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Министерство образования Республики Беларусь

Учреждение образования  
«Гомельский государственный университет  
имени Франциска Скорины»

# **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК: ФОНЕТИКА**

Гомель  
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## АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК: ФОНЕТИКА

Практическое руководство

для студентов 1 курса  
неязыковых специальностей университета

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**Авторы:**

И. А. Хорсун, М. В. Короткая, Е. А. Чернякова,  
Г. Н. Петухова

**Рецензенты:**

кандидат филологических наук И. Н. Пузенко;  
кафедра английского языка учреждения образования «Гомельский  
государственный университет  
имени Франциска Скорины»

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Целью является оказание помощи студентам, начинающим изучение  
английского языка, в формировании, тренировке и закреплении  
фонетических навыков. Включает 5 тематических уроков, содержащих  
правила произношения звуков и разнообразные фонетические упражнения.

Адресовано студентам I курса неязыковых специальностей  
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## Введение

Предлагаемое практическое руководство по фонетике английского языка предназначено для студентов 1 курса, начинающих изучать английский язык или изучавших язык ранее и имеющих слабые умения и навыки в области практического владения им.

При составлении практического руководства была сделана попытка упростить традиционный подход к изучению фонетики английского языка путем организации четкого, доступного материала для изучающих.

Цель данного руководства – оказать практическую помощь начинающим изучать английский язык без трудностей и с удовольствием.

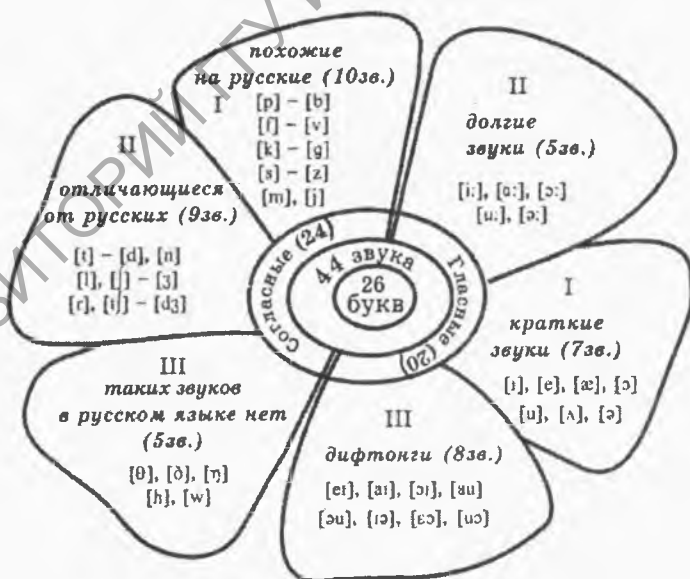
Материалы практического руководства расположены в определенной последовательности: от осознания формул «буква–звук» и «звук–буква» и техники произнесения английских звуков (в отличие от русских) и чтения слов – к запоминанию, тренировке, а затем – к самостоятельному использованию приобретенных знаний и навыков. Авторы предлагают комплексный подход к изучению фонетики, а параллельно с ней и лексики, а именно: буква – звук – варианты чтения – слово.

Необходимо отметить, что изучение фонетики и обучение иностранному произношению, помимо ознакомления со звуковым составом языка и выработки навыков произнесения звуков, предполагает также знакомство со специфическим для данного языка интонационным оформлением речи и овладение соответствующими умениями. Поэтому один из разделов данного руководства посвящен английской интонации.

Данное практическое руководство также может служить дополнением к любым традиционным учебникам, излагающим фонетический курс английского языка.

# Тема 1. Английский алфавит

<b>Aa</b> [ei]	<b>Bb</b> [bi:]	<b>Cc</b> [si:]	<b>Dd</b> [di:]	<b>Ee</b> [i:]	<b>Ff</b> [ef]
<b>Gg</b> [dʒi:]	<b>Hh</b> [eiɪ]	<b>Ii</b> [ai]	<b>Jj</b> [dʒei]	<b>Kk</b> [kei]	<b>Ll</b> [el]
<b>Mm</b> [em]	<b>Nn</b> [en]	<b>Oo</b> [əv]	<b>Pp</b> [pi:]	<b>Qq</b> [kju:]	<b>Rr</b> [ɑ:(r)]
<b>Ss</b> [es]	<b>Tt</b> [ti:]	<b>Uu</b> [ju:]	<b>Vv</b> [vi:]	<b>Ww</b> [dʌnbju:]	<b>Xx</b> [eks]
<b>Yy</b> [wai]	<b>Zz</b> [zed]				



## Тема 2. Основные правила произношения звуков английского языка

*Гласные и дугласные (дифтонги):*

[i:] – **see** (похож на долгий русский [и], примерно как в слове “иволга”);

[ɪ] – **his** (краткий [и], как в слове “игра”);

[e] – **ten** (похож на звук [э] в слове “шесть”, “эти”);

[æ] – **cat** (средний между [э] и [а], напоминает мягкий а в слове “дятел”);

[ʌ] – **sun** (похож на русский безударный [а] в слове “казак”. В английском языке обычно находится *под ударением*);

[ɑ:] – **rather** (долгий и глубокий [а], как в ударном слоге слова “галка”);

[ɒ] – **hot** (краткий [о], как в слове “вот”);

[ɔ:] – **morning** (долгий, глубокий [о], как в слове “порт”);

[ʊ] – **foot** (краткий, близкий [у] примерно как в слове “тук”);

[u:] – **you** (долгий [у], примерно как в слове “у-уголь”);

[ɜ:] – **girl** (средний между [о] и [э]);

[ə] – **letter** (краткий, неясный *безударный* звук, близкий к [э]);

[aɪ] – **my** (похож на русский [ай] в слове “лай”);

[eɪ] – **name** (похож на русский [эй] в слове “лей”);

[ɔɪ] – **boy** (похож на русский [ой] в слове “рой”);

[aʊ] – **how** (похож на русский [ау], как в слове “пауза”);

[əʊ] – **no** (похож на русский [оу], как в слове “клоун”, только губы растянуты);

[ɪə] – **near** (похож на русский [иэ], с ударением на [и]);

[eə] – **where** (похож на русский [эа], с ударением на [э]);

[ʊə] – **tour** (похож на русский [уэ], с ударением на [у]).

*Согласные:*

[p] – **pen** (произносится как русский [п], но с придыханием);

[b] – **big** (похож на русский [б]);

[t] – **tea** (сходен с русским [т], но произносится у альвеол и сопровождается придыханием);

[d] – **do** (звонкий, сходен с русским [д], но произносится у альвеол и сопровождается придыханием);

[k] – **cat** (похож на русский [к], произносится с придыханием);

[g] – **go** (звонкий [к]);

[f] – **four** (сходен с русским [ф]);

[v] – **very** (звонкий [ф]);

[θ] – **thanks** (кончик языка помещается в щели между верхними и нижними зубами; звук произносится без голоса);

[ð] – **they** (звонкий [θ]);

[s] – **son** (похож на русский [с], произносимый у альвеол);

[z] – **zoo** (похож на русский [з], произносимый у альвеол);

[ʃ] – **she** (средний между русскими [ш] и [щ]. Произносится у альвеол);

[ʒ] – **television** (звонкий [ʃ], произносимый у альвеол);

[tʃ] – **child** (звуки [t] и [ʃ], произнесенные слитно. Произносятся у альвеол);

[dʒ] – **German** (звонкий [tʃ], произносимый у альвеол);

[h] – **hot** (простой выдох);

[m] – **my** (похож на русский [м]);

[n] – **net** (похож на русский [н], произносимый у альвеол);

[ŋ] – **English** (звук [н], произнесенный “в нос”, задней частью спинки языка. Кончик языка никуда не ставится);

[r] – **red** (слабый русский [р], близкий к [ж]);

[l] – **lot** (смягченный русский [л], произносимый у альвеол);

[w] – **web** (сильно напряженные округленные губы произносят очень краткий звук [y] и переходят в положение для последующего гласного);

[j] – **yes** (похож на слабый русский [й]).

Последний звук в слове произносится особенно четко.

[v]

leave, five, alve

[f]

leaf, life

[z]

news, please, meas, rose

[s]

glass, ice, socks, face

[ʒ]

beige

[ʃ]

fresh



[ð]  
with

[θ]  
bath

[b]  
club

[p]  
lamp

[d]  
end, hand, sad, had

[t]  
at, cut, cat, sat

[g]  
Dog, big, bag, pig

[k]  
week, speak, back, pick

[dʒ]  
change, page, ridge

[tʃ]  
bench, match, reach

Таблица 1 – Правила чтения согласных и сочетаний согласных

c	[s] перед e, i, y – <i>cent, nice, city, icy</i> . [k] в остальных случаях – <i>can, come, catch, cunner</i>
g	[dʒ] перед e, i, y – <i>large, engine, gym</i> (кроме <i>get, begin, give</i> ) [g] в остальных случаях – <i>big, good, go</i>
s	[s] после глухих согласных и в начале слова – <i>sets, sell, laps</i> . [z] между гласными, после гласных и звонких согласных – <i>noisy, is, spends</i>
ck	[k] <i>clock, deck, back, black, pack, joystick</i>
ch	[tʃ] <i>inch, chip, China, check</i> [k] в словах греческого происхождения – <i>chemist, character</i> . [ʃ] в словах французского происхождения – <i>machine, chanson</i> [ʃɑ:s ɔ:ŋ]
tch	[tʃ] <i>catch, match, patchy</i>
sh	[ʃ] <i>shelf, she, shine, fish</i>
th	[ð] в начале служебных слов (артикли, союзы), указательных местоимений, наречий, а также между гласными – <i>the, this, within, brother</i> . [θ] в начале и конце знаменательных слов – <i>thin, theory, depth</i>

# Окончание таблицы 1

ph	[f] в словах <u>латинского</u> и <u>греческого</u> происхождения – <i>phrase, 'physics, 'telephone, photo</i>
kn	[n] <i>knife, knee, knick, knot</i>
ng	[ŋ] <i>song, thing, ping-pong, long</i>
nk	[ŋk] <i>link, bank, trunk, thank</i>
tion	
(s)sion	[j(ə)n] <i>mention, tension, op'pression</i>
sion	[z(ə)n] после гласной – <i>di'vision, de'cision, con'clusion</i>
wh	[w] <i>when, which, what</i> [h] перед <i>o</i> – <i>who, whom, whose</i>
wr	[r] <i>write, wrong, written, wrap, wrist, wretch</i>
wa+r	[wɔ:] <i>warn, ward, warp, wart</i>
wa	[wɔ] перед <i>n, s, t</i> – <i>want, wash, was, watch, watt,</i> <i>'wander, water</i>
wor	[wɜ:] перед согласной – <i>work, worst, world, worth,</i> <i>word, worm</i>
qu	[kw] <i>quest, quite, quit</i>

## Частные правила чтения английских согласных и сочетаний согласных

на конце слова	
bt → [t]	<i>debt</i> [det] <i>doubt</i> [daʊt]
Перед суффиксами <b>-ial, -ient</b>	
<i>special</i> [ˈspeʃəl]	
c → [ʃ]	<i>ancient</i> [ˈeɪnʃənt] <i>efficient</i> [iˈfiʃənt] <i>social</i> [ˈsoʊʃəl]
перед суффиксом <b>-ure</b>	
s → [ʒ]	<i>pleasure</i> [ˈpleʒə] <i>measure</i> [ˈmeʒə]

### Тема 3. Сравнение согласных звуков

1. Потренируйтесь в чтении согласных звуков в представленных упражнениях:

<b>a) [w]</b>	<b>[v]</b>	<b>Why do you cry, Willy,</b>
wet	vet	<b>Why do you cry?</b>
wine	vine	<b>Why, Willy,</b>
west	vest	<b>Why, Willy,</b>
well	veil	<b>Why, Willy,</b>
will	vill	<b>Why?</b>
weal	veal	
worse	verse	

<b>б) [n]</b>	<b>[ŋ]</b>	<b>New Year's Day!</b>	<b>The King would sing</b>
tan	tang	<b>New Year's Day!</b>	<b>about a ring</b>
sun	song	<b>Let us sing</b>	<b>That would go ding.</b>
thin	thing	<b>And let us play!</b>	
Russian	reading		

<b>в) [ʃ]</b>	<b>[tʃ]</b>	<b>[dʒ]</b>	<b>She sells sea shells on the seashore.</b>
rush	reach	bridge	
bush	beach	juice	
shoes	choose	jeep	
sheep	cheap	job	

**Shoes and boots, Boots and shoes, Come and buy The size you use.**  
**Try them on Before you choose. Shoes and boots, Boots and shoes.**

<b>г) [t]</b>	<b>[θ]</b>	<b>[s]</b>	<b>Twinkle, twinkle, little star!</b>
tin	thin	sin	<b>How I wonder what you are!</b>
tank	thank	sick	<b>Up above the world so high,</b>
team	theme	sort	<b>Like a diamond in the sky.</b>
tree	three	force	

## Тема 4. Правила чтения гласных в четырех типах ударного слога

В английском алфавите **6 гласных букв**, которые передают **24 звука**. Поэтому каждая гласная имеет четыре варианта чтения. Чтение ударной гласной в слове зависит от типа слога. Тип слога определяется тем, какие буквы следуют за ударной гласной. Ударные слоги в английском языке принято делить на 4 типа.

Рассмотрим правила чтения коротких слов, а в них только ударные слоги – это самые распространённые типы слов в английском языке.

Таблица 2 – Правила чтения гласных в четырех типах ударного слога

Тип слога	Гласные буквы				
	a	o	e	u	i, y
<b>I</b> (открытый)	[eɪ] tape date save	[əʊ] no mode pole	[i:] me eve cede	[ju:] due use mute	[aɪ] line by type
<b>II</b> (закрытый)	[æ] bad add scrap	[ɒ] not odd spot	[e] net end help	[ʌ] rub cut pulse	[ɪ] disk rhythm 'system
<b>III</b> (гласная + r в конце слова или перед согласной)	[ɑ:] star mark hard	[ɔ:] or form sport	[ɜ:] her serve term	[ɜ:] fur turn burden	[ɜ:] stir firm myrtle
<b>IV</b> (гласная + r + e или другая читаемая гласная)	[eə] ware share 'vary	[ɔ:] ore core store	[ɪə] here mere 'hero	[jʊə] cure en'dure 'fury	[aɪə] wire de'sire 'tyro

1. Пользуясь таблицей чтения гласных, распределите слова вместе с транскрипцией по ячейкам таблицы.

Huge, fly, step, same, drum, close, third, tag, more, file, print, fare, solid, sharp, code, page, concept, secure, cite, inform, declare, before,

wise, pence, change, plus, charge, pure, zone, hire, verb, hum, trap, era, sore, burn, born, part, induce, vote, circle, test, bare, tune, flag, soft, sere, dire, myth, hurl, byte, circus, during, synonym

## 2. Прочтите слова.

Arc, rare, scale, line, in'form, nest, charge, 'digit, these, 'Byron, 'tired, se'lect, re'verse, those, 'copy, 'margin, 'symbol, circle, core, re'duce, re'turn, com'pile, space, bad, 'merely, dump, 'urgent, de'sire, she, gun, synthesis, 'symptom, im'portant, tyke.

Для дополнительных тренировочных упражнений см. Приложение А и Б.

## Урок 1. Буква А а

[eɪ]	[æ]	[ɑ:]	[eə]	[ə] [ɪ] [ɪ(ə)] [ɪt(ət)/eɪt]
name	man	far	dare	a'go
made	bad	park	mare	'balance
take	bag	dark	rare	'savage
face	lamp	farm	fare	'capital
basic	flat	hard	vary	'delicate, 'activate

**Ex. 1.** Bade, save, grade, made, safe, later, name, pale, face, plate, date, male, take, cake, lake, race, place, fame, fate, tape, gate, snake, Kate, ate.

**Ex. 2.** Add, ham, lamp, pan, flat, lab, pal, parrot, fact, fancy, barrel, marry, man, pant, Alma, 'balcony, Ann, hat, lap, happy, camel, cat, plan, cabin.

**Ex. 3.** Hard, dark, car, park, far, arm, farce, start, farm, bard, card, art, party, army, hardly, star, bar, starve, part, mark, charge, arc.

**Ex. 4.** Bare, com'pare, rare, dare, a'ware, mare, pre'pare, fare, care, parents, 'careful, hare, de'clare, share, scared, snare, Clare, ware, vary.

**Ex. 5.** A'bandon, 'abacus, a'blaze, 'valance, a'bridge, a'but, a'buse, 'cartage, 'garbage, cer'tificate (n/v), ad'vantage, 'capital, 'ordinal,

'decimal, 'digital, 'sanitate (v), ca'pacitate (v), 'desolate (a/v), in'criminate.

**Ex. 6.** Blame, mate, make, fat, van, 'linage, hard, com'pare, sand, a'drift, lad, sane, far, arm, dark, 'cabbage, car, lamp, stamp, sale, a'wake, late, plan, 'language, vale, rare, Clare, bat, nave, 'balance, dare, care, a'fraid, mark, im'mortal, 'validate.

**Ex. 7.**

1. Jake named the baby Jane. 2. It is late. 3. That's bad. 4. Clare's parents are aware of his care. 5. Be careful! 6. Hang the hat on the hat-rack. 7. Start the car! 8. Fancy! Fancy that! 9. It is hard to understand that. 10. Art article is large. 11. That fat cat hates my dog Clare. 12. The hare is in the snare. 13. I hardly like the remark.

<b>ai</b> [eɪ],	<b>ay</b>	<b>air</b>	<b>au</b> [ɔ:],	<b>aw</b>	<b>al+</b> согл.
<b>eight</b> [eɪt]	[eɪ]	[eə]	<b>ought</b> [ɔ:t]	[ɔ:]	[ɔ:]
wait	day	air	auto	law	fall
rain	may	hair	pause	saw	hall
mail	pay	lair	autumn [ɒm]	dawn	wall
straight	ray	fair	naughty	pawn	walk
main	way	pair	Paul	maw	talk

<b>ass</b>	<b>ast</b>	<b>ask</b>	<b>asp</b> [ɑ:sp],	<b>ath</b> [ɑ:θ]
[ɑ:s]	[ɑ:st]	[ɑ:sk]	<b>aft</b> [ɑ:ft]	[ɑ:ð]
pass	fast	ask	grasp	path
brass	vast	mask	after	bath
grass	last	bask	draft	father
glass	past	task	craft	rather

a) May, mask, grasp, main, brass, path, add, father, a'rise, lake, draft, hail, ball, dare, cat, cause, fall, way, far, task, lair, face, bare, vast, craft, il'luminate (v), dawn, fray, share, cart, 'luggage, bath, 'orbital, blame, walk, last, rat, 'delicate, pawn, say, 'parlance, autumn, pair, taught, lark, fair, 'domical, basket, train, Dave, 'carriage, chairman, draw, stair-case, small, snack, daughter, 'liquidate (v), straight, train, pale, gave, claw, sauna, a'gain, Grace, 'valance.

b) 1. It may rain to'day. 2. Take it straight a'way! 3. It's all my fault. 4. The father asks him after classes. 5. Tom's mask is rather

nasty. 6. Well, I declare! 7. What's the air fare? 8. Bear and forebear. 9. Paul likes small talk. 10. His parents are scared. 11. Cars are parked after dark. 12. That's bad grammar.

**Диалог: Admiration**

**Mark:** Look at that car! What a fast car!

**Ted:** What a funny dancer!

**Nick:** What a marvelous photograph!

**Ben:** What a fantastic guitar!

Дополнительные диалоги расположены в Приложении В.

**Урок 2. Буква Е е**

[i:]	[e]	[ɜ:]	[ɪə]	[ɪ]	[ə]
he	get	her	here	be'gin	
mete	egg	term	mere	re'turn	
scene	fell	verb	sphere	'ticket	
theme	let	serve	zero	'sister	
be	tent	nerve	'serial	'absent	

**Ex. 1.** She, we, 'evening, 'scenery, these, cede, Eve, gene, eke, Pete, lese, evil, ,Vietna'mese, 'Chi'nese, ,Portu'guese, ,Leba'nese, ,Japa'nese, Bur'mese, ,Congo'lese, seme, feme, 'meter, 'meteor, 'nene, phene, pre'cede, ex'treme.

**Ex. 2.** Ten, led, fed, send, 'enter, rest, cent, rent, chess, bed, 'better, debt, 'center, ac'cept, suc'cess, 'technical, check, sledge, leg, pen, red, 'twenty, fence, gentle, them, well, mend, 'lesson, 'effort, e'lect, neck, plenty, web.

**Ex. 3.** Merge, germ, pre'fer, err, 'person, 'perfect, 'merchant, 'merciful, per, 'merlon, 'mercier, 'thermal, 'perfume, terse, verge, verve, 'dermal, fern, herd, verb, certainly, berth, berg, de'termine, purse.

**Ex. 4.** Sere, fere, 'period, 'Nero, 'hero, ma'terial, im'perial, in'ferior, su'perior, pos'terior, an'terior, ul'terior, ,cafe'teria, Al'geria, 'serum, merely.

**Ex. 5.** 'Summer, 'winter, re'port, pre'pare, de'partment, 'after, 'perfect, be'tween, be'hind, 'teacher, 'cinema, 'accent, 'accident, de'cide, e'nough, 'hundred, 'honest.

**Ex. 6.** The, verse, neck, merle, in'terior, west, bee, cere, best, 'service, next, perse, 'pekoe, end, 'mercy, 'zero, scheme, get, de'ssert, ex'terior, slept, serve, hers, here, melt, Betty, zest, grebe, serf, terse, era, Venus.

**Ex. 7.**

1. Pete met me. 2. Edith and Pete are extremes. 3. Eve meets you in the evening. 4. Steve, don't be credent! 5. Get better. 6. Very well then. 7. Nell has never felt better. 8. Ernest is determined to learn German. 9. The interior of the cafeteria is superior. 10. Percy will certainly prefer to start in the evening.

ea [i:]	ea+d [e]	ee [i:]	eer [iə]	ear [ɪə]	ear+ согл.[ɜ:]
clean	head	bee	beer	ear	learn
meat	dead	meet	deer	dear	pearl
mean	bread	need	peer	rear	early
dean	ready	feel	leer	fear	earn
leaf	dread	deep	veer	hear	heard

eigh [eɪ]	ey [eɪ]	(c)ei [(s)i:]	ew [ju:]	l,r,j+ ew [u:]
eight	they	receive	few	flew
weight	grey	deceive	new	blew
freight	obey	ceiling	dew	Jew
heigh	hey	perceive	pew	drew
neighbour	sur'vey	receipt	mew	crew

**a)** Head, mew, jet, hear, learn, perceive, obey, here, heard, pen, Pete, leaf, dead, few, new, veer, receive, dear, feel, mere, her, bed, dean, drew, leer, ceiling, early, fern, end, pearl, bell, need, pew, deceive, freight, bread, rear, earl, prey, deer, fearful, dew, stew, ready, sweet, Newton, jewel.

**b)** 1. Take it straight away. 2. They say it takes eighty-eight days. 3. The engine went dead. 4. Mel meant to get ahead. 5. The new moon is due. 6. Really, dear! 7. I'll turn in early. 8. Pleased to meet you. 9. Steve is eager to please the teacher. 10. Please, feel free to leave.



*Диалог: In a restaurant*

*Peter:* What would you like to eat, Edith?

*Edith:* A meat sandwich.

*Peter:* Jean? Would you like a meat sandwich or a cheese sandwich?

*Jean:* A cheese sandwich, please, Peter.

*Waiter:* Good evening.

*Peter:* Good evening. We'll have one meat sandwich and two cheese sandwiches.

*Edith:* And three teas, please!

*Waiter:* (writing down the order) One meat sandwich...two cheese sandwiches...and...three teas.

### Урок 3. Буквы I i / Y y

[aɪ]	[ɪ]	[ɜ:]	[aɪə]	[ɪ]	[aɪ]
					(в глагольном суффиксе -fy)
nine	did	girl	tire	'dirty	'notify
type	'syntax	sir	lyre	'engine	'specify
hi	milk	Byrne	hire	'family	in'tensify
my	it	bird	tyre	'music	'falsify
lie	'system	myrtle	sa'tire	'English	'glorify

**Ex. 1.** Five, time, tie, fly, fine, dye, mine, try, by, ice, 'miner, 'Friday, ride, rye, side, rep'ly, wide, bye, I, trite, 'silent, type, mile, vile, file, 'bicycle, I, 'wider, fry, pile, hype, tide, shy, sly, life, dyke, pipe, why, mice, smile, quite, 'hypo, like, white, imp'ly, sky, July.

**Ex. 2.** Mill, lit, myth, if, wish, 'system, pick, ill, 'crystal, rich, 'finish, crypt, till, 'pillow, 'symbol, his, lift, 'mystery, pit, 'village, 'cryptogram, mint, bill, gyp, 'silly, drill, tick, is, 'Gypsy, bring, think, 'Philip, 'lyric, isn't, thick, 'syrinx, grist, still, sick, list, 'written, 'typify, simple, skin, thin, quick, fit, wind, sink, fish, grill.

**Ex. 3.** First, firm, Byrd, skirt, shirt, birth, fir, myrrh, 'thir'teen, 'dirty, myrtle, 'circumstances, 'thirty, stir, whirr, mirth, 'circuit, irk, dirk, 'irksome, whirl.

**Ex. 4.** Fire, tired, mire, tyre, wire, re'tire, 'Myra, 'siren, shire, ex'pire, pyre, es'quire, re'quire, lyre, de'sire, en'tire, gyre, em'pire, 'fireplace, byre, 'Ireland, en'tirely.

**Ex. 5.** 'Public, 'lady, gym'nasium, al'ready, sym'bolic, 'city, 'notify, sym'phonic, 'synonym, 'difficult, 'antonym, 'many, 'badly, 'specify, a'cetify, 'falsify, 'bicycle, sym'posium, 'study, in'tensify, 'silly.

**Ex. 6.** Tie, size, if, nip, fit, tired, mire, de'fy, shirt, com'ply, mine, fine, wry, dive, tin, first, 'thirty, third, pine, life, side, lift, sin, 'dirty, wire, cry, skirt, pipe, tide, kid, like, time, hire, ap'ply, bird, sup'ply, tint, nine.

**Ex. 7.**

1. Time flies! 2. Is 'Mickey in? 3. Go to bye-bye. 4. The girls whirled in the dance. 5. I quite like Mike. 6. In with him. 7. I had the time of my life at the Whites. 8. Dirk was 'irked under the 'circumstances. 9. It's this wind. 10. Ike and 'Tvy sat side by side as mice. 11. It's the 'limit! 12. 'Certainly, sir. 13. And pigs might fly. 14. I dine with the Whites on 'Friday. 15. Will you bring Mrs. Limm in. 16. 'Christie will fill the bill. 17. Girls did not stir. 18. It is 'written in simple 'English. 19. If it isn't Philip!

ie [i:]	ia,io [aiə]	i+ ld, nd [ai]	igh [ai]	y [j] (в начале слова перед гласной)
piece	'liar	mild	night	yes
niece	'riot	wild	light	yet
chief	'trial	mind	right	yard
field	'lion	find	might	yoke
yield	'via	kind	high	you

**a)** Field, via, 'synonym, light, chief, youth, child, 'liar, gyp, mind, yeast, might, niece, be'yond, wright, type, sight, kind, piece, your, wild, 'chiefly, you, flight, 'trial, find, re'lief, 'lion, year, mild, 'giant, cycle, night, frieze, fight, re'lieve, blind, yard, tight, lyre, bright, 'mindful, yes, 'liable, be'hind, brief, man'kind, 'highway, 'briefing, 'dial, 'diary.

**b)** 1. Mind your eye. 2. You won't yell, will you? 3. My child's bright. 4. Julia's young for her years. 5. I had a white night. 6. I find it's quite right. 7. But it is flying, the time is flying! 8. The year is young yet. 9. You are young yet, aren't you. 10. The book will be be'yond you, 'Jolion.

*Диалог: An interesting film*

*Bill:* Is Tim in?

*Lyn:* Is he coming to the pictures?

*Mrs Smith:* Tim's ill.

*Bill:* Here he is! Hello, Tim.

*Tim:* Hello, Bill.

*Lyn:* Are you ill, Tim?

*Tim:* Is it an interesting film?

*Lyn:* It's 'Big Jim and the Indians'.

*Bill:* And it begins in six minutes.

*Mrs Smith:* If you're ill, Tim ...

*Tim:* Quick! Or we'll miss the beginning of the film!

**Урок 4. Буква О о**

[əu]	[ɔ]	[ɔ:]	[ɔ:]	[(ə)]
no	not	or	bore	o'bey
vote	hot	sport	more	a'bandon
rode	box	form	ore	o'bligatory
hope	off	born	tore	ob'jective
note	stop	lord	be'fore	ob'trude

**Ex. 1.** Pose, no, hoe, note, toe, rode, low, vote, doe, hope, so, roe, 'sofa, close, nose, cone, dole, tone, lone, 'poker, rose, rope, 'cola, crone, go, 'pony, probe.

**Ex. 2.** Cob, cock, not, stop, boss, pop, off, con, box, hot, 'policy, pomp, 'rocket, rod, ox, 'omelet, slop, smog, crop, moss, pot, cot, loss, log, 'dolly, clock, top, 'sonny.

**Ex. 3.** Or, port, sort, lord, form, order, sport, born, 'morning, horse, short, dis'order, 'shortly, 'portrait [ɪ], 'forty, ford, mort, gorge, nor, worn, Nordic, 'formal, storm, dorm, 'orbit, cord, fork.

**Ex. 4.** Sore, bore, more, tore, be'fore, store, a'dore, core, pore, chore, score, spore, lore, ga'lore, ore, fore, 'bookstore, gore, 'boredom, wore.

**Ex. 5.** In'hibitory, 'ingot, ca'tastrophe, o'bedience, o'bject, o'blivion, o'bjectify, ob'serve, ob'tain, oc'cur, ob'struct, ob'duce, 'spigot, sto'lidity.

# **Ex. 6.**

1. Oh, no! 2. I sup'pose so. 3. Jog on. 4. 'Possibly not. 5. Cora a'dores horses. 6. 'Norton is forcing an open door. 7. No bones broken. 8. Don has gone to the wrong shop. 9. No go. 10. John's dog got lost.

oa	oi, oy	oo+k	oo, oo +l,m,n	ou	ow, ow +conл.
[əu]	[ɔɪ]	[u]	[u:]	[au]	[au]
oak	toil	book	fool	out	town
boat	foil	look	doom	about	cow
toast	oil	nook	pool	pound	down
coat	boy	took	moon	round	brown
load	toy	rook	too	loud	gown

ou+ble	o+ve	ough+t	our,ower	o+ld,lt,ll,st	o+m,n,th
[ʌ]	[ʌ]	[ɔ:]	[auə]	[əu]	[ʌ]
trouble	love	ought	our	bold	some other
double	dove	bought	hour	molt	come mother
couple	glove	brought	sour	roll	son brother
douplet	above	fought	tower	most	front 'nothing
couplet	cover	nought	Gower	old	month a'nother

**Ex. 7. [u:]** mood, moot, boot, coot, root, food, looting, doodle, scooter, noodles, shoot;

**[u]** wood, hood, 'hoodlum, 'woodbine, good, foot, stood, soot, wooden, 'childhood, 'manhood;

**[ɔ]** doll, follow, 'gollop, holly, jolly, loll, Molly, poll, 'volley;

**[ɔ]** gone, bother, moth, cloth, froth;

**[əu]** both, sloth, troth, wroth;

**[ʌ]** blood, flood.

**a)** So, lot, cord, score, boat, older, out, owl, tower, some, stone, dot, fork, core, oak, bold, hound, cow, come, sole, clock, born, more, loaf, old, jolt, about, row (*шум, гвалт*), 'somebody, zone, stop, port, fore, toad, fold, house, town, month, nose, sock, knoll, sort, sore, coal, told, pound, brown, 'something, on, dome, toast, hold, rout, howl, mother, not, spoke, load, most, loud, yowl, brother, note, spot, road, cold, scout, fowl, other, vote, off, oats, stroll, louse, down, 'stepbrother, odd, slope, sport, store, 'oatmeal, oath, 'Bolton, count, 'mountain, bow (*поклон, нос корабля*), front, toll, pole, short, slot, moat, moan, host, bound, county, foul, boundless, now, son, ton, stock, dorm, loan, soap,

'hostess, mouth, doubt, how, wonder, one, throat, goal, go, goat, coat, 'folding, 'mouthful, found, 'nowadays, Monday, nothing, a'long, boa, a'round, done, 'overcoat, molt, ground, 'cowboy, money, Joan, a'nother, post, round, cowl, none.

b) 1. Go slow. 2. Not for 'toffees. 3. Rob has gone off to play golf. 4. Gordon 'always puts the cart be'fore the horse. 5. It is a cold coal to blow at. 6. Now, now! 7. Out of bounds. 8. Boys will be boys. 9. Ruth can't say boo to a goose. 10. It looks good. 11. I thought Maud ought to talk. 12. 'Follow your nose. 13. Stones grow old. 14. Out of doubt. 15. The noise is an'noying. 16. Don't be too soon. 17. Here\_is your cook-book. 18. 'Morgan thought he bought a sought after goods. 19. No smoking! 20. Joy is at boiling point.

c) 1. Trudy is too busy doing the rooms. 2. Rose goes to Soho. 3. Now, now, now, what are you howling for. 4. Keep a good look out. 5. He a'dores to play noughts and crosses. 6. Joyce\_is so hoity-toity. 7. I sup'pose you know Rose. 8. With'out doubt Gower\_is 'somewhere a'round. 9. Woolner is to put foot out. 10. Our counting house is down town. 11. May will join you at the ap'ointed point. 12. They told that host was older. 13. Will you be gone long, John? 14. Lou grew too big for his boots. 15. Boys take en'joyment in spoiling toys. 16. Howell is seldom out of town 'nowadays. 17. Nora left shortly be'fore dawn. 18. Take the coat, it is cold on the road. 19. 'Nobody home. 20. Joan 'Bolton goes to the post. 21. Towler\_is out and a'bout.

*Диалог: TV advertisement for 'Onwash'*

*Voice A:* What's wrong with you, Mrs Bloggs?

*Mrs Bloggs:* What's wrong with me? I want a holiday from this horrible job of washing socks!

*Voice B:* Buy a bottle of 'Onwash', Mrs Bloggs!

*Voice C:* 'Onwash' is so soft and strong.

*Voice D:* You don't want lots of hot water with 'Onwash'.

*Voice A:* It's not a long job with 'Onwash'.

*Voice B:* Use 'Onwash' often.

*Voice C:* You won't be sorry when you've got 'Onwash'.

*Voice D:* Everybody wants 'Onwash'.

*Everybody:* 'Onwash' is so popular!

## Урок 5. Буква U u

[ju:]	[u:] (после r, l, j)	[ʌ]	[ɜ:]	[juə],[uə] (после r, (l), j)	[(ə)], [u], [ju:]
use	rule	run	turn	'during	'difficult
tune	true	up	burn	'fury	suc'ceed
due	blue	but	hurt	'rural	'pulchritude
a'buse	June	mud	fur	lure	'graceful
puce	'luser	fuss	spur	'jury	u'tility

**Ex. 1.** Jute, flu, student, union, duty, human, pupil, sue, hue, nude, rue, protrude, rude, prudent, brute, clue, judo, truce, prude, spruce, prune, prudence, cute, flute, fume, fuse, fusion, lute, mute, brutalize.

**Ex. 2.** Junk, summer, butter, cut, dull, jut, rust, hut, cup, under, fun, uncle, supper, mug, jug, bug, shrub, shut, ultra, must, tub, duck, pup, just, lucky, mutt, such, sudden.

**Ex. 3.** Return, turkey, burden, curtain, purpose, spur, burr, blur, hurt, purred, surf, blurt, surge, Thursday, curl, hurl, burst, furniture, curse, furl.

**Ex. 4.** Secure, sure, mure, lure, lurid, curious, endure, durance, 'tenure, i'nure, Ural, cured, demure, manure, secured, insure, burin, curio, Huron, durable, furious.

**Ex. 5.** Suc'cess, u'pon, u'nique (в конце слова [k]), 'product, sup'pression, 'attitude, 'thankful, suc'ceeding, 'cucumber, 'luxury, 'gratitude, 'grateful, u'nite, sufficiency, sug'gest, sug'gestive, tu'reen, su'burban, 'altitude, u'ranium, 'tactful.

**Ex. 6.** Must, 'pupil, burn, duke, 'union, se'curity, bunker, pure, mutt, re'turn, hut, turn, fuss, curl, just, spur, bunt, 'tuning, 'lucky, cube, hurt, duty, turtle, 'turkey, tub, 'purpose, 'summer, 'rural, 'Thursday, duck, 'prudent, nurse, curd, mute, uncle, 'supper, as'sure, 'unify, during, sur'vive, curdle, suc'cessful, puppy, scrub, brush, cue, fuse, fusion, bun, burner, 'future, nude, gun, fume, in'surance, fury, 'curi'osity, 'longitude, en'durance, 'circumstances, 'colourful.

**Ex. 7.**

1. Sue is the 'nuisance too. 2. Do you 'usually have two 'pupils on duty? 3. 'Hubert will be on 'Tuesday. 4. 'Usually Sue treats 'Hubert with a sense of 'humour. 5. There's a bus coming. Hurry up! 6. You must not trust to luck. 7. It's a 'usual cure for a cold. 8. Not all the

'tourists will en'dure to the end, 'surely. 9. I'll turn in early. 10. What a hurly-burly girl Urse is! 11. The girls worked turn-and-turn again. 12. Bert's boat turned turtle. 13. 'Trudie is true blue. 14. 'Rupert, don't pro'trude. 15. Bruce is 'prudent.

u+ll	u+ll [u]	u+ sh	u+ sh	gu [g]	qu [kw]
[ʌ]	после b,p,f	[ʌ]	[u]		
dull	bull	brush	push	guest	queen
lull	pull	flush	cushion	guess	quest
null	full	tush	bush	guide	quad

Hull, cull, rush, crush, bully, pulley, cully, dully, fully, gully, sully, question, questionable, questioner, questionless, questionnaire, questman, bushel, bulletin, bullion, pull-up, pullet, disguise, disguised, quit, quiet, quite, quick, guild, guilt, guard, guardsman, guilty, guiltless, guillemot, guidance, beguile, quack, quirt, quiver, quiz

*Дуаго: The worst nurse*

*SirHerbert:* Nurse!

*Colonel Burton:* Nurse! I'm thirsty!

*SirHerbert:* Nurse! My head hurts!

*Colonel Burton:* NURSE!

*SirHerbert:* Curse the nurses!

*Colonel Burton:* Nurse Sherman always wears such dirty shirts.

*SirHerbert:* And such short skirts.

*Colonel Burton:* She never arrives at work early.

*SirHerbert:* She and ... er ... Nurse Turner weren't at work on Thursday, were they?

*Colonel Burton:* No, they weren't.

*SirHerbert:* Nurse Sherman is the worst nurse in the ward, isn't she?

*Colonel Burton:* No, she isn't. She's the worst nurse in the world!

## Тема 5. Ударение

Таблица 3 – Ударение

Правила ударения	Упражнения в чтении
1. В <i>двухсложных</i> словах ударение, как правило, падает на первый слог.	'student, 'teacher, 'paper, 'voltage, 'concept, 'final, 'useful, 'unit, 'differ, 'process, 'cursor, 'basis
2. В <i>трех- и четырехсложных</i> словах ударение обычно падает на третий слог от конца, причем ударная гласная произносится кратко, согласно своему чтению в закрытом слог.	'element, 'energy, 'integral, cur'riculum, 'calculate, 'processor, 'monitor, 'comfortable, tech'nology, 'seminar, 'quantity, psychology
3. Если слово состоит из <i>пяти и более</i> слогов, то оно обычно имеет <u>два ударения</u> : главное – на третьем слог от конца, и второ-степенное – на пятом слог от конца слова.	,uni'versity, ,possi'bility, ,elect'ricity, ,engineer'ing, ,inex'perienced, ,immo'bility, ,immuta'bility, ,supple'mentary, i,rregu'larity
4. В существительных с суффиксом <i>-tion</i> главное ударение падает на гласную, предшествующую суффиксу.	inst'ru'ction, se'lection, ,insti'tution, ,ope'ration, ,combi'nation, co,m'muni'cation, ,appli'cation, ,calcu'lation
5. В словах с префиксами <i>o-, be-, com-, con-, dis-, mis-, in-, im-, pre-, re-</i> ударение падает на второй слог.	a'mount, a'ssign, be'side, be'long, com'pile, con'cede, con'cave, com'pare, dis'cover, displace'ment, mis'chief, mis'deed, im'pair, im'portant, in'famous, in'frequent, pre'pare, pre'clude
6. В сложных существительных, как правило, ударение падает на первый слог.	'textbook, 'Englishman, 'newspaper, 'keyboard, 'database, 'spreadsheet, 'feedback, 'framework, 'hardware, 'software, 'kilobyte
Примечание – , – второстепенное ударение, ' – основное ударение	



1. Прочтите слова, определив ударную гласную.

Member, logic, input, interesting, arithmetic, algebra, conform, become, along, compact, miscarry, display, immoral, inform, rerun, replace.

2. Прочтите слова, определив слоги с главным и второстепенным ударениями.

Introductory, anniversary, examination, conversation, agitation, transformation, education, repetition, hexadecimal, indivisible, elasticity.

## Тема 6. Ритм и интонация

Для каждого языка характерна своя мелодика речи, которая определяется, главным образом, **ритмом** и **интонацией**. *Ритм* представляет собой чередование ударных и неударных слогов в речи. Русская речь не характеризуется равномерным ритмом, в отличие от английской речи. Чередование высоких и низких тонов, т. е. последовательное повышение и понижение голоса называется *интонацией*. Интонация выделяет логический центр высказывания. Логическое ударение может падать на любое слово в предложении.

Например, Help me! (Помогите мне!)

Help me! (Помогите мне, а не кому-нибудь другому)

Рассмотрим разнообразные мелодические типы английских предложений.

1. *Повествовательные предложения*, представляющие собой законченные высказывания, произносятся с нисходящей интонацией. В предложениях данного типа просто сообщается информация (вообще).

This is a \box. The box is \big.

2. *Категорические утверждения* произносятся с понижением голоса.

Of \course. \Sure. \Certainly. I don't \agree with you.

3. *Приказания и категорические предложения* произносятся с понижающей интонацией.

\Don't do it. \Listen. Give me your \book. Lets' \go. Say it \again.

4. *Просьбы и вежливые предложения*, выраженные в повествовательной форме, обычно произносятся с повышением голоса.

Come / in. /Take it. Sit /down.

5. *Вежливые просьбы*, выраженные в форме вопроса, произносятся с повышающейся интонацией.

May I come /in? Shall I /read? Can I open the /window? Can I speak to /Ann?

6. *Приветствия* при встрече произносятся с понижением голоса.

Good \morning. Good after\noon. Good \evening.

7. *Фамильно-дружеские приветствия*, а также высказывания, выражающие радость, удивление, могут произноситься с восходящим тоном.

He/!lo! Good /morning!

8. *Приветствия при встрече в форме вопроса* произносятся с понижением голоса.

How do you \do? How \are you?

9. *Формулы прощания* могут произноситься с повышением голоса.

Good /night! Good /bye! See you to/morrow! See you /soon!

10. *Утвердительные восклицания* произносятся с понижением голоса.

What a \pity! What a lovely \day! It's really \nice!

11. *Общие вопросы*, требующие ответа Yes/No (Да/Нет), произносятся с повышающейся интонацией.

Is it a /desk? Do you live in /Moscow? Do you like /tea? Have you got a /sister?

12. *Специальные вопросы* (вопросы, начинающиеся с вопросительных слов) произносятся с понижением голоса.

What's your \name? Where do you \live? Who is your \friend? Where are you \from?

## Интонационные упражнения

a) It's a \desk.      It's a | big \desk.  
It's a \sea.      It's a | deep \sea.  
It's a \tent.      It's a | little \tent.  
It's a \text.      It's an | easy \text.  
It's a \cat.      It's a | black \cat.

б) | Read the \text.      | Give me a \pen.  
| Come \here.      | Write the \test.  
| Wash your \hands.      | Do your \homework.  
| Open the \window.      | Close the \door.  
| Ask \Peter.      | Write the dic\tation.

в) | Is it a /chair?      | Is it /heavy?      | Where is your \bag?  
| Is it a /lamp?      | Is it /nice?      | Why do you \cry?  
| Is it a /hat?      | Is it /black?      | Whose bags are \these?  
| Is it a /ship?      | Is it /big?      | Where are the \flowers?  
| Is it a /kitchen?      | Is it /clean?      | Who is that \girl?  
| Is it an /apple? | Is it /tasty?      | What \time is it?  
| Is she a /teacher?      | Is she /kind?      | When do you get \up?  
| Is he a /doctor?      | Is he /good?      | Where do you \live?

Примечание – | обозначает фразовое ударение

## Приложение А

(обязательное)

### Рифмовки

#### **Aa**

After dinner sit a while,  
After supper walk a while.

#### **Bb**

Butterfly, butterfly,  
Where do you fly,  
So quick and so high  
In the blue, blue sky?

#### **Cc**

Clean the blackboard,  
Clean the door,  
Clean the table,  
Clean the floor.

#### **Dd**

Don't trouble trouble until trouble troubles you.  
Double bubble gum bubbles double bubbles.

#### **Ee**

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

#### **Ff**

From Wibbleton to Wobbleton is fifteen miles,  
From Wobbleton to Wibbleton is fifteen miles.  
From Wibbleton to Wobbleton,  
From Wobbleton to Wibbleton,  
From Wibbleton to Wobbleton is fifteen miles.

#### **Gg**

Great gray goats.

**Hh**

How much wood would a woodchuck chuck,  
If a woodchuck would chuck wood?

**Ii**

I scream, you scream,  
We all scream for ice-cream.

**Jj**

John, James, Jack,  
Julie, Joseph, Jess, Jenny  
live together.

**Kk**

The King would sing about a ring  
That would go ding.

**Ll**

Let us try to be polite  
In everything we do.  
Remember always to say 'please'  
And don't forget 'thank you'.

**Mm**

The more we study, the more we know,  
The more we know, the more we forget.  
The more we forget, the less we know.  
The less we know, the less we forget.  
The less we forget, the more we know.  
Why study?

**Nn**

Ned has not a neat net.

**Oo**

One, two, three,  
Let me see –  
Who likes coffee

And who likes tea.  
One, two, three,  
Now I see –  
I like coffee  
And she likes tea.

### **Pp**

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?

### **Qq**

Queen and King are in the queue.

### **Rr**

Red lorry, yellow lorry.

### **Ss**

A sailor went to sea  
To see what he could see,  
And all he could see  
Was sea, sea, sea.

### **Tt**

'Tick-tock, tick-tock',  
Says the clock.  
'Tock-tick, tock-tick':  
What you have to do – do quick.

### **Uu**

Unique New York,  
Unique New York ...

### **Vv**

Five violet flowers,  
Five yellow flowers,  
Ten violet and yellow flowers.

**Ww**

The wise old owl  
Sat in an oak.  
The more he heard –  
The less he spoke;  
The less he spoke –  
The more he heard.  
Follow the example of the old wise bird.

**Xx**

Six foxes in six boxes.

**Yy**

You have a date to celebrate  
Which comes but once a year.  
And so today we'd like to say  
From all of us to you:  
'Happy birthday! Happy birthday!  
Happy birthday to you!'

**Zz**

Zero zebra at the Zoo.

## Приложение Б (рекомендуемое)

### Скороговорки

#### I

1) 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.

And she put it in her batter and her batter wasn't bitter.

So 'twas better Betty Botter bought a bit of better butter.

2) Billy Button bought a buttered biscuit.

Did Billy Button buy a buttered biscuit?

If Billy Button bought a buttered biscuit,

Where's the buttered biscuit Billy Button bought??

3) Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

Did Peter Piper pick a peck of pickled peppers?

If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,

Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?

4) Once a fellow met a fellow – In a field of beans.

Said a fellow to a fellow, – "If a fellow asks a fellow,

Can a fellow tell a fellow – What a fellow means?"

5) I thought a thought.

But the thought I thought wasn't the thought I thought I thought.

If the thought I thought I thought had been the thought I thought, I

wouldn't have thought so much.

6) If you understand, say "understand".

If you don't understand, say "don't understand".

But if you understand and say "don't understand".

How do I understand that you understand? Understand?

7) She sells sea shells by the sea shore.

The shells she sells are surely seashells.

So if she sells shells on the seashore,

I'm sure she sells seashore shells.



## II

1) If one doctor doctors another doctor does the doctor who doctors the doctor doctor the doctor the way he is doctoring doctors?

2) "When a doctor falls ill another doctor doctors the doctor. Does the doctor doctoring the doctor doctor the doctor in his own way or does the doctor doctoring the doctor doctors the doctor in the doctor's way?"

3) A tutor who tooted the 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?'

4) If two watches were watching two watches, which watch would watch which watch?

Which watch did which watch wear and which watch wore which watch?

5) How many cans can a canner can, if a canner can can cans?

A canner can can as many cans as a canner can, if a canner can can cans.

6) I slit a sheet, a sheet I slit. And on a slitted sheet I sit. I slit a sheet, a sheet I slit. The sheet I slit, that sheet was it.

## III

1) Black bug bit a big black bear. But where is the big black bear that the big black bug bit?

2) The owner of the inside inn was inside his inside inn with his inside outside his inside inn.

3) The thirty-three thieves thought that they thrilled the throne throughout Thursday.

4) Fuzzy Wuzzy was a bear, Fuzzy Wuzzy had no hair, Fuzzy Wuzzy wasn't very fuzzy... was he???

5) A good cook could cook as much cookies as a good cook who could cook cookies

6) If you notice this notice, you will notice that this notice is not worth noticing.

7) How much wood could a wood chopper chop, if a wood chopper could chop wood?

## IV

1) Sounding by sound is a sound method of sounding sounds.

- 2) A sailor went to sea  
To see, what he could see.  
And all he could see  
Was sea, sea, sea.
- 3) Any noise annoys an oyster but a noisy noise annoys an oyster more.
- 4) These thousands of tricky tongue twisters trip thrillingly off the tongue.
- 5) I saw a saw that could out saw any other saw I ever saw.
- 6) Jolly juggling jesters jauntily juggled jingling jacks.
- 7) A big bug bit the little beetle but the little beetle bit the big bug back.
- 8) Kindly kittens knitting mittens keep kazooing in the king's kitchen.

## V

- 1) I scream, you scream, we all scream for ice cream!
- 2) I thought, I thought of thinking of thanking you.
- 3) A box of mixed biscuits, a mixed biscuit box.
- 4) Do tongue twisters twist your tongue?
- 5) Six slippery snails, slid slowly seaward.
- 6) Six sick slick slim sycamore saplings.
- 7) Six thick thistle sticks. Six thick thistles sticks.
- 8) Is this your sister's sixth zither, sir?
- 9) The sixth sick sheik's sixth sheep's sick.
- 10) Crisp crusts crackle and crunch.
- 11) Tie a knot, tie a knot.  
Tie a tight, tight knot.  
Tie a knot in the shape of a nought.
- 12) Freshly-fried fat flying fish

## VI

RED BULB BLUE BULB RED BULB BLUE BULB (RED  
BLOOD BLUE BLOOD)

Bubble bobble, bubble bobble, bubble bobble ...  
Double bubble gum, bubbles double.  
Rubber baby-buggy bumpers.

Upper roller lower roller Upper roller lower roller ...

Purple Paper People, Purple Paper People, Purple Paper People ...

Daddy draws doors. Daddy draws doors. Daddy draws doors ...

Friendly Fleas and Fire Flies, Friendly Fleas and Fire Flies ...

Penny's pretty pink piggy bank.

One smart fellow, he felt smart. Two smart fellows, they felt smart.

Three smart fellows, they all felt smart.

baboon bamboo, baboon bamboo, baboon bamboo, baboon  
bamboo, baboon bamboo, baboon bamboo.....

Kacha papaya pacca papaya Kacha papaya pacca papaya Kacha  
papaya pacca papaya.

## Приложение В

(обязательное)

### Диалоги

#### In a Department Store

- Pretty girl:* I want to buy a coat.  
*Assistant:* Coats are upstairs on the next floor.  
*Fat man:* Where can I get a hot meal?  
*Assistant:* The restaurant is on the tenth floor.  
*Little girl:* I want to buy some bottles of fruit juice.  
*Assistant:* They are on the next counter on your left, dear.  
*Tall lady:* I want some tins of tomato paste.  
*Assistant:* Try the supermarket in the basement.  
*Gentleman:* Could you tell me where the travel agency is?  
*Assistant:* It's right next to the restaurant on the tenth floor.  
*Student:* I want to buy a football.  
*Assistant:* Take the lift to the sports department. It's on the top floor.  
*Little boy:* Could you tell me where the telephone is?  
*Assistant:* It's on the twelfth floor opposite the photographer's.  
*Twins:* Could you tell us the time please?  
*Assistant:* Yes. It's exactly twenty-two minutes to ten.

1. – Hallo. Kitty here. Could I speak to Peter, please?  
– Sorry, but he's out.
2. – Hallo. Patrick Cowel speaking. Could I talk to Stella, please?  
– I'm afraid she's not here. Can you call later?
3. – You will stay a bit longer, won't you?  
– Sorry, I can't. I promised my baby-sitter to be back at ten at the latest.
4. – What do you think of the place?  
– Oh, it's a delightful spot!
5. – I think I've lost the passports, Daddy.  
– How stupid of you, Peter. Didn't you put them in your pocket?
6. – Would you like some cream in your coffee, Mrs. Clark?  
– No, thank you. But I'd like a little milk.
7. – I must apologize for all the trouble we've caused.  
– Oh, it's no trouble at all.

8. – Where did I put my screwdriver? I want to tighten up these loose screws (ослабленные болты) on the door hinges (дверные петли).

– You had it in your hand when you went into the kitchen right now.

9. – How have your two sons been doing at school lately, Andy?

– I don't know what I should do: Richard never starts working, and Greg never stops slaving («пахать») at his books.

10. – Have you heard that young Patrick Ellis has been fired?

– How awful! He's forgotten a golden rule: 'Never blackmail or bribe managers'.

11. – Would you mind putting out your cigarette?

– I beg your pardon?

– This is a 'no smoking' compartment!

– Is it? I didn't see the sign. I'm terribly sorry.

12.

I: Are you OK?

J: Yes, I'm all right, but what about my car?

I: There's not too much damage.

J: What! Just look at it! I only bought it last week. You shouldn't have been going so fast.

I: Well, I'm sorry, but it wasn't my fault.

J: Wasn't your fault? What do you mean? I had right of way (право преимущественного проезда).

I: I'm afraid you didn't. You shouldn't have come out like that.

J: Why not? There's no sign.

I: What's that there then?

J: Oh, yes. A 'stop' sign. I must have missed it.

I: Well, you should be more careful. You could have killed us all!

J: Yes ... I'm sorry. What more can say?

I: All right... all right. At least nobody's hurt. Here come the police. You'd better explain it to them.

13. – How's his sister?

– She's much better as I know.

14. – Lock the door and sit down.

– Why? What's the matter?

15. – How should I help?

– Mm... Wash the linen and press (iron) the clothes.

16. – What did he say about Miss Grey?

– He said she was pretty.

17. – Those children are absolutely unbearable.  
– Don't be too hard (*суровый*) on them.
18. – Are there many English books in your collection?  
– Not many, but they are all worth reading.
19. – Will you take part in the project?  
– I think the game is not worth the candle.
20. – How should I keep these things?  
– You should keep them at a room temperature.
21. – How should he improve his phonetics?  
– He should produce the sounds more carefully.
22. – Do you know why he's so upset?  
– His friends have cracked some ruthless jokes (*пошутили*).  
It's disgusting!

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**Хорсун Ирина Александровна,  
Короткая Марианна Викторовна,  
Чернякова Евгения Анатольевна,  
Петухова Галина Николаевна**

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