

English Pronunciation **in Use**

Elementary

Self-study and
classroom use

Jonathan Marks



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How many letters, how many sounds?

Spelling and pronunciation

A

All sections with this symbol  are on the recording. Listen to them while you read this page.

A2a There are 26 letters in the English alphabet.
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A2b There are five vowel letters. A E I O U

A2c And there are 21 consonant letters. B C D F G H J K L M N P Q R S T V W X Y Z

A2d But there are more than 40 vowel and consonant sounds in English.
In some words, the number of letters is the same as the number of sounds.

best 4 letters, 4 sounds

b	e	s	t
1	2	3	4

dentist 7 letters, 7 sounds

d	e	n	t	i	s	t
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

B

But sometimes the number of sounds is different from the number of letters.

A3a In green, ee is one sound, and in happy, pp is one sound.

green 5 letters, 4 sounds

g	r	e	e	n	h	a	p	p	y
1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	

A3b In bread, ea is one sound.

bread 5 letters, 4 sounds

b	r	e	a	d
1	2	3	4	

A3c In some words there are silent letters (letters with no sound). In listen, t is silent.

listen 6 letters, 5 sounds.

l	i	s	t	e	n
1	2	3	-	4	5

A3d In some words, one letter is two sounds. The x in six is two sounds like k + s.

six 3 letters, 4 sounds

s	i	x	
1	2	3	4

C

We sometimes write the same sound differently in different words. For example, the e in red sounds like the ea in bread.

A4a Sometimes two words have the same pronunciation but different spellings. (See Section E8 Homophones.)

know – no

A: Do you know? B: No, I don't.

A4b And sometimes two words have the same spelling but different pronunciations.

read (infinitive and present tense) – read (past tense)

A: Do you want to read the newspaper?

B: No, thanks, I read it this morning.

A4c Because there are more sounds than letters, we use symbols for pronunciation.

/best/ best /'dentɪst/ dentist /gri:n/ green /'hæpi/ happy /'kɒfi/ coffee /'lɪsn/ listen
/θri:/ three /sɪks/ six /sɒks/ socks /bred/ bread /nəʊ/ no /nəʊ/ know /red/ red
/red/ read (past tense) /ri:d/ read (infinitive and present tense)

The symbol ¹ (look at the beginning of the symbols for dentist, happy, coffee, listen) comes before stressed syllables (see Section B Syllables and words).



Exercises

- 1.1 Write the number of letters and the number of sounds in these words.

	letters	sounds
green	5	4
1 all		
2 back		
3 could		
4 knee		
5 sixty		
6 thing		
7 who		
8 address		

- A5 Check with the Key (on page 138). Then listen and repeat.

- 1.2 Some pronunciation symbols are easy. Write these words in their normal spelling.

EXAMPLE /best/ best

1 /big/ 2 /dres/ 3 /frend/ 4 /grv/
5 /help/ 6 /nekst/ 7 /'veri/ 8 /wel/

- A6 Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

- 1.3 All five words in each group have the same vowel letter – a, e, i, o or u – but one has a different vowel sound. Circle the word with the different vowel sound in each group.

EXAMPLE

on	top	stop	<u>one</u>	gone
1 give	time	sit	think	rich
2 apple	bad	wash	catch	bank
3 much	bus	sun	push	up
4 many	maths	man	hat	flat

- A7 Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

- 1.4 Write words that rhyme (the end part of the word sounds the same).

EXAMPLE

red	be <u>d</u>
1 key	tr__
2 blue	sh__
3 not	w__
4 one	r__
5 date	w__
6 lie	w__
7 so	sh__
8 beer	n__

- A8 Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.



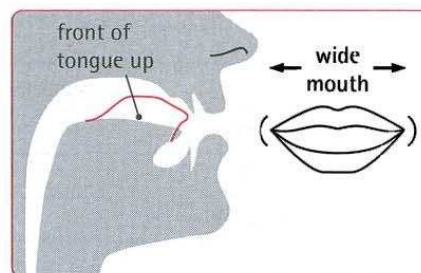
Pizza for dinner

/i:/ and /ɪ/

A

How to make the sound /i:/

- A9a** • /i:/ is a long sound. Look at the diagram. Listen and then say the sound. Make your mouth wide, like a smile. Your tongue touches the sides of your teeth. Target sound: /i:/



B

Sound and spelling

- A9b** • /i:/ is usually spelled **ee** or **ea**. Listen and say these words.
see agree eat seat team
- A9c** • Listen and say these other words with /i:/.
ie field piece
e these metre secret evening equal Peter museum European Chinese
Japanese complete
ey key
i ski kilo litre pizza police machine magazine
eo people

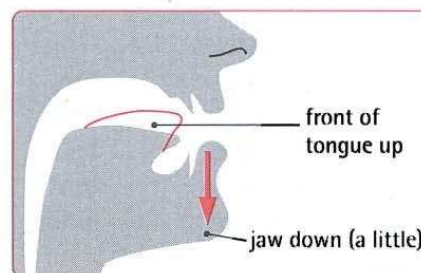
- A9d** • Now listen and say these sentences. You will need to pause the recording to give yourself enough time to repeat.
- 1 Can you see the sea?
 - 2 A piece of pizza, please.
 - 3 Peter's in the team.
 - 4 A kilo of peaches and a litre of cream.
 - 5 Please can you teach me to speak Portuguese?



C

How to make the sound /ɪ/

- A10a** • /ɪ/ is a short sound. Look at the diagram. Listen and then say the sound. Make your mouth a bit less wide than for /i:/. Your tongue is a bit further back in your mouth than for /i:/. Target sound: /ɪ/



D

Sound and spelling

- A10b** • /ɪ/ is usually spelled **i**. Listen and say these words.
if listen miss dinner swim
- A10c** • Listen and say these other words with /ɪ/.
busy business building system
- A10d** • Now listen and say these phrases.
- 1 fifty-six
 - 2 dinner in the kitchen
 - 3 a cinema ticket
 - 4 a picture of a building
 - 5 big business



- A10e** **Note:** Eight letters of the alphabet have the sound /ɪ/. Listen and repeat.
B C D E G P T V

- A10f** **Note:** Units 2 to 10 focus on vowel sounds in stressed syllables (see Section B *Syllables and words*). Vowel sounds in unstressed syllables often have the weak vowel /ə/. Listen and repeat.



agree equal kitchen museum Peter picture pizza

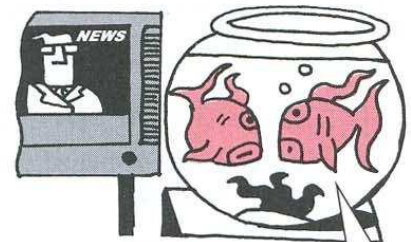
- A10g** **Note:** There is sometimes an /ɪ/ sound at the end of a word in an unstressed syllable (see Section B *Syllables and words*), e.g. happy, coffee, busy. This sound is like /i:/ but shorter. Listen and repeat.
happy coffee busy sixty

Exercises

2.1 Put these /i:/ words in the dialogues.

email evening police secret Steve TV

- 1 A: What shall we do this?
 B: Let's stay at home and watch
 2 A: Let me read that
 B: No – it's a secret !
 3 A: You know my friend?
 B: Yes.
 A: Well, he's got a new job. He's joined the



A11

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

What shall we do?

2.2 Find the /ɪ/ words from these clues.

EXAMPLE A thousand thousand is a million .

- 1 You can use a to go up and down in a building.
 2 There are sixty seconds in a
 3 A is a book of words to help you
 with your English.
 4 It's too warm in here – open the
 5 Would you like a with your coffee?
 6 Birds and planes have
 7 You can see yourself in a
 8 Don't drop – put it in a bin!



A12

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

2.3 Circle all the /i:/ sounds and underline all the /ɪ/ sounds.

big busy dinner give green in listen meet office people pizza
 please repeat six tea three

A13

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

2.4 Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

EXAMPLE Let's have pizza for dinner .

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 We're always busy | a repeat. |
| 2 Would you like tea | b people in the museum. |
| 3 Give me that big | c six o'clock. |
| 4 There were only three | d in the office. |
| 5 Listen and | e or coffee? |
| 6 Let's meet at | f green book, please. |
| | g for dinner . |

A14

Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

2.5 Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If any of these are difficult for you, go to Section E3 *Sound pairs* for further practice.

A15

- 1 *leave / live* (⇒ sound pair 1)
 2 *knee / near* (⇒ sound pair 2)
 3 *litter / letter* (⇒ sound pair 3)

3

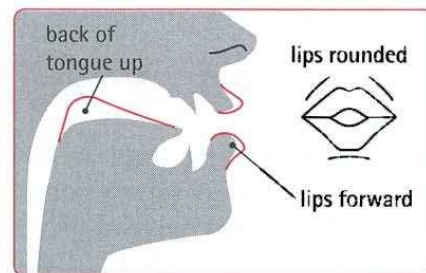
A spoonful of sugar

/u:/ and /ʊ/

A

How to make the sound /u:/

- A16a** • /u:/ is a long sound. Look at the diagram. Listen and then say the sound. Make your lips into a tunnel shape. Your tongue is a long way back in your mouth. Target sound: /u:/



B

Sound and spelling

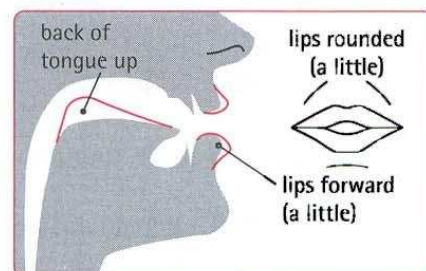
- A16b** • /u:/ is often spelled oo, ou, oe, u, ue or ew. Listen and say these words.
too group shoe blue
- A16c** • When the spelling is u or ew, there is often a /j/ sound before the /u:/. Listen and say these words.
music new
- A16d** • There are also other spellings of /u:/. Listen and say these other words with /u:/.
two fruit juice
- A16e** • Now listen and say these phrases.
1 me too
2 work in groups
3 new shoes
4 red and blue
5 listen to the music
6 forty-two
7 fruit juice

! Note: /ju:/ is the name of the letter U in the alphabet.

C

How to make the sound /ʊ/

- A17a** • /ʊ/ is a short sound. Look at the diagram. Listen and then say the sound. Your tongue is not so far back as for /u:/. Target sound: /ʊ/



D

Sound and spelling

- A17b** • /ʊ/ is often spelled u, oo or ou. Listen and say these words.
full sugar book foot would
- A17c** • Listen and say this other word with /ʊ/.
woman
- A17d** • Now listen and say these phrases.
1 My bag's full.
2 Where's my book?
3 my left foot
4 a kilo of sugar
5 Who's that woman?

Exercises

3.1 Circle the words with /u:/. (There are nine.)

food four June look news room school soup spoon sugar town
Tuesday two

A18 Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

3.2 Put the /u:/ words from Exercise 3.1 in the sentences.

- 1 Do you like fast food ?
- 2 Are you coming to _____?
- 3 It's _____ the second of _____.
- 4 Let's watch the _____.
- 5 _____ is over there.
- 6 Here's a _____ for your _____.



A19 Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

3.3 Circle the words with /u/. (There are six.)

book cookery cough could good looking lunch soon sugar
thought through

A20 Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

3.4 Put the /u/ words from Exercise 3.3 in the sentences.

- 1 Do you take _____?
- 2 _____ you help me? I'm _____ for a cookery _____.

A21 Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

3.5 Circle the words that have /u:/ or /u/, then put them in the correct column.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Is it really <u>true</u> ? | 6 I'll be ready soon. |
| 2 You're standing on my <u>foot</u> ! | 7 Here's your ticket – don't lose it! |
| 3 Are you a good cook? | 8 Go through that door over there. |
| 4 Where's my toothbrush? | 9 My keys! Where did I put them? |
| 5 Do you push or pull to open this door? | |

/u:/	/u/
<u>true</u>	<u>foot</u>
.....
.....
.....
.....

A22 Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

3.6 Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If any of these are difficult for you, go to Section E3 Sound pairs for further practice.

- A23**
- 1 *pool / pull* (⇒ sound pair 4)
 - 2 *look / luck* (⇒ sound pair 5)
 - 3 *soup / soap* (⇒ sound pair 6)

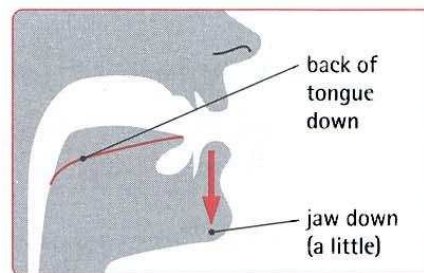
Father and mother

/ɑ:/ and /ʌ/

A

How to make the sound /ɑ:/

- A24a • /ɑ:/ is a long sound. Look at the diagram. Listen and then say the sound. Open your mouth wide. Target sound: /ɑ:/



B

Sound and spelling

- A24b • /ɑ:/ is usually spelled a or ar. Listen and say these words.
 after afternoon ask answer bath bathroom can't class dance fast
 father glass tomato bar car card far park star start

- A24c • Listen and say these other words with /ɑ:/.
 aunt laugh heart half (The letter l in half is silent.)

- A24d • Listen and say these sentences.
 1 How far's the car park?
 2 We went to a large bar full of film stars.
 3 We're starting in half an hour.

- A24e • In words with a letter r after the /ɑ:/ sound, most Americans and some British people pronounce the r. Listen to the same sentences, this time with the letter rs pronounced.

- Some people, especially in the north of England, pronounce the letters a or au as /æ/ in some of these words. Listen.

after afternoon ask answer aunt bath bathroom class dance fast glass laugh

Important for listening

A24f

- A24g Listen to these sentences, first with /ɑ:/, then with /æ/.

- 1 See you tomorrow afternoon. 3 We were laughing and dancing in the classroom.
 2 I'll ask my aunt. 4 I left my glasses in the bathroom.



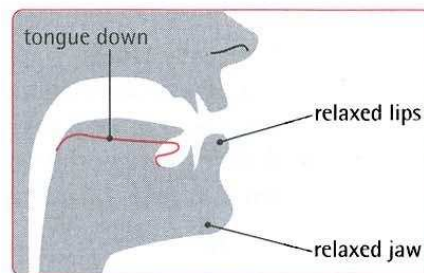
Note: The name of the letter R is pronounced /ɑ:/ or /aɪr/.

Note: The word are is often pronounced /ɑ:/ or /aɪr/. (See Unit 40.)

C

How to make the sound /ʌ/

- A25a • /ʌ/ is a short sound. Look at the diagram. Listen and then say the sound. Open your mouth wide. Target sound: /ʌ/



D

Sound and spelling

- A25b • /ʌ/ is usually spelled u, but sometimes ou or o. Listen and say these words.
 bus colour come cup front London luck Monday month mother
 much nothing number run study sun uncle under



Note: The words son and sun have the same pronunciation.

Note: The number one is pronounced /wʌn/.

- A25c • Listen and say these sentences.
 1 Good luck with your exam next month!
 2 Take the number one bus.
 3 I said 'Come on Monday', not 'Come on Sunday'.
 4 My brother's studying in London.

A25d

Some people, especially in the north of England, say /ʊ/ instead of /ʌ/. Listen to the same sentences, this time with /ʊ/.

Important for listening

Exercises

4.1 Listen and write the words in the correct column.

A26

artist garden March part square talk warm watch

words with /ɑː/

artist

words with other vowel sounds

square

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Check with the Key. Then listen again and repeat.

4.2 Listen and write the words in the correct column.

A27

business country fun home lots money mother push

words with /ʌ/

country

words with other vowel sounds

business

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Check with the Key. Then listen again and repeat.

4.3 Complete the sentences with one /ɑː/ word and one /ʌ/ word.

butter carpet dark hard husband love Prague son

- 1 The butter's too
- 2 I'd to buy that!
- 3 Their 's got hair.
- 4 I first met my in



A28

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen again and repeat.

4.4 Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If any of these are difficult for you, go to Section E3 Sound pairs for more practice.

A29

- 1 heart / hat (⇒ sound pair 7)
- 2 far / four (⇒ sound pair 8)
- 3 cat / cut (⇒ sound pair 9)
- 4 look / luck (⇒ sound pair 5)
- 5 luck / lock (⇒ sound pair 10)
- 6 butter / better (⇒ sound pair 18)

A dog in the corner

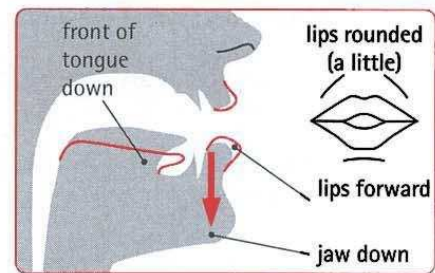
/ɒ/ and /ɔː/

A

How to make the sound /ɒ/



- /ɒ/ is a short sound. Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. Round your lips a little. The front of your tongue is low and towards the back of your mouth. Target sound: /ɒ/



B

Sound and spelling



- /ɒ/ is usually spelled o, and sometimes a. Listen and repeat.

bottle box chocolate clock coffee copy cost cross doctor dog gone
got holiday hospital hot job lock long lost lot not off often
possible shop song sorry stop top wrong
quality want wash wasn't watch what



Note: The word *cough* is pronounced /kɒf/.

Note: The word *was* is sometimes pronounced with /ɒ/. (See Unit 40.)



- Now listen and say these sentences.

1 Have you got a lot of shopping?
2 John's gone to the shops.

3 How much did your holiday cost?
4 She said the coffee wasn't very good, but I thought it was.



Most Americans pronounce these words differently. Listen.

1 Have you got a lot of shopping? 3 How much did your holiday cost?
2 John's gone to the shops. 4 She said the coffee wasn't very good, but I thought it was.

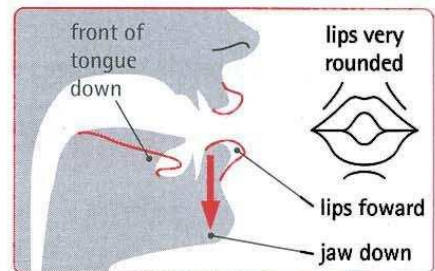
Important for listening

C

How to make the sound /ɔː/



- /ɔː/ is a long sound. Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. Round your lips more than for /ɒ/. Target sound: /ɔː/



D

Sound and spelling



- /ɔː/ has different spellings. Listen and say these words.

a	all ball call fall tall	ar	quarter warm
	wall water	or	born corner forty horse
al	talk walk		short sort
au	autumn	oor	door floor
aw	saw	ore	before more
augh	caught daughter taught	our	four
ough	bought thought		



- Now listen and say these phrases.

1 quarter past four 4 walking on water
2 born in autumn 5 the fourth door on the fourth floor
3 have some more



When there is a letter r after /ɔː/, most Americans, Scots and Irish, and some other English speakers pronounce this r. Listen.

1 quarter past four 3 have some more 5 the fourth door on the fourth floor
2 born in autumn 4 walking on water

Important for listening

Exercises

5.1 Write these words.

EXAMPLE /bɒks/ box

1 /klɒk/

3 /wɒnt/

5 /'sɒri/

2 /gɒn/

4 /'wɒntɪd/

6 /wɒt/



Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen again and repeat.

5.2

Listen and complete the dialogues with these /ɒ/ words.



box chocolates clock doctor gone got holiday on stopped
~~what~~ what

1 A: What time is it?

B: I don't know. The 's

2 A: have you?

B: A of

3 A: Where's the?

B: He's



What time is it?

Check with the Key. Then listen again and repeat.

5.3 Write the underlined verbs in the past tense.

EXAMPLE

We buy everything at the supermarket.

→ We bought everything at the supermarket.

1 I think about you every day.

→ I about you every day.

2 We always walk home from school.

→ We always home from school.

3 I catch the first bus in the morning.

→ I the first bus in the morning.

4 My daughter teaches English.

→ My daughter English.



Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

5.4

Write the names of the things in the picture.

(They all have /ɒ/ or /ɔ:/.)

EXAMPLE 1 bottle

Check with the Key.



5.5

Listen and write the missing /ɒ/ and /ɔ:/ words.



This is our kitchen. On the table there's a big full of shopping, a of wine and some and pepper. There's a on the and the 's asleep in the corner behind the

Check with the Key. Then listen and speak together with the recording.

5.6

Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If any of these are difficult for you, go to Section E3 *Sound pairs* for more practice.



1 *not / note* (⇒ sound pair 11)

4 *shot / short* (⇒ sound pair 13)

2 *luck / lock* (⇒ sound pair 10)

5 *walk / work* (⇒ sound pair 14)

3 *coat / caught* (⇒ sound pair 12)

6

Bread and jam

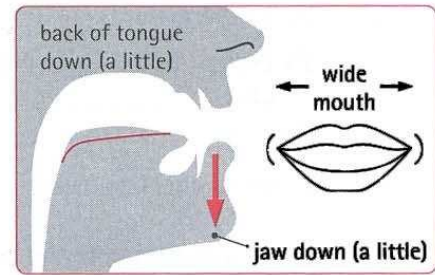
/e/ and /æ/

A

How to make the sound /e/



- /e/ is a short sound. Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. Open your mouth quite wide. Target sound: /e/



B

Sound and spelling



- /e/ is usually spelled e, but sometimes ea, ie, a or ai. Listen and repeat.

e check leg letter red sentence
 ea bread head read (past tense)
 ie friend
 a any many
 ai again said



- Listen and say these sentences.

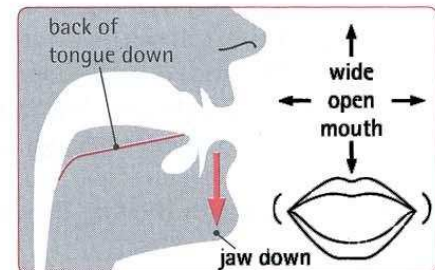
- 1 Tell me again.
- 2 Send me a cheque.
- 3 Correct these sentences.
- 4 Twenty to twelve.
- 5 Help your friend.

C

How to make the sound /æ/



- /æ/ is a short sound. Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. Open your mouth wide. Target sound: /æ/



D

Sound and spelling



- /æ/ is usually spelled a. Listen and repeat.

back camera factory hat jam manager map plan traffic



- Listen and say these sentences.

- 1 Thanks for the cash.
- 2 I ran to the bank.
- 3 Where's my black jacket?
- 4 That man works in a jam factory.
- 5 Let me carry your bags.

Exercises

6.1 Write these words.

EXAMPLE /mæp/ *MAP*

1 /hænd/

2 /best/

3 /eg/

4 /mæn/

5 /men/

6 /'meni/

7 /hæv/

8 /nekst/

A39

Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

6.2 Seven of these numbers have /e/. Which are they?

3 7 ✓ 8 10 11 12 13 17 18 20 70 80 100

seven

A40

Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

6.3 Match the phrases to make sentences with an /æ/ and an /e/.



The first plan was the best.

1 The first plan *was the best*

2 He said

3 How many

4 I haven't got

5 I'll be back

6 My friends live

a any milk.

b again tomorrow.

c in a flat over there.

d stamps do you need?

e ~~was the best.~~

f 'Thank you.'

A41

Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

6.4 Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If any of these are difficult for you, go to Section E3 Sound pairs for more practice.

A42

1 *men / man* (⇒ sound pair 15)

2 *cat / cut* (⇒ sound pair 9)

3 *had / hard* (⇒ sound pair 7)

4 *pepper / paper* (⇒ sound pair 16)

5 *head / heard* (⇒ sound pair 17)

6 *set / sit* (⇒ sound pair 3)

7 *better / butter* (⇒ sound pair 18)

My birthday's on Thursday

/ɜ:/

A

How to make the sound /ɜ:/

A43a

- /ɜ:/ is a long sound. Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. To make this sound, your mouth and your tongue should be very relaxed. Target sound: /ɜ:/

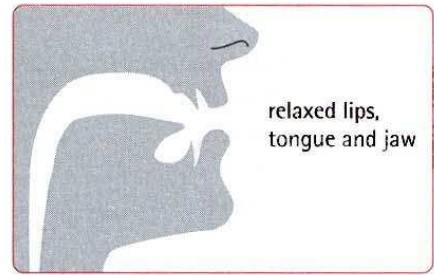


Note: /ɜ:/ is a sound English speakers often make when they aren't sure what to say, and we often write it 'er'. Listen.

A43b

A: What date is it today?

B: Er, I think it's the tenth.



B

Sound and spelling

A43c

- /ɜ:/ is spelled **ir**, **or**, **ur**, **our**, **ear** or **er**. Listen and say these words.

ir bird first birthday circle thirty
or word work world worse worst
ur turn Thursday
our journey
ear early earth heard learn
er service Germany prefer dessert weren't verb university



Note: The words *her*, *hers* and *were* are often pronounced with /ɜ:/ (See Units 38 and 40.)

A43d

- Now listen and say these sentences.



My birthday's on Thursday the thirty-first and hers is a week later.

- 1 My birthday's on Thursday the thirty-first, and hers is a week later.
- 2 When would you prefer, Tuesday or Thursday?
- 3 That was the worst journey in the world!
- 4 Have you ever heard this word?
- 5 A: The cakes weren't very good.
B: I thought they were.
- 6 She went to university to learn German.

A43e

Important
for listening

Notice that there's always an **r** in the spelling of /ɜ:/. Most Americans, Scots and Irish, and some other English speakers pronounce these **rs** (see Unit 22). Listen.

- 1 My birthday's on Thursday the thirty-first, and hers is a week later.
- 2 When would you prefer, Tuesday or Thursday?
- 3 That was the worst journey in the world!
- 4 Have you ever heard this word?
- 5 A: The cakes weren't very good.
B: I thought they were.
- 6 She went to university to learn German.

Exercises

7.1 Listen and put the words in the correct groups.

A44

beard car chair church curtains dirty door floor four girl horse
large March near nurse pair parked purse shirt shorts stars surfer
third warm wearing

words with /ɜ:/

- 1 church
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

words with /ɔ:/

- 1 door
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

words with /ɑ:/

- 1 car
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

words with other sounds

- 1 beard
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Check with the Key. Then listen again and repeat.

7.2 Look at the picture and complete the sentences, using the words from Exercise 7.1.

- 1 The nurse is sitting on a next to the
- 2 The boy's a of and a
- 3 There's a man with a standing the
- 4 The girl's is on the next to the bed.
- 5 It's in the room.
- 6 The date is the of
- 7 There's a picture of a, and a picture of
- 8 There are flowers on the
- 9 Through the windows, you can see a, with a outside. There are some in the sky.



A45

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen again and repeat.

7.3 Listen and write the numbers you hear.

A46

EXAMPLE 42

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 |

Check with the Key. Then listen again and repeat.

7.4 Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If you find any of these difficult, go to Section E3 *Sound pairs* for further practice.

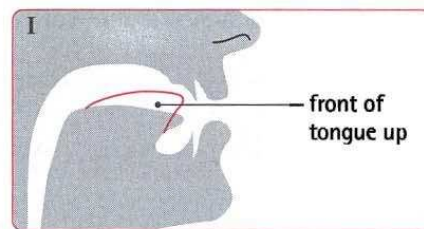
A47

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <i>shirts / shorts</i> (⇒ sound pair 14) | 3 <i>bird / beard</i> (⇒ sound pair 20) |
| 2 <i>first / fast</i> (⇒ sound pair 19) | 4 <i>heard / head</i> (⇒ sound pair 17) |

A

How to make the sound /ɪə/

- A48a • /ɪə/ is a long sound. It moves from /ɪ/ to /ə/. Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. Target sound: /ɪə/



Note: When you say the sound /ɪə/ by itself, you say the word *ear*.

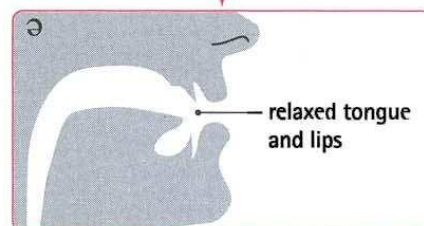
B

Sound and spelling

- A48b • /ɪə/ is spelled in different ways. Listen and repeat.
- | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|--------|-------|------|--------|------|
| ea | real | | | | | |
| ear | ear | beard | clear | hear | nearly | year |
| eer | beer | cheers | | | | |
| ere | here | we're | | | | |

- A48c • Listen and say these sentences.

- 1 We're here!
- 2 Have a beer – cheers!
- 3 Is there a bank near here?
- 4 The meaning isn't really clear.



C

How to make the sound /eə/

- A49a • /eə/ is a long sound. It moves from /e/ to /ə/. Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. Target sound: /eə/



Note: When you say the sound /eə/ by itself, you say the word *air*.

D

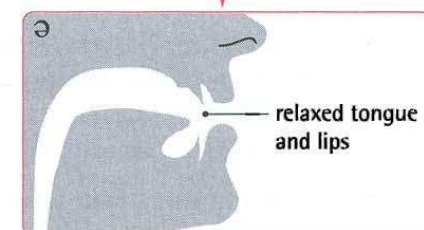
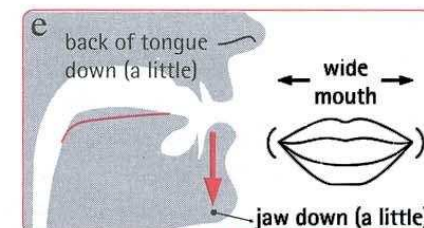
Sound and spelling

- A49b • /eə/ is spelled in different ways. Listen and repeat.

are	care	square			
air	air	chair	fair	hair	stair
ear	wear				
ere	where				
aer	aeroplane				

- A49c • Listen and say these sentences.

- A: Look at that **aeroplane**!
 B: **Where**?
 A: Up **there**, in the **air**, of course!



A49d

Sometimes you hear an /r/ sound after /ɪə/ or /eə/. Listen.

with /r/	ear	nearly	air	where
without /r/	ear	nearly	air	where

Important
for listening

Exercises

8.1 Read this note and find four /ɪə/ words and four /eə/ words.

Dear Mary,
I'm really pleased you can come to the theatre with us tonight.
We've got seats upstairs, near the front. See you there!
Sarah

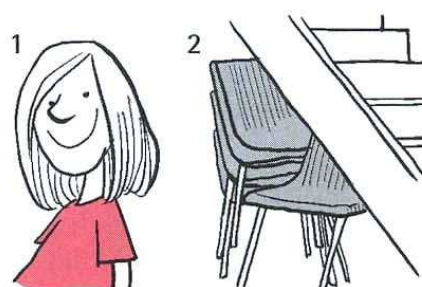
/ɪə/ 1 Dear 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____
 /eə/ 1 Mary 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

A50

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

8.2 Complete these sentences with /ɪə/ and /eə/ words.

- 1 She's got fair h..... .
- 2 The ch..... are under the st..... .
- 3 How many y..... have you lived h..... ?
- 4 There's a man with a b..... sitting in the s..... .
- 5 Speak up! I can't h..... you.
- 6 It's a cl..... day – you can see for miles.



A51

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

8.3 Listen. Can you hear an /r/ sound after the /ɪə/ or /eə/ in the underlined words? Circle the correct answer.

A52

EXAMPLE

- | | | |
|---|-----|---------------|
| See you next <u>year</u> . | /r/ | <u>no /r/</u> |
| 1 See you next <u>year</u> . | /r/ | no /r/ |
| 2 <u>We're</u> from England – what about you? | /r/ | no /r/ |
| 3 Bye – take <u>care</u> ! | /r/ | no /r/ |
| 4 Bye – take <u>care</u> ! | /r/ | no /r/ |
| 5 <u>Where</u> shall we meet? | /r/ | no /r/ |
| 6 <u>Where</u> shall we meet? | /r/ | no /r/ |

Check with the Key.

8.4 Listen and repeat these poems.

A53a

I've had these ears
 a hundred years.
 Well, no, not really
 but very, very nearly!



A53b

When nobody's there
 I don't care what I wear,
 and I sit on the stair
 with my feet on a chair.



8.5 Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If any of these are difficult for you, go to Section E3 Sound pairs for further practice.

A54

- 1 near / knee (⇒ sound pair 2)
- 2 bird / beard (⇒ sound pair 20)
- 3 wear / way (⇒ sound pair 21)

Have a great time!

/eɪ/, /aɪ/ and /ɔɪ/

A

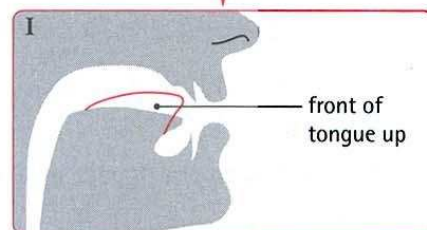
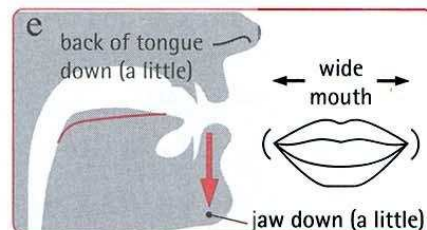
How to make the sound /eɪ/

A55a

• /eɪ/ is a long sound. It moves from /e/ to /ɪ/. Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. Target sound: /eɪ/



Note: When you say the sound /eɪ/ by itself, you say the letter A.



B

Sound and spelling

A55b

• /eɪ/ is spelled in different ways. Listen and repeat.

a age came plane table

ai rain wait

ay day play say

ey grey

ea break great

eigh eight weight

A55c

• Listen and say these sentences.

1 They came a day later.

2 It was a grey day in May.

3 Is this the way to the station?

4 Wait at the gate – I'll be there at eight.

C

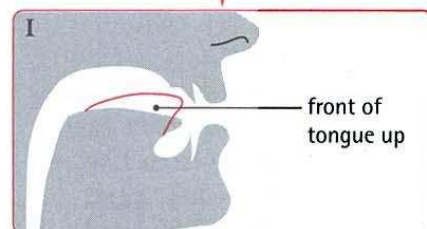
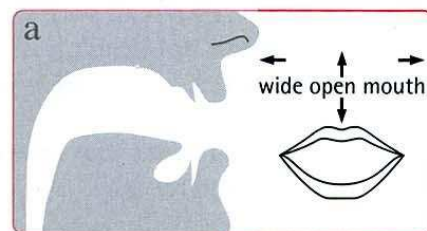
How to make the sound /aɪ/

A56a

• /aɪ/ is a long sound. It moves from /a/ to /ɪ/. Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. Target sound: /aɪ/



Note: When you say the sound /aɪ/ by itself, you say the word / or eye, or the letter I.



D

Sound and spelling

A56b

• /aɪ/ is spelled in different ways. Listen and repeat.

i like time white

ie die

y dry July why

igh high night right

uy buy

A56c

• Listen and say these sentences.

1 Do you like dry wine?

2 Why don't you try?

3 July will be fine.

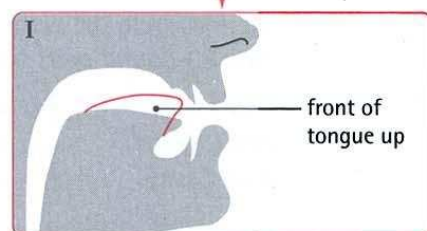
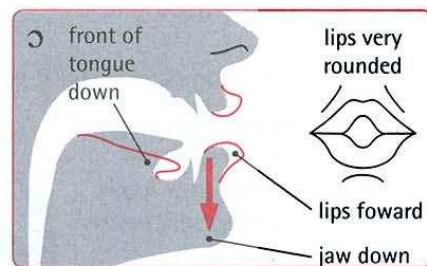
4 Drive on the right.

E

How to make the sound /ɔɪ/

A57a

• /ɔɪ/ is a long sound. It moves from /ɔ/ to /ɪ/. Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. Target sound: /ɔɪ/



F

Sound and spelling

A57b

• /ɔɪ/ is usually spelled oi or oy. Listen and repeat.

oi coin point voice

oy boy enjoy toy

A57c

• Listen and say these sentences.

1 I can hear a boy's voice.

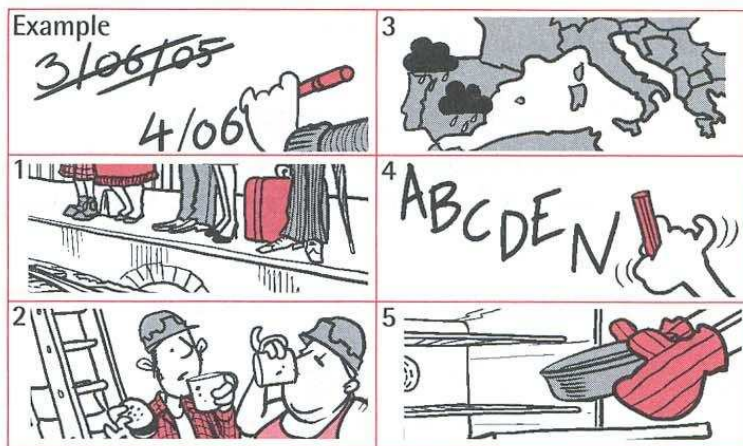
2 Those are coins, not toys!

Exercises

- 9.1** Complete the titles of these pictures. All the missing words have /eɪ/.

EXAMPLE Changing the date

- 1 W.....ing for the tr.....
- 2 T.....ing a br.....
- 3 R.....ing in Sp.....
- 4 M.....ing a m.....
- 5 B.....ing a c.....



A58

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

- 9.2** These verbs are in the past tense. Write the infinitive. They all have /aɪ/.

EXAMPLE drove drive

- 1 wrote 3 found 5 flew
- 2 tried 4 bought

A59

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

- 9.3** Complete these sentences. All the missing words have /eɪ/ or /aɪ/.

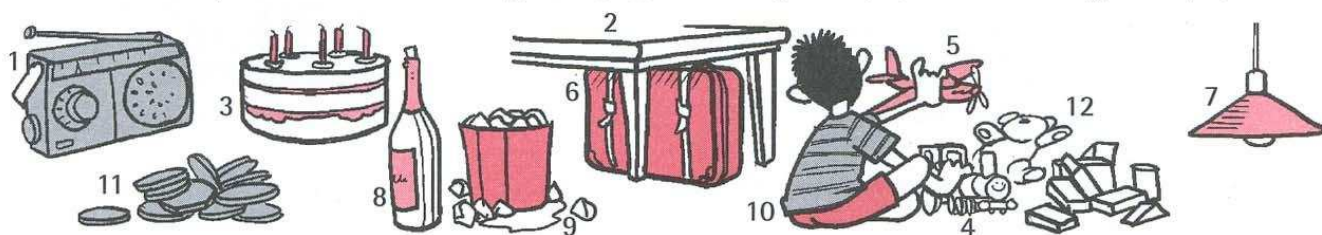
bye day dry eight flight great miles ~~right~~ right time way white wine

- 1 The plane left in the evening and arrived the next morning. It was a night.
- 2 It's best to drink with fish.
- 3 Fourteen kilometres is about
- 4 There was no rain yesterday. It was a
- 5 I think I'm lost – is this the to the beach?
- 6 We've had a, thanks. !

A60

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

- 9.4** Look at the pictures and find six things with /eɪ/, three things with /aɪ/ and three things with /ɔɪ/.



- /eɪ/ 1 radio 2 t..... 3 c..... 4 t..... 5 p..... 6 s.....
 /aɪ/ 7 l..... 8 w..... 9 i.....
 /ɔɪ/ 10 b..... 11 c..... 12 t.....

A61

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

- 9.5** Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If any of these are difficult for you, go to Section E3 *Sound pairs* for further practice.

A62

- 1 gate / get (⇒ sound pair 16)
- 2 way / wear (⇒ sound pair 21)
- 3 my / May (⇒ sound pair 22)

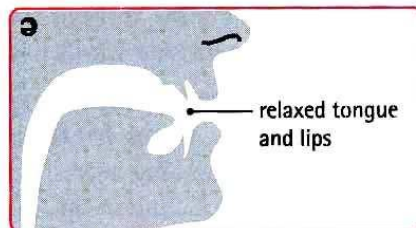
A

How to make the sound /əʊ/

- A63a • /əʊ/ is a long sound. It moves from /ə/ to /ʊ/. Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. Target sound: /əʊ/



Note: When you say the sound /əʊ/ by itself, you say the letter O.



B

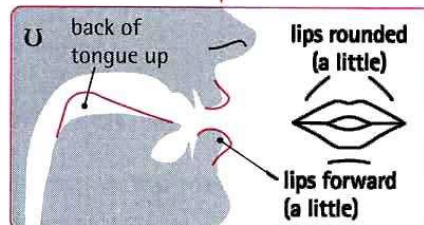
Sound and spelling

- A63b • /əʊ/ is spelled in different ways. Listen and repeat.

o no cold post close drove home phone
 ow know low show slow
 oa boat
 oe toe

- A63c • Listen and say these sentences.

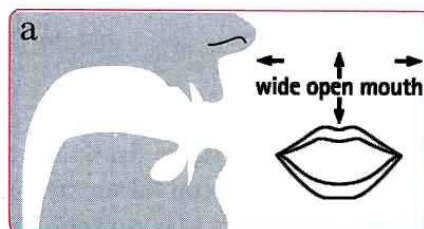
- 1 I don't know.
- 2 My toes are cold.
- 3 She phoned me in October.
- 4 They showed us their home.



C

How to make the sound /aʊ/

- A64a • /aʊ/ is a long sound. It moves from /a/ to /ʊ/. Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. Target sound: /aʊ/



D

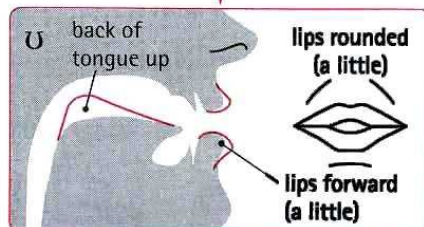
Sound and spelling

- A64b • /aʊ/ is usually spelled ow or ou. Listen and repeat.

ow how now vowel
 ou loud mouth sound

- A64c • Listen and say these phrases.

- 1 a thousand pounds
- 2 loud vowel sounds
- 3 round the house
- 4 Countdown – three, two, one, now!



Exercises

10.1 Circle the word with a different vowel sound.

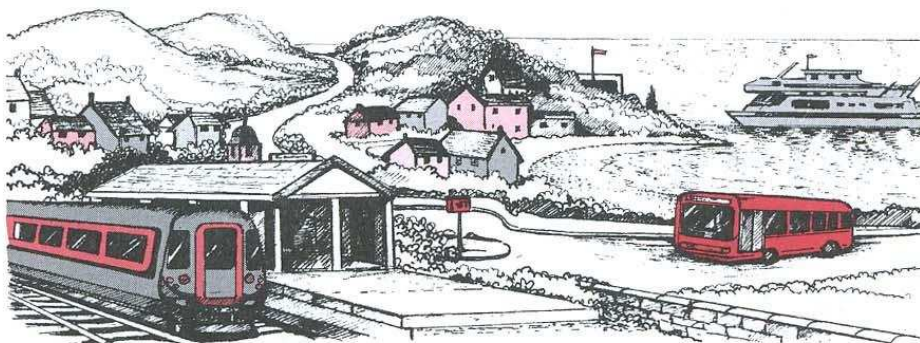
EXAMPLE

houses	<u>soup</u>	about	mountains
1 stone	gone	closed	coast
2 brown	flower	snow	town
3 old	over	lost	no
4 coach	boat	some	road

A65

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

10.2 Complete the text with some of the words from Exercise 10.1. All the missing words have /əʊ/ or /aʊ/.



It's an old town on the coast. The houses are built with stone. You can get there by train, boat or bus. In winter there's a lot of snow and sometimes the road is closed.

A66

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

10.3 Listen and repeat these poems.

A67a

A pound

I found a pound
down on the ground
and said, 'It's mine, I've got it!
I looked around
and heard no sound
and put it in my pocket.

A67b

A letter

A letter came
in the post
from the coast
– the one that I wanted the most.
It said, 'Don't be slow,
walk through the snow
and phone me when you are close.'



10.4 Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If any of these are difficult for you, go to Section E3 Sound pairs for further practice.

A68

- 1 *coast* / *cost* (⇒ sound pair 11)
- 2 *boat* / *boot* (⇒ sound pair 6)
- 3 *woke* / *walk* (⇒ sound pair 12)

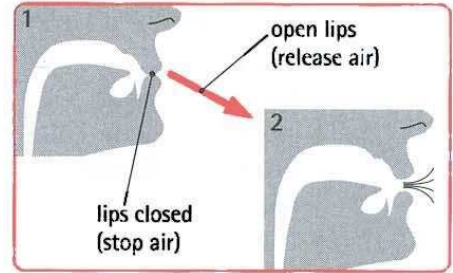
Pack your bags

/p/ and /b/

A

How to make the sound /p/

- A69a** • Look at the diagrams. Listen and say the sound.
- 1 Stop the air behind your lips.
 - 2 Open your lips to release the air. If you hold a piece of paper in front of your mouth when you open your lips, the paper moves. Target sound: /pə/



B

Sound and spelling

- A69b** • /p/ is spelled p or pp. Listen and say these words:
- p pen push stop
pp happy stopping

A69c Note: p is silent at the beginning of a few words. Listen and repeat. **psychology**

! Note: The word **cupboard** is pronounced /'kʌbəd/ – don't pronounce the p.

Note: ph is usually pronounced /f/: **phone, photo, autograph.**

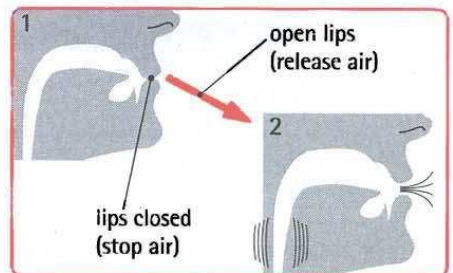
Note: /pi:/ is the name of the letter **P** in the alphabet. People often say /pi:/ for pence: 'It costs 75p.'

- A69d** • Listen and say these phrases.
- 1 a piece of paper 2 Push or pull? 3 a deep sleep 4 a cheap trip round Europe

C

How to make the sound /b/

- A70a** • Look at the diagrams. Listen and say the sound.
- 1 Stop the air behind your lips.
 - 2 Open your lips to release the air.
- /b/ is different from /p/ in two ways:
- 1 If you hold a piece of paper in front of your mouth when you open your lips, the paper does not move.
 - 2 There is voicing (vibration from the throat).
- Target sound: /bə/



- A70b** • Listen and say the two sounds. /pə/ /bə/

D

Sound and spelling

- A70c** • /b/ is spelled b or bb. Listen and say these words.
- big best rob robber verb

A70d Note: b is silent at the end of a few words. Listen and repeat. **climb comb thumb bomb**

! Note: /bi:/ is the name of the letter **B** in the alphabet.

- A70e** • Listen and say these phrases and sentences.
- 1 big business
 - 2 When was the baby born?
 - 3 It's better to bake your own bread than to buy it.
 - 4 What's that big building between the bank and the library?

- A70f** • Now listen and say these sentences with /p/ and /b/.
- 1 Pamela's got a new job.
 - 2 Paul's got big problems with his neighbours.
 - 3 Can you remember Pete's phone number?
 - 4 Pack your bags and bring your passport.

A70g Sometimes you don't hear /p/ or /b/ clearly at the end of a word. Listen.

Important
for listening

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Stop! | Sto(p)! | 3 Hey, Bob! | Hey, Bo(b)! |
| 2 Don't drop that! | Don't dro(p) that! | 4 the worldwide web | the worldwide we(b) |

Exercises

11.1 Write the words. Choose from the words in the box.

back beard bill black bomb book boot boots bought bread
build but butter buy pack paper part party pay pepper pie
piece pool pull purse put

- | | | | | | |
|----------|------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1 /bɪl/ | _____ bill _____ | 8 /pæk/ | _____ | 15 /bæk/ | _____ |
| 2 /pɪs/ | _____ | 9 /bɒm/ | _____ | 16 /bʊts/ | _____ |
| 3 /baɪ/ | _____ | 10 /'pepə/ | _____ | 17 /pu:l/ | _____ |
| 4 /pɜ:s/ | _____ | 11 /'bʌtə/ | _____ | 18 /brəd/ | _____ |
| 5 /blæk/ | _____ | 12 /pɑ:t/ | _____ | 19 /pʊt/ | _____ |
| 6 /peɪ/ | _____ | 13 /bʊk/ | _____ | 20 /bɔ:t/ | _____ |
| 7 /bʌt/ | _____ | 14 /'pɑ:ti/ | _____ | | |

A71

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

11.2 Complete the words with p or b.

- 1 Can you help me _aint the _edroom wardro_e?
- 2 Brian's _lond, and he's got a _ig _eard.
- 3 We're going to the _ub. It's my _rother's _irthday.
- 4 Where did I _ut my _lack _oots?
- 5 We asked the waiter to _ring the _ill, and it was dou_le what we expected!

A72

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

11.3 Listen and fill the gaps.

A73

EXAMPLE

Are you going to the _____ shop _____ ?

- 1 We'll have to change that _____ .
- 2 Looking for a _____ ?
- 3 It isn't on the _____ .
- 4 Shall we give him a _____ ?
- 5 Do we have to walk _____ that hill?
- 6 _____ the bus – I want to get off!
- 7 I _____ you have a good time!
- 8 _____ yourself!

Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

11.4 Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If you find any of these difficult, go to Section E3 *Sound pairs* for further practice.

A74

- 1 *pears* / *bears* (⇒ sound pair 23)
- 2 *pear* / *fair* (⇒ sound pair 24)
- 3 *copies* / *coffees* (⇒ sound pair 24)



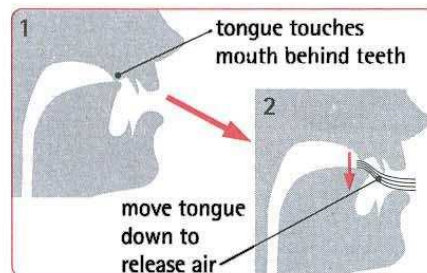
Can you help me paint the
bedroom wardrobe?

A

How to make the sound /t/



- Look at the diagrams. Listen and say the sound.
- 1 Stop the air with your tongue behind your teeth.
- 2 Move your tongue down to release the air. If you hold a piece of paper in front of your mouth when you move your tongue down, the paper moves. Target sound: /tə/



B

Sound and spelling



- /t/ is usually spelled **t** or **tt**. Listen and say these words.

t tea till ten top two twenty water bit complete eat eight light suit
tt better bottle



- /t/ is sometimes spelled **ed** in past tenses. Listen and say these words.

ed stopped washed



- /t/ is spelled **th** in a few names. Listen and say these words.

th Thailand Thames Thomas



- Note: The letter **t** is silent in a few words. Listen and say these words. **listen** **castle**



Note: /ti:/ is the name of the letter **T** in the alphabet. /ti:/ is also the word **tea**.

C

How to make the sound /d/

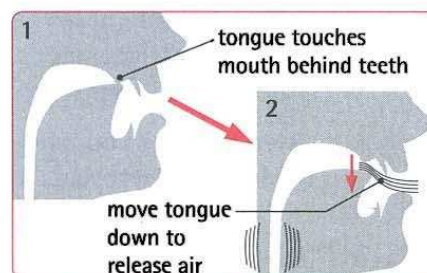


- Look at the diagrams. Listen and say the sound.
- 1 Stop the air with your tongue behind your teeth.
- 2 Move your tongue down to release the air.

/d/ is different from /t/ in two ways:

- If you hold a piece of paper in front of your mouth when you move your tongue down, the paper does not move.
- There is voicing (vibration from the throat).

Target sound: /də/



- Listen and say the two sounds. /tə/ /də/

D

Sound and spelling



- /d/ is spelled **d** or **dd**. Listen and say these words.

d day deep do door did food good head ready
dd add address ladder middle



Note: /di:/ is the name of the letter **D** in the alphabet.



- Sometimes you don't hear the /t/ or /d/ clearly at the end of a word. Listen to the difference.

1 something to eat	something to ea(t)	3 the end of the road	the end of the roa(d)
2 turn on the light	turn on the ligh(t)	4 writing on the board	writing on the boar(d)

The vowel sound is longer before /d/ than before /t/. Listen.

roa(d) wro(te) boar(d) bough(t)



- You often don't hear a /t/ or /d/ when it's between other consonant sounds, so **facts** sounds like **fax** and **next week** sounds like **necks week**. Listen.

A: Tell me all the fac(t)s. B: I'll tell you nex(t) week.

Important
for listening

Exercises

12.1 Listen and complete the sentences.

A77

EXAMPLE What shall we do next week?

1 2001 was the time I went to Britain.

2 I some money in the street.

3 I worked hard week.

4 Do you know a place to eat near here?

5 I live in Road.

6 Is this the house?

7 Do you want some ?

8 Do you like my new ?

Check with the Key. Then listen again and repeat.

12.2 Listen and write the numbers of the words.

A78

send sent wide white

said set road wrote

Check with the Key. Then listen again and repeat.

12.3 Listen and complete the sentences.

A79

1 They us emails every day.

2 I all my money on CDs.

3 When it stopped snowing we went for a walk across the fields.

4 People houses next to the beach.

Check with the Key. Then listen again and repeat.

12.4 Listen and repeat these poems.

A80a

Too many twos

Tom and Tim were twins.

Tom said to Tim, 'Can I talk to you?'

Tim said to Tom, 'Ssh, wait a minute ...'

One two is two

Two twos are four

Three twos are six

Four twos are eight

Five twos are ten ...'

Tom said to Tim, 'And what are two fives?'

Tim said to Tom, 'Two fives? Don't ask me!'



A80b

A difficult daughter

Doctor Dixon said to his daughter Daria,

'Don't go down town after dark – it's dangerous.'

Daria said, 'Don't worry, Dad, I won't. You know I never do.'

Next day when he came home for dinner, he said,

'Daria, dear, you didn't go down town after dark, did you?'

and she said, 'No, Dad, I didn't.'

But she did.

I don't know the details, but she definitely did.



12.5 Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If you find any of these difficult, go to Section E3 Sound pairs for further practice.

A81

1 *what* / *watch* (⇒ sound pair 25)2 *wide* / *white* (⇒ sound pair 26)3 *dry* / *try* (⇒ sound pair 26)4 *riding* / *writing* (⇒ sound pair 26)5 *taught* / *thought* (⇒ sound pair 27)

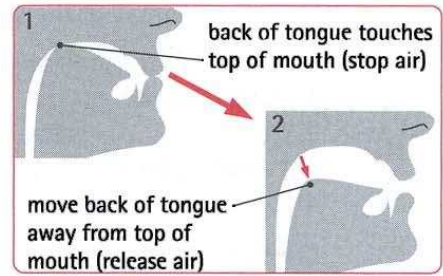
A

How to make the sound /k/



- Look at the diagrams. Listen and say the sound.

- 1 Stop the air with the back of your tongue against the top of your mouth.
- 2 Move your tongue to release the air. If you hold a piece of paper in front of your mouth when you release the air, the paper moves. Target sound: /kə/



B

Sound and spelling



- /k/ is usually spelled c, k or ck, and sometimes ch. Listen and say these words.

c car cat careful clean close colour fact
k keep key kind kitchen desk like talk walk
ck back black check pocket tick
ch school stomach chemist architect



- /kw/ is often spelled qu. Listen and say these words. quick quiet quarter



- /ks/ is often spelled x. Listen and say these words. fax six taxi



Note: The letter k is silent in a few words, e.g. know, knee, knife.



- Listen and say these sentences.

- 1 Look in the kitchen cupboard.
- 2 Keep your keys in your pocket.

C

How to make the sound /g/

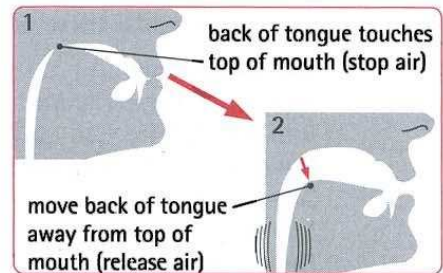


- Look at the diagrams. Listen and say the sound.

- 1 Stop the air with the back of your tongue against the top of your mouth.
- 2 Move your tongue to release the air.

/g/ is different from /k/ in two ways:

- 1 If you hold a piece of paper in front of your mouth when you release the air, the paper does not move.
- 2 There is voicing (vibration from the throat). Target sound: /gə/



- Listen and say the two sounds. /kə/ /gə/

D

Sound and spelling



- /g/ is usually spelled g or gg. Listen and say these words.

garden girl glass go gold ago hungry bag leg egg bigger



- /gz/ is sometimes spelled x. Listen and say these words. exam exactly



Note: The letter g is silent in some words, e.g. foreigner, sign, high, bought.

Note: There is usually no /g/ sound in words like sing, sings, singing, singer (see Unit 19).



Note: Some words have a silent u after g. Listen and say these words. guess guest dialogue

- Now listen and say these sentences.



- 1 Can you guess the beginning of the dialogue?
- 2 Are you going jogging again?



You often don't hear /k/ or /g/ clearly in the middle or at the end of a word. Listen.

- 1 I li(k)ed the film – the a(c)t(ing) was perfe(c)t.
- 2 Do you li(ke) fo(lk) musi(c)?
- 3 It was a dar(k) night.
- 4 What's your do(g) called?

Important
for listening

Exercises

13.1 Write the words. Choose from the words in the box.

ache again ago back bag big bigger bike black called cake
carry classical coffee cold comb come copy gave get give great
grey guess guest keys kiss walk work

- | | | | | | |
|----------|------------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1 /gɪv/ | _____ give _____ | 8 /eɪk/ | _____ | 15 /bæg/ | _____ |
| 2 /bɪg/ | _____ | 9 /gest/ | _____ | 16 /'bɪgə/ | _____ |
| 3 /get/ | _____ | 10 /bæk/ | _____ | 17 /kəʊld/ | _____ |
| 4 /kəʊm/ | _____ | 11 /'kɒfi/ | _____ | 18 /'kæri/ | _____ |
| 5 /kiːz/ | _____ | 12 /ə'gen/ | _____ | 19 /wɜːk/ | _____ |
| 6 /keɪk/ | _____ | 13 /wɜːk/ | _____ | 20 /greɪ/ | _____ |
| 7 /kɪs/ | _____ | 14 /kɔːld/ | _____ | | |

B4

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

13.2 Complete the words. They all have /k/ or /g/ sounds.

- 1 Can I carry your ba_s?
- 2 Give me a bi_ _iss.
- 3 You _ave me _old _offee a_ain.
- 4 A _rey _at with _reen eyes wal_ed into the _arden.
- 5 The _uests would li_e e_ _s for brea_fast.

B5

Listen to check your answers.
Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

13.3 Listen and fill the gaps.

B6

EXAMPLE

It's time to go back .

- 1 Shall we _____ ?
- 2 I came by _____ .
- 3 When you go out, _____ the _____ .
- 4 I'm going to buy a new _____ tomorrow.
- 5 A: You don't _____ in your tea, do you?
B: I do, in _____ .
- 6 It's only seven o'clock and it's already _____ .
- 7 Listen and _____ .
- 8 Mark your answer with a _____ .

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

13.4 Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If you find any of these difficult, go to Section E3 *Sound pairs* for further practice.

B7

- 1 *back* / *bag* (⇒ sound pair 28)
- 2 *cold* / *gold* (⇒ sound pair 28)



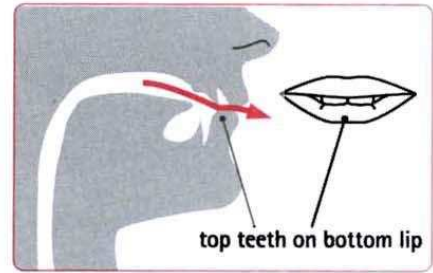
Can I carry your bags?

A

How to make the sound /f/



- Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. There is no voicing (vibration from the throat), and you can feel the air on your hand in front of your mouth. Target sound: /fffff/



B

Sound and spelling



- /f/ is usually spelled f or ff, and sometimes ph or gh. Listen and say these words.

f feel first café after leaf
 ff off coffee
 ph phone autograph
 gh laugh



- Listen and say these phrases and sentences.

- 1 forty-five
- 2 a family photo
- 3 I'm feeling fine.
- 4 the fourteenth of February
- 5 When I asked for her autograph she just laughed.

C

How to make the sound /v/

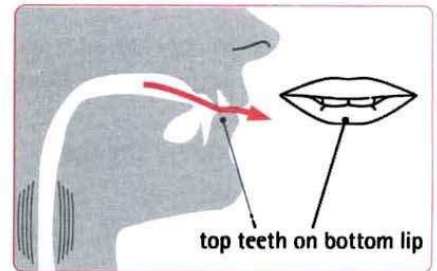


- Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. There is voicing (vibration from the throat), and you can feel less air on your hand in front of your mouth than when you say /f/. Target sound: /vvvvv/



- Listen and say the two sounds.

/fffff/ /vvvvv/



D

Sound and spelling



- /v/ is usually spelled v. Listen and say these words.

very travel every have leave



Note: In the name *Stephen*, ph is pronounced /v/.



- Listen and say these phrases and sentences.

- 1 We're leaving at five past seven.
- 2 a visa for a seven-day visit
- 3 Stephen lives in a village.

Exercises

14.1 Write these words.

EXAMPLE

/fəʊn/ *phone*

1 /faɪv/

3 /fɜːst/

5 /liːv/

2 /'vɪzɪt/

4 /friː/

6 /'fəʊtəʊ/

B10

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

14.2 Complete the titles of the pictures using these words.

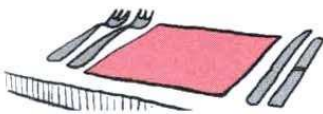
few voices fast seventh **fine** forks vegetables lift five floor view
driving knives

1 A *fine*

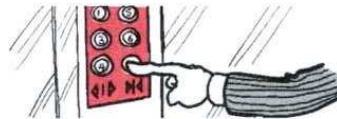
4

2 *too*

5 A



3 and



6 The to the

B11

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

14.3 Listen and repeat these poems.

B12a

November the first
November the first
Five leaves left
One leaf falls
Four leaves left.



B12b

The traveller
'A visitor? Having fun?
A fine day for travelling,'
he said.
'A café? A phone? Here?
I'm afraid not,'
he laughed.
'You'll find one in the village.
Far? No, not very far.
The ferry over the river.
Then a few more miles –
five, or seven, or eleven ...'



14.4 Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If you find any of these difficult, go to Section E3 *Sound pairs* for further practice.

B13

- 1 *few* / *view* (⇒ sound pair 29)
2 *leaf* / *leave* (⇒ sound pair 29)
3 *copy* / *coffee* (⇒ sound pair 24)

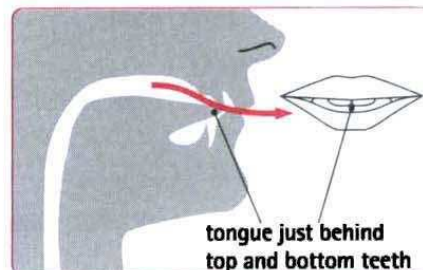
Both together

/θ/ and /ð/

A

How to make the sound /θ/

- B14a** • Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. Make loose contact between the tongue and the back of the teeth and push the air through the gap. There is no voicing (vibration from the throat). Target sound: /θθθθθ/



B

Sound and spelling

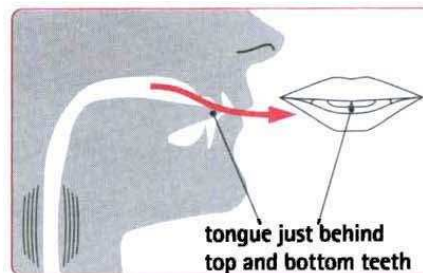
- B14b** • /θ/ is spelled **th**. Listen and say these words.
- thin thanks thirty theatre thumb Thursday thirsty three
both month mouth north south
birthday

- B14c** • Listen and say these sentences.
- 1 I **th**ought April the twelfth was a Tuesday, but it's a **Th**ursday.
 - 2 A: I've got **th**ree **th**irdays this month.
B: **Th**ree **th**irdays? What do you mean?
A: My wife's, my son's and my daughter's!
 - 3 It's **th**irteen degrees in the **th** north, and **th**irty in the south.
 - 4 A: One **th**ird is **th**irty-**th**ree per cent, isn't it?
B: **Th**irty-**th**ree and a **th**ird per cent, to be exact.

C

How to make the sound /ð/

- B15a** • Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. Make loose contact between the tongue and the back of the teeth and push the air through the gap. /ð/ is different from /θ/ because there is voicing (vibration from the throat). Target sound: /ððððð/



- B15b** • Listen and say the two sounds.
/θθθθθ/ /ððððð/

D

Sound and spelling

- B15c** • /ð/ is spelled **th**. Listen and say these words.
- this that these those then they father mother brother other together
weather without breathe with
- B15d** • Listen and say these sentences.
- 1 A: Can I have one of **th**ose, please?
B: **Th**ese?
A: No, **th**e **oth**ers, over **th**ere.
 - 2 A: Two coffees, please.
B: **W**ith milk?
A: One **w**ith, and one **w**ithout.



Note: **th** is usually pronounced /θ/ or /ð/, but sometimes /t/: Thailand Thames Thomas

Exercises

15.1 Write these words.

EXAMPLE

/ðæt/ that

1 /mʌnθ/

3 /θɪn/

5 /wɪð/

2 /ðen/

4 /ðeɪ/

6 /'bɜːθdeɪ/



Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

15.2 Listen. Which words have /θ/, and which words have /ð/?

1 What are you thinking about?5 What are those things over there?2 Can I have another?6 Is the plural of 'tooth' 'teeth'?3 Are you good at maths?7 Is today the fourth or the fifth?4 Where's the bathroom?

words with /θ/

words with /ð/

thinking

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

15.3 Listen and complete the sentences.



1 The weather will be fine for next days., on 'll be some rain in the The will be dry and sunny, but only about degrees.

2 A: I'm thinking of going to the tonight.

B: Me too! Let's go
..... !

3 A: Are you ?

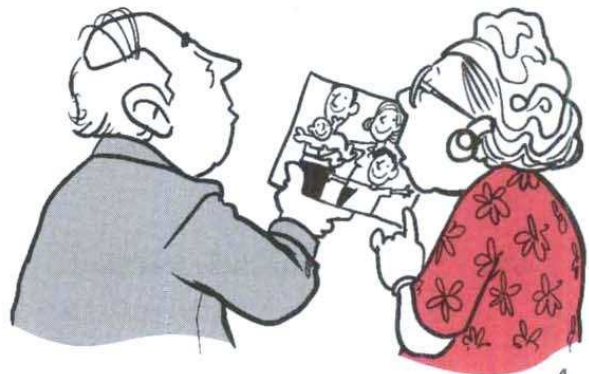
B: No,

4 A: are my and
....., about
years ago. And is my older
..... – he was about
..... years old.

B: And baby – is
..... you?

A: Yes, 's me,
my in my !

Check with the Key. Then listen again and repeat.



4

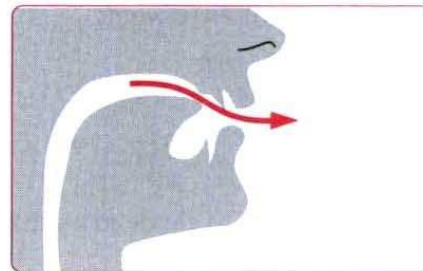
15.4 Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If you find any of these difficult, go to Section E3 Sound pairs for further practice.

1 *thing* / *sing* (⇒ sound pair 30)2 *three* / *tree* (⇒ sound pair 27)

It's the wrong size, isn't it?

/s/ and /z/**A****How to make the sound /s/**

- B20a • Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. There is some contact between the tongue and the teeth at the sides of the mouth. There is no voicing (vibration from the throat). Target sound: /sssss/

**B****Sound and spelling**

- B20b • /s/ is usually spelled s, ss or c, and sometimes sc. Listen and say these words.

s sit sister bus
 ss class glasses
 c city circle pencil place police pronounce
 sc science scissors

- B20c • The letter x is usually pronounced /ks/. Listen and say these words.

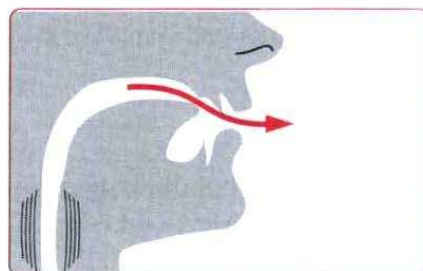
six next

- B20d • Listen and say these phrases and sentences.

- 1 summer in the city
- 2 Have you seen my glasses?
- 3 So, I'll see you in the same place next Saturday.
- 4 I saw your sister on the bus yesterday.
- 5 My science lessons were the most interesting.

C**How to make the sound /z/**

- B21a • Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. There is some contact between the tongue and the teeth at the sides of the mouth. /z/ is different from /s/ because there is voicing (vibration from the throat). Target sound: /zzzzz/



- B21b • Listen and say the two sounds.

/sssss/ /zzzzz/

D**Sound and spelling**

- B21c • /z/ is usually spelled s or z, and sometimes ss or zz. Listen and say these words.

s gives sisters easy husband roses
 z zoo zero size
 ss scissors
 zz jazz

- B21d • Listen and say these sentences.

- 1 What time does the zoo close?
- 2 A: My favourite music is jazz.
 B: Really? Well, it's always interesting, but it isn't always easy to listen to.
- 3 Roses are my favourite flowers.

Exercises

16.1 Write these words.

EXAMPLE /saɪz/ size

1 /seɪ/

3 /lɪvz/

5 /taɪmz/

2 /sæt/

4 /ɪst/

6 /'glɑːsɪz/

B22

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

16.2 1 Which two days of the week have /s/?

2 Which three days of the week have /z/?

3 Which three months of the year have /s/? August

B23

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

16.3 Listen and write the /s/ and /z/ sounds in each word.

B24

EXAMPLES sit /s/ easy /z/ places /s/ /z/

1 these / /

5 isn't / /

9 certainly / /

2 size / / /

6 pronounce / /

10 words / /

3 style / /

7 dress / /

11 suits / / /

4 please / /

8 it's / /

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

16.4 Fill the gaps with the words from Exercise 16.3.

1 A: Do you like this dress ? B: The you, but
..... the wrong, it?

2 A: Can you for me, ?

B: Yes,

B25

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

16.5 Listen and repeat this poem.

B26

One day

Mondays to Fridays –

Gets up.

Walks to the station.

Waits for the train.

Gets off at the fourth stop.

Walks to the office.

Sits in the office.

Has lunch.

Sits in the office

Walks to the station.

Comes home.

Thinks: 'One day ...'

Saturdays and Sundays –

Gets up. Late.

Does the washing.

Goes shopping.

Comes home.

Watches TV.

Goes out.

Eats out.

Comes home.

Watches TV.

Thinks: 'One day ...'

One day –

Gets up. Early.

Goes to the station.

Waits for the train.

Doesn't get off at the fourth stop.

Doesn't get off at the fifth stop.

Stays on the train.

Where does it go?

Watches through the windows.

16.6 Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If you find any of these difficult, go to Section E3 Sound pairs for further practice.

B27

1 place / plays (⇒ sound pair 31)

2 zoo / Sue (⇒ Sound pair 31)

3 so / show (⇒ sound pair 32)

4 sing / thing (⇒ sound pair 30)

Fresh fish, usually

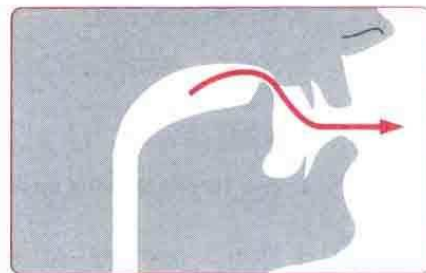
/ʃ/ and /ʒ/

A

How to make the sound /ʃ/



- Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. Your tongue points upwards towards the roof of your mouth. There is some contact between the tongue and the teeth at the sides of the mouth. There is no voicing (vibration from the throat). Target sound: /ʃʃʃʃʃ/



B

Sound and spelling



- /ʃ/ is usually spelled sh. Listen and say these words.

shop fashion cash fresh wash mushroom



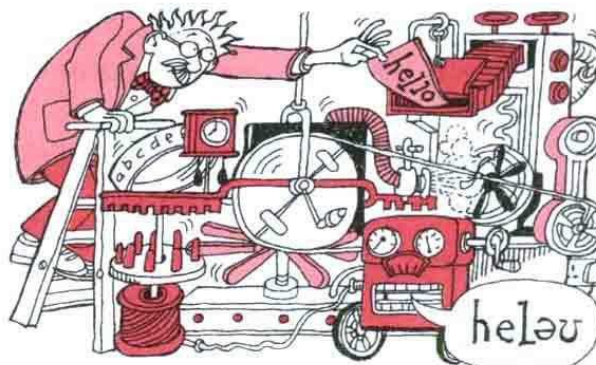
- But /ʃ/ is sometimes spelled in different ways. Listen and say these words.

c ocean
ch machine
ci delicious special
s sugar sure
ss Russia
ti international



- Listen and say these sentences.

- 1 This is a very special pronunciation machine.
- 2 All our food is fresh, and we serve delicious international specialities.
- 3 A: You didn't put sugar in my tea, did you?
B: No.
A: Are you sure?



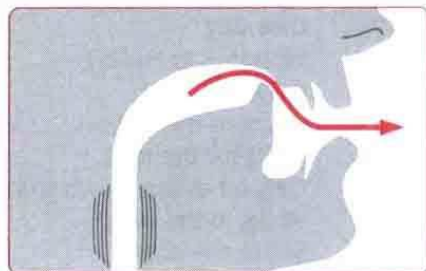
This is a very special pronunciation machine.

C

How to make the sound /ʒ/



- Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. Your tongue points upwards towards the roof of your mouth. There is some contact between the tongue and the teeth at the sides of the mouth. /ʒ/ is different from /ʃ/ because there is voicing (vibration from the throat). Target sound: /ʒʒʒʒʒ/



- Listen and say the two sounds.

/ʃʃʃʃʃ/ /ʒʒʒʒʒ/

D

Sound and spelling



- There are not many words with /ʒ/. It is usually spelled si or s. Listen and say these words.

television Asia usually



- Listen and say these sentences.

A: Do you like sport?
B: Yes ... but only on television, usually!

Exercises

17.1 Write these words.

EXAMPLE

- /'ʃʊgəl/ sugar
 1 /fɪʃ/
 2 /'steɪʃn/
 3 /'fɪnɪʃ/
 4 /ʃaʊt/
 5 /ʃɔ:t/
 6 /dɪʃ/



Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

17.2 Listen and complete the text.



Recipe

Take your cash
 Go to the
 Buy some
 and some
 Take them home.
 them.
 Cook them for a time.
 Put them in a
 Eat them.
 , ' !

Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

17.3 Listen and complete the sentences.



- 1 Yes, we're an business.
 We're based in , but we fly
 to anywhere in and the
 Pacific
 2 A: Why are you at that
 ?
 B: It's eaten my !

Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

17.4 Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If you find any of these difficult, go to Section E3 *Sound pairs* for further practice.



- 1 shoe / Sue (⇒ sound pair 32)
 2 shoes / choose (⇒ sound pair 33)



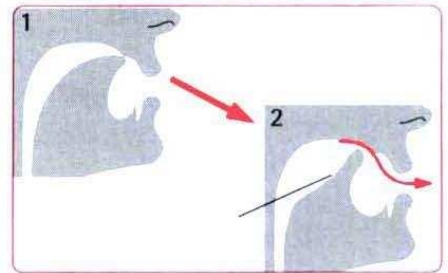
Chips and juice

/tʃ/ and /dʒ/

A

How to make the sound /tʃ/

- B34a** • Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. There is no voicing (vibration from the throat). /tʃ/ is like /t/ + /ʃ/ together. Target sound: /tʃə/



B

Sound and spelling

- B34b** • /tʃ/ is usually spelled **ch**, **t**, or **tch**. Listen and say these words.

ch	chips	choose	March	which
t	future	question		
tch	catch	watch	kitchen	



Note: The name of the letter H is /eɪtʃ/. Listen and repeat.

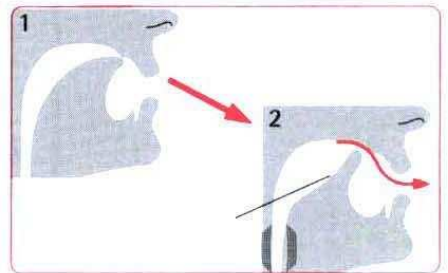
- B34c** **B34d** **Note:** In the word Czech, cz is pronounced /tʃ/, and ch is pronounced /k/. The words *check*, *cheque* and *Czech* all sound the same: /tʃek/. Listen and repeat. (See Section E8 Homophones.)

- B34e** • Listen and say these sentences.
- 1 Which questions did you choose in the exam?
 - 2 The picture in the kitchen is by a Czech artist.

C

How to make the sound /dʒ/

- B35a** • Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. There is voicing (vibration from the throat). /dʒ/ is like /d/ + /ʒ/ together. Target sound: /dʒə/



- B35b** • Listen and say the two sounds.
/tʃə/ /dʒə/

D

Sound and spelling

- B35c** • /dʒ/ is usually spelled **j**, **g**, **ge** or **dge**. Listen and say these words.

j	jam	jacket	jeans	job	jet
g	general				
ge	age	large			
dge	fridge				



Note: The name of the letter G is /dʒi:/, and the name of the letter J is /dʒeɪ/. Listen and repeat.

- B35d** • Listen and say these sentences.
- 1 Who's that wearing a large orange jacket?
 - 2 There's some juice in the fridge.
 - 3 Languages are a bridge between people.

Exercises

18.1 Write these words.

EXAMPLE /dʒæm/ jam

1 /wɒtʃ/

4 /lɑ:dʒ/

7 /tʃeə/

2 /dʒɒb/

5 /dʒu:s/

8 /eɪdʒ/

3 /tʃɪps/

6 /dʒæz/

B36

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

18.2 Listen and circle the odd one out.

B37

EXAMPLE

larger

generally

guess

fridge

1 village

get

Germany

page

2 coach

check

Christmas

temperature

3 June

vegetable

give

cabbage

4 station

Russian

picture

information

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

18.3 Listen and repeat these sentences.

B38

1 I went to a small Russian village.

4 Look at this page of information.

2 Cabbage is my favourite vegetable.

5 I'm going to the coach station.

3 I was in Germany at Christmas.

6 Can you check the temperature, please?

18.4 Listen and put these words into two groups.

B39

teacher lounge bridge chair large chicken cheap juice Dutch
language chips orange cheese dangerous

words with /tʃ/

teacher

words with /dʒ/

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

18.5 Fill the gaps with words from Exercise 18.4.

1 Something to drink: orange

2 Something to eat, from a European country:

3 A
.....

4 Someone who teaches English or Chinese: a

5 A hot meal: and

6 A

7 A big room to sit and relax in: a

B40

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

18.6 Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If you find any of these difficult, go to Section E3 Sound pairs for further practice.

B41

1 watch / wash (⇒ sound pair 33)

2 shoes / choose (⇒ sound pair 33)

3 what's / watch (⇒ sound pair 25)

4 coach / coats (⇒ sound pair 25)



3



6

My hungry uncle

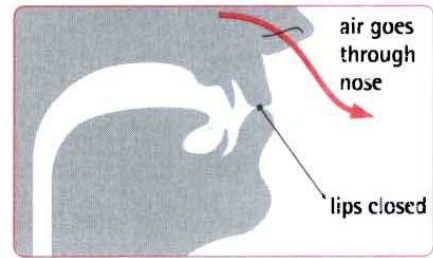
/m/, /n/ and /ŋ/

A

How to make the sound /m/



- When you say /m/, the air comes through your nose, not your mouth. Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. Your lips are together, and there is voicing. Target sound: /mmmmm/



B

Sound and spelling



- /m/ is usually spelled m or mm, but sometimes mb or mn. Listen and say these words.

m me more lemon swim film some sometimes
mm summer mb comb mn autumn



- Listen and say these phrases.

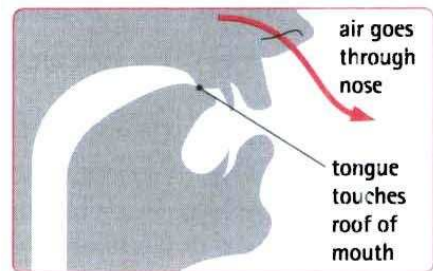
1 sometimes in summer 2 more for you, most for me 3 in the middle of the film

C

How to make the sound /n/



- When you say /n/, the air comes through your nose, not your mouth. Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. Your tongue is pressed against the roof of your mouth behind the teeth, and there is voicing. Target sound: /nnnnn/



D

Sound and spelling



- /n/ is usually spelled n, but sometimes nn or kn. Listen and say these words.

n new now sun one gone
nn dinner sunny
kn knew know knife



- Listen and say these phrases.

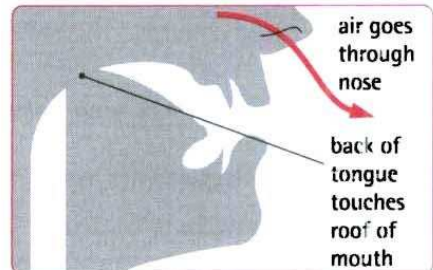
1 a sunny afternoon 2 sun and moon 3 nine months

E

How to make the sound /ŋ/



- When you say /ŋ/, the air comes through your nose, not your mouth. Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. The back of your tongue is pressed against the roof of your mouth, and there is voicing. Target sound: /ŋŋŋŋŋ/



- Listen and say the three sounds. /mmmm/ /nnnnn/ /ŋŋŋŋŋ/

F

Sound and spelling

- /ŋ/ is usually spelled ng.
The letter n is pronounced /ŋ/ if there is a /k/ or /g/ after it.
ng is sometimes /ŋ/ (e.g. singer) and sometimes /ŋg/ (e.g. finger).
nk is always pronounced /ŋk/.



- Listen and say these words.

/ŋ/ evening long sing singer thing
/ŋk/ bank thanks think uncle
/ŋg/ angry finger hungry longer single



- Listen and say these phrases.

1 thinking about things 2 a long evening singing songs 3 a hungry man is an angry man

Exercises

19.1 Write these words.

EXAMPLE

/mɔ:/ more

1 /mu:z/

2 /rɒŋ/

3 /drɪŋk/

4 /'ʌŋkl/

5 /naɪvz/

6 /kəʊm/

7 /θɪŋ/

8 /'strɒŋgə/



Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

19.2 Write the words. Two are with /n/ and three with /ŋ/.

words with /n/

knee

.....

.....

words with /ŋ/

.....

.....

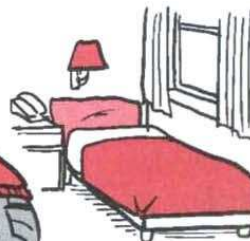
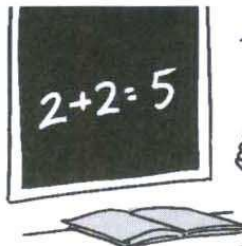
.....



Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

19.3 Complete the titles of the pictures using these words.

room nine wrong single ~~warm~~ uncle languages evening hungry answer



1 A warm

2 A

3 My

4 A

5



Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

19.4 Look at the picture and complete the sentences.

1 The woman's listening to the radio and

2 The phone's

3 The cat's

4 It's



Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

19.5

Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key.

If you find any of these difficult, go to Section E3

Sound pairs for further practice.



1 *ran* / *rang* (⇒ sound pair 34)

2 *thing* / *think* (⇒ sound pair 34)

3 *might* / *night* (⇒ sound pair 35)

4 *some* / *sung* (⇒ sound pair 35)

5 *some* / *sun* (⇒ sound pair 35)

How many hours?

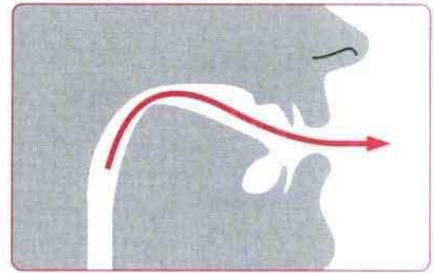
/h/

A

How to make the sound /h/



- Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. The air comes through a small gap at the back of the mouth. There is no voicing. Target sound: /hə/



B

Sound and spelling



- /h/ is usually spelled **h**, but it is spelled **wh** in a few words. Listen and say these words.

h **hat** **here** **help** **hot** **how** **behind**
wh **who** **whose** **whole**



- A few words begin with a silent letter **h**. Listen and say these words.

hour **honest**



- Listen and say these sentences.



- Hi, **hello**, **how** are you?
- Whose** **hat** is this?
- It's **hot** in **here**.
- We **had** a **whole** month's holiday.
- Can you **help** me for **half** an hour?
- Who's** **who**?



Sometimes you don't hear an /h/ sound at the beginning of **he, him, her, hers, his, had, have, has**. (See Units 37–40.) Listen.

- Is he** there?
- Have** you seen **him**?
- Has** he got time?
- Do** you know **her**?
- He** went to visit **his** family.

Important
for listening

Exercises

20.1 Write these words.

EXAMPLE

/hed/ *head*

1 /hæt/

2 /hau/

3 /həʊm/

4 /hɑːf/

5 /haɪ/

6 /huː/



Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

20.2 Listen and complete the dialogue.

A: Excuse me, can you tell me *how* to get to the castle?

B: Yes. Go past the and the , then there's a road those You go up a , and the castle's at the top.

A: Thanks for your !

Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

20.3 Complete the titles of the pictures using these words.

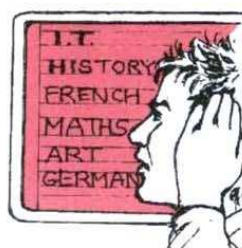
half hand home perhaps who happy happen hours helping how
 hi house holiday how history

1 A *helping*

2 A



3 many ?



4 ?



5 a



6 did it ?

7 !
 's at
 ?

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

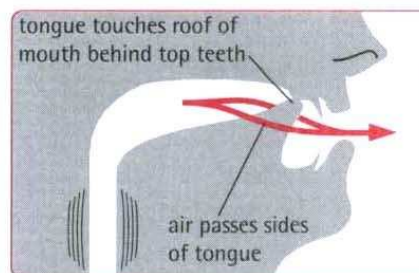
20.4 Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If you find any of these difficult, go to Section E3 Sound pairs for further practice.

1 *hear* / *ear* (⇒ sound pair 37)2 *high* / *eye* (⇒ sound pair 37)

A

How to make the sound /l/

- B55a** • Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. The tip of your tongue touches the roof of your mouth just behind the top teeth, the air passes the sides of the tongue, and there is voicing. (If you prepare to say /l/ but breathe in instead of out, you feel cold air on the sides of your tongue.) Target sound: /l/



B

Sound and spelling

- B55b** • /l/ is spelled l or ll. Listen and say these words.
- l learn leave language lovely alone feel help English
ll tall well yellow
- B55c** • /l/ is long at the end of some words. Listen and say these words.
- people simple uncle little
- B55d** • In some words, the letter l is silent. Listen and say these words.
- half talk could
- B55e** • Listen and say these sentences.
- 1 When shall we leave?
 - 2 Are you alone?
 - 3 How do you feel?
 - 4 Can I help you?
 - 5 Look at those lovely little yellow flowers.
 - 6 Learning a language can be difficult for some people.

Exercises

21.1 Write these words.

EXAMPLE

/fi:l/ feel

1 /leit/

2 /la:t/

3 /a:dʒ/

4 /kəʊld/

5 /'teɪbl/

6 /'æpl/

7 /'lɜ:nɪŋ/

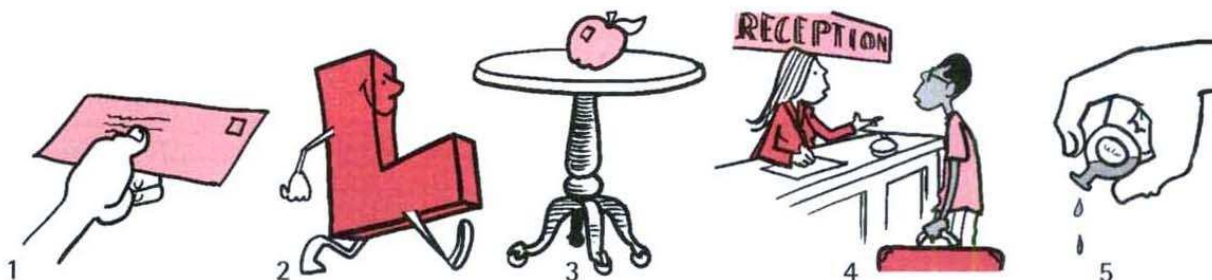
8 /bɪ'ləʊ/

B56

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

21.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using these words.

hello double middle bottle ~~letter~~ litter table alphabet single letter
 little apple



- Did you say the letter box or the bin?
- My name's L. I'm the twelfth of the
- There's an in the of the
- Would you like a room or a ?
- What's in that ?

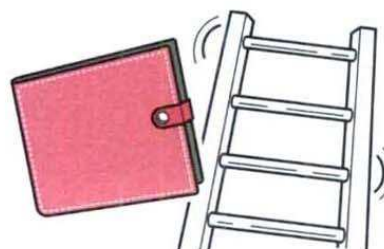
B57

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

21.3 Listen and complete the story.

B58

Monday	My bus was <u>late</u> .
Tuesday	I my wallet.
Wednesday	I off a ladder.
Thursday	I caught a
Friday	I at work.
That's !	



Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

21.4 Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If you find any of these difficult, go to Section E3 Sound pairs for further practice.

B59

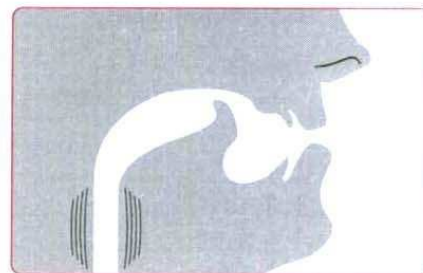
- light / right* (⇒ sound pair 36)
- collect / correct* (⇒ sound pair 36)

A

How to make the sound /r/



- Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. The tip of your tongue points backwards towards the roof of the mouth, there is some contact between the tongue and the teeth at the sides of the mouth, and there is voicing. Target sound: /rrrrr/



B

Sound and spelling



- /r/ is usually spelled r or rr, and sometimes wr. Listen and say these words.

r red ready really right road room

rr ferry sorry

wr wrap wrist write written wrote



- Listen and say these phrases and sentences.

1 What are you reading?

2 I'm really sorry – your room isn't ready.

3 I don't know if I'm right or wrong.

4 Too much writing makes my wrist ache.

5 travelling by ferry

6 wrapping presents for Christmas



Important
for listening



- Some English speakers use different /r/ sounds. Listen to some other speakers saying the same examples, and notice the different /r/ sounds they use.
- Where there's a letter r in a word, most people in England, Wales and Australia only pronounce it if there's a vowel sound after it, in the same word or the next word. Listen.

four no /r/

forty no /r/

four days no /r/

four eggs /r/ is pronounced

four hours /r/ is pronounced



- But most people in America, Scotland, Ireland and the south-west of England always pronounce /r/ where there's a letter r in the spelling. Listen.

four /r/ is pronounced

forty /r/ is pronounced

four days /r/ is pronounced

four eggs /r/ is pronounced

four hours /r/ is pronounced



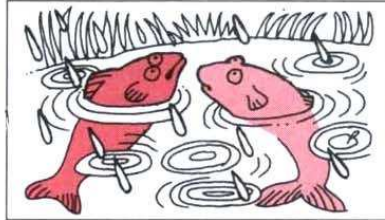
Note: The name of the letter R in the alphabet is /aɪ/ – or /aɪr/ for those speakers who always pronounce the letter r. Listen.



Exercises

22.1 Put these words in the correct places, in their normal spelling.

/ru:m/ /'təʊɪŋ/ /ɔ:l'redi/ /'rekɔ:dz/ /reɪn/ /ə'reɪv/ /raʊnd/ /'bɒrəʊd/ /ə'dres/
 /'rʌnɪŋ/ /'rʌbɪʃ/ /'hʌrɪ/ /rɒk/ /'terɪbəl/ /'rɪəli/ /reɪs/ /raɪt/ /'wəri/ /'redi/ /ə'freɪd/



- 1 Hey, look! I found these old rock in a bin!
- 2 again – what weather!
- 3 Are you sure this is the ?
- 4 Stop the ! We've got to get to go out.
- 5 A: Oh, no, I've lost an
 B: I'm Anna it!
- 6 A: up!
 B: Why? It isn't a
 A: We're late!
 B: Don't , they'll wait till we

B61

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

22.2

B62

Look at the words with r in the spelling. Listen and put a tick (✓) by them if the r is pronounced, and a cross (X) if the r is not pronounced.

- 1 A: Where ✓ did you park the car?
 B: I'm not sure. I think it was just around the corner.
- 2 A: Have you ever heard of square oranges?
 B: No, never!
- 3 A: Can you play the guitar?
 B: I can play the guitar and sing.
- 4 A: Are we far away from the road?
 B: Well, it's rather hard to say ...



Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

22.3

Listen and circle the word you hear. Check with the Key. If you find any of these difficult, go to Section E3 *Sound pairs* for further practice.

B63

- 1 *light* / *right* (⇒ sound pair 36)
- 2 *long* / *wrong* (⇒ sound pair 36)
- 3 *collect* / *correct* (⇒ sound pair 36)

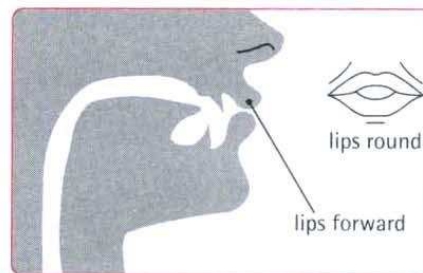
What's the news?

/w/ and /j/

A

How to make the sound /w/

- B64a • Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. /w/ is like a very short /u:/ sound. Target sound: /wə/



B

Sound and spelling

- B64b • The sound /w/ is usually spelled **w**, and sometimes **wh**, and there are some words with other spellings of /w/. Listen and say these words.

w week wet way warm well weather windy away always twelve swim
 wh what white which where
 one language question quiet square



Note: **qu** is often pronounced /kw/.

- B64c • Note: /w/ is not pronounced in some words. Listen and repeat.
 answer two who whole write wrong

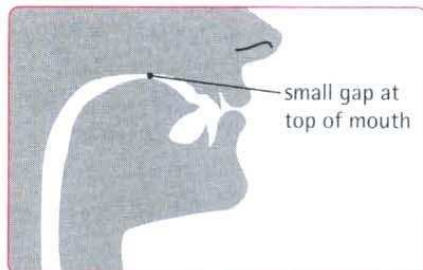
- B64d • Listen and say these phrases and sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 swimming in warm water | 6 the wrong word |
| 2 twenty-one words | 7 the whole world |
| 3 What's the answer? | 8 question and answer |
| 4 quarter to twelve on Wednesday | 9 Where will you be waiting? |
| 5 twenty-two languages | |

C

How to make the sound /j/

- B65a • Look at the diagram. Listen and say the sound. /j/ is like a very short /i:/ sound. Target sound: /jə/



D

Sound and spelling

- B65b • The sound /j/ is usually spelled **y**, but has different spellings in some words.

/ju:/ is often spelled **u** or **ew**. Listen and say these words.

y yes yesterday year young
 /ju:/ usual student university new view interview beautiful queue
 Europe /'juərəp/

- B65c • Listen and say these phrases and sentences.

- 1 a young university student
- 2 a beautiful view
- 3 waiting in a queue for an interview
- 4 the European Union
- 5 I usually walk to work but I used the car yesterday.

B65d

- American speakers don't pronounce /j/ in some words like *new* and *student*. Listen.

with /j/: Are you a new student? /nju: 'stju:dənt/

without /j/: Are you a new student? /nu: 'studeɪnt/

Important
for listening

Exercises

23.1 Write these words.

EXAMPLE

'jʌŋgə/ younger

1 /nju:z/

2 /fju:z/

3 /jet/

4 /'wi:kend/

5 /tju:nz/

6 /wen/

7 /'mju:zɪk/

8 /west/

9 /'jeləu/

10 /jɪə/



Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

23.2 Complete the dialogues using these words.

away few music quarter tunes weather Wednesday weekend west
 wet ~~when~~ where where windy yes yesterday yet young

1 A: when 's your interview?

B: It's on, at past one.

A: Good luck!

2 A: Are you going for the ?

B:

A: ?

B: I don't know

3 A: Hi! are you?

B: We're in Wales.

A: What's the like?

B: was and,
but today's beautiful.

4 A: Can you read ?

B: No, but I remember a
from when I was

Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

23.3 Match the questions and answers in the interview.

Questions

What? A ~~wallet~~

What colour?

With?

Where?

When?

What time?

Who?

What happened?

Answers

In the town square.

Yellow.

Twelve.

I was waiting in a queue. They
were quick. They ran away.

Yesterday.

Money, keys, cards – the usual
things.

Two young men.

~~A wallet.~~

Well, we'll see what we can do.



Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.

Hey, wait for me!

Strong and weak forms 1: Pronouns

A

Some words have two different pronunciations – a strong form and a weak form. Normally we use the weak form, but if the word is stressed because it is especially important, or because we want to show a contrast, we use the strong form. Most pronouns have strong and weak forms.

	weak	strong
you	/jə/	/ju:/
me	/mi/	/mi:/
he	/ɪ/	/hi:/
she	/ʃɪ/	/ʃi:/
him	/ɪm/	/hɪm/
her	/ə/ or /hə/*	/hɜ:/*
we	/wɪ/	/wi:/
us	/ʊs/	/ʌs/
them	/ðəm/	/ðem/

* The r at the end of *her* is pronounced before a vowel (see Unit 22).
Give her_a chance.

B



Listen to the difference, and repeat.

A: Will you be at the meeting on Friday? (you is weak)

B: Yes. Will you be there? (you is strong)

Can you help me carry this suitcase? (me is weak)

Hey, wait for me! (me is strong)

A: Is he there? (he is weak)

B: Who?

A: The boss.

B: No. Everybody else is working, but he's gone home! (he is strong)

A: She doesn't smoke or drink! (she is strong)

B: Ah, that's what she told you! (she is weak)

A: Look – it's him! (him is strong)

B: Where? I can't see him. (him is weak)

A: Do you know that woman?

B: Her? No, I don't recognise her. (first her is strong, second her is weak)

A: I'm afraid we can't stay any longer. (we is weak)

B: What do you mean, 'we'? I've got plenty of time. (we is strong)

A: They told us to go this way. (us is weak)

B: Well, they didn't tell us! (us is strong)

When I said, 'Give them a drink' I didn't mean them, I meant the people. (first them is weak, second them is strong)



She doesn't smoke or drink.



They told us to go this way.



When I said, 'Give them a drink', I didn't mean them, I meant the people.

Exercises

37.1

Listen and mark the underlined words w (weak) or s (strong).

CS1

- 1 A: Are you going to talk to him? B: No, I think he should talk to me first.
- 2 A: Shall I phone her? B: Yes, I think you should.
- 3 A: You see those people over there? Do you know them? B: I know her, but I don't know him.
- 4 A: What are you going to give him? B: I think I'll give him a shirt. What about you?
- 5 Let him come in and ask him what he wants.
- 6 She says she'll bring her money tomorrow.
- 7 I'm tired ... shall we go now?
- 8 Everybody's leaving. What about us? Shall we go, too?
- 9 Tell us when you're ready.
- 10 A: Who broke that window? B: He did! C: No, I didn't, she did!

Check with the Key. Then listen again and repeat.

37.2

Listen and complete the sentences.

CS2

EXAMPLE

What did she say?

- 1 What think about it?
- 2 Where tonight?
- 3 ready now.
- 4 Where ?
- 5 come in.
- 6 feeling all right?
- 7 Tell
- 8 I phone number but not

Check with the Key. Then listen again and repeat.

37.3

Listen and repeat this poem. Be careful to speak with the correct rhythm. Stress the words in bold, and use weak forms of the pronouns between them.

CS3

Comings and goings

Don't	What	did she	say?
	send	her	away
	Give	her a	chance
	Ask	her to	dance
	Give	us a	drink
	What	do you	think?
	Ask	them to	wait
	Tell	them it's	late
	What	shall we	do?
Shall we	wait	here for	you?
	Please	don't	delay
Tell me,	what	do you	say?



And what's his name?

Strong and weak forms 2:

Possessives, conjunctions, prepositions

A

Many possessives, conjunctions and prepositions have two different pronunciations – a strong form and a weak form. Normally we use the weak form, but if the word is stressed because it is especially important, or because we want to show a contrast, we use the strong form.

	weak	strong
your	/jə/ *	/jɔ:/ *
his	/ɪz/	/hɪz/
their	/ðə/ *	/ðeə/ *
and	/ən/ or /ənd/	/ænd/
but	/bət/	/bʌt/
some	/səm/	/sʌm/
that	/ðət/	/ðæt/
at	/ət/	/æt/
for	/fə/ *	/fɔ:/ *
from	/frəm/	/frɒm/
of	/ɒv/	/ɒv/
to **	/tə/	/tu/

* The r at the end of these words is pronounced before a vowel (see Unit 22).

What's your address?

What was their answer?

Come in for a minute.

**to is pronounced /tu:/ before a vowel sound.

to a party

B



Listen to the difference, and repeat.

Give me your hand! (your is weak)

A: Your turn! (your is strong)

B: No, it's your turn! (your is strong)

A: That's our new neighbour.

B: And what's his name? (and and his are weak)

A: No, her! (her is strong)

B: Oh, sorry. What's her name? (her is strong)

A: She must be rich – look at her car! (her is weak)

B: I think that's his car, actually! (his is strong)

A: They've sold their old house, I see. (their is weak)

B: They've sold their house, yes, but they haven't bought another one yet. (their is strong)

A: Would you like some ice cream or some cake? (some is weak)

B: I'd like some ice cream and some cake, please! (and is strong, some is weak)

A: Do you like those sweets? (do and you are weak)

B: Well, some of them are good. (some is strong, of and them are weak)

The shop's closed from one to two. (from and to are weak)

There's a bus to the village at six, but there's no bus back from there tonight. (to and from are strong, at is weak)



Your turn!



She must be rich – look at her car!

Exercises

38.1 Listen and mark the underlined words w (weak) or s (strong).

C55

- 1 They went out and left their children at home.
- 2 Don't sit there – that's his seat.
- 3 Is this the train to London or from London?
- 4 I didn't say at five o'clock, I said about five o'clock.
- 5 What are you going to do?
- 6 His first name's Jack, but I don't know his second name.
- 7 Would you like some more tea?
- 8 Bring your umbrella – it's going to rain.
- 9 Excuse me – is this your umbrella?
- 10 Can you go and buy some bread and milk, please?
- 11 You've bought some flowers – who are they for?
- 12 I bought them for you!

Check with the Key. Then listen again and repeat.

38.2 Read and listen to these poems. Then listen again and repeat. Be careful to speak with the correct rhythm.

Use the weak form of *and*.

C56a

You and me
 you and me
 cake and tea
 bread and cheese
 twos and threes
 this and that
 thin and fat
 left and right
 day and night
 now and then
 where and when

Use the weak form of *of*.

C56b

Relaxing
 a cup of tea
 a new CD
 a bottle of wine
 and plenty of time

Use the weak form of *but*.

C56c

Making plans
 A walk? But it's too late.
 To the town? But it's too far.
 Some sightseeing? But it's too dark.
 A restaurant? But it's too expensive.
 A game of chess? But it's so boring.
 Read a book? But my eyes are so tired.
 Study some English? But it's so difficult.
 But let's do something. OK, what?

Use the weak form of *at*.

C56d

I remember it well
 We met at a conference.
 Or maybe at a party.
 A party at a hotel.
 Or perhaps at someone's house.
 It was at lunchtime.
 No, it was late at night.
 Yes, and you were sitting at a table.
 Or maybe standing at a window.
 You looked at me and smiled.
 No, you looked at me and laughed at me.
 Yes, I remember it well.

Use the weak form of *your*.

C56e

A change of plan
 Eat your sandwich.
 Drink your tea.
 Comb your hair.
 Brush your teeth.
 Put your shoes on.
 Pack your bag.
 Get your keys.
 Ready?
 What do you mean, you've changed your mind?



Making plans

There's a spider

Strong and weak forms 3: Articles, comparatives, 'there'

A



C57a Some words have two different pronunciations – a strong form and a weak form. We normally use the weak forms of the words *a* and *an*. We say /ə/ before consonant sounds and /ən/ before vowel sounds. Listen and repeat.

a cup of coffee, please

a piece of cake, please

a lot of visitors

a Thursday morning in November

an invitation to a party

an umbrella in the rain



C57b Notice that some words begin with the vowel letter u but the consonant sound /j/, so we say *a* before them. Listen and repeat.

a university

a useful present

B



C58 In comparatives, we use the weak forms of *than* /ðən/ and *as* /əz/, and we pronounce the ending *-er* as the weak vowel /ə/. Listen and repeat.

The new computer's better than the old one.

The old computer wasn't as good as the new one.

C



C59a In the expressions *there's* and *there are* we normally use the weak form /ðə/. We pronounce *there's* as /ðəz/ and *there are* as /ðərə/. Listen and repeat.

There's a bridge over the river.

There are ten millimetres in a centimetre.



C59b But when we use the word *there* to talk about a place, we use the strong form /ðeə/. Listen and repeat.

A: Where are my glasses? B: Over there!



Over there!

Exercises

39.1

C60a

Listen and circle the mistakes in the picture (there are five mistakes).

C60b

Check with the Key. Then listen again and repeat.



39.2

Listen and circle all the /ə/ sounds.

C61

There's a cat on the mat.
There's a fish in a dish.
There's a dog in the fog,
and a mouse in the house.

There's a film on TV.
You can sit on my knee.
There are two cups of tea.
One for you, one for me.

Check with the Key.
Then listen again and repeat.

39.3

Complete the sentences using the words in the box. You will need to use some of them more than once.

tall there there's there are older longer as than

- 1 Tessa's taller than Terry, but she isn't Ted.
Ted's Tessa, but he isn't old Terry.
- 2 A: What's the longest tunnel in the world?
B: The Channel Tunnel, between England and France?
A: No, a one
..... that.
B: Is, really?
A: Yes, is, in Japan.
- 3 A: How many dollars are in a pound?
B: I think about one
and a half ... or maybe
..... one and a half pounds in a dollar?



C62

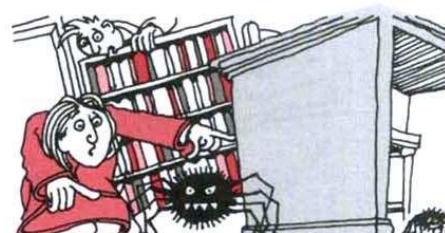
Listen to check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen again and repeat.

39.4

C63

Listen and mark the underlined words w (weak) or s (strong).

- A: What are you doing there?
B: There's a spider in the room.
A: Is there? Where?
B: There, look!
A: No, there isn't!
B: Yes, there is!
A: Well, actually, there are two – one there and one there!
- Check with the Key. Then listen and repeat.



Who was that?

Strong and weak forms 4: Auxiliary verbs

A

We often use the weak forms of these verbs:

am is are was were have has do does can could



Listen and repeat.

- 1 I^wm ready.
- 2 It^ws raining again.
- 3 A^wre you coming?
- 4 You^w're coming, aren't you?
- 5 Who was^w that?
- 6 The shops were^w all closed.
- 7 What have^w you got in your hand?
- 8 Has^w the programme started?
- 9 What do^w you want for Christmas?
- 10 Where does^w your sister live?
- 11 You can^w stay here if you like.
- 12 Could^w you spell your name for me, please?

B



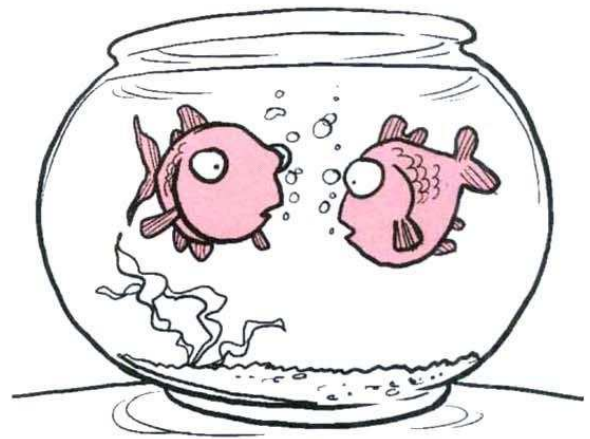
But if one of these verbs is stressed because it is especially important, or because we want to show a contrast, we use the strong form. Listen and repeat.

- 1 A: Are^s you ready? B: Yes, I am^s.
- 2 A: It isn't raining, is it? B: Yes, it is^s.
- 3 A: I'm not very good at English. B: Of course you are^s!
- 4 A: Is your father a teacher? B: He was^s, but he's retired now.
- 5 A: How many people are there in your class ... ten? B: There were^s ten, but one left last week.
- 6 A: Have we met before? B: I don't think we have^s.
- 7 A: Has it started? B: Yes, come on, it has^s!
- 8 A: I don't like this music. B: Oh, I do^s.
- 9 A: Does the supermarket open on Sundays? B: I think it does^s.
- 10 A: I can't open this door. B: Let me try. Maybe I can^s.
- 11 A: Can you play tennis? B: Not now. I could^s when I was younger.

For more about I'm, you're and it's, see Unit 41.



Is your father a teacher?



Have we met before?

Exercises

40.1 Listen, and notice the weak forms underlined.

C66a

It was winter. It was late. It was dark. It was snowing. I was walking along a street. There was nobody else in the town. I could see a light in a window. I could hear someone shouting, 'You're too late! We were here, all the time. We were waiting for you, but now it's too late!' Then I woke up. It was a dream!



C66b

Listen again and repeat.

40.2 Listen and mark the underlined words w (weak) or s (strong).

C67

- A: I'm better than you!
 B: No, you aren't!
 A: I am. I've got more toys than you!
 B: No, you haven't!
 A: Yes, I have! And I can speak twenty languages!
 B: You can't! Nobody can speak twenty languages!
 A: I can. And I could walk when I was three weeks old!
 B: You couldn't! That's impossible!
 A: I could! You don't know – you weren't there!
 B: I was! I'm older than you!
 A: No, you aren't!
 B: Yes, I am! I'm eight. How old are you?
 A: I'm eight hundred.
 B: What do you mean? Nobody can be eight hundred years old!
 A: Don't argue!
 B: I'm not arguing!
 A: Yes, you are!



Check with the Key. Then listen again and repeat.

40.3 Mark the underlined words w if you think they will be weak and s if you think they will be strong.

- 1 I could speak English when I was twelve.
- 2 I wasn't very well yesterday, but I am today.
- 3 A: Are these your gloves? B: Yes, they are. Thanks!
- 4 A: I don't think you were at the lesson last week, were you? B: I was!
- 5 A: I didn't think the singers in the band were very good. B: Oh, I thought they were!
- 6 A: Have you got a pen? B: Just a minute, I think I have, somewhere.
- 7 A: Has the lesson started? B: Yes, it has, but you can go in.
- 8 A: Where does he live? B: Near the old town hall. Do you know where that is? A: Yes, I do.

C68

Listen and check your answers. Check with the Key. Then listen again and repeat.