwood went to Thatchet a-thatching;
Did a thatcher of Thatchwood go to Thatched a-thatching?
If a thatcher of Thatchwood went to Thatcher a-thatching,
Where is the thatching the thatcher of Thatchwood has thatched?

3. I can think of six thin things, six thin things, can you?
Yes, I can think of six thin things and of six thick things, too.

4. Three things on this side and six things on that side.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[θ]	
Common	
Most	Th- thank, theme, think, thought, theatre, through

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	
thin	three	arithmetic	anything	teeth	north
thaw	through	pathetic	birthday	oath	fourth
thank	threat	cathedral	faithful	growth	month
theater	theme	ether	earthquake	cloth	length
theft	third	ethics	nothing	booth	width
thud	thief	pathos	ethical	path	wealth

b) CONTRASTS

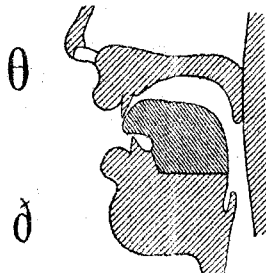
/θ/ - /ð/		/θ/ - /t/		/θ/ - /s/	
thin	this	thin	tin	thin	sin
theme	these	thick	tick	thank	sank
throw	though	three	tree	thaw	saw
ether	either	thinker	tinker	theme	seem
booth	booths	thought	taught	path	pass
teeth	teethe	bath	bat	growth	gross
wreath	wreathe	both	boat	lath	lass
thigh	they	faithful	fateful	faith	face

UNIT 36

[ð]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

then	though	smooth
this	mother	bathe
that	brother	northern
these	another	southern
those	weather	either
there	with	rather
father	neither	bother



2. Read as quickly as possible:

My mother, my mother and father, my mother, father and brother, my mother, father and brother go bathing, my mother, father and brother go bathing together. My mother, father and brother go bathing together in any weather.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Then there's another thing. И еще одно. Дагы бир нерсе.

2. There is nothing like leather. Всяк кулик свое болото хвалит. Ар ким өзүнүн жерин мактайт. (Ар кимдики өзүнө, ай көрүнөт көзүнө).

3. I don't wish them other than they are. Они мне нравятся такими, какие они есть. Алар мага турушу менен жагат.

4. You never know with the weather. Погода так часто меняется. Аба-ырайын болжоп болбойт.

5. That means nothing other than the usual thing. Это то же, что и обычно. Кандай болсо ошондой.

6. There's no one there, neither mother nor father. Там никого нет, ни мамы ни папы. Ал жакта эч ким жок, апам да, атам да.

7. This film is no worse than the others. Этот фильм не хуже других. Бул кино башкалардан кем эмес.

8. These are the things that matter. Именно эти вещи важны. Так ушул нерселер маанилүү.

9. I'll do anything rather than that. Я сделаю что угодно, только не это. Мен мындан башканын баарын жасайм.

10. They are always bothering Father to do things for them. Вечно они заставляют отца что-то для них делать. Алар дайыма атасын бирдеме кылууга мажбурлашат.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. There are more ways in the wood than one. Токойдо жалгыз жол болбойт. (б.а. максатка жетүүнүн бир нече жолу бар). Жаңоодо түркүн жолдор бар. В лес ведет не одна дорога. *Ср.* Все дороги ведут в Рим.

2. There is no smoke without fire. Отсуз түтүн болбойт. *Сал.* Төгүн жерден өрт чыкпайт. Жел болбосо, дарактын башы ыргалбайт. Нету дыма без огня.

3. There is no rose without a thorn. Тикенсиз роза болбойт. *Сал.* Жаманы болбой жакшы жок. Гүлдүн да тикени бар. Нет розы без шипов.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

Toast

1. Here's a health to all those that we love,
 Here's a health to all those that love us,
 Here's a health to all those that love them
 That love those that love us!

2. This" is used for one thing near,
 "That" means one thing over there,
 "These" and "those" mean two or more,
 "Those" are far and "these" are near.

3. Mother, father, sister, brother,
 Hand in hand with one another.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[ð]	
Common	
Most	th- this, that, these, though

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>	<i>Medial</i>	<i>Final</i>
the these	bother other	soothe smooth
this though	weather lather	bathe with
that those	rather feather	tithe breathe
they there	either bathing	clothe loathe
them thus	father soothing	lathe wreathe
than then	mother although	teethe seethe

b) CONTRASTS

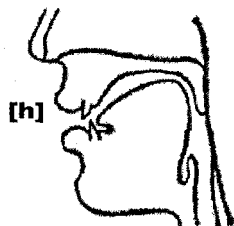
/ð/ - /θ/		/ð/ - /d/		/ð/ - /v/	
this	thin	then	den	than	van
these	theme	those	doze	that	vat
though	throw	they	day	they'll	veil
either	ether	though	dough	either	fever
booths	booth	wreathe	reed	lathe	lave
teeth	teeth	father	fodder	scathe	cave

UNIT 37

[h]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

his	who	perhaps	he
hoop	whom	behave	honey
hate	whose	behind	hop
home	ham	unhappy	huge
heavy	hall	inhuman	here
horse	hut	modehill	hair
house	whiole	anyhow	hen



2. Read as quickly as possible:

A hummer, a heavy hammer, herself with a heavy hammer, hit herself with a heavy hammer. Hilda hit herself with a heavy hammer. How horrible!

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Happy holiday! С праздником! Майрамыңыз менен!
2. House and home. Домашний уют. Үй бүлөлүк жылуулук. (үйдөгү кут)
3. He is hard of hearing. Он плохо слышит. Ал жакшы укпайт.
4. Hold your head high. Держи высоко голову. Башыңды өйдө көтөр.
5. I hope I haven't hurt him. Надеюсь, я не обидела его. Менимче аны таарынткан жокмун.
6. Hedy held herself well in hand. Хеди держала себя в руках. Хеди өзүн карманды.
7. Humph has a heavy hand. У Хамфа тяжелая рука. Хамфанын колу оор.
8. He hung his head in shame. Он опустил голову от стыда. Ал уялганынан башын жерге салды.
9. Time hangs heavy on his hands. Время медленно тянется для него. Ал үчүн убакыт жылбайт.
10. It has hit him hard. Это для него тяжелый удар. Бул ал үчүн оор сокку.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Handsome as handsome does. Ишти сулуу кылган сулуу. *Сал.* Адамды сулуу кылган эмгек. Красив тот, кто красиво поступает (т. е. судить следует лишь по делам). *Ср.* Личиком гладок, да делами гадок. Не по виду суди, а по делам гляди.
2. He laughs best who laughs last. Акыркы болуп күлгөн, эң жакшы күлөт. (б. а. аныгына жетип күлөт). *Сал.* Атасы жаман мурун айтат, аты жаман мурун камчылайт. *Ср.* Хорошо смеется тот, кто смеется последним.

3. Hungry as a hunter. Аңчыдай ачка. Голодный, как охотник. *Ср.* Голодный, как волк.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

The Coen –song (by J. G. Whittier)

1. Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard
Heap high the golden corn!
No richer gift has autumn poured
From out her lavish horn!

2. My heart in the highlands, my heart is not here.
My heart in the highlands a choosing the deer.
A choosing the wild deer, and following the roe-
My heart in the highlands, wherever I do.

3. Here's a health to all those that we love,
Here's a health to all those that love us,
Here's a health to all those that love them
That love those that love us!

4. Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater,
Had a wife and couldn't keep her.
He put her in a pumpkin shell,
And there he kept her very well.

5. The hammerman hammers the hammer on the hard
highroad.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[h]	
Common	
most	hate, hat, harm, hare, hen, heel, here, hero, height
wh	who, whose, whom, whole, whoop, wholly
Notice: in some words h is not read: honour, hour, exhibit, exhaust, ghost, ghostly	

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>	
he	high	ahead	unhook
his	how	behind	mahogany
hat	her	perhaps	anyhow
hoe	hen	rehearse	behold
hail	home	mohair	lighthouse
who	hook	behave	inhuman

b) CONTRASTS

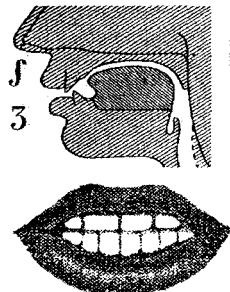
// - /h/		/h/ - /w/		/h/ - /θ/	
eat	heat	hen	when	hatch	thatch
it	hit	high	why	high	thigh
ate	hate	heat	wheat	hum	thumb
air	hair	hay	why	heard	third
you	hew	height	white	hick	thick
ed	head	hitch	which	hump	thump
add	had	heather	whether	Hank	thank
ooze	whose	heel	wheel	heft	theft

UNIT 38

[ʃ]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

show	shy	wish	shock
sheep	ship	ocean	sheet
shame	shop	social	push
shore	fish	flesh	machine
splash	bush	cash	insure
short	dash	shoe	assure



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Dishes, wash dishes, don't wash dishes, witches don't wash dishes. I'm sure that witches don't wash dishes.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Shoo, shoo! Пошел вон! Кет, жогол!
2. She's an accomplished musician. Она превосходный музыкант. Ал мыкты музыкант.
3. Stop shouting and pushing, Shirley. Не кричи и не толкайся, Шерли. Шерли, кыйкырба да, түрткүлөбө.
4. Why should she be so sure? Откуда у нее такая уверенность? Ал эмне үчүн өзүнө мынчалык ишенет?
5. Why shouldn't she share with me? Почему бы ей не поделиться со мной? Ал мени менен эмнеге бөлүшпөйт?

6. I sure wish she were here. Я бы, конечно, хотела, чтобы она была здесь. Мен сөзсүз анын бул жерде болушун каалайт элем.

7. She made a sufficient impression on Sherry. Она произвела впечатление на Шерри. Ал Шерриге жетээрлик таасир калтырды.

8. She was shaking in her shoes. Она дрожала от страха. Ал коркконунан титиреп жатты.

9. I shun shilling shockers. Я не считаю бульварных романов. Мен жеңил нерседен качам.

10. Shirl made a substantial contribution. Шерл внесла значительный вклад. Шерл зор салым кошту.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories or dialogues:

1. All sugar and honey. Бардыгы бал-шекер (б. а. тилинен бал тамган). *Сал.* Котур ташы койнунда. *Ср.* Сахар Медович (о неискреннем человеке).

2. Hell is paved with good intentions. Төзөк жакшы ниеттер менен төшөлгөн. (азгырат деген мааниде). Ад вымошен благими намерениями.

3. Sharp as a razor. Устарадай курч (өткүр). Острый как лезвие.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

Greetings (by Joe Wallace)

I wish you health but not with wealth
I wish you work and worry
I wish you what I wish myself,
A share in man's sad story.

I wish you, on that next-door day
 We coax the world to spin our way
 A share in all its glory.

2. She sells sea shells on the seashore,
 And the shells she sells are sea-shells, I'm sure.

3. She surely made a fashion statement with her question-
 able shoes.

4 Shy Shelly says she shall sew sheets.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[ʃ]	
Common	
all sh endings with ti or ci + vowel	shop, wish, bishop, education, initial, musician, delicious, shame, shark, shell, cash
Less common	
ch – in words of French origin	machine, champagne, chauffeur

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	
sheep	shop	fashion	wishes	mash	radish
shall	shake	bushel	fished	harsh	English
should	shed	ashamed	rushing	wish	splash
shoe	shower	ocean	pusher	push	foolish
shut	shrink	assure	insure	fresh	establish
ship	shrub	nation	machine	crush	relish

b) CONTRASTS

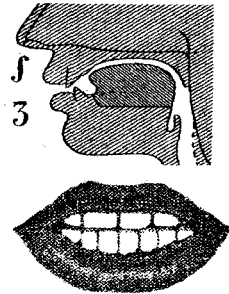
/ʃ/ - /ʒ/		/ʃ/ - /s/		/ʃ/ - /tʃ/	
glacier	glazier	sheet	seat	sheep	cheap
Aleutian	allusion	shock	sock	ship	chip
assure	azure	sheep	seep	chic	cheek
pressure	pleasure	cash	cast	marsh	march
vacation	occasion	fashion	fasten	wash	watch
fuchsia	fusion	gash	gas	wish	witch

UNIT 39

[3]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

measure	invasion	visual
pleasure	mirage	prestige
treasure	garage	revision
leisure	rouge	exclusion
vision	usual	usually
decision	television	casual
confusion	genre	beige



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Parrot, Polynesian parrot, the usual Polynesian parrot, this is the usual name for the usual Polynesian parrot. This is just the usual name for the Polynesian parrot.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Eat at pleasure, drink with measure. Ешь в волю, пей в меру. Каалагандай жеп, чеги менен ич.

2. She wears Parisian rouge. У нее Парижская косметика. Ал Париж косметикасын колдонот.

3. A mirage is an illusion. Мираж - это оптический обман. Мираж - оптикалык жалган.

4. Your casual allusion caused confusion. Твой случайный намек вызвал замешательство. Сенин кутүүсүз ишааратың айланы кетирди.

5. It's a pleasurable occasion. Это приятное событие. Бул - жагымдуу окуя.

6. I don't usually see visions. Я не страдаю галлюцинациями. Мен галлюцинация менен жана чекпейм.

7. She watches television usually, not occasionally. Она смотрит телевизор регулярно, а не от случая к случаю. Ал телевизорду кез – кез эмес, дайыма көрөт.

8. After much persuasion he took a decision. После долгих убеждений он принял решение. Узак ишендирүүдөн кийин ал чечим кабыл алды.

9. His persuasion is unusual. Он мастер убеждать. Ал ишендирүүнүн устасы.

10. He has an unusual vision of a point. Он необыкновенно легко схватывает суть дела. Ал иштин көзүн таба билет.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories or dialogues:

1. Measure thrice and cut once. Үч өлчө, бир кес. *Сал.* Жети өлчөп, бир кес. Отмерь три раза, один раз отрежь. *Ср.* Семь раз отмерь один раз отрежь.

2. Eat at pleasure, drink with measure. Каалагандай жеп, чеги менен ич. *Сал.* Аш ичсең акылың менен. Тон кийсең,

сактыгың менен. Бадыгы чеги менен болгон жакшы. Ешь вволю, пей в меру. *Ср.* Все хорошо в меру.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhyme and tongue - twisters. Memorize them:

On the Sands (by Alfred H. Miles)

6. Digging for treasure?
Nay, not a bit of it!
Digging for pleasure?
Aye, there's the wit of it!
Digging for treasure?
We dig all day
With never a measure
For labour pay.
Digging for pleasure
We surely earn
A spadeful of treasure
At every turn.

2. We usually measure the pleasure of our leisure.

3. We casually measured the beige garage for the Asian company.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[ʒ]	
Common	
some – s before endings with u or i	measure, usual, leisure, provision, in- fusion, revision vision, occasion

Less common	
ge - endings in words of French origin	beige, garage

a) WORDS

<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	
vision	Aphasia	beige	corsage
usual	usury	loge	menage
occasion	treasure	garage	prestige
casual	division	rouge	montage
measure	seizure	assuage	persiflage
lesion	regime	camouflage	collage

b) CONTRASTS

<i>/ʒ/ - /ʃ/</i>		<i>/ʒ/ - /dʒ/</i>	
glazier	glacier	pleasure	pledger
allusion	Aleutian	lesion	legion
azure	assure	prestige	vestige
pleasure	pressure	vision	pidgeon
occasion	vacation	Asia	aged
fusion	fuchsia	assuage	cage
vision	vicious	rouge	huge
delusion	dilution	collision	religion

UNIT 40

[w]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

we	wool	sweet	twice
work	walk	swift	twelve
why	ward	swam	twenty
way	wood	swan	twin
war	was	swore	tweed
where	win	swine	twist



2. Read as quickly as possible:

William. William always wears a very warm. Woolen vest in winter. Victor, however, will never wear woolen underwear. William always wears a very warm woolen vest in winter: Victor, however, will never wear woolen underwear, even in the Wild West.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Well, I declare! Ну, скажу я вам! (Ну и ну!) Бирок, айт-тып коеюн!

2. Why worry? Зачем беспокоиться? Эмнеге сарсанаа болуш керек?

3. Time works wonders. Время творит чудеса. Убакыт ажайып жаратат.

4. Away with war! Долой войну! Жоголсун согуш!

5. One word to the wise. Умному кивни — догадается.
Акылдууга бир сөз жетиштүү.

6. Whatever will we do? Что мы будем делать? Биз эми эмне кылабыз?

7. We'll walk whatever the weather. Мы пойдем гулять в любую погоду. Кандай аба-ырайы болбосун, биз сейилге чыгабыз.

8. We see what we wish to. Мы видим то, что хотим видеть. Биз эмнени көргүбүз келсе, ошону көрөбүз.

9. One never knows with the weather. Никогда не знаешь, какая будет погода. Аба-ырайынын кандай болорун эч качан биле албайсың.

10. We wondered where we were. Мы не знали, где находимся. Биз кайсы жерде жүргөнүбүздү билген жокпуз.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. A man of courage never wants weapons. Баатырга куралдын эч кереги жок. Храброму не нужно ружья.

2. A woman's work is never done. Аял кишинин иши эч бүтпөйт. Үйдөгү иш түгөнбөйт. Женская работа никогда не видна. *Ср.* Работе по дому конца не бывает.

3. Who keeps company with the wolf, will learn to howl. Карышкыр менен жүргөн, улуганды үйрөнөт. *Сал.* Жакшы менен бир жүрсөң, жетээрсин мураска. Жаман менен бир жүрсөң, калаарсын уятка. Кто держит дружбу, тот научится вить. *Ср.* Среди волков жить, по-волчьи вить.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twister. Memorize them:

The Wonderful World
(by William Brightly Rands)

1. Great, wide, beautiful wonderful world
With the wonderful water round you curled,
And the wonderful grass upon your breast-
World, you are beautifully dressed!
The wonderful air is over me,
And the wonderful wind is shaking the tree-
It walks on the water, and whirls the mills.
And talks to itself on the top of the hills.

2. When the weather is wet
We must not fret,-
When the weather is cold
We must not scold.
When the weather is warm
We must not storm-
But be thankful together
Whatever the weather.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[w]	
Common	
w	well, wake, watch, we, will
wh	where, whist, white, why
Less common	
aw	awake, while, away, award, aware

	Exeption
qu	question, quick, quarter, queen, quite

a) WORDS

	<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Clusters</i>
we	wash	away	unwind		dwel
way	weed	always	seaweed		dwarf
were	won	anyone	jewel		dwelling
wet	one	forward	backward		dwindle
wood	would	inkwell	sandwich		dwight
winter	wise	reward	otherwise		gwendolyn

b) CONTRASTS

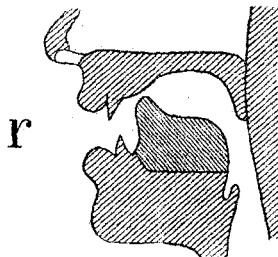
<i>/w/ - /r/</i>		<i>/w/ - /v/</i>	
wed	red	wane	vane
wake	rake	wary	very
wade	raid	west	vest
wise	rise	went	vent
one	run	we	vee
wave	rave	wail	veil
witch	rich	wet	vet
wove	rove	waltz	vaults

UNIT 41

[r]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

rat	reach	right	dream
ram	agree	read	dry
rap	rather	rule	drive
rip	true	rook	dress
red	grew	cry	drop
rest	bread	crop	arrive



2. Read as quickly as possible:

The track across the track, a tree-trunk across the truck, trapped by a tree- trunk across the truck. This train and trucks are trapped by a tree- trunk across the truck.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Rack your brains. Шевелите мозгами. Акылыңарды иштеткиле.

2. Very true! Совершенно верно! Эң туура!

3. Rather curios! Очень любопытно! Аябай кызык!

4. The crops promise well. Виды на урожай хорошие. Эгиндин көрүнүшү жакшы.

5. Rora arrived on the stroke of three. Рора появилась, когда часы пробили три. Рора саат үч болгондо келип калды.

6. Try to reduce rule to practice. Попробуй применить это правило. Бул эрежени практикада колдонгонго аракеттен.

7. The river is running dry. Река высыхает. Дайра соолуп баратат.

8. Rod has brains and character. Род умный и волевой. Род акылдуу жана эрктүү.

9. Rod's eyes draw straws. У Рода слипаются глаза. Род-дун көзү жумулуп баратат.

10. Truth is stranger than fiction. Правда диковиннее вымысла. Чындык кур кыялга караганда жат(ыраак).

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings or proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. Roll my log and I will roll yours. Дөңгөчүмдү тоголотуш, сеникин тоголотушам. *Сал.* Бир колунц, бир колунду жууйт. Сыйга сый, сыр аякка бал. Покати мое бревно, а я покачу твое. *Ср.* Ты - мне, я - тебе. Услуга за услугу.

2. The rotten apple injures its neighbours. Чирик алма жанындагыларды чиритет. *Сал.* Сыныктан башкасынын баары жугуштуу. Бир карын майды бир кумалак чиритет. Испорченнос яблоко портит соседнее.

3. Rome was not built a day. Рим бир күндө курулган эмес. *Сал.* Мусулманчылык аста-аста. Рим сразу не строился. *Ср.* Москва сразу не строилась.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhyme and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

Rain (by R. L. Stevenson)

1. The rain is raining all around,
It falls on field and tree,
It rains on the umbrellas here,
And on the ships at sea.

2. Robert Rowley rolled a round roll round.

A round roll Robert Rowley rolled round.

Where is the round roll Robert Rowley rolled round?

3. Right or wrong, I am running in that race even though its on a rough road.

4. Ruby ran the race with Ron.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[r]	
Common	
r	rooster, rise, road, trouble, country, courage, rice
wr	wrong, write, written, wrath, wreath, wreck, wrench

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>	
ran	write	very	marry
red	wrist	around	terrible
rock	wren	orange	berry
rub	rhyme	story	arrow
rake	right	bedroom	carrot
rose	room	already	sorry

b) CONTRASTS

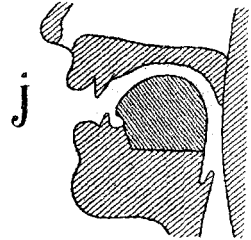
/r/-/w/		/r/-/l/		/r/-/ʒ/ or /ə/	
reap	weep	rise	lies	train	terrain
run	won	rare	lair	bray	beret
red	wed	rate	late	dress	duress
rate	wait	brew	blew	crest	caressed
rail	wail	grow	glow	broke	baroque
reek	week	frank	flank	throw	thorough
train	twain	crows	cloud	creed	curried
trig	twig	pray	play	crowed	corrode

UNIT 42

[j]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

you	year	suit	fume
your	young	assume	super
yes	yard	few	enthusiasm



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Yolk, yolk is yellow, yolk is useful. Yellow yolk is useful for yellow.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Yes, continue. Да, продолжайте. Ооба, уланткыла.
2. Julia's young for her years. Джулия выглядит моложе своих лет. Жулия курагынан жаш көрүнөт.
3. Your companion's young, yet peculiar. Ваш спутник молод, но со странностями. Сиздин жолдошуңуз жаш, бирок таң калычтуу мүнөзү бар.
4. The year is young yet. Год только начался. Жыл эми гана башталды.
5. I'm a year Daniel's senior. Я на год старше Дэниеля. Мен Дэниелден бир жашка улуумун.
6. You won't yell, will you? А кричать не будешь? Кыйкырбайсыңбы ыя?
7. You kept Amelia amused. Ты все время смешил Амелию. Сен Амелиянын көпкө көңүлүн ачтың.
8. You'd be less than human if you refused. Было бы противоестественно, если бы ты отказался. Сен баш тартканыңда такыр туура эмес болмок.
9. Delia is far beyond William in Italian. Дилия гораздо лучше знает итальянский язык, чем Уильям. Дилия италян тилин Уильямга караганда жакшы билет.
10. Spaniels are companionable, you know. Спаниели же очень общительны. Спаниелдер киши менен бат тил табышат.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories and dialogues:

1. No news is good news. Жаңылыктын жоктугунун өзү жакшы жаңылык. Отсутствие новостей - хорошая новость.
2. You can't eat your cake and have it. Кекети (токочту) жеп дагы, сактап дагы кала албайсың. Нельзя съесть свой пирог и в то же время сохранить его (т. е. не следует требовать невозможного). *Ср.* И овцы целы, и волки сыты.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhyme. Memorize it:

The Farm (by Archibald Macleish)

1. Why do you listen, trees?
 Why do you wait?
 Why do you fumble at the breeze-
 Gesticulate
 With hopeless fluttering hands-
 Stare down the vanished road beyond the gate
 That now no longer stands?
 Why do you wait trees?
 Why do you listen trees?

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[j]	
Common	
u	tube, tune, tulip, pupil, cucumber, pure, cure, music
ew	new, few, dew, mew
y	yard, yolk, yes, you
i	million
us	infuse, accuse, amuse
uni	community, unite, unit, unify, uniform, unification
Less common	
ui, ue	ingenuity, revue

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>	
yard	young	onion	barnyard
year	yacht	loyal	familiar
yes	yield	minion	canyon
yet	yellow	bullion	few
yolk	use	beyond	cute
yarn	unit	million	William

b) CONTRASTS

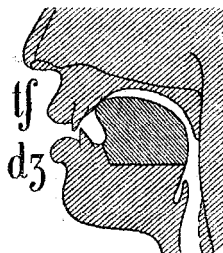
<i>/j/-/w/</i>		<i>/j/-/ /</i>		<i>/j/-/dʒ/</i>	
yet	wet	yam	am	yam	jam
yoke	woke	year	ear	yell	jell
yield	wield	yearn	earn	yacht	jot
yell	well	Yale	ale	yet	jet
yes	Wes	yoke	oak	yak	Jack
yaks	wax	yeast	east	yawn	John
Yale	wail	yawning	awning	yoke	joke
yacht	watt	canyon	cannon	year	jeer

UNIT 43

[tʃ]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

chips	much	butcher
chop	switch	future
cheap	branch	nature
chain	watch	orchard
choose	teacher	culture
cheese	kitchen	lecture
charity	lunch	mixture



2. Read as quickly as possible:

Lunch, the children's lunch, chocolate for the children's lunch, chops, cheese and chocolate for the children's lunch, I'd choose chops, cheese and chocolate for the children's lunch.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Which is which? Кто здесь кто? Бул жерде кимиси ким?

2. Reach me the matches. Передайте мне спички. Ширецкени берип коюнузчу.

3. What a charming child! Какой прелестный ребенок! Кандай татына бөбөк!

4. Don't catch a chill. Не простудись. Суук тийгизип алба.

5. I watched and saw two chicks hatched. Я видел, как вылупились два цыпленка. Мен эки жөжөнүн жумурткадан жарып чыкканын көрдүм.

6. Fetch some chalk, Cherry. Принеси мел, Черри. Черри, бор алып кел.

7. Here are two pictures which are a match. Вот парные картинки. Мына эки окшош сүрөт.

8. Which is your choice? Что вы выбираете? Сиз эмнени тантадыңыз?

9. Check your watch with the time signal. Проверьте часы по сигналу точного времени. Саатты так убакыт сигналы менен текшериниз.

10. I adore Dutch cheese. Я очень люблю голландский сыр. Мен голланд быштагы абдан жакшы көрөм.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories or dialogues:

1. As like as chalk and cheese. Бор менен быштактай окшош. *Сал.* Союуп каптагандай окшош. Эгиз козудай. Похоже, как мел на сыр. *Ср.* Похоже, как гвоздь на панихиду.

2. Charity begins at home. Боорукерлик үйдөн башталат. *Сал.* Отко жакын көсөө күйөт. Өз өлгүрбөйт, жат жалгабайт. Милосердие начинается (у себя) дома. *Ср.* Своя рубашка ближе к телу.

3. Choose an author as you choose a friend. Досту кандай тандасаң, авторду ошондой танда. Выбирай писателя так, как выбираешь друга.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

Aunts (by Virginia Craham)

1. Children, aunts are not glamorous creatures,
As very often their features
Tend to be elderly caricatures of your own

2. Chip-chop, chip-chop, Chipper Chopper Joe.

3. The moon and the weather
May change together.
But a change in the moon
Doesn't change the weather.

4. The church bells chime, which makes the children
chuckle.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[tʃ]	
all	tch -match, kitchen t+ure -future, picture
most	ch - chin, rich, march, larch, parch, branch

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	
chop	cherry	kitchen	bachelor	watch	each
choose	cheese	nature	punctual	march	such
change	chase	future	natural	church	rich
chin	children	mutual	actual	branch	latch
chair	check	posture	capture	lunch	coach
child	chapter	riches	peaches	which	wretch

b) CONTRASTS

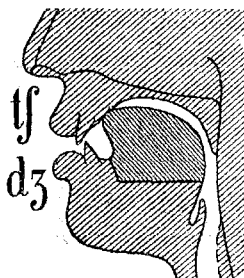
<i>/tʃ/-/dʒ/</i>		<i>/tʃ/-/ʃ/</i>		<i>/tʃ/-/t/</i>	
cheap	jeep	cheap	sheep	chime	time
batches	badges	chip	ship	chin	tin
lunch	lunge	cheek	chic	chew	too
chain	Jane	march	marsh	beach	beat
chin	gin	watch	wash	each	eat
chunk	junk	witch	wish	pitch	pit
choke	joke	ditches	dishes	match	mat
chug	jug	watched	washed	kitchen	kitten

UNIT 44

[dʒ]

1. Practice the sounds and transcribe them:

joy	judge	village	agent
joke	general	collage	huge
join	gently	soldier	Jack
jeans	major	register	jam
jump	bridge	gin	age
June	subject	jug	large
July	edge	jest	just



2. Read as quickly as possible

Language, the German language, Jack and Jim are learning the German language. Just imagine Jack and Jim are learning the German language.

3. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the sounds:

1. Just imagine! Подумать только! Эстететип көр!
2. Change the subject. Измените тему разговора. Кептин темасын өзгөрткүлө.
3. Jim's just my age. Джиму столько же лет сколько и мне. Жим мени менен тең куракта.
4. Meet John Jones junior. Знакомьтесь, Джон Джоунз младший. Кичинекей Жон Жонс менен таанышып койгула.
5. Josh is a gentleman at large. Джош джентльмен без определенных занятий. Жош жумушсуз жигит.
6. I'll do it just to oblige Joyce. Я это сделаю ради Джойс. Мен муну Жойс үчүн гана жасайм.

7. John arranged your journey to Japan. Джон организовал вам поездку в Японию. Жон сиздин Японияга саякатка барышыңызды уюштурду.

8. June marriages lucky. Июньские браки счастливые. Июнь айындагы никелер бактылуу болот.

9. James joined the geography society. Джеймс записался в географический кружок. Жеймс география ийримине жазылды.

10. Jo, make a margin on the left of the page. Джо, оставь поля с левой стороны. Жо, барактын сол жагынан жээк калтыргын.

4. Read and memorize the idioms, sayings and proverbs. Mark the stresses and make up short stories or dialogues:

1. Gifts from enemies are dangerous. Душманыңдын белеги коркунучтуу. Душмандан белек алба. Подарки от врагов опасны. *Ср.* С медведем дружишь, а за топор держись.

2. Jack of all trades and master of none. Көп кесиби бар, бирок бирөөнү да мыкты билбеген Джек (б. а. тийип качты адам). Эр жигитке жетимиш өнөр аз. Джек на все руки мастер (не владеет хорошо ни одним ремеслом) *Ср.* Ничемный незнайка).

3. Jest with tools. Курч аспаптар менен ойноо. *Сал.* От менен ойнобо. Жыландын куйругун баспа. Играть с острыми инструментами. *Ср.* Играть с огнем.

5. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the rhymes and tongue twisters. Memorize them:

Algy Met a Bear (by Edward Lear)

1. Algy met a bear,
The bear was bulgy,
The bulgy was Algy.

2. Just imagine an imaginery menagerie manager imagin-
ing managing an imaginary menagerie.

3. Jack, be nimble
Jack, be quick,
Jack, jump over
The candlestick.

4. Jumping this way, jumping that, jumping gently like a
cat, jumping sideways, jumping tall, jumping quickly all
day lorry.

5. Joe's job is just a joke.

6. The judge ordered a major judgment against the juve-
nile.

7. Georgie Porgie, pudding and pie.
Kissed the girls and made them cry.
When the boys came out to play,
Georgie Porgie ran away.

6. Practice spelling of the sound:

[dʒ]	
all	j -jam, job, Jane, Jack, jail, jerk dg - judge, badge, bridge, midge, dodge, hedgehog
most	ge -general, agent, germ, gem gi -ginder, imagine gy -gym, gymnastic

a) WORDS

<i>Initial</i>		<i>Medial</i>		<i>Final</i>	
jam	giant	lodges	adjourn	age	village
jaw	gem	badger	soldier	adge	bridge
joy	gentle	tragic	exaggerate	gauge	cottage
jump	general	agent	hedgehog	ledge	college
jelly	gene	agitate	engoy	arrange	judge
Jim	gyrate	adjust	angel	urge	strange

b) CONTRASTS

/dʒ/-/tʃ/		/dʒ/-/j/		/dʒ/-/z/	
jeep	cheap	juice	use	budge	buds
badges	batches	joke	yoke	rage	raids
lunge	lunch	Jack	yak	siege	seeds
Jane	chain	Jello	yellow	wage	wades
gin	chin	jail	Yale	wedge	weds
junk	chunk	jam	yam	age	aids
joke	choke	jet	yet	hedge	heads
jug	chug	Jew	you	ridge	rids

Part FOUR

Syllable

A syllable is a speech unit higher than a sound, because sounds are not pronounced separately, but are usually formed into syllables, which, in their turn, are joined into words, phrases and sentences. A syllable is the minimal unit of sounding speech.

The syllable can be analyzed from the acoustic and auditory, articulatory and functional points of view. Each syllable has its graphic representations.

1. A syllable is characterized by the force of utterance, or accent, pitch of the voice, length, that is by prosodic features.

2. Articulatory characteristics of a syllable are connected with sound juncture.

3. Functional, or phonemic, characteristics of syllable are connected with the constitutive, recognitive and distinctive properties of a syllable.

4. Syllables in writing are called syllabographs and are closely connected with the morphemic structure of words.

A syllable can be a single word: chair /tʃeə/, part of a word: English /'ɪn — glɪʃ/, or part of the grammatical form of a word: later /'leɪ — tə/.

A syllable can be formed by a vowel: (V) by a vowel and a consonant: (VC), by a consonant and a sonorant (CS) — such structure characterizes only the English syllabic system.

V — types of syllable called *uncovered open*

VC — types of syllable called *closed uncovered*

CVC — types of syllable called *closed, covered*

CV — types of syllable called *covered open*.

The structure of the English and Russian syllable is similar.

English		Russian	
V	err	Г	и
CVC	pit	СГС	пол
CVCC	fact	СГСС	воплъ
CVCCC	lapsed	СГССС	текст
CCVC	plan	ССГС	жнец
CCCVC	spleen	СССГС	взлом
CCVCC	twiddle	ССГСС	фланг
CCVCCC	stamps	ССГССС	спектр
CCCVCC	spleens	СССГСС	вдрызг
CVCCCC	texts	СГСССС	монстр
VCVCCCC	attempts	ГСГСССС	удобств
CV	dew	СГ	но
CCV	spy	ССГ	дно
CCCV	straw	СССГ	мгла
VC	eat	ГС	ад
VCC	act	ГСС	акр
VCCC	asks	ГССС	астр

The distribution of consonants in the syllables of the CSCC type is characterized by the following features: initial consonants may be represented by /p, b, t, d, k, g, f, v, θ, ð, s, z, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ, m, r, w, n/; the medial sonorants may be represented by /n, m, l/; final consonants are represented by /t, d, s, z, θ/. e.g.

opens	vacant	goggles	ovens	patient
marbles	enables	merchant	arrivals	angels
patterns	mortals	urgent	heathens	equaled
coupled	student	softened	rhythms	motions
peoples	gardens	servant	decent	whistles
officials		eleventh	present	persons
			pannelled	

The distribution of consonants in the syllables of the CSCC type is characterized by the following features: the initial consonant may be represented by /p, t, d, tʃ, dʒ, f, v, s, z, ʃ, ʒ, r/. The peak of the syllable is represented by the sonorants /n, l/, they are immediately followed by /t, d, s/; final consonants are represented by /t, s, z/. e.g.

innocents	agents	patents	tangents	parents
serpents	students	servants	pheasants	errands
patient	scaffolds	licensed	merchants	heralds

GRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SYLLABLES

The auditory image of a syllable can be shown in transcription: unknown /'ʌn —' noun/, liner /'lai — nə/, maker /'meɪ — kə/.

Parts of orthographic and phonetic syllables do not always coincide. e.g.

Word	Phonetic syllables	Orthographic syllables
table	/'teɪ-bl/	ta-ble
laden	/'leɪ-dn/	la-den
programme	/'prou-græm/	pro-gramme
poet	/'pou-it/	po-et

It is very important to observe correct syllable division when necessity arises to divide a word in writing. Division of words into syllables in writing (syllabographs) is based on morphological principles. The morphological principle of word division in orthography demands that the part of a word, which is separated, should be either a prefix, or a suffix, or a root (morphograph): un-divided, utter-ance, pun-ish, be-fore, limited, smil-ing.

However, if there are two or three consonants before -ing, these consonants may be separated in writing, e.g. gras-ping, puz-zling.

The suffix -ed can be separated in writing only if it is preceded by t, d, e.g.

divid-ed, decid-ed

Polygraphs are not separated in writing, e.g.

dial, ancient, patience, thoroughly

Two or more consonants before a suffix that begins with a vowel may be separated in writing, e.g.

gras-ping, trick-ling, big-ger

If we compare the system of syllable division and syllable formation in Russian and in English, we can draw the following conclusions:

1. The principles and means of syllable formation and syllable division are the same in both languages.

2. The single intervocal consonant between two phonetic syllables belongs to the next vowel in both languages:

muddy /mʌ-di/

мо-ре

cosy /kou-zi/

во-ля

occasion /ə-keɪ-ʒn/

во-ло-ком

But there is a tendency in the Russian language to accomplish syllable division before a sound of minimal sonority, e. g.

тол-на, мор-ской, конь-ки, боч-ка и т.д.

3. The /e, æ, ɔ, u/ vowels may occur in the end of the syllable in English, but not in the end of a word.

4. All consonants may begin a syllable in English, the only exception is the sound /ŋ/. In the system of the Russian language all consonants may begin a syllable.

5. Syllables of the initial CC type constitute more than 50 combinations in English (except affricates and double consonants). Syllables of the initial CC type in Russian constitute 236 combinations (affricates and double consonants including), e.g. *speak*, *вчера*.

6. Syllables of the initial CCC type constitute 14 combinations in English and 97 in Russian, e.g. *street*, *вскинуть*.

7. A number of combinations of the initial CCCC type constitute syllables only in Russian, there are no similar combinations in English, e.g. *всплакнуть*, *взгляд*, *вздоргнуть*.

Word stress

One or more syllables of a polysyllabic word have greater prominence than the others. Such syllables are said to be accented or stressed.

In English any or all of four factors—loudness (force), pitch, sound quantity (length), sound quality may render a syllable more prominent than the others. In similar phonetic contexts a vowel is perceived as a more prominent one if it is louder, longer and more distinct than the unstressed one. Even vowels of full formation in the unstressed position are not so distinct as their stressed counterparts. The pitch component of word stress manifests itself in the fact that the stressed syllable is always that on which there is a potential change of pitch in the phrase though the stressed syllable is not necessarily higher than the unstressed one, cf *compound* (n) [ˈkɒmpaʊnd] and *compound* (v) [kəmˈpaʊnd].

Vowels of unstressed syllables are definitely not so long and tend to be reduced in the unstressed position.

Word stress arranges syllables in words thus fulfilling the *constitutive* function. Its *distinctive* function can be traced in the oppositions of words consisting of the same morphemes the

meaning of which is differentiated by word stress, eg object (n) [ˈɒbdʒɪkt] – object (v) [əbˈdʒekt]; чудная-чудная.

In English there are three degrees of word stress: stressed syllables (primary), half-stressed syllables (secondary stress) and weak or unstressed syllables. A large group of polysyllabic simple words bear both the primary and the secondary stresses, eg. ,conver'sation.

There are several large groups of words in English with two equally strong stresses. These words consist of two morphemes. The use of the second strong stress is caused by the semantic significance of both equally stressed elements of the word, eg. 're'write, 'four'teen.

Rules of Word Stress in English

There are two very simple rules about word stress:

1. **One word has only one stress.** (One word cannot have two stresses. If you hear two stresses, you hear two words. Two stresses cannot be one word. It is true that there can be a «secondary» stress in some words. But a secondary stress is much smaller than the main [primary] stress, and is only used in long words.)

2. **We can only stress vowels, not consonants.**

Here are some more, rather complicated, rules that can help you understand where to put the stress. But do not rely on them too much, because there are many exceptions. It is better to try to «feel» the music of the language and to add the stress naturally.

1. Stress on first syllable

rule	example
Most 2-syllable nouns	PRESent, EXport, CHIna, TABLE
Most 2-syllable adjectives	PRESent, SLEnDer, CLEVer, HAPpy

2. Stress on last syllable

rule	example
Most 2-syllable verbs	to preSENT, to exPORT, to deCIDE, to beGIN

There are many two-syllable words in English whose meaning and class change with a change in stress. The word **present**, for example is a two-syllable word. If we stress the first syllable, it is a noun (gift) or an adjective (opposite of absent). But if we stress the second syllable, it becomes a verb (to offer). More examples: the words **export**, **import**, **contract** and **object** can all be nouns or verbs depending on whether the stress is on the first or second syllable.

3. Stress on penultimate syllable (penultimate = second from end)

rule	example
Words ending in -ic	GRAPHic, geoGRAPHic,

	geoLOGic
Words ending in -sion and -tion	teleVIsion, reveLAtion

For a few words, native English speakers don't always «agree» on where to put the stress. For example, some people say **teleVIsion** and others say **TELevision**. Another example is: **CONTrovery** and **conTROversy**.

4. Stress on ante-penultimate syllable

(ante-penultimate = third from end)

rule	example
Words ending in -cy , -ty , -phy and -gy	deMOcracy, dependaBility, phoTOgraphy, geOLOgy
Words ending in -al	CRItical, geOLOgical

5. Compound words (words with two parts)

Rule	example
For compound nouns , the stress is on the first part	BLACKbird, GREEN-house
For compound adjectives , the stress is on the second part	bad-TEMPpered, old-FASHioned
For compound verbs , the stress is on the second part	to underSTAND, to overFLOW

Strong and weak forms

In English there are certain words which have two forms of pronunciation: (1) *strong*, or *full*, form and (2) *weak*, or *reduced* form.

These words include form-words and the following pronouns: personal, possessive, reflexive, relative and the indefinite pronoun *some* denoting indefinite quantity.

These words have strong, or full, forms when they are stressed. e. g.

He will do it.

(and not anybody else)

[hi: l du: it]

However these words may be used in their strong forms even though unstressed. This takes place in careful speech. e. g.

He will do it.

[hi wil du: it]

Each of these words usually has more than one weak form used in unstressed positions. For example, the weak forms of the pronoun *he* are [hi:], [hɪ], [i:] and [i], as in the following sentences:

He will do it.

[hi:l `du: it] or

[hɪl `du: it]

There are three degrees of the reduction of strong forms.

1. The reduction of the length of a vowel without changing its quality (the so-called *quantitative reduction*).

Strong forms	Weak forms with quantitative reduction
You [ju:]	[ju·], [ju]
He [hi:]	[hi·], [hi]
Your [jɔ:]	[jɔ·], [jɔ]

Compare the length of the vowel [i:] in the pronoun *she* in the following two sentences:

She looked for it.

[ʃi: lukt fɔ:r it]

She looked for her.

[ʃi:lukt fɔ: hə]

2. The second degree of reduction consists in changing the quality of a vowel (the so-called *qualitative reduction*).

Strong forms		Weak forms with qualitative reduction
for	[fɔ:]	[fə]
her	[hɜ:]	[hə]
he	[hi:]	[hi]
at	[æt]	[ət]
can	[kæn]	[kən]
was	[wɔz]	[wɒz]
but	[bʌt]	[bət]

3. The omission of a vowel or consonant sound (the so-called *zero reduction*).

Strong forms	Weak forms with zero reduction (the vowels are omitted)
am [æm]	[m]
of [ɔv]	[v]
can [kæn]	[kn], [kŋ] before [k], [g]
do [du:]	[d]
is [iz]	[s], [z]
us [ʌz]	[s]
shall [ʃæl]	[ʃl]

	(the consonants are omitted)
he [hi:]	[i:], [i]
him [him]	[im]
his [hiz]	[iz]
must [mʌst]	[məs]
had [hæd]	[əd]
have [hæv]	[əv]

Intonation

Intonation is a complex unity of variations in pitch, stress, tempo and timbre.

The pitch component of intonation, or melody, is the changes in the pitch of the voice in connected speech.

Sentence stress, or accent, is the greater prominence of one or more words among other words in the same sentence.

Tempo is the relative speed with which sentences and intonation-groups are pronounced in connected speech.

Speech timbre is a special colouring of voice which shows the speaker's emotions, i. e. pleasure, displeasure, sorrow, etc.

Intonation serves to form sentences and intonation-groups, to define their communicative type, to express the speaker's thoughts, to convey the attitudinal meaning. One and the same grammatical structure and lexical composition of the sentence may express different meaning when pronounced with different intonation.

e. g. Isn't it ridiculous? (general question)

Isn't it ridiculous! (exclamation)

Long sentences, simple extended, compound and complex, are subdivided into intonation-groups. Intonation-group division depends on the meaning of the sentence, the grammatical struc-

group is characterized by a definite intonation pattern. The number of intonation groups in the same sentence may be different.

e. g. In ,June | Ju,ly | and ,August | our ↘children `don't `go to ,school.

In↘June, `July, and ,August | our, ↘children `don't `go to school.

The end of each sentence is characterized by a relatively long pause. The pauses between intonation-groups are shorter, they vary in length. There may be no pauses between intonation-groups at all.

Each intonation-group is characterized by a certain intonation pattern, i. e. each syllable of an intonation-group has a certain pitch and bears a larger or smaller degree of prominence. Consequently pitch levels are inseparably connected with stress. Intonation patterns consist of one or more syllables. Intonation patterns containing a number of syllables consist of the following parts: the pre-head, the head, the nucleus and the tail.

The pre-head includes unstressed and half-stressed syllables preceding the first stressed syllable.

The head includes the stressed and unstressed syllables beginning with the first stressed syllable up to the last stressed syllable.

The last stressed syllable is called **the nucleus**.

The unstressed and half-stressed syllables that follow the nucleus are called **the tail**. e. g.

It was a ↘very 'sunny ,day yesterday.

It was a... — *the pre-head*.

↘very 'sunny—*the head*.

... ,day ... — *the nucleus*.

...yesterday—*the tail*.

The rises and falls that take place in the nucleus or start with it are called **nuclear tones**.

The nucleus is the most important part of the intonation pattern as it defines the communicative type of the sentence, determines the semantic value of the intonation-group, indicates the communicative centre of the intonation-group or of the whole sentence.

The communicative centre is associated with the most important word or words of the intonation-group or of the sentence.

The nuclear tone of the final intonation-group is determined by the communicative type of the whole sentence.

The communicative types of sentences are differentiated in speech according to the aim of the utterance from the point of view of communication, i. e. in order to show if the sentence expresses a statement of fact, a question, a command or an exclamation.

There are four communicative types of sentences:

1. *Statements*, e. g. I like music.
2. *Questions*, e. g. Can you prove it?
3. *Imperative sentences or commands*, e. g. Try it again.
4. *Exclamations*, e. g. Right you are!

The intonation pattern of the non-final intonation-group, mainly its nuclear tone, is determined by the semantic value of the intonation-group and by its connection with the following one.

The falling nuclear tone shows that the non-final intonation-group is complete, important by itself and is not so closely connected with the following intonation-group.

A longer pause after an intonation-group pronounced with the falling tone makes the intonation-group even more significant.

e.g. I'll ►tell him \all | when he comes.

The rising nuclear tone shows that the non-final intonation-group is closely connected in meaning with the following into-

nation-group, is not important by itself and implies continuation.

e.g. →Generally ,speaking, | I pre →fer \tennis.

The intonation pattern is also modified by the speaker's attitude towards his utterance:

e. g. \Why? — detached, even unsympathetic.

,Why? — wondering.

In English notional words (nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc.) are generally stressed. Form-words and most pronouns (personal and possessive mainly) are generally unstressed. But any part of speech may be stressed if it is semantically important.

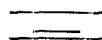
e. g. ↘What is he 'going to ,do? — **do** is the communicative centre.

→What is ,he going to do? — **he** is the communicative centre.

METHOD OF INDICATING INTONATION ON THE STAVES

Unstressed syllables are represented by dots, stressed syllables are marked by dashes or curves.

A dash represents a level tone.



A downward curve represents the final fall.



An upward curve represents the final rise.



Two parallel lines (staves) represent the upper and the lower limits of human voice or the range of the voice.

The temporal component of intonation can be indicated graphically only as far as pauses are concerned.

Two vertical bars || denote a long pause, which usually occurs at the end of a sentence.

A single vertical bar | denotes a short pause inside a sentence.

Phonetic Warming-up Activities

1. Quick Link

Size of Group: 10 to 15

Focus: energizer, socialization, fun

Description: As the group leader shouts out "get into groups of fours," everyone quickly joins in a group of four. At any time, even before the group of four is formed, the leader shouts out another instruction. Examples: everyone with same color shoes, everyone with same color eyes, groups of five, people born in the same month, people with same Zodiac sign, form a letter Z with groups of 3 people.

Expected Outcome: group cohesion, laughter, feelings

Stress and Intonation Activities

2. Guess that Stress!

Prepare the words in advance on paper and hold them up, or write the words on the board. The prepared words should have the stressed syllable written in all CAPS.

- Two teams
- Each team sends up one player, these players face forward and cannot turn around to look at the board
- The players will receive cards that say 1st, 2nd, 3rd

- The rest of the class should read the word that appears on the screen – stress the syllable with BIG letters
- First player to hold up the correct card gets a point for his/her team & can switch with the next player from their team
- If someone has been standing up there for more than three rounds let them switch out

3. Hard of Hearing Activity

- Students create a sentence following this format: (who) will go to (where) (when) to (do what).
- Students form groups of 3-4 people.
- They each take turns saying their sentences and their group members will pretend they are hard of hearing and ask many questions: Who? Where? When? To do what?
- Original student responds by saying the complete sentence again, stressing the information that was missed.

Here's an example ...

A: The mice will go to the moon tomorrow to take over the world.

B: Who?

A: The **mice** will go to the moon tomorrow to take over the world.

C: Where?

A: The mice will go to the **moon** tomorrow to take over the world.

D: When?

A: The mice will go to the moon **tomorrow** to take over the world.

B: To do what?

A: The mice will go to the moon tomorrow to **take over the world!**

4. The Humming Game

Prepare the sentences in advance on paper and hold them up.

- Students should be taught the intonation rules before you play the game
- Two teams
- Each team must send up one player to be the “Listener”
- The Listener will receive the following set of cards: wh-/how question, yes-no question, tag-question, tag-statement, series
- Classmates hum the sentence shown on the screen. (Listener can't turn around!)
- First person to hold up the matching card gets a point for the team and switch out with the next player

Example sentences:

What are you doing?

Is he coming soon?

You can do it, can't you? (Q)

The weather is lovely today, isn't it? (S)

I like swimming, football, basketball, and tennis.

5. Imitation Activities: Practice Linking & Reductions, etc.

What's in a Name?

- Choose a word/Each student can choose a word/use their English names.
- They will say the word in different ways: loud, quiet, fast, slow, question, commanding, whinny ... (or with emotion) happy, sad, angry, surprised.
- Write the different emotions/changes on cards

- Divide class into two teams. Each team sends up a player.
- Teacher shows the card to the two players who then say their own English names according to what's on the card.
- Teammates must guess what's on the card. First team to guess correctly gets a point and that player can switch out with the next person from their team.
- If one person is standing up their for more than three cards, let them sit down and send up the next person

6. Voice-Overs

- Let students watch a short conversation on video.
- Give them a prepared transcription of good opportunity for dictation close exercise also a good time to review: Students watch the clip and mark emotion, stress, intonation.
- Have them imitate the actors speech as closely as possible (include emotions and gestures).

Note: Stretch this activity over two class periods. The first period give them a chance to analyze the scripts and watch the clip several times, then they have a week to prepare with their groups. Make the video available for them in their listening lab so they can practice with the video. Then each group perform and award certificates and small prizes (like candy) to the best imitators, best actor/actresses, and best overall team.

- Nominate several students for the the best imitator/actor-actress categories and then let classmates do an anonymous ballot.

7. Sing-a-long

- Listen and sing along to songs. (examples are available with the download)
- Students can follow along with the lyrics and fill-in the blanks for reduced words and phrases
- Or Students can mark linking and other reductions

8. Activities for practicing individual sounds

Swatting game

- Write the words you want the students to practice on the board in a chart.
- Write the same words or pictures of the words on cards.
- Two teams, each team sends up a player.
- Classmates will say the word on the card.
- First player to slap the right word gets a point for their team & can switch with the next player from their team
- To prevent cheating: They only get one slap! If neither player gets it correct, go on to the next word.

9. Tongue Twister Relay Races

This activity can be done in under 10 minutes (great for warm-up), or you can use several different phrases/sounds that you've covered previously and have several rounds of races as a review session.

- Choose a short phrase or sentence that has the sound you want the students to practice.
- Divide the class into two equally sized teams, if there is an odd number the teacher can fill in as the first or last person.

- Have the first person stand up and say the phrase. When they are finished the next person stands up and says it.
- When the last person on that team has said the phrase stop the timer. Write the time on the board and go to the other team (if there were students who stumbled on it significantly, have them say it for you again slowly and work with them briefly before going to the next team)
- Each team gets 3 tries. The team with the fastest time wins (or if you're doing a series you can keep track of it as a point)

10. Letter Mix-Up Directions:

Make letter cards that correspond to the sounds you have taught. Pass one card out to each student. Students don't show their cards to anyone else. Students walk around the classroom and pair off. Students should then make the sound that corresponds to their letter until their partner can guess the letter. When both students have guessed the letters, they exchange cards and continue to meet other students.

11. Find the Sound Directions:

Assign students a passage to read from their textbook, ideally from whatever unit you are currently studying. Give students a specific sound to find, e.g., /p/. Students should read the passage (aloud) and in their notebooks write every word containing a /p/ sound.

Phonetic Glossary

- accent** [ˈæksənt] акцентировать, фонетически выделять
слог, слово или фразу
- affricate** [ˈæfrɪkɪt] аффриката, аффрикативный звук
- air-passage** [ˈeə, pæsɪdʒ] воздушный проток
- alveolar-ridge** [ˈælvɪələˈrɪdʒ] альвеольный гребень, альвеолярная дуга
- apical** [ˈæpɪk(ə)l] апикальный, верхушечный
- backlingual** [ˈbæk, lɪŋwəl] заднеязычный
- bilabial** [baɪˈleɪbiəl] билабиальный, губно-губной
- blade** [bleɪd] (of the tongue) лопасть языка (передняя часть)
- bulk** [bʌlk] корпус языка
- cacuminal** [kəˈkju:mɪn(ə)l] какуминальный (согласный звук)
- consonant** [ˈkɒnsənənt] согласный звук
- curves** [kə:vz] кривые
- diphthong** [ˈdɪfθɔŋ] дифтонг
- diphthongized** [ˈdɪfθɔŋgaɪzd] дифтонгизированные гласные
- diphthongoid** [ˈdɪfθɔŋɡɔɪd] дифтонгоид
- epiglottis** [ˌepɪˈɡlɒtɪs] надгортанник
- forelingual** [ˈfɔ:lɪŋwəl] передне язычный
- glide** [ˈɡlaɪd] скольжение; плавное движение
- glottis** [ˈɡlɒtɪs] голосовая щель
- hard palate** [ˈhɑ:d ˈrælət] твердое нёбо
- head** [hed] головная часть смысловой группы (термин Г. Пальмера)
- horizontal** [ˌhɒrɪˈzɒntl] горизонталь, горизонтальный
- intervocalic** [ˌɪntəvəʊˈkælək] межвокальный. Занимающий положение между двумя гласными звуками.

junction [ˈdʒʌŋktʃə] сочленение, соединение. стык слов
 или место слияния смежных звуков
labial [ˈleɪbiəl] губной звук
labio-dental [ˈleɪbiə ˈdentl] губно-зубной
larynx [ˈlærɪŋks] гортань
length [ˈleŋθ] долгота (звука *или* слога)
lingual [ˈlɪŋgwəl] язычный
mediolingual [ˈmi:diəˈlɪŋgwəl] среднеязычные согласные
monophthong [ˈmɒnəfθɒŋ] монофтонг
nasal cavity [ˈneɪzl ˈkævɪti] носовая полость
nucleus [ˈnju:kliəs] ядро, центр; ячейка
obstruction [əbˈstrʌkʃ(ə)n] препятствие, преграда
occlusive [əˈklu:sɪv] смычный
orthographic [ˌɔ:θəˈgræfɪk] орфографический. Относя-
 щийся к выработанному традицией буквенному изо-
 бражению слов языка
palatal [ˈpælətl] нёбный, палатальный
pharyngeal [ˌfæɪnˈdʒi:əl] фарингальный, глоточный
pharynx [ˈfæɪŋks] глотка
pitch [pɪtʃ] высота основного тона
plosive [ˈplɒsɪv, -zɪv] взрывной (*о согласном звуке*)
pre-head [ˌpri:hed] передо, до
prosody [ˈprɒsədi] просодия. Один из разделов античной
 грамматики, посвященный ударению и долготе слога и
 изучавший законы стихосложения.
protrude [prəˈtru:d] высовывать (губы, язык)
resonator [ˈrezəneɪtə] резонатор
roof [ru:f] (of the mouth) нёбо
soft palate [ˈsɒft ˈpælɪt] мягкое нёбо
sonorants [səˈnɒrənt] звучный, согласный
speech [spi:tʃ] речь; речевая деятельность
spread [spred] (lip position) горизонтально растянутый ук-
 лад губ

syllable [ˈsɪləbl̩] слог
tail [ˈteɪl] оконечность, хвост (хвостовой участок синтагмы)
teeth-ridge [ˈtiːθrɪdʒ] альвеолярный бугор
tempo (of speech) [ˈtempoʊ] темп речи
timbre [ˈtæmbə] тембр
tongue [ˈtʌŋ] язык
velar [ˈvi:lə] велярный, задненёбный
vibrate [vaɪˈbreɪt] колебаться, вибрировать; дрожать
vocal cords [ˈvoʊk(ə)lkɔːdz] голосовые связки
vocalic [vouˈkælik] богатый гласными звуками
voiced [vɔɪst] звонкий, голосовой (*о согласном*)
voiceless [ˈvoɪslɪs] глухой (*о звуке*)
vowel [ˈvaʊ(ə)l] гласный
wind-pipe [ˈwɪndraɪp] дыхательное горло, трахея

Vocabulary

able [ˈeɪb(ə)l] способный, обладающий способностью

about [əˈbaʊt] вокруг, по; при; около

acid [ˈæsɪd] кислота

actor [ˈæktə] актёр; артист

adventure [ədˈventʃə] приключение

affair [əˈfeə] дело

Africa [ˈæfrɪkə] Африка

again [əˈgeɪn] снова, вновь; опять; ещё раз

agent [ˈeɪdʒ(ə)nt] агент, представитель

ago [əˈɡəʊ] много лет тому назад, давно

agree [əˈɡri:] соглашаться; договариваться; сходиться во мнениях

ail [ˈeɪl] беспокоить; причинять страдание

air [eə] воздух; атмосфера

among [əˈmʌŋ] среди, посреди, между

ancient [ˈeɪnʃ(ə)nt] древний; старинный, старый

angel [ˈeɪndʒəl] ангел

annoy [əˈnɔɪ] досаждать, докучать, надоедать; раздражать

any [ˈeni] какой-нибудь, сколько-нибудь

anyhow [ˈenihaʊ] во что бы то ни стало; в любом случае, во всяком случае

apple [ˈæp(ə)l] яблоко

appoint [əˈpɔɪnt] назначать (*на пост*); утверждать

army [ˈɑ:mɪ] армия

art [ɑ:t] искусство

assume [əˈsjʊ:m] принимать, брать на себя

assure [əˈʃʊə] уверять, заверять

attract [əˈtrækt] привлекать

aunt [ɑ:nt] тётка, тётя

author [ˈɔ:θə] автор; писатель

autumn [ˈɔ:təm] осень

avoid [əˈvɔɪd] избегать, сторониться, уклоняться

aware [əˈweə] сознательный, подготовленный

awful [ˈɔ:fl] ужасный

baby [ˈbeɪbɪ] ребёнок, младенец

back [bæk] задний, тыль-
ный, обратный
bacon ['beikən] копчёная
свиная грудинка, бекон
badge [bædz] символ;
признак; знак
bag [bæg] мешок; сумка;
чемодан
baker ['beikə] пекарь; бу-
лочник
balcony ['bælkəni] балкон
ball [bɔ:l] шар; мяч
balloon [bə'lu:n] воздуш-
ный шар
bang [bæŋ] удар
bar [bɑ:] брусок; бар
bard [bɑ:d] бард, певец
bat [bæt] летучая мышь
bath [bɑ:θ] ванна
bathe [beɪð] купаться
beam [bi:m] луч; балка
beans [bi:nz] бобы, фасоль
bear [beə] медведь
beard ['biəd] борода
beat [bi:t] бить
bed [bed] постель, кровать
bedding ['bedɪŋ] постель-
ные принадлежности
bee [bi:] пчела
beer [biə] пиво
begun [bi'gʌn] начатый
behave [bi'heiv] вести
себя

behind [bi'haind] позади
beige [beɪʒ] бежевый
being ['bi:ɪŋ] быть
bell [bel] звонок
belong [bi'lɒŋ] принад-
лежать
berry ['beri] ягода
best [best] лучше всего
bet [bet] ставка, пари
better ['betə] лучше
Bible ['baɪb(ə)l] Библия
bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] велоси-
пед
big [bɪg] большой
bill [bɪl] счет; законопро-
ект
biology [baɪ'ɒlədʒɪ] био-
логия
bird [bɜ:d] птица
birth [bɜ:θ] рождение
birthday ['bɜ:θd(e)ɪ] день
рождения
bit [bɪt] кусочек
blind [blaɪnd] слепой
blood [blʌd] кровь
blow [bləʊ] удар
blue [blu:] синий
boat [bəʊt] лодка; судно
body ['bɒdɪ] тело
boil [bɔɪl] кипение
bone [bəʊn] кость
boo [bu:] освистывать
book [buk] книга

hoot [bu:t] ботинок
both [bəuθ] оба
bother [ˈbɒðə] беспоко-
ить
bottle [ˈbɒtl] бутылка
bought [bɔ:t] купленный
bound [baund] связанный
bout [baʊt] схватка, при-
ступ
bow [bau] поклон
bowel [ˈbauəl] кишка
boy [bɔi] мальчик
brain [breɪn] мозг
branch [brɑ:ntʃ] ветвь;
отделение
brandy [ˈbrændi] бренди,
коньяк
bray [breɪ] реветь, кричать
bread [bred] хлеб
brewer [ˈbrɜ:ə] пивовар
brewers [ˈbrɜ:əz] пивова-
ры
bridge [brɪdʒ] мост
brier [ˈbraiə] шиповник
brim [brɪm] край
bring [brɪŋ] принести
broken [ˈbrɔ:k(ə)n] сло-
манный
brother [ˈbrʌðə] брат
brown [braʊn] коричне-
вый цвет
bulb [bʌlb] луковица

bulk [bʌlk] большая часть,
ларек
bull [bul] бык
bullet [ˈbulɪt] пуля;bullet
bully [ˈbuli] измываться,
задира
burial [ˈberiəl] погребе-
ние
burn [bɜ:n] гореть
bush [buʃ] кустарник
busy [ˈbɪzi] занятый; заня-
той
but [bʌt] но
butcher [ˈbʊtʃə] мясник
button [bʌtn] кнопка
buy [baɪ] покупать
by [baɪ] мимо, около
cab [kæb] такси
call [ˈkɔ:l] звонить
calm [kɑ:m] спокойствие
camel [ˈkæm(ə)l] верблюд
cap [kæp] кепка
car [kɑ:] автомобиль
card [kɑ:d] карта
care [keə] забота; осто-
рожность
cargo [ˈkɑ:gəʊ] груз
cash [kæʃ] наличные
деньги
casual [ˈkæzjuəl] случай-
ный
cat [kæt] кот
cattle [ˈkætl] рогатый скот

cereal [ˈsiəriəl] хлебный
злак
chain [tʃeɪn] цепь
chair [tʃɛə] стул
chance [tʃɑːns] шанс
chapter [ˈtʃæptə] глава
char [tʃɑː] случайная ра-
бота
charge [tʃɑːdʒ] зарядить
charity [ˈtʃærɪti] милосер-
дие
cheap [tʃiːp] дешевый
cheer [ˈtʃiə] приветство-
вать
cheese [tʃiːz] сыр
chew [tʃuː] жевать
child [tʃaɪld] ребенок
china [ˈtʃaɪnə] фарфор
chips [tʃɪps] чипсы
choice [tʃɔɪs] выбор
choose [tʃuːz] выбирать
chop [tʃɒp] отбивная
church [tʃɜːtʃ] церковь
circle [ˈsɜːkl] круг
circus [ˈsɜːkəs] цирк
clanking [ˈklæŋkɪŋ] звон
clearly [ˈkliəli] ясно
clever [ˈklevə] умный
clip [klɪp] скрепка; зажим
close [kləʊz] близкий
cloud [klaʊd] облако
club [klʌb] клуб

cob [kɒb] початок кукуру-
зы
coffee [kɒfi] кофе
coin [kɔɪn] монета
cold [kəʊld] холод
collage [kəˈlɑːʒ] коллаж
combine [ˈkɒmbaɪn] ком-
бинат
come [kʌm] приехать
command [kəˈmɑːnd] ко-
манда
company [ˈkʌmp(ə)nɪ]
компания
compare [kəmˈpeə] срав-
нение
conductor [kənˈdʌktə]
кондуктор
confuse [kənˈfjuːz] смешивать
confusion [kənˈfjuːz(ə)n]
смущение
connect [kəˈnekt] соеди-
нить(ся); связывать(ся)
control [kənˈtrəʊl] управ-
ление
cook [kʊk] кухарка, повар
corn [kɔːn] зерно
cost [kɒst] цена
cough [kɒf] кашель
cow [kaʊ] корова
crazy [ˈkreɪzi] сумасшед-
ший
cream [kriːm] сливки

creed [kri:d] кредо, убеждения
crop [krɒp] урожай; жатва
culture ['kʌltʃə] культура
cup [kʌp] чаш(к)а; кубок
daughter ['dɔ:tə] дочь
dawn [dɔ:n] рассвет
deal [di:l] сделка
dear [diə] дорогой, милый
decide [di'saɪd] решать(ся)
decision [di'si:z(ə)n] решение
deed [di:d] действие, поступок
deep [di:p] глубокий
destroy [dɪs'trɔɪ] разрушать
devil ['devl] дьявол
did [did] past do
do [du:] делать
doctor ['dɒktə] доктор
doer ['du:ə] исполнитель
doll [dɒl] кукла
door [dɔ:] дверь
dot [dɒt] точка
dote [dəʊt] любить до безумия
doubt [daʊt] сомнение
dough [dəʊ] тесто

drag [dræg] драга, тащить
drama ['dra:mə] драма
draw [drɔ:] тяга, тянуть
dream [dri:m] сон
dress [dres] платье
drill [drɪl] (физическое) упражнение
drink [drɪŋk] пить
drive [draɪv] езда, прогулка
driver ['draɪvə] шофер
drop [drɒp] капля
dry [draɪ] сухой
duck [dʌk] утка
dull [dʌl] скучный
during ['dʒuərɪŋ] в течение
eager ['i:gə] сильно желающий
ear [ɪə] ухо
early ['ɜ:li] ранний
earn [ɜ:n] зарабатывать
earth [ɜ:θ] земля, земной шар
edge [edʒ] край
either ['aɪðə] один из двух
employ [ɪm'plɔɪ] служба, нанимать

enjoy [in 'dʒɔɪ] получать
удовольствие
enthusiasm
[in 'θju:zi, æzm] вос-
торг; энтузиазм
evening ['i:vnɪŋ] вечер
ever ['evə] всегда
exclusion [ɪks'klu:ʒən] ис-
ключение
exploit ['eksplɔɪt] эксплуа-
тировать, разрабаты-
вать
fairy ['fɛəri] фея; волшеб-
ница
faiths [feɪθ] вера
family ['fæmɪli] семья
famous ['feɪməs] знамени-
тый
fancy ['fænsɪ] фантазия
farce ['fɑ:s] фарс
fare [fɛə] стоимость про-
езда
fat [fæt] жир, сало
fear [fiə] страх, боязнь
feel [fi:l] чувствовать
field [fi:ld] поле
fight [faɪt] бой
file [faɪl] папка, подшивать

fill [fɪl] наполнять(ся)
final ['faɪnl] конечный,
последний
finger ['fɪŋgə] палец
fir [fɜ:] ель
firm [fɜ:m] фирма
first [fɜ:st] первый
fish [fɪʃ] рыба
fix [fɪks] укреплять
float [fləʊt] плавать, пус-
кать
flood [flʌd] наводнение
flop [flɒp] провалиться
fly [flaɪ] муха
fool ['fu:l] дурак, глупец
foot ['fu:t] нога
forest ['fɔ:ɪst] лес
fruit ['fru:t] плод, фрукты
fuel ['fjuəl] топливо, го-
рючее
fun [flʌn] шутка
fury ['fjuəri] ярость
gap [gæp] промежуток
ghost [gəʊst] привидение
girl [gɜ:l] девочка
glue [glu:] клей
ham [hæm] ветчина
hat [hæt] шляпа; шапка;
head [hed] голова

heat [hi:t] жара
hen [hen] курица
hoe [həu] мотыга
hoop [hu:p] обруч
joke [dʒəuk] шутка
jug [dʒʌg] кувшин
jump [dʒʌmp] прыжок
junior [ˈdʒu:nɪə] младший
keep [ki:p] держать
kind [kaɪnd] разновидность
kite [kaɪt] воздушный змей
lady [ˈleɪdi] госпожа
lamb [læm] ягненок
learn [lɜ:n] учить
lemon [ˈlemən] лимон
length [leŋkθ] длина
loaf [ləuf] буханка
look [lʊk] взгляд
marry [ˈmæri] женить
meal [mi:l] еда
mode [məʊd] способ
moon [mu:n] луна
mouth [maʊθ] рот
museum [mju:ˈziəm] музей
music [ˈmju:zɪk] музыка
neck [nek] шея
never [ˈnevə] никогда
new [nju:] новый
nose [nəʊz] нос
old [əʊld] старый
out [aʊt] снаружи

over [ˈəʊvə] над, выше
owl [aʊl] сова
pair [peə] пара
palace [ˈpælɪs] дворец
parrot [ˈpærət] попугай
pea [pi:] горох
peace [pi:s] мир
pearl [pɜ:l] жемчуг
people [ˈpi:pl] народ
pepper [ˈpepə] перец
person [ˈpɜ:sn] человек
photo [ˈfəʊtəʊ] фото
plan [plæn] план
pool [pu:l] лужа, бассейн
poor [puə] бедный
prize [praɪz] награда
pure [pjʊə] чистый
quite [kwaɪt] совершенно
ram [ræm] баран
rat [ræt] крыса
reason [ˈri:zn] разум, причина
right [raɪt] право
road [rəʊd] дорога
roast [rəʊst] жарить
round [raʊnd] круглый
school [sku:l] школа
sea [si:] море
smoke [sməʊk] дым
smooth [smu:ð] гладкий
soon [su:n] скоро
soul [səʊl] душа

steward [ˈstju:əd] борт
проводник
street [stri:t] улица
student [ˈstju:dənt] студент
sweet [swi:t] сладкий
thin [θin] тонкий
thread [θred] нитка
toad [təud] жаба
toe [təu] палец ноги
tour [ˈtuə] путешествие
towel [ˈtauəl] полотенце
travel [ˈtrævl] путешествие
tree [tri:] дерево
trousers [ˈtrauzəz] брюки
trout [traut] форель
truth [tru:θ] правда
turtle [tɜ:tl] черепаха
veal [ˈvi:l] телятина
viewer [ˈvju:ə] зритель
vowel [ˈvaʊəl] гласный
(звук)

way [wei] дорога
well [wel] хорошо
whale [weil] кит
wheel [wi:l] колесо
wolf [wulf] волк
woman [ˈwʊmən] женщи-
на
wood [wud] дрова
work [wə:k] работа
world [wɜ:ld] мир, свет
year [jiə] год
yellow [ˈjeləʊ] желтый
yes [jes] утверждение
you [ju:] ты, вы
zeal [zi:l] рвение, усердие
zebra [ˈzebrə] зебра
zigzag [ˈzɪgzæg] зигзаго-
образный
zone [zəʊn] зона
zoo [zu:] зоопарк

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