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Серію засновано в 2003 році

Н. А. Бабенко

# Навчаємо фонетиці: від 6 до 15

## ДИДАКТИЧНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ

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Посібник містить різноманітні матеріали для розвитку фонетичної компетенції учнів початкової та середньої школи. Велика кількість вправ, загадок, скоромовок і тестів не тільки дасть змогу якісно опрацювати фонетичний матеріал, а й зробить процес навчання цікавим і захоплюючим.

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# ЗМІСТ

Країна фонетики — країна Чудес (1–4 класи) . . . . .	4
Вчимось читати, або Читаємо разом . . . . .	12
Тестування . . . . .	44
Захоплююче читання (5–9 класи). . . . .	50
Word-rhyming strategies . . . . .	62
Not only for fun . . . . .	67
Not only reading . . . . .	73
Exercises . . . . .	78
Poems, songs, riddles and more. . . . .	87

# КРАЇНА ФОНЕТИКИ — КРАЇНА ЧУДЕС (1–4 класи)

## Терпение

Кто более иль менее  
С терпением знаком,  
Считает он терпение  
Совсем не пустяком.  
По щучьему велению  
Оно не входит в дом,  
Мы учимся терпению,  
И учимся с трудом.  
Не случай, не везение  
Тебе помогут вдруг,  
Терпение, терпение —  
Твой самый верный друг.  
Под натиском терпения,  
Приняв неравный бой,  
Таблица умножения  
Падёт перед тобой.  
С черчением и пением  
Справляются терпением.  
Учись — и здесь терпение! —  
Справляться с долотом,  
К терпению умение  
Прибавится потом.  
И есть такое мнение  
У всех людей труда,  
Что главное — терпение.  
Во всём. Везде. Всегда.  
И разве без терпения  
Я мог бы кончить в срок  
О нём стихотворение —  
Вот эти тридцать строк!

*Г. Мамлин*

## ВІДОМОСТІ ПРО АНГЛІЙСЬКУ ФОНЕТИКУ

Англійський алфавіт складається 26 літер, у тому числі 5 голосних, 20 приголосних, а літера ‘y’ може позначати то голосний, то приголосний звук. Але оскільки в англійській мові кількість звуків перевищує кількість літер в алфавіті, одна й та ж літера, одне й те ж сполучення літер може пере-

давати різні звуки. І навпаки — один звук може відобразитись на письмі різними літерами або сполученнями літер. Тому фонетика використовує спеціальні фонетичні знаки (фонетична транскрипція), кожний з яких передає тільки один звук.

Вивчаючи англійську фонетику слід мати на увазі такі відмінності між англійською та українською вимовою:

1. В українській звуковій системі існують пари твердих і м'яких приголосних звуків, наприклад н — нь; т — ть тощо. В англійській звуковій системі такого явища не існує.
2. В українській мові дзвінкий приголосний звук у кінці слова оглушується. Цього явища також не існує в англійській мові.
3. У вимові англійських голосних губи беруть значно меншу участь, ніж у вимові відповідних голосних української мови.

### I. Англійські приголосні звуки

[p]	[b]	[m]	[f]	[v]	[t]	[d]	[n]
[s]	[z]	[θ]	[ð]	[ʃ]	[ʒ]	[tʃ]	[dʒ]
[l]	[r]	[j]	[g]	[k]	[ŋ]	[h]	[w]

### II. Англійські короткі голосні звуки

В англійській мові одні голосні довгі, інші — короткі. У фонетичній транскрипції довгота голосних позначається двома крапками. Значення слова часто залежить від того, є голосний звук довгим чи коротким.

[i]	[e]	[æ]	[ɪ]	[u]	[ʊ]	[ə]
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

### III. Англійські довгі голосні звуки

[i:]	[a:]	[ɜ:]	[u:]	[ɔ:]
------	------	------	------	------

### IV. Англійські дифтонги

В англійській мові існують дифтонги, тобто сполучення двох голосних звуків, які вимовляються разом як єдиний звук. Перший елемент цих звуків завжди артикулюється сильніше, ніж другий.

[ei]	[ai]	[ci]	[iə]	[eə]
[Cu]	[au]	[cə]	[uə]	

### V. Англійський наголос

В англійській мові кожне слово з декількох складів має наголошений склад. В транскрипції наголос позначається знаком ['] перед наголошеним складом.

Не	He is a boy.	
[hi:]	[hi iz ə'bsi]	або: [hi:z ə'bsi]
Він	Він — хлопчик.	

We are	We are boys.	
[wi:a:]	[wi a: 'bciz]	або: [wiə 'bciz]
Ми ...	Ми — хлопчики.	
I do...	I do not....	I don't...
['ai 'du:]	['ai du 'nct]	або: ['ai 'dcunt]
Я ...	Я не...	
He does...	he does not...	he doesn't...
['hi: 'dyz]	[hi dəz 'nct]	але: [hi 'dyznt]
Він...	Він не...	
For	For me	
[fɔ:]	[fɔ'mi:]	або: [f'əmi:]
Для	Для мене	

## VI. Англійська інтонація

В англійській інтонації розрізняють мелодії, що спадають та піднімаються.

Мелодія, що спадає, позначається стрілкою, яка спрямована униз і ставиться перед словом, на наголошеному складі якого відбувається спад.

Мелодія, що піднімається, позначається стрілкою, яка спрямована вгору і ставиться перед словом, на наголошеному складі якого тон підвищується. Якщо в цьому слові наголос падає на останній склад, він починається на низькому тоні, а закінчується на високому. Якщо за наголошеним складом стоїть один або декілька ненаголошених, наголошений склад вимовляється на низькому тоні, а кожний наступний склад — на все вищому тоні.

1. Мелодія, що спадає, вживається:

а) у стверджувальних або заперечних реченнях:

John has a book.	Ann has not a doll.
['dʒɒn 'hæz ə 'bʊk]	['æn hæz 'nɒt ə 'dɒl]
У Джона є книга.	У Енн немає ляльки.

б) у питальних реченнях, які починаються з питального слова *хто? що? де? куди? скільки?* тощо:

Who are you?	How are you?
['hu: a: 'ju:]	['hau 'a: ju]
Хто ви?	Як ся маєте?

2. Мелодія, що піднімається, вживається:

а) у питальних реченнях, які вимагають відповіді «так» чи «ні»:

Has John a book?	Has Ann a sister?
['hæz 'dʒɒn ə 'bʊk]	['hæz 'æn ə 'sɪstə]
У Джона є книга?	У Енн є сестра?

б) у незавершених реченнях:

The book that is on the table...
[ðə'bʊk ðæt ɪz ɒn ðə 'teɪbl]
Книга, яка знаходиться на столі ...

в) у переліку:

a book, a pencil and a pen

[ə 'buk ə 'pensil ənd ə 'pen]

Книга, олівець і ручка.

Крім того, мелодія, що піднімається, вживається у ввічливому та дружньому зверненні.

3. Правила паузації.

Під час читання речень уголос паузи робити можна:

а) перед прийменниками (крім of — the house of my parents):

His father works | at the factory.

б) перед сполучниками й сполучниковими словами:

I get up at seven o'clock | and at a quarter to eight I start for school.

в) між обставиною й підметом:

Yesterday | I got up at eight o'clock.

г) між підметом і присудком (окрім тих випадків, коли підмет виражений особовим займенником):

My friend Kostya | is a good sportsman.

Під час читання речень паузи робити не можна:

а) після артиклей, вказівних, присвійних, особових займенників, неозначених займенників any, no:

My friends live in Lenin Street too, but they do not live in our house.

б) після прийменників:

In the afternoon after lessons I play with my friends in the yard.

в) після сполучників і сполучникових слів:

Our street is long and there are many trees in it.

г) після допоміжних, модальних дієслів, дієслів-зв'язок:

I'm sitting at the last desk. You can see a boy in the street. He is a schoolboy.

д) між прикметником, іменником у присвійному відмінку або числівником та іменником, що йде за ним:

Mr. Ford has a small yard. This is my sister's room. The house has four rooms.

е) між присудком і прямим доповненням:

Open the windows and air the classroom.

4. Правила наголосу слів.

Під час читання речень уголос наголос зазвичай робиться на повнозначних словах: іменниках, прикметниках, числівниках, займенниках *much, many, somebody, anybody, everybody, nobody, something, anything, everything, each other, one another*, на прислівниках, повнозначних дієсловах.

Наголос не можна робити на артиклях, вказівних, присвійних, особових займенниках, неозначених займенниках *some, any*, на прийменниках, сполучниках, допоміжних і модальних дієсловах, дієсловах-зв'язках, повнозначних дієсловах *to be* і *to have* (у значенні «мати»).

Ненаголошені слова в англійському реченні треба вимовляти тихше ніж наголошені, інтонаційно об'єднуючи їх із повнозначними словами. Наприклад:

You can see many flags | on the houses | and in the streets.

#### 5. Правила інтонування речень.

Під час читання речень, в яких є дві або більше синтагм, кінцеву синтагму слід вимовляти з падінням тону голосу, а всі некінцеві — з підняттям тону голосу:

In the afternoon | after lessons I | play with my friends in the yard.

Система навчання читання зв'язних текстів уголос і про себе зазвичай включає такий режим:

- 1) робота учнів під керівництвом учителя з оволодіння фонетичним розмічуванням тексту (паузи, наголоси, мелодія);
- 2) колективне читання вголос за диктором (учителем);
- 3) парне читання;
- 4) індивідуальне читання пошепки;
- 5) контрольне читання вголос.

### VII. Вправи на вимову звуків

#### 1. Голосні звуки

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| [i]  | it is in sit ticket city<br>[it iz sit 'tikit 'siti]                           |
| [e]  | set leg pen bed neck net said<br>[set leg pen bed nek net sed]                 |
| [æ]  | cap cat can as back tap<br>[kæp kæt kæn æz bæk tæp]                            |
| [ɔ]  | not pot got clock John<br>[nɔt pɔt gɔt klɔk dʒɔn]                              |
| [u]  | book put foot full hood<br>[bʊk put fʊt fʊl hʊd]                               |
| [ʊ]  | must cut but front some run<br>[mʌst kʊt bʊt frʌnt sʊm rʌn]                    |
| [ə]  | a an ago again under brother sister<br>[ə ən ə'gəʊ ə'geɪn 'ʌndə 'brʌðə 'sɪstə] |
| [i:] | tea me sea see meal feet need free<br>[ti: mi: si: si: mi:l fi:t ni:d fri:]    |
| [a:] | arm part aunt farm large<br>[ɑ:m pɑ:t a:nt fɑ:m lɑ:dʒ]                         |
| [ɔ:] | small port horse ball salt<br>[smɔ:l pɔ:t hɔ:s bɔ:l sɔ:lt]                     |
| [u:] | too fruit food roof pool<br>[tu: fru:t fu:d ru:f pu:l]                         |



[ə:]	girl first verb bird skirt heard [gə:l fə:st və:b bə:d skə:t hə:d]
[ei]	day play may make name place [dei plei mei meik neim pleis]
[ai]	my by buy side blind five [mai bai bai said blaind faiv]
[ci]	boy toy coin boil soil [bci tci kcin bcil scil]
[iə]	ear beer year near dear hear [iə biə jɪə niə diə hiə]
[εə]	pear pair fare chair hair [pεə pεə fεə tʃεə hεə]
[əu]	no so go cold coat soap blow [nəu səu kəuld kəut səup bləu]
[au]	now cow town blouse house brown [nau kau taun blauz haus braun]
[uə]	plural February January during usual [ˈpluərəl ˈfebruəri ˈdʒʌnuəri ˈdʒuəriŋ ˈju:ʒuəl]

it eat sit set lift left meet met till tell see say

[it i:t sit set lift left mi:t met til tel si: sei]

street straight me may	had head heard
[stri:t streit mi: mei]	[hæd hed hə:d]
am arm	cat cut coat
[æm a:m]	[kæt kyt kəut]
part port pot put	run ran
[pa:t pɔ:t pɒt pʊt]	[ryn ræn]
torn turn	bad bed beard bird board
[tɔ:n tɔ:n]	[bɒd bed biəd bə:d bɔ:d]
but boot boat	comb come came
[bʊt bu:t bɔ:t]	[kəʊm kɒm keim]
some same seem	money many
[sʌm seim si:m]	[ˈmʌni ˈmeni]
bake back book	called cold
[beik bɒk bʊk]	[kɔ:ld kɒld]
better butter	her, hair fur fare
[ˈbetə ˈbʊtə]	[hə: hεə fə: fεə]

## 2. Приголосні звуки

[θ]	theatre think thought thumb health Thursday birthday bath [ˈθɪətə θɪŋk θɔ:t θɪm helθ ˈθɜ:zdi ˈbɜ:θdeɪ bɑ:θ]
[ð]	the this that those these weather brother father mother [ðə ðis ðæt ðʌz ði:z ˈweðə ˈbrʌðə ˈfʌðə ˈmʌðə]
[ʃ]	she shirt shut sheep shelf shall shine Russian expression [ʃi: ʃə:t ʃʊt ʃi:p ʃelf ʃɪl ʃaɪn ˈrʌʃn ɪksˈpreʃn]

[tʃ]	child children cheap cheek chair chips butcher watch [tʃaɪld 'tʃɪldrən tʃi:p tʃi:k tʃeə tʃɪps 'bʊtʃə wɒtʃ]
[ʒ]	pleasure usual television engineer change orange ['pleɪzə 'ju:ʒuəl 'teli'viʒn enʒi'niə tʃeɪnʒ 'ɔrɪnʒ]
[dʒ]	jumper cabbage vegetable jacket postage just ['dʒʌmpə 'kæbɪdʒ 'vedʒɪtəbl 'dʒBkɪt 'pəʊstɪdʒ dʒɪst]
[j]	year young you your few new usual [jiə jʌŋ ju: jɔə fju nju ju:ʒuəl]
	doing reading writing going spring [du:ɪŋ rɪ:dɪŋ rɪtɪŋ ɡoʊɪŋ sprɪŋ]
[ŋg]	English England finger [ɪŋɡlɪ ɪŋɡlɪnd fɪŋɡe]
[ŋk]	think thank uncle ink [Oɪŋk OCNk yŋkl ɪŋk]
[h]	he has have hair had head who whole [hɪ hBz hBv hEC hBd hed hu: hCul]
[w]	we when wish which was woman women Wednesday [wɪ wen wi1 wlt1 wcz wumCn wlmɪn wenzdl]

### 3. Глухі й дзвінки кінцеві приголосні

set said	hat had	foot food	back bag	off over
[set sed	hæt hæd	fut fu:d	bæk bæɡ	ɒf ɒvɚ]
place plays	think thing	leaf leave		
[pleɪs plaɪz	θɪŋk θɪŋ	li:f li:v]		

## СЛУХОВА ДИФЕРЕНЦІАЛЬНА ЧУТЛИВІСТЬ (ЗА МЕТОДИКОЮ І. О. ЗИМНЬОЇ)

Дітям пропонують слова в парах, що пред'являються їм у магнітофоному записі чи з голоса учителя. Для того, щоб уловити різний ступінь тонкості й точності слухових диференціювань, труднощі матеріалу варіюються за двома параметрами: характеристиками самих ознак тих звуків, що диференціюють слова в пари, — є в цієї ознаки відпрацьований у рідній мові еталон для звірення чи ні (дзвінкість — глухість приголосних на кінці слова, довгота — краткість голосних); організації матеріалу, тобто за характером його пред'явлення (послідовні за групами пари слів, об'єднаних однією ознакою, чи упереміж ті ж самі пари слів з усіма ознаками). На кожному ознаку пред'являються десять пар слів, у п'ятьох з них слова відрізняються за потрібнію ознакою, у п'ятьох інших вони є однаковими; подібні й різні пари усередині кожної групи пред'являються упереміж.

За слуховими диференціюваннями (СД) вчені отримали не тільки кількісні дані (так — ні), але і деякі якісні. Для цього варіювалися труднощі матеріалу, була введена градація відповідей, що відбиває якоюсь мірою ступінь диференціації, рівень звукового аналізу. Випробуванням (учням) пропонувалося письмово в міру пред'явлення пар слів відзначити не тільки

те, за якими саме звуками і їх ознаками вони розрізняються. За цими параметрами відбувалося оцінювання всіх відповідей.

Результати виконання учнями завдань на слухову диференціацію слів (СД): з одного боку, в разі ускладнення завдання навіть на більш пізньому етапі навчання відбувся спад у загальній успішності; з іншого боку, у якісному відношенні процесу розходження відбулося позитивне зрушення. Саме другий, більш важкий варіант матеріалу істотно підсилив на цьому етапі навчання вищий рівень розходження — повну диференціювання з правильним вичленюванням ознаки звуку: серед неправильних відповідей зростає число таких повних диференціювань.

Високий рівень виявляється у тих учнів, у яких незначне число посилаючих відповідей поєднується з найбільшим (12 з 15) числом повних правильних диференціювань, тобто досліджується здатність не тільки вимовити загальну різницю в звучанні слів, але й виділити ті ознаки звуку, що їх розрізняє.

Низький рівень характеризується тим, що учні в половині чи в більшості випадків не змогли правильно визначити навіть однорідність — неоднорідність звучання слів у парі, особливо зі звуками, що мають сформований еталон звіряння, і тим усвідомленіше виділити і позначити звук, що диференціює слова.

Зіставлення отриманих даних приводить до висновку про те, що найбільш характерна особливість вищого рівня СД — висока усвідомленість диференціювання за значного числа помилок у важких завданнях.

Для низького рівня СД характерна помилковість диференціювань, навіть у легких завданнях: упізнати слово у парі, відмовлення чи помилка під час виділення диференціюючого звуку, тобто низький ступінь усвідомленості.

# ВЧИМОСЬ ЧИТАТИ, АБО ЧИТАЄМО РАЗОМ

## Phonetics

Чистомовки, скоромовки —  
Це, скажу вам, не для Вовка.  
І звичайно, як на мене,  
Не для крокодила Гени.  
Любить їх наш Чебурашка.  
І Антошка, і Наташка.  
Ігри, нестандартні вправи —  
Як розумно, як цікаво!  
З задоволенням Ірина  
Вивчить загадки на риму.  
Всім подобаються трішки  
І смішинки, і потішки.  
Звуки плутати не слід —  
Вчи веселий алфавіт.  
Чебурашка, наш дружочок,  
Ухопив ниток клубочок.  
Він зі звуків — намистинок,  
З дивовижних тих перлинок,  
Щоб клубочок розмотати,  
Слід фонетику вивчати.

## THE ALPHABET

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

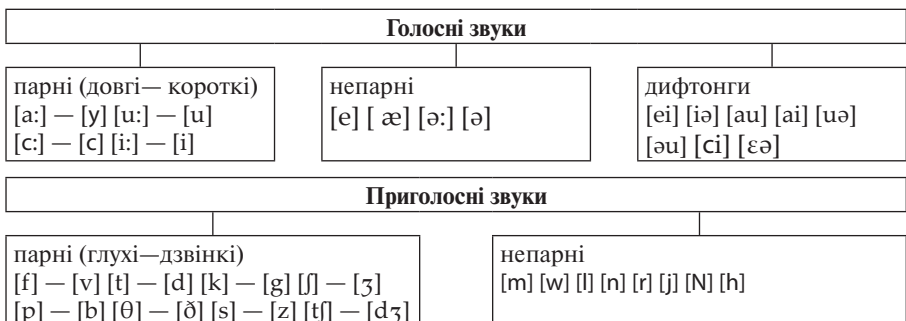
- |        |        |           |
|--------|--------|-----------|
| 1. Aa  | [ei]   | apple     |
| 2. Bb  | [bi:]  | ball      |
| 3. Cc  | [si:]  | cock      |
| 4. Dd  | [di:]  | dog       |
| 5. Ee  | [i:]   | egg       |
| 6. Ff  | [ef]   | fox       |
| 7. Gg  | [dʒi:] | girl      |
| 8. Hh  | [eitʃ] | hat       |
| 9. Ii  | [ai]   | institute |
| 10. Jj | [dʒei] | jug       |
| 11. Kk | [kei]  | kitten    |
| 12. Ll | [el]   | lamp      |

13. Mm	[em]	map
14. Nn	[en]	nut
15. Oo	[Cu]	ode
16. Pp	[pi:]	pencil
17. Qq	[kju:]	quarter
18. Rr	[A:]	ruler
19. Ss	[es]	scarf
20. Tt	[ti:]	top
21. Uu	[ju:]	Ukraine
22. Vv	[vi:]	village
23. Ww	[dyblju:]	window
24. Xx	[eks]	xylophone
25. Yy	[wai]	yard
26. Zz	[zed]	zoo

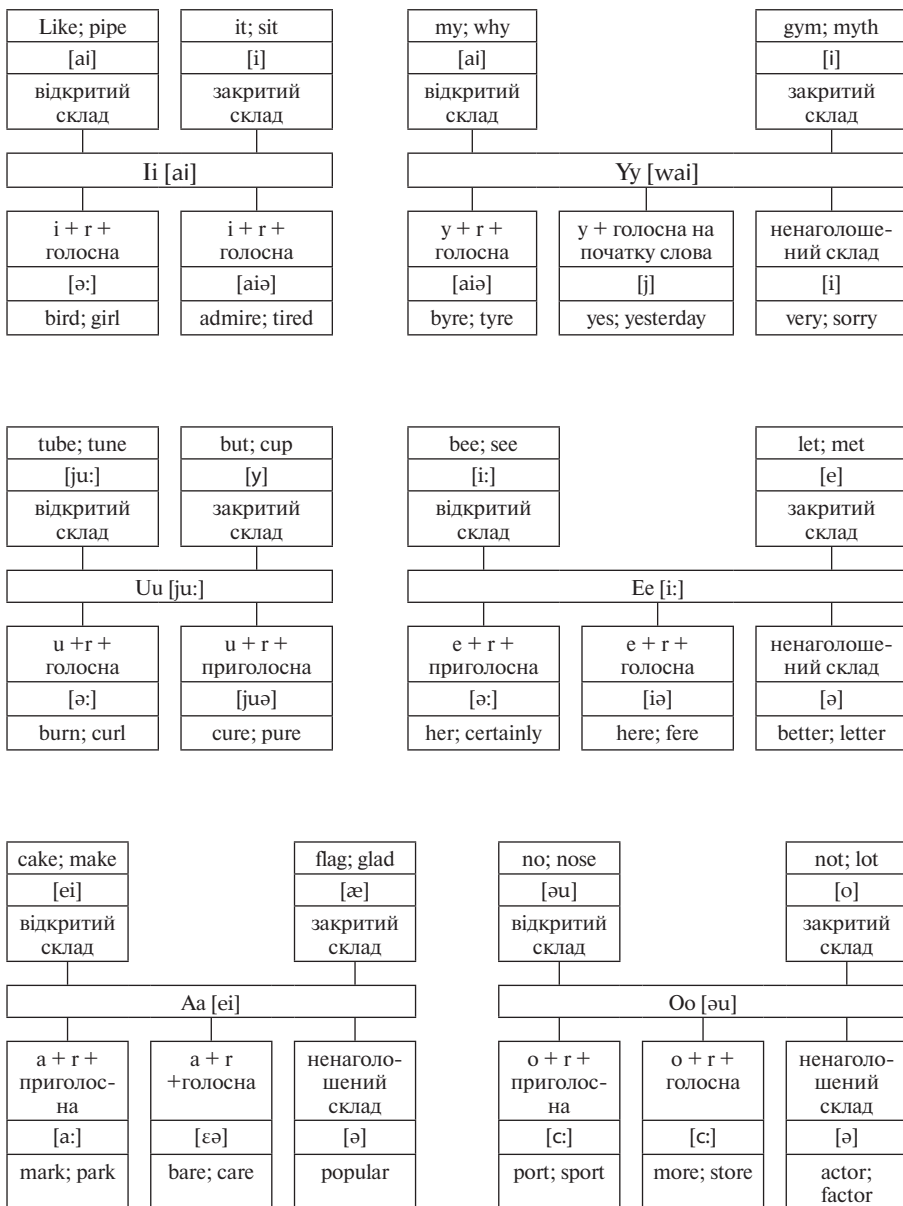
### ЗНАКИ ТРАНСКРИПЦІЇ

Голосні	Приголосні	Дифтонги
[y]	[p]–[b]	[ei]
[æ]	[f]–[v]	[ai]
[c]	[k]–[g]	[Cu]
[e]	[s]–[z]	[au]
[i]	[m]	[ci]
[u]	[j]	[iə]
[c:]	[t]–[d]	[uə]
[A:]	[ʃ]–[ʒ]	[εə]
[i]	[tʃ]–[dʒ]	
[u:]	[n]	
[ə:]	[l]	
[ə]	[r]	
	[θ]–[ð]	
	[ŋ]	
	[w]	
	[h]	

[ə] — нейтральний звук у ненаголошених складах



## ПРАВИЛА ЧИТАННЯ



keep; tea	deer; fear	question
[i:]	[iə]	[kw]
ee; ea	eer; ear	qu
Сполучення голосних і приголосних		
ou; ow	oor	wor + приголосна
[au]	[uə]	[ə:]
about; brown	poor	word; world

pay; rain	chair; fair	call; always
[ei]	[εə]	[c:]
ay; ai	air	a + ll; a + приголосна
Сполучення голосних і приголосних		
oo	oa	oi; oy
[u:] [u] перед k, d	[Cu]	[ci]
look; wool	boat; coat	spoil; toy

certain; cinema; cycle	colour; cut	swim; task; desks
[s]	[k]	[s]
перед e; i; y	у решті випадків	на початку слова; у кінці слова; перед і після глухих приголосних
Cc [si:] Gg [dʒi:]		Ss [es]
у деяких випадках перед e; i; y	в решті випадків	після голосної та дзвінкої приголосної; між голосними
[dʒ]	[g]	[z]
general; giraffe; gymnasium	game; goal	ties; dogs; cheese

black	chalk; kitchen	shower; shop
[k]	[tʃ]	[ʃ]
ck	ch; tch	sh
Сполучення приголосних		
th		ng
[θ] [ð]		[ŋ]
theatre; they		long; song

### Правила читання деяких сполучень літер

oo	[u] [u:]	book, look, school, pool
ee	[i:]	tree, bee, see
ea	[i:]	tea, meat, sea
ch	[tʃ]	cheese, peach, catch
sh	[ʃ]	she, shop, fish
ck	[k]	stick, back, Nick
ph	[f]	phone, Phil, photo
th	[θ] [ð]	this, that, thank
wh	[w]	what, why, where
wr	[r]	wrong, write, wrist
ng	[ŋ]	song, ring, sing
kn	[n]	knife, knee, know

## Таблиця читання голосних літер під наголосом

Літера	I тип (відкритий склад)	II (закритий склад)	III тип (голосна + r)	IV тип (голосна + r + e)
a	[ei] name	[æ] flag	[a:] part	[εə] hare
o	[əu] rose	[c] stop	[c:] sport	[c:] store
e	[i:] Pete	[e] pet	[ə:] Bert	[iə] here
u	[ju] music	[y] bus	[ə:] fur	[juə] pure
i	[ai] Mike	[i] pin	[ə:] sir	[aiə] fire
y	[ai] type	[i] Syd		

## Правила читання голосних

a	[εə]	care, Clare, bare, mare
	[ei]	plane, name, date, may
	[a:]	car, park, large, bark
	[æ]	bag, fat, flat, plan
o	[c:]	store, more, bore, tore
	[əu]	nose, note, smoke, tone
	[c]	sort, fork, or, sport
e	[iə]	box, note, clock, top
	[iə]	here, fere, mere
	[i:]	Pete, me, be, we
	[ə:]	her, term, derby, cert
u	[e]	pet, pen, bend, red
	[juə]	pure, cure, dure
	[ju:]	tube, tune, dupe, cucumber
	[ə:]	turn, fur, burst, burn
i	[y]	bus, cup, muck, duck
	[aiə]	fire, mire, tired, wire
	[ai]	pie, nine, life, time
	[ə:]	girl, sir, firm, first
y	[i]	big, pin, tin, did
	[aiə]	tyre, byre
	[ai]	bye, my, type, by
	[ə:]	byrd
	[i]	Syd, system, gym, myth

## МАТЕРІАЛ ДЛЯ ЧИТАННЯ

[æ] It's a cat  
Sitting on a mat  
Wearing a hat  
Watching a rat.



- [e] It's a hen  
Holding a pen  
Counting to ten  
Again and again.
- [u] It's a bull  
That's very full  
Covered in wood  
And trying to pull.
- [i:] It's a bee  
Sitting in a tree  
Drinking tea  
By the sea.
- [u:] It's a goose  
Sitting on a moose  
On the loose  
Wearing a noose
- [i] "Tick-tock, tick-tock",  
Ticks Tommy's clock.  
"Tick, tock, tick-tock",  
Ticks and ticks his clock.
- [c] It's a cock  
Standing on a rock  
Wearing a sock  
Looking at a clock.
- [D:] It's a bird  
Looking absurd  
Saying a word  
And eating curd
- [a:] It's a shark  
Swimming in a park  
In the dark  
For a lark.
- [ə] It's a spider,  
Drinking cider  
In a glider  
Getting wider and wider.
- [c:] It's a stork  
From New York  
That hated Pork  
Pulling out a cork  
And holding a fork.
- [y] It's a duck  
With a lot of pluck  
Driving a truck  
Changing its luck.

- [ci] It's a nasty boy  
Whose name is Roy  
Who loves to annoy  
And is destroying a toy.
- [iə] It's a deer  
With one big ear  
Whose name is Lear  
Who's drinking beer.
- [ei] It's a whale  
Standing on its tail  
Swallowing a nail  
And wearing a sail.
- [əu] It's a goat  
Sitting in a boat  
Wearing a coat  
Reading a note.
- [uə] It's a moor  
On a tour  
Holding a cure  
Which a very pure.
- [ai] It's a fly,  
Wearing a tie,  
Holding a pie,  
Waving good-bye.
- [au] It's a cow  
Going to Slough  
Pulling a plough  
Taking a bow.
- [εə] It's a bear  
Sitting on a chair.  
Combing its hair  
And holding a pear.

## EXERCISES

### Exercise 1

b [b], d [d], g [g], k [k], o [ɔ], e [e], i [i]

big	egg	ill	bell
ill	bell	bed	egg
kid	dog	dot	doll
bed	doll	big	kid

**Exercise 2**

p [p], n [n], s [s]

pen	sit	desk	egg	doll
pond	not	leg	dog	ill
spend	spot	end	big	bell

**Exercise 3**

t [t], f [f], m [m]

sit	top	end	pond	doll
not	get	leg	desk	pen
pot	milk	bed	doll	kid
let	film	spend	bell	leg

**Exercise 4**

r [r], h [h]

red	hill	egg	milk	let
rest	hen	film	net	pot
dress	hop	get	sit	end
trip	hot	pond	not	ill

**Exercise 5**

w [w]

well	lip	trip	hen	film
wet	kiss	hill	hop	leg
west	still	dress	red	spend
twig	him	hot	rest	kid

**Exercise 6**

a [æ]

bag	still	not	film	trip
flat	wet	let	pot	rest
glad	lip	ill	pond	hen
man	him	milk	net	hot
mat	hill	dress	frost	red

**Exercise 7**

c [k]

can	gas	end	men
cap	hand	it	hot
cat	flag	get	film
cab	bag	dog	desk
camp	stamp	hill	on

**Exercise 8**

u [y]

cup	gun	still	can	till	pen
cut	hut	belt	spell	red	milk
club	hunt	top	ten	pot	best
bus	drum	frog	cap	sit	hop
but	dust	tell	kiss	bell	trip
fun	run	frost	twig	doll	wet

**Exercise 9**

[ɪ]

long	ring	must	can	till
song	bring	plum	cap	belt
strong	sing	sun	mat	top
gong	spring	plus	bag	frog
tell	kiss	pot	pen	trip
ten	twig	sit	milk	wet
frost	still	bell	best	hill

**Exercise 10**

ck [k]

back	wing	bus	lip	send
black	song	cup	hen	fat
pick	ring	fun	cat	stand
brick	strong	hut	bag	get
stick	spring	club	tend	milk
trick	long	dust	flag	on

**Exercise 11**

ee [i:]

bee	meet	cock	gong
see	sleep	clock	bring
feet	steel	sock	sing
deep	sweet	duck	long
green	greet	neck	spring
ten	drum	run	spell
hunt	lend	but	cannot
back	plum	plan	doll
nest	till	tram	kiss
frost	hat	sun	cab

**Exercise 12**

ea [i:]

eat	leaf	sleep	pick	song
meat	lead	street	back	ring
seat	meal	sweep	trick	long
clean	speak	deep	black	strong
man	net	plus	lamp	desk
cut	hill	glad	gun	kid
rag	sand	cup	bad	men
dust	club	tell	end	trip

**Exercise 13**

ch [tʃ]

bench	brush	clean	sweet
rich	fresh	meat	week
chick	fish	eat	meet
children	dish	seat	green
from	get	pick	tram
camp	drum	tap	fun
sell	cock	best	flat
pot	rest	well	belt

**Exercise 14**

ar [a:]

far	bench	shop	speak
park	rich	ship	lead
mark	chick	shelf	leaf
farm	children	wish	meal

**Exercise 15**

oo [u]

book	room	corn	car
hook	broom	form	barn
look	good	short	mark
took	wood	horn	farm
sweep	shelf	bee	pen
bed	meat	ship	clean
eat	ring	sweet	shop
big	brick	leg	tree
bag	bus	hand	cup

**Exercise 16**

ir [ə:]

girl	book	for	dark	chess
bird	look	fork	arm	much
first	wood	storm	far	lunch
shirt	broom	horn	park	chin

**Exercise 17**

ou [au], ow [au]

count	brown	meat	horn	park
sound	cow	form	storm	bird
loud	now	rank	ink	plus
round	down	mark	sad	it
shout	how	wish	song	greet
girl	tell	dark	children	stick
but	first	sport	sheep	sweet
hen	sit	shirt	dog	hot
lunch	clean	twig	eat	brook
shop	storm	still	skirt	run
for	cook	back	farm	bird

**Exercise 18**

o [əu]

go	hey	town	blouse
no	they	clown	trousers
bone	grey	brown	shout
home	pay	how	cloud
nose	day	cow	count
rose	paint	now	house

**Exercise 19**

th [θ]

thin	rank	skirt	good
thick	bank	shirt	green
three	rink	first	took
think	drink	bird	brook
third	tank	girl	look

**Exercise 20**

e [i:]

he	stove	play	cow	ground
she	note	gay	now	sound
we	sofa	may	how	shout

these	home	prey	town	blouse
Pete	nose	sley	clown	trousers
Me	rose	they	brown	count
thin	girl	sing	camp	carpet
drink	thick	speak	duck	good
rich	corn	trunk	look	fun
fresh	sun	chick	that	horn
sweep	mark	green	bird	with
black	dish	think	lead	wing

**Exercise 21**

a [ei]				
name	she	no	grey	house
game	we	go	hey	cloud
Kate	he	bone	slay	count
skate	Pete	stove	paint	now
me	ring	chess	park	plus
fifteen	neck	kitten	mat	from
tea	shop	net	brook	glad
ship	storm	cap	hot	cup
children	wood	must	little	farm

**Exercise 22**

i [ai]				
mine	bath	we	note	they
five	basin	me	rose	gay
Mike	Kate	Pete	stove	may
Wide	make	these	bone	grey

**Exercise 23**

u [ju:], [u:]				
blue	I	cake	no	ground
glue	fine	name	nose	sound
true	nine	skate	go	shout
pupil	five	he	paint	cow
student	wide	we	day	now
tulip	Mike	me	pay	clown
third	cook	meet	with	garden
rank	clean	storm	street	cut
for	much	thin	chick	sock
hut	gong	girl	him	broom
see	plum	bad	top	bird
brush	tank	far	shelf	them

**Exercise 24**

y [ai]

my	tulip	Mike	game	rose
by	pupil	lie	table	bone
fly	student	nine	basin	stone
sky	glue	fine	she	note
try	blue	wide	these	sofa
cry	true	I	Pete	home
hey	this	fork	may	skirt
count	play	but	think	brown
teeth	pink	carpet	took	that
chin	read	grey	rich	horn
stock	house	dish	greet	groom
wish	first	town	mark	run

**Exercise 25**

y [j]

yes	fly	blue	five	bathe
yet	cry	true	dive	make
yard	sky	blue	wide	plate
yarn	my	pupil	lie	Kate
yell	by	tulip	fine	skate
yelp	try	student	dine	cake
he	go	grey	short	how
drunk	arm	trick	bus	gay
shirt	children	cloud	fresh	me
look	steel	pay	leaf	club

**Exercise 26**

x [ks]

six	yoke	my	student	nine
box	yelp	by	glue	I
fox	yell	sky	true	Mike

**Exercise 27**

oy [ci]

boy	Rex	yes	note	play
toy	box	yoke	rose	day
coy	six	yarn	home	may
hoy	flax	yard	grey	now
soy	fox	yelp	hey	cow
ploy	tax	yet	prey	town



**Exercise 28**

all [c:]

ball	ploy	box	yes	slay
small	soy	Rex	yell	hey
wall	toy	six	yoke	they
hall	coy	tax	nose	pay
tall	toy	fox	sofa	gay
fall	boy	flax	stone	paint

**Exercise 29**

o [y]

front	rear	class	thirty	six
some	ear	basket	fifty	ball
other	hear	father	puppy	toy
brother	fear	grass	supper	ploy
mother	dear	bath	teacher	tall
colour	near	class	mirror	flax

**Exercise 30**

wa [wɔ]

wash	some	fear	class	sailor
watch	colour	ear	glass	keeper
want	other	hear	bath	dinner
water	mother	rear	seventy	fox
was	brother	near	Teddy	tax
waffle	front	dear	lorry	six

**Exercise 31**

[s]

make—makes	get—gets	[z]
take — takes	sit — sits	read — reads
like — likes	eat — eats	clean — cleans

-es [iz]

wash — washes	raise — raises
dress — dresses	close — closes
I make — he makes	I get — he gets
I take — he takes	I sit — he sits
I like — he likes	I eat — he eats
I read — he reads	I clean — he cleans
I open — he opens	I wash — he washes
I raise — he raises	I dress — he dresses
I close — he closes	I play — he plays
I see — he sees	

my book — our books  
 his book — your books  
 her book — their books

**Exercise 32**

[ei]	[ai]	[i:]			
ate	Mike	Pete	Kate	mete	kite
ake	kite	eke	Mike	make	eke
ake	pike	mete	mete	Mike	take

**Exercise 33**

[ei]	[ai]	[i:]	ea [i:]		
Kate	Mike	he	neat	read	eat
take	Kite	Pete	meat	please	please
plate	pie	bee			
lake	tie	see			
plane	I	sees			
lake	tree				
plane	green				
skate	street				

**Exercise 34**

th [ð]			[1]
this	that	then	she
then	than	them	sheep
this	that	then	

**Exercise 35**

[je]		
yes	yet	yell
yet	yell	yes

**Exercise 36**

[s]			
likes	kites	takes	bakes
pikes	sites	makes	lakes
[z]			
sees	bees	bides	mines
trees	feels	rides	lines

**Exercise 37**

	[ei]	[i:]	[ai]	[ai]	[ai]
Kate	lake	Pete	Mike	pie	tie
late	take	mete	like	tie	lie
plane	make	eke	kite	lie	pie

To eke out (with) — поповнити.

To eke out one's livelihood — зводити кінці.

### Exercise 38

[e]

pen	bed	shelf	French	bench	desk	test
hen	red	shell	drench	trench	nest	lest
ten	Ted	shed	bench	drench	best	nest

[e]	[æ]	[e]	[æ]	[e]	[i:]
pen — pan		met — mat		red — rede	
men — man		led — lad		met — mete	
ten — tan		bed — bad		den — dene	

[k]

chick	pick	back	lack	my	fly
stick	Dick	tack	black	by	try

My tie; my red tie; my chick; his stick; his black stick; his cat; my black chick; his black cat.

Bring me my stick.

Bring me my black stick.

Bring him his flag.

Bring him his red flag.

### Exercise 39

	[cu]				[c]
stone	note	rose		dog	not
bone	dote	nose		fog	pot
bone — box		dote — dot		rote — rot	fox
note — not		cote — cot		note — not	

	ow				ow
	[au]				[Cu]
(у наголошеному складі)				(у ненаголошеному складі)	
now	down	clown		window	borrow
how	town	crown		Moscow	follow

Open the window!

Close the door!

er		er		or		or
[ə:]		[ə]		[c:]		[ə]
(у наголошеному складі)		(у ненаголошеному складі)		(у наголошеному складі)		(у ненаголошеному складі)
	her—	teacher			or—	doctor
	her—	mother			nor—	motor
	her—	brother			for—	tractor

**Exercise 40**

i + r [ə:]				e + r [ə:]	
[ə:]				[ə:]	
fir	bird	sir	her	bird	girl
firm	dirt	skirt	term	herd	her
[u]		[u:]			
book	took	noon	too		
look	hook	moon	Zoo		
rook	cook	spoon	boo		
[z]					
zed	zest	Zoo			
zend	zed	zoom			

**Exercise 41**

[ju:]				[y]			
tube	tune	mute	bus	up	gun	cut	but
cube	dune	cute	cup	sup	fun	hut	nut
tube — tub	cute — cut		fume — fun				
cube — cub	mute — nut		nude — nun				

A bus — the bus; a drum — the drum; a cup — the cup; a blue bus — the blue bus; a red drum — the red drum.

yes	yell	yoke	we	wee	week
yet	yes	you	week	weed	weep
Jj				ey	
gun	bug	mob	jut	they	fey
sun	jug	job	jute	grey	they

**Exercise 42**

[i]			[i] — [ai]	[i] — [ai]
pig	fish	ship	fin — fine	dim — dime
dig	dish	shin	shin — shine	mill — mile

I see a fish and a ship.

He sees a fish and a pig.

She sees a pie and a fish.

I have a fish and a ship.

He has a fish and a pig.

She has a bag and a pen.

**Exercise 43**

[æ]	nk [ŋk]			[æ]	[ei]	[æ]	[ei]
cap	fan	tan	tank	cap — cape	hat — hate		
cat	fat	tank	bank	mat — mate	Ann — late		

I see Kate. She has a cat. She has a hat.  
 I see Ann. She has a bag. She has a cat.  
 I see Mike. He has a cap. He has a flag.  
 I see Pete. He has a tank. He has a kite.  
 Take a bag, Ann. Take a hat, Kate.  
 Take a flag, Mike. Take a cap, Pete.

**Exercise 44**

ee [i:]				i [ai]		
Pete	bee	he	be	pike	pie	I
mete	see	me	he	like	tie	lie

[z]			
sees	tees	heels	keels
bees	sees	peels	heels

I see a skate. Pete sees a bee.  
 I see a plane. He sees a bee.

c + e, i

[s]				
face	face	nice	slice	mice
pace	place	ice	dice	rice

Come into the house! Come into the room!  
 Come out! Come out!

[ei]	[æ]	[a:]	[Cu]	[c]	[c:]
fate — fat — far			home — hot — or		
pate — pat — par			note — not — nor		

[ai]	[i]	[ə:]
fine — fin — fir		
bide — bid — bird		

[c:]			[c]	
walk	all	fork	cock	sock
chalk	ball	horse	lock	rock

**Exercise 45**

or [c:]				all [c:ll]	
for	fork	cork	horse	all	fall
form	ford	cord	tort	ball	tall
morn — morning		sort — sorting			
form — forming		cord — cording			
storm — storming		morn — morning			
my fork		his fork		your fork	
my horse		his horse		your horse	

Good morning, Kate. Good morning, Mike.

ar [a:]

far      bar      star      car      star

farm    barn    start    card    arm

pardon sharpen barking darling

carbon garden larking darning

a 'car, a 'star, a 'garden

in a 'car, in the 'car, in the 'garden.

My 'little 'car is in the 'garden.

His 'red 'star is on the 'bench.

Her 'red star is on the 'shelf.

kn

knife    know    knock

knee    knot    knob

wr

wren    wrench    write

wreck    wrest    wrote

### Exercise 46

*Виберіть і прочитайте:*

1) дієслова, в яких закінчення *-ed* читається [d];

2) дієслова, в яких закінчення *-ed* читається [t];

3) дієслова, в яких закінчення *-ed* читається [ɪd]:

Skated, asked, danced, stopped, lived, worked, rested, played, opened, closed, helped.

### Exercise 47

*Прочитайте стовпчики зі словами й поясніть правила читання й написання дієслів та іменників, які закінчуються на шиплячі та свистячі звуки:*

box — boxes      dress — dresses      march — marches

fox — foxes      class — classes      bench — benches

match — matches    wash — washes      fuse — fuses

watch — watches    dress — dresses      close — closes

catch — catches    fetch — fetches

### Exercise 48

*Прочитайте стовпчики зі словами й поясніть правила читання літери g й літери c:*

bag      got      gun      gem      gim      village

gag      golf      gull      gent      gill      cottage

cat      cot      cup      face      ice      pencil

cap      cock      cut      place      nice      circle

### Exercise 49

*Прочитайте стовпчики слів і поясніть правила читання сполучень літер nk i ng:*

thank    pink    sink    ding    song    wing    sing

bank    ink    chink    thing    long    ring    cling

**Exercise 50**

Подивіться на другі літери поданих слів. Поставте слова в алфавітному порядку за другими літерами й прочитайте їх:

from, far, field, full, feet.

**Exercise 51**

Прочитайте подані стовпчики слів і наведіть правила читання літер i + ld, i + gh, o + ld:

child	bright	light	cold	told
mild	night	right	sold	fold

**Exercise 52**

Прочитайте речення з відповідними наголосами, ритмом і мелодією.

It is 'cold in the 'street, ↓ but it is 'warm 'here. ↓

It is 'light and 'clean in 'this 'room. ↓

**Exercise 53**

Прочитайте подані слова й наведіть правила читання літер c і g:

cat, cock, cup, cry, class;  
 place, face, ice, pencil, space;  
 game, go, gun, pig, glass;  
 page, cage, gips, gill, village.

**Exercise 54**

Подивіться на треті літери поданих слів, розставте їх в алфавітному порядку й прочитайте:

crook, cream, cry, crime, crave.

**Exercise 55**

Прочитайте стовпчики слів і поясніть правила читання літери i перед сполученням літер gh:

Nick — nine — night link — line — light  
 fin — fine — fight rid — ride — right

**Exercise 56**

Прочитайте стовпчики слів і поясніть правило читання сполучення літер ck:

crack	cock	struck	stick	neck
black	clock	pluck	brick	check

**Exercise 57**

Прочитайте подані слова й скажіть, як читається літера x у кінці слова:

fox, box, six, ox, fix.

**Exercise 58**

ba-by		po-ny		ti-ny		tu-lip			
rab-bit		stock-ing		tin-ny		pup-py			
baby — happy		pony — bonny							
lady — rabbit		stony — stocking							
piny — pinny		tulip — tubby							
tiny — tinny		puny — puppy							
oy [ci]									
boy	joy	Roy							
toy	boy	coy							
gh				wh [w]					
light	bright	nigt		white	whit	whet			
right	plight	right		while	whin	wheel			
[kw]									
Quick	quit	quick							
Quake	quilt	quill							
a+ ll [o:l]						who [hu:]			
ball	fall	call	wall			who			
pall	tall	ball	tall			whose			
						whom			
						who			
wa, wha [wc]									
wasp	what	when							
wash	watt	whelm							
ta-ble		cra-dle		ti-tle					
bab-ble		ap-ple		mid-die					
pu-pil		kit-ten		slo-gan					
pen-cil		mit-ten		to-ken					
	a		o		u		e		i
[æ]	[ei]	[c]	[Cu]	[y]	[ju:]	[e]	[i:]	[i]	[ai]
cat	Kate	not	note	tub	tube	pet	Pete	bit	bite
mad	made	cod	code	cub	cube	met	mete	kit	kite
plan	plane	cot	cote	cut	cute	bed	Bede	sit	site

**Exercise 59**

Прочитайте слова й поясніть правила читання виділених сполучень літер:

- 1) tree, see, meat, sea, feet, beat, seat, beet, speak, read;
- 2) shelf, shine, she, sheep; cheep, cheek, bench, match, patch.

**Exercise 60**

Прочитайте подані слова, звертаючи увагу на наголос:

a 'fly a 'ring the 'sun the 'moon in the 'river  
 a 'cry a 'sting the 'sky the 'Zoo at the 'river  
 'Pete's 'dog. 'Kate's 'cat. 'Father's 'book. 'Mother's 'pen.  
 I 'cry — he cries. I 'try — he 'tries. I 'fly — he 'flies.



**Exercise 61***Прочитайте стовпчики слів і скажіть:*

- 1) Як читається літера *a* перед літерою *r*?
- 2) Як читається літера *o* перед літерою *r*?
- 3) Якими літерами передається звук [ə:]?

а		о		у		е		і	
[æ]	[A:]	[ɔ]	[c:]	[y]	[ə:]	[e]	[ə:]	[i]	[ə:]
cat	car	ox	or	but	burn	hen	her	fit	fir
Ann	arm	fox	fork	plus	purse	ten	term	bid	bird
stand	star	hot	horse	cut	curd	help	herd	fill	first

**Exercise 62***Прочитайте слова й поясніть правила їх читання:*

- 1) grass, ask, fast, mast, mask, glass, past;
- 2) all, stall, ball, call, fall, small, tall; a + ll [c:l]
- 3) watch, wash, was, want; warm, war, ward, warn; work, word, worm, world; warm — worm, ward — word;
- 4) what, white, while, which, why, when, whim; who, whom.

а		о		у		е		і	
[ei]	[εə]	[əu]	[c:]	[ju:]	[juə]	[i:]	[iə]	[ai]	[aiə]
mate	mare	bone	bore	cute	cure	mete	mere	fine	fire
fate	fare	mode	more	pune	pure	Pete	here	hive	hire
hate	hare	pole	pore	mune	mure	Eve	seve	dine	dire

**Exercise 63***Прочитайте слова й поясніть правила читання виділених сполучень літер:*

chain, pain, lain; dean, neat, beat; been, deep, peer; chair, pair, lair; dear, near, hear; beer, deer, peer.

**Exercise 64***Прочитайте подані фрази з відповідними наголосами:*

a 'red 'apple a 'blue 'boat a 'green 'pen  
the 'blue 'sky the 'bright sun the 'green 'grass

**Exercise 65***Поставте подані слова в алфавітному порядку й прочитайте їх:*

berry, air, dress, children;  
flower, every, here, garden, into, jug, kite, lake.

**Exercise 66***Прочитайте подані слова й поясніть правило читання сполучення літер ew:*

few dew mew stew crew flew  
new hew pew view brew grew

**Exercise 67**

Прочитайте подані стовпчики двоскладових слів і поясніть правило читання літер *er* у ненаголошеному складі:

‘Peter ‘worker ‘summer ‘hunter  
‘teacher ‘leader ‘winter ‘under

**Exercise 68**

Прочитайте речення з відповідними наголосами, ритмом і мелодією.

‘Do ‘children come ‘back to ‘school in Sep’tember↑ or in Oc’tober?↓

‘Do they be’gin ‘lessons on the ‘first of Sep’tember↑ or on the ‘third of Sep’tember?↓

**Exercise 69**

a	o	u	e	i
‘bab/bit	‘pop/py.	‘pup/py	‘pen/cil	‘pin/py
‘rab/bit	‘bon/ny	‘sum/mer	‘Nel/ly	‘Vic/tor
‘na/vy	‘po/ny	‘tu/lip	‘Pe/ter	‘i/cy
‘ba/by	‘bo/ny	‘du/ty	‘me/ter	‘pi/ny

**Exercise 70**

Прочитайте подані слова, а потім розділіть їх на склади:

taking, skating, standing, sitting, singing, bringing, running,  
Peter, doctor, winter, summer, pencil, bobbin, slogan, baby.

**Exercise 71**

Прочитайте спочатку слова зі звуком [i] у ненаголошеному складі, а потім слова зі звуком [ə] в ненаголошеному складі:

baby, sofa, happy, Victor, berry, under, tulip, summer, teacher.

**Exercise 72**

Прочитайте подані слова й скажіть, як читається сполучення літер *th*:

the	that	these	them	three	thin	think	fourth	sixth
this	then	those	with	third	thing	thank	fifth	seventh

**Exercise 73**

Прочитайте подані дієслова в основній формі й у минулому часі та скажіть, після яких звуків закінчення минулого часу *-ed* читається:

1) [d];

2) [t];

3) [ɪd]:

open — opened; close — closed; smile—smiled;

call — called; live — lived; play — played;

work — worked; pass — passed; wash — washed;

thank — thanked; march — marched; help — helped;

add — added; need — needed; want — wanted;  
end — ended; cord — corded; rest — rested.

### Exercise 74

Прочитайте спочатку дієслова, в яких закінчення -ed читається [d], потім дієслова, в яких закінчення -ed читається [t], а потім дієслова, в яких закінчення -ed читається [ɪd]:

washed, waited, closed, rested, played, lived, worked, opened, wanted, thanked, smiled, helped, marched, stopped.

### Exercise 75

Згадайте, який суфікс у порівняльному й найвищому ступенях порівняння прикметників; коли подвоюється кінцева приголосна у порівняльному та найвищому ступенях:

long — longer — longest big — bigger — biggest  
large — larger — largest thin — thinner — thinnest  
cold — colder — coldest fat — fatter — fattest  
warm — warmer — warmest hot — hotter — hottest

### Exercise 76

Прочитайте подані речення з відповідними наголосами, ритмом і мелодією.

The 'first 'picture is 'large. ↓

The 'second 'picture is 'larger than the 'first. ↓

The 'third 'picture is the 'largest of 'all. ↓

The 'first 'book is 'interesting. ↓

The 'second 'book is more 'interesting than the 'first. ↓

The 'third 'book is the most 'interesting of 'all. ↓

'My 'ball is 'good. ↓

'His 'ball is 'better than 'my 'ball. ↓

'Her 'ball is the 'best of 'all. ↓

### Exercise 77

Прочитайте подані слова й поясніть правила читання сполучень літер wr та kn:

wrap	writ	write	knick	knot	knife
wrack	wren	wrote	knack	knit	knot

### Exercise 78

Прочитайте й перекладіть подані слова, фрази й речення.

Boys      The boy's books      Teachers      The teacher's table

Girls      The girl's toys      Pupils      The pupil's desk

Boys like football very much.

The boy's ball is on the ground.

He plays football in the afternoon.

**Exercise 79**

*Прочитайте стовпчики слів і поясніть, як читається сполучення літер oo:*

book	look	cook	good	soon	moon	too
rook	hook	took	wood	spoon	noon	Zoo

**Exercise 80**

*Прочитайте подані слова і поясніть, як читається літера c:*  
cap, coat, cup, class, cry | place, face, ice, pencil

**Exercise 81**

*Прочитайте подані речення з відповідним наголосом, ритмом і мелодією.*

- 'Here is a 'basket 'full of 'food. ↓
- 'Here is an 'apple out of the 'basket. ↓
- 'Here is the 'fire that 'cooks the 'food. ↓
- 'Here is the 'wood that 'makes the 'fire. ↓
- 'Here are the 'children who 'gather the 'wood. ↓
- 'Here is the 'place where the 'children 'play. ↓
- 'Here are the 'children who 'play in the 'woods. ↓

**Exercise 82**

*Поставте подані слова в алфавітному порядку й прочитайте їх:*  
over, many, no, quite, place, read;  
Zoo, very, those, when, summer, us, yes.

**Exercise 83**

*Прочитайте подані стовпчики слів і поясніть правила читання голосних:*

- 1) у I типі складу;
- 2) у II типі складу;
- 3) у III типі складу;
- 4) у IV типі складу:

a	cat	cake	car	care
o	not	note	nor	more
u	cub	cube	curl	cure
e	pen	Pete	her	here
i	fin	fine	fir	fire

**Exercise 84**

*Прочитайте спочатку слова, у яких наголошений склад відкритий, а потім слова, у яких наголошений склад закритий:*

happy, picture, paper, open, comrade, pupil, later, Sunday.

**Exercise 85**

*Подивіться на треті літери поданих слів, поставте слова в алфавітному порядку й прочитайте їх:*

came, call, cat, car.

**Exercise 86**

*Прочитайте стовпчики слів і поясніть правило читання сполучень літер au і aw:*

sauce	pause	August	caught	saw	paw
fault	cause	autumn	taught	raw	saw

**Exercise 87**

*Прочитайте подані слова й поясніть правило змінення літери у:*

- у дієсловах зі словами he, she;
- у множині іменників:
  - cry — he cries; try — she tries;
  - fly — he flies; dry — she dries;
  - a berry — berries; a baby — babies;
  - a cherry — cherries; a body — bodies.

**Exercise 88**

*Прочитайте подані речення з відповідним наголосом і мелодією.*

‘Mike and ‘Andy are ‘planting a ‘cherry-tree.  
 ‘Peter and ‘Victor are ‘planting an ‘apple-tree.  
 They ‘take ‘care of their ‘garden.

**Exercise 89**

*Подивіться на другі літери поданих слів і, розставивши слова в алфавітному порядку за другими літерами, прочитайте їх:*

cherry, care, come, cup.

**Exercise 90**

*Прочитайте подані стовпчики слів і поясніть правила читання голосних літер перед літерою r:*

car	for	hurt	her	first	word
card	form	turn	herb	girl	work
farm	norm	curl	herd	third	worm

**Exercise 91**

*Прочитайте спочатку:*

- слова, в яких у складі, що стоїть після наголошеного, є звук [ə];
- слова, в яких у складі, що стоїть після наголошеного, є звук [i]:  
 baby, rabbit, summer, autumn, cherry,  
 Friday, under, berry, teacher, winter.

## PHONETIC DRILLS

### Vowels

- [æ] A black fat cat sat on a mat  
 And ate a fat rat.  
 The neck of Jack's cat is fat.  
 That's the man who sat on my hat in the tram.  
 Once there lived a lad who was always very sad,  
 For he hadn't any mother and he hadn't any dad.  
 If you, Sandy, have two candies  
 Give one candy to Andy, Sandy.  
 If you, Andy, have two candies  
 Give one candy to Sandy, Andy.  
 That's a bad grammar.  
 Pat cannot catch that.  
 Fancy that!
- [e] Let him go to bed.  
 Let them fetch ten pencils.  
 Get ten eggs ready for breakfast.  
 Every day in every way.  
 The weather is getting better and better.  
 East or West home is best.  
 Better late than never,  
 But better never late.  
 Health is above wealth.  
 Necessity is the mother of invention.
- [y] Tough luck.  
 You must not touch the luggage.  
 As snug as a bug in the rug.  
 Such a fine day, you are lucky.
- [ə] Peter is afraid of the doctor.
- [i:] Please, believe me. Please, leave me in peace.  
 Extrems meet.  
 Seeing is believing.  
 A friend in need, is a friend indeed.  
 He speaks Chinese and Japanese with equal ease.  
 My tea is sweet enough.  
 Between the devil and the deep sea.  
 I see a bee in a tree.  
 I see Pete in the street.  
 I like tea and meat.
- [i] Please, listen a minute to Kitty.  
 Sit still for six minutes.  
 It's a pity that little Kitty lives in a big city.

Six little kittens lost their mittens.  
 It's a pity, they were so pretty.  
 Little Bill, sit still.  
 Will you sit still, little Bill?  
 If you sit still, little Bill,  
 Jimmy Nill will bring you to big hell.  
 It's the limit.  
 William is quick-mitted.

[ə:] The turner came first to his work.  
 First come, first served.  
 Many words hurt more than surrounds.  
 The work shows the workman.  
 A little girl with a pretty curl.  
 One good turn deserved another.  
 I've overheard the word.  
 Erna is a proverb.

[c:] The hall is on the fourth floor.  
 New lords new laws.  
 George was born in August.  
 I saw more than forty horses.  
 Her naughty daughter Maud is at fault.  
 Pride goes before a fall.  
 To pour water into a sieve.  
 Of all the saws I ever saw a saw,  
 I never saw a saw as that saw saws.

[c] Rod often got into a hot water.  
 Lots and lots of clocks and watches have gone wrong.  
 Molly's got a spot on her frock.  
 A watched pot never boiles.  
 Honesty is the best policy.  
 I'm fond of our pond,  
 Of the superfine gloss on it's moss.  
 Drop the block and lock the box.  
 Tom and his dog went to the pond.

[u:] The ruler is on the stool.  
 Too good to be true.  
 Ruth can't say a boo to a goose.  
 Prue knew who is who.

[u] He took the book to school.  
 Put some sugar in the pudding.  
 The cook took a good look at the cookery book.  
 A good beginning makes a good ending.  
 It's good he could go on foot.

- [a:] Cast the last nasty card.  
 Far from eyes, far from heart.  
 It's enough to make a cat laugh.  
 My father is in the garden.  
 Can't you ask Father or Aunt Margaret?  
 He laughs best who laughs last.  
 Half heart is no heart.

### Consonants

- [b] He brings the book of his father.  
 She brought the book from the library.  
 A baby-bear in a bubble bath.  
 A big bunch of blue balloons.  
 Betty Botter bought some butter,  
 But she said, "The butter's bitter,  
 And a bit of better butter  
 Will make my butter better".
- [k] Ask Kate to take the cake.  
 Take the ticket to Tokyo.  
 A kitten in the kitchen.  
 A cat curled up on a cosy couch.  
 Counting candles on a cake.
- [g] He gives a big glass to the girl.  
 A goose playing the golden guitar.  
 He was glad to see the girl.  
 A goat gobbling grapes.
- [m] Mike's mother is coming tomorrow.  
 You've made the same mistakes.
- [n] They haven't noticed many mistakes.  
 Never mind.
- [z] We used these scissors for cutting.  
 The farmers raised a big crop of maize.
- [ʃ] He wished for English book.  
 I shall buy the shirt in a shop.
- [s] She sells sea-shells on a sea-shore;  
 The shells that she sells  
 Are sea-shells, I'm sure.
- [z] They took usual measures.  
 The vision was a real pleasure.
- [dʒ] Jack enjoyed the joke very much  
 Jane and George took much pleasure in learning German.  
 Just a joke.  
 John put the orange juice into the fridge.



- A journalist made a journey over Japan.  
Julius was jealous.
- [t] Charles fetched the chair for his teacher.  
Most Scotch children like cheese.  
Don't touch those peaches in the kitchen.  
Why did the teacher ask such a question?  
Don't trouble trouble (un)till trouble troubles you.  
Thomas missed the last train to town.  
Tony had little time left.
- [d] Did you see the lad in the garden?  
Suddenly he darted down the road.
- [l] Little Nell likes to tell tales.  
All's well that ends well.  
Look, listen, learn.
- [ŋ] He was singing a nice English song.  
To know everything is to know nothing.  
A good beginning makes a good ending.  
Better die standing than live kneeling.  
The proof of the pudding is in the eating.  
Spades for digging, pens for writing,  
Ears for hearing, teeth for biting,  
Eyes for seeing, legs for walking  
Tongues for tasting and for talking.
- [r] Mary reads a very rare romance.  
Robert reads books regularly.  
Two wrongs don't make right.  
All roads lead to Rome.  
Neither rhyme nor reason.  
We gathered ripe red raspberries along the river road.
- [θ] Think over your theme.  
The path leads through the thick forest.  
The teacher thought and thought and thought and no one  
knew the thought he thought.  
Wealth is nothing without health.  
Thomas thinks of terrible things.
- [ð] His father breathes heavily.  
My father and brother help each other.  
These are three brothers, these are their father and mother,  
this is their other brother.
- [s] Sandy plays chess best of all.  
He used to sing a nice song.  
A sailor went to see to see what he could see;  
What he could see  
Was the bottom of the deep sea.

- [p] Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper,  
A peck of pickled pepper Peter Piper picked;  
If Peter Piper picked a peek of pickled pepper.  
Where's a peck of pickled pepper Peter Piper picked?

### Diphthongs

- [ei] Let's play the game again.  
Save your points.  
Take a place in the train in Wales.
- [ai] Mike likes to ride a bike.  
Out of sight, out of mind.  
Mind your eyes.  
I had a white night.  
I had the time of my life.  
It was high time to dine.
- [ci] The spoiled boys destroyed the toys.  
The boy enjoys his toy.  
Give a nice toy to the little boy.  
The noise is annoying.  
Joy is at boiling point.
- [Cu] He only spoke very slowly.  
Oh, no, don't go home alone,  
Nobody knows how lonely the road is.  
Soames never boasts of what he knows,  
But Rose never knows of what she boasts.  
As you sow you shall mon.  
Little Strokes fell great oaks.  
The North wind does blow  
And we shall have snow.
- [au] Don't shout while pronouncing sound.  
The clown came down to our town.  
Mr Brown came down town.  
What have you found out about it?  
Out of sight, out of mind.  
It's bound to found out.  
I'm doubtful about the hour.
- [iə] Dear and dear.  
Come here any dear.  
He lived near London for years.  
The theatre and the museum are near here.
- [εə] Mary shared the pears with Clare.  
Mary takes care of her hair.  
I dare swear.  
Where are the parents?

- [ju] I'm sure it's a pure fuel.  
The steward is sure to come.  
Poor, tour, jury.

### TONGUE-TWISTERS

- [θ] I thought a thought. But the thought I thought wasn't the thought I thought I thought.
- [tw] Twelve twins twirled twelve twigs.
- [b] A bitter biting bittern bit a better brother bittern, and the bitter better bittern bit the bitter biter back.  
And the bitter bittern, bitter, by the better bitten bittern said, "I'm a bitter biter bit, alack!"
- [i] The pig in a wig did a jig,  
When the hen in the pen laid an egg.  
"Pig", said the hen, "your wig is too big  
and you can't do a jig on one leg".
- [s] Of all the smells I ever smelt,  
I never smelt a smell that smelt  
Like that smell I smelt smelled.  
Sally Swim saw Sadie Slee  
Slowly, sadly swinging.
- [θ] Theophilus Thistle, the successful thistle-sifter,  
Sifted sixty thistles through the thick of his thumb.  
Thick thistle sticks.  
Six thick thistles stuck together.
- [w] Whether the weather be fine  
Or whether the weather be not;  
Whether the weather be cold  
Or whether the weather be hot;  
We'll weather the weather  
Whatever the weather,  
Whether we like it or not.

### ALPHABET QUIZ

Do you know the English alphabet?

- 1) How many letters are there?  
a) 26;      b) 28;      c) 32.
- 2) How many vowels are there?  
a) 10;      b) 5;      c) 4.
- 3) How many consonants are there?  
a) 28;      b) 21;      c) 18.
- 4) Is the English alphabet very different from the alphabet in your language?

# ТЕСТУВАННЯ

## Тест № 1 — на розрізнення [i: — i]

*Завдання.* Прослухайте подані слова. На місці відповіді поряд із номером слова поставте знак «—», якщо ви почуєте короткий звук. (Учитель наводить приклад на дошці або демонструє на екрані з допомогою проектора декілька слів, вимовляє їх і пише зразок відповіді.)

*Зразок:*

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 1) it   | 1) — |
| 2) Pete | 2) + |
| 3) meet | 3) + |

Потім учитель пред'являє слова тесту у своєму виконанні або в запису: 1) in, 2) live, 3) tree, 4) little, 5) read, 6) please, 7) this, sit, 9) thin, 10) milk, 11) speak, 12) field, 13) spring, 14) eat, 15) sheep, 16) season, 17) which, 18) six, 19) ship, 20) these, 21) clean.

Учитель читає слова двічі: спершу з інтервалами, які бувають у разі звичайного прочитання слів, словосполучень; потім паузами, під час яких учні записують свої відповіді.

*Ключ:* 1) —, 2) —, 3) +, 4) —, 5) +, 6) +, 7) —, 8) —, 9) —, 10) —, 11) +, 12) +, 13) —, 14) +, 15) —, 16) +, 17) —, 18) —, 19) —, 20) +, 21) +.

## Тест № 2 — на розрізнення [a: — у]

Завдання формулюється таким же чином, як і в тесті № 1.

*Слова:* 1) arm, 2) park, 3) come, 4) father, 5) bus, 6) cup, 7) mother, 8) shut, 9) large, 10) aunt, 11) class, 12) uncle, 13) March, 14) summer, 15) mouth, 16) dark, 17) young, 18) ask, 19) garden, 20) Sunday, 21) brother.

*Ключ:* 1) +, 2) +, 3) —, 4) +, 5) —, 6) —, 7) —, 8) —, 9) +, 10) +, 11) +, 12) —, 13) +, 14) —, 15) —, 16) +, 17) —, 18) +, 19) +, 20) —, 21) —.

## Тест № 3 — на розрізнення [u: — u]

Завдання формулюється таким же чином, як і в тесті № 1.

*Слова:* 1) do, 2) book, 3) soup, 4) two, 5) wool, 6) look, 7) good, 8) shoe, 9) boot, 10) put, 11) full, 12) blood, 13) school, 14) June, 15) push, 16) blue, 17) cool, 18) woman, 19) nook, 20) fool, 21) noon.

*Ключ:* 1) +, 2) —, 3) +, 4) +, 5) +, 6) —, 7) —, 8) +, 9) +, 10) —, 11) —, 12) —, 13) +, 14) +, 15) —, 16) +, 17) +, 18) —, 19) —, 20) —, 21) +.

**Тест № 4 — на розрізнення [с: — о]**

Завдання формулюється таким же чином, як і в тесті № 1.

*Слова:* 1) fall, 2) form, 3) not; 4) door, 5) box, 6) clock, 7) hot, 8) wall, 9) short, 10) fork, 11) draw, 12) stop, 13) long, 14) chalk, 15) warm, 16) doctor, 17) watch, 18) fourth, 19) wash, 20) wrong, 21) morning.

*Ключ:* 1) +, 2) +, 3) —, 4) +, 5) —, 6) —, 7) —, 8) +, 9) +, 10) +, 11) +, 12) —, 13) —, 14) +, 15) +, 16) —, 17) —, 18) +, 19) —, 20) —, 21) +.

**Тест № 5 — на розрізнення [i: — i], [a: — y], [u: — u], [c: — o].**

*Завдання.* Прослухайте пари слів. Поряд із номером пари поставте знак «+», якщо в парі наводяться слова тільки з довгим або тільки з коротким звуком, і знак «—», якщо в парі наводяться слова як з довгим, так і з коротким звуком.

*Зразок:*

- |                 |      |
|-----------------|------|
| 1) feet — sheep | 1) + |
| 2) give-if      | 2) + |
| 3) read — it    | 3) — |

*Пари слів:* 1) tall— wall, 2) watch — water, 3) dug — door, 4) cup — come, 5) dark — park, 6) sea — season, 7) father — mother, 8) clean — thin, 9) long — wrong, 10) this — these, 11) class — bus, 12) eat — read, 13) book — boot, 14) school — stood.

*Ключ:* 1) +, 2) —, 3) —, 4) +, 5) +, 6) +, 7) —, 8) —, 9) +, 10) —, 11) —, 12) +, 13) —, 14) —.

**Тест № 6 — на розпізнавання [i: — i], [a: — y], [u: — u], [c: — o].**

*Завдання.* Перед вами сім рядків слів. У кожному рядку виберіть те слово, яке ви почуєте.

*Зразок:* Учні бачать: 1) what water wall. Вони чують: water. Вони обводять water.

Учні бачать:

- 1) sheep she ship
- 2) task path ask
- 3) took true two
- 4) watch what wall
- 5) doll draw door
- 6) still cat ill
- 7) stood suit soup

Вони чують: 1) ship, 2) path, 3) two, 4) watch, 5) draw, 6) ill, 7) stood.

**Тест № 7 — на розрізнення [æ — e]**

*Завдання.* Прослухайте слова. Поряд із номером слова поставте знак «+», якщо ви почуєте звук [æ], і знак «—», якщо ви почуєте звук [e].

*Слова:* 1) bad, 2) red, 3) left, 4) friend, 5) flat, 6) text, 7) bag, 8) lamp, 9) ten, 10) dress, 11) man, 12) pen, 13) apple, 14) hat, 15) absent, 16) twelve, 17) head, 18) that, 19) cap, 20) men, 21) stand.

**Тест № 8 — на розрізнення [æ — e]**

*Завдання.* Прослухайте пари слів. Поряд із номером пари поставте знак «+», якщо в парі містяться слова з однаковим звуком — [æ] або [e].

*Зразок:*

- |                |      |
|----------------|------|
| 1) bed — bad   | 1) — |
| 2) flag — flat | 2) + |

*Пари слів:* 1) head — hat, 2) back — black, 3) lamp — left, 4) flat — friend, 5) shelf — twelve, 6) man — men, 7) bread — red, 8) desk — dress, 9) stand — sell, 10) lad — led.

*Ключ:* 1) —, 2) +, 3) —, 4) —, 5) +, 6) —, 7) +, 8) +, 9) —, 10) —.

**Тест № 9 — на розрізнення [ɜ: — ə: — e]**

*Завдання.* Прослухайте слова. Поряд із номером слова поставте знак «+», якщо ви почуєте звук [ə:], знак «—», якщо ви почуєте звук [ɜ:] або [e].

*Слова:* 1) turn, 2) call, 3) ten, 4) talk, 5) girl, 6) first, 7) form, 8) skirt, 9) fourth, 10) fort, 11) dirty, 12) shelf, 13) word, 14) work, 15) walk, 16) wall, 17) well, 18) bird, 19) Thursday, 20) all, 21) early.

*Ключ:* 1) +, 2) —, 3) —, 4) —, 5) +, 6) +, 7) —, 8) +, 9) —, 10) —, 11) +, 12) —, 13) +, 14) +, 15) —, 16) —, 17) —, 18) +, 19) +, 20) —, 21) +.

**Тест № 10 — на розрізнення [ɜ: — ə: — e]**

*Завдання.* Перед вами вісім рядків слів. У кожному рядку виберіть те слово, яке ви почуєте.

*Зразок:* Учні бачать: 1) tall turn ten. Вони чують: turn. Вони обводять turn.

Учні бачать:

- 1) short shirt shelf
- 2) work walk well
- 3) dirty daughter bell
- 4) bird bed board
- 5) fourth first form
- 6) call girl all
- 7) thought third tall
- 8) caught skirt call

Вони чують: 1) shirt, 2) well, 3) daughter 4) bird, 5) form, 6) all, 7) thought 8) skirt.

**Тест № 11 — на розрізнення [y — ai], [a — au], [e — ei], [æ — ei], [ɜ — oi], [ɜ — ou], [ɜ: — ou]**

*Завдання.* Прослухайте слова. Поряд із номером слова поставте знак «+», якщо ви почуєте дифтонг, і знак «—», якщо ви почуєте один звук.

*Слова:* 1) mouth, 2) absent, 3) eight, 4) boy, 5) my, 6) home, 7) table, 8) child, 9) apple, 10) friend, 11) Friday, 12) why, 13) no, 14) watch, 15) twelve, 16) time, 17) that, 18) down, 19) now, 20) morning, 21) bread.



**Тест № 15 — на розрізнення** [θ — s — ð — z]

*Завдання.* Прослухайте пари слів. Поряд із номером пари поставте знак «+», якщо ви почуєте однакові приголосні звуки на початку або в середині цих слів, і знак «—», якщо ви почуєте різні звуки.

*Зразок:*

- |                 |      |
|-----------------|------|
| 1) thick — thin | 1) + |
| 2) say — they   | 2) — |

*Пари слів:* 1) sick — thin, 2) they — that, sad — sell, 4) third — thirsty, 5) seven — pence, 6) that — said, 7) thank — than, 8) than — their, 9) mother — father. 10) other — brother, 1) say — thick, 12) six — pick, 13) sea — six, 14) sky — school.

*Ключ:* 1) —, 2) +, 3) +, 4) +, 5) +, 6) —, 7) —, 8) +, 9) +, 10) +, 11) —, 12) —, 13) +, 14) +.

**Тест № 16 — на розрізнення** [θ — s — ð — z]

*Завдання.* Прослухайте пари слів. Поряд із номером пари поставте знак «+», якщо ви почуєте однакові приголосні звуки наприкінці цих слів, і знак «—», якщо ви почуєте різні звуки.

*Зразок:*

- |               |      |
|---------------|------|
| 1) is — does  | 1) + |
| 2) has — bath | 2) — |

*Пари слів:* 1) bath — bathe, 2) does — dance, 3) tenth — tells, 4) six — speaks, 5) pays — plays, 6) tense — tenth, 7) sells — says, 8) days — dates, 9) maps — apples 10) with — please.

*Ключ:* 1) —, 2) —, 3) —, 4) +, 5) +.

**Тест № 17 — на розрізнення звуків** [θ — s — ð — z]

*Завдання.* Перед вами сім рядків слів. У кожному рядку виберіть те слово, яке ви почуєте.

*Зразок:* Учні бачать: 1) thin than that. Вони чують: than.

Учні бачать:

- 1) say they that
- 2) thick sick think
- 3) bath baths bathe
- 4) month mice mouth
- 5) thank then they
- 6) six sixth seas
- 7) these this is

Вони чують: 1) they, 2) sick, 3) bathe, 4) month, 5) then, 6) seas, 7) these.

**Тест № 18 — на розрізнення** [t — d], [k — g], [p — b]

*Завдання.* Прослухайте слова. Поряд із номером слова поставте знак «+», якщо наприкінці цього слова ви почуєте дзвінкий приголосний, і знак «—», якщо ви почуєте глухий приголосний.



*Слова:* 1) bag, 2) stand, 3) back, 4) cold, 5) flat, 6) look, 7) cup, 8) cat, 9) egg, 10) good, 11) book, 12) park, 13) text, 14) read, 15) street, 16) old, 17) round, 18) pig, 19) leg, 20) soup, 21) drink.

*Ключ:* 1) +, 2) +, 3) —, 4) +, 5) —, 6) —, 7) —, 8) —, 9) +, 10) +, 11) —, 12) —, 13) —, 14) +, 15) —, 16) +, 17) +, 18) +, 19) +, 20) —, 21) —.

### Тест № 19 — на розпізнавання [t — d], [k — g], [p — b]

*Завдання.* Прослухайте пари слів. Поряд із номером пари поставте знак «+», якщо ви почуєте однакові слова, і знак «—», якщо ви почуєте різні слова.

*Зразок:*

- 1) lock — lock 1) +  
2) lock — log 2) —

*Пари слів:* 1) pack — pack, 2) back — bag, 3) pig — pick, 4) bag — bag, 5) lack — lag, 6) cup — cup, 7) tent — lent, 8) leg — leg, 9) cup — cub, 10) tent — tend.

*Ключ:* 1) +, 2) —, 3) —, 4) +, 5) —, 6) +, 7) +, 8) +, 9) —, 10) —.

### Тест № 20 — на розрізнення [tʃ — dʒ]

*Завдання.* Прослухайте пари слів. Поряд із номером пари поставте знак «+», якщо в парі є слова тільки зі звуком [tʃ] або тільки зі звуком [dʒ], і знак «—», якщо в парі є слова як зі звуком [tʃ], так і зі звуком [dʒ].

*Зразок:*

- 1) lunch — large 1) —  
2) leach — speech 2) +

*Пари слів:* 1) bench — chair, 2) large — touch, 3) village — which, 4) teacher — each, 5) picture — page, 6) watch — child, 7) engineer — match, 8) June — John, 9) children — chicken, 10) March — just.

*Ключ:* 1) +, 2) —, 3) —, 4) —, 5) —, 6) +, 7) —, 8) +, 9) +, 10) —.

# ЗАХОПЛЮЮЧЕ ЧИТАННЯ (5–9 класи)

## Phonetics school

If you want to know English full  
You must enter English Phonetics School.  
There you can find all the kinds of Phonetics.  
You will know English — Spanish,  
Italian — Ukrainian,  
Chinese — Japanese,  
And other, other phonetics.  
Phonetics is a very interesting science  
That is divided into many, many types.  
There you will learn  
How to pronounce sounds right.  
It won't hurt your sight  
And our experienced teachers will teach  
You how to say cat and hat or doll and fall.  
So don't be slow, you must immediately go  
To English Phonetics School,  
And your brainful,  
Which is your head.  
Don't trouble about price  
And don't ask how  
It's only penny, not low  
So, don't be so shy  
You must quickly try your best and phone.  
Please, don't forget our telephone  
It's rather easy, you must phone  
One and two, and three and four  
Five, six and seven and eight  
Nine, ten, there are numbers more  
Go, go, don't be slow.  
We hope you will pass exams not like a fool  
And you will study in English Phonetics School.

## LANGUAGE

When we want to tell other people what we want we can do it not only with the help of words, but also in many other ways. For instance, we can move our heads up and down when we want to say “yes” and sometimes we move our heads from side to side when we want to say “no”. But there are some people

who can neither hear nor speak (that is death and dumb people). They can talk to each other with the help of their fingers. People who don't understand each other's language have to do the same. But the primitive language of sings is not always very clear, the language of words is much more exact. We must know the distinction between words and sounds. Words consist of sounds, but there are many sounds, which are not yet words. For example, when babies laugh we know they are happy or when cry we know they are ill or simply want something. It is the same with animals.

Words consist of sounds, which we put together into one sentence. But, for example, if a dog is hungry, it cannot say "I" "am" "hungry". A parrot can talk like a man; it can repeat the whole sentences. We can say that a parrot can talk, but we cannot say that it really speaks, because it cannot form new sentences out of words it knows. Only a man has a power to do it. A primitive language of sings is also not very clear, the language of words is much more exact.

## ENGLISH IS TOUGH STUFF

Dearest creature in creation,  
Studying English pronunciation.  
I will teach in my verse  
Sounds like corpse, corps, horse and worse.  
I will keep you, Suzy, busy,  
Make your head with heat grow dizzy,  
Tear in eye, your dress will tear,  
So shall I! Oh, hear, my player.  
Just compare heart, beard, and heard,  
Dies and diet, lord and word,  
Sword and sward, retain and Britain.  
(Mind the latter how it's written).  
Now I surely will not plague you  
With such words as plaque and argue.  
But be careful how you speak:  
Say break and steak, but bleak and streak,  
Cloven, oven, how and low,  
Script, receipt, show, poem and toe.  
Billet does not rhyme with ballet,  
Bouquet, wallet, mallet, chalet.  
Blood and flood are not like food,  
Now is mould like should and would.  
Viscous, viscount, load and broad.  
Toward, to forward, to reward.  
And your pronunciation is OK  
When you correctly say croquet,  
Rounded, wounded, grieve and sieve,  
Friend and fiend, alive and live.

## PHONETIC DIFFICULTIES WHICH BECOME PHONETIC FRIENDS VERY-VERY SOON. (IF YOU LOVE PHONETICS)

1. Sounds.
2. Reductions.
3. Stress.
4. Speed.
5. Tones.
6. Rhythm.
7. Intonation.
8. Intonation Groups (Thought Groups)
9. Tonic Prominence.
10. Equal Communications.

### STRONG AND WEAK FORMS

Words	Strong Forms	Weak Forms (quantitative reduction, qualitative reduction, elision of sounds)	Examples
1	2	3	4
Articles			
the	pi:	pə + consonant (C)	lʌk ət pə bʊk
		pɪl, pi, pi + vowel (V)	aɪl – teɪk pi ɪg,zBm
a	ei + C	ə + C	hiəz ə letə
an	ən + V	ən + V	hiəz ən Bpl
Prepositions			
at	Bt	ət	ət hDum
from	frɒm	frəm	frəm lyndən
of	ɒv	əv, v	ə dʒyɡ əv milk
to	tu:	tə + C	spi:k tə pə di:n
		tu, tu + V	kɪm tu ə kən klu:ʒn
into	intu:	ɪntə + C	kɪm ɪntə pə ru:m
		ɪntu + V	put ɪt ɪntu ə bɪks
for	fɔ: + C	fə + C	kɪm fə ti:
	fɔ:r + V	fər + V	kɪm fər ə tɜ:k
Pronouns			
you	ju:	ju, ju, ju	juə reɪt
he	hi:	hi, hi, i, hi	hi:z fri:
she	ʃi:	ʃi, ʃi, ʃi	ʃi:z prɪti
we	wi:	wɪ, wɪ, wɪ	wɪ əgri:

1	2	3	4
me	mi:	mi, mi, mi	let mi si:
her	hD: + C	hD: hə, ə + V	nikz hə syn
	hD:r + V	hD:r ər + V	tel hær c:l
his	hiz	iz	ia laik iz feis
him	him	im	send im ə wD:d
us	ys	əs, s	li:v əs in pi:s
them	pem	pəm, əm	a:sk pəm tə du: it
your	jo: + C	jo, jo, jə + C	hiaz jo hBt
	jo:r + V	jo, jor, jər	aim jor Duld frend
our	auə + C	aə + C	braunz aə neibə
	auər + V	aər + V	hiz aər Duld frend
Verbs			
be	bi:	bi:, bi, bi	dDunt bi nc:ti
been	bi:n	bi:n, bin, bin	aiv bin θiŋkiŋ
am	Bm	m — after I, əm	aim taiəd
are	a: + C	a, ə + C	juə leit
	a:r + V	a r, ər + V	juər ə lDun
is	iz	z — after voiced consonants and vowels	wəz nik
		s — after voiceless consonants	ðæts rait
		iz — after s, z, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ	ðə haus iz la:dʒ
was	wɒz	wəz	wct wəz rɒŋ
were	wD: + C	wD:, wD, wə + CwDr, wDr,	ðə tri:z wə gri:nðə
	wD:r + V	wər + V	bciz wər cnist
have	hæv	hæv, əv, v — after personal pronouns	ðə ka:z əv stɒpt
has	hæz	hæz, əz, z — aftervoiced consonantsand vowels — after voicelessconsonants	ðə dcktə hæz kymdʒæks kym
had	hæd	had, ad, d — after personal pronouns	nik hæd 'finiʃt it bai faiv
can	kæn	kən, kn	ðəi kæn stei
could	kud	kəd, kd	ðəi kəd fDun
must	must	məst, məs	ai məst wc:n im
will	wil	l	ðəil ə gri:

1	2	3	4
would	wʊd	wəd, əd, d — after personal pronouns	ðə ɡD:l wəd stei
shall	ʃæl	ʃəl, ʃl — after personal pronouns	wiʃl wD:k
should	ʃʊd	ʃd, ʃd — after personal pronouns	ai ʃd laik tə stei
do	du:	du:, du, du, də	wot də ðəi nDu
does	dʌz	dəz	wen dəz i kʏm
Conjunctions			
and	ænd	ænd, ən, n	beikin and egz
that	ðæt	ðət	ju nDu ðæt juə rɔŋ
but	bʌt	bət	bət wai nɔt
than	ðæn	ðən, ðn	its wo:mə ðən jestədi
as	æz	əz	əz su:n əz pɔsibl
or	c: + C	o, o, ə + C	red ə wait
	c:r + V	or, or, ə + V	tɔm or ən
Particles			
to	tu	tə + C	traɪ tə du: it
		tu + V	traɪ tu i:t it
there	ðeə	ðə + C	ðə wə letəz
		ðər + V	ðər ə tʃɪldrən

**Note:** The sound [h] is not dropped in the words he, him, his, her, has, have, had at the beginning of intonation groups or sentences.

The weak forms of the words listed in Table 11 should be used in unstressed positions.

The strong forms of auxiliary and modal verbs, personal and possessive pronouns and form-words are by far more rarely used. They are used in their strong forms when they are said in isolation, when they become the communicative centres of utterances. The following cases should be also remembered as the traditional use of strong forms in the English language.

Prepositions have their strong forms though they might remain unstressed:

- at the very end of an intonation group or phrase, e. g.  
What are you looking at? [wɔt ə ju lʊkɪŋ Bt].
- at the end of an intonation group or phrase when they are followed by the unstressed pronoun. Monosyllabic prepositions are either stressed or not, according to the rhythmic pattern of the phrase, e.g.  
I'm not talking to you. [aim nɔt tɔ:kɪŋ tu: ju]  
but [aim nɔt 'tɔ:kɪŋ tə ju:]

Polysyllabic prepositions followed by a pronoun at the end of a phrase are stressed as a rule, e. g.

Have a look under it. [hæv ə 'lʊk yndə ðɪ]

Auxiliary and modal verbs have their strong forms:

a) at the end of an intonation group or a phrase whether stressed or not, e. g.

Who has done it? — Mary has [mɛəri hBz].

Are you free? — I am [ai Bm];

b) at the beginning of general and alternative questions in careful colloquial style, while in rapid colloquial style they are unstressed and reduced, e. g.

Can you get it by tomorrow? [kBn ju 'get it bai tə,mcrəu].

but: Have you got any matches? [hæv ju got eni ,mBtʃɪz];

c) in contracted negative forms, e. g.

I don't know the man. [ai dCunt nCu ðə mæn].

The following form-words should be remembered as having no weak forms whatsoever: what, where, when, how, which, on, in, with, then.

The verb to have used as a content verb in the meaning of 'to possess' has no weak forms (whether stressed or not) though often unstressed, e. g.

I have a little brother [ai hBv ə litl ,brɪðə].

The demonstrative pronoun that is never reduced while the conjunction that is, e. g.

I know that [ai ,nCʊ ðæt],

but: I know that he is here. [ai nCu ðæt hɪz ,hɪə].

Neither are reduced the absolute forms of possessive pronouns, e. g..

The ball-pen is mine. [ðə bɜ:l pen ɪz ,maɪn].

## PHONETIC DRILLS

K, o, e, i, b, d, g, l

Big egg ill bell

Ill bell bed egg

Kid dog dog dog

Bed doll big kid

P, n, s

Pen desk egg doll bed

Pond leg dog ill kid

Spend end big bell egg

T, f, m

Sit net end pond dog

Not get leg pen bed

Pot milk desk doll kid

Pet film spend bell big

R, h				
Red	hill	egg	milk	let
Rest	he	film	net	pot
Dress	hop	get	sit	end
Trip	hop	pond	not	ill
W, l, t, s, d, t				
Well	lip	trip	hen	film
Wet	Kiss	hill	hop	leg
West	him	dress	red	spend
Twig	still	bop	rest	kid
I, e, o				
Till	sell	tell	big	desk
Swim	nest	send	bed	end
Belt	top	from	pen	well
Left	ten	sell	dog	twig
Silk	frog	stop	bell	kiss
Best	tent	frost	doll	west
C, a				
Can	bag	still	ill	west
Cap	lamp	wet	not	leg
Cat	flag	lip	let	spend
Lamp	glad	him	milk	kid
Film	trip	sit	hill	big
Pot	rest	get	dress	end
Pond	hen	red	frost	well
Net	hot	hot	spell	
Sad	rag	stamp	stop	
Bad	tram	glad	tent	
Far	sand	bag	swim	
Flag	stand	eat	send	
Land	tap	camp	nest	
Man	mat	lamp	silk	
Plan	hat	flat	from	
U, e				
Bus	fun	club	till	best
But	gun	drum	belt	hop
Cup	hut	dusk	top	trip
Cut	hunt	run	frog	wet
Tell	ten	still	bell	
Frost	cap	red	doll	
Can	kiss	pot	pen	
Spell	twig	sit	milk	



Long	ring	sun	pond	sell
Song	bring	sad	bed	silk
Strong	sing	from	plus	stop
Gong	spring	left	him	camp
Flag	swim	let	not	dog
Ill	bad	stamp	mat	big
Desk	bus	cup	hunt	egg
Hot	dusk	film	dress	lamp

## Ck

Back	kick	lip	gun	
Black	cock	hen	song	send
Pick	clock	cat	run	fat
Brick	sock	must	tent	wing
Stick	cluck	gone	spring	stand
Trick	neck	fun	flat	gong

## Ee

Bee	meet	green	sweet	tap
Sec	sleep	greet	week	hunt
Feet	steel	keep	free	long
Deep	sweep	need	tree	back
Nest	land	cock	but	sun
Frost	wing	hat	bring	pick
Drum	plump	hut	cock	tram
Ring	till	strong	plan	spell

## Ea

Ear	leaf	meet	green	map
Meat	lead	sleep	greet	cut
Sear	meal	street	keep	rag
Clean	speak	sweep	need	dust
Net	trick	gong	brick	rick
Hill	plus	black	long	run
Sand	glad	can	lamp	had
Club	sing	tell	dick	end

## Sh

Brush	shelf	mean	bee	neck
Dish	ship	read	see	stick
Fish	shop	weak	beet	flag
Fresh	wish	tea	deep	top
Mat	swim	clock	sun	ten
Bus	left	spring	wing	frog
Ring	cup	must	cock	can
Stand	song	sad	stamp	fun

## Ch

Chess	rich	brush	eat	sweet
Chin	bench	fresh	seat	week
Chin	bench	fresh	seat	week
Much	chick	fish	clean	free
Inch	children	dish	meat	tree
Back	from	get	pick	tram
Bring	camp	drum	tap	gun
Plum	sell	cock	best	flat
Hat	pot	rest	well	belt

## ar

arm	far	bench	shop	speak
car	park	rich	ship	lead
dark	mark	chick	shelf	leaf
barn	farm	children	wish	meal
green	tent	spend	egg	bag
duck	keep	trip	doll	nest
fat	hunt	meet	sing	hut
stop	west	hut	strong	street

## or

corn	short	dark	chin	fresh
for	shown	arm	chess	fish
form	horn	tar	much	disk
fork	sport	park	lunch	fresh
tea	gong	send	cat	kiss
neck	weak	run	need	bee
greet	dust	read	plus	long
trick	sleep	silk	mean	plan

## oo

book	wood	corn	car	chick
hook	took	form	bar	bench
look	broom	short	mark	rich
room	good	horn	form	children
sweep	shelf	bell	pen	week
bed	meat	ship	clean	pond
eat	wing	sweet	shop	seat
big	brick	leg	free	wish

**PALINDROMES**

1. Niagara, o roar again.
2. Rise to vote, sir.
3. Was it a cat I saw?

4. No, miss, it is Simon.
5. No, it is opposition.

### EVERYDAY COMPARISONS

1. as black as coal
2. as clear as a bell
3. as clear as a day
4. as cold as ice
5. as cool as a cucumber
6. as busy as a bee
7. as brave as a lion
8. as hard as nails
9. as hungry as a hunter
10. as strong as a horse
11. as easy as ABC
12. as good as gold
13. as old as the hills
14. as quick as thought
15. as quiet as a mouse

### FILL IN WITH A NECESSARY WORD

Once \_\_\_ poor flower-girl, one of those whom one can so often run into in \_\_\_ suburbs of London, quite by \_\_\_ chance overheard (подслушать) \_\_\_ conversation between \_\_\_ two gentlemen. One of \_\_\_ gentlemen was \_\_\_ professor of phonetics. He was saying to \_\_\_ other that he could teach \_\_\_ uneducated people to speak good English.

\_\_\_ two men were having \_\_\_ private talk, but \_\_\_ girl, who was hidden in \_\_\_ shadow of \_\_\_ house nearby was so interested in what they were saying that she stepped forward, trying not to miss \_\_\_ word.

\_\_\_ fact was that she had for \_\_\_ long time been thinking of learning to speak correctly, and now she saw \_\_\_ excellent chance for herself. If she improved her manner of speaking \_\_\_ owners of \_\_\_ big flowershops would not turn her down any longer. She asked \_\_\_ two gentlemen to buy \_\_\_ few flowers from her and tried to speak to them, but they didn't listen to her and soon went away.

Great was \_\_\_ professor's surprise when \_\_\_ next day \_\_\_ girl came to his house and had \_\_\_ courage to ask him to give her lessons. At first \_\_\_ professor refused to teach her, saying it was no use even trying, but \_\_\_ girl insisted and finally he gave in.

\_\_\_ first lessons, however, were rather discouraging: \_\_\_ pupil's lips were stiff, \_\_\_ endless exercises tired her, and \_\_\_ results were poor: she failed to produce educated English sounds.

\_\_\_ professor was cross with his pupil and could not forgive himself for giving in to \_\_\_ girl. After \_\_\_ while, however, he discovered that she was clever. Soon she

learned to give \_\_ excellent imitation of his own pronunciation [prəˌnʌnsiˈeɪʃn]. She took \_\_ great interest in her lessons. She never missed \_\_ single chance of practising the sounds. In spite of all \_\_ difficulties she never lost courage or gave up hope. As \_\_ result her English became so good that \_\_ people who met her never guessed that she was not \_\_ real lady. Neither her manner of speaking nor \_\_ way she behaved gave her away.

\_\_ story of \_\_ girl is to be found in one of Bernard Shaw's most popular plays, which has been produced successfully both in \_\_ country of \_\_ author and in many other countries of \_\_ world.

## FAIRY-TALES

There was the Kingdom of Sounds high in the mountains. This was a jolly and melodious place. The queen on this big fairy kingdom was Phonetics. She was a kind and a fair woman.

Many years ago her mother Speech bound sounds to always plead guilty to her daughter Phonetics. From that time Phonetics became the competent queen of this kingdom.

At first she divided sounds on Vowels and Consonants. And then she commanded them always to listen to her brother Pronunciation.

The wise uncle Rhythm lived in this kingdom. He always watched for Pronunciation because this playful boy liked to joke at sounds.

When queen Phonetics complained on disorders in her kingdom she called uncle Rhythm which quickly made order with sounds.

Every morning the fairy bird Acoustics flew over above the kingdom and watched at its inhabitants. If sounds watched to make any bad things Acoustics told the queen about it at once.

There was a fairy Articulatory. If sounds had any troubles, this fairy tried to help them.

Phonetics liked order in everything. That is why every inhabitant of this kingdom knew its own place and made its work very perfectly.

Many centuries ago, when our Earth celebrated its first birthday, two tribes of sounds appeared on its body. Their names were Vowels and Consonants. The male tribe of Consonants was much bigger and rather aggressive. They roared and hissed. And one day Consonants conquered Vowels, among which there were lovely girls, whose voices were like songs. Since that they have been living together. Lots of Consonants married Vowels and they gave birth of thousands of children — the words we speak. Some of the tribe mates have changed their look and pronunciation. The bachelors and spinsters of the tribes were forgotten and people stopped using them.

But there was one problem. The united tribe didn't have a king who could give pronunciation rules. So foreign people pronounced sounds in a wrong way and sounds fell ill.

But in the second half of the 19th century a brave and wise knight of the Round Table decided to help them. He told about syllabic structure of the words, words

stress and intonation structure of sentences. He said that speech sounds had 4 aspects: articulatory, acoustic, auditory and functional. And when people learned them, sounds recovered. Being very happy they asked the knight to be their king.

He rules even nowadays. And his name is Phonetics. He was several mistresses: General, Historical, Comparative, Practical and Theoretical Phonetics. But the lady of his heart is Phonology, who is much younger, but very useful and close to him.

Many years ago a woman in some small old town. She had many children: General Phonetics, Historical Phonetics, Practical Phonetics, Theoretical Phonetics and Comparative Phonetics; Auditory Phonetics, Acoustic Phonetics; Articulatory Phonetics.

As you have already guessed woman's name was Pronunciation.

Time was passing. Finally Pronunciation's children grew up. They lived and worked separately and the mother had no work to do. She was just having a rest from day to day.

One day Pronunciation decided to arrange a great party. She baked pies, cooked many dishes, gathered all the relatives and friends. Party began and everybody was laughing and making jokes.

In a word, all guests were having fun. But it seems so from the first sight only. One of the sons — Historical Phonetics didn't forget about his offence and he decided to prove everybody that he was the main division of Phonetics and he could be independent from brothers and sisters.

One day passed and it became clear for Historical Phonetics he was unable to exist without his brothers and sisters. Tired and estimated Historical Phonetics has never had such a difficult day in his life.

He had to do a great deal of work.

Understandable he hasn't managed with all duties laid on his shoulders.

From that time there are no quarrels in Pronunciations' Family. They live in peace, understanding that each of them play his own role which is very important in studying Phonetics as a science.

## WORD-RHYMING STRATEGIES

Щоб краще запам'ятати слово:

- «одягни» його у речення;
- створи для нього контекст;
- використовуй прийоми роботи з римами. Якщо слово важко запам'ятати, знайди до нього риму.

Така проста річ, як числівники, має магічну силу під час римуванні:

1 — sun, 5 — drive, 10 — hen.

Read the following rhymes and add your own example:

1	fun	—	6	sticks	—
2	shoe	—	7	heaven	—
3	tree	—	8	great	—
4	door	—	9	line	—
5	hive	—	10	hen	—

From the box below choose the words rhyming with the numbers:

Mix bun then hive alive hen tricks eleven skate son shoe hate more run vine  
true then late drive great when glue sign pen fix line tree men crew skate sticks

Remember! The rhyming words are almost impossible to forget!

Слово spring римується зі словом bring, hill з meal, bright з right.

Можна до цих парних рим придумати рядки:

— spring

— bring

Nature awakes in spring,

Bring me the happiness, bring.

Придумай рими до слова hill.

А тепер вибери пару рим, які тобі подобаються, і додай до них речення.

Наприклад, hill — meal:

My Granny lives on the hill

She cooks so tasty meal!

Make up sentences with the following pairs of rhymes:

a) — skate

— great!

b) — crew

— true!

- c) \_\_\_ son  
 \_\_\_ fun!
- d) \_\_\_ six  
 \_\_\_ tricks.

### Strategy

- If you want to remember a word, find out the rhyme to it. You'll have the so-called bound-rhymes.
- Bound-rhymes are the last words of the sentences. So make up two sentences.
- Use this way to remember a proverb. The proverb is the first sentence. Find out the rhyme to the last word of the proverb and make up the second sentence: e.g. A friend in need is a friend indeed. Learn it by heart and then repeat.

Develop your sense of rhymes! A lot of proverbs are based on rhymes. Study the following proverbs and play with them in the class. One group pronounces the first part of the proverb, another group — the second part of it.

Rhyming proverbs.

A friend in need	is a friend indeed.
Finders keepers,	losers weepers.
Early to bed, early to rise,	makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
Haste makes	waste.
Two in distress	make trouble less.
Birds of a feat her	flock together.
Love many, trust few:	always paddle your own canoe.
No pain,	no gain.
When the cat's away,	the mice will play.
When money talks,	nobody walks.
A friend in words and not in deeds	is like a garden full of weeds.

Nouns with the same suffixes are rhymed excellently. The only thing that has to be taken into account is rhythm. Write down as many words as you can with -tion and organize them rhythmically — in the rhythm of Rap or Jazz.

Motion lotion celebration occupation.

While organizing the list of words with the same suffixes rhythmically you'll notice that the rhythm depends on the number of syllabus.

Розвивай чуття мови, її мелодійність:

Read the pairs of words: If they rhyme, put a tick, if they don't rhyme, put a cross.

*Example:* hate — eight,

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. are — car     | 7. build — filled |
| 2. air — care    | 8. food — boot    |
| 3. five — give   | 9. our — tour     |
| 4. sense — pence | 10. so — through  |
| 5. earth — birth | 11. put -but      |
| 6. few — true    |                   |

Homophones are great in rhymes!

Read the following limericks. How many words have the phonemic script /raɪt/?

There once was a writer named Wright  
 Who introduced his son to write Wright right.  
 He said, "Son, write Wright right.  
 It is not right to write  
 Wright as 'rite' — try to write Wright right".

There are many words in English with the same pronunciation but a different spelling and meaning: here — hear.

*Compare:* What time will he be here?

I can't hear you because of the noise.

They are homophones. They can be rhymed. Make up sentences with the following pairs of homophones:

Too — two            knew — new  
 Roll — role        waist — waste  
 Brake — break    our — hour  
 Sun — son         week — weak

Think of the homophones for these words:

Ate _____	been _____	by _____	check _____
Fair _____	I _____	there _____	sail _____
Red _____	sea _____	week _____	right _____

### Strategy

- While reading or speaking, think of homophones.
- Record them in your Lexical Notebook.
- Record pairs of homophones and exemplify with sentences. The sentences give context.

### HOW TO REMEMBER EXPRESSIONS

Nice to see you again.

Stick to the point.

I don't see what you are getting at.

Don't worry, I'll pick you up.

It makes no difference.

Try this! Study the following table and ask questions about the phrase. In each question repeat the chosen phrase. As a result you'll have a small situational story.

WHO?	WHOM?	WHEN?	WHERE?
------	-------	-------	--------

Nice to see you again.

WHY?

- What had just happened or been said immediately before the expression?
- What was the response?



### Strategy

- Choose the phrase you want to learn, e.g. Nice to see you again.
  - Ask yourself Who said the phrase *Nice to see you again*? Whom?
  - When was it said? Where? Why? What had happened or been said immediately before the expression?
  - What was the response?
  - Don't forget to repeat the phrase in each question.  
Say without delay where was it said.
- a. Have you got anything to declare?
  - b. Waiter, can I have the bill please?
  - c. Smile, please. Say 'cheese'!
  - d. Take off your clothes, please. I'd like to examine you.
  - e. Could I try them on to see if they fit?
  - f. Could I have a paying –in slip, please?
  - g. I can't sell them to you without a prescription.
  - h. Five first-class stamps, please.
  - i. Have you got a single room for the night?

Work in pairs and use the above-mentioned strategy. One of you asks the questions, another answers. Then change the roles.

**GOOD ATTENTION IS NECESSARY FOR GOOD MEMORY**

### FULL AWARENESS

This is a rather philosophical story about a Chinese learner whose name is Tenno. What do you think about it?

After ten years of apprenticeship, Tenno achieved the rank of Zen teacher. One rainy day, he went to visit the famous master Nan-in. When he walked in, the master greeted him with a question. "Did you leave your wooden clogs and umbrella on the porch?"

"Yes", Tenno replied.

"Tell me", the master continued, "did you place your umbrella to the left of your shoes, or to the right?"

Tenno didn't know the answer, and realized that he had not yet attained full awareness. So he became Nan-in's apprentice and studied under him for ten more years.

People's reactions to this story:

— "It shows how little attention we pay to the things we do".

— "This story makes me realize how much of my time is wasted by paying little attention to what I am doing at the moment. I'm either focused on the past or the future and I am not aware of what I am doing"

— "Full awareness includes even the most insignificant things.... Very odd".

— "Do we remember EVERY detail of our day?! Is it possible to be aware at all times?"

- What is your opinion?
- Why is it necessary to be attentive? in private life? in business?
- What role does attention play in the life of people?
- How can people develop their attention?
- What does to be attentive in learning English mean?
- How can one be attentive while learning English?
- Are you aware of the actions you are doing while learning something?
- Have you ever thought what actions are effective in learning English?

**Strategy**

- While doing any exercises in English try to be aware about actions you do.
- Try to find out the effective strategies of learning English suitable to your learning style.

# NOT ONLY FOR FUN

## FIND SOMEONE WHO...

chews chewing gum  
likes doing jigsaw puzzles  
likes to have very hot baths  
reads more than one book a week  
can recite the alphabet in under 10 seconds  
owns a pet with four legs  
has got more than three brothers or sisters  
is wearing something purple  
dreams about flying  
collects something  
believes in reincarnation  
can tell you a joke in English  
likes working in the garden  
has got a three-speed bicycle  
was born on Sunday  
believes in ghosts  
has flown in a helicopter or a glider  
can speak another language apart from English and his/her own language  
goes jogging

## TONGUE-TWISTERS

- [b] A big black bug bit a big black bear,  
A big black bear bit a big black bug.
- [m] Miss, miss, little Miss, miss.  
When she misses, she misses like this.
- [s] I scream,  
You scream,  
We all scream  
For ice-cream.
- [s] Swan swam over the sea,  
Swim, Swan, swim;  
swam back again  
Well swim, Swan.

- [t] Never trouble trouble  
Till trouble troubles you.  
It only doubles trouble,  
And troubles others too.
- [b] Betty Botta bought some butter,  
But she said, "This butter's bitter,  
But a bit of better butter  
Will make my butter batter".  
So she bought a bit of butter  
Better than the bitter butter  
And it made her butter better.  
So it was better Betty Botta  
Bought a bit of better butter.
- [w] Whether the weather be fine,  
or whether the weather be not.  
Whether the weather be cold,  
or whether the weather be hot.  
We'll weather the weather  
Whatever the weather,  
Whether we like it or not.
- [w] We wonder whether the whether  
will weather the weather.  
Or whether the weather  
the wether will kill?
- [g] Three grey geese in a green field grazing,  
Grey were the geese and green was the grazing.
- [r] Robert Rowley roned a round roll round  
A round roll Robert Rowley rolled round;  
Where rolled the round roll Robert Rowley rolled round?
- [t] When a twister twisting would twist him a twist,  
For twisting a twist three twists he will twist;  
But if one of the twists untwists from the twist,  
The twist unwisting untwists the twist.
- [w] Why do you cry, Willie?  
Why do you cry?  
Why, Willy? Why, Willy?  
Why, Willy? Why?
- [u] Look. Look at the cook. Look at the cook, she would put the pudding on  
the table. Look at the cook, she would put the pudding on the table if she  
could.
- [u:] Two. Two of you. Two of you admired the moon. Two of you admired the  
moon in June. It's true that two of you admired the moon in June.
- [y] You must. You must come. You must come by bus. You must come by bus  
and see us. You must come by bus to see us in London. You must come by

bus to see us in London on Sunday. Just for fun you must come by bus to see us in London on Sunday.

- [ə:] I observed. I observed an absurd person. I observed the absurd person and I heard her. I observed the absurd person and I heard her recite the verses. When I returned I observed the absurd person and I heard her recite the verses.
- [ə] The concert performance. The concert performance of the Bulgarian singer. The concert performance of the Bulgarian singer was different. The concert performance of the Bulgarian singer was different and much better. The concert performance of the Bulgarian singer was different and much better than I expected.
- [əu] Don't go. Don't go slow. Don't go slowly, Joe. Don't go slowly, Joe, there's no snow. Don't go slowly, Joe, there's no snow on the road.
- [iə] Dear me. Dear me, I fear. Dear me, I fear I really hear. Dear me, I fear I really hear the deer quite near.
- [aiə] Be quiet. Be quiet, I'm tired. Be quiet, I'm tired of the trial.
- [auə] There's a flower. There's a flower near the tower. There's a flower near the tower, it's ours.
- [i:] Seek. Seek a free seat. Do you agree to seek a free seat? Do you agree to seek a free seat and keep it for me? Do you agree to seek a free seat and keep it for me, please?
- [i] My sister. My sister and Tim. My sister and Tim will visit Jim. My sister and Tim will visit Jim who lives in a big city. My sister and Tim will visit Jim who lives in a big city, and they will eat fish and will eat fish.
- [e] Ted. Ted went. Ted went with ten healthy men. Ted went with ten healthy men to Exeter. Ted went with ten healthy men to Exeter, Nelly met them. Yes, when Ted went with ten healthy men to Exeter, Nelly met them at the end of the street.
- [æ] Fat man. That fat man. That fat man with a black hat. That fat man with a black hat in his hand. That fat man with a black hat In his hand sat in a tram. That fat man with a black hat in his hand who sat In the tram was not my dad.
- [a:] I can't. I can't laugh. I can't laugh and dance. I can't laugh and dance in grass. I can't laugh and dance in grass In my aunt's garden after dark.
- [c] On a hot day. On a hot day I want to read. On a hot day I want to read a novel. On a hot day I want to read a novel by Walter Scott. On a hot day I want to read a novel by Walter Scott and drink a lot of cold water.
- [c:] It's not. It's not my fault. It's not my fault that she called. It's not my fault that she called Paul's daughter. It's not my fault that she called Paul's daughter who played with a ball in the hall.
- [εə] I dare say. I dare say it's rare. I dare say it's rare for Mary. I dare say it's rare for Mary to sit there. I dare say it's rare for Mary to sit there in a chair in the fresh air.
- [au] Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown was not allowed. Mr. Brown was not allowed to go out. Mr Brown was not allowed to go out of the house.

- [ei] Could you stay? Could you stay and play? Could you stay and play another game?
- [ai] The island. The Island is nine miles long. The island is nine miles long and five miles wide.
- [ci] Noise. Noise annoys. Any noise annoys, Any noise annoys any oyster. Any noise annoys an oyster but the noisy noise annoys an oyster most.
- [uə] During February. During February they made a tour. During February they made a tour of Europe. I'm absolutely sure that they made a tour of Europe during February.

### PROVERBS AND SOUNDS

- A. Bit by bit.
- There is many a slip between the cup and the lip.
  - Sink or swim.
  - Extremes meet.
  - Easy come, easy go.
  - Seeing is believing.
  - A friend in need is a friend indeed.
  - Between the devil and the deep sea.
  - Better a lean peace than a fat victory.
  - Learn to creep before you leap.
  - Everything is good in its season.
  - Speaking is silver, but silence is gold.
  - Still waters run deep.
  - A small leak will sink a great ship.
- B. East or West, home is best.
- All is well that ends well.
  - Health is above wealth.
  - Better late than never, bet better never late.
  - Great spenders are bad lenders.
  - Two heads are better than one.
  - Many hands make light work.
- C. While grass grows, the horse starves.
- He laughs best who laughs last.
  - Half heart is no heart.
  - The highest art is artlessness.
  - After dinner sleep a while, after supper walk a mile.
  - After storm comes calm.
  - As snug as a bug in the rug.
  - Custom is the second nature.
  - It's enough to make a cat laugh
  - Staff today and starve tomorrow.

- A good beginning makes a good ending.
  - If you laugh before breakfast, you'll cry before supper.
  - Money is a good servant, but a bad master.
- D. Honestly is the best policy.
- A small pot is soon hot.
  - Dot your "I" and cross your "t".
  - A watched kettle never boils.
  - Velvet paws hide sharp claws.
  - When all comes to all.
  - Pride goes before a fall.
  - To pour water into a sieve.
  - All that glitters is not gold.
  - Make a long story short.
  - The pot calls the kettle black.
  - Be slow to promise and quick to perform.
  - Cut your coat according to your cloth.
  - All doors are open to courtesy.
- E. Still and steady wins the race.
- Nothing comes from nothing.
  - Wealth is nothing without health.
  - To go through thick and thin.
- F. So many men, so many minds.
- Men may meet but mountains never greet.
  - Manners make a man.
  - Soon learnt — soon forgotten.
  - Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
  - Fortune favours the brave.
  - One penny is better than none.
  - Money spent on brain is never spent in vain.
  - Hotter doing than saying.
  - To know everything is to know nothing.
  - Good beginning makes a good ending.
  - Better die standing than live kneeling.
  - The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
  - A hungry belly has no ears.
- G. Far from heart, far from eye. (Out of sight, out of mind.)
- When (where) there is a will, there is a way.
  - Time makes (works) wonders.
  - No sweet without some sweat.
  - When the wine is in, the wit is out.

## H. Live and learn.

- Live and let live.
- Life is not all cakes and ale.
- Don't trouble trouble until trouble troubles you, because it doubles troubles and troubles others too.
- All is well that ends well,
- New lords — new laws. (New brooms sweep clean.)
- No news is good news.
- No herb will cure love.
- As you make your bed, so you must lie on it.

## I. Time and tide wait for no man.

- Bad beginning makes a bad ending.
- Hope is a good breakfast, but a bad supper.
- If ifs and ans were pots and pans.
- To buy a pig in the pocket.
- A barking dog seldom bites.
- A good dog deserves a good bone. (A great ship asks deep waters.)
- Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.
- To carry coals to Newcastle.



# NOT ONLY READING

## A LOVERS' QUARREL

- A. Read the text "A Lovers' Quarrel" (Part One). Translate it into Ukrainian.

### A Lovers' Quarrel

Scene: Daphne's house.

#### Part One

The telephone rings

D a p h n e (*picking up the receiver*). Hullo! Is that you, James?

R o b e r t. Hullo! Is that you, Daphne?

D. Yes, James. I was wondering whether you'd call this evening.

R. Listen, Daphne. This is Robert, not James. Who the devil is James, anyway?

D. Oh! It's you, Robert. I'm sorry. I was expecting a call from somebody else.

R. I've been trying to get you on the phone since 2 o'clock.

D. Have you? I've been out. I only came in half an hour ago.

R. Where have you been?

D. I've been playing tennis at the club.

R. You told me you weren't going to play tennis today.

D. Yes, I know. But Madge asked me to go and make up a four.

R. Well! That's a bit thick!

- B. Explain the use of tenses.
1. I was wondering whether you'd call this evening.
  2. I was expecting a call ...
  3. I've been trying to get you ...
  4. I've been out.
  5. Where have you been?
  6. I've been playing tennis...
  7. You told me you weren't going ...
- C. Make up situations in which you can use the tenses mentioned above. Ask other students to explain their use.
- D. Read the text "A Lovers' Quarrel" (Part Two). Translate it into Ukrainian.

#### Part Two

R. What's the matter, Daphne? You seem to have been avoiding me recently.

D. Avoiding you? Of course, I haven't been avoiding you. We went out together on Wednesday, didn't we?

**R.** Yes, but that's three days ago, Daphne. I'm longing to see you. Will you come with me tonight?

**D.** Oh, not tonight, Robert. I'm feeling a bit tired.

**R.** Couldn't we go out just for an hour? I've been looking forward to seeing you all day.

**D.** I can see you haven't been playing tennis all day or you ...

**R.** I wish I had. I've been helping the old man in the garden.

**D.** Then you must be feeling tired too!

**R.** Listen, darling! Are you telling me the truth? Or are you going out with this James, whoever he is?

**D.** Of course not. He's ...

**R.** You're going out with him this evening, aren't you?

**D.** No. I've told you. I don't want to go out this evening.

**R.** Now I know why. You're going to sit by the phone all evening, waiting for your beloved Jimmy to give you a call.

**D.** Don't be ridiculous, Robert. He isn't my beloved Jimmy. And anyway ... his name is James. He doesn't like to be called Jimmy.

**E.** Read the following text. Explain the usage of tenses in it.

**F.** Render the text in Indirect Speech.

**G.** Make up short bits of conversation on the analogy of those given below.

**H.** Explain the use of tenses.

1. You seem to have been avoiding me ....
2. I'm longing to see you.
3. I'm feeling a bit tired.
4. I've been looking forward ....
5. You haven't been playing tennis ... .
6. You've been helping the old man ... .
7. ... you must be feeling tired too.
8. Are you telling me the truth?

**I.** Make up situations in which you can use the tenses mentioned above. Make other students explain the use.

**K.** Read the text "A Lovers' Quarrel" (Part Three). Translate it into Ukrainian.

*Part Three*

**R.** Oh! He doesn't, does he? Well, if I get my hands on him people will be calling him Scarface Jimmy. I suppose you've been seeing this poor fish every day. That's why you haven't been seeing me.

**D.** Of course it isn't. Do stop talking nonsense, Robert, and listen...

**R.** To your explanation? You needn't bother. I understand everything perfectly. (He imitates her.) Oh, hullo, James darling. I was wondering whether you'd call this evening? I'm not a fool, you know.

D. For the last time ... will you listen?

R. Go on. I'm all ears.

D. James is my cousin. He's thirty-four, he's married, and he has 3 children. He's coming to London next week from Scotland, and he'll be staying with us. We're expecting a call from him this evening.

R. Your cousin? Honestly? Married? Why the devil didn't you say so?

D. You didn't give me the chance.

R. When can I see you again?

D. I'll see you in half an hour ... unless you're feeling too ashamed of yourself.

L. Explain the use of tenses.

1. If I get my hands on him people will be calling him ....

2. You've been seeing this poor fish ...

3. He's coming to London ... and he'll be staying with us.....

H. Make up situations in which you can use the tenses mentioned above. Make other students explain their use.

M. Reproduce the text "A Lovers' Quarrel" in Indirect Speech.

## THE BROWN FAMILY AT BREAKFAST

### Part I

A r t h u r. Has the post come yet, Robert?

R o b e r t. Yes. There were only two letters, one for you and mother, and one for me.

E i l e e n. Nothing for me?

R. Of course not.

E. Why 'of course not'?

R. Well, you never write to anyone. You've never written a letter in your life.

E. I have.

R. You haven't.

J a n e. Now you two, stop arguing and get on with your breakfast.

### Part II

A. Who was our letter from, Jane? J. Edith. Here it is.

A. Have you read it?

J. Yes.

A. Well just tell me what she says.

J. Don't you want to read it?

A. I've left my glasses upstairs. Have they moved yet?

J. Yes. They moved last Tuesday.

A. How do they like the new house?

J. They love it.

A. Good.

**J.** They've bought one or two new pieces of furniture.

**A.** Have they got rid of that awful old sofa?

**J.** Yes. And they've bought some new chairs for the kitchen.

### *Part III*

**A.** Have they started on the garden?

**J.** Oh, yes. They started on that weeks ago, I suppose. They've done the front garden. They haven't touched the back at all.

**A.** Well, at least they've made a start.

**J.** They've been very lucky with their neighbours.

**A.** In what way have they been lucky?

**J.** Well, they were very kind on the day Anne moved.

**A.** What did they do?

**J.** Sarah (that's the wife's name) looked after the two boys the whole day...

**A.** How nice of her!

**J.** And Tom (that's the husband) helped Peter to lay the carpets.

**A.** Hm, hm.

**J.** He's even offered to help Peter with the garden.

## **DIALOGUE**

**A l i c e.** Hallo, Mike, have you been waiting long? I'm so sorry I'm late.

**M i k e.** Now that you are here it's all right.

**A l i c e.** I say, Mike, I've just had a wire from Mary. She is coming by the 5.20-train. And I have a meeting at 5. Will you do me a favour and meet her at the station?

**M i k e.** Certainly, but I've never seen her. How could I possibly recognize her?

**A l i c e.** Oh, it's quite easy. She's just like her mother.

**M i k e.** Most helpful I'd say, but the trouble is I've never, seen her mother either.

**A l i c e.** No, you haven't. And I'm afraid I haven't any photos of her.

**M i k e.** At least try to describe her. What does she look like?

**A l i c e.** A tall slim girl of 18 with an oval face.

**M i k e.** Complexion?

**A l i c e.** Rather pale.

**M i k e.** Hair?

**A l i c e.** Fair and curly. Light grey eyes, a small snub nose, a big mouth with white even teeth and a pleasant smile.

**M i k e.** I'm sure there'll be at least a dozen girls like that at the station.

**A l i c e.** Oh, Mike, we've been discussing it for the better part of an hour and I see no end to it.

**M i k e.** But how am I to recognize her in the crowd?

A l i c e. Oh, I forgot. There's a dimple in her left cheek. She is so lovely, you'll fall in love with her at first sight.

M i k e. That'll help me, to be sure. Go to your meeting. I promise to be on the platform at 5 sharp looking for a tall slim fair-haired lovely girl with a dimple in her cheek.

### A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

*(Nick dials the number. Helen answers the call.)* H e l e n. Hullo!

N i c k. Thank God, is that you, Helen?

H e l e n. Sure, that's me, Nick, darling. You sound a bit annoyed. Is anything the matter?

N i c k. Well, I've been trying to get connected with you for nearly ten minutes and...

H e l e n. But what's wrong? The line wasn't engaged, I hope?

N i c k. Yes, it was. Besides, I got the wrong number several times...

H e l e n. Oh, Nick, I'm so sorry!

N i c k. That's all right now. I say, Helen, have you got anything special on tonight?

H e l e n. No, not really. Why?

N i c k. I suggest our going to the theatre.

H e l e n. I'd love to. What are we going to see?

N i c k. I've got two tickets for "Lady Windermere's Fan" by Oscar Wilde. It's the first night.

H e l e n. Oh, it's at the Maly Theatre, isn't it?

N i c k. I have heard the play is worth seeing. It is staged very well. The scenery is simple, but good and the acting is splendid.

H e l e n. And what about the seats? I hope they are not in the balcony or in the gallery?

N i c k. Oh, dear, no. They are in the dress-circle, box 5.

H e l e n. Let's hope we'll enjoy ourselves. Will you call for me or shall we meet at the theatre?.

N i c k. I'd rather call for you. I don't like waiting and you take such a long time to get ready.

H e l e n. So I do. But I love to look smart when I go to the theatre.

N i c k. All right, then. I'll call for you at 5.30, so we'll have plenty of time to get to the theatre before the performance starts.

H e l e n. That suits me perfectly. I'll be waiting for you. And, oh, Nick! Thank you ever so much for your invitation.

N i c k. That's all right, dear. See you tonight. Helen. Bye-bye!

# EXERCISES

## Ex. 1

*Practise the sounds in the following words and word combinations.*

1. November, eleventh, seventh, celebrate, gets, guests, red, let, French, pen-friends, fellow, members;  
part, march, dark, park, France, party, mark;  
revolution, demonstration, illuminations, English, Spanish;  
Warsaw, small, North.
2. a) Alveolars replaced by dentals. is the eleventh, on the seventh, is the greatest, in the parks, and the guests, on this day, in the history, is the birthday.  
b) Loss of plosion. take part, what country, good time.  
c) No voicing before voiced consonants. this day, gets dark, much better.  
d) No glottal stop. the anniversary, the illumination, from all, let me introduce you, better than English, but I understand, nearly everything, Lucy and I, come on.

## Ex. 2

- A. *The material below is to be prepared for reading. Mark the stresses and tunes. Concentrate your attention on sounds.*
- B. *Let your fellow-student read the sentences aloud for you to detect his errors in sounds and tell him what must be done to get the sounds right.*
  1. The cook took a good look at the cookery book.
  2. It's good he could go on foot.
  3. A good beginning makes a good ending.
    1. Everywhere we saw the white snow.
    2. William was not very willing to wait.
    3. Didn't this waiter work in Washington last winter?
    4. No sweet without some sweat.
    5. Where there is a will there is a way.  
Her work grows worse and worse.  
William always wears a very warm woollen vest in, winter; Victor, however, will never wear woollen underwear, even in the Wild West.

## Ex. 3

- A. *The material below is to be prepared for reading. Mark the stresses and tunes. Concentrate your attention on sounds.*

- B. *Let your fellow-student read this exercise aloud for you to detect his errors in sounds and tell him what must be done to eliminate them.*
1. A foreign accent is a very great drawback.
  2. The three will probably drive across the Brooklyn Bridge.
  3. We gathered ripe red raspberries along the river road.
  4. When at Rome do as the Romans do.
  5. Neither rhyme nor reason.
  6. Every cook praises his own broth.

**Ex. 4**

*Practise the sounds in the following word combinations.*

- A. 1. Becoming; smiling; clothing; feeling pleased; earrings; shopping is one of them; coming up.
2. Loss of plosion. reached Dearborn Street, looked quite smart, turned before the glass, stood by.
3. Linking. mother-of-pearl, helped here on with it, a pair of gloves.
- B. 1. Oh, bother, go shopping, so often, fond of shopping, go to the grocer's, your turn, were born.
2. a) No voicing before voiced consonants and vowels. half a pound, take that bag.
- b) No, glottal stop. so often, hardly any, did I ever, so absent-minded.

**Ex. 5**

*Practise the sounds in the following words and word combinations.*

- A. 1. A lot of places of interest, the centre of the city, typical of big towns, streams of buses, crowds of people.
2. a) Alveolars before interdental. admired the centre, its theatres, they crossed the city, suggested their going, on the left side,
- b) No devoicing before voiceless consonants. as possible, their guide showed, of people.
- B. 1. wondering if you, anything about, going by car, is it worth visiting you think?
2. Linking [r]. the town centre is, further on, a bit more about it, I wonder if, never actually.

**Ex. 6**

*Practise the sounds in the following words and word combinations.*

- A. 1. no more, so slow, with toast, just a moment; having breakfast, putting some cornflakes.
2. a) Alveolars replaced by dentals. at the picture, in their dining-room, and their children, just thirsty.
- b) Loss of plosion. tea and cake, about bacon and eggs.
- c) Lateral plosion. don't like, must leave, I'd like.

- B. 1. It's high time to have a bite, so am I, I'd like some; finishing this article, is there anything, is already bringing our tea, for the beginning of the discussion; a bottle of beer, a glass of water, a cup of tea, all kinds of things.
2. a) Alveolars replaced by dentals. in the canteen, on the menu, about the meeting, is there anything;
- b) Loss of plosion. a minute please, soup perhaps, soup today, salad to, mashed potatoes, mustard please.

**Ex. 7**

*The material below is to be prepared for reading. Mark the stresses and tunes. Let your fellow-student read the exercise aloud for you to detect his errors.*

1. A little girl with a pretty curl.
2. Learn thirteen words of Lesson Thirty.
3. The first word is a verb and the third word is an adverb.
4. First come first served.
5. One good turn deserves another.
6. As the workman so is the work.

**Ex. 8**

*Practise the sounds in the following words and word combinations.*

1. See, receive, read, needn't, please, tea;  
Saturday, Sandford, glad, can, family, thank, have;  
enter, present, let, anything, pleasure, well;  
knock, what, doctor, clock.  
Nasal plosion. needn't, certainly.
2. a) No devoicing before voiceless consonants. his study, have tea;  
b) No voicing before voiced consonants. Let's go, this way;  
c) Loss of plosion. glad to see you, sit down, what can I do, like to have it;  
d) No glottal stop. Saturday afternoon, Sandford is in, come in, what is it, show him in, Mr. White enters.

**Ex. 9**

- A. *The material below is to be prepared for reading. Mark the stresses and tunes. Concentrate your attention on sounds.*
- B. *Let your fellow-student read the exercise aloud for you to detect his possible errors in sounds. Tell him what must be done to eliminate them.*
1. George was born in August.
  2. I saw more than forty horses.
  3. Her naughty daughter Maud is at fault.
  4. Of all the saws I ever saw, I never saw a saw as that saw saws.
  5. Julius was jealous.
  6. Jane, Jim and George Jones.



7. John, put the orange juice into the fridge.
8. A journalist made a journey over Japan.

**Ex. 10**

*The material below is to be prepared for reading. Mark the stresses and tunes. Concentrate your attention on the vowel. Let your fellow-student read this exercise for you to detect his possible errors in sounds.*

1. Oh, no, don't go home alone, nobody knows how lonely the road is.
2. Soames never boasts of what he knows. But Rose never knows of what she boasts.
3. As you sow you shall mow.
4. Little strokes fell great oaks.
5. If many men knew what many men know,  
If many men went where many men go,  
If many men did what many men do.  
The world would be better — I think so, don't you?

**Ex. 11**

*Practise the sounds in the following words and word combinations.*

1. doctor, not, modern, following, long;  
lawn, also, call, before, orchard;  
cosy, also, only, own, so;  
Sandford, pantry, grandmother;  
rooms, two, fruit;  
behind, dining-room, quite;  
nursery, furniture;  
Betty, bedroom, every, many;  
house, downstairs.
2. a) No devoicing before voiceless consonants. Sandford's house, is comfortable, Sandford says.  
b) Alveolars replaced by dentals. and the rooms, and the bathroom.  
c) Loss of plosion: fruit trees, but Doctor, must die.  
d) No glottal stop: in front of, there is a green lawn, is also, his own.

**Ex. 12**

- A. *The material below is to be prepared for reading. Mark the stresses and tunes. Concentrate your attention on sounds.*
- B. *Let your fellow-student pronounce this exercise for you to detect his errors in the vowel [A:] and tell him what must be done to eliminate them.*
  1. Can't you ask Father or Aunt Margaret?
  2. He laughs best who laughs last.
  3. Half heart is no heart.
  4. The highest art is artlessness.

**Ex. 13**

- A. *The material below is to be prepared for reading. Mark the stresses and tunes.*  
 B. *Let your fellow-student read this exercise for you to his errors in sounds and tell him what must be done to eliminate.*
1. Please believe me. Please leave me in peace.
  2. Extremes meet.
  3. Seeing is believing.
  4. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
  5. A sailor went to sea  
To see what he could see.  
But all he could see  
Was sea, sea, sea.
  6. If all the seas were one sea, what a great sea that would be.

**Ex. 14**

*Practise the sounds in the following word combinations.*

1. Smiling, realizing, behind, wife, arrived.
2. Loss of plosion: and trouble, that day, asked Ben, got too little, walked back.
3. Alveolars replaced by dentals: when they, in the bus, and there, at the door, as the play, said the driver, in the evening, that was the end, was the answer.
4. Loss of aspiration: stop teasing, you splash.
5. No glottal stop: allover, swim shore, dive off.

**Ex. 15**

- A. *The material below is to be prepared for reading. Mark the stresses and tunes. Concentrate your attention on the sounds.*  
 B. *Let your fellow-student read the exercise aloud for you to detect his errors in sounds and tell him what must be done to eliminate them.*
1. Six little kittens lost their mittens.  
It's a pity, they were so pretty.
  2. Little Bill, sit still.  
Will you sit still, little Bill?  
If you sit still, little Bill,  
Jimmy Nil will bring you to a big hill.
  3. Most French children like cheese.
  4. Why did the teacher ask such a question?
  5. Don't touch those peaches in the kitchen.

**Ex. 16**

*Practise the following word combinations.*

- A. 1. a) her hand, hand in hand, allow her, I met her,  
I gave her, her feelings.  
b) Loss of aspiration. the pit stalls, the stage, could speak, in spring, a storm,  
in the street, expensive.

2. Alveolars replaced by dentals. at the entrance, in the pit, played the part, in the street.
- B. 1. Anything special, it's the first night, it's worth seeing, get to the theatre.
2. Loss of plosion. got two tickets, but good, get to the.
- C. *Transcribe and intone the following extract.*  
 "Oh, Mr. Shannon, how splendid it is! So different from what I expected! I can't tell you what a treat it is for me!" said Jean.

**Ex. 17**

- A. *The material below is to be prepared for reading. Mark the stresses and tunes. Concentrate your attention on sounds.*
- B. *Let our fellow-student read the sentences aloud for you to detect his errors in sounds and tell him what must be done to get the sounds right.*
  1. The third Thursday of this month is the sixteenth.
  2. Thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three.
  3. These are three brothers, these are their father and mother, this is their other brother.
  4. Wealth is nothing without health.
  5. First think then speak.
  6. Three things on this side and six things on that side.
  7. That fish has a fat fin, this fish is a fish that has a thinner fin than that fish.

**Ex. 18**

*Practise the sounds in the following words and word combinations.*

1. My mother and father, working hard, my best regards.
2. a) Alveolars replaced by dentals: at the Institute, that's the latest news.  
 b) Loss of plosion: don't be angry, had to take, glad to tell you, old building, don't take part.  
 c) Linking: mother and father, four exams, grammar and phonetics, our Institute.

**Ex. 19**

- A. *The material below is to be prepared for reading. Mark the stresses and tunes. Concentrate your attention on the sounds.*
- B. *Let your low-student read the exercise aloud for you to detect his errors in sounds and tell him what must be done to eliminate them.*
  1. To know everything is to know nothing.
  2. A good beginning makes a good ending.
  3. Better die standing than live kneeling.
  4. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
  5. Spades for digging, pens for writing.  
 Ears for hearing, teeth for biting.  
 Eyes for seeing, legs for walking.  
 Tongues for tasting and for talking.

**Ex. 20**

*Practise the sounds in the following word combinations.*

1. a) A sense of humour, the master of the house; a man of fifty; the story of Uncle George.  
 b) Loss of aspiration: master, story, steady, strong.  
 c) Loss of plosion: silk dress, Emily married Tom, he had gone to sea, wanted to return, I'd take it.
2. a) Certainly, fair and curly, a dozen girls.  
 b) No glottal stop: quite easy, her mother either, an oval face, with even teeth.

**Ex. 21**

A. *The material below is to be prepared for reading. Mark the stresses and tunes. Concentrate your attention on sounds.*

- B. *Let your fellow-student read the sentences for you to detect his errors in sounds and tell him what must be done to eliminate them.*
1. Get ten eggs ready for breakfast.
  2. Every day in every way.  
 The weather is getting better and better.
  3. East or West home is best.
  4. All is well that ends well.
  5. Better late than never.
  6. Health is above wealth.

**Ex. 22**

*Practise the sounds in the following word combinations.*

1. a) raining a little, wearing a mackintosh, carrying an umbrella, spreading over London, floating across the sky, having a flight;  
 b) their first words, almost certain, the other person, turned ripe;  
 c) almost, can only crawl along, the ponds are frozen over, a fight with snow-balls.
2. a) Alveolars replaced by dentals: read the weather-forecast, and the sun, but the English, about the weather, look at this.  
 b) Nasal plosion: it must be, it never, let me, like it now.  
 c) Loss of plosion: must be, what does it, but bright, spread to, it pours.

**Ex. 23**

A. *The material below it to be prepared for reading. Mark the stresses and tunes. Concentrate your attention on the sounds.*

- B. *Let your fellow-student read the exercise aloud for you to detect his errors in sounds and tell him what must be done to eliminate them.*
1. "What an odd clock", said Tom.
  2. Lots and lots of clocks and watches have gone wrong.
  3. Molly's got a spot on her frock.

4. A watched pot never boils.
5. Honesty is the best policy.
7. Helen's husband hates hot tea.
8. He held her hand in his.
9. The horn of the hunter was heard on the hill.
10. Healthful habits make healthy bodies.
11. He that has ears to hear let him hear.
12. My heart's in the Highlands. My heart is not here.

### Ex. 24

*Practise the sounds in the following words and word combinations.*

- A. 1. Is going to, is putting on, is sweeping the floor, is washing the dishes.
2. a) Alveolars replaced by dentals: opened the window, on the radio, in the bathroom, about the house.  
 b) Loss of plosion: what time, and turned, and cleaned, just taken, just come.  
 c) No glottal stop: is awake, has opened, turned on.
- B. 1. Such a fine, day, nothing the matter.
2. a) Alveolars replaced by dentals: on the hook, at the club, repairs the plug.  
 b) Loss of plosion: about going, haven't been to, want to have, goes out to change.  
 c) No glottal stop: takes off, what about, goes out, not at all.

### Ex. 25

*Memorize the following proverbs and rhymes.*

1. The dogs bark, but the caravan goes on.
2. Even Homer sometimes nods.
3. A new broom sweeps clean.
4. Barking dogs do not bite.
5. All is well that ends well.
6. Health is above wealth.

### Ex. 26

*Memorize the following proverbs and rhymes.*

1. A drowning man will catch at a straw.
2. A sunshiny shower won't last an hour.
3. If you run after two hares, you will catch neither.
4. If the sky falls, we shall catch larks.
5. When the cat is away, the mice will play.
6. Accidents will happen in the best regulated families.
7. Care killed the cat.
8. Faint heart never won fair lady.
9. He that never climbed never fell.
10. What we give, we had, what we left, we lost.
11. The kettle called the pot black.

**Ex. 27**

*Memorize the following proverbs and rhymes.*

1. Rome was not built in a day.
2. What is done cannot be undone.
3. A tree is known by its fruit.
4. Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.
5. A bold head is soon shaven.
6. A green wound is soon healed.
7. Old birds are not caught with chaff.
8. The devil is not so black as he is painted.
9. When children stand quiet they have done some harm.
10. Don't sell the bear's skin before you have caught it.
11. Whatever man has done man can do.
12. The mouse that has built one hole is quickly taken.
13. He knows the water well who has waded through it.

**Ex. 28**

*Memorize the following proverbs and rhymes.*

1. You may break the body, but you cannot break the spirit.
2. A fool may ask more questions than a wise man can answer.
3. As you make your bed, so you must lie on it.
4. He that wants to eat the fruit must climb the tree.
5. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
6. One false move may lose the game.
7. He that is afraid of wounds must not come near a battle.
8. The best of friends must part.

# POEMS, SONGS, RIDDLES AND MORE

## NURSERY RHYMES AND VERSES FOR SMALL CHILDREN

Do you know Mother Goose? You don't really know the English language if you don't know Mother Goose...

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

Who is Mother Goose? What is she? She is a merry old lady who recites jolly rhymes and sings songs full of delightful nonsense. Her rhymes are also often referred to as Nursery Rhymes. Every child in Great Britain, the United States, Canada, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand..., in a word, in all English-speaking countries knows his or her nursery rhymes by heart. Prominent statesmen, public figures often quote Mother Goose. Famous prose writers and poets allude to Mother Goose in their works.

Who was that old lady with the odd name? Did she really live? Where did she come from? Did she originally come from France or England? When did she live? Was she a real person or just a legend? Where did she live?

No one knows for sure, but everyone knows and loves her rhymes and songs.

Mother Goose appeared in England about two hundred years ago. Some of her rhymes are even older. The "Three Little Kittens" was known as far back as 400 years ago. And "Three Wise Men of Gotham" was popular as far back as the 16th century. And today Mother Goose Rhymes are as popular as they were 200, 300, and 400 years ago.

Many countries have a village or district whose inhabitants are proverbial for a kind of wisdom which differs from that of their neighbours. England boasts of several such places.

Many authors have parodied Mother Goose Rhymes. Most famous are parodies by Lewis Carroll in "Alice in Wonderland" and the poet Edward Lear.

Edward Lear, creator of the limerick, parodied "Three Wise Men of Gotham" in "The Jumblies":

They went to sea in a Sieve, they did,  
In a Sieve they went to sea:  
In spite of all their friends could say,  
On a winter's morn, on a stormy day,

In a Sieve they went to sea!  
 And when the Sieve turned round and round,  
 And everyone cried, “You’ll all be drowned!”  
 They called aloud, “Our Sieve ain’t big,  
 But we don’t care a button! We don’t care a fig!  
 In a Sieve we’ll go to sea!”  
 Far and few, far and few,  
 Are the lands where the Jumblies live;  
 Their heads are green, and their hands are blue,  
 And they went to sea in a Sieve.

“...For centuries each generation has been linked to the next by the shared laughter of nursery rhymes... A book of nursery rhymes is a sparkling treasury of memorable verses”, write the publishers in their note to “The Puffin Book of Nursery Rhymes” compiled by Iona and Peter Opie.

“Oral rhymes have had to be wonderfully fit to have survived... If the test of a poet is the frequency and diversity of the occasions on which we remember his poetry, then Mother Goose deserves a monument in Westminster Abbey, and a good nursery rhyme book should be every poet’s primer”, say Iona and Peter Opie.

As Iona and Peter Opie note, the rhyme “Hey diddle diddle” makes no more sense in Russian than in English. “But it is nice to think”, they continue, “that a rhyme that amazes English and American children has been translated, and also pleases Russian babes. In fact English nursery rhymes en masse seem to appeal to the children of Russia. Colourfully illustrated collections have been published in Moscow, and translations have been made by poets as eminent as Samuel Marshak and Korney Chukovsky”.

*(from D.N. Bell)*

Mother Goose — Мати Гуска — персонаж, «автор» і назва однієї з найпопулярніших у англomовних країнах дитячих книжок.

Hey diddle diddle — позасмисловий ритмічний набір звуків, типовий для початку народних пісень, дитячих віршиків.

Lewis Carroll [ˈluːis ˈkæral] (1832–1898) — Луїс Керрол, англійський математик і письменник, автор книжок «Еліс у Країні Див» та «Еліс у Задзеркалі».

Lear Edward [ˈliə ˈedwəd] (1812–1888) — Ліер Едвард, вважається одним із винахідників жанру лімриків, одним із найоригінальніших поетів Англії.

Limerick [ˈlɪmərɪk] — лімрик, вид жартівливого вірша певного настрою.

The Jumblies [ˈdʒʌmbliːz] — вигадані острови, назва яких походить від “jumble” — плутанина.

On a winter’s morn (= morning) — зимового ранку.

Ain’t [eɪnt] big — невелике; ain’t — неправильна (розмовна) форма замість “isn’t”.

Iona and Peter Opie [aɪˈəʊnə ənd ˈpi:tə ˈəʊpi] — “The Puffin Book of Nursery Phymes”, Great Britain.



Oral rhymes have had to be wonderfully fit to have survived — усні рими, щоб вижити, мають бути надивовижу точні.

### NURSERY RHYMES

1. Little Miss Muffet  
Sat on a tuffet  
Eating her curds and whey  
There came a big spider,  
Who sat down behind her,  
And frightened Miss Muffet away.
2. Hector Protector was dressed in a green;  
Hector Protector was sent to the Queen.  
The Queen did not like him,  
No more did the King;  
So Hector Protector was sent back again.
3. Doctor Forster went to Gloster  
In a shower of rain.  
He stepped into puddle  
Right up to his middle  
And never went there again.
4. The more we study, the more we know.  
The more we know, the more we forget.  
The more we forget, the less we know.  
The less we know, the less we forget.  
The less we forget, the more we know.  
So, why study?
5. Solomon Grundy  
Born on Monday  
Christened on Tuesday,  
Married on Wednesday,  
Ill on Thursday,  
Worse on Friday,  
Died on Saturday,  
Buried on Sunday,  
That was the end  
Of Solomon Grundy.
6. If all the world were paper,  
And all the sea were ink;  
And all the trees were bread and cheese,  
What should we do for drink?
7. If many men knew  
What many man know,  
If many men went  
Where many men go,  
If many men did

- What many men do,  
The world would be better  
I think so, don't you?
8. If all good people were clever,  
And all clever people were good,  
This world be nicer than ever,  
We thought that it possibly could.
9. Thirty days have September,  
April, June and November,  
All the rest have thirty-one,  
February has twenty-eight alone,  
Excepting leap-year, that's the time  
When February's days are twenty-nine.
10. When the weather is wet  
We must not fret, —  
When the weather is cold  
We must not scold.  
When the weather is warm  
We must not storm, —  
But be thankful together  
Whatever the weather.
11. Lucy Locket lost her pocket,  
Kitty Fisher found it,  
Not a penny was there in it,  
Only ribbon round it.
12. Twinkle, twinkle, little star.  
How I wonder what you are.  
Up above the world so high  
Like a diamond in the sky.
13. Wee Willie Winkie  
Runs through the town  
Upstairs and downstairs  
In his night gown  
Rapping at the window  
Crying through the door:  
“Are the children all in bed?  
It's past eight o'clock”.
14. Little Jack Horner sat in a corner  
Eating a Christmas pie  
He puts in his thumbs  
And pulled out a plum  
And said: “What a good boy am I”.
15. In the morning city spreads its wings  
Making a song in stone that sings.  
In the evening city goes to bed  
Hanging lights about its head.

16. If you ever, ever, ever  
Meet a grizzly-bear  
You must never, never, never  
Ask him where he is going or what he is doing.  
If you ever, ever dare  
To stop a grizzly-bear  
You will never meet  
Another grizzly-bear.
17. Let us try to be polite  
In everything we do,  
Remember always to say, "Please"  
And don't forget "Thank you".
18. — Pussy-cat, pussy-cat, where have you been?  
— I've been to London to look at the Queen.  
— Pussy-cat, pussy cat, what did you do there?  
— I frightened a little mouse under her chair.
19. — Where are you going, my little kittens?  
— We are going to town to buy mittens.  
— What? Mittens for kittens?  
Kittens in mittens?  
Who ever saw little kittens in mittens?
20. — Where are you going, my little cats?  
— We are going to London to buy hats.  
— What? Cats in hats?  
Hats for cats?  
Who ever saw cats in hats?!
21. Six little kittens lost their mittens.  
It's a pity, they were so pretty.
22. Draw, draw, draw —  
Нарисуй скорей ведро.
23. Green color, red color  
Я в краски кисточки макаю.
24. Mary, Mary,  
Take your seat.  
Drink your tea  
And eat your meat.
25. Take some money.  
Buy some honey.
26. Put your head  
On the bed.  
If you small,  
Play with a doll.  
If you are tall,  
Play basketball.

27. Это птичка. It's a bird.  
Она семечки клюет.
28. Вот девочка. This is a girl.  
Я в гости к вам ее привел.
29. Это муха. It's a fly.  
Сейчас прихлопну, так и знай.
30. Вот автобус. It's a bus.  
Я ждал его почти что час.
31. One, two, three, four, five,  
Once I caught a fish alive,  
Six, seven, eight, nine, ten,  
Then I let it go again.  
Why did you let it go?  
Because it bit my finger so.  
Which finger did it bite?  
The little finger on the right.
32. Spades for digging, pens for writing,  
Ears for hearing, teeth for biting,  
Eyes for seeing, legs for walking,  
Tongues for tasting and for talking.
33. Jack and Jill went up the hill  
To fetch a pail of water.  
Jack fell down and broke his crown  
And Jill came tumbling after.
34. Twinkle, twinkle little star,  
How I wonder what you are.  
Up above the world so high,  
Like a diamond in the sky.
35. In winter I get up at night,  
And dress by yellow candle light.  
In summer quite the other way,  
I have to go to bed by day.
36. I like to go out in the garden,  
I like to get up on the wall.  
I like to do any thing really,  
But I hate to do nothing at all.
37. There was a young man of Deviser,  
Whose ears were of different sizes.  
One was so small  
It was no use at all,  
But the other won several prizes.
38. One, two, three, four,  
Mary at the cottage door.

- Five, six, seven, eight,  
Eating cherries off a plate.
39. There was a little girl  
And she had a little curl,  
Right in the middle of her forehead.  
When she was good she was very, very good,  
But when she was bad, she was horrid.
40. Give a man a pipe he can smoke.  
Give a man a book he can read.  
And his home is bright  
With a calm delight  
Thought the room is poor indeed.
41. This is a cat,  
She looks for a rat,  
Her name is Pete,  
She likes to eat.
42. This is a dog,  
He growls at a frog,  
His name is Mark,  
He likes to bark.
43. This is a pig,  
She likes to dig,  
Her name is Pat,  
She is very fat.
44. This is a shake,  
It lives by a lake,  
It is on a log,  
And looks at a frog.
45. This is a fox,  
She looks at a box,  
She makes a plan  
To catch a hen.
46. This is a monkey,  
He is on a donkey,  
His name is Pride,  
He likes to ride.
47. This is a bear,  
He sits on a chair,  
His name is Toney,  
He looks for honey.
48. I have a hare,  
I have a bear,  
My toys are hear,  
My toys are there.

49. A big fox  
Lives in a box  
And the rabbit  
Has a bad habit.  
He comes near the box.
50. Tiger and Bunny  
Have a lot of money  
They go to the store  
For carrot and honey.
51. A hen likes (eats) corn  
Almost after it's born.
52. A horse looks for hay —  
Every day, every day.
53. A cow looks for grass,  
And so a sheep does
54. A dog looks for bones —  
(which are hard like stones).  
Not stones, not stones.
55. Mice look for rice  
They are very, very nice  
And a cat looks for mice  
Which are very, very nice.
56. A cat likes (eats) rats.  
A frog likes (eats) gnats.  
A lion likes (eats) meat.  
A pig likes (eats) beet.
57. A bear is fond of berries and honey  
Without money.
58. “A rabbit is fond of carrot”,  
Says the parrot.  
“A monkey is fond of banana”,  
Says Susanna.
59. Медведь-лежебока зимой сладко спит,  
И снится медведю конфетка — a sweet.  
Мохнатою мишке, наверное, редко,  
В лесу удается отведать конфетку.
60. Скворчиху-мать, отца-скворца  
Скворчонок просит без конца,  
С утра до ночи он кричит:  
“Я есть хочу — I want to eat,  
Tweet-tweet, tweet-tweet”. (2 f).
61. Я по-английски — I,  
Пирог с начинкой — pie,

Начинка — cherry jam.  
I pie, пожалуй, съем.  
I говорю: “One, two”,  
И pie летит ко рту;  
Считаю: “One, two, three”,  
И pie уже внутри.  
Такой послушный pie,  
А не сказал: “Good-bye”.

62. Шел англичанин мне навстречу,  
И вдруг я слышу: “Добрый вечер!”  
— Good evening. — Я ему ответил,  
И вечер стал как утро светел.
63. Жил-был на свете маленький слоник.  
Он по утрам говорил всем: “Good morning!”  
Солнечный зайчик смеялся в ответ:  
“Доброе утро! Привет!”
64. Я спросил сестру свою;  
— Скажи мне, how old are you?  
— I’m ten,— сестра сказала,  
— Десять лет — не так уж мало.  
— Десять лет, — подумал я,  
— Взрослая сестра моя.
65. Ну, почему считает папа,  
Что все медведи косолапы?  
Нет, мой медведь не косолап,  
Я спросил его: “Stand up!”  
Он встал на две кривые лапы.  
— Садись, — sit down, —  
Прав мой папа.
66. Шли мы рядышком с тобой:  
Я — a girl, а ты — a boy.  
Мальчик рядом с девочкой,  
Таня рядом с Севочкой.
67. Если спросят: “Как дела?”  
Я скажу: “all right”.  
Кукла спать моя легла,  
Ей шепну: “Good night”.  
По ногам сверчок стрекочет:  
Всем — good night — спокойной ночи.
68. К моим ресничкам сон прилип, —  
Вот-вот засну. — I want to sleep.  
Я тру глаза и сон гоню,  
Но я уже почти что сплю.  
Как рано сон ко мне прилип.  
Я спать хочу — I want to sleep.

69. One, two, three, four, five,  
I caught a hare alive,  
Six, seven, eight, nine, ten,  
I let her go again.
70. One, one, one:  
Little dogs run.  
Two, two, two:  
Cat sees you,  
Three, three, three:  
Birds in a tree.  
Four, four, four:  
Rats on the floor.
71. A slice of bread  
A cup of milk  
We say: "Good night"  
And go to bed.
72. One, two, three,  
Let me see  
Who likes coffee  
And who likes tea.  
One, two, three,  
Oh, I see:  
You like coffee  
And I like tea.
73. Get up, little Freddy.  
Breakfast is ready.  
Butter and cheese,  
All that you please.  
Milk and bread,  
For little Fred,  
Tea and jam  
For brother Jam.
74. Our breakfast is lovely  
As you see:  
A plate of porridge  
And a glass of tea.
75. As for our dinner, (2t.)  
It's very nice.  
We have mushroom soup  
And lovely pies.
76. As for our dinner, (2t.)  
It's very nice.  
We have roast beef  
And boiled yummy rice  
Our dinner is very nice.



77. Drink, drink, drink your milk  
Drink it every day,  
Father and mother, sister and brother  
Drink it every day.
78. Jonatan Beam  
Likes ice-cream,  
And he is in bed today.  
He doesn't eat.  
He doesn't sleep,  
He doesn't want to play.
79. I AM A GIRL  
I am a girl (boy)  
A little one;  
I like to play,  
I like to run.
80. FATHER, MOTHER, SISTER, BROTHER  
Here is my father,  
Here is my mother,  
Here is my sister,  
Here is my brother.  
Father, mother,  
Sister, brother,  
Hand in hand  
With one another.
81. GOOD NIGHT  
Good night, mother,  
Good night, father,  
Kiss your little son.  
Good night, sister  
Good night, brother,  
Good night, everyone.
82. WHEN I AM TEN  
When I am ten,  
I'll get a pen,  
Then I shall write  
Like Brother Ben.
83. WE SHALL GO TO SCHOOL  
Soon is autumn,  
Soon is autumn,  
School is open now for us.  
Soon is autumn,  
Soon is autumn,  
We shall go to the class.
84. What a big black cat!  
What a chat! What a cat!  
Ann's cat is black.

85. Good morning, good morning  
Good morning to you,  
Good morning, good morning,  
We are glad to see you.
86. Cob is Dob's dog,  
Job is Mob's dog.  
Sid sees, Sid sees, Sid sees  
Six trees, six trees, six trees.  
A tutor who tooted the flute  
Fried to tutor two tooters to toot.
87. ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR  
Mike and Jane, wash the floor!  
Five, six, seven, eight.  
Nick and Ann, wash the plate!  
Nine, ten, eleven, twelve.  
Put your books upon the shelf!
88. Fly, little bird, fly,  
Fly into the blue sky!  
One, two, three,  
You are free.
89. One, one, one,  
I love the sun  
Two, two, two,  
I love my mummy too.  
Three, three, three,  
My mummy loves me.  
Four, four, four,  
I love her more and more.  
I count from one,  
I live the sun.  
I count to four,  
I love my mummy more!
90. My dear, dear Mummy,  
Let me kiss your face,  
I want you to be happy  
Today and always!  
Be happy, be happy,  
Today and always!  
Be happy, be happy  
Today and always!
91. WHEN MY SISTER GOES AWAY  
When my sister goes away  
Says she, "Little brother,  
You must take my plays today,  
Take good care of mother".  
One, one, one

One, one, one:  
Little dogs run.  
Two, two, two:  
Cats see you.  
Three, three, three:  
Birds in a three.  
Four, four, four:  
Rats on the floor.

92. ONE, TWO, THREE  
One, two, three,  
One, two, three,  
The cat's in the cupboard,  
And she can't see.

93. HARRY'S DOG  
Harry has a little dog,  
Such a funny fellow,  
But his dog is made of wool  
Painted white and yellow.

94. I am a girl  
A little one;  
I like to play,  
I like to run.

95. FROM ONE TO FOUR  
One bird in a tree.  
Two apples for you and me.  
Three cats at the door.  
Four dogs on the floor.

96. MY DOG  
I will not hurt my little dog,  
But stroke and pat his head;  
I like to see him wag his tail,  
I like to see him fed.

97. HARRY'S DOG  
Harry has a little dog —  
Such a funny fellow,  
But his dog is made of wood,  
Painted white and yellow.

98. THE ELEPHANT  
I am big and I am strong,  
And my trunk is very long!

99. THE SQUIRREL  
I am a little squirrel  
As busy as can be,  
I'm gathering some acorns  
For winter food for me.

- 100.**           WHAT THE CLOCK SAYS  
“Tick”, the clock says, Tick, tick, tick!  
What you have to do, quick;  
Time is gliding fast away;  
Let us act, and act today.
- 101.**           BREAKFAST  
Get up, little Freddy,  
Breakfast is ready;  
Butter and cheese,  
All that you please.
- 102.**           A FUNNY LITTLE CAT  
“Where are you going, my little cat?”  
“I am going to the shop to buy a hat”.  
How funny is the pussy-cat  
Who goes to the shop to buy a hat!
- 103.**           OUR CAT HAS A FLAT  
Our pussy-cat  
Has a good small flat.  
It has no door  
But a brown floor.  
The walls are white,  
All the flat is bright.
- 104.**           DONKEY, DONKEY  
Donkey, Donkey, old and gray,  
Open your mouth and gently bray.  
Lift your ears and blow your horn,  
To wake the world this sleep mourns.
- 105.**           THE TIGER-CUB  
I am a baby tiger,  
My coat is smooth and nice,  
It is of yellow color  
With pretty narrow stripes.
- 106.**           MY DOLL  
My pretty doll  
Is very small.  
I love my pretty  
Little doll.
- 107.**           THE LION  
My paws are big and strong,  
My tail is very long,  
My mane is fine and thick,  
And I am very big.
- 108.**           THE WHITE BEAR  
The water in the sad is cold,  
It is as cold as ice,

But I am not afraid at all;  
My coat is warm and nice.

**109. I HAVE TWO LEGS**

I have two legs  
With which I walk;  
I have a tongue  
With which I talk,  
Ang with it too  
I eat my food,  
And tell  
If it's bad or good.

**110. THE LAZY SON**

The sun is shining, the day is fine,  
But Johnny, the lazy son of mine,  
Is still in bed and it's half past nine.

**111. LET'S LAUGH AND SING**

Let's laugh and sing,  
Dancing in a merry ring;  
Dolly, happy let us be,  
The best children we must be.

**112. A FAMILY**

Father Duck goes for a swim,  
And Mother Duck comes out with him,  
And Behind them, clean and tram,  
Seven little ducklings swim.  
Seven little yellow balls!  
"Quack, quack, quack", the mother calls.  
What a pretty sight they make  
Swimming on the sunny lake!

**113. MY BALL**

It is blue and green, and red,  
It bounce's higher  
Then my head,  
It does not want.  
To stop at all.  
What is it? It is my...ball.

**114. MY TRUCK**

My truck is very fine and big,  
My truck is blue and red.  
I put my Teddy into it,  
And also Teddy's bed,  
The clock, the cupboard and the stool,  
The table and the broom,  
And off we go, away from town  
To the fields, where flowers bloom.

115. RIPE APPLES  
Look, in the garden  
Ripe apples come down!  
Down,  
Down,  
Down,  
Red,  
Yellow,  
Brown,  
Ripe apples comes down!
116. SHOES HAVE JONGUES  
Shoes have tongues but cannot talk,  
Tables have legs but cannot walk,  
Needles have eyes but cannot see,  
Chairs have arms but cannot hug me.
117. HIDE-AND-SEEK  
We are playing hide-and-peek,  
Running, running, running,  
To play it you must be quick,  
And a little cunning.
118. THIS PIG WENT TO MARKET  
This pig went to market,  
This pig stayed at home,  
This pig had roast meat,  
This pig had none.  
This pig cried, "Wee, wee, wee!"  
All the way home.
119. My Teddy-Bear  
My Teddy's fur is soft and brown,  
His legs are short and fat;  
He walks with me all round the town  
And never wears a hat.  
My Jeddy keeps me warm in bed,  
I like his furry toes;  
I like his darling little head,  
His pretty little nose.
120. THE CAT AND THE MOUSE  
Cat: Little Mouse, little Mouse,  
Where is your house?  
Mouse: Little Cat, little Cat,  
I have no flat.  
I am a poor mouse,  
I have no house.  
Cat: Little Mouse, little Mouse,  
Come into my house.

Mouse: Little Cat, little Cat,  
I cannot do that,  
You want to eat me.

121.

CLOUDS  
White sheep, white sheep  
On a blue hill,  
When the wind stops  
You all stand still.  
You walk far away  
When the winds blow.  
White sheep, white sheep,  
Where do you go?

122.

THE BIRD-HOUSE  
Little bird, little bird,  
Look at me!  
I have a bird-house.  
Oh, come and see!  
Little boy, little boy,  
Under the tree,  
I like this house,  
Give it to me.

123.

THE SUN IS SHINING  
The Sun is shining,  
The flowers are flowing;  
The sky is blue,  
The rains are few.  
The sky is blue,  
The rains are few.  
The snow is falling,  
The wind is blowing;  
The ground is white,  
All day and all night.  
The ground is white,  
All day and all night.

124.

RAIN, RAIN,  
Go away,  
Come again,  
Another day:  
Mary and I  
Like to play.  
Rain, Rain,  
Go away,  
Come on Mother's  
Washing-day:  
Mary and I  
Want to play.

125. IN WINTER AND IN SUMMER  
“In cold winter I sky and skate”.  
Says little Kate.  
“In hot summer I like to swim”,  
Says little Jim. “And what do you do in warm spring?”  
“In spring we like to play and sing”.
126. BEFORE THE KINDERGARTEN  
Take a look at yourself,  
Is your face clean and bright,  
Don’t forget your teeth,  
Are they sparkling and white?  
See that your hair  
Is brushed to sheen.  
Be sure that your nails  
Are very, very clean.  
Take a look at your shoes,  
Are your clothes clean and pressed?  
Look at your hands,  
Are you proudly and neatly dressed?
127. Jumping, jumping, never still,  
Running, laughing, with a will,  
All the day and some at night,  
Playing hard with all her might.  
Merry little Nelly!  
Oh! What’s that I hear?  
Do I see a little tear?  
Does little Nelly ever cry?  
Why, no,  
See now,  
Her eyes are dry.  
Jolly little Nelly!  
When it’s time to go to bed,  
She gets her doll and nods her head.  
She knows there’ll be another day  
For her to run and jump and play.  
Happy little Nelly!
128. I like to go on one foot:  
Hop, hop, hop.  
But when I go on one foot,  
I soon have to stop.  
When I lift my too feet,  
I can jump, jump, jump.  
My feet hit the ground  
With a bump, bump, bump!
129. It’s fun to be this,  
It’s fun to be that,  
To leap like a lamb,



To climb like a cat;  
To swim like a fish,  
To hop like a frog,  
To trot like a horse,  
To jump like a dog.

130. I AM SIX YEARS OLD  
I'm six years old  
And so big,  
I can reach up this high;  
When you were only six years old,  
Were you as tall as I?

131. THE LITTLE SNOWDROP  
In the heart of a seed,  
Buried deep, so deep,  
A little snowdrop Say fast asleep!  
“Wake”, said the sunshine  
“And creep to the light!”  
“Wake”, said the voice  
Of the raindrops bright,  
The little snowdrop head,  
And it rose to see  
What the wonderful world  
Outside must be.

132. YOURS AND MINE  
The sun, the trees, the grass, the sky,  
The silver moon that's sailing by,  
The rain and dew and snowflakes white,  
The flowers sweet and stars of night!  
The songs of birds, mind whispering,  
The autumn leaves, the buds of spring —  
Luck lovely things to hear and see  
Belong to you, belong to me!

133. UP AND DOWN  
Bend your head,  
Bend your knees,  
Grow as tall  
As New Year trees.

134. On your knees  
Slowly fall,  
Curl yourself  
Into a ball.

135. Raise your head,  
Jump up high,  
Wave your hand  
And say “Good-bye”.

136.           THERE IS A LITTLE GIRL  
There is a little girl  
And she has a little curl,  
Right down the middle of her forehead.  
When she is good,  
She is very, very good.  
But when is bad,  
She is horrid.
137.           IN THE SPRING  
In the spring,  
In the spring,  
Sweet and fresh is everything.  
Winter winds are no more blowing,  
In the fields all plants are growing  
In the spring,  
In the spring,  
Sweet and fresh is everything!
138.           DIFFERENT LANGUAGES  
I met a little girl!  
Who came from another land,  
I couldn't speak her languages,  
But I took her by the hand.  
We danced together,  
Had such fun,  
Dancing is a language  
You can speak with everyone.
139.           WHY?  
"Where is the sun's bed?"  
Asks little Fred;  
"Where does the wind sleep?"  
Asks little Pete;  
"Where is the house for rain?"  
Asks little Jane;  
And do you know why  
The sun lives in the sky?  
And do you know why  
The wind sleeps in the sky?  
And do you know why  
The rain comes from the sky.  
Why?
140.           A LULLABY  
There is a yellow ball  
In the dark blue sky.  
Mother's singing to her boy  
A lullaby.  
"Mummy, this is my fellow,  
It lost its thread,

Bring it into my room,  
Into my bed!"  
"Winds are strong behind the wall,  
The night is cool,  
Oh my son, it's not your ball,  
The moon is full!"

141. I AM A CHILD  
I am a child, I like the sun,  
I like to play, I like to run,  
I like the clouds in the sky,  
I want to live and not to die.  
I ask the world, remember, please,  
The children want to live in peace.

142. THE COLORED BRICKS  
If I want to build a tower,  
I am sitting for an hour.  
"Tick-tock", says the clock,  
I am putting the last block.

143. MY TOP  
My top is dancing on the floor,  
I like the colored top.  
My cat has touched it with its paw,  
I made it quickly stop.

144. CAN YOU?  
Can you hop a rabbit?  
Can you jump like a frog?  
Can you walk like a duck?  
Can you run like a dog?  
Can you fly like a bird?  
Can you swim like a fish?  
And be still, like a good child,  
As still as you wish?

145. MY BOOTS  
Both my boots  
Are bright red.  
At night they sit  
Under my bed.  
And in the morning  
Off they glide  
With my two feet  
Well inside.

146. AN OATH  
As I went to Bonner,  
I met a pig  
Without a wig,  
Upon my word and honor.

147. A CRADLE SONG  
*by W. Blake*  
Sleep, sleep, beauty bright  
Dreaming over the juice of night  
Sleep, sleep, in the sleep  
Little sorrow seat and weep.
148. MY HORSE  
My horse can't move in any way,  
It needs not and hay,  
But it will take me every day  
To my great land of play.
149. MY DOLL  
My doll is very nice and big,  
And everything it has:  
Two big blue eyes, the curlywig,  
The white and blue silk dress.
150. MY TEDDY-BEAR  
I love my Teddy-Bear,  
The best of all my friends,  
If I walk everywhere  
And hold him in my hands.
151. MY BALL  
My ball is bouncing so high,  
And I am jumping too.  
You like to play, and so do I  
I want to play with you.
152. MY SKIPPING-ROPE  
I was in bed and badly ill,  
My skipping-rope was so still,  
But now in the sunny weather,  
We'll go in the street together.
153. THE SPADE  
I dig and dig with my small spade  
The yellow, warm, sand.  
And many houses are maid  
In my nice playland.
154. ON A COLD AND FROSTY MORNING  
This is the way we wash our hands,  
Wash our hands, wash our hands,  
This is the way we wash our hands,  
On a cold and frosty marning.  
This is the way we wash our face,  
This is the way we comb our hair,  
This is the way we brush our teeth.  
This is the way we eat our bread,  
This is the way we drink our milk,  
This is the way we clean our feet,

This is the way we walk to school,  
This is the way we kick the ball,  
This is the way we dance and sing,  
This is the way we go to bed,  
This is the way we say "Good night".

155.

THE CABBAGE FIELD

Annie goes to the cabbage field,  
Cabbage field, cabbage field,  
Seeking there some fresh green leaves,  
So feed her rabbits fine.  
Johnny sees her, ha-ha-ha,  
Now I'll catch you, tra-la-la,  
Nay, nay, nay, go away,  
I'll not dance with you today.  
Gaily dancing round the ring,  
Round the ring, round the ring,  
While we all together sing,  
And clap our hands in time.  
Bow to partner, take a stand,  
Tap with fat, then clap with hand,  
Heel and toe, away we go,  
Dancing up and down the row.

156.

RAINDROPS

Oh, where do you come from,  
You little drops of rain,  
Pitter-patter, pitter-patter,  
Down the window-pane?  
Tell me, little raindrops,  
As that the way you play  
Pitter-patter, pitter-patter,  
All the rainy day?  
The little raindrops cannot speak,  
But "pitter-patter-pat" means,  
"We can play on his side.  
Why can't you play on that?"

157.

THE PLANETS

The Moon is made of silver,  
The Sun is made of gold,  
Jupiter is made of fin,  
So the ancient told.  
But what the Earth is made of  
Very long ago  
The ancients never told us  
Because they didn't know.  
Venus is made of copper.  
Saturn is made of lead,  
And Mars is made of iron,  
So the ancient said.

158. THE OCEAN  
Here it comes  
So touch my toes,  
Down it goes,  
And then  
Back it comes  
So touch my toes,  
And down it goes  
Again!
159. TAILS  
*by A. A. Milne*  
The lion has a tail,  
And a very fine tail.  
And so has the elephant,  
And so has the whale,  
And so has the crocodile,  
And so has the quail.  
They've all got tails, but me.  
If I had sixpence I would buy one.  
I'd say to the shopman,  
"Let me try one!"  
Then I'd say to the lion,  
"Why, you've got a tail,  
And so has the elephant,  
And so has the whale,  
And look! There's the crocodile.  
He's got a tail.  
You've all got tails like me!"
160. As I was going to St. Ives,  
I met a man with seven wives.  
Each wife had seven sacks,  
Each sack had seven cats,  
Each cat had seven kits:  
Kits, cats, sacks and wives,  
How many were going to St. Ives?
161. WHERE ARE THE BEES?  
Here is the bee hive,  
Where are the bees?  
Hiding inside where nobody sees,  
Watch and you'll see them  
Come out of their hive —  
One, two, three, four, five!
162. WORK  
"I am busy", said the sea,  
"I am busy. Think of me,  
Making continents to be.  
I am busy", said the sea.

“I am busy”, said the rain.  
“When I fall, it is not vain;  
Wait and you will see the grain.  
I am busy”, said the rain.  
“I am busy”, said the air.  
“Blowing here and blowing there,  
Up and down and every where.  
I am busy”, said the air.  
“I am busy”, said the sun.  
“All my planets, every one,  
Knows my work is never done,  
I am busy”, said the sun.  
But either way  
I find it fun.

163. I LOVE MY MOTHER  
I love my mother  
She is kind and she is gay,  
She reads me books  
And helps me to play.

164. The snow is thick,  
The snow is white.  
It must have fallen  
In the night.  
A summer day  
Has rain or sun.

165. Mind the clock  
And keep the rule,  
Try to come  
In time to school.

166. He has a ball,  
She has a ball,  
It has a ball.  
They have three balls.

167. Five little birds  
Sat in a tree,  
The birds one said,  
“What do I see?”  
The second one said.  
“A man with a gun!”  
The third one said,  
“We’d better run!”  
The fourth one said,  
“Let’s hide in the shade!”  
The fifth one said.  
“I’m not afraid”.

- 168.** SEASONS  
In spring the trees are green.  
In autumn they are red and golden,  
In summer the sun is bright,  
In winter the snow is white.  
But I can play and I can sing  
In summer and winter,  
In autumn and soring.  
I am walking by the river,  
I am walking by the river,  
I am walking by the river  
To meet my own true friend.  
I am standing by the window,  
I am standing by the window.  
I am standing by the window  
To see my own true friend.
- 169.** OH, WHERE IS MY BALL?  
Oh, where is my ball?  
Oh, where is my ball?  
Oh, where, oh, where?  
Is it in the box or under the chair?  
Oh, here is my pretty yellow ball,  
Under the table near the wall!
- 170.** I LIKE TO SKIP  
I like to skip,  
I like to jump,  
I like to run about.  
I like to play,  
I like to sing,  
I like to laugh and shout.
- 171.** LUCKY ME!  
I can skip and I can run,  
I can play games in the sun,  
I can hear I can see,  
Lucky me! Oh, lucky me!
- 172.** CAN YOU SPEAK ENGLISH?  
Can you spell your name?  
Can you make snowballs?  
Can you play a game?  
Can you speak English?  
Can you write a letter?  
Can I draw a man?  
Yes, I can! Yes, I can!  
Yes, I can, can, can!
- 173.** WHAT ARE YOU DOING?  
“What are you doing, Joe?” said I.  
“Oh. nothing, Sir”, was Joe’s reply.



“And you then, Tom? Pray, let me know!”

“I am busy. Sir. I’m helping Joe”.

174.           BOOTS  
Big boots and little boots  
Travel on together.  
Merrily go splashing  
Through April’s weather.
175.           My poor elephant is so fat,  
He cannot wear his Sunday hat.
176.           I LIKE FLOWERS  
I like flowers that are bright  
I like flowers that are white,  
I like flowers with a smell,  
I like flowers very well.
177.           Jump, jump, jump,  
Jump over the Moon,  
Jump all the morning  
And all the noon.
178.           AUTUMN FIRES  
Sing a song of seasons!  
Something bright in all  
Flowers in the summer,  
Fires in the fall.
179.           THROUGH THE YEAR  
*by Nicola Court*  
January, dark and black.  
February, sun comes back.  
March... now winter, disappear,  
April truly spring is hero.  
May. there are such lovely days.  
Jun, the shining sun does blaze.  
July, you’re baking on the beach.  
August, hair’s fair with sunbline bleach.  
September, mornings oft are cold.  
October, leaves are red and gold.  
November, winter has arrived.  
December, New Year’s joy survives.
180.           THE LESS.... THE MORE...  
*by B. Wildsmeth*  
A wise old owl lived in an oak;  
The more he saw, the less he spoke.  
The less he spoke, the more he heard:  
Why can’t we all be like that old bird?

- 181.** CHRISTMAS BELLS  
*by H. W. Longfellow*  
I heard the bells on Christmas Day  
Their old familiar carols play  
And wild and sweet  
The words repeat  
Of peace on earth, good-will to men.  
Christmas is coming  
Mother Goose  
Christmas is coming,  
The goose is getting fat,  
Please to put a penny in an old man's hat.  
If you haven't got a penny,  
A half-penny will do,  
If you haven't got a half-penny,  
God bless you!
- 182.** DAY BEFORE CHRISTMAS  
We have been helping with the cake,  
And licking out the pan,  
And wrapping up our packages,  
As neatly as we can.  
We have hung our stockings up,  
Beside the open grate.  
And now there's nothing more to do,  
Except  
To  
Wait.
- 183.** THE LEGEND OF THE CAT  
At midnight's stroke,  
On the first Christmas, half the world awoke.  
Then out of nest and lair  
Came thronging to Bethlehem the wordless folk;  
Hurried the beasts of the forest, the birds of the air  
To pay the Lord their homage and His due.  
And Cat came, too,  
Mincing on delicate feet to see the Child.  
But being shy and wild,  
Approached no nearer than the hearth; lay dumb  
And distant there.  
While the rest knelt in praise,  
The Cat by too much glory overcome  
Could not withdraw her gaze  
From the Nativity; could only stare  
Through slitted eyes as things of fur and feather  
(The deer beside the lion, the pheasant, the hare  
Safe in the fox's paws) bent down together.  
Although their anthems lifted all around,

She, in her throat, made only a trembling sound  
 And could not bow her head.  
 Yet as the morning dawned  
 And one by one the other creatures fled  
 Each to his habitat —  
 The eagle to his crag and to his pond  
 The otter — only Cat  
 Remained beside the dying fire, unable  
 To quit the place that was both Crib and Stable.  
 Then Mary spoke aloud.  
 “Dear Cat”, she said, “dear, stiff-necked, proud  
 And obstinate beast, I bless you. From this hour  
 Leave wilderness behind you.  
 Because you stayed, though none shall have the power  
 To call you servant, yet the hearth shall bind you  
 Forever to itself. Both fond and free,  
 Wherever Man is, you shall also be.  
 And many a family  
 Will smile to hear you singing (where you settle)  
 Household hosannahs like a pulsing kettle”.  
 Some winter night  
 Observe Cat now. Her eyes will suddenly gleam  
 Yellow against the light,  
 Her body shudder in a jungle dream,  
 Her claws unsheath their sharpness. She remembers  
 Old times, old barbarous customs, old Decembers  
 Before she called the tribes of Man her friends.  
 But the dream ends.  
 Then, reassured, she curls herself along  
 The floor and hums her cool, domestic song.

184.

## SANTA CLAUS

He comes in the night! He comes in the night!  
 He softly, silently comes;  
 While the little brown heads on the pillows so white  
 Are dreaming of bugles and drums.  
 He cuts through the snow like a ship through the foam,  
 While the white flakes around him whirl;  
 Who tells him I know not, but he finds the home  
 Of each good little boy and girl.  
 His sleigh it is long, and deep, and wide;  
 It will carry a host of things,  
 While dozens of drums hang over the side,  
 With the sticks sticking under the strings.  
 And yet not the sound of a drum is heard,  
 Not a bugle blast is blown,  
 As he mounts to the chimney-top like a bird,  
 And drops to the hearth like a stone.  
 The little red stockings he silently fills,  
 Till the stockings will hold no more;

The bright little sleds for the great snow hills  
 Are quickly set down on the floor.  
 Then Santa Claus mounts to the roof like a bird  
 And glides to his seat in the sleigh;  
 Not a sound of a bugle or drum is heard  
 As he noiselessly gallops away.  
 He rides to the East, and he rides to the West,  
 Of his goodies he touches not one;  
 He eats the crumbs of the Christmas feast  
 When the dear little folks are done.  
 Old Santa Claus does all that he can;  
 This beautiful mission is his;  
 Then, children be good to the little old man,  
 When you find who the little man is.

### JINGLES AND WONDERS

1. Higglety, pigglety, pop!  
 The dog has eaten the mop;  
 The pig's in a hurry,  
 The cat's in a flurry,  
 Higglety, pigglety, pop!  
 Has eaten ['i:tn] the mop — з'їла швабру.  
 To be in a hurry ['hʌri] — поспішати.  
 To be in a flurry ['flʌri] — хвилюватись.
2. Hickory, dickory, dock,  
 The mouse ran up the clock.  
 The clock struck one,  
 The mouse ran down,  
 Hickory, dickory, dock.  
 Ran up — побігла угору.  
 Struck — пробив (про годинник).
3. Hey diddle, diddle,  
 The cat and the fiddle,  
 The cow jumped over the moon;  
 The little dog laughed  
 To see such sport,  
 And the dish ran away with the spoon.  
 Fiddle — скрипка.  
 Such sport — такий спорт, таку забаву.  
 The dish ran away [ə'vei] with the spoon — блюдо втекло разом із ложкою.
4. Diddle, diddle, dumpling, my son John,  
 Went to bed with his trousers on;  
 One shoe off, and one shoe on,  
 Diddle, diddle, dumpling, my son John.

5. The Flying Pig  
 Dickery, dickery, dare,  
 The pig flew up in the air;  
 The man in brown  
 Soon brought him down,  
 Dickery, dickery, dare.

The flying ['flaiɪŋ] pig — летюча свиня.  
 Flew [flu:] up in the air [εə] — полетіла в повітрі.  
 Soon [su:n] — скоро, незабаром.  
 Brought [brɔ:t] down [daun] — підстрелив.

6. HUMPTY-DUMPTY  
 Humpty-Dumpty sat on a wall,  
 Humpty-Dumpty had a great fall;  
 All the King's horses and all the King's men  
 Couldn't put Humpty together again.

Humpty-dumpty ['hʌmptɪ'dʌmpt] — низенький товстун, коротун.  
 Sat — сидів.  
 King — король.

ШАЛТАЙ-БОЛТАЙ  
 Шалтай-Болтай  
 Сидел на стене.  
 Шалтай-Болтай  
 Свалился во сне.  
 Вся королевская конница,  
 Вся королевская рать  
 Не может  
 Шалтая,  
 Не может  
 Болтая.  
 Шалтая-Болтая,  
 Болтая-Шалтая,  
 Шалтая-Болтая собрать.

*Переклад С. Маршака*

7. WASHING UP  
 When I was a little boy I washed my mammy's dishes;  
 I put my finger in my eye, And pulled out golden fishes.

Pulled [pʌld] out golden ['gʌldn] fishes — витягував золоті рибки.

8. CAUTION  
 Mother, may I go out to swim?  
 Yes, my darling daughter,  
 Hang your clothes on a hickory tree  
 But don't go near the water.

Caution ['kɜ: ʃən] — застереження, пересторога.  
 Darling ['da:lɪŋ] — любий, дорогий.  
 Hang your clothes [kɪCuðz] — повісь свій одяг.  
 Hickory ['hɪkəri] — гикорі (вид дерева).

9. TOM TITTMOUSE  
 Little Tom Tittlemouse  
 Lived in a bell-house;  
 The bell-house broke,  
 And Tom Tittlemouse woke.

Bell-house — дім-дзвіночок.

Broke — розбився, зламався.

Woke — прокинувся.

10. DOCTOR FOSTER  
 Doctor Foster went to Gloucester  
 In a shower of rain;  
 He stepped in a puddle,  
 Right up to his middle,  
 And never went there again.

Gloucester [ˈglɒstə] — місто Глостер.

A shower [ˈʃaʊə] of rain — злива.

Stepped in a puddle — ступив у калюжу.

Right [raɪt] up to his middle — прямо в середину.

ДОКТОР ФОСТЕР  
 Доктор Фостер  
 Отправился в Глостер.  
 Весь день его дождь поливал.  
 Свалился он в лужу,  
 Промок еще хуже,  
 И больше он там не бывал.

*Переклад С. Маршака*

11. SILLY  
 Gilly Silly Jarter,  
 She lost her garter,  
 In a shower of rain.  
 The miller found it,  
 The miller ground it,  
 And the miller gave it to Silly again.

Lost her garter — загубила свою підв'язку.

The miller found [faʊnd] it — мельник знайшов її.

Ground [graʊnd] — змолот.

ДЖЕННИ  
 Дженни туфлю потеряла,  
 Долго плакала, искала.  
 Мельник туфельку нашел  
 И на мельнице смолот.

*Переклад К. Чуковського*

12. ON OATH  
As I went to Bonner,  
I met a pig  
Without a wig,  
Upon my word and honour.

Oath [Cuθ] — клятва, присяга.

Met — зустрів.

Without [wi'daut] a wig — без перуки.

Upon [ə'pɒn] my word [wə:d] and honour [ˈɒnə] — чесне слово.

НЕ МОЖЕТ БЫТЬ

Даю вам честное слово:

Вчера в половине шестого

Я видел двух свинок

Без шляп и ботинок.

Даю вам честное слово!

*Переклад С. Маршака*

13. THE OLD WOMAN IN A SHOE  
There was an old woman who lived in a shoe,  
She had so many children she didn't know what to do;  
She gave them some broth without any bread;  
She whipped them all soundly and put them to bed.

She gave them some broth [brɒθ] without [wi'daut] any bread [bred] — вона дала їм супу без хліба.

She whipped [wɪpt] them all soundly [ˈsaʊnli] — вона влаштувала їм усім добряче биття.

СКАЗКА ПРО СТАРУШКУ

Жила-была старушка в дырявом башмаке.

И было у нее ребят, что пескарей в реке!

Она их выпорола всех, сварила им кисель

И, накормив их киселем, велела лечь в постель.

*Переклад С. Маршака*

14. AN OLD WOMAN  
There was an old woman  
Lived under a hill,  
She put a mouse in a bag,  
And sent it to the mill.  
The miller did swear  
By point of his knife,  
He never took toll  
Of a mouse in his life.

Sent it to the mill — послала її на млин.

The miller did swear [swɛə] — мельник клявся.

By point [pɔɪnt] of his knife [naɪf] — вістрям свого ножа.

He never [ˈnevə] took toll [tɒl] — він ніколи не брав за помел.

## МЫШКА В МЕШКЕ

Однажды старушка  
У нас в городке  
Послала на мельницу  
Мышку в мешке.  
Но мельник ни разу  
Мышей не молот,  
А если молот,  
То не брал за помол.  
*Переклад С. Маршака*

15.

## PETER WHITE

Peter White will ne'er go right;  
Would you know the reason why?  
He follows his nose wherever he goes,  
And that stands all awry.

Ne'er = never — ніколи.

Right [rait] — прямо.

Would [wud] you know [nAu] the reason ['ri:zn] why? — Чи знаєте ли ви чому?

To follow ['fclCu] — йти за.

Wherever [wɪɛə'vevə] — куди б ні.

Awry [ə'rai] — криво; кривий.

16.

## A MAN IN THE WILDERNESS

A man in the wilderness asked me,  
How many strawberries grow in the sea.  
I answered him, as I thought good,  
As many red herrings as swim in the wood.

Wilderness ['wildCnis] — пустеля.

Strawberry ['strc:bəri] — полуниця, суниця.

Herring ['herin] — оселедець.

## ВОПРОС И ОТВЕТ

Спросил меня голос  
В пустыне дикой:  
— Много ли в море  
Растет земляники?  
— Столько же, сколько  
Селедок соленых  
Растет на березах  
И елках зеленых.  
*Переклад С. Маршака*

17.

## AND THAT'S ALL

There was an old man,  
And he had a calf,  
And that's half;  
He took him out of the stall,  
And put him on the wall,  
And that's all.



Calf [ka:f] — теля.

Half [ha:f] — половина.

Stall [stɜ:l] — стійло.

18. THE WISE MEN OF GOTHAM

Three wise men of Gotham  
Went to sea in a bowl;  
If the bowl had been stronger,  
My story would have been longer.

Wise — мудрий.

Bowl [bAul] — таз.

If the bowl had been stronger, my story would have been longer — якби таз був міцніший, моя розповідь була б довшою.

ТРИ МУДРЕЦА  
Три мудреца в одном тазу  
Пустились по морю в грозу.  
Будь попрочнее  
Старый таз,  
Длиннее  
Был бы мой рассказ.

*Переклад С. Маршака*

19. THE KING AND HIS DAUGHTERS

There was a king, and he had three daughters,  
And they all lived in a basin of water;  
The basin bended,  
My story's ended.  
If the basin had been stronger,  
My story would have been longer.

Basin [ˈbeɪsn] — миска, таз.

To bend — нахилитися.

My story's ended — моя розповідь скінчилась.

20. THE CROOKED MAN

There was a crooked man,  
And he walked a crooked mile,  
He found a crooked sixpence  
Against a crooked stile;  
He bought a crooked cat,  
Which caught a crooked mouse,  
And they all lived together  
In a little crooked house.

Crooked [ˈkru:kɪd] — кривий, згорблений.

Mile — миля (= 1609 м).

Found [faʊnd] — знайшов.

Sixpence [ˈsɪksprəns] — монета в 6 пенсів (була в обігу до 1971 року).

Against [əˈgeɪnst] — напроти.

Stile — сходи́нка для переходу через паркан або стіну; перелаз.

Жил-был человек кривой на мосту.  
 Прошел он однажды кривую версту.  
 И вдруг на пути меж камней мостовой  
 Нашел потускневший полтинник кривой.  
 Купил на полтинник кривую он кошку,  
 А кошка кривую нашла ему мышку.  
 И так они жили втроем понемножку,  
 Покуда не рухнул кривой их домишко.

*Переклад С. Маршака*

#### ЖИЛ НА СВЕТЕ ЧЕЛОВЕК

Жил на свете человек,  
 Скрюченные ножки,  
 И гулял он целый век  
 По скрюченной дорожке.  
 А за скрюченной рекой  
 В скрюченном домишке  
 Жили летом и зимой  
 Скрюченные мышки.  
 И стояли у ворот  
 Скрюченные елки,  
 Там гуляли без забот  
 Скрюченные волки.  
 И была у них одна  
 Скрюченная кошка,  
 И мяукала она,  
 Сидя у окошка.

*Переклад К. Чуковского*

21. If all the world was paper,  
 And all the sea was ink,  
 If all the trees were bread and cheese,  
 What should we have to drink?

If all the world [wə:ld] was paper ['peɪpə] — якби весь світ був з паперу.

Ink — чорнило.

Bread [bred] — хліб.

Cheese [tʃi:z] — сир.

What should [ʃʊd] we have to drink? — Що б ми пили?

22. If all the seas were one sea,  
 What a great sea that would be!  
 If all the trees were one tree,  
 What a great tree that would be!  
 And if all the axes were one axe,  
 What a great axe that would be!  
 And if all the men were one man,  
 What a great man that would be!  
 And if the great man took the great axe,  
 And cut down the great tree,

And let it fall into the great sea,  
What a splish-splash that would be!

If all the seas were one sea — якби всі моря були одним морем.  
What a great sea that would [wud] be — яке б це було велике море.  
Ахе [æks] — сокира.

Cut down [daun] — зрубав.

Splish-splash — бризки, плескіт.

ЕСЛИ БЫ ДА КАБЫ!..  
Кабы реки и озера  
Слить бы в озеро одно,  
А из всех деревьев бора  
Сделать дерево одно,  
Топоры бы все расплавить  
И отлить один топор,  
А из всех людей составить  
Человека выше гор,  
Кабы, взяв топор могучий,  
Этот грозный великан  
Этот ствол обрушил с кручи  
В это море-океан, —  
То-то громкий был бы треск,  
То-то шумный был бы плеск.

*Переклад С. Маршака*

23. ROBIN THE BOBBIN

Robin the Bobbin,  
the big-bellied Ben,  
He ate more meat  
than fourscore men;  
He ate a cow,  
he ate a calf,  
He ate a butcher  
And a half,  
He ate a church,  
he ate a steeple,  
He ate a priest  
And all the people!  
A cow and a calf,  
An ox and a half,  
A church and a steeple,  
And all good people,  
And yet he complained  
that his stomach wasn't full.

Big-bellied — з великим пузом.

He ate [et] more meat — він з'їв більше м'яса.

Fourscore ['fo:'skɜ:] — *давні*. вісімдесят.

Calf [ka:f] — теля.

Butcher [ˈbʊtʃə] — м'ясник.

Half [hɑ:f] — половина.

Church [tʃə:tʃ] — церква.

Steeple [ˈsti:pl] — дзвіниця.

Priest [pri:st] — священник.

Ох — бик.

And yet he complained [kəmˈpleɪnd] — і він ще скаржився.

Stomach [ˈstʌmək] — шлунок; живіт.

#### РОБИН-БОББИН

Робин-Боббин

Кое-как

Подкрепился

Натошак:

Съел теленка

Утром рано,

Двух овечек

И барана,

Съел корову

Целиком

И прилавок

С мясником,

Сотню жаворонков в тесте

И коня с телегой вместе,

Пять церквей и колоколен —

Да еще и недоволен!

*Переклад С. Маршака*

#### БАРА БЕК

(как нужно дразнить обжору)

Робин Бобин Барабек

Скушал сорок человек,

И корову, и быка,

И кривого мясника.

И телегу, и дугу,

И метлу, и кочергу.

Скушал церковь, скушал дом,

И кузницу с кузнецом,

А потом и говорит:

«У меня живот болит».

*Переклад К. Чуковського*

24.

#### THE LITTLE WOMAN AND THE PEDLAR

There was a little woman,

As I have heard tell,

She went to market

Her eggs for to sell;

She went to market

All on a market day,

And she fell asleep

On the king's highway.  
 There came by a pedlar,  
 His name was Stout,  
 He cut her petticoats  
 All round about;  
 He cut her petticoats  
 Up to her knees;  
 Which made the little woman  
 To shiver and sneeze.  
 When this little woman  
 Began to awake,  
 She began to shiver,  
 And she began to shake;  
 She began to shake,  
 And she began to cry,  
 Lawk a mercy on me,  
 This is none of I!  
 But if this be I,  
 As I do hope it be,  
 I have a little dog at home  
 And he knows me;  
 If it be I,  
 He'll wag his little tail,  
 And if it be not I  
 He'll loudly bark and wail!  
 Home went the little woman  
 All in the dark,  
 Up starts the little dog,  
 And he began to bark;  
 He began to bark,  
 And she began to cry,  
 Lawk a mercy on me,  
 This is none of I!

Pedlar ['pedlə] — рознощик.

As I have heard [hə:d] tell — я чув, як він розповідав.

She went to market ['mɑ:kɪt] her eggs for to sell — вона пішла на базар продавати яйця.

Fell asleep — заснула.

Highway ['haɪweɪ] — велика дорога.

Petticoat ['petɪkət] — спідниця.

Up to her knees [ni:z] — по коліна.

To shiver ['ʃɪvə] and sneeze — тремтіти й чхати.

Began [bɪ'gɪn] to awake [ə'weɪk] — почала прокидатися.

To shake — тремтіти, трястись.

To cry — кричати.

Lawk [lɔ:k] a mercy ['mɜ:si] on me...! — О, господи, помилуй...!

This is none [nʌn] of I — це не я.

If this be I, as I do hope it be — якби це дійсно було так, як я сподіваюсь.  
To wag the tail — виляти хвостом.

He'll loudly ['laudli] bark and wail [weil] — він (пес) голосно загавкає й завие.

All in the dark — зовсім у темряві.

Up starts — підскакує, кидається.

#### СКАЗКА О СТАРУШКЕ

Старушка пошла продавать молоко.

Деревня от рынка была далеко.

Устала старушка и, кончив дела,

У самой дороги вздремнуть прилегла.

К старушке веселый шенок подошел,

За юбку схватил и порвал ей подол.

Погода была в это время свежа.

Старушка проснулась, от стужи дрожа.

Проснулась старушка и стала искать

Домашние туфли, свечу и кровать.

Но, порванной юбки ошупав края,

Сказала: «Ах, батюшки, это не я!

Пойду-ка домой. Если я — это я,

Меня не укусит собака моя.

Она меня встретит, визжа, у ворот,

А если не я — на куски разорвет».

В окно постучала старушка чуть свет.

Залаяла громко собака в ответ.

Старушка присела, сама не своя,

И тихо сказала: «Ну, значит, — не я!»

*Переклад С. Маршака*

## SONGS AND RIDDLES

- What is your name?  
What is your name?  
What is your name?  
Now tell me please,  
What is your name?  
My name is Jannet,  
My name is Jannet,  
My name is Jannet?  
That's my name.  
Where do you live?  
Where do you live?  
Now tell me, please,  
Where do you live.  
I live in London,  
I live in London,  
I live in London,  
That's where I live.

How old are you?  
 How old are you?  
 Now tell me, please,  
 How old are you.  
 I'm 11 (eleven)  
 I'm 11  
 I'm 11  
 That's my age.

2. MORNING EXERCISES

Hand up,  
 Hand down,  
 Hand on hips,  
 Sit down.  
 Hands up,  
 Hands to the sides,  
 Bend left,  
 Bend right.  
 Hands on hips,  
 One, two, three, hop,  
 One, two, three, stop.  
 Stand still!

3. MY MOTHER

Who said to me "Good night"  
 When I was a child?  
 — My mother.  
 Who dressed my dolls  
 In clothes so gay  
 And showed me often how to play?  
 — My mother.  
 Who ran to help me when I fell  
 And who could funny stories tell?  
 — My mother.  
 Who sits at my head  
 When I am in bed?  
 — My mother.

4. CHURNING

Come, butter, come,  
 Come, butter, come;  
 Peter stands at the gate  
 Waiting for a butter cake.  
 Come, butter, come.

Churning [ˈtʃɜːnɪŋ] — збивання масла.

Butter — масло.

At the gate — у воріт.

Waiting [ˈweɪtɪŋ] — очікуючи.

## 5. TO THE RAIN

Rain, rain, go away,  
 Come again another day,  
 Little Johnny wants to play.  
 Rain, rain, go to Spain,  
 Never show your face again.  
 Rain on the green grass,  
 And rain on the tree,  
 Rain on the house-top,  
 But not on me.

Spain [speɪn] — Іспанія.

The house-top — дах.

## 6. A RHYME FOR WASHING HANDS

Wash, hands, wash,  
 Daddy's gone to plough.  
 Splash, hands, splash,  
 They're all washed now.

Daddy's gone [ɡɒn] to plough [plau] — папа пішов пахати.

To splash [splæʃ] — плескатися.

## 7. MARCHING

March, march, head erect,  
 Left, right, that's correct.

To march, marching — марширувати, марширування.

Erect [i'rekt] — прямо.

That's correct [kə'rekt] — правильно.

## 8. A SONG FROM A GAME

Blind man, blind man,  
 Sure you can't see?  
 Turn round three times,  
 And try to catch me.  
 Turn east, turn west,  
 Catch as you can,  
 Did you think you'd caught me?  
 Blind, blind man!

Game — гра.

Blind [blaɪnd] — сліпий.

Sure [ʃʊə] — звісно.

Turn round [raʊnd] three times and try to catch me. — Обернись навколо три рази й спробуй піймати мене.

East — схід.

West — захід.

You'd (you had) caught me? — Ти спіймав мене?

## 9. One, two,

Buckle my shoe;  
 Three, four,  
 Knock at the door;



Five, six,  
Pick up sticks;  
Seven, eight,  
Lay them straight;  
Nine, ten,  
A good fat hen.

To buckle [ˈbʊkl] — застібати пряжку.

To knock [nɒk] — стукати.

Pick up sticks — підніми палки.

Lay [lei] them straight [streɪt] — поклади їх рівно.

Fat — жирний.

10. THE GINGERBREAD MAN

Smiling girls, rosy boys,  
Come and buy my little toys;  
Monkeys made of gingerbread,  
And sugar horses painted red.

Gingerbread [ˈdʒɪndʒəbred] — пряник.

Smiling [ˈsmɑɪlɪŋ] — усміхнений.

Rosy — рум'яний, рожевий.

Made of — зроблені з.

Sugar [ˈfʊgə] horses painted red — цукрові коники червоного кольору.

11. CHAIRS TO MEND

If I'd as much money as I, could spend,  
I never would cry, Old chairs to mend!  
Old chairs to mend! Old chairs to mend!  
I never would cry, Old chairs to mend!

To mend — лагодити, ремонтувати.

If I'd (I had) as much money [ˈmʌni] as I could spend — якби я мав стільки грошей, скільки я міг витратити.

I never [ˈnevə] would [wʊd] cry — я ніколи не кричав би.

If I'd as much money as I could tell,  
I never would cry, Old clothes to sell!  
Old clothes to sell! Old clothes to sell!  
I never would cry, Old clothes to sell!

Old clothes [ɒlˈkʌðz] to sell! — Продається старий одяг!

12. JINGLE, BELLS

Jingle, bells! Jingle, bells!  
Jingle all the way;  
Oh, what fun it is to ride  
In a one-horse open sleigh.

Jingle [ˈdʒɪŋl], bells! — Дзвенить, дзвіночки!

All the way — усю дорогу.

What fun it is to ride — як весело їхати.

Open sleigh [sleɪ] — відкриті санки.

13. BUY ANY BUTTONS?  
Buttons, a farthing a pair,  
Come, who will buy them of me?  
They are round and sound and pretty  
And fit for the girls of the city.  
Come, who will buy them of me?  
Buttons, a farthing a pair.

Button ['bytn] — гудзик.

A farthing ['faʃɪŋ] a pair [pɛə] — фартинг за пару.

They are round and sound [saund] and pretty ['prɪti] — вони круглі, міцні й красиві.

To fit — підходити.

14. TEA-TIME  
Polly, put the kettle on,  
Polly, put the kettle on,  
Polly, put the kettle on,  
We'll all have tea.  
Sukey, take it off again,  
Sukey, take it off again,  
Sukey, take it off again,  
They've all gone away.

Put the kettle on — постав чайник.

Take it off — зніми його (чайник).

They've (they have) all gone [gɒn] away [ə'weɪ] — вони всі пішли.

15. HARVEST SONG  
The boughs do shake and the bells do ring,  
So merrily comes our harvest in,  
Our harvest in, our harvest in,  
So merrily comes our harvest in.  
We have ploughed, we have sowed,  
We have reaped, we have mowed,  
We have brought home every load,  
Hip, hip, hip, harvest home!

Harvest ['hævɪst] — врожай.

The boughs [baʊz] do shake and the bells do ring — гілки хитаються, й дзвіночки звенять.

Merrily ['merɪli] — весело, радісно.

We have ploughed [pləʊd], we have sowed [səʊd] — ми вспахали, ми засіяли.

We have reaped, we have mowed [məʊd] — ми зжали, ми заскиртували.

We have brought [brɔ:t] home every ['evri] load [ləʊd] — ми привезли додому всі вози.

Hip — гей.

16. The Brave Old Duke of York  
Oh, the brave old Duke of York,  
He had ten thousand men; He marched them up to the top of the hill

And he marched them down again. And when they were up, they were up,  
And when they were down, they were down. And when they were only half-way up,  
They were neither up nor down.

The brave old duke [dju:k] — хоробрий старий герцог.

He marched them up to the top of the hill — він повів їх на вершину пагорба.

Neither [ˈnaɪðə] ... nor [nɔ:] — ні... ні....

17. Higher than a house,  
Higher than a tree;  
Oh, whatever can that be?

Whatever [wɒtʻevə] can that be? — що б це могло бути?

18. Thirty white horses  
Upon a red hill,  
Now they stamp,  
Now they champ,  
Now they stand still.

To stamp — тут — кусати.

To champ — жувати.

They stand still — вони стоять спокійно.

19. Two brothers we are,  
Great burdens we bear,  
On which we are bitterly pressed  
The truth is to say,  
We are full all the day,  
And empty when we go to rest.

Great [greɪt] burdens [bə:dnz] we bear [beə] — ми носимо важкий тягар.

We are bitterly [bɪtəli] pressed — ми сильно стиснуті.

The truth [tru:θ] is to say — кажучи по правді.

Empty [ˈempti] — порожний.

20. LITTLE NANCY PETTICOAT  
With a white petticoat,  
And a red nose;  
She has no feet or hands,  
The longer she stands  
The shorter she grows.

Petticoat [ˈpetɪkət] — спідниця.

To grow [grəʊ] — ставати.

СВЕЧА

Тонкая девчонка,

Белая юбочка,

Красный нос.

Чем длиннее ночи,

Тем она короче

От горючих слез.

*Переклад С. Маршака*

21. As I was walking in a field of wheat,  
I picked up something good to eat;  
Neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor bone,  
I kept it till it ran alone.

As I was walking ['wə:kɪŋ] — коли я йшов.

Wheat [wi:t] — пшениця.

To pick up — підбирати.

Neither ['neɪðə] fish, flesh, fowl [faʊl], nor bone — ні риба, ні м'ясо, ні птиця, ні кість.

I kept it till it ran alone [ə'lCun] — я беріг його, поки воно само не побігло.

ЗАГАДКА

В чистом поле на ходу

Я нашел себе еду —

Не мясо, не рыбу,

Не хлеб и не сало.

Но скоро еда от меня убежала.

(Яйцо — цыпленок)

*Переклад С. Маршака*

22. He went to the wood and caught it,  
He sat him down and sought it;  
Because he could not find it,  
Home with him he brought it.

Wood — ліс.

Caught [kɔ:t] — спіймав.

He sat him down [daʊn] and sought [sɔ:t] it — він сів і почав шукати його.

To find [faɪnd] — знаходити.

23. Elizabeth, Elspeth, Betsy and Bess,  
They all went together to seek a bird's nest;  
They found a bird's nest with five eggs in,  
They all took one, and left four in.

To seek — шукати, розшукувати.

Nest — гніздо.

Left — залишили.

ЗАГАДКА

Элизабет, Лиззи,

Бэтси и Бэсс

Весною с корзинкой

Отправились в лес.

В гнезде на березе,

Где не было птиц,

Нашли они пять

Розоватых яиц.

Им всем четверым

По яичку досталось,

И все же четыре

На месте осталось.

РАЗГАДКА  
 Хоть разные  
 Названы здесь имена  
 (Элизабет, Лиззи,  
 Бэтси и Бэсс),  
 Но так называлась  
 Девчонка одна.  
 Она и ходила  
 с корзинкою в лес.

*Переклад С. Маршака*

24. Two legs sat upon three legs  
 With one leg in his lap;  
 In comes four legs  
 And runs away with one leg;  
 Up jumps two legs,  
 Catches up three legs,  
 Throws it after four legs,  
 And makes him bring back one leg.

Lap — коліно.

To catch up — підняти, підхопити.

To throw [θrCu] — кидати.

To make — примушувати.

Две ноги на трех ногах,  
 А четвертая в зубах.  
 Вдруг четыре прибежали  
 И с одною убежали.  
 Подскочили две ноги,  
 Ухватили три ноги,  
 Закричали на весь дом —  
 Да тремя по четырем!  
 Но четыре завизжали  
 И с одною убежали.

*Переклад К. Чуковського*

25. We dance on Sunday,  
 We work on Monday,  
 We read on Tuesday,  
 We write on Wednesday,  
 We count on Thursday,  
 We speak on Friday,  
 And we play on Saturday.
26. He lives in a house in the suburbs  
 He rises each morning at six.  
 He runs for the bus to the station  
 Buys his paper and looks at the pics.  
 He always gets in the same carriage,  
 Puts the briefcase up on the rack.

He gets to his desk by nine thirty,  
Wondering what he should do.  
When the coffee break comes at eleven,  
He knows he still he still hasn't a clue.  
His lunch break is quite uninspiring,  
He sits it out in the canteen.  
It's fish and chips or mince and potatoes,  
A choice that's quite literally obscene.  
At five he runs back to the station  
Gets in the same carriage again,  
Unfolds his evening paper,  
Pulls a veil down over his brain.  
Once she got in the same carriage  
And sat down next to a man.  
And he understood that a woman  
Turned unexpectedly his brain.

27.

## SOLOMON GRUNDY

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

28.

Thirty days have September,  
April, June and November,  
All the rest have thirty-one;  
February has twenty-eight alone,  
Excepting leap-year, that's the time  
When February's days are twenty-nine.

29.

## ROADWAYS

*by John Masefield*

One road leads to London,  
One road runs to Wales,  
My road leads me seawards  
To the white dipping sails.  
One road leads to the river  
As it goes singing slow.  
My road leads to shipping  
Where the bronzed sailors go.  
My road calls me, lures me  
West, east, south and north,  
Most roads lead men homewards  
My road leads me forth.

30.

## SIX SERVING MEN

*by R. Kipling*

I have six honest serving men —  
 They taught me all I knew.  
 Their names are What and Why and When,  
 And How and Where and Who.  
 I send them over land and sea,  
 I send them East and West;  
 But after they have worked for me,  
 I give them all a rest.  
 I let them rest from nine till five.  
 For I am busy then.  
 As well as breakfast, lunch and tea,  
 For they are hungry men.  
 But different folk have different views.  
 I know a person small,  
 She keeps ten million serving men,  
 Who get no rest at all!  
 She sends them on her own affairs,  
 From the second she opens her eyes —  
 One million Hows, ten million  
 Wheres, and seven million Whys!

Serving men = servants.

Honest — чесний, вірний.

To be busy = to be doing something and have no time to do other things.

As well as breakfast — а також під час сніданку тощо.

Folk = people.

Views — погляди.

A person = a man (or a woman).

To keep — тримати.

On her own affairs — у своїх справах.

Есть у меня шестёрка слуг,  
 Проворных, удалых.  
 И всё, что вижу я вокруг, —  
 Всё знаю я от них.  
 Они по знаку моему  
 Являются в нужде  
 Зовут их: Как и Почему,  
 Кто, Что, Когда и Где.  
 Я по морям и по лесам  
 Гоняю верных слуг  
 Потом работаю я сам,  
 А им даю досуг  
 Даю им отдых от забот, —  
 Пускай не устают.  
 Они прожорливый народ, —  
 Пускай едят и пьют.

Но у меня есть милый друг,  
 Особа юных лет.  
 Ей служат сотни тысяч слуг, —  
 И всем покоя нет!  
 Она гоняет, как собак.  
 В ненастье, дождь и тьму  
 Пять тысяч Где, семь тысяч  
 Как, сто тысяч почему!

*Переклад С. Я. Маршака*

31.

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT

This is the house that Jack built.  
 This is the bread  
 That lay in the house that Jack built.  
 This is the rat  
 That ate the bread  
 That lay in the house that Jack built.  
 This is the cat.  
 That killed the rat  
 That ate the bread  
 That lay in the house that Jack built.  
 This is the dog  
 That worried the cat  
 That killed the rat  
 That ate the bread  
 That lay in the house that Jack built.  
 This is the cow  
 That tossed the dog  
 That worried the cat  
 That killed the rat  
 That ate the bread  
 That lay in the house that Jack built.  
 This is the girl  
 That milked the cow  
 That tossed the dog,  
 That worried the cat  
 That killed the rat  
 That ate the bread  
 That lay in the house that Jack built.  
 This is the man  
 That kissed the girl  
 That milked the cow  
 That tossed the dog  
 That worried the cat  
 That killed the rat  
 That ate the bread  
 That lay in the house that Jack built.



32.           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 you 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?
33.           THE 'LITTLE PLANT  
               *by Kate Louise Brown*  
               In the 'heart of a seed,  
               Buried deep, so deep! A dear little plant  
               Lay fast a sleep! "Wake!" said the sunshine,  
               "And creep to the light!" "Wake!" said the voice  
               Of the raindrops bright. The little plant heard,  
               And it rose to see What the wonderful  
               Outside world might be.
34.           THE MIST AND ALL  
               *by Dixie Wilson*  
               I like the fall,  
               The mist and all.  
               I like the gray  
               November day,  
               I like the night owl's  
               Lonely call—  
               And bare, dead boughs  
               That coldly sway  
               And wailing sound  
               Of wind around.  
               Against my pane.  
               I like the rain.  
               I like to sit  
               And laugh at it —  
               And tend  
               My cosy fire a bit.  
               I like the fall —  
               The mist and all!
35.           DIFFERENT LANGUAGES  
               *by Edith Segal*  
               I met a little girl  
               Who came from another land.  
               I couldn't speak her language,

But I took her by the hand.  
We danced together  
And had such fun!  
Dancing is a language  
You can speak with anyone.

36. Lives of great men all remind us  
We can make our lives sublime,  
And, departing, leave behind us  
Footprints on the sands of time ...  
Let us, then, be up and doing  
With a heart for any fate;  
Still achieving, still pursuing  
Learn to labour and to wait.

37. BRIDGES  
If I were a builder,  
I'd make big bridges,  
Bridges to far away lands:  
To Asia, Africa, South America,  
Bridges to Europe, Iceland, Iraq.  
I'd walk round the world  
To visit the people,  
And when we shook hands,  
We'd make little bridges.

38. Deep the silence round us spreading  
All through the night;  
Dark the path that we are treading  
All through the night;  
Still the coming day discerning  
By the hope within us burning  
To the dawn our footsteps turning,  
All through the night.

39. Star of Faith, the dark adorning  
All through the night;  
Leads us fearless towards the morning  
All through the night;  
Though our hearts be wrapped in sorrow  
From the hope of dawn we borrow  
Promise of a glad tomorrow  
All through the night.

40. WINTER  
*by Percy Bysshe Shelley*  
It was a winter such as when birds die  
In the deep forests; and the fishes lie  
Stiffened in the translucent ice, which makes  
Even the mud and slime of the warm lakes  
A wrinkled clod as hard as brick; and when,  
Among their children, comfortable men

Gather about great fires, and yet feel cold:  
Alas then for the homeless beggar old!

41.

## LONDON BRIDGE

London Bridge is falling down,  
Falling down, falling down;  
London Bridge is falling down,  
My fair lady, oh!  
Fix it up with bricks and stones,  
Bricks and stones, bricks and stones,  
Fix it up with bricks and stones,  
My fair lady, oh!  
Shut the gates and hold her tight,  
Hold her tight, hold her tight,  
Shut the gates and hold her tight,  
My fair lady, oh!

42.

## AULD LANG SYNE

*by R. Burns*

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,  
And never forgot to mind?  
Should auld acquaintance be forgot  
And days of old lang syne?  
For auld lang syne, my dear,  
For auld lang syne,  
We'll take a cup of kindness yet,  
For auld lang syne.  
Bright blue the sky  
Bright blue the sky,  
Sun upon high,  
That was the little boy's picture.  
He drew for you,  
Drew for you too,  
Just to make clear what he drew.  
R e f r a i n:  
May there are always be sunshine blue sky mummy (me).

43.

## MY BONNIE

My bonnie is over the ocean,  
My bonnie is over the sea,  
My bonnie is over the ocean,  
Oh, bring back my bonnie to me.  
Chorus: Bring back, bring back,  
Bring back my Bonnie to me, to me.  
Bring back, bring back,  
Oh, bring back my bonnie to me.  
Oh, blow, ye, winds, over the ocean,  
Oh, blow, ye, winds, over the sea,  
Oh, blow, ye, winds, over the ocean,  
And bring back my bonnie to me.

Last night as I lay on my pillow  
 Last night as I lay on my bed  
 Last night as I lay on my pillow  
 I dreamed that my bonnie was dead  
 The winds have blown over the ocean  
 The winds have blown over the sea  
 The winds have blown over the ocean  
 And bring back my bonnie to me.  
 Brought back, brought back,  
 Brought back, my bonnie to me, to me.  
 Brought back, brought back,  
 Oh, brought back my bonnie to me.

44.

## THE SEASONS

This is the season when fruit is sweet,  
 This is the season when school friends meet,  
 When noisy and gay, and brown in the sun,  
 With their books and bags to school they run.  
 This is the season when mornings are dark,  
 And birds do not sing in forest and park.  
 This is the season when children ski,  
 And Father Frost brings the New-Year tree.  
 This is the season when snowdrops bloom,  
 When nobody likes to be in his room.  
 This is the season when birds make their nests,  
 This is the season we all like best.  
 This is the season when nights are short,  
 When children are full of fun and sport,  
 Playing, swimming all the day,  
 With a happy song on a sunny day.

45.

## SHOPPING

A bear and a bunny  
 Had plenty of money.  
 They went to the store  
 For carrots and honey  
 When the bear and the bunny  
 Asked, "Carrots and honey?"  
 The man in the store cried,  
 "Where is your money?"  
 How strange and how funny!  
 They really had money —  
 And that's how they bought  
 Their carrots and honey.

46.

## WHAT WILL YOU DO?

On Monday I shall buy a tool.  
 On Tuesday I shall make a stool.  
 On Wednesday I shall read a book.  
 On Thursday I shall try to cook.

Something very, very sweet  
For my little brother Pete.  
On Friday I shall brush my hat.  
On Saturday I'll dust my flat.  
On Sunday if the weather's good  
I shall go into the wood.

47. LITTLE GIRL  
Little girl, little girl,  
Where have you been?  
I've been to see grandmother  
Over the green.  
What did she give you?  
Milk in a can.  
What did you say for it?  
Thank you, Grandma.

48. THE BIRTHDAY CHILD  
Everything's been different  
All the day long,  
Lovely things have happened,  
Nothing has gone wrong.  
Nobody has scolded me,  
Everyone has smiled.  
Isn't it delicious  
To be a birthday child?

49. Good Advice  
All that you do  
Do with your might;  
Things which are done by halves  
Are never done right.

50. If a thing is once begun  
Never leave it,  
Till it's done.

51. I'll sing you a song,  
The days are long,  
The woodcock and the sparrow;  
The little dog has burnt his tail,  
And he'll be hanged tomorrow.

52. Hector Protector was dressed all in green;  
Hector Protector was sent to the Queen.  
The Queen did not like him,  
No more did the King;  
So Hector Protector was sent back again.

53. SHOES HAVE TONGUES  
Shoes have tongues but cannot talk,  
Tables have legs but cannot walk,  
Needles have eyes hut cannot see,  
Chairs have arms but can't hug me.
52. WHEN THE WEATHER IS WET  
When the weather is wet  
We must not fret;  
When the weather is cold  
We must not scold;  
When the weather is warm  
We must not storm!  
But be thankful together  
Whatever the weather.

### LIMERICKS

1. There once was a student named Besser,  
Whose knowledge grew lesser and lesser,  
And at last grew so small,  
He knew nothing at all,  
And today he is a college professor.
2. There was a lady of Niger,  
Who smiled as she rode on a tiger,  
They returned from ride  
With the lady inside  
And a smile on the face of the tiger.
3. There was an Old Man on a hill  
Who seldom if ever stood still,  
He ran up and down  
In his grandmother's gown  
Which adorned that Old Man on a hill.
4. There was an Old Man with a beard,  
Who said: "It is just as I feared! —  
Two Owls and a hen, four Larks and a Wren  
Have all built their nests in my beard!"
5. There was a young lady of Greenwich,  
Whose garments were bordered with spinach,  
But a large spotty Calf  
Bit her shovel quite in half  
Which alarmed that Young lady of Greenwich.
6. There was an old Man in a free,  
Who was horribly bored by a bee;  
When they said: "Does it buzz?"  
He replied: "Yes, It does!  
It's a regular brute of a bee!"

7.           There was a Young Lady whose chin  
              Resembled the point of a pin.  
              So she had it made sharp,  
              And purchased a harp,  
              And played several tunes with her chin.
8.           There was an Old Man, who said: "Well!  
              Will nobody answer this bell?  
              I have pulled day and night,  
              Till my hair has grown white,  
              But nobody answers this bell!"
9.           There was an Old Person of Burton  
              Whose answers were rather uncertain;  
              When they said: "How do you do?"  
              He replied: "Who are you?"  
              That distressing Old Person of Burton.
10.          There was a young Lady of Portugal  
              Whose ideals were excessively nautical.  
              She climbed up a tree  
              To examine the sea  
              But declared she would never leave Portugal.
11.          There was an Old Lady of Chertsey  
              Who made a remarkable curtsey  
              She twirled round and round,  
              Till she sunk underground,  
              Which distressed all people of Chertsey.
12.          There was an Old Man of the North,  
              Who fell into a basin of broth  
              But a laudable cook  
              Fished him out with a hook,  
              Which saved that Old Man of the North.
13.          There was an Old Man of the South,  
              Who had an immoderate mouth;  
              But in swallowing a dish,  
              That was quite full of fish  
              He was shoked, that Old Man of the South.
14.          There was an Old Man with a nose,  
              Who said: "If you choose to suppose  
              That my nose is too long,  
              You are certainly wrong!"  
              That remarkable man with a nose.
15.          There was an Old Person of Chilly  
              Whose conduct was painful and silly  
              He sat on the stairs eating apples and pears  
              That imprudent Old Person of Chilly.

16. There was a young lady whose nose  
Was so long that it reached to her toes,  
So she hired an old lady  
Whose conduct was steady,  
To carry that wonderful nose.
17. There was an Old Person of Fife,  
Who was greatly disgusted with life,  
They sang him a ballad,  
And fed him on salad,  
Which cured that Old Person of Fife.

### RIDDLES

1. I like honey, but not bees.  
Sometimes I fall from the trees,  
Though it happens very rare.  
Who am I? I am a little b...  
*(Bear)*
2. I can jump and I am green,  
Hop as fast as can be seen.  
I can hide under a log.  
Who am I? I'm a little f...  
*(Frog).*
3. I like to play in the park,  
I like to run and bark.  
My friends are bear and frog.  
Who am I? A little d...  
*(Dog)*
4. I'm a liffly furry ball,  
I like milk most of all.  
On my house it's written,  
That I'm a little k...  
*(Kitten)*





# Розвиток особистості на уроках



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