

Федеральное агентство по культуре и кинематографии  
Кемеровский государственный университет культуры и искусств  
Социально-гуманитарный институт  
Кафедра иностранных языков

# Secrets of Reading for Beginners

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**Громова О. Г.**

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данное пособие предназначено для студентов 1 курса неязыковых вузов, начинающих изучать английский язык. Однако, как показывает практика, оно может быть полезно и для студентов, ранее изучавших язык, но нуждающихся в закреплении полученных знаний.

Основная цель – формирование навыков произношения и развитие техники чтения.

Пособие состоит из 11 уроков. Сведения, изложенные в первом уроке, позволяют студентам получить общее представление о буквах и звуках изучаемого языка, транскрипции, специфике ударения. В начале каждого последующего урока объяснены особенности и правила произношения звуков, чтения букв и буквосочетаний. Для тренировки изложенного материала даны упражнения. С целью закрепления навыков чтения в конце пособия приведен ряд аутентичных стихотворных и прозаических текстов.

Отличием данного пособия от других учебных материалов по фонетике является то, что при его составлении ставилась задача отработать не все фонетические единицы английского языка, а только те, которые, как правило, вызывают у студентов затруднения при чтении.

В результате выполнения всех предложенных в пособии рекомендаций и упражнений студенты должны научиться чистому произношению английских звуков, а также беглому чтению англоязычных текстов.

**СВЕДЕНИЯ ОБ АНГЛИЙСКОМ АЛФАВИТЕ  
И ТРАНСКРИПЦИИ. УДАРЕНИЕ**  
Английский алфавит

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn

Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

**Английские звуки**

Фонетический символ	Гласные	Фонетический символ	Согласные
i:	е	p	p
i	і	b	b
e	е	t	t
æ	а	d	d
a:	a(r)	k	k, c
ɔ	о	g	g
ɔ:	a(l), o(r)	f	f
u	u, oo	v	v
u:	ue, oo, o	θ	th
ʌ	u	ð	th
ɔ:	e(r), u(r), i(r), o(r)	s	s, c
ə	a, e	z	z, s
		ʃ	sh
		ʒ	s(ure)
		tʃ	ch
		dʒ	j, g
		h	h
		m	m
		n	n
		ŋ	ng
		r	r
		l	l
		w	w
		j	y

В английском языке 26 букв: 6 гласных (a, e, i, o, u, y) и 20 согласных.

Запись звуков осуществляется с помощью *транскрипции*. Транскрипция пишется в квадратных скобках [ ] или – современная тенденция – в косых скобках / /.

Долгий гласный звук в английской транскрипции обозначается двоеточием (:). Например, book [bʊ:k], her [hɜ:], past [pɑ:st].

Английские слова часто оканчиваются на букву e. За исключением 6 слов, а именно be, he, me, we, she, the, буква e на конце слова не дает звука, не читается, поэтому она называется «немая e». Например, name [neim], move [mu:v].

Ударение в английских словах имеет ряд особенностей:

- в словах длиной в 2–3 слога оно ставится, как правило, на первый слог, например, April ['eɪprɪl], company ['kʌmpəni];

- в словах из 4-х и более слогов – ударение на 3-м слоге от конца (плюс второстепенные ударения через один слог), например, monopoly [mə'nɒrəli], responsibility [rɪs'pɒnsə'bɪlɪti];

- однако, если в слове имеется суффикс -ic [ɪk] или -(t)ion [ʃn], ударение падает на предыдущий слог, например, specific [spi'sɪfɪk], position [pə'zɪʃn];

- чтение глагола отличается от других частей речи – в двусложных словах ударение падает на второй слог. Сравните, например, record, *л* ['rekəd] – запись, *сум.* и record, *г* [rɪ'kɔ:d] – записывать, *глагол*. В производных словах сохраняется исходное глагольное ударение, например, appear [ə'piə] – появляться и disappeared [ˌdɪsə'piəd] – исчез.

## УРОК 1

*Согласные k – g [k] – [g], t – d [t] – [d], s – z [s] – [z]  
и буквосочетание th [θ] – [ð]*

### Секрет № 1

В отличие от русского языка, английские звуки [k] – [g], [t] – [d], [s] – [z] не смягчаются и не оглушаются. Об этом следует помнить всегда, поскольку оглушение звука в речи может изменить его смысловое значение, например, bed [bed] – кровать, а bet [bet] – пари; log [lɒg] – бревно, а lock [lɒk] – замок, затвор.

**NB!** Буквы *g, s, a* также *e, x* имеют вторые варианты чтения, которые будут рассмотрены в следующем уроке.

### Упражнение 1

*Прочтите следующие транскрипции слов:*

did

sit

siti

sit-sid

dig

kis

kiti

dik-dig

dik	sik	tikit	tik-tig
sin	disk	gidi	kis-ni:z

### Секрет № 2

Чтобы правильно произнести буквосочетание *th*, соответствующее звукам [θ] и [ð], которых в русском языке нет, необходимо кончик языка положить между зубами и выдыхать струю воздуха: беззвучно, чтобы произнести [θ-θ-θ], и добавив звук, чтобы «пожужжать» [ð-ð-ð].

### Упражнение 2

*Произнесите следующие звуки:*

000 – ððð	000 – θin	sin – θin – tin
sss – 000	000 – θik	sik – θik – tik
zzz – ððð	ððð – ðis	ðis – ði:z

### Упражнение 3

*Прочитайте предложения:*

This is a pen.	Liz is ten.
These are pens.	Please, give me sweets.
Thanks a lot.	Sit down.
That's very kind of you.	Seed grows.
Look at this.	I bet I know this.
Look at these men.	Is this miss Smith?
Less than that.	What a sweet kiss!

## УРОК 2

*Согласные c, g, s, x, имеющие два варианта чтения каждая*

### Секрет № 3

Согласные *c, g, s, x* могут читаться как согласно общим правилам, так и частным. В приведенной ниже таблице видно, что частные правила распространяются на согласные *c, g*, если после них следуют гласные *e, i, y*. Согласный *s* становится звонким в позиции между гласными и произносится как [z]. Звонко в сочетании с ударной гласной будет читаться буква *x*, которой по общим правилам соответствует глухой звук [ks].

Буквы	Общие правила	Частные правила	Примеры
c	[k]	[s] (e, i, y) cc [ks] (e, i, y)	place [pleis] accident ['æksɪdɪnt]
g	[g]	[dʒ] (e, i, y) dg [dʒ] (e, i, y)	page [peɪdʒ] bridge [brɪdʒ]
s	[s]	[z] между гласными	use [ju:z]
x	[ks]	[g'z] + ударная гласная	example [ɪg'zɑ:mpəl]

### Упражнение 1

*Прочитайте и сравните:*

Общие правила	Частные правила
clock	ice
scale	price
game	age
eagle	agency
kiss	raise
sweet	wise
oxen	exist
taxi	exact

### Упражнение 2

*Прочитайте, соблюдая общие и частные правила чтения:*

accent	cycle	gentleman	prose
badge	rose	giraffe	tactics
centre	exit	grimace	except
compose	exotic	music	leg
peck	examine	pose	voice

## УРОК 3

*Согласные f [f], v [v], w [w]*

### Секрет № 4

Согласные буквы f, v [f], [v] созвучны (но не идентичны) русским [ф] и [в], а вот чтобы произнести [w] нужно сложить губы «трубочкой» и затем резко распрямить их.

### Упражнение 1

Прочитайте транскрипцию:

fil	liv	wel
def	'velvit	wið
'definit	'sevn	wɔnt
in'definit	i'levn	'winta

### Упражнение 2

Прочитайте транскрибированные фразы:

lesn faiv is 'difikolt	fɔ:l iz wɔ:m
wɔt taim iz it – its twelv	winta iz veri kould
aiv ɔst mai 'wɔli	ai liv ɔn ðə fifθ flɔ:
ai lʌv ju:    mai swi:t hæp	'weða iz faɪn tə'dei

### Упражнение 3

Прочитайте предложения:

What a lovely day!	Is it difficult for you?
The weather is fine today.	He gets up at seven, washes and eats his breakfast.
Winter is very cold.	Where is his wife?
I've lost my gloves.	Wolves are hungry in winter.
He definitely loves her.	What a lovely voice!

## УРОК 4

### Чтение гласных букв в I, II типах слогов

#### Секрет № 5

Помните, что когда мы говорим о типе слога, мы имеем в виду только ударный слог (тот, на который падает ударение (')). Количество слогов равно количеству гласных букв. Если слог заканчивается на гласную – он считается открытым (I тип слога) – и читается так же, как называется буква в алфавите: *stu* | *dent* ['stju:dənt]. Соответственно, если слог заканчивается на согласную, он – закрытый (II тип слога) – и гласная читается кратко: *west* ['wɛst].

Буква	Тип слога	
	I	II
a	[ei] name, fame, gate	[æ] back, matter, battle



Буква	Тип слога	
	I	II
i	[ai] tiny, mine, bite	[i] bit, bitter, middle
e	[i:] be, scene, com'pete	[e] bet, better, terror
o	[ou] note, go, vote	[ɔ] hot, bold, bottle
u	[ju:] [u:] tune, huge, rule	[ʌ] cut, butter, shuttle
y	[ai] type, my, de'ny	[i] myth, symbol

**Упражнение 1**

Прочтите слова, различая звуки [ei] – [æ]:

late – latter	sake – 'salad	pace – pasty
came – camp	wave – wangle	name – nappy
pale – pat	day – damn*	tape – tackle
make – map	daze – dash	hate – hat
flame – flat	date – dank	lady – lasso
take – trample	mate – mat	haze – has

\* Буквосочетание mn читается как [m]: damn [dæm]

**Упражнение 2**

Прочтите слова, различая звуки [ai] – [i]:

pie – pill	tie – tips	nice – nick
slide – slit	time – ticket	nine – nibble
kite – kiss	line – little	fine – find
file – fill	pine – pig	dine – dinner
tiny – till	life – lift	five – fist
tide – tickle	pipe – pint	wife – wind

**Упражнение 3**

Прочтите слова, различая звуки [i:] – [e]:

be – better	he – hem	lever – left
cede – cell	'legal – leg	peter – pepper
scene – set	fever – fettle	peony – pent
nee – nest	fee – felt	serial – set

#### Упражнение 4

[ou] – [ʊ]:

pole – pollen	hole – hot	home – hold
pony – pond	go – gold	phone – folk
doze – doll	open – opt	toe – told
so – sorry	stole – stop	tone – toll
tone – ton	over – off	a'long – long
bony – bonnet	rode – rod	lonely – lost

#### Упражнение 5

*Прочтите слова, различая звуки [ju:] [u:]\* – [ʌ]:*

blue – bug	dae – duck	flute – fuss
tune – tuck	true – truck	use – us
huge – hum	music – mud	juke – justice
rule – rust	cube – cut	June – jump
nude – nut	duty – dumb	cute – cup
fume – flush	pupil – puck	tunic – tumble

\*в открытом ударном слоге после г, л, j – звук [u:], в остальных случаях [ju:]

#### Упражнение 6

*Прочтите слова, различая звуки [ai] – [i]:*

- my, type, hype, fly, why, sly, try, by, dyne, style, dye, bye;
- myth, cyst, symbol, Lynn, Gypsy, gyps, gym, gymnastics.

#### Упражнение 7

*Прочитайте словосочетания:*

a black cat, lady's name, a big pig, to dine at five, to be better, the best from the west, a lonely song, a lost dog, a blue bug, huge lump, sly Gypsy.

### УРОК 5

#### *Чтение гласных букв в III, IV типах слогов*

##### **Секрет № 6**

Если после гласной следует согласная **r**, это III-й тип слога, в нем **r** не произносится, а гласные дают одиночные долгие звуки: first [fɜ:st], barge [ba:dʒ]. Четвертый тип слога – это сочетание гласной и слога **re**, где гласные читаются почти как в открытом, но с прибавлением звука [ə] (кроме буквы **o**).

Буква	Тип слога	
	III	IV
a	[a:] park, dark, nark	[eə] fare, pare, mare
i	[ə:] first, fir, mirth	[aɪə] fire, mire, tired
e	[ə:] term, her, pre'fer	[iə] here, mere, sere
o	[ɔ:] fork, born, torn	[ɔ:] more, core, a'dore
u	[ə:] fur, further, Turk	[juə] lure, pure, cure
y	[ə:] myrtle	[aɪə] byre, pyre, tyre

### Упражнение 1

*Прочтите слова, различая звуки [a:] – [eə]:*

car – care	mark – mare	gar – glare
star – stare	part – pare	darkness – dare
spare – spare	farm – fare	bark – blare
sharp – share	farther – farewell	darling – declare
arm – area	kart – careful	scar – scare
bar – bare	hart – hare	pardon – parent

### Упражнение 2

*Прочтите слова, различая звуки [ə:] – [aɪə]:*

first – fire	shirt – shire	dirty – dire
mirth – mire	sire – sir	hirsute – hire
third – tire	squire – squirm	whirl – wire

### Упражнение 3

*Прочтите слова, различая звуки [ə:] – [iə]:*

err – ere	mercy – mere	herald – hereby
herb – here	merge – merely	sperm – sphere

### Упражнение 4

*Прочтите слова, различая звуки [ɔ:] – [ɔ:] в разных типах слогов:*

born – bore	morbid – more	short – shore
chord – chore	morning – moreover	sport – spore
force – fore	oral – ore	storm – store

ford – forecast  
gorge – gore

pork – pore  
scorch – score

whorl – whore  
lord – lore

### Упражнение 5:

*Прочтите слова, различая звуки [ə:] – [juə]*

curb – cure  
curl – cure-all

parse – pure  
purge – purely

lurch – lure  
surf – sure\*

\*sure ['ʃʊə]

### Упражнение 6

*Прочтите слова, различая звуки [ə:] – [aɪə]:*

- myrtle, Cyrillic, syrup
- lyre, pyre, tyre.

### Упражнение 7

*Прочитайте словосочетания:*

a careful father; born a lord; morning forecast; to purchase a shirt; herb on the shore; to store pork; pure Scotch; the first storm; dirty mire; to declare merely; to care about darling; to stare at a sir.

## УРОК 6

### Чтение сочетаний гласных

#### Секрет № 7

В английском языке есть буквосочетания, которые необходимо зрительно запомнить, поскольку они будут встречаться вам довольно часто.

ai, ay [ei] – aim, ail, stay, day

au, aw, ou [ɔ:] – autumn, fault, raw, draw, ought, thought

ee, ea\*, ie, ei\*\* [i:] – bee, sweet, tea, beat, field, niece, receive, perceive

oa [ou] – coat, boat

oi, oy [ɔi] – boil, noise, boy, toy

oo [u:] [u] – spoon, good, book, look

ou, ow [au] или [ou] – cloud, foul, owl, town или soul, poultry, throw, know

### Упражнение 1

*Прочитайте, обращая внимание на сочетания гласных:*

- a. aid, waif, play, say, bay, bait, laid, lay, may, wait, pain, fail, main, sail, day, train

\*ea также может читаться как [e] head или [ei] break

\*\*ei перед gh будет читаться как [ei]: eight, weight

- b. A train is late. Jane feels pain. Taylor plays a game. You are late again. April and May are gay. Wait a day, then sale. The main aim is not to fail. He came at the same day. The train starts at eight. It may rain today. Today is the eighth of May. Stay and play with a baby. James paints on a gate. Baker Street is far away.

### **Упражнение 2**

*Прочитайте, обращая внимание на сочетания гласных:*

- a. author, auto, ought, auction, audible, awful, awkward, audience, claw, draw, law, sought, sauce, thoughtful, flaw
- b. Call me at four o'clock. A doll looks awful. A daughter draws a cat's claw. Don't walk on the lawn. He is a well-known author. Paul's audience applauded warmly. Paul thought of his fault. Autumn is awfully warm. Is your daughter tall? Follow the God's Law. More than four kilos.

### **Упражнение 3**

*Прочитайте, обращая внимание на сочетания гласных:*

- a. meet, greet, screen, queen, clean, dream, mean, beat, wheat, treat, speech, reach, peace, piece, niece, chief, field, siege, breathe, pleased, feature, creature, achieve, believe, relieve, reveal, conceal, defeat, retreat
- b. He is teaching me. Please, repeat it to me. Three hot teas, please. How about meeting at three? He sees a hare in the field. They eat meat and cheese sandwiches. Keep the streets clean. My niece is very neat. I believe I can achieve it. Breathe deeply, please. I feel the need of deep sleep. She receives letters every evening.

### **Упражнение 4**

*Прочитайте, обращая внимание на сочетания гласных:*

- a. boat, coal, load, boast, loan, throat, throw, show, low, blow, loaves, oats, oak, cloak, moan, mow, sorrow, soap
- b. Order roast pork, it's awfully tasty. He always wears long coats. We are going to the show next week. An old oak grows at a pond. Wash your hands with soap. Kuzbass is a coal region. Does anybody know the road?

### **Упражнение 5**

*Прочитайте, обращая внимание на сочетания гласных:*

- a. point, soil, spoil, join, joint, voice, noise, choice, Troy, avoid, destroy, employ, annoy, appoint, enjoy
- b. Pour some oil in the salad. Mom looks annoyed. The little boy was boiling with anger. Oysters can be boiled. Enjoy your voyage. Boys don't like fluffy

toys, they enjoy tin soldiers [souldʒɔz]. I really like my new Rolls Royce. Give me a coin. A child is very noisy. She works at a joint-stock company.

#### **Упражнение 6**

*Прочитайте, обращая внимание на сочетания гласных:*

- a. book, look, hook, too, noon, choose, zoo, troops, fool, gloomy, wool, doom
- b. The boot is on the wrong foot. Too good to be true. Put the book on the bookshelf. It is very cool this noon. We took our children to the zoo. She looks perfect in a blue wool suit. Her tooth came loose at school. Soon it will be cool enough to move. Does the moon shine into your room?

#### **Упражнение 7**

*Прочитайте, обращая внимание на сочетания гласных:*

- a. round, sound, ground, pound, found, loud, proud, count, shout, south, now, crowd, crown, thousand, lounge, arouse, around, announce, pronounce, surround, amount, account, without, aloud
- b. Our brown cow has been found. Without doubt, he is somewhere about. It took her about an hour to get to the town. She shouted loudly when she found a mouse among the flowers. The owl came down from the mountain. A hound runs round and round looking for a lost cow. A man in a crowd cried loudly. A house in a town costs thousand pounds. A boy broke down a bowl.

### **УРОК 7**

#### **Чтение других «хитрых» буквосочетаний**

##### **Секрет № 8**

В этом уроке вам придется вновь потренировать свою память, запомнив еще ряд буквосочетаний.

al(l) – [ɔ:l] – all, fall

gh – 1) в начале слова [g] – ghost, ghoul

2) в середине [-] – ought [ɔ:t], naughty

kn – [n] – know, knight

mn, mb – [m] – column, autumn, climb

qu – [kw] – quote, quite

ck – [k] – knock, neck

ph – [f] – phone, philosophy

#### **Упражнение 1**

*Прочитайте, обращая внимание на сочетания гласных с согласными:*

- a. tall, salt, small, talking, almost, always, also, wall, walking, balk, pall, chalk
- б. ghastly, ghetto, ghost, ghoul [gu:l], might, night, fight, light, knight, ought

- в. know, knee, knack, knave, knead, knelt, knickers, knick-knack, knife, knob
- г. autumn, column, solemn, bomb, climbing, tomb, comb
- д. quit, acquit, equate, equivalent, quick, query, question, quibble, queen
- е. block, knock, clock, black, back, brick, cock, good luck, locking, buck
- ж. photo, philology, physics, phrase, physique, phobia, telephone, photographer

### *Упражнение 2*

*Прочитайте следующие предложения:*

Phone me at five. Autumn is always mild here. Sometimes I climb mountains in my dreams. Stop talking in such a ghastly manner. Buy a tall bottle in a small shop. Somebody's knocking at the door. Quickly talk to the doctor over the phone. We live in a high block of flats. It is philosophic question. There is a black cat in a photo. Night is black, day is light. A man knelt before the queen. A ghastly ghoul flies through black night. I read this phrase in a newspaper column.

## УРОК 8

### *Чтение сложных суффиксов*

#### **Секрет № 9**

В английском языке, как и в русском, суффикс – это значимая часть слова, стоящая после корня, которая служит для образования слов.

Запомните правила чтения следующих суффиксов:

**age** читается как [ɪdʒ]: damage, image

**sion** читается как [ʒən]: decision, division

– ssion	читается как [ʃən]:	mission, commission
– cian		musician, physician

**cial** читается как [ʃəl]: social, racial

**ous** читается как [əs]: famous, nervous

### *Упражнение 1*

*Прочитайте слова, обращая внимание на суффиксы:*

- а. orange, package, luggage, message, marriage, carriage, shortage, village, passage, hostage;
- б. precision, provision, conclusion, inclusion, occasion, invasion, explosion, television;
- в. permission, profession, session, aggression, impression, politician, academician, mathematician;
- г. special, official, commercial, crucial, provincial;
- д. dangerous, monstrous, suspicious, previous, various, gracious, precious, famous.

## Упражнение 2

*Прочитайте словосочетания, обращая внимание на суффиксы:*

a famous politician, to give someone permission, he sounds suspicious, official ceremony, to watch television, commercial project, to travel with luggage, to write a message, to leave for a village, to look provincial, an orange dress, to feel nervous, fair social laws, God's mission, to promote someone's image.

## УРОК 9

### Тренировочные задания по курсу

#### Задание 1

*Прочитайте слова по буквам:*

sneeze, weather, crime, pleasure, dinner, greetings, yard, winter, true, ballet, frame.

#### Задание 2

*Прочитайте слова, четко различая соотношение звуков [k] – [g], [t] – [d]:*

back – bag	talk – tog	lick – league
snack – nag	mock – smog	kick – gig
lack – leg	lock – log	brick – brig
tack – tag	fork – frog	peak – pig
bed – bet	meet – mid	nut – nard
fade – fat	neat – need	hut – hard
led – let	feet – feed	salt – sod
mad – met	sweet – weed	not – nod

#### Задание 3

*Прочитайте слова со звуками [θ] – [ð], [f] – [v] – [w]:*

- a. thick, thin, that, these, thief, rather, leather, myth, mathematics, than, theme, them;  
b. weather, very well, father, vast, west, fest, when, fan, van, what, sweet, velvet, feather, weep, water, vain, fall, freeze.

#### Задание 4

*Вспомните разные случаи чтения долгого звука [i:]:*

leaf	clean	receive	teacher	Jean
feet	eat	geese	kneeling	Frieda



beast	niece	leak	scaling	Rita
lead	evening	read	eve	Theresa

### **Задание 5**

*Прочтите, различая долгий [i:] и краткий [i]:*

bead – bid	deem – dim	beet – bit	feel – fill
deep – dip	deed – did	deal – dill	meal – mill
peal – pill	teen – tin	keen – kin	bean – bin
feet – fit	keen – king	seen – sin	keel – kill

### **Задание 6**

*Прочтите, различая звуки [æ] и [e]:*

bad – bed	hand – hen	tan – ten	fancy – fence
fat – wet	latter – letter	than – then	lat – let
pan – pen	mass – mess	land – lend	lass – less
can – ken	marry – merry	rant – rent	back – beck

### **Задание 7**

*Вспомните правила чтения гласных букв в открытом и закрытом слогах и прочтите следующие слова:*

fate – fat	late – lat	mate – math	mane – man	tame – tam
meter – met	Pete – pet	lever – left	fever – fed	we – wet
pine – pin	fine – fin	shine – shin	kite – kid	nice – nick
role – roll	go – got	hole – hold	cone – cont	note – not
nude – nut	mute – mud	a'cute – cut	rude – rug	puce – pucker

### **Задание 8**

*Прочтите, различая звуки [æ – a:] и [ʌ – a:]*

cap – carp	cup – carp
hat – heart	hut – heart
match – march	much – march
ban – barn	bun – barn
cat – cart	cut – cart

### **Задание 9**

*Прочтите, различая краткий [ɔ] и долгий [ɔː]:*

cot – caught	not – naught	moth – Morse	plot – applaud
dot – daughter	hock – hawk	yon – yawn	fox – forks
rot – wrought	lot – lord	sod – sawed	what – water
bold – bought	Goth – gorse	trot – thought	cock – cork

### **Задание 10**

*Прочтите, различая звуки [u:], [ʊ], [ʌ]:*

pool	pull	putt
food	foot	fund
loop	look	luck
boot	book	buck
coo	could	cud

### **Задание 11**

*Прочтите, различая звуки:*

/ɔː – ɜː/	/e – ɜː/	/ʌ – ɜː/
four – fur	ten – turn	bun – burn
torn – turn	fence – fern	cut – curd
born – burn	west – worst	luck – lark
court – curt	nest – nurse	fuss – fur
long – learn	bed – bird	gut – gird

## **УРОК 10**

### **Стихи и рифмы**

1. Sally speaks Spanish, but not very well.  
When she tries to speak Spanish,  
She really can't tell  
What language she's speaking or trying to speak.  
The first time I heard her, I thought it was Greek.
2. This is mine. – That's yours.  
Don't touch mine. Get your own.  
This is mine. – That's yours.

This is mine. – That's yours.  
This is mine. – That's yours.  
    That's yours. That's yours.  
Hey, what are you doing?  
What are you doing with that?  
    That's mine.  
Hey, what are you doing?  
What are you doing with that?  
    That's his.  
Hey, what are you doing?  
What are you doing with that?  
    That's hers.  
What's mine is mine.  
    What's yours is yours.  
    What's his is his.  
    What's hers is hers.  
    What's ours is ours.  
    What's theirs is theirs.

3. Meet me in the morning.  
Meet me at noon.  
Meet me in September  
Or the middle of June.  
    Meet me at midnight.  
    Meet me in the hall.  
    Meet me in the summer.  
    Meet me in the fall.  
Meet me in the evening.  
Meet me at eight.  
    I'll meet you any time you want...  
    But, please, don't be late.

4. Do you know Mary?  
    Mary who?  
Mary McDonald.  
    Of course, I do.  
Do you know her little brother?  
    Yes, of course, I do.  
    I know her brother and her mother  
    And her father too.  
Do you know her elder sister?  
    Yes, of course, I do.

I know her elder sister Betty  
 And her younger sister Sue.  
 Do you know her aunt Esther?  
 Yes, of course, I do.  
 I know her aunts  
 And her uncles  
 And her cousins too.  
 Do you know her husband Bobby?  
 Yes, of course, I do.  
 I know her husband  
 And his brother  
 And his father too.

5. What are you going to do at two?  
 What are you going to do?  
     Where are you going to be at three?  
     Where are you going to be?  
 Who are you going to see?  
 What are you going to say?  
     How are you going to go?  
     Where are going to stay?  
 What are you going to do?  
 Who are you going to see?  
     When are you going to leave?  
     Where are you going to be?

6. How do you like your coffee?  
     Black. Black.  
 How do you like your tea?  
     With lemon, please.  
 How do you like your steak?  
     Medium rare.  
 How do you like your eggs?  
     I don't care.  
 Sunny-side up?  
     I don't care.  
 Poached on toast?  
     I don't care.  
 Scrambled with bacon?  
     I don't care.  
 Over-easy?  
     I don't care.

Soft-boiled? Hard-boiled?

I don't care.

How about an omelet?

I don't care.

Come on. Tell me.

This isn't fare.

I told you the truth.

I really don't care.

7. Where does John live?

He lives near the bank.

Where does he work?

He works at the bank.

When does he work?

He works all day and

He works all night.

At the bank, at the bank,

At the great, big bank.

Where does he study?

He studies at the bank.

Where does he sleep?

He sleeps at the bank.

Why does he spend all day,

All night, all day, all night

At the bank, at the bank?

Because he loves his bank

More than his wife

And he loves his money

More than his wife.

8. Well, I've known Jack for fourteen years,

He is a pretty good friend of mine.

She's known Jack for fourteen years,

He is a pretty good friend of hers.

And I've known Bill for 13 years,

He is a pretty good friend of mine.

She's known Bill for 13 years,

He is a pretty good friend of hers.

I've known them both for quite a long time,

They are pretty good friends of mine.

She's known them both for quite a long time,

They are pretty good friends of hers.

I've known Jim for a long time,  
He's an old, old friend of mine.  
She's known Jim for a long time,  
He's an old, old friend of hers.  
We're old friends, old friends.  
He's a dear old friend of mine.  
How long have you known your old friend Sue?  
How long have you known Claude and Sue?  
Well, I've met them just before I met you.  
They are my closest friends,  
                    dear Claude and Sue.

9. Have you ever seen the beaches of Mexico?  
Have you ever walked the streets of San Juan?  
Have you ever been to Haiti?  
Have you ever been to Spain?  
Have you ever walked barefoot in a heavy rain?  
Have you ever been in trouble?  
Have you ever been in pain?  
Have you ever been in love?  
Would you do it all again?  
Well, I've never seen the beaches of Mexico.  
I've never walked the streets of San Juan.  
I've never been to Haiti.  
I've never been to Spain.  
I've never walked barefoot in a heavy rain.  
But I've sure been in trouble.  
I've sure been in pain.  
I've sure been in love.  
I'd do it all again.

10. It's like winter today.  
It looks like winter.  
It feels like winter.  
Close the window, shut the door,  
Light the stove. Hold me.  
It's like spring today.  
It looks like spring.  
It feels like spring.  
Open all the windows.  
Open the door. Turn off the stove.  
Hold me.

## УРОК 11

### *Чужие тексты*

#### **How to be a General Alien by George Mikes**

##### **A WARNING TO BEGINNERS**

IN ENGLAND\* everything is the other way round.

On Sundays on the Continent even the poorest person puts on his best suit, tries to look respectable, and at the same time the life of the country becomes gay and cheerful; in England even the richest peer or motor-manufacturer dresses in some peculiar rags, does not shave, and the country becomes dull and dreary. On the Continent there is one topic which should be avoided – the weather; in England, if you do not repeat the phrase 'Lovely day, isn't it?' at least two hundred times a day, you are considered a bit dull.

On the Continent stray cats are judged individually on their merit – some are loved, some are only respected; in England they are universally worshipped as in ancient Egypt. On the Continent people have good food; in England people have good table manners.

Continental people are sensitive and touchy; the English take everything with an exquisite sense of humour – they are only offended if you tell them that they have no sense of humour. On the Continent the population consists of a small percentage of criminals, a small percentage of honest people and the rest are a vague transition between the two; in England you find a small percentage of criminals and the rest are honest people. On the other hand, people on the Continent either tell you the truth or lie; in England they hardly ever lie, but they would not dream of telling you the truth.

Many continentals think life is a game; the English think cricket *is* a game.

##### **INTRODUCTION**

THIS is a chapter on how to introduce people to one another.

The aim of introduction is to conceal a person's identity. It is very important that you should not pronounce anybody's name in a way that the other party may be able to catch it. Generally speaking, your pronunciation is a sound guarantee for that. On the other hand, if you are introduced to someone there are two important rules to follow.

If he stretches out his hand in order to shake yours, you must not accept it. Smile vaguely, and as soon as he gives up the hope of shaking you by the hand, you stretch out your own hand and try to catch his in vain. This game is repeated until the greater part of the afternoon or evening has elapsed. It is extremely likely that this will be the most amusing part of the afternoon or evening, anyway.

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\* When people say England, they sometimes mean Great Britain, sometimes the United Kingdom, sometimes the British Isles – but never England.

Once the introduction has been made you have to inquire after the health of your new acquaintance. Do not forget, however, that your new friend who makes this touchingly kind inquiry after your state of health does not care in the least whether you are well and kicking or dying of delirium tremens. A dialogue like this:

He: «How d' you do?»

You: «General state of health fairly satisfactory. Slight insomnia and a rather bad corn on left foot. Blood pressure low, digestion slow but normal.»

- well, such a dialogue would be unforgivable.

In the next phase you must not say «Pleased to meet you.» This is one of the very few lies you must never utter because, for some unknown reason, it is considered vulgar. You must not say «Pleased to meet you,» even if you are definitely disgusted with the man.

#### THE WEATHER

This is the most important topic in the land. In England this is an ever-interesting, even thrilling topic, and you must be good at discussing the weather.

##### Examples for conversation

###### *For Good Weather*

'Lovely day, isn't it?'

'Isn't it beautiful?'

'The sun... '

'Isn't it gorgeous?'

'Wonderful, isn't it?'

'It's so nice and hot... '

'Personally, I think it's so nice when it's hot- isn't it?'

'I adore it - don't you?'

###### *For Bad Weather*

'Nasty day, isn't it?'

'Isn't it dreadful?'

'The rain ... I hate rain... '

'I don't like it at all. Do you?'

'Fancy such a day in July. Rain in the morning, then a bit of sunshine, and then rain, rain, rain, all day long. '

'I remember exactly the same July day in 1936. '

'Yes, I remember too'

'Or was it in 1928?'

'Yes, it was. '

'Or in 1939?' Yes, that's right'



Now observe the last few sentences of this conversation. A very important rule emerges from it. You must never contradict anybody when discussing the weather. Should it hail and snow, should hurricanes uproot the trees from the sides of the road, and should someone remark to you: 'Nice day, isn't it?' - answer without hesitation: 'Isn't it lovely?'

Learn the above conversation by heart. If you are a bit slow in picking things up, learn at least one conversation, it would do wonderfully for any occasion. If you do not say anything else for the rest of your life, just repeat this conversation, you still have a fair chance of passing as a remarkably witty man of sharp intellect, keen observation and extremely pleasant manners.

### TEA

THE trouble with tea is that originally it was quite a good drink.

So a group of the most eminent British scientists put their heads together, and made complicated biological experiments to find a way of spoiling it.

To the eternal glory of British science their labour bore fruit. They suggested that if you do not drink it clear, or with lemon or rum and sugar, but pour a few drops of cold milk into it, and no sugar at all, the desired object is achieved. Once this refreshing, aromatic, oriental beverage was successfully transformed into colourless and tasteless gargling-water, it suddenly became the national drink of Great Britain and Ireland.

There are some occasions when you must not refuse a cup of tea, otherwise you are judged an exotic and barbarous bird without any hope of ever being able to take your place in civilized society.

If you are invited to an English home, at five o'clock in the morning you get a cup of tea. It is either brought in by a heartily smiling hostess or an almost malevolently silent maid. When you are disturbed in your sweetest morning sleep you must not say: 'Madame (or Mabel), I think you are a cruel, spiteful and malignant person who deserves to be shot.' On the contrary, you have to declare with your best five o'clock smile: 'Thank you so much. I do adore a cup of early morning tea, especially early in the morning.'

Then you have tea for breakfast; then you have tea at eleven o'clock in the morning; then after lunch; then you have tea for tea; then after supper; and again at eleven o'clock at night.

You must not refuse any additional cups of tea under the following circumstances; if it is hot; if it is cold; if you are tired; if anybody thinks that you might be tired; if you are nervous; if you are gay; before you go out; if you are out; if you have just returned home; if you feel like it; if you do not feel like it; if you have had no tea for some time; if you have just had a cup.

## HOW TO BE A HYPOCRITE

If YOU want to be really and truly British, you must become a hypocrite.

Now: how to be a hypocrite?

As some people say that an example explains things better than the best theory, let me try this way.

I had a drink with an English friend of mine in a pub. We were sitting on the high chairs in front of the counter when a flying bomb exploded about a hundred yards away. I was truly and honestly frightened, and when a few seconds later I looked around, I could not see my friend anywhere. At last I noticed that he was lying on the floor, flat as a pancake. When he realized that nothing particular had happened in the pub he got up a little embarrassed, flicked the dust off his suit, and turned to me with a superior and sarcastic smile.

'Good Heavens I Were you so frightened that you couldn't move?'

## THE NATIONAL PASSION

QUEUEFNG is the national passion of an otherwise dispassionate race. The English are rather shy about it, and deny that they adore it.

On the Continent, if people are waiting at a bus-stop they loiter around in a seemingly vague fashion. When the bus arrives they make a dash for it; most of them leave by the bus and a lucky minority is taken away by an elegant black ambulance car. An Englishman, even if he is alone, forms an orderly queue of one.

The biggest and most attractive advertisements in front of cinemas tell people: Queue here for 4s 6d; Queue here for 9s 3d; Queue here for 16s 8d (inclusive of tax). Those cinemas which do not put out these queuing signs do not do good business at all.

At week-ends an Englishman queues up at the bus-stop, travels out to Richmond, queues up for a boat, then queues up for tea, then queues up for ice cream, then joins a few more odd queues just for the sake of the fun of it, then queues up at the bus-stop and has the time of his life.

Many English families spend lovely evenings at home just by queuing up for a few hours, and the parents are very sad when the children leave them and queue up for going to bed.

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## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Введение.....	3
Сведения об английском алфавите и транскрипции. Ударение.....	4
Урок 1. Согласные k – g [k] – [g], t – d [t] – [d], s – z [s] – [z] и буквосочетание th [θ] – [ð].....	5
Урок 2. Согласные c, g, s, x, имеющие два варианта чтения каждая...	6
Урок 3. Согласные f [f], v [v], w [w].....	7
Урок 4. Чтение гласных букв в I, II типах слогов.....	8
Урок 5. Чтение гласных букв в III, IV типах слогов.....	10
Урок 6. Чтение сочетаний гласных.....	12
Урок 7. Чтение других «хитрых» буквосочетаний.....	14
Урок 8. Чтение сложных суффиксов.....	15
Урок 9. Тренировочные задания по курсу.....	16
Урок 10. Стихи и рифмы.....	18
Урок 11. Чтение текстов.....	23
Список использованной литературы.....	26