

12.1 First practice, **d**

on
odd
ox
hog
hot
hop
top
chop
clock
gone
shone
rob
knock
novel
rot
mock
grovel
soft
soften
often
moss
got
god

12.2 Later practice, **d**

hollow
olive
wander
watchful
wallow
swallow
squander
squalid
quantity
quality
constant
aquatic

contrary (*opposite*)
conference
promise
proverb
doctor
concoct
probable
obstacle
obstinate
dispositive
commodity
hobgoblin

13.1 First practice, **a**

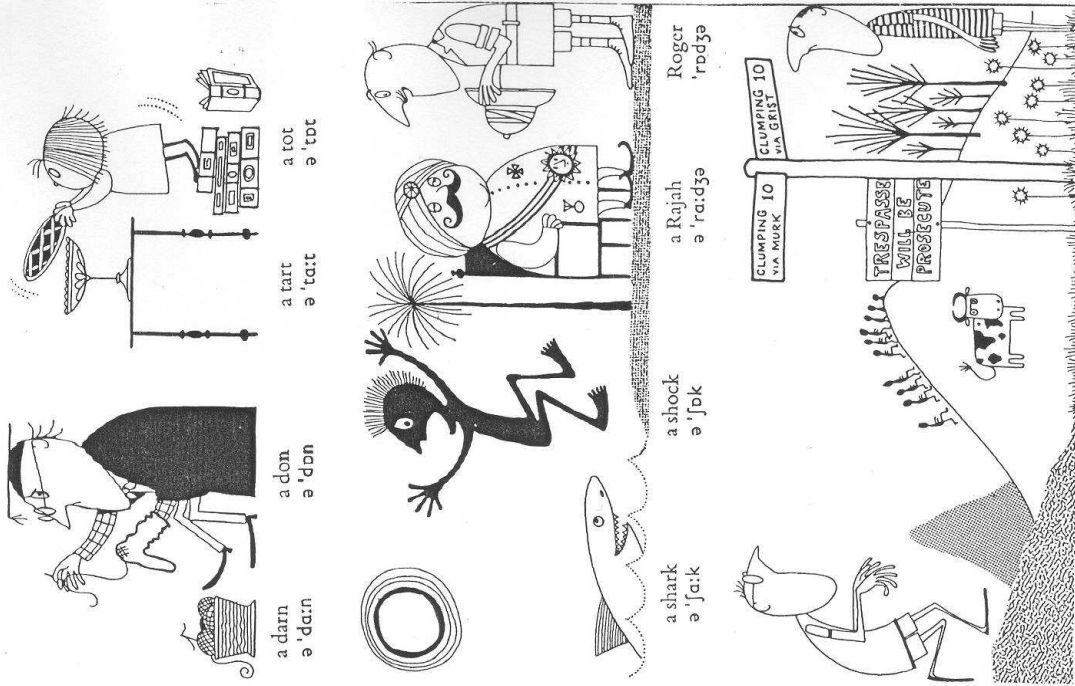
arms, alms
art
arch
charm
starve
hard
star
car
heart, hart
palm
psalm
ask
last
fast
pass
glass
laugh
papa
sergeant
Derby

mark, marque
charred
dark
barn
scarred
martyr
far
bar
hearth
calm
balm, barm
mask, masque
past, passed
clasp
grass
draught, draft
mama
clerk

Shopping list
6 oranges
bottle of milk
dishcloth
coffee
box of matches
pot of honey

Wind the clock
Wear the floor
Feed the doctor
Ring the dog
Feed the dog
Go shopping

T A S K 2 Say /d/
2a Listen, and say the things Johnny has to do.



This cross-country runner is lost. | This cross-country runner is lost | 'ðis, kros-'kʌntri, 'rʌnər ɪz 'lɒst | 'ðis, kros-'kʌntri, 'rʌnər ɪz 'lɒst |

ʊ / u:

Practice 1 Listen and repeat:



sound 1 sound 2



look Luke



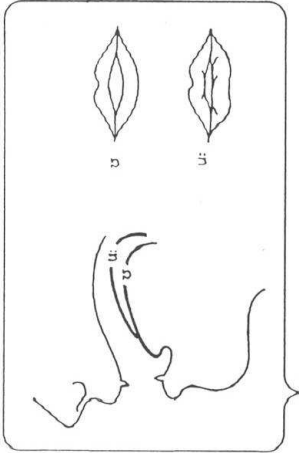
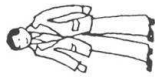
pull pool



full fool



foot boot



This foolish, bookish Duke is too full of good food to move | a foot
 ɒs fu:lɪʃ 'bʊkɪʃ 'dju:k | ɪz tu:
 'foɪ | əv 'gʊd 'fu:d | tə 'mu:v | ə 'fʊt |

TASK 1 Distinguish between /u:/ and /ʊ/

1.1 Listen, and practise the difference.

fool	full	boot
pool	pull	food
Luke	look	tool

1.2 Listen to the words on the cassette. Write the words you hear.

1.3 Listen to these quotations*. Which sound is in the words underlined - /u:/ or /ʊ/?

A good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit (*Milton*)

No sun - no moon!

No morn - no noon..... November! (*Hood*)

A fool and his money are soon parted. (*proverb*)

I could not love thee (Dear) so much,
 Lov'd I not honour more. (*Lovelace*)

Beauty is truth, truth beauty. (*Keats*)

I like work I can sit and look at it for hours.
 (*Jerome K. Jerome*)

I was a stranger and you took me in. (*The Bible*)

TASK 4 Say /u:/ and /ʊ/

Test Tick the words you recognise in the sentences you hear:

- 1 a) look; b) Luke
- 2 a) full; b) fool
- 3 a) pull; b) pool
- 4 a) fullish; b) foolish

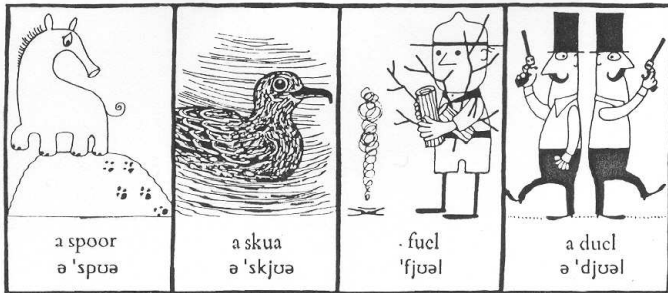
Look/Luke, I want you to come here.
 I said, 'He's full/a fool.'
 The sign on the door said 'Pool'/Pull'.
 That's a fullish/foolish dress.

4.1 Listen, and say these phrases.

a foolish book	good food
a rude cook	a wooden spoon
blue wool	a full pool

TRIM, J., English Pronunciation Illustrated, CUP

ʊə



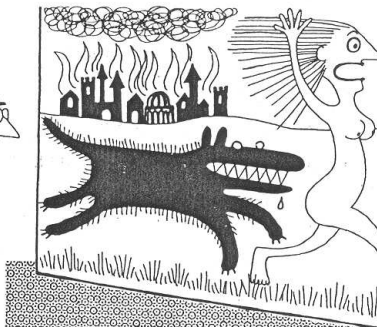
a poor curate
ə'puə'kjʊərət



a dour, cruel, furious boor
ə'duə'krʊəl'fjuəriəs'bʊə



curious tourists | with their courier |
'kjʊəriəs'tʊərɪsts | wɪð ðeə'kuəriə |
A lurid mural | is sure to lure | curious tourists |
ə'ljuərið'mjʊərəl | ɪz'sʊə'tə'ljuə | 'kjʊəriəs'tʊərɪsts |



a lurid mural
ə'ljuərið'mjʊərəl

20.1 - 20.3: ʊə

20.1 First practice, ʊə

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| poor | dual, duel |
| sure | steward |
| tour | fuel |
| doer, dour | brewer |
| pure | moor |
| fewer | truer |
| lure | newer |
| skewer | sewer |
| cure | jewel |

20.2 Later practice, ʊə

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| manual | conjure (implore) |
| furious | obscure |
| curious | allure |
| spurious | mercurial |
| injurious | individual |
| reviewer | residual |
| casual | jury |
| endure | mural |
| manure | rural |
| mature | luxurious |

20.3 Reading matter, with ʊə frequent.

The doctor wasn't sure that he could cure the poor steward of his obscure illness, but the attacks became fewer and fewer as time passed.

The tourists were out on the moor when the coach ran out of fuel, which made them furious.

The reviewer, who couldn't endure obscure poetry, claimed the poem was spurious.

'This beer's quite pure,' said the brewer, 'but we must let it mature, or else it'll be a poor brew.'

The furious cooks fought a curious duel with skewers.

Casual manual labour isn't injurious to the individual who can endure heavy work.

Your roses need pure manure to make them mature.

The jury were sure the poor man was innocent of stealing the jewels.

These newer attractions are sure to lure the tourists.

MACKENZIE, M., Modern English Pronunciation Practice, Longman

- puə poor
ʃʊəli surely
fjuəriəs furious
pjʊə pure
ʃʊə sure

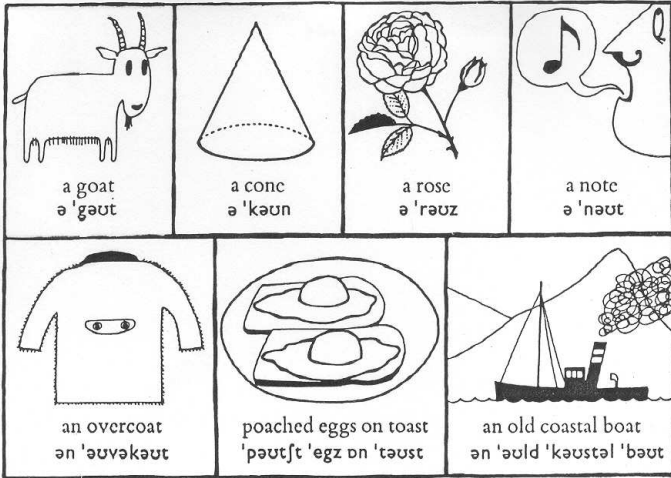
- tʊərɪst tourist
pjʊəli purely
ɪnʃʊərəns insurance
kjʊəriəsətɪ curiosity
kjʊə cure

O'CONNOR, J. D., Better English Pronunciation, CUP

All these words may also be pronounced with /ɔ:/ instead of /ʊə/ in R.P., /pɔ:, ʃɔ:, kɔ:/, etc. Other words, like fewer, bluer, continuous, are also usually pronounced with /ʊə/ - fjʊə, bluə, kəntɪnjuəs - though they can always be pronounced with /u:ə/ - fju:ə, blu:ə, kəntɪnju:əs - and in any case they must not be pronounced with /ɔ:/. This is also true for cruel and jewel which must have either /ʊə/ or /u:ə/.

Repetition Exercise: Are you sure that you can endure this tour? I assure you it is pure wool. What can't be cured, must be endured. It's curious how poor they are. They are mature enough to know the dangers of the moor. Fewer viewers watch these curious programs, I assure you.

TRIM, J., English Pronunciation Illustrated, CUP



G. CONNOR, J. D., Sounds English, Longman

- North Pole
- an awful joke
- a small hotel
- an important notice
- roast pork
- an open door
- a stone wall
- a cold hall

Hello, this is Captain Oates speaking. Below us is the coast of Italy. We are very close to Rome - the road below us goes from Rome to the coast. We shall fly over the city before landing. Please obey the NO SMOKING notices.

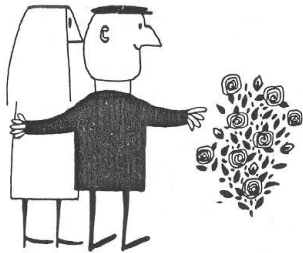


Joan
'dʒəʊn



Joe
'dʒəʊ

Joan | is combing | her golden hair | Joe has a noble, Roman nose |
'dʒəʊn | ɪz 'kəʊmɪŋ | ɜ: 'gəʊldən 'heə | 'dʒəʊ hæz ə 'nəʊbl 'rəʊmən 'nəʊz |



Joe | and Joan | go for a stroll. | Joe shows Joan his roses |
'dʒəʊ | ən 'dʒəʊn | 'gəʊ fər ə 'strəʊl | 'dʒəʊ | ən 'dʒəʊn | 'gəʊ fər ə 'strəʊl |



Joan | won't go home | alone, | so Joe goes home | with Joan |
'dʒəʊn | 'wəʊnt, 'gəʊ 'həʊm | ə'ləʊn | 'dʒəʊn | 'wəʊnt, 'gəʊ 'həʊm | ə'ləʊn |

I don't know where the post office is.
I've got a cold.
I haven't got a coat.
It's too cold.
The ground is frozen.

- toe
- tone
- snow
- hole
- sew, sow
- show
- torn
- snore
- hall
- saw
- shore

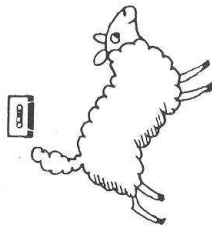
Complete this extract from an airline magazine, and read it aloud.

One of the most popular destinations is the Holy City, _____ Overseas Airways planes approach _____ from the _____ of Italy, and fly _____ the city before landing.

Repetition Exercise: Row slowly, the boat is low. He wrote a note and then folded those old envelopes. Go slowly along this road, there are many holes in it. Show me those old odes you own. She sold the brooch, though it was so old. Open the door and go home. Don't go over those stones. Mr. So and So knows a lot of jokes. 'No go'area, no post by land or ocean. He went to mow a meadow. (MENHARDZ, A Handbook of E. Phonetics, UK Praha)

- A: Could you go and post this letter, please?
- B: I can't go out. It's snowing, and I've got a cold.
- A: Blow your nose, and put your coat on. You'll be OK.
- B: I'll get frozen.
- A: Only if you go slowly. Walk quickly.
- B: I can't walk quickly. The ground is frozen. It's like the South Pole.
- A: Oh, stop moaning. I'll go.

i:/I



sound 1 sound 2



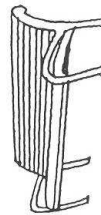
sheep ship



bean bin



eat it



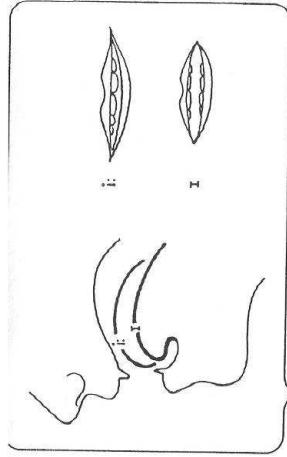
scat sit



leek lick



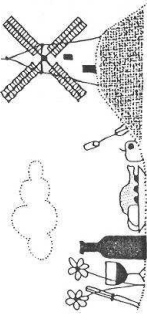
cheeks chicks



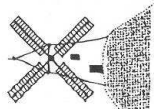
- green grin
 - trickle trick
 - sheep ship
 - cheep chick
 - cheek chick
 - bream brim
 - sleek slick
 - sheen shin
 - greet grit
 - fleet flit
- reason risen
 - reck rick
 - deem dim
 - seat sit
 - keen kin
 - peep pip
 - ream rim
 - field filled
 - feed fid
 - reel rill

2.5 Word-contrasts with /i/ and /ɪ/

- seen, scene sin
- feel fill
- steal, steel still
- meal mill
- heal, heel, he'll hill
- peal, peel pill
- wheel, weal, we'll will
- neat knit
- keel kill
- bean, been bin
- teal till
- whereze whizz
- peach pitch
- seek sick
- teak tick
- leak, leek lick
- read, reed rid
- weak, week wick
- heap hip
- peat pit
- feat, feet fit
- seep sip
- leap lip
- each itch
- wheat wit
- bead bid
- beat, beet bit
- head hid
- ease is
- reap rip
- leave live (verb)
- eel ill
- pick
- peek, peke
- deep dip
- meat, meet, mete mite
- sleep slip
- kneel nil
- greed grid
- beach, beach bich



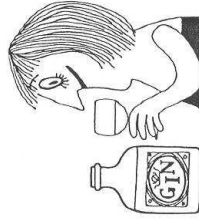
a meal
ə 'mi:l



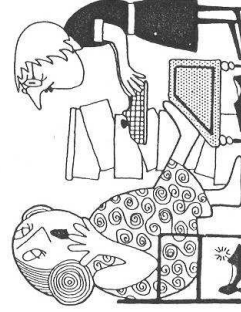
a mill
ə 'mi:l



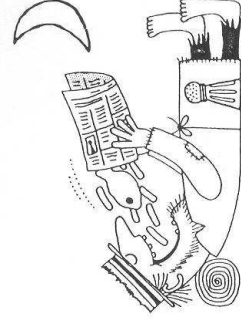
a lead
ə 'li:d



Jean likes gin. | ... but gin doesn't like Jean! |
'dʒi:n 'lɑ:kz 'dʒɪn | bət 'dʒɪn 'dɑ:znt 'lɑ:k 'dʒi:n |



Sleepy Freda | seeks size
six slippers | to fit her feet |
'sli:pɪ 'fri:də | si:kz 'saɪz
'sɪks 'slɪpəz | tə 'fi:t hæ: 'fi:t |



Fish | and chips | are cheap |
and easy to eat
'fɪʃ | ən 'tʃɪps | ə 'tʃi:p |
and 'ɪzɪ tə 'i:t |

MACKENZIE, M., Modern English Pronunciation Practice, Longman

15.1 - 15.4: 19

15.1 First practice, 10

<u>ear</u>	cleared
<u>rear</u> (<i>eye-water</i>)	rear
<u>near</u>	spear
<u>rear</u>	beard
<u>clear</u>	smear
<u>dear, deer</u>	<u>year</u>
<u>beer, bier</u>	leer
<u>steer</u>	queer
<u>sneer</u>	freer
<u>jeer</u>	seer, sear, serc
<u>cheer</u>	
<u>shear, sheer</u>	sphere
<u>hear, here</u>	serious
<u>weir, we're</u>	wcird
<u>mere</u>	

15.2 Later practice, 10

<u>merely</u>	mysterious
<u>erie</u>	<u>appear</u>
<u>revere</u>	<u>nuclear</u>
<u>dreary</u>	Julius
<u>queerly</u>	<u>interior</u>
<u>India</u>	exterior
<u>delirious</u>	superior
<u>experience</u>	inferior
<u>salubrious</u>	interfere
<u>endearing</u>	imperious
<u>bleary</u>	series
<u>lugubrious</u>	cereal, serial
<u>impious</u>	fearless

15.4 Reading matter, with 10 frequent.

Don't put your beard in the beer, not even if it's near beer, which isn't real beer, and isn't dear.

A series of mysterious crimes, some serious, appears to have been committed near here, I fear.

It's clear that some will cheer and others will jeer when the peer speaks. Though his eyes are bleary and his voice is queer, he's really a superior person with much experience, gained through years and years of serious study, not merely of theory.

We're near the end of the year.

After her dreary ordeal she was tearful but soon became cheerful.

He spoke the speech from King Lear in a clear voice, and the audience cheered and cried 'Hear, hear!'

Steer clear of the pier, dear.

Clear that rubbish out of here and don't put it anywhere near.

O'CONNOR, J.D., Sounds English, Longman

TASK 3 Say /10/

3a Listen, and read out this letter.

LEARY BEER COMPANY
'Brewers of real beer for 70 years'
21 Clearwater Avenue,
Bere Regis

Mr A. J. Pierce,
Pierce's Detective Agency,
14 Steerforth Street,
Bere Regis

Dear Mr Pierce,

We have a serious problem here at Leary's. Barrels of beer keep disappearing from the cellar. I fear we have a thief here. It is clear to me that your experience would be valuable in solving these mysterious disappearances.

Yours sincerely,

P. G. Leary

P. G. Leary

Use information from the letter in 3a to complete the conversation below. Practise the conversation.

MR PIERCE: Pierce's Detective Agency. Can I help you?

MR LEARY: Good morning. My name is _____,
from the _____ Company.
I fear we have a _____ problem.

MR PIERCE: Oh dear. What appears to be happening?

MR LEARY: Barrels of _____ are _____ from the
cellar.

MR PIERCE: Has beer ever disappeared before?

MR LEARY: No. The Leary Beer Company has been brewing
_____ for _____
_____, and no beer has ever _____
before this _____. It appears that we have a thief
_____. It is clear that we need someone with your
_____ to solve these _____
_____.

17.1 - 17.5: **ea**

17.1 First practice, **ea**

<u>air</u> , heir, e'er, ere	<u>hair</u> , hare
<u>chair</u>	<u>stair</u> , stare
lair	fair, fare
laird	flair, flare
cairn	
<u>cats</u>	<u>square</u>
<u>rare</u>	<u>share</u>
pare, pear, <u>pair</u>	blare
scarcs	scarce
bare, <u>bear</u>	mare, mayor
<u>wear</u> , where, ware	there, their, they're
tear (<i>rend</i>), tare	

17.2 Later practice, **ea**

careless	scarcely
despairing	Aquarius
impair	aquarium
hairy	<u>hardware</u>
fairy	<u>various</u>
<u>compare</u>	unbearable
dairy	beware
<u>repair</u>	questionnaire
airy	<u>aeroplane</u>
scarecrow	commissionaire

17.3 Word-contrasts with **ea** and **ee**

cheery	chary
rear	rare
dear, deer	dare
fe <u>ar</u>	fa <u>ir</u> , fa <u>re</u>
ca <u>r</u>	ai <u>r</u> , he <u>ir</u>
steer	stare, stair
he <u>re</u> , he <u>ar</u>	ha <u>re</u> , ha <u>ir</u>
sheer	share
beard	bared
sneer	snare
wear <u>y</u>	wa <u>ry</u>
spe <u>ar</u>	spa <u>re</u>
me <u>re</u>	ma <u>rc</u> , ma <u>yo</u> r
be <u>er</u> , bie <u>r</u>	ba <u>re</u> , be <u>ar</u>
le <u>er</u>	la <u>ir</u>
che <u>er</u>	cha <u>ir</u>
pe <u>er</u> , pie <u>r</u>	pa <u>re</u> , pa <u>ir</u> , pa <u>ir</u>
tear (<i>eye-water</i>)	tear (<i>to rend</i>), ta <u>re</u>
re <u>ally</u>	ra <u>rely</u>

17.5 Reading matter, with **ea** frequent.

There, that's the square where the fair will be held. It'll be opened by the Mayor, who is already carefully preparing to do his share. It'll be a rare treat to see him enter on a mare, wearing his chain of office. That's more than you'd dare to do, I'm prepared to swear. You'd be scared of riding on a mare to the fair.

The heir took care to put out a chair for his uncle, who scarcely thanked him.

Would you dare to go to the lair of that hairy bear?

It's not fair to stare at Claire on the stairs, nor at the dress she wears, for she's shy and doesn't care to be stared at.

The agile hare avoided the snare, which didn't tear even a hair off him.

I can't bear having my nails pared or my hair cut.

You should wear a pair of trousers that will put up with wear and tear.

Mr Clare has a flare for rare antiques.

2.2a Listen, and say these names of shops.

O'CONNOR, J.D.,
Sounds English
Longman

CAREYS FRUIT and VEGETABLES

O'DARES FASHION and SPORTSWEAR

HAIR CARE BY CLARE

BLAIR'S CHAIR REPAIRS

FAIR DEAL GROCERY

FAIRFIELD CAR SPARES

MARY'S DAIRY

2.2b Sarah went shopping. Listen, and say the things she said.

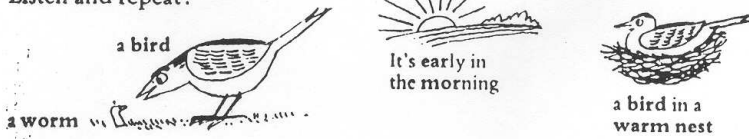
'I'd like some pears.'	'Where's the milk, please?'
'Could I have my hair cut?'	'This chair's broken.'
'Is there any oil?'	'I need a new spare tyre.'
'Oh, I couldn't wear that!'	

2.2c Match the things Sarah said with the shops in 2.2a.

e.g. She said 'I'd like some pears' in Carey's Fruit and Vegetables.

BAKER, A., Tree or Three? CUP

Listen and repeat:



Learn this proverb:



Listen and repeat:



1. Pearl is a working girl. She gets up early.



2. Pearl's thirsty in the morning.



3. She puts on a short shirt and a long skirt.



4. She walks to work at seven thirty.



5. Pearl arrives at work at eight thirty.



6. She's the first person at work.

6.1 First practice, 3:

MACKENZIE, M., Modern English Pronunciation Practice, Longman

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| err | <u>firm</u> |
| fern | <u>urge</u> |
| stern | <u>burn</u> |
| jerk | <u>murk</u> |
| <u>earth</u> | <u>curds</u> |
| earl | <u>burst</u> |
| pearl, purl | <u>spurr</u> |
| <u>learn</u> | <u>purr</u> |
| yearn | <u>work</u> |
| search | <u>worm</u> |
| hearse | <u>worth</u> |
| irk | <u>worse</u> |
| <u>shirt</u> | <u>worst</u> |
| flirt | <u>earn, urn</u> |
| <u>skirt</u> | <u>heard, herd</u> |
| first | <u>tern, turn</u> |
| <u>third</u> | <u>fir, fur</u> |
| mirth | <u>word, whirred</u> |
| stir | <u>world, whirled</u> |
| stirred | <u>colonel, kernel</u> |

6.2 Later practice, 3:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| worship | <u>prefer</u> |
| turnip | <u>occur</u> |
| <u>surface</u> | <u>occurred</u> |
| journey | <u>occurring</u> |
| murderer | <u>refer</u> |
| murdered | <u>referred</u> |
| earnest, Ernest | <u>preferring</u> |
| murmuring | <u>murmered</u> |
| merciful | <u>preferment</u> |
| furnace | <u>subservient</u> |
| squirming | <u>worsening</u> |
| perjury | <u>internal</u> |
| infernal | <u>discursive</u> |
| disturbing | <u>impersonal</u> |
| external | <u>commercial</u> |

6.4 Reading matter, with frequent.

Three surly early birds perched on a fir-tree in the early, pearly dawn. The first early bird said: 'A worm! I heard an early worm stir in the earth!'

Then the third early bird said: 'Was the word "worm"?''

And the first early bird, a surly bird, said: 'You heard, Ernest - the word was "worm". I heard a worm squirm in the earth.'

'Not, I hope, a furry worm, Curly?' said the third bird.

'Oh, no, not a furry worm but a firm pert worm, an early earthworm,' answered the first bird. 'Yes, sir, it was a firm worm that turned in the earth. Such a worm is worth earning.'

So the early birds stirred, deserted their perches, circled down to earth beneath the fir-tree and waited for the first worm to stir up through the earth. Worm after worm turned in its earthly berth. The wormy earth seemed to give birth to worms. Worm after worm learnt that early birds have an urge to earn their early worms. Worm after worm was murderously interred, interred in the persons of Ernest, Curly, and Bert. The merciless birds at last turned purple and burst. Ernest burst, Curly burst, and Bert burst.

Early birds, surly birds, all birds should learn to curb their urge for worms.

Here is a brief list to show the sort of words that need special attention to their weakened syllables:

about	ə'baʊt	particular	pə'tɪkjələ
arrive	ə'raɪv	permanent	'pɜ:mənənt
machine	mə'ʃi:n	variety	və'raɪəti
Arab	'ærəb	breakfast	'brekfəst
madam	'mædəm	purchase	'pɜ:tʃɪs
beggar	'begə	forward	'fɔ:wəd
exact	ɪg'zækt	palace	'pælɪs
serene	sɪ'reɪn	perform	pə'fɔ:m
silence	'saɪləns	tolerate	'tɔləreɪt
solemn	'sɔləm	movement	'mu:vmənt
camel	'kæməl	harmony	'hɑ:məni
commit	kə'mɪt	recognise	'rekəɡnaɪz
police	pə'li:s	freedom	'fri:dəm
lemon	'lemən	period	'piəriəd
forget	fə'ɡet	comfort	'kʌmfət
doctor	'dɔktə	Oxford	'ɒksfəd
column	'kɔləm	illustrate	'ɪləstreɪt
murmur	'mɜ:mə	surprise	sə'praɪz
captain	'kæptɪn	money	'mʌni
famous	'feɪməs	figure	'fɪɡə

To help pronounce English, they've designed for every sound a symbol.
 But there's one of them that's as hard to find as playing hunt the thimble.
 It isn't an 'o' and it isn't an 'a'.
 It's something in between.
 It appears when strong sounds move away.
 You know the one I mean.
 Let me then apostrophize this small and undistinguished sound, and in my verse immortalize its homely contours, squat and round.

Oh, weak, elusive little schwa,
 I often wonder where you are!

O'CONNOR, J.D., *Sounds English*, Longman

TASK 1 Say /ə/ in unstressed syllables

1.1a Listen, and repeat. Make the stressed syllables strong, and the unstressed syllables weak and quick.

Try again. Come along.
 Paul's a postman. Martha's a teacher.
 Michael's a policeman. Barbara's a pilot.
 A coloured picture.

In all the unstressed syllables above, the sound /ə/ is used. Notice that /ə/ can be spelled in many ways.

1.1b Look again at the phrases in 1.1a. Find words where /ə/ is spelled a, e, o, u.

1.2 Listen to these phrases, and mark the stressed syllables. Then practise the phrases; be careful to use /ə/ in the unstressed syllables.

Go away. Come again.
 Susan's a singer. Jill's a photographer.
 John and Michael are policemen. Brian's a bus conductor.
 A big adventure.

BAKER Ann, *Ship or Sheep*, CUP

Barbərə spent Satəday aftənoon looking at ə beaʊtɪfəl bʊk əbʊt Saʊθ əmərɪkə.

'I want tə go tə Saʊθ əmərɪkə,' she said tə həself.
 Thə nɛxt mɔ:nɪŋ, wɛn Barbərə wɔ:kəd ʊp ɪt wəz sɪks ə'klɔ:k,
 ənd hə brʊðəz ənd sɪstəz wəz stɪl əsleɪp. Barbərə lʊkəd ət
 thəm, ənd klɔ:zd hər eɪz əɡeɪn.

Thən she quɪətli gɔ:t ʊt əf bɛd ənd stɑ:təd tə pæk hə suɪtkes.

She tʊk səm kɔmfətəblə klɔ:ðəz ʊt əf thə kʊpbɛd. She pækəd ə pɛə əf bɪnɔ:kʊləz ənd hə sɪstəz kəmərə. She pækəd ə pʊtəgrəf əf həself ənd ɔ:n əf hə mʊðə ənd fɑ:ðə.

'I mʌstn't feɪt tə hæv səm brekfəst,' she said tə həself.
 Bət thən she lʊkəd ət thə klɔ:k. ɪt wəz ə kwɑ:tə tə seven.

'I'll jʌst drɪnk ə glɑ:s əf wɔ:tə,' she said.
 'ə glɑ:s əf wɔ:tə,' she said.

'Wɔ:tə,' she said, ənd ɔ:pənəd hər eɪz.
 She wəz stɪl ɪn hə bɛd, ənd hə brʊðəz ənd sɪstəz wəz
 lɑ:ʒɪŋ ət hə.

'Tell əs wɛt ju wə drɪmɪŋ əbʊt,' they said tə hə.
 Bət Barbərə dɪdn't ənswə. She wəz θɪŋkɪŋ əbʊt hə
 wɔndəfʊl dʒɔ:nɪ tə Saʊθ əmərɪkə.

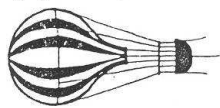
Practice 2



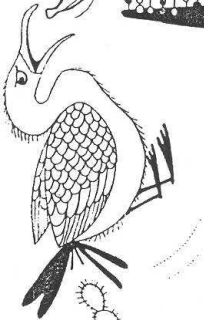
Read this story aloud.
 The spelling has been changed to show you when to make the sound ə.



TRIM, J., English Pronunciation Illustrated, CUP



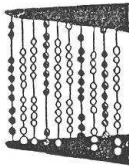
a balloon
ə bə 'lu:n



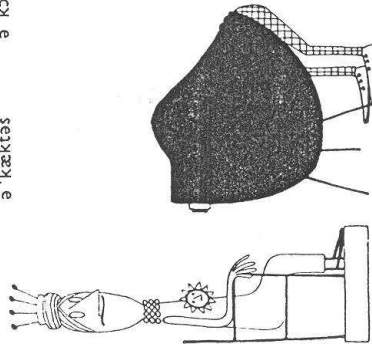
a cactus
ə 'kæktəs



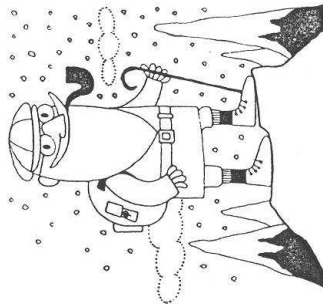
a banana
ə be 'nɑ:nə



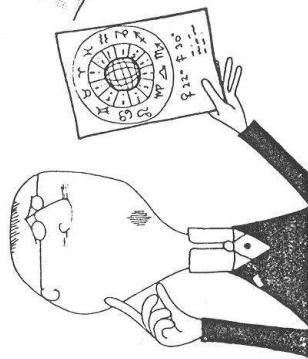
an abacus
ən 'æbəkəs



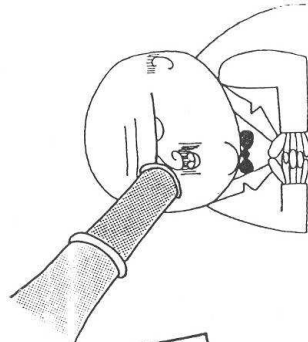
a fashionable photographer
ə 'fæʃənəbl fə 'tɒgrəfə



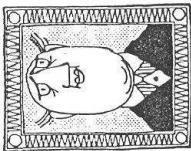
an adventurous professor
ənəd'ventʃərəs prə'fesa



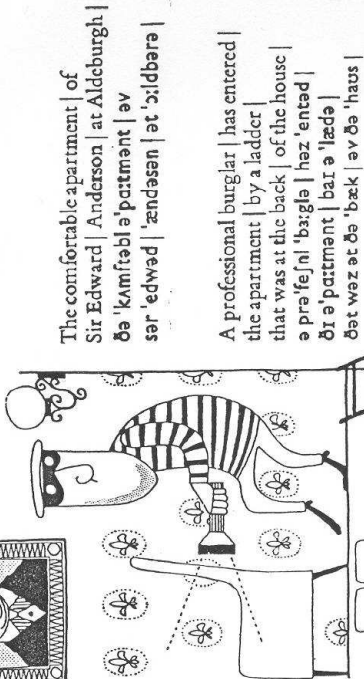
an amateur astrologer
ən 'æmətə ə'strɒlədʒə



a professional astronomer
ə prə'feʃənəl ə'strɒnəm

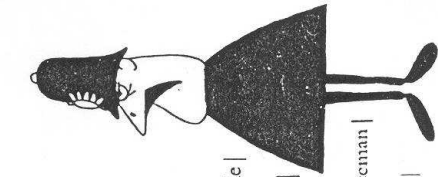


Alderman Sir Edward Anderson | is a prosperous
government official | at the Treasury |
'sɪ:ldəmən sər 'edwəd 'ændsən | ɪz ə 'prɒspərəs
'gʌvnmənt ə'fɪ:ʃl | æt ðə 'treʒəri |



The comfortable apartment | of
Sir Edward Anderson | at Aldeburgh |
ðə 'kʌmfərtəbl ə'pɑ:tmənt | əv
sər 'edwəd 'ændsən | æt 'ɔ:ldbərə |

A professional burglar | has entered |
the apartment | by a ladder |
that was at the back | of the house |
ə prə'feʃnəl 'bɜ:glə | həz 'entəd |
ðɪ ə'pɑ:tmənt | bɑ: ə 'lædə |
ðæt wəz æt ðə 'bæk | əv ðə 'hɑ:z |



As the burglar leaves | there is a policeman |
at the bottom | of the ladder |
æz ðə 'bɜ:glə 'lɪ:vz | ðəz ə pə'li:smə:n |
æt ðə 'bɒtəm | əv ðə 'lædə |

But an observant amateur | photographer | has focussed
a camera | on the burglar | and summoned a police-constable |
bət ən əb'zɜ:vənt 'æmətə | fə 'tɒgrəfə | həz 'fəʊkəst
ə 'kæmərə | ɒn ðə 'bɜ:glə | ænd 'sʌmənd ə pə'li:s-
'kɒnstəbl |



a. helped/I/have/?

Have I helped?

b. hamburgers/hate/eating/I!

c. in/Abigail/here/hoovered/has/?

d. Aunt Hannah/Alan Harbord/his/adores/.

e. heart attack/had/Harriet Elston/old/a/.

f. Helmut/Anna/hurriedly/about/asked/English/
homework/his/.

g. overcoat/a/Arthur Harris/in/always/
handkerchief/his/has/.

An **old man** is **very ill** and he **goes** into **hospital** to **have** an operation.
He is **very unhappy** and **afraid**.
When he **arrives** at the **hospital** a **nurse** **gives** him a **bath**.
After the **bath** he is **very happy** and he **says** to the **nurse**, 'I was **very**
afraid to **have** that operation but it didn't **hurt** me at all.'

O'CONNOR, J.D., Sounds English, LONGMAN

Dear Harriet,
I'm having a horrible holiday here! The hotel is huge and high up on a hill. I hurt my heel and had to go to hospital. The weather's too hot, and I'm hungry. Harry's quite happy, however! Next summer, I shall stay at home. Harry can go on holiday by himself.

Hilary



Ms Harriet Harlow
4 Hamburg House
28 Harrow Road
Harrow on the Hill
Middx
England

The sound /h/

BOWLER, B., *Headway Pronunciation, CUP*

Hi	home	hitch-hike
Hello	holiday	farmhouse
have	hotel	comprehension

hole	whole	ghost
behind	vehicle	exhibition
hour	who	how
rehearse	childhood	honest
heir	inherit	dishonest

where	huge	alcohol	whisky
hour	what	husband	hairdryer
whisper	hungry	hi-fi	housewife
honour	whale	horrible	hospital
hanky	who		

MACKENZIE, M., *Modern English Pronunciation Practice*, LONGMAN

heat	behave
hit	perhaps
hen	boyhood
hand	rehearse
hurt	enhance
hoof	inhale
hunt	heather
hood	heredity
hop	inherit
heart, hart	adhere
humid	adhesive
humour	dishearten
handy	behalf
hefty	whole, hole
hideous	wholly, holy
horrible	who
ahoy	whooping-cough
behind	whoever

Some of the commonest words which always contain /h/ are: *half, hand, hat, head, health, hear, here, heart, heavy, hide, high, history, hit, hold, hole, home, hope, horse, hat, house, how, hundred, husband, behind, beforehand, household, anyhow, greenhouse, manhole, inhale, rehearse, coherent.*

He's in hospital.
I've got a horrible headache.
I had a hamburger for lunch.
My hotel's near the school.
My husband's a doctor.
How did you get home?

haʊz a:θə	how's Arthur?
ʌt əv hænd	out of hand
ɪt sɔ:fli hevɪ	it's awfully heavy
hɪz həʊmz ɪn aɪələnd	his home's in Ireland
helən went ʌt	Helen went out
wɪ: ɔ:l went həʊm	we all went home
aɪ hɪt henrɪ ɪn ði: aɪ	I hit Henry in the eye
aɪ ɑ:skt æn haʊz ɪ: hɔ:d əbaʊt ɪt	I asked Ann how she heard about it

- Helen has cut her own hair again – it's absolutely horrible!
- Have you heard about Hanna's horrific adventure in Hamburg?
- Henry's Uncle Herbert has had another heart attack in hospital.
- Old Hugh hasn't eaten his ham and eggs already, has he?
- Hazel and Alan have had another unhappy holiday hitch-hiking in Austria and Hungary.

38.4 Reading matter, with h frequent.

(The h's given in italics are not usually spoken in conversational English; when dropping these h's, be very careful not to give the word any stress.)

How horrible! *Hugh has hurt his hand* with a heavy hammer.

The happy hunter headed for the high hills.

Henry offered Hazel half *his heart* but half a heart wasn't enough for Hazel.

The hunter hurriedly hid behind a high hedge.

The hard-hearted father disinherited *his* unhappy daughter.

He held *his* head high when *he* heard them praise *his* heroism.

The height of the highest hills in Hertfordshire is only a few hundred feet.

He hailed me with a hearty hullo and a handshake.

The honey in the hives is heather honey, which is a wholesome honey.

The hard work *he* has had to do *has* had a heartening effect on *his* previously horrible behaviour.

Say /w/

Listen, and repeat these statements.

William went for a walk.
William heard something wonderful last week.
Winnie went to work at the same time all week.
Winnie had lunch at a wine bar.
William went away on holiday.
Winnie went out through the window.
William wants wet weather next week.

Now make Wh-questions about the statements in 4a. Make sure your voice falls in the questions.

e.g. William went for a walk. (Where?)

Where did he go?

William heard something wonderful last week. (What? When?)

Winnie went to work at the same time all week. (What time?)

Winnie had lunch at a wine bar. (Which? When? What?)

William went away on holiday. (When? Where?)

Winnie went out through the window. (Why? Which?

When?)

William wants wet weather next week. (Why?)

Listen and repeat:

when	walk	were	twelve
well	warm	where	twenty
wet weather	wonderful	wore	quiet
Wendy went	woods	away	quickly
which	why	railway	sweet
what was	wild	everywhere	Gwen
watched	white wine	sandwiches	squirrels

A walk in the woods

Gwen: *Did you see Victor on Wednesday, Wendy?*

Wendy: *Yes. We went for a walk in the woods near the railway.*

Gwen: *Wasn't it cold on Wednesday?*

Wendy: *Yes. It was very cold and wet. We wore warm clothes and walked quickly to keep warm.*

Gwen: *It's lovely and quiet in the woods.*

Wendy: *Yes. Further away from the railway it was very quiet, and there were wild squirrels everywhere. We counted twenty squirrels.*

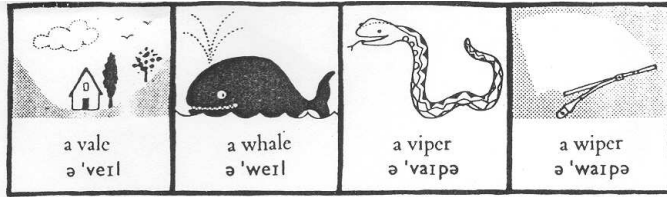
Gwen: *How wonderful! Twenty squirrels! And did you take lunch with you?*

Wendy: *Yes. About twelve we had veal sandwiches and sweet white wine, and we watched the squirrels. It was a very nice walk.*

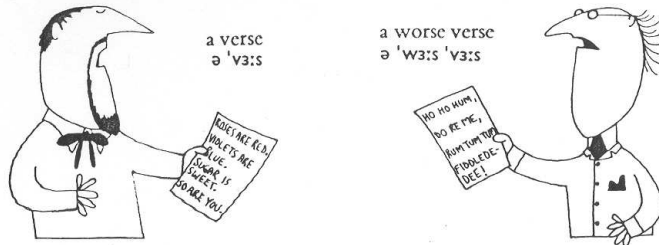
44.1 - 44.3: W

44.1 w, general

wax, whacks	whisper
worth	sway
woo	twitch
wolf	twelve
work	queen
wait, weight	quell
watch	quench
want	acquire
wheat	squint
when, wen	squeak
where, wear, ware	exquisite
whether, weather,	aqueduct
wether	require
whet, wet	sanguine
whither, wither	inquisitive
weigh, way, whey	one, won
why, Wye, Y	once
wander	choir, quire
wonder	suite, sweet
warder	

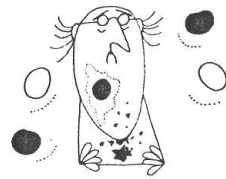


v/w



a verse
ə 'vɜ:s

a worse verse
ə 'wɜ:s 'vɜ:s



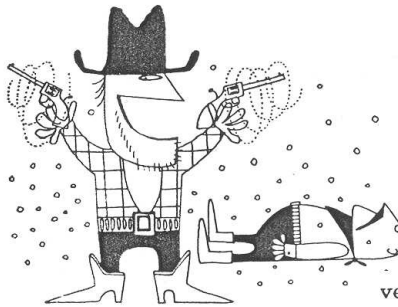
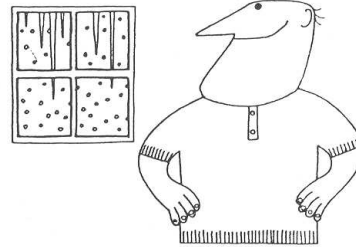
Why is the worse verse worse than the first verse?

'waɪ ɪz ðə 'wɜ:s 'vɜ:s
'wɜ:s ðən ðə 'fɜ:st 'vɜ:s

44.2 Word-contrasts with v and w

vies	wise, Y's
vet	wet, whet
vest	west
vale, veil	whale
vane, vein, vain	wane, wain
Vaughan	warn, worn
veal	wheel, weal, we'll
veered	weird
vend	wend
vent	went
verse	worse
via	wire
vie	why, Y, Wye
vile	while, wile
vim	whim
vine	wine
visor	wiser

William always wears a very warm woollen vest | in winter |
'wɪljəm 'bɪlwəz 'weəz ə 'veri
'wɔ:m 'wʊlən 'vest | ɪn 'wɪntə |



Victor, however, will never wear woollen underwear, | even in the Wild West |
'vɪktə hʌv'evə wɪl 'nevə
'weə 'wʊlən 'ʌndəweə |
'i:vɪn ɪn ðə 'waɪld 'west |

44.3 Reading matter, with w frequent.

Wee Willie wept wildly when his wicked uncle whipped him well.

Which word would one want if one wanted a word?

A weird white wolf is wandering wearily in the woods.

Edward acquired twenty-one exquisite woodcuts while he was away.

It was a pleasure to watch the wonderful way in which they worked.

You will be required to keep quite quiet for a while.

The quality of their woollen wares is well worth enquiring into.

The swish of the swift, well-whetted scythes, as the reapers swing and sway, is wonderful music.

'What will you wear, a white waistcoat or a woollen sweater?'

'What, why, when, and where' are the words we require quite often when we want to ask questions.

vet	wet	via	wire
vest	west	vine	wine
veil	wail, whale	v	we
verse	worse	veal	wheel

- 1 This veal/wheel is no good.
- 2 The vest/west is over there.
- 3 The country's vines/wines are famous.
- 4 You don't see many veils/whales in this area.
- 5 He never wrote a verse/worse play.

What's the weather like in

It's	very	wet
It's not		warm
		windy

Bob is very worried about his friends. Barbara weighs 70 kilos, and is very unfit. Ben has a violent temper, and he's always in trouble. Vera's job is boring, and she always feels tired. And he never sees Wendy because she is so busy.

Match the names and the descriptions below.

e.g. Bob's very worried.

Bob	Barbara	Ben	Vera	Wendy
overweight	bored and weary	very worried	always violent	very busy

Train initial devoicing giving fortis fricative sonants:
 clean, please, treason, try, tribe, cry, crown, crime, cradle, tree, trip,
 prone 'nakloněný', proof, prune, plough, plain, place, plait 'záhyb, cop',
 plant, play, prime, trust, train, truck, troop.

Say clusters with /p, b, t, d, k, g/ followed by /w, r, l, j/

DESTINATION · PLATFORM · TIME		
BLADON	1	12.03



- A: The train for Bladon leaves from Platform 1.
 B: Meet me under the clock.

Now make similar conversations about these places.

DESTINATION · PLATFORM · TIME		
BRADFORD	6	12.15
PRESTON	4	12.20
GLASGOW	2	12.25
GRANTHAM	3	12.50

Listen, and practise this conversation.

- A: Excuse me, is this the Bladon train?
 B: No, I'm afraid you've just missed the Bladon train. It went at 12.03.
 A: But it's only twelve o'clock now. Look at the clock.
 B: No, that clock's three minutes slow.

Make similar conversations about the trains shown in 1.1.

BAKER, A., Ship or Sheep?, Cur

Game Peter went to Paris

Example:

A: Peter went to Paris, and he bought a pipe.

B: Peter went to Paris, and he bought a pipe and a picture.

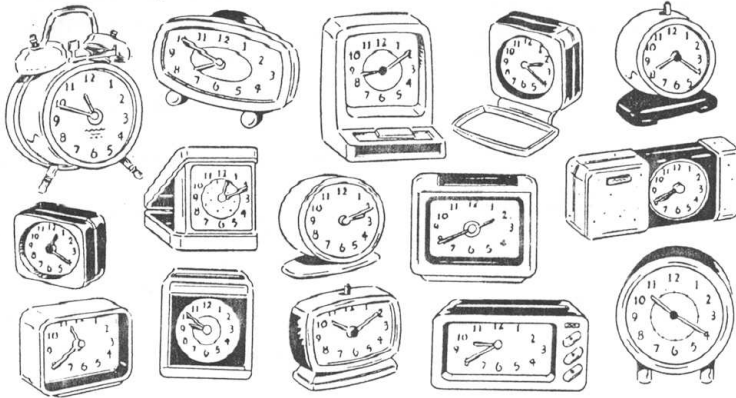
Each student adds something to the list, and you must remember what the other students have said. Practise the game first with the class then in groups of five or six people. Practise the words in the list before you start, and try to use other words of your own with the sound p in them.

a newspaper	a postcard	a picture
a spoon	an apple	a piano
a pipe	a pear	a carpet
a pork pie	a paper plate	some soap
a pepper pot	a pen	a puppy
a stamp	a pencil	a plastic spider
an envelope	a pin	an expensive present for Poppy

Could you tell me the time, please?
It's ten to two.

O'CONNOR, J.D.,
Sounds English, Longman

Now ask and answer about these times. Remember to make the word 'to' very weak and quick.



A: How many cups of tea and coffee do you drink each day?

B: I'll count them. I drink two cups of coffee at breakfast. In the morning break, I drink another cup of coffee. In the tea break at three o'clock, I have a cup of tea and a biscuit. When I get in from work, I drink a couple of cups of tea. And later in the evening, I drink another cup of coffee.

A: So that's four cups of coffee, and three cups of tea.

B: Yes. And if I'm working late, I have a couple of cups of coffee to keep me awake.

Say how many cups of tea and coffee you drink. Ask other people.
Tell the rest of the class.

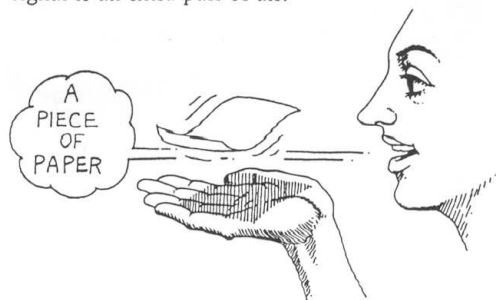
e.g. Maria doesn't drink coffee, but she drinks a lot of tea. Sebastian drinks one cup of tea, and about four cups of coffee.



Puff of air (aspiration)

Rogerson, P., SPEAKING CLEARLY, CUP

The sounds 'p', 't' and 'k' (unvoiced stops) have an extra signal to distinguish them clearly from 'b', 'd' and 'g' (voiced stops). This signal is an extra puff of air.



If you hold a piece of paper in front of your mouth you can test yourself. The paper should move when you say a voiceless stop with a puff of air. The paper will not move without the puff of air. You can also test yourself by holding your hand in front of your mouth. You should feel the difference between the presence and absence of the puff of air.

Train strong initial aspiration:

car, cake, keep, cold, keen, key, pie, pike, pea, park, party, post, tea, table, tone, tie, tight, time, taste, talk, torn, town, tall, pork, pint, carp, tart, part.

buy	pie	two	do	could	good
bet	pet	ten	den	cot	got
down	town	ton	done	coat	goat
done	ton	town	down	cave	gave
game	came	train	drain	clue	glue
good	could				

Modern English Pronunciation Practice
MACKENZIE, M. / Longman

25.6 Reading matter, with p frequent.

Poor Peter was pumelled and punched until he was purple.

The poor peasant prayed that the panther wouldn't pounce.

Some people prefer prunes to plums and apples:

That popular player, Paul Parsons, is playing a part at the Portsmouth Playhouse.

3 Ping-pong is a popular sport and is played in many places.

Portugal, Peru, and Persia are far apart.

Percy spent more than sixpence on the pleasure pier.

27.8 Reading matter, with t frequent.

Don't tickle Tessie, Tom: tickling Tessie's naughty.

The ten tiny tots were taught by a private tutor from Eton.

The trip by train took a tiresome twenty-two hours.

He tore his trousers and lost two buttons.

Tell Thomas to take a turn at table-tennis.

Tripe, Sir! That's not true! It's utter stupidity!

Too many teenagers tend to waste their time watching television.

The still-torpid tortoise put out a tentative foot.

A substitute is wanted to take the place of Dr Trent, who has been sent to teach in an institute in Wiltshire.

30.8 Reading matter, with k frequent.

I acquired a quaint copper kettle in the market.

The king was cured of his hiccoughs by a clever doctor from Canada.

If we keep quiet we may be lucky and see the cuckoo.

I can't overcome a craving for cold crab and pickles.

Uncle Kenneth's black cat Kim is quite an inquisitive creature.

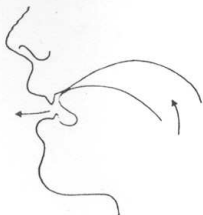
The detective came across a clear clue in a clump of lilac bushes.

The cream-coloured car, driven carelessly, collided with a cart carrying a quantity of sticky clay.

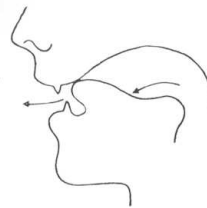
I can't quite comprehend why the quality of these books has declined in the last decade.

Take care not to make many mistakes when you bake those cakes or you may get a stomach-ache.

clear /l/



dark /l/



Some of the commonest words containing /l/ are: *lady, land, language, last, late, laugh, lead, learn, leave, left, less, let, like, listen, little, live, long, lot, lack, lose, love, low, allow, along, almost, already, always, cold, colour, difficult, early, eleven, else, fault, -ly, help, o'clock, old, self, yellow, able, all, beautiful, fall, feel, fill, full, girl, meal, mile, parcel, people, possible, real, school, shall, still, table, tell, until, well.*

late	tale
let	tell
lip	pill
lay	ale
light	tile
law	wall
lied	dial

1. Practice /l/ in devoiced position:

clean - glean, class - glass, clue - glue, plot - blot, plead - bleed, plight - blight, clad - glad, flew - blue. split - blist.

2. Train postvocalic darkening in [l]:

feel, meal, deal, reel, till, roll, doll, skill, all, small, tall, gall, ball, hall, full, pulley, sullen, collar, until, useful, always, already, walnut, belfry, bulrush, bulwark, fulfil, wilful.

3. Drop /l/ in pronunciation wherever possible:

folk, milk, silk, wolf, walk, chalk, talk, stalk, falcon, should, could, would, belfry, walnut, Walter, mistletoe, hustle, castle, wrestling, muscles, half, calf, calve, salve, halfpence, halfpenny, Ralph, psalm, almond, salmon, alms, yolk, colonel, Holmes, Folkestone, Lincoln, Holborn.

code	cold
bored	bald
rowed	rolled
towed	told
word	world
cord	called
hot	halt
sewed	sold

half	yolk	chalk	calm
should	calf	salmon	could
talk	almond	walk	folk
stalk	would	palm	behalf

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 This meal is cold. | 7 That bicycle is slow. |
| 2 This ball is little. | 8 This animal is clever. |
| 3 That girl is clever. | 9 This table is clean. |
| 4 That hill is small. | 10 That pupil is sleeping. |
| 5 This school is cold. | 11 This example is difficult. |
| 6 This wall is old. | 12 That pencil is black. |

Listen, and practise this commentary on a guided tour.

Ladies and gentlemen, on your left you will see Lumley Castle. This belongs to Lord and Lady Lumley, who live here with their family. All the land on the left of the road belongs to the Lumleys. They have a famous collection of wild animals, including lions, so please do not leave the coach until we are safely inside the car park. We are lucky; Lord Lumley is allowing us to leave the grounds and go inside this beautiful stately home. Most people can only look at the castle from outside. The time now is quarter to eleven. Please return to the coach by quarter past twelve. Don't be late, or we'll miss lunch.

Exercise 3 "Clear" and "dark"

"Clear l" before vowels

Listen and repeat:

la: lie	leu low
lu:s loose	laud loud
li:k leak	lo: law

"Dark l" before pause

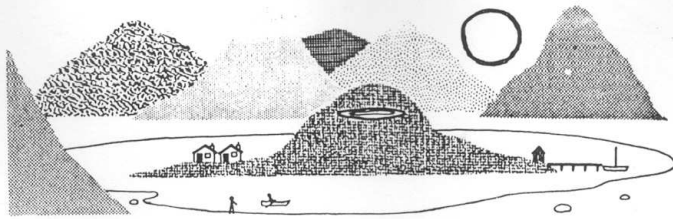
Listen and repeat:

fi:l fill	peil pale
bel bell	mail mile
ni:l kneel	ki:l kill

"Dark l" before consonants

Listen and repeat:

help help	feild failed
fiθ filth	milk milk
belt belt	welj Welsh



a small pool | lying on a low hill | on a large island | in a lovely lake |
 in the Welsh hills |
 ə 'smɔ:l 'pu:l | ,laɪɪŋ ɒn ə 'ləʊ 'hɪl | ɒn ə 'lɑ:dʒ 'aɪlənd | ɪn ə 'lʌvli 'leɪk |
 ɪn ðə 'welʃ 'hɪlz |

Eleven local lads | and lasses | dancing | round
 the village | maypole | to a tuneful old melody |
 ɪ'levn 'lɑ:kl 'lædz | n 'læsɪz | 'dɑ:nsɪŋ | raʊnd
 ðə 'vɪlɪdʒ | 'meɪpəʊl | tʊ ə 'tju:nfʊl əʊld 'melədi |



The tall pole topples | and falls, | but all the people laugh |
 and the lads and girls are still able to smile |
 ðə 'tɔ:l 'pəʊl 'tɒplz | ənd 'fɔ:lz | bət 'ɔ:l ðə 'pi:pl 'lɑ:f |
 ən ðə 'lædz əŋ 'gɜ:lz ə 'stɪl 'eɪbl tə 'smɑ:l |

Dark l

built
fold
called
bulk
milk
silk
sulky
gold
hold, holed
told, tolled
almost
although
also
altar, alter
filthy
wealthy
healthy
stealthy

Wilson
calculate (first l dark)
field
yield
thrill
wheel, weal, we'll
oil
full
pool
pull
mill
grill
wool
ball, bawl
stole
mole
school
fool

33.4 Reading matter, with l frequent.

Let Lucy light a candle and we'll all look for the missing ball.

A little pill may well cure a great ill.

Tell Will to fill the pail with milk, please.

Poor little Billie is so silly that she's almost a lunatic!

The foolish fellow left his wallet lying on the table, where all could see it.

He lost his life in the struggle for liberty.

He had a fearful fall from the high wall at the top of the hill.

Pull that handle. Pull it until you feel it'll not come out farther.

The presence of mole-hills in the fields shows that moles are making tunnels in the soil.

The bulk of the milk is scalded in a cauldron, but not boiled for a long time.

Repetition Exercise: The eleven players looked swell in their light blue jerseys. Pauline does not feel well and she looks pale. They live in a lap of luxury. I like this village lane with tall elm trees. They filled the bottle with lightly coloured liquid. We learnt a lot about landlady's health. Please all and you will please none. A well-written life is almost as rare as a well-spent one. Four thousand people cross London Bridge every day, mostly fools. (Carlyle). To live long is to live slowly.

UNSTRESSED ENDINGS

-s (Plural of nouns, possessive case of nouns, and 3rd person singular present tense of verbs.)

(i) Pronounced iz after any of the following sounds:

s z ʃ ʒ tʃ dʒ.

place	places	pleis	'pleisiz
cross	crosses	krɒs	'krɒsɪz
circus	circuses	'sɑ:kəs	'sɑ:kəsɪz
Alice	Alice's	'ælis	'ælisɪz
rose	roses	rouz	'rouzɪz
please	pleases	pli:z	'pli:zɪz
James	James's	dʒeɪmz	'dʒeɪmzɪz
flourish	flourishes	'flaɪf	'flaɪfɪz
garage	garages	'gærɑ:ʒ	'gærɑ:ʒɪz
fetch	fetches	fetʃ	'fetʃɪz
manage	manages	'mænɪdʒ	'mænɪdʒɪz
carriage	carriages	'kærɪdʒ	'kærɪdʒɪz
George	George's	dʒɔ:dʒ	'dʒɔ:dʒɪz

(ii) Pronounced z after a vowel or a voiced consonant (except z ʒ dʒ)

employ	employs	ɪm'plɪ	ɪm'plɪz
country	countries	'kʌntri	'kʌntrɪz
know	knows	nəʊ	nəʊz
reader	readers	'ri:də	'ri:dəz
prefer	prefers	pri'fə:	pri'fə:z
colour	colours	'kʌlə	'kʌləz
name	names	neɪm	neɪmz
John	John's	dʒɒn	dʒɒnz
wave	waves	weɪv	weɪvz
tell	tells	tel	telz
David	David's	'deɪvɪd	'deɪvɪdz

(iii) Pronounced s after a voiceless consonant (except s ʃ tʃ)

cat	cats	kæt	kæts
take	takes	teɪk	teɪks
laugh	laughs	lɑ:f	lɑ:fs
Edith	Edith's	'i:diθ	'i:diθs

-ed (Past form of verbs.)

(i) Pronounced ɪd after t and d.

state	stated	steɪt	'steɪtɪd
present	presented	pri'zent	pri'zentɪd
sound	sounded	saʊnd	'saʊndɪd
fit	fitted	fɪt	'fɪtɪd
nod	nodded	nɒd	'nɒdɪd

(ii) Pronounced d after a vowel or voiced consonant (except d).

employ	employed	ɪm'plɪ	ɪm'plɪd
marry	married	'mæri	'mæɪrɪd
try	tried	traɪ	traɪd
wonder	wondered	'wʌndə	'wʌndəd
murmur	murmured	'mɜ:mə	'mɜ:məd
prefer	preferred	pri'fə:	pri'fə:d
insure	insured	ɪn'ʃʊə	ɪn'ʃʊəd
name	named	neɪm	neɪmd
breathe	breathed	bri:ð	bri:ðd
beg	begged	beg	begd
rob	robbed	rɒb	rɒbd
judge	judged	dʒʌdʒ	dʒʌdʒd

(iii) Pronounced t after a voiceless consonant (except t).

laugh	laughed	lɑ:f	lɑ:ft
stop	stopped	stɒp	stɒpt
march	marched	mɑ:tʃ	mɑ:tʃt
look	looked	lʊk	lʊkt

Loved Hated
Learnt
Thought
Dreamt
Argued

DIGBY, C., Making Sense of Spelling and Pronunciation, PRENTICE HALL

Past endings

The regular past ending ed can normally be pronounced in three ways, depending upon the final sound of the root word:

- /d/ after voiced sounds (eg: opened)
- after vowel sounds (eg: covered)
- /t/ after unvoiced sounds (eg: stopped)
- /ɪd/ after /d/ or /t/ (eg: posted needed)

There is a small group of verbs that have both irregular and regular forms and pronunciation:

- /d/ dreamed learned burned
- /t/ dreamt learnt burnt

PRACTICE

Look at the final sound of each of the words in the box and put them into the correct category.

accept act add admire agree allow answer appear approach
argue arrive attack attend attract avoid bath bathe call climb
clothe compare connect continue control cough crash cross dance
defend deliver demand depend describe destroy die disturb drag
drop educate empty enjoy enter excite explain fail fetch fold
follow frighten hire hope imagine improve inform join jump
laugh like love manage mend name notice organise pack
persuade play pour promise pull reach receive relax remember
repair reply rub shop show start visit walk wash

Unvoiced sounds:

/d/ or /t/:

Vowel sounds:

Voiced sounds:

Say past tenses

Listen, and repeat these verbs.

- 1 dragged escaped grabbed locked opened robbed
- rushed unlocked
- 2 cracked dropped helped jumped knocked smashed
- wiped

Use the verbs to fill the gaps in the stories below. Practise them. Listen to the cassette to check.

- Three masked men _____ the City Bank yesterday. When the doors were _____, they _____ in. They _____ the manager, and _____ him into the strongroom. They _____ the safe with his keys. Then they _____ the manager in, and _____ with £30,000.
- When I _____ at the door, he _____, and I _____ three eggs on the floor. Of course, they _____ him as he _____ up the mess. His glasses fell on the floor. The glass _____.

2 Match the words in the box with the groups of definitions below.

students paths jobs glasses writes letters dogs heads stops
doors cooks babies finishes does asks teaches machines washes

Group A

- a. People whose job is to prepare food _____
- b. He always _____ questions but never answers them.
- c. Four-legged pets you take for a walk _____

Group B

- a. People learning at university _____
- b. Tracks to walk along _____
- c. People in charge (eg: at school) _____

Group C

- a. Teacher, bus driver and waiter are all _____
- b. Very young humans _____
- c. Places to get on or off a bus or train _____

Group D

- a. The lesson starts at 10 and _____ at 10.50.
- b. Mr Brown _____ maths at the high school.
- c. Pieces of equipment (eg: photocopier, printing press) _____

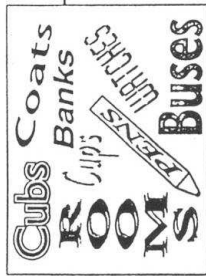
Group E

- a. Transparent containers we drink from _____
- b. My cat is very clean and _____ itself every day.
- c. He _____ not know the answer.

Group F

- a. Fred _____ stories for the television.
- b. A, B, C, D are all _____
- c. Used to close the entrance to a room or building _____

3 One word in each group is pronounced differently from the others. Which one is it and how is it pronounced? How are the rest pronounced?



s and es in plurals and third person verbs

Normally s and es are pronounced either /s/, /z/ or /ɪz/, depending upon the final sound of the root word.

They are pronounced /z/ after the following consonant sounds:

	Plural nouns	Third person verbs
/b/	cubs	Kate robs banks.
/v/	caves	He lives in Hove.
/ð/	clothes	She bathes her feet.
/d/	beds	He reads <i>The Times</i> .
/g/	eggs	She digs the garden.
/l/	hills	It fills the room.
/m/	rooms	He comes today.
/n/	pens	She learns French.
/ŋ/	rings	It brings the rain.

They are also pronounced /z/ after words ending in any vowel sound, for example:

	Plural nouns	Third person verbs
/əʊ/	potatoes	She goes jogging.
/eɪ/	days	He plays tennis.
/eə/	hairs	She wears black.

s and es are pronounced /s/ after the following consonant sounds:

	Plural nouns	Third person verbs
/p/	cups	It escapes me.
/f/	cuffs	She laughs a lot.
/θ/	cloths	She bathes the baby.
/t/	coats	It lights the room.
/k/	banks	It breaks the law.

They are pronounced /ɪz/ after the following consonant sounds:

	Plural nouns	Third person verbs
/s/	buses	He advises people.
/ʃ/	wishes	She fishes on Sunday.
/z/	roses	He loses his temper.
/dʒ/	marriages	It encourages them.
/tʃ/	wratches	She catches the ball.
/ks/	foxes	TV relaxes me.

PRACTICE

List the following words in the right group according to the pronunciation of s and es in plural or third person forms.

church	add	burn	baby	carpet	beer	cage	break	build	leave	face
garage	fork	dress	kick	hold	door	jet	fox	law	make	need
plant	myth	nose	milk	seagull	pig	night	market	meeting	swim	
ring	start	sell	stamp	wind	voice	suit	week	record	thing	shape
programme	tree	train	turn	take	talk	rain	wait	proof	smooth	

Group 1: /z/

Group 2: /s/

Group 3: /ɪz/

14.1: Length of long, 'pure' vowels

MACKENZIE, M.,
Modern English Pronunciation Practice,
Longman

Word-contrasts providing exercise in the length of the long, relatively 'pure' vowels.

14.1

Full length	Long	Relatively long
sea, see, C	seed, cede	seat
bee, be, B	bread	beat, beet
kle ^v	needle, knead	beat
lea, lee	leave	leaf
lea, lee	leas	lease
fee	feed	feet, feat
pea	peas	peace, piece
sea, see	seize, sees, seas, C's	cease
knee	knees	niece
he	heed, he'd	heat
purr	purred	pert
spur	spurred	spurt
her	heard, herd	hurt
her	hers	hearse
curt	curd	curt
burr	bird, burred	Bert
were, whir(r)	word, whirred	wort
purr, per	purrs	purse
boo	bood	boot
coo	cood	coot
brew	brewed, brood	brute
Jew	Jude	jute
new, knew, gnu	nude	newt
cue, queue, Q	qucued	cute
ewe, you, yew	use (<i>verb</i>)	use (<i>noun</i>)
shoo! shoe	shoed	shoot
rue	rude, rued	root
snore	snored	snort
wore, war	ward, warred	wart
four, fore, for	fours	force
bore, boar	board, bored	bought
caw, core, corps	cawed, cord, chord, cored	caught, court
paw, pore, pour	pawed, pored, poured	port
Shaw, shore	shored	short
mar	marred	mart
mar	Marge	march
car	calve, carve	calf
tar	tarred	tart
star	starred	start
par	pard	part
ha!	hard	heart, hart
ha!	halve	half

ROGERSON P, GILBERT J, Speaking Clearly, CUP

Longer vowel	Shorter vowel
her	heard
lay	laid
pea	peas
rye	rise
fee	feed
sir	surge

ROACH, P., English Phonetics and Phonology, CUP

Fortis followed by lenis		Lenis followed by fortis	
mate	made	code	coat
rope	robe	bid	bit
leak	league	lobe	lope
cart	card	heard	hurt
back	bag	brogue	broke

3. Train voiceless fortis /-p, -t, -k/ in final positions:

fit, spit, hit, bit, kit, wrist, fist, mist, pot, hot, got, lot, hat, mat, chat, bat, cat, fat, thick, stick, chick, lick, rock, stock, mock 'posmivat se', back, stack, check, meek 'mékky', hip, tip, lip, stop, flop, top, cöp; ttop chop, cup, top, tip, carp.

4. Train final and medial lengthening voicing:

rub, 'tub 'vädro', Bob, rob, lab, stab, cab, lab, sad, glad, bad, head, mad, led, 'said, lad 'hoch', lid, lag, hag 'stafena', fag 'špažek', hog, frog, dog.

Voicing and syllable length

ROGERSON P., GILBERT J.,
Speaking Clearly, CUP

Shorter vowel

Unvoiced final consonant

safe
leaf
ice
peace
bus
back
cap
seat
batch
rich

Longer vowel

Voiced final consonant

save
leave
eyes
peas
buzz
bag
cab
seed
badge
ridge

rope
tripe
tap
cup
rip

robe
tribe
tab
cub
rib

sight
heart
plate
bat
set

side
hard
played
bad
said

leak
pick
lock
ankle
crow

league
pig
log
angle
grow

This contrast between long and short syllables and between voiced and unvoiced final consonants can also help distinguish the different grammatical function of words which are similar.

1 Listen to the following pairs of words and practise the contrast.

Voiced

Longer syllable

use (verb)
excuse (verb)
advise (verb)
prove (verb)
lose (verb)
close (verb)

Unvoiced

Shorter syllable

use (noun)
excuse (noun)
advice (noun)
proof (noun)
loose (adjective)
close (adjective)

leave
save
alive
believe
prove

leaf
safe
a life
belief
proof

rice
loose
race
advice
once
lice

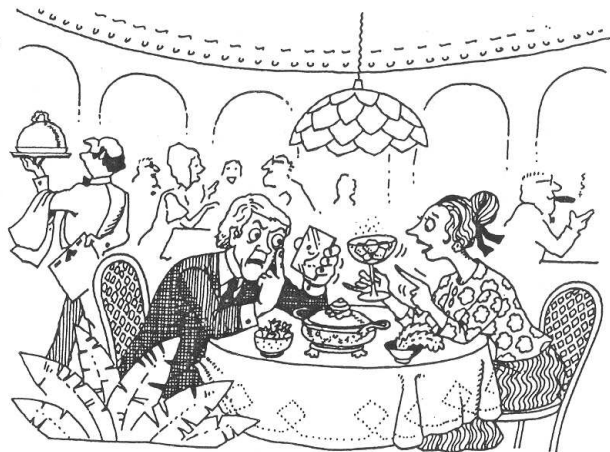
rise
lose
raise
advise
ones
lies

rich
search
H
larch

ridge
surge
age
large

First, listen and repeat:

excuse me
excuse me, please
eyes
with my eyes
lens
is it a lens?
use
it's no use
eyes
close your eyes
safe
is that safe?
fizz
Bucks fizz



Listen to the dialogue.

A: Will you excuse me, please. There's something wrong with my eyes.

B: Is it a lens?

A: No, I think it's dust ... It's no use!

B: Close your eyes and put some ice over them.

A: Is that safe?

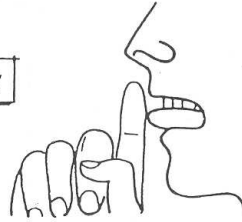
B: Of course. Here, use the ice from my Bucks fizz.



These bathers | are breathing |
through their mouths |
'ðiz 'beɪðəz | ə 'bri:ðɪŋ |
θru: ðə 'maʊðz |

Smooth breathing |
is rather soothing |
'smu:ð 'bri:ðɪŋ |
ɪz 'rɑ:ðə 'su:ðɪŋ |

If you have problems with the sound /ð/ try putting your finger in front of your mouth and touching it with your tongue, in the same way as with the sound /θ/.



Listen and practice:

Initial /ð/
that
there
these
though
then
this

O'CONNOR, J. D., Sounds English

that lovely one
this one in the corner
that valuable one

the other one
the one over in the other corner
the five-pound one

Say /ð/

That's his father.
It was nice weather.
That's her brother.
She's got two brothers.
That's the other brother
over there.

His brother is very handsome.
His mother's carrying roses.
She always wears beautiful clothes.
They seem to be enjoying
themselves.

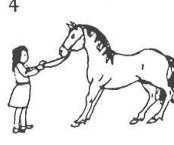
<u>Middle /ð/</u>	<u>Final /ð/</u>
weather	breathe
other	bathe
together	smooth
mother	with
either	booth
northern	soothe

John Blythe is thirteen. His brother Timothy is fifteen. Their sister Heather is eleven. Their mother and father come from Northern Ireland, but the children were all born in London. Their mother is called Thelma and she is 38. Their father's name is Matthew, and he is 39.

Though the weather was bad we went with them to the northern baths. Then they breathed deeply when they saw the smithy. Those clothes were better than the leather material. The heathen bathed there. With that scythe you can mow rather well. Mother, father and brother wore better clothes there than those worthies. Thus the wreathes withered. Their mothers soothed them. Though they gathered them there, they weren't warm. (MENHARD, Z., A Handbook of English Phonetics, UK Praha)

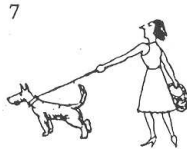
BAKER, A., Tree or Three? CUP

There are two boys here:



Which boy is in the first picture?
The boy with the book or the boy
with the bicycle?

The boy with the book.



English Listen, and practise this conversation.

A: Good morning, Mr Motherwell. What can I do for you this morning?
B: Good morning, Doctor Wetherley. It's my breathing. I get this pain when I breathe in.
A: I'll listen to your chest. Breathe in, and breathe out. And again, breathe in, and breathe out. Keep breathing deeply.
B: Is there anything wrong with my chest, doctor?
A: No. I don't think so. Your breathing sounds fine. Have you got a pillow with feathers in it?
B: No.
A: Or any leather clothes?
B: I've got a new leather jacket.
A: That may be the problem. Leather affects some people like that. Get rid of your leather jacket, and I think that pain will go.

Say the following idioms and expressions, then use them in sentences, eg *Would you rather go or stay?*

- would rather (prefer)
- now and then (sometimes)
- on the whole (mostly)
- goes without saying (is obvious)
- make the most of

Practising the sounds /θ/, /ð/, /t/, /d/, /s/, and /z/ together



Read the dialogue below. When you think the letters *th* are pronounced /θ/ underline them like this . When you think the letters *th* are pronounced /ð/ underline them like this .

- T.5.3. Listen and check to see if you were right.
- A How are Judith and Timothy Thorpe's triplets?
 B Those three? Well . . . both Heather and Cathy are very healthy, but I think they're having rather a lot of trouble with Matthew.
 A With Matthew? What's the matter with Matthew?
 B Teething troubles, I think, and then he won't eat anything.
 A Teething troubles? But how old are the triplets now?
 B I think they're about thirteen months.
 A Thirteen months? Oh, I thought they were a lot younger than that.
 B No, they must be thirteen months because it was their first birthday at the end of last month on the thirtieth . . . or was it the thirty-first?
 A Oh, dear, and I didn't send them anything, not even a birthday card . . . I wonder what Judith and Timothy thought?
 B Don't distress yourself dear, they didn't say anything to me . . .

then	with	breathe
there	they	southern
loathe	those	clothing

den	dare	lied
sudden	day	she'd
tide	breed	load

Zen	whizz	she's
lies	lose	breeze
doze	closing	ties

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| who's that? | 'hu: z 'ðæt |
| whose is this? | 'hu: z iz 'ðis |
| is there? | 'iz ðə |
| was there? | 'wɔ: ðə |
| has there? | 'hæz ðə |
| is this it? | iz 'ðis it |
| what's this? | 'wɔt s 'ðis |
| what's the time? | 'wɔt s ðə 'taim |
| it's this one | it s 'ðis wʌn |
| that's the one | 'ðæt s ðə 'wʌn |
| is that the one? | iz 'ðæt ðə wʌn |
| I think this is it | ai 'θɪŋk 'ðis iz it |
| is the other one there? | iz ði 'ʌðə wʌn ðeə |
| there's another thing | sə z ə 'nʌðə θɪŋ |
| what on earth's this? | wɔt ɒn 'ə:θ s 'ðis |
| as though | əz 'ðəʊ |

MACKENZIE, H., Modern English Pronunciation Practice, Longman

39.6 Reading matter, with s, z and θ, ð

- Are these sacks those that you want?
 Tie the things that you have together with some string.
 Is this thick case the one that Smith sent?
 You mustn't miss the third act.
 The path with the stones on it is the worst.
 Pass these things to the sixth sailor.
 With these thoughts the author ends his thesis.
 These three thrushes have fine, thick, silky feathers.
 Sing these things with some enthusiasm!
 The Leith police dismisseth us. (Traditional test of drunkenness.)
 Do you think this method is mathematically right?
 This thrush has three thousand, three hundred and thirty-three feathers.
 They ran hither and thither as though they were frightened.
 He left his father and mother and wandered abroad with his brother Arthur.
 The author's enthusiasm for the theory runs through the whole thick book.
 He had nothing but a farthing, and a farthing wasn't worth anything, even in those days.
 Are those pathetic things worth thinking about?
 The path that you must follow is the one that leads down there into the thicket.
 I would rather you didn't use leather, either.
 I thanked the youth for his sympathy and

Officer: Date of birth?
Applicant: The third of March, nineteen thirty-three.
O: The third of March, nineteen thirty-three.
A: I think.
O: You think what?
A: I think it was the third - but perhaps it was the fourth.
O: You think it was either the third or the fourth?
A: No, I don't think it was either the third or the fourth, I know it was either the third or the fourth. And I think it was the third.
O: Well, anyway, I think you ought to know...
A: Yes?
O: The positions have been taken. We've filled the vacancies already.
A: What, both?
O: Both.

Mother: And - while you're up there, Heather, could you pass me that one, too?

Heather: Oh, you mean this one, Mother?

M: No, not that - the other. That one. Yes, that.

H: There you are, Mother. Will that be all?

M: Yes, that's all for the moment, Heather.

H: Then I'll shut the cupboard, Mother.

M: Though... while you're up there, could you perhaps pass me that one, too?

H: This one, Mother?

A: Arthur and Martha are such enthusiasts. They are so enthusiastic.

B: What are they so enthusiastic about?

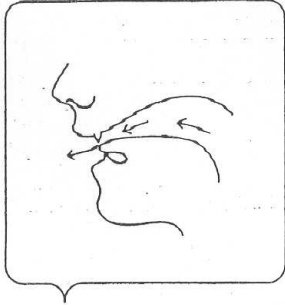
A: Oh, about everything. Among other things, they're both very enthusiastic about the theatre.

B: The theatre. Mm.

A: I loathe the theatre. And I loathe enthusiasts.

B: I loathe Arthur and Martha.

θ thin



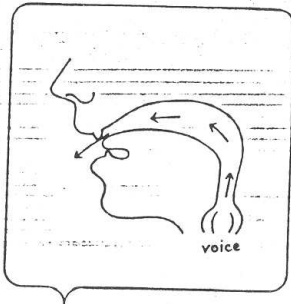
thank you	Ethel	Judith
thought	author	worth
thousand	nothing	Mrs Smith
thirsty	something	Smiths'
Thursday	birthday	Edith
thirty-three	mathematician	moths

Gossips

Judith: *Edith Smith is only thirty.*
 Ethel: *Is she? I thought she was thirty-three.*
 Judith: *Edith's birthday was last Thursday.*
 Ethel: *Was it? I thought it was last month.*
 Judith: *The Smiths' house is worth thirty thousand pounds.*
 Ethel: *Is it? I thought it was worth three thousand.*
 Judith: *Mr Smith is the author of a book about moths.*
 Ethel: *Is he? I thought he was a mathematician.*
 Judith: *I'm so thirsty.*
 Ethel: *Are you? I thought you drank something at the Smiths'.*
 Judith: *No. Edith gave me nothing to drink.*
 Ethel: *Shall I buy you a drink?*
 Judith: *Thank you.*

BAKER, A., Ship or Sheep, CUP

ð the feather



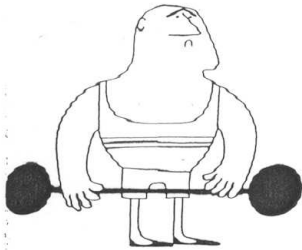
the	together	another
this	feathers	smoother
that	leather	rather
clothes	Miss Brothers	

The hat in the window

Miss Brothers: *I want to buy the hat in the window.*
 Assistant: *There are three hats together in the window, madam. Do you want the one with the feathers?*
 Miss Brothers: *No. The other one.*
 Assistant: *The small one for three pounds?*
 Miss Brothers: *No. Not that one either. That one over there. The leather one.*
 Assistant: *Ah! The leather one. Now this is another leather hat, madam. It's better than the one in the window. It's a smoother leather.*
 Miss Brothers: *I'd rather have the one in the window. It goes with my clothes.*
 Assistant: *Certainly, madam. But we don't take anything out of the window until three o'clock on Thursday.*

3 33 33,333

3
'θri:



33
'θə:tri'θri:

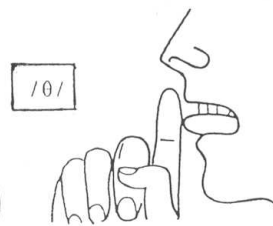


33,333
'θə:tri | 'θri: | 'θəʊznd |
'θri: | 'hʌndrəd | n 'θə:tri | 'θri:

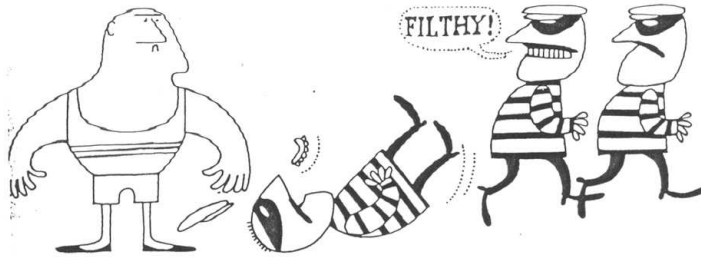
Listen and practice:

Initial /θ/	Middle /θ/	Final /θ/
thing	nothing	fifth
think	author	death
throw	method	north
theory	healthy	both
three	worthwhile	math
thorough	sympathy	earth

If you have problems with the sound /θ/, try putting your finger in front of your mouth and touching it with your tongue like this:



Arthur Smith, | a thick-set, healthy athlete | sees three thieves |
throw a thong | round Thea's throat | and threaten to throttle her |
'ɑ:θə 'smɪθ | ə 'θɪkset 'helθɪ 'æθli:t | si:z 'θri: 'θi:vz |
'θrəʊ ə 'θɒŋ | raʊnd 'θiəz 'θrəʊt | ən 'θreɪn tə 'θrɒtl ə |



He throws one thug | to earth | with a thud | that shakes his teeth |
Both the other thieves run off | with a filthy oath |
hɪ 'θrəʊz 'wʌn 'θʌg | tʊ 'ɜ:θ | wɪð ə θʌd | ðət 'feɪks ɪz 'ti:θ |
'bəʊθ ðɪ 'lðə 'θi:vz 'rʌn 'ɒf | wɪð ə 'fɪlθɪ 'əʊθ |

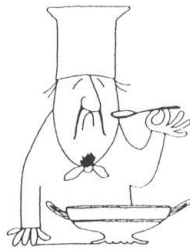


Thea | thanks Arthur | for thrashing the three thugs |
'θiə 'θæŋks 'ɑ:θə | fə
'θræʃɪŋ ðə 'θri: 'θʌgz |

The third Thursday | of this month |
is the sixteenth |
ðə 'θɜ:d 'θɜ:zdi | əv 'θɪs 'mʌnθ |
ɪz ðə 'sɪks'ti:nθ |

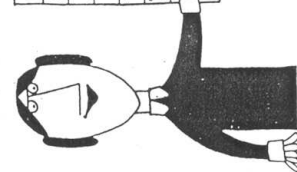


The cook thickens the soup
ðə 'kʊk 'θɪkənz ðə 'su:p



The soup sickens the cook
ðə 'su:p 'sɪkənz ðə 'kʊk

©MAY©					
Su	*	5	12	19	26
M	*	6	13	20	27
T	*	7	14	21	28
W		1	8	15	22
Th		2	9	16	23
F		3	10	17	24
Sa		4	11	18	25
					*



A Story of a Black Cat

MACKENZIE, M.
Modern English Pronunciation Practice,
Longman

A man sat on a black cat and the black cat was squashed flat, for the man was a fat man. "Oh, that fat man is a bad man," said the black cat, "he's squashed me flat and that makes me sad." The black cat had only a thin little voice, of course, for he was a flat cat and you should know that a flat cat's voice is a thin voice. But the fat man heard what the sad black cat said and he said, the man said, "Oh, flat black cat, I am sad! I thought you were a black mat, and that's why I sat where I sat." "I wish you hadn't sat where you sat," said the cat. "It was sitting where you sat that squashed me flat, as flat as a flat black mat." "That's bad," said the fat man, "very bad. Wouldn't you be glad if I hadn't sat where I sat?" "Yes," said the cat "for you're fat, too fat for this sad black cat on whom you've sat. Can't you stand up, fat man?" "Yes, I can" said the man, and he did stand up. "That makes me glad," said the black cat, "very glad." And the cat and the cat's voice grew fatter and fatter and gladder and gladder. Then the black cat, who had been a flat, flat cat, grew fat, quite fat again, but not of course as fat as the fat man who had sat on the latterly sad fat cat. "I'm sorry I sat on you, you poor black cat," said the man, "come and sit on my lap."

So the black cat sat on the man's lap and the man and the cat were glad and sang sad bad mad songs to each other, and that was that.

Jack McHat (David Orme)

LATEFL
Rhyme and Rhythm

Jack McHat! Jack McHat!
No-one can guess what he is at,
He can nip up the ivy, quick as a cat!
If you've left your window open a crack
Jack'll get in and fill up his sack
With lots of stuff you'll never get back,
There isn't a crib that he can't crack
For it's Jack McHat! Jack McHat!
He flits through the dark like a vampire bat,
And you'll never find out what he is at!
He'll pinch your telly and swipe your clock,
There isn't a window, isn't a lock
That'll keep out the villainous Jack McHat.
Jack McHat! Jack McHat!
He squeezes through holes too small for a rat,
He piles up his loot in his council flat.
Look out! Look out!
For Jack
McHat!

MENHARD, Z., A Handbook of E. Phonetics,
UK Praha

Read and practice:
Stand up and clap your hands. Sam tracked and attacked the bat. That's a dam, and that's flat sand. A fat black rat sat on its back. The black bag is at the back. Can you carry that hat to uncle Sam? Pack these pants into the bag. Have you had a snack? Who ever heard of a cat with a hat? Pat married a bank-manager. The cash in the sack was carried back to the bank. Can you fancy the lamb roasting on the pan? That bat is very fat. Jack had a heavy satchel.

Contrast [æ] to [e]:
You'll get your headache back again if you stand on the sand like that. Jack left the bad man alone, and fetched his black hat from the cabin. Not every lad can stand on his head. Can you lend Pam a pen? I give a damn for they had on their head. Lead is not so bad, if have a heavy hammer. I never ate apple jam spread on a slice of bread. I had to stand in the sun for ten hours at a stretch.

/æ/

Father: Alfred owns a bank, Ann.
 Ann: I'm going to marry Frank, Dad.
 Father: Harry owns a jam factory, Ann.
 Ann: I want to marry Frank, Dad.
 Father: Marry Alfred, Ann. Or marry Harry.
 Ann: Frank, Dad. I'm going to marry Frank.
 Father: Ann, you're mad!
 Ann: I've had a word with Grandfather ...
 Father: Your grandfather's mad too!
 Ann: Dad...
 Father: Yes?
 Ann: I'm glad you didn't marry Miss Parry.

2.1 Listen, and practise this telephone conversation. Notice the telephonist's polite, rising intonation.

A: Cavendish Manufacturing Company. Can I help you?
 B: I'd like to speak to the Managing Director, please.
 A: The Managing Director? That's Anna Cavendish. I'll put you through.

2.2a Listen, and say the names on this noticeboard.

CAVENDISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY	
Managing Director	Anna Cavendish
Marketing Manager	Barry Jackson
Development Manager	Andrew Maxwell
Architect	Pamela Andrews

2.2b Make telephone conversations like the one in 2.1, asking for different people each time.

O'CONNOR, J. D., Sounds English, Longman

A bad hijacker



Hostess Bradley: Alice! Perhaps that passenger is a hijacker!
 Hostess Allen: Which passenger, Anne? That sad man with the camera? He's wearing black slacks and a jacket.
 Hostess Bradley: No. That fat lady with the big black handbag in her left hand.
 Hostess Allen: Is she standing next to the lavatory?
 Hostess Bradley: Yes. She's travelling to Amsterdam.
 Hostess Allen: You're mad, Anne, I don't understand.
 Hostess Bradley: You see, when she went into the lavatory she didn't have that handbag in her hand, and now she's ...
 Fat lady: (clapping her hands) EVERYBODY STAND! I'm a hijacker. And in this handbag I have a ...
 Handbag: BANG!

BAKER, A., Ship or Sheep?
 CUP



/e/ - /æ/

Alan: Get a pet, Pat.

Patricia: Alan, I've got a pet. I've got a cat.

Alan: That terrible black cat outside?

Pat: Terrible!

Alan: That smelly cat?

Pat: Alice is an elegant cat.

Alan: Mm. Well, perhaps that cat at the back isn't Alice.

Pat: Alice! Alice, you haven't met Alan. Now, Alan, this is Alice.

apple
 perhaps
 passenger
 hijacker
 jacket
 black slacks

Anne
 Amsterdam
 Alice
 Miss Allen

camera
 lavatory
 travelling
 handbag
 left hand
 Miss Brad

4.1 First practice, æ

add	tack
ant	rag
ass	lad
axe	sank
apt	sad
hat	mad
hand	bad
ham	glad
hag	wax, whacks
back	match
black	man
band, banned	rat
cap	mass
catch	trap
fan	flat
fact	lamb
dam, damn	sag
gap	stamp
patch	clap
tank	hang

4.2 Later practice, æ

cabbage	canteen
savage	a contact
ravage	madman
marriage	calamity
carriage	to extract
average	an impact
damage	to impact
exact	canal
angle	scandal
access	managerial

4.3 Word-contrasts

hem	ham
men	man
fed	fad
net	gnat
bet	bat
ten	tan
leg	lag
bed	bad, bade
pet	pat
said	sad
set	sat
wreck, reck	rack, wrack
pen	pan
fen	fan
met	mat
head	had
bend	band, banned
mess	mass
rent	rant
send	sand
led, lead (metal)	lad
shell	shall
bread, bred	brad
beg	bag
ketch	catch
guessed, guest	gassed
lend	land
wren	ran
blend	bland
peck	pack
wretch, retch	ratch
gem	jam
merry	marry
kettle	cattle
a rebel	rabble

/æ/	/e/
pan	pen
man	men
sad	said
salary	celery
landing	lending
band	bend
flash	flesh
tan	ten

bat - bet
sat - set
had - head
ham - hem
cattle - kettle
mansion - mention
bag - beg
marry - merry

jam - gem
pat - pet
sand - send
pack - peck

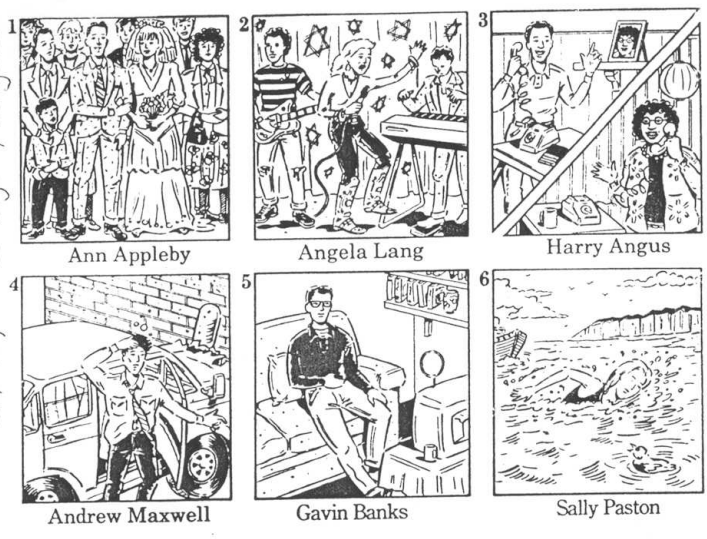
3a Listen to six people saying what they did on Saturday.

- I swam the English Channel.
- I got married.
- I rang my grandmother.
- I crashed my car.
- I sang in a concert.
- I sat at home.

3b Look at the pictures. Say who did what.

e.g. Ann Appleby got married.

O'CONNOR, J.D., Sounds English, Longman



Ann Appleby Angela Lang Harry Angus
Andrew Maxwell Gavin Banks Sally Paston

3c The sentences below are incorrect. Listen, and repeat each one. Then say it with the correct facts.

- Sally Paston sang in a concert on Saturday.
- Harry Angus got married on Saturday.
- Ann Appleby sat at home on Saturday.
- Gavin Banks swam the English Channel on Saturday.
- Angela Lang crashed her car on Saturday.
- Andrew Maxwell rang his grandmother on Saturday.

- a. The young man was wearing fashionable sunglasses, black gloves, and a gangster's hat.
- b. The wasp that's trapped in the jar of blackcurrant jam is buzzing angrily.
- c. Thank you very much for coming to pay back that money you borrowed on Monday, Danny.
- d. While cutting up lamb the drunken butcher hacked off his thumb with a hatchet.
- e. My husband had a double brandy, my mother wanted apple juice, but I drank champagne.

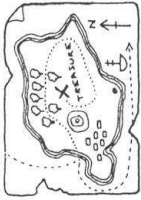
BOWLER, B., Headway Pronunciation, OUP
(Intermediate, Upper-Intermediate)

TRIM J, English Pronunciation Illustrated, CUP

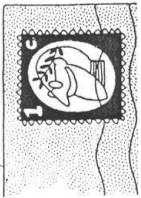
æ



a hand
ə 'hænd



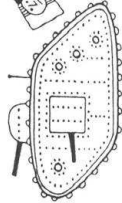
a map
ə 'mæp



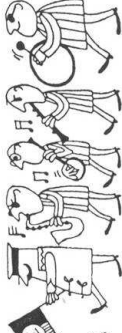
a stamp
ə 'stæmp



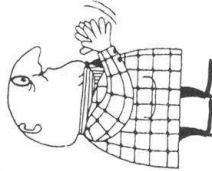
a flag
ə 'flæg



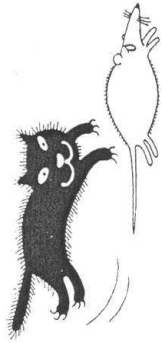
a tank
ə 'tæŋk



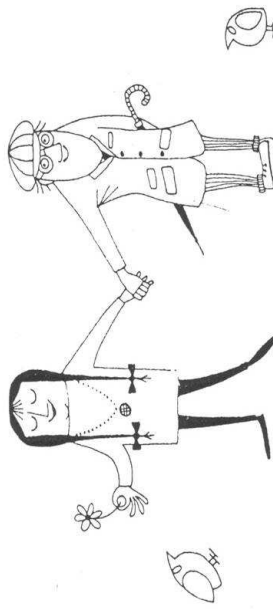
a jazz band
ə 'dʒæz bænd



a fat man | clapping | his hands |
ə 'fæt 'mæn | 'klæpɪŋ | ɪz 'hændz |



a black cat | catching a fat rat |
ə 'blæk 'kæt | 'kætʃɪŋ ə 'fæt 'ræt |



Anne | has plait | and black slacks | Harry | has a hacking jacket
Harry and Anne | are standing | hand-in-hand |
'æn | hæz 'plæts | ən 'blæk 'slæks | 'hæri | hæz ə 'hækiŋ dʒæktɪ |
'hæri ənd 'æn | ə 'stændɪŋ | 'hændɪn 'hænd |



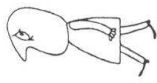
many men
'meni 'men



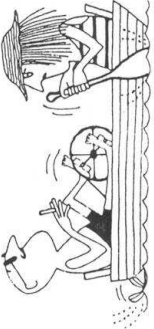
a pet
ə 'pet



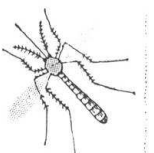
a pat
ə 'pæt



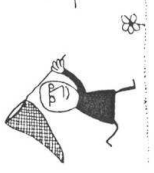
one man
'wʌn 'mæn



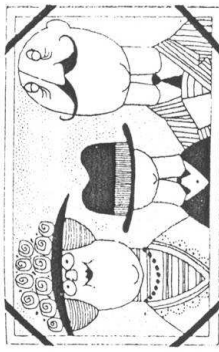
pedalling
'pedlɪŋ



a gnat
ə 'næt



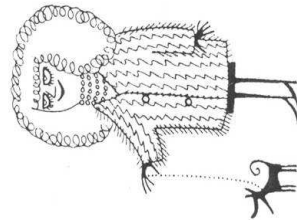
a net
ə 'net



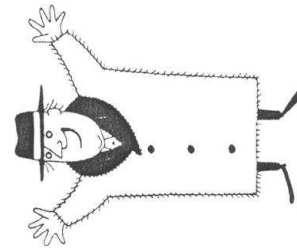
Ted | has Dad's hat | on his head |
'ted | hæz 'dædz 'hæt | ənɪz 'hed |

Repetition Exercise: There's a lack of cash for the salary.
The black bag is at the back. The happy man thanked and left rapidly. Who's that chap hanging around? He said that our travel plans were better. The black cat sat on the mat. When I met him, he was standing in the lab looking angry. Jack Sprat could eat no fat. Stand up! Clap, clap! Hands up! Clap, clap!

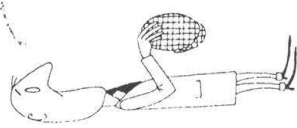
e/æ



Franz's French friend |
is very expensive |
'fræntsɪz | 'frenʃ | 'frend |
ɪz 'veri 'ɪkspensɪv |



Jack's Czech friend | Franz |
is very expensive |
'dʒæks 'tʃek 'frend | 'fræntsɪz |
'kæpɪnɪz 'hænd | ɪz 'veri 'ɪkspensɪv |



Jack has a check |
cap | in his hand |
'dʒæk hæz ə 'tʃek
'kæpɪnɪz 'hænd | ɪz 'veri 'ɪkspensɪv |

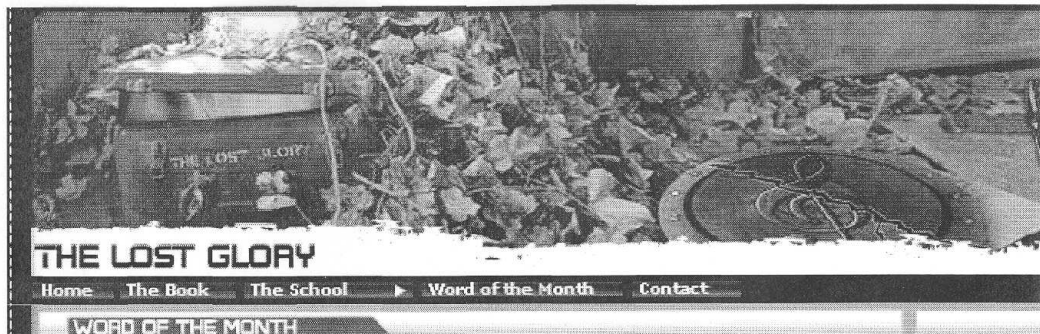
Tongue twisters

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?

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.

A flea and a fly flew up in a flue.
Said the flea, "Let us fly!"
Said the fly, "Let us flee!"
So they flew through a flaw in the flue.

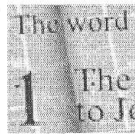
How much wood would a woodchuck chuck
If a woodchuck could chuck wood?
He would chuck, he would, as much as he could,
And chuck as much wood as a woodchuck would
If a woodchuck could chuck wood.



THE LOST GLORY

Home The Book The School Word of the Month Contact

WORD OF THE MONTH



Welcome to Word of the Month, here we are collating several articles for you to read. The current article is displayed below and previous articles are displayed to the right. Click on the headline to display the article of your choice.

[Living with Perspective](#)

[Our First In Whitney Dr](#)

[God is calling Worship W](#)

[The Release Minstrel an Bluestone A](#)

Current article

Living with an Eternal Perspective

Jesus was the sort of person who gave His followers deep spiritual truths in a gutsy package. He was able to do this because even as the spotless Son of God He had spent thirty years in Nazareth, living with His mother and father, growing up a village and learning a trade along with many others. In other words living the same life as us with all of its joys, trials and heartaches. In the process He became fully human as well as fully Divine. But He came to us with wisdom born of God and a totally new way of thinking and living. He showed the world that there is infinitely more to life than merely learning how to cope with it. But He also knew that in the business and troubles of everyday life, how easy it is to forget that we are not merely human beings having a spiritual experience, but eternal spirits experiencing a brief humanity.

I remember seeing an inscription on a gravestone in the Caribbean something that has stayed with me for twenty years. I had been out there recording and managed to get the Sunday morning off to go to a local church. During the morning, I was pleased to be invited to share lunch with a Bahamian family in their home. After the meal we then accompanied the lady of the house, a recent widow, to visit her husband's graveside. It was there I read the inscription:

"Remember man, as you pass by
As you are now, so once was I
As I am now, so will you be
Remember man, Eternity"

As a young Christian I was stunned by the poignant power of this poem and fascinated by the thought of this man of God still active for his faith, even evangelising from the grave. The poem struck me with its message and later on when I became 'occupationally challenged' I remembered it. I found it very helpful at that time to get my eyes off my problems and concentrate on the purposes of God in my life.

Later on when being interviewed for Radio Kent about my faith I was almost lost for words upon being asked the question "You have been a world class musician playing to thousands of people, but now have become a pastor of a local church - don't you think that is a bit of a waste?" But it turned out to be one of those glorious Holy Spirit inspired moments and I found myself able to answer "My musical gift is temporal, and when I die it will die with me, but Jesus' love operating in peoples lives through our ministry will remain for an eternity."

There is much more to our existence than merely learning how to cope with life!

Jesus said "Do not store up for yourselves treasure on earth where moth and rust destroy, and where thieves break in and steal. But store up for yourselves treasures in Heaven where moth and rust do not destroy, and where thieves do not break in and steal. For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also" Matt 6:19-21

FAMILY

1 In groups of four, based on what you know from television or personal experience, describe the typical British or American family. In your group prepare a short report for the other students. Then in pairs briefly describe your own families and report to the other pair.

2 Try to answer the questions on the right before reading the text. Then read it and see if you were right.

FAMILY VALUES, OLD AND NEW

In Britain and around the world, the image of the family continues to change. The traditional "Victorian family", in which the man was the breadwinner, the woman the homemaker, and the children numerous and obedient, is giving way to new ideas about what the modern family should look like.

One of the most obvious characteristics of the new family is that there are not always two parents. Due mostly to the rise in divorces since World War II, single-parent families are becoming more and more frequent and accepted in British society. Usually, it is the mother who takes responsibility for raising the child, and she has to balance the pressures of earning a living and raising her children at the same time.

However, even in families with both parents present, many mothers are giving up the role of homemaker and pursuing their own careers. Some go on maternity leave after their children are born and then take up part-time work when the child is old enough to go to school. Others feel that their careers come first, and wait until they have fully established their career before having children.

Another area which has changed significantly is what happens before marriage. In the past, people lived with their parents until they got married, and each marriage was supposed to be a "white wedding". Today, living together before marriage and premarital sex are considered normal, and many people "try out" their relationship by living together before getting married.

These changes, together with other changes such as mixed marriages, have altered the face of British society. Some people deplore them as a breakdown of traditional values. Others praise them as expressions of greater tolerance and diversity. But one thing is for sure: British families are changing and will continue to change.

1 In the traditional Victorian family, the man

- a was never contradicted.
- b made bread for the family.
- c was the sole provider for the family.
- d shared responsibility for the family budget with the wife.

2 The main reason for the rise in single-parent families is

- a the increase in premarital sex.
- b that many men were killed in World War II.
- c that some women put their careers before their children.
- d the increase in broken marriages.

3 One of the main reasons for living together before getting married is that

- a couples want to see how well they get on before getting married.
- b couples have to balance earning a living with raising a child.
- c traditional values have broken down in Britain.
- d premarital sex is on the rise.

4 Find a word in the text that means:

- changed
- acceptance of different lifestyles
- speak with approval of
- easily seen or understood
- say that one strongly dislikes something

T A S K 1 Distinguish between /b/ and /ɔ:/.
1.1 Listen, and practise the difference.

not	nought	spot
stock	stalk	cod
pot	port	cork
cot	court	fox

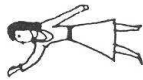
Practice 1 Listen and repeat:

sound 1



Don Dawn

sound 2



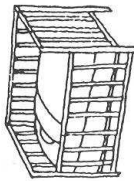
- 1 They couldn't find the fox/forks
- 2 The pot/port was very old.
- 3 We saw the spot/sport.
- 4 The cod/cord isn't very good.
- 5 The cock/cork has been stolen.

12.3 Word-contrasts, with **D** and **ɔ**

cot	caught, court
cock	cork
cod	cawed, cord, chord, cored
fox	forks
god	gored, gaud
hod	board, horde
hock	hawk
not, knot	nought, naught
knotty	naughty
moss	morse
nod	gnawed
odd	awed, oared
pot	port
rot	wrought
shot	short
shone	shorn
spot	spott
odder	order
tot	taught, taut, tort
so	sought, sort
sod	sawed, sword
stock	stalk, stork



cod cord



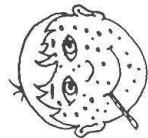
cot caught



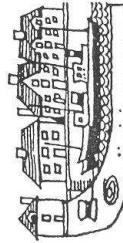
pot port



fox forks



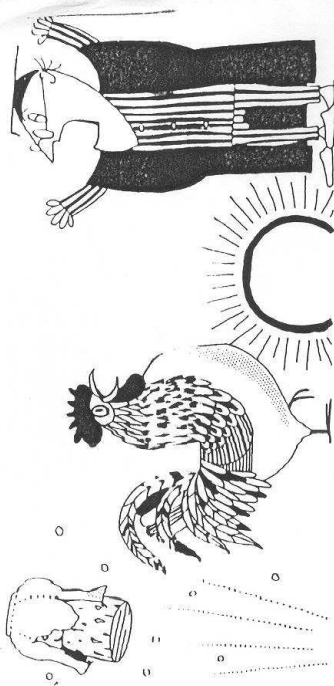
spots sports



T A S K 4 Say /b/ and /ɔ:/.
4.1 Listen, and say these phrases.

hot water
knock at the door
stop talking
a bottle of port

four o'clock
a tall bottle
a small shop
talk to the doctor

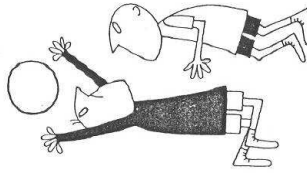


a cork
ə 'kɔ:k

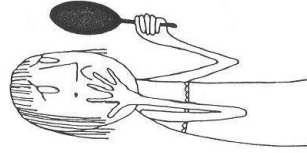
a cock
ə 'kɒk

a dawn
ə 'dɔ:n

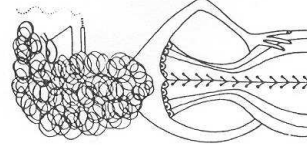
a don
ə 'dɒn



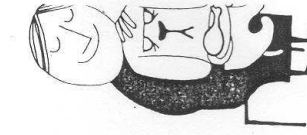
a sport
ə 'spɔ:t



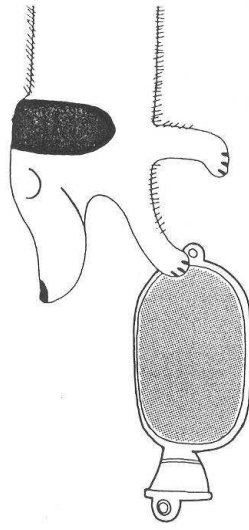
a spot
ə 'spɒt



a corset
ə 'kɔ:sɪt



to cosset
tə 'kɒsɪt



a warm hot water bottle
ə 'wɔ:m ,hɒt 'wɔ:tə 'bɒtl

a dog's paw
ə 'dɒgz 'pɔ: