Английский язык
Учимся правильно читать
Kitten
Chicken
Bug
Для младших школьников
Английский язык
Учимся правильно читать
Для младших школьников
2-е издание

Минск
АБЕРЗА™
2012
Серия основана в 1999 году

Рецензент
преподаватель англ. яз. Центра внешкольной работы «Контакт»
Центр. р-на г. Минска, соавтор учеб.-метод. комплекса «Magic Box»
А. И. Калишевич

Малинина, А. А.


Книга поможет привести в систему и закрепить правила чтения гласных, согласных букв и буквосочетаний. Пособие может служить дополнением к любому учебнику для начальных классов и использоваться как на уроках, так и для самостоятельной работы дома.

УДК 373.3.016:811.111
ББК 81.2Angl-922

© Малинина А. А., 2007
© Оформление. ОДО «Аверсэв», 2007
От автора

Чтение — это один из важных элементов при изучении английского языка. Данное пособие поможет привести в систему и закрепить правила чтения букв английского языка. Книга может служить дополнением к любому учебнику для начальных классов и использоваться как на уроках, так и для самостоятельной работы дома.

В книге даны правила чтения гласных, согласных букв и буквосочетаний. Прорабатывать правила можно последовательно, а можно пользоваться данной книгой как справочным пособием по мере возникновения трудностей при изучении того или иного правила.

У маленького ребёнка прекрасно развита долговременная память. Всё, что он учил, надолго запоминается. Поэтому
следует использовать преимущества детской памяти для запоминания правил чтения. Для того чтобы ребёнок быстрее справился с непривычными правилами, предлагаются слова, большая часть которых соответствует возрасту учащихся, а также занимательные скороговорки и весёлые стихотворения, часть которых рекомендуется выучить наизусть. Для закрепления правил чтения используется цветовая сигнализация.

Автор пособия желает вам успехов.
# The ABC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aa</td>
<td>[eɪ]</td>
<td>Nn</td>
<td>[en]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bb</td>
<td>[bi:]</td>
<td>Oo</td>
<td>[əu]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cc</td>
<td>[si:]</td>
<td>Pp</td>
<td>[pi:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dd</td>
<td>[di:]</td>
<td>Qq</td>
<td>[kju:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ee</td>
<td>[i:]</td>
<td>Rr</td>
<td>[ə:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ff</td>
<td>[ef]</td>
<td>Ss</td>
<td>[es]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gg</td>
<td>[dʒi:]</td>
<td>Tt</td>
<td>[ti:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hh</td>
<td>[eɪtʃ]</td>
<td>Uu</td>
<td>[ju:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ii</td>
<td>[ai]</td>
<td>Vv</td>
<td>[vi:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jj</td>
<td>[dʒeɪ]</td>
<td>Ww</td>
<td>['dæblju:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kk</td>
<td>[keɪ]</td>
<td>Xx</td>
<td>[eks]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ll</td>
<td>[el]</td>
<td>Yy</td>
<td>[wai]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mm</td>
<td>[em]</td>
<td>Zz</td>
<td>[zed]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Знаки транскрипции

Гласные

[ʌ] — bus, cup
[æ] — bag, map
[e] — leg, bed
[ə] — a cap, letter
[o] — hot, dog
[i] — big, pig
[u] — book, took
[ɑː] — car, mark
[ɔː] — sport, more
[iː] — meet, be
[зː] — bird, fur
[uː] — school, moon

Дифтонги

[eɪ] — lake, rain
[aɪ] — like, bye
[ɔɪ] — toy, point
[əʊ] — go, home
[ɪə] — deer, here
[ɛə] — hair, care
[au] — cloud, now
[uə] — sure, flower
Согласные

| [b] — table, ball | [p] — deep, pen |
| [f] — lift, fool | [v] — give, visit |
| [k] — black, cake | [g] — tiger, grey |
| [s] — list, send | [z] — lazy, zoo |
| [t] — eat, ten | [d] — land, day |
| [ʃ] — finish, ship | [ʒ] — pleasure, decision |
| [tʃ] — chess, beach | [dʒ] — page, jump |
| [θ] — tooth, think | [ð] — this, bathe |
| [j] — yellow, cube | |
| [m] — man, women | |
| [n] — nose, snake | |
| [l] — lamp, black | |
| [r] — write, train | |
| [ŋ] — morning, strong | |
| [h] — who, head | |
| [w] — wind, between | |
Правила чтения гласных букв

В английском языке 26 букв: 20 согласных и 6 гласных: Aa, Ee, ï, Oo, Uu, Yy. Каждая английская гласная буква может передавать несколько гласных звуков. Правила чтения гласных букв под ударением зависят от того, какие буквы следуют за ними в данном слове:

not, nose, noise.

В английском языке существует 4 типа ударных слогов.

1. Открытый слог — слог, который заканчивается на гласный звук, т. е. гласная буква открыта (за ней нет согласной или после согласной стоит другая гласная или буква e, которая не читается):

I  me  no  age  my
hi  he  nose  page  music
В открытом типе слога все гласные буквы имеют алфавитное звучание:

- face [feɪs]  
- pupil [ˈpjuːpl]  
- nose [nəʊz]  
- like [laɪk]  
- Pete [piːt]  
- type [taɪp]

II. Закрытый слог — слог, который заканчивается на одну или несколько согласных букв:

- stamp, best, it, pot

В закрытом слоге гласные буквы читаются краткими звуками:

- bag [bæg]  
- bus [bʌs]  
- frog [frɒɡ]  
- big [bɪg]  
- desk [desk]  
- gym [dʒɪm]

III. Третий тип слога — слог, в котором за ударной гласной следует буква r:

- arm, girl.

В третьем типе слога гласные буквы читаются как долгие звуки:

- car [kaː]  
- sport [spɔːt]  
- Byrd [bɜːd]  
- bird [bɜːd]  
- Bert [bɜːt]  
- nurse [nɜːs]
IV. Четвёртый тип слога — слог, в котором за ударной гласной следует буквосочетание r + гласная:
more, Mary.

В четвёртом типе слога гласные буквы читаются как дифтонги (двугласные звуки):

hare [heə] fire ['faɪə]
more [mɔː] here [hɪə]
tyre ['taɪə] cure ['kjʊə]

※ Определи, к какому типу ударного слога относятся слова. Прочитай их.

Face, tram, mere, sport, hire, slim, eve, drive, brave, cute, dare, more, pure, star, share, stork, hat, six, desk, Jim, bridge, turkey, care, snake, store, fine, cut, me, plum, tyre, hare, car, like, Pete, let, bird, large.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Буква</th>
<th>Тип слога</th>
<th>I тип открытый слог</th>
<th>II тип закрытый слог</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>[eɪ] face</td>
<td>[æ] bag</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>[ɪː] Pete</td>
<td>[e] desk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i/y</td>
<td>[aɪ] like, type</td>
<td>[ɪ] big, gym</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>[əʊ] nose</td>
<td>[ɒ] frog</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>[juː] pupil</td>
<td>[ʌ] bus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Буква</td>
<td>III тип гласная + r</td>
<td>IV тип гласная + r + гласная</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>[a:] car</td>
<td>[eə] hare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>[э:] Bert</td>
<td>[ɪə] here</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i/y</td>
<td>[э:] bird, Byrd</td>
<td>[aɪə] fire, tyre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>[ɔ:] sport</td>
<td>[ɔ:] more</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>[з:] nurse</td>
<td>[juə] cure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

открытый слог
lake [eɪ]

закрытый слог
bag [æ]

a + r + согласная
park [ɑː]

a + r + гласная
hare [eə]
1. Прочитай слова:

- [ei] face
- [æ] Ann
- [ɔ:] car
- [eə] bare
- name
- cat
- arm
- Mary
- date
- glad
- mark
- hare
- take
- flat
- farm
- care
- lake
- man
- park
dare
- cake
- bad
- large
- mare
- plane
- hat
- start
- parents
- skate
- rabbit
- March
- rare
- game
- land
- shark
- fare
- make
- plan
- garden
- prepare

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

a) face, lake, rabbit, snake, make;
b) and, flat, hand, parents, bad;
c) arm, shark, park, mark, plane;
d) place, hare, bare, care, rare.

3. Определи, к какому типу ударного слога относятся слова. Прочитай их.

Late, bare, party, fat, face, hat, sharp, stamp, snake, salad, take, lake, park, square, skate, game, plate, bat, dark, Mary, black, cake, rare, large, parents, car, rat,
arm, jam, prepare, plane, shade, start, fare, garden, dare, bag, flag, apple, cat, page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>[eɪ]</th>
<th>make</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>[æ]</td>
<td>hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>[ɑː]</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>[eə]</td>
<td>hare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

an apple
have an apple
Pat, have an apple.

***

A black cat sat on a mat and ate a fat rat.

5. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни слова, в которых буква а находится под ударением. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

***

My name is Ann
Her name is Jane,
His name is Dan
Say it again¹.

***

Ann’s cat is black,
Jane’s cat is grey.
They often drink milk
And wash² every day³.

Слова, читающиеся не по правилам.

¹ again [əˈgen] — снова.
² wash [wɔʃ] — моются.
³ day [deɪ] — день.
* * *
My cat is black,
My cat is fat.
My cat likes rats
Rats are grey and fat.
* * *
I see a big black cat,
Big black cat,
Big black cat.
What¹ a big black cat!
What a cat!
What a cat!

* * *
Tom and Jill
Are in the park.
One is fair,
The other is dark.

* * *
I live here.
You live near.
Tom lives so far
That he goes in a car.

¹ what [wɔt] — что, какой.
**I'm a hare,**
I run around the bear.
I'm small.
The bear can't catch me at all.

**Fat Pat had a fat cat.**
Pat's fat cat sat in Pat's hat.
A cat in a hat.
A hat in a hand.

**Don't Care**
(Nursery rhyme)

Don't Care didn't care,
Don't Care was wild:
Don't Care stole plum and pear
Like any beggar’s child.
Don't Care was made to care
Don't Care was hung:
Don't Care was put in a pot
And boiled till he was done.
открытый слог  
genie [iː]  

закрытый слог  
nest [e]  

E e  
[iː]  

e + r + согласная  
verb [ɜː]  

e + r + гласная  
sphere [ɪə]  

Буквосочетание ee читается как звук [iː]:  
bee, geese, teeth, green, meet, week, seem, tree.  

Буква e в конце слова не читается. Её называют немой буквой:  
plate, face, name, time, nose, game, rose, lake.  

Не путай немую букву e в конце слова и букву e в открытом слоге:  
take  be  
table  he  
age  she  
lake  we  
like  me
1. Прочитай слова:

- be
- leg
- verb
- here
- he
- Meg
- her
- mere
- she
- help
- term
- sphere
- me
- letter
- person
- sere
- eve
- ten
- mercy
- sphere
- Steve
- pencil
- serve
- Steve
- Ben
- servant
- perfect
- meet
- geese
- deep
- green
- keen
- teeth
- been

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

a) Pete, we, sheep, eve, she;  
b) smell, nest, Steve, tell, letter;  
c) mere, game, here, sphere, sere;  
d) here, term, serve, person, verb;  
e) teeth, been, pencil, green, meet.
3. Определите, к какому типу ударного слога относятся слова. Прочитайте их.

Test, met, mercy, mere, we, her, person, best, shell, be, servant, west, smell, serve, Steve, shelf, sphere, me, sere, term, wet, let, perfect, she, he, letter, red, eve, leg, bench, Pete, spell, help, here, sphere.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>\</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>[iː]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>[e]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>[ə]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>[ɪə]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>here</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Сравни чтение слов и их значения:

\[ \text{bad} \quad \text{bed} \]
\[ \text{Dan} \quad \text{den} \]
\[ \text{Pat} \quad \text{pet} \]
\[ \text{pan} \quad \text{pen} \]

5. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

pets
ten pets
keeps ten pets
Pete keeps ten pets.
Feed the bees with three sweet peas.

6. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова, в которых буква e стоит под ударением. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

I Like to Eat

Ben: Tell me, little Pete,
What you like to eat.

Pete: Well, I like to eat
What is taste and sweet.
A Pen and a Pencil
Pete has got a pencil,
Pete has got a pen;
He draws with his pencil
And writes with his pen.

I See the Letters

**Boy:** I see the letters,
I see the letters,
But they are not for me.

***
We see a pen in the bag.
You see a hen at the door.
They see a cat under the bench.
I see a carpet on the floor.

***
Stop! Look! Listen!
Before you cross the street
Use your eyes,
use your ears,
And then use your feet.
Grizzly Bear

If you ever, ever, ever meet a grizzly bear —
You must never, never, never ask him where
He is going or what he is doing:
For if you ever, ever dare
To stop a grizzly bear —
You will never meet
A nothe grizzle bear.

 открытый слог
nine [aɪ]

закрытый слог
pig [ɪ]

i + r + согласная
bird [ɜː]

i + r + гласная
fire [aɪə]

 открытый слог
fly [aɪ]

закрытый слог
gym [ɪ]

y + r + согласная
Byrd [ɜː]

y + r + гласная
tyre [aɪə]
Слова, которые читаются не по правилу:
live [lɪv]  give [gɪv]  ski [skiː]

Буква у в начале слова перед гласной читается как звук [j]: yes [jes], yellow ['jeləʊ].

Безударная буква у в конце слова читается как звук [ɪ]: city ['sɪtɪ], baby ['beɪbi].
Запомни исключение: July [dʒuːˈlaɪ].

1. Прочитай слова:

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[aɪ]</td>
<td>[ɪ]</td>
<td>[ɜː]</td>
<td>[aɪə]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pie</td>
<td>six</td>
<td>bird</td>
<td>hire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine</td>
<td>sit</td>
<td>girl</td>
<td>fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>fir</td>
<td>tire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five</td>
<td>list</td>
<td>shirt</td>
<td>tired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nice</td>
<td>win</td>
<td>skirt</td>
<td>mire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by</td>
<td>gym</td>
<td>third</td>
<td>wire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>system</td>
<td>Sir</td>
<td>byre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my</td>
<td>symbol</td>
<td>Byrd</td>
<td>lyre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly</td>
<td>lyric</td>
<td>tyre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɪ]</td>
<td>[j]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angry</td>
<td>family</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yarn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hungry</td>
<td>city</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hurry</td>
<td>study</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pity</td>
<td>pretty</td>
<td>yell</td>
<td>yard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorry</td>
<td>windy</td>
<td>yelp</td>
<td>yesterday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

a) time, sky, pretty, like, tiger;
b) fish, gym, swim, bird, system;
c) shirt, milk, Byrd, dirty, third;
d) fine, mire, fire, satire, lyre;
e) family, city, sorry, cry, pretty;
f) yes, yard, bye, yell, you.

3. Определи, к какому типу ударного слога относятся слова. Прочитай их.

Line, bye, sit, milk, tyre, girl, list, fine, win, tire, gym, Byrd, life, nice, hire, shirt, bye, Mike, tiger, kite, wire, my, system, sky, like, mire, Sir, bike, hill, tired, skirt, type, lyric, mill, lyre, gyre, fir, will, pike, hike.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IV</th>
<th>[aɪə]</th>
<th>fire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

4. Прочитай как можно быстрее.

**A patter**¹

Give the pigs six big chips.
river
in the river
to swim in the river
like to swim in the river

¹ patter [ˈpætə] — скороговорка.
Byrd and Jim like to swim in the river.

5. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова, в которых буквы i и u стоят под ударением. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

* * *
Kitty meets Minnie.
Minnie, says Kitty,
This is my pinny¹,
Isn’t it pretty!

My Kite
I’ve got my kite
My kite is white.
My kite is in the sky.
Fly high, my kite,
Fly high, white kite,
Fly high in the blue sky.

¹ pinny — передник.
***
I like this pond¹.
It's big and wide,
And there are fish
Deep down inside².

It's Winter
It's winter, it's winter,
Let's skate and ski!
It's winter, it's winter,
It's great fun for me.

¹ pond — пруд.
² Deep down inside — глубоко внизу.
March
March brings sunny days and winds. So we know that spring begins.

A Little Bird
Little bird, little bird, Look at me! I’ve got a bird-house. Oh! Come and see.

A Fire
Why does a fire eat big sticks of wood? I shouldn’t like to have that for my food. But the flames all lick\(^1\) their lips — it must taste good!

***
Spring is green, Summer is bright, Autumn is yellow, Winter is white.

---
\(^1\) lick — лизать.
1. Прочитай слова:

- [əʊ]  
  - no
  - go
  - rose
  - nose
  - home
  - stone
  - hope
  - note
  - open
  - smoke

- [ɒ]  
  - hot
  - dog
  - fox
  - frog
  - stop
  - song
  - long
  - box
  - doctor
  - cock

- [ɔː]  
  - or
  - for
  - sport
  - nor
  - short
  - fork
  - pork
  - sort
  - north
  - born

- [ɔː]  
  - ore
  - more
  - core
  - bore
  - store
  - before
  - shore
  - explore

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:
   a) sofa, job, hope, note, go;
   b) short, cock, doctor, frog, shop;
   c) north, horse, shore, morning, born;
   d) more, core, before, sport, store.
3. Определи, к какому типу ударного слога относятся слова. Прочитай их.

Home, store, sport, stone, not, lord, strong, no, morning, box, home, core, nor, short, explore, sock, fox, dog, shore, doctor, born, open, for, song, hope, ore, north, note, hospital, bore, go, phone, fork, pork, before, shop, clock, sort.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>[əʊ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nose</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>[ɔ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>frog</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>[ɔː]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>horse</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>[ɔː]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>more</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Patter

Cob is Dob’s dog,
Tob is Mob’s dog.

***

Zog the frog wears long blue socks
And eats hot dogs from an orange box.

***

sorry
very sorry
very sorry to interrupt you
I’m very sorry to interrupt you
I’m very sorry to interrupt you so many times.

***

slow¹
so slow
go so slow
don’t go so slow
Joe, don’t go so slow
Oh, Joe, don’t go so slow.

¹ slow [sləʊ] — медленно.
5. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова, в которых буква о стоит под ударением. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

* * *
Nose, nose,
Smell a rose.

**Little Frog**
Little frog, little frog,
Hop, hop, hop.
Little frog, little frog,
Stop, stop, stop.

**The Rose and the Horse**
The fox is growing a rose.
The rose is a lovely flower.
The horse looks at the rose.
It’s looked for a whole hour.

* * *
Soft\(^1\) white ducks
Swim on the top,
And big green frogs
Go hop, hop, hop!

\(^1\) soft — мягкий.
Donkey

Donkey, donkey, old and grey,
Open your mouth and gently bray\(^1\),
Lift your ears and blow your horn,
To wake the world this sleepy morn\(^2\).

Limerick\(^3\)

There was an Old Man with a nose,
Who said: If you choose to suppose\(^4\),
That my nose is too long,
You are certainly wrong\(^5\).
That remarkable\(^6\) man with a nose.

***

Good morning, good morning!
Good morning to you!
Good morning, good morning!
We are glad to see you!

\(^1\) gently bray — тихо протруби.
\(^2\) morn = morning.
\(^3\) limerick [ˈlɪmərk] — лимерик (английская стихотворная форма).
\(^4\) choose to suppose [ˈtʃuːz tə səˈpəʊz] — предполагаете.
\(^5\) certainly wrong [ˈsɜːtənli ˈrɔːŋ] — конечно, неправы.
\(^6\) remarkable [rɪˈmɑːkəbl] — замечательный.
Запомни, что в некоторых словах буква u читается как звук [u]:
put, push, bush, bull, pull, full.

1. Прочитай слова:

[ju:] student pupil computer Tuesday suit excuse cucumber unit due music
[Λ] sun cup uncle but cut bus lunch supper under
[з:] turn burn nurse hurt fur burst curl
[jue] pure cure secure Thursday Sunday turkey
2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:
   a) summer, cube, tube, use, cute;
   b) hundred, hungry, burst, must, number;
   c) pure, secure, sure, student, cure;
   d) turn, burst, curl, fur;
   e) put, bus, push, bush, bull.

3. Определи, к какому типу ударного слога относятся слова. Прочитай их.

   Sunday, bug, pupil, lunch, cut, usually, music, blue, fur, buzz, nurse, sun, due, uncle, cure, Thursday, understand, excuse, cube, burst, turn, but, suit, cucumber, bun, secure, turkey, bug, unit, Tuesday, burn, tube, curly, hurt, student, tune, sure.

   I
   [juː]  
   mule

   II
   [ʌ]  
   cup
III
[з:] 
turnip

IV
[juә] 
pure

4. Сравни чтение слов и их значения:

[æ]   [ʌ]
cat — cut
cap — cup
hat — hut
ban — bun
bag — bug

5. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

* * * 
Buzz, buzz, buzz,
Go the bees in the sun.
Buzz, buzz, buzz,
Making honey is fun.
Dan will have fun.
Dan will run and jump.
— Will Dan run and jump?
— Yes, he will.

A tutor¹ who tooted² a flute³,
Tried to teach two young pupils to toot.
Said the two to the tutor:
‘Is it harder to toot,
Or to tutor two pupils to toot?’

¹ tutor ['tjuːtə] — учитель.
² toot [tuːt] — трубить.
³ flute [fluːt] — флейта.
Jump-jump-jump,
Jump over the moon,
Jump all the morning
And all the noon.

Little Lambs

We are little lambs.
And we are very gay.
We **jump** over the fence
And then we run away.
We run a race.
What fun! What fun!
Let’s run again,
Run, run, run!

The air is pure,
The weather is cool.
The turkey and the puppy
Are running to school.
Their uniform is blue.
Look at the picture,
You’ll see that’s true.
I walk, I stand,
I jump and run.
It’s a lot of fun.

**How Much?**

One plus two —
There is much to do.
One plus three —
There is much to see.

\[
\begin{align*}
1 + 2 &= 3 \\
1 + 3 &= 4
\end{align*}
\]

**• • •**

A snail’s shell is curly,
A bird’s nest is round;
Rabbit’s house twisty
burrows\(^1\)
Underground.

**• • •**

They are off to the South,
Their mother and Guy
To see the Black Sea
And the blue, blue sky.

---

\(^1\) burrow — нора; рыть нору.
Правила чтения некоторых буквосочетаний

Буквы a, e в сочетании с гласными буквами i, y читаются как звук [ei].

- ai
  - rain

- ei
  - sleigh

- ay
  - play

- ey
  - grey

- [eɪ]

- ai + r
  - chair

- ei + r
  - their
1. Прочитай слова:

[ei]  [ei]  [eə]  [eə]
rain    pay    chair    their
train   may    air     heir
main    say     pair

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:
   a) pain, main, lane, sleigh, train;
   b) pair, chair, their, rain, heir;
   c) may, they, today, lake, today.

3. Сравни чтение слов и их значения:
   pen — pain
tell — tail
wet — wait

Запомни исключения, где буквосоче-
tание ei читается как [iː]: being, ceiling, receive.
Буквосочетания *ee, ea* читаются как звук *[iː]*:
*bee, team.*

Буквосочетания *ear, eer* читаются как звук *[ɪə]*:
*ear, hear, engineer.*

1. Прочитай слова:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[iː]</th>
<th>[ɪə]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>free</td>
<td>engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>week</td>
<td>career</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freedom</td>
<td>ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leaf</td>
<td>hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean</td>
<td>fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>team</td>
<td>dear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sea</td>
<td>deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weak</td>
<td>near</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Сравни чтение слов и их значения:

- *beet — beat*
- *see — sea*
- *week — weak*
- *meet — meat*
Буквосочетание **ea** перед буквой **d** читается как звук [e]: head, bread, meadow, instead (вместо).

Исключения:
- health [helθ] — здоровье
- earn [ɜːn] — зарабатывать
- early ['ɜːlɪ] — рано
- heart [hɑːt] — сердце
- learn [lɜːn] — учить
- heard [hɜːd] — II и III формы глагола hear
- pearl [pɜːl] — жемчуг, жемчужина
- break [breɪk] — 1) перерыв, 2) лакать
- great [greɪt] — большой, великий

1. Прочитай слова. Обрати внимание на длину звуков [ɪ] и [iː]. Сравни чтение слов и их значения:

   ![ship - sheep](image)
   ![sit - seat](image)
   ![chick - cheek](image)
   ![hill - heal](image)
   ![bin - bean](image)
   ![it - eat](image)
2. Прочитай как можно быстрее.

***

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

***

East or West home is best.

***

great
but hearts are great
is grey but hearts are great
The sky is grey but hearts are great.

***

When the cat is away, the mice will play.

3. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова с буквосочетаниями **ei, ai, ey, ay, ee, ea, eer, ear**. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

***

Two heads are better than one.

***

Who can say
Why Today
Tomorrow will be
Yesterday?
Rain, rain, go to Spain
Never show your face again.

Rain on the green grass
And rain on the tree,
Rain on the house tops
But not on me.

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

**Two Little Bears**

Once two little brown bears
Found a pear-tree\(^1\) full of pears;
But they could not climb up there
For the trunk\(^2\) was smooth\(^3\) and bare\(^4\).
‘If I only had a chair’,
Said the elder brown bear,
‘I would get the biggest pear,
That is hanging in the air.’

\(^1\) pear-tree \([\text{peətri:}]\) — груша (дерево).
\(^2\) trunk \([\text{trʌŋk}]\) — ствол.
\(^3\) smooth \([\text{smuːθ}]\) — гладкий.
\(^4\) bare \([\text{bee}]\) — голый.
'If you don’t soil¹ my hair’,
Said the younger little bear,
‘I’ll serve² you as a chair
And you can get the biggest pear’.

* * *

How many days my baby has to play?
Saturday, Sunday, Monday,
Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday, Friday,
Saturday, Sunday, Monday.

* * *

Heart like doors will open with ease
To very, very little keys.
And don’t forget that two are these:
‘We thank you all’ and ‘If you please’.

The Human Rights³

I claim⁴ the human right to live.
I claim the human right to love.
I claim the human right to work.
I claim the right of every child to eat.

__________
(by Albert E. Kahn)

¹ soil [soil] — пачкать.
² serve [sɜːv] — служить.
³ The Human Rights — права человека.
⁴ claim [kleɪm] — требую.
Буквосочетание **oo** читается как звук [uː]: pool, room.
Перед буквами **k** и **d** буквосочетание **oo** читается как звук [u]: book, good.
Буквосочетания **oi** и **oy** читаются как звук [ɔɪ]: boy, noise.
Буквосочетание **oor** читается как звук [ʊə]: poor, moor. Запомни исключения: door [dɔː], floor [flɔː].
Буквосочетание **oa** читается как звук [əu]: soap, goat.

1. Прочитай слова:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[uː]</th>
<th>[u]</th>
<th>[ɔɪ]</th>
<th>[əu]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cool</td>
<td>book</td>
<td>boy</td>
<td>soap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noon</td>
<td>look</td>
<td>toy</td>
<td>boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moon</td>
<td>took</td>
<td>joy</td>
<td>goat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roof</td>
<td>shook</td>
<td>coin</td>
<td>coat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choose</td>
<td>cook</td>
<td>noise</td>
<td>road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pool</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>voice</td>
<td>goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>room</td>
<td>mood</td>
<td>point</td>
<td>oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foot</td>
<td>food</td>
<td>join</td>
<td>[ʊə]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goose</td>
<td>stood</td>
<td>oil</td>
<td>poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>moor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:
    a) moon, room, book, foot, goose;
    b) took, pool, mood, stood, look;
    c) toy, noise, oak, voice, boy;
    d) soap, boat, goal, coat, note.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:
   noise
   a lot of noise
   makes a lot of noise
   The boy makes a lot of noise.

   ***

   What noise annoys an oyster\(^1\) most?
   A noisy noise annoys can oyster most.

   ***

   The cook took a good look at the pudding
   and put sugar in it.

   ***

   a coat
to buy a coat
wants to buy a coat
goat wants to buy a coat
The poor goat wants
to buy a coat.

\(^1\) oyster ['ɒɪstə] — устрица.
Come with me  
To the **zoo**, zoo, zoo  
To see a kangaroo,  
kangaroo, kangaroo.

**Count Boys!**

Eleven little boys  
Playing toys with Ben.  
Two boys go away,  
And then there are...  
(Ten)
The Little Goat
One poor little goat
Put on his little coat
And went on a trip by boat
One poor little goat.

My Books
We are good friends
My books and I.
We have such fun,
My books and I.
We are good friends.
Can you say why?

A Song
I’m a cloud.
I’m not a bear.
I can fly
In the blue sky.
I’ve got a balloon.
It looks like the moon.
The bees won’t notice me
I hope, too soon.
**My Dog**

I’ve got a dog.
My dog is good.
I give it very tasty food.

1. Прочитай слова:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>au</th>
<th>'auə</th>
<th>ɔ:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mouse</td>
<td>our</td>
<td>four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>house</td>
<td>hour</td>
<td>fourth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blouse</td>
<td>sour</td>
<td>course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouth</td>
<td>count</td>
<td>mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trousers</td>
<td>out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

a) mouth, count, aunt, blouse;

b) our, road, hour, sour;

c) poor, four, fourth, course.
3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:
the house
round the house
runs round the house
The mouse runs round the house.

4. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова с буквосочетаниями ou и our. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

**The House of the Mouse**
The house of the mouse
Is a wee¹ little house,
A green little house in the grass.

[Image]

**The Cat and the Mouse**

*Cat:* Little Mouse,
   Little Mouse,
   Where is your house?

¹ wee — крохотный.
**Mouse:** Little Cat,
Little Cat,
I’ve got no flat,
I’m a poor mouse,
I’ve got no house.

**Cat:** Little Mouse,
Little Mouse,
Come to my house.

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

**A Rubber¹ Ball**

It’s always round,
It can jump and fall.
In the air, on the ground
We can play with our rubber ball.

Буквосочетание *ow* под ударением в односложных словах читается как звук [ɔː]: *now, town*.
Запомни исключение: *own* [ɔːn].

¹ rubber [ˈrʌbə] — резиновый.
Буквосочетание **ow** в конце двуслож-ных слов (слова, состоящие из двух слогов) в безударном положении читается как звук [əu]: yellow, Moscow. Буквосочетание **ow + er (el)** читается как звук ['auə]: flower, towel.

1. Прочитай слова:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[au]</th>
<th>[əu]</th>
<th>['auə]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>now</td>
<td>window</td>
<td>flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cow</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>shower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how</td>
<td>pillow</td>
<td>tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>down</td>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>towel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owl</td>
<td>slow</td>
<td>vowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>town</td>
<td>flow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brown</td>
<td>blow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

a) show, elbow, yellow, flower, window;

b) town, our, cow, brown, now;

c) flower, shower, blouse, towel.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

it’s snowing  
when it’s snowing  
so snowy, when it’s snowing  
Snow is so snowy, when it’s snowing.
4. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова с буквосочетанием ow. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

**What Is Brown?**

‘What is brown?’
Asks little Ann.
‘My hat is brown’,
Says little Dan.

**The Owl and the Cat**

The owl looked up to the stars above,
And sang to a small guitar,
‘Oh, lovely Cat, oh, Cat, my love,
What a beautiful cat you are!’

***

Carrots, peas, beans and cabbages grow,
Carrots, peas, beans and cabbages grow. Do you or I or anyone know
How carrots, peas, beans and cabbages grow?
It's Snowing
It's snowing, it's snowing,
What a lot of snow!
It's snowing, it's snowing.
Let's play with snow!

A Riddle
This is a house
With one window in it,
Showing films
Nearly every minute.
1. Прочитай слова:

[ɔ:]  [ɔ:]  [ɑːm]
ball  salt  calm

tall  bald  calmly
all  halt  palm
walk  false  balm
call  talk  balmy
small  fall
chalk

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

a) talk, fork, walk, ball, tall;

b) cold, gold, told, doll, sold;

c) calm, palm, balm, calmly, farm.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

ball
play ball
small play ball
tall and small play ball
All children tall and small play ball.

4. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова с буквосочетаниями all, alk, old. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.
The Letters
I have found all the letters
Big and small,
Short and tall.
I have found all the letters
After all,
After all.
I have found all the letters,
I know them all.
Once and for all,
Once and for all.

* * *
Each day I take my dog out for a walk.
And as we go we have a talk.
About the sun, the moon, the stars,
About the sky and the planet Mars.

Robin the Bobbin
Robin the Bobbin,
the big-bellied\(^1\) Ben,
He ate more meat
than eighty men;
He ate a cow,
he ate a calf\(^2\),

\(^1\) big-bellied — с большим брюхом.
\(^2\) calf [kaːf] — телёнок.
He ate a butcher\(^1\)
   and a half\(^2\),
He ate a church\(^3\),
   he ate a steeple\(^4\),
He ate a priest\(^5\)
   and all the people!
A cow and a calf,
An ox and a half,
A church and a steeple,
And all the good people,
And yet he complained\(^6\)
   that his stomach\(^7\) wasn’t full.

---

\(^1\) butcher ['butʃə] — мясник.
\(^2\) half [haːf] — половина.
\(^3\) church [tʃɜːtʃ] — церковь.
\(^4\) steeple ['stiːpl] — колокольня.
\(^5\) priest [priːst] — священник.
\(^6\) and yet he complained — и он ещё жаловался.
\(^7\) stomach ['stʌmək] — желудок.
Winter
I come with cold and snow
But you like me, I know.

Ice-cream
The ice is bright and old
And it’s for ice-cream
Loved by young and old.

How Old Are You?

Children: How old are you, Jenny?
How old are you today?
How old are you, Jenny?
How old are you today?

Jenny: I’m ten, I’m ten today,
Just ten years old today.
I’m just ten years old today,
I’m ten years old today.

Giraffe Calf
The calf and the giraffe took half a bath,
But the giraffe, she had to laugh,
Because her calf was half giraffe,
The calf in half a bath was half giraffe.
Буква i после согласной и перед буквосочетаниями gh и ld (nd) читается как звук [ai]: high, mild, kind.

Запомни исключения: wind [wind], children [ˈtʃildrən].

1. Прочитай слова:
   
   | high   | find   |
   | night  | kind   |
   | right  | child  |
   | light  | mild   |
   | bright | blind  |
   | might  | mind   |
   | fight  | behind |

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:
   a) night, light, eight, right, high;
   b) kind, children, mild, find, child.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

   I can’t find
   I can’t find my little child
   I can’t find my little child behind
   I can’t find my little child behind the high house.
4. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова с буквосочетаниями igh, ild (ind). Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

**Good Night**

Good night, good night,
My little child.
Get up gay and bright
In the morning light.

**My Hands**

Here’s my left hand,
And here’s my right.
I can clap them
With all my might¹.

* * *

Look to the left and look to the right,
Note what traffic is in sight².
Note, too, which light can be seen:
The Red, the Yellow, or the Green.

¹ might [mæt] — сила.
² Note what traffic is in sight — обрати внимание на то, какой транспорт виден.
Children, keep from dangerous play
And think before you cross today.

Three Blind Mice

Three blind mice!
Three blind mice!
See how they run,
See how they run.
They all ran after
the farmer’s wife.
The chair is high.

***

The brown chair is high.
The large brown chair is high.
The large brown chair is too high.
The large brown chair is too high for my sister.
The large brown chair is too high for my little sister.

Буква а перед буквами n, f, th, s + согласная читается как звук [aː]: plant, glass.

1 dangerous [ˈdeɪndʒərəs] — опасный.
Буква ɒ перед буквами m, n, v, th читается как звук [ʌ]: son, love.

1. Прочитай слова:

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{ɑː} & \text{ʌ} \\
grass & some \\
class & come \\
last & love \\
fast & dove \\
plant & above \\
glass & other \\
after & glove \\
task & money \\
path & mother \\
father & brother \\
\end{array}
\]

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

a) park, plant, path, grass, father; 
b) mother, other, rather, glove, brother.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

My father
My father gave me
My father gave me some
My father gave me some money.
4. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова с буквой а перед n, f, th, s + согласная и буквой o + m, n, v, th. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

* * * *

There is a place in the country
I’ll never pass.
I’ll always take there
Some fresh green grass.

Giraffe
I’m a giraffe.
I haven’t got a scarf.
There is no scarf
For the poor giraffe.

* * * *

Isn’t it funny
How a bear likes honey?
Buzz! Buzz! Buzz!
I wonder why he does?

(A. A. Miln. Winnie-the-Pooh)

What Does a Bee Do?
What does a bee do?
It brings home honey.
What does Father do?
He brings home money.
And what does Mother do?
She gives out the money.
And what does Baby do?
It eats up the honey.

The Family
Here is my father,
Here is my mother,
Here is my sister,
Here is my brother.
Father, mother,
Sister, brother
Hand in hand
With one another.

Буквосочетание wor читается как звукосочетание [wɜː]: work, word.
Буквосочетание wa читается как звукосочетание [wɔː]: warm, wasp.
Буквосочетание ew читается как звук [juː]: new, few.
Буквосочетание aw читается как звук [əʊ]: saw, paw.
Запомни исключения: worry [ˈwʌri], was [wəz], swan [swən], want [wɒnt], wash [wɒʃ], watch [wɒtʃ].

1. Прочитай слова:

   wor-    wa-       -ew       -aw  
   [wɔː]   [wə:]     [juː]      [ə:]  
   work    war       new       paw  
   word    warm      few       law  
   world   wardrobe  dew       straw 
   worse   wasp      fewer     saw  
   worth   wand      knew      caw  
   worm    newspaper dawn 

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

   a) worm, was, worker, word, world;  
   b) war, water, saw, wasp, wardrobe; 
   c) new, music, newspaper, fewer, few;  
   d) lawn, pawn, cow, saw, law. 

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

   lawn 
   a green lawn 
   above a green lawn 
   flew above a green lawn 
   A swan flew above a green lawn.
4. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова с буквосочетаниями wor, wa, ew, aw. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

**Kittens**

Our **paws** for wearing blue mittens
To be different from other kittens.

**Tommy Trot**

Tommy Trot, a man of law¹,
Sold his bed and lay on straw².
Sold the straw and slept on grass,
To buy his wife a looking-glass³.

**Water**

If all the world were water,
And all the sea were ink,
What should we do for bread and jam?
What should we do for drink?

---

¹ a man of law — юрист.
² straw — солома.
³ a looking-glass — зеркало.
Swan

Swan swam over the sea.
Swim, swan, swim!
Swan swam back again,
Well swum, swan!

I Wash Some Things an Unusual Way

I wash some things an unusual way.
You must say,
What things I wash an unusual way.
When I read a fable¹,
I clean my table,
When I get up,
I wash my cup².
When I go for a walk,
I wash my fork³.
In the afternoon,
I wash my spoon⁴.
When I see Kate,
I wash my plate⁵.

¹ fable [feɪbl] — басня.
² cup [kʌp] — чашка.
³ fork [fɔːk] — вилка.
⁴ spoon [spuːn] — ложка.
⁵ plate [pleɪt] — тарелка.
When three days pass\(^1\),
I wash my glass\(^2\).
One time in my life
I wash my knife\(^3\).
When I settle\(^4\),
I wash my tea-kettle\(^5\).
Don’t wash this way.
Wash these things every day!

**A Cat Went to Buy a Hat**

A cat went to town to buy a hat.
What? A cat with a hat?
A hat for a cat?
Who ever saw a cat with a hat?

A cock went to town to buy a clock.
What? A cock with a clock?
A clock for a cock?
Who ever saw a cock with a clock?

---

\(^1\) When three days pass — когда прошло три дня.
\(^2\) glass [gloːs] — стакан.
\(^3\) knife [naɪf] — нож.
\(^4\) settle ['setl] — решать.
\(^5\) tea-kettle ['tiː 'ketl] — чайник.
A fox went to town to buy a box.
What? A fox with a box?
A box for a fox?
Who ever saw a fox with a box?

A hen went to town to buy a pen.
What? A hen with a pen?
A pen for a hen?
Who ever saw a hen with a pen?

A pig went to town to buy a stick.
What? A pig with a stick?
A stick for a pig?
Who ever saw a pig with a stick?
Правила чтения согласных букв

Буква **Cc** [sː] перед гласными буквами **e, i, y** читается как звук [s]: nice, city. В остальных случаях буква **c** читается как звук [k]: music, cat, clean.

Буквосочетание **ck** всегда читается как звук [k]: black, chicken.

Буквосочетание **qu** читается как звук-косочетание [kw]: quick [kwɪk], squirrel ['skwɪrəl].

1. Прочитай слова:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[s]</th>
<th>[s]</th>
<th>[k]</th>
<th>[k]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>face</td>
<td>centre</td>
<td>can</td>
<td>clap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>city</td>
<td>ice</td>
<td>cat</td>
<td>cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nice</td>
<td>place</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinema</td>
<td>space</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[k]</td>
<td>[k]</td>
<td>[kw]</td>
<td>[kw]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clock</td>
<td>chicken</td>
<td>queen</td>
<td>square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neck</td>
<td>duck</td>
<td>quick</td>
<td>squirrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back</td>
<td>quick</td>
<td>quit</td>
<td>quite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stock</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>question</td>
<td>quack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

a) face, ice, nice, secret, place;
b) capital, cake, cinema, music, come;
c) black, duck, kitten, clock, neck;
d) quick, chicken, quite, square, squirrel.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

chickens
mice and chickens
count mice and chickens
can count mice and chickens
cat can count mice and chickens
My clever cat can count mice and chickens.

* * *

Quick at meal, quick at work.

4. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни слова с буквой с и буквосочетаниями ck и qu. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.
I Must Clean My Teeth

I said to Crocodile,
‘Will you play with me?’
‘Oh, no!’ said Crocodile.
‘Oh, no!’ said he.
‘Here is my tooth brush
And here is my cup so new.
I must clean my teeth
I cannot play with you!’

Cuckoo!

Cuckoo! Cuckoo!
In the woods around.
Cuckoo! Cuckoo!
What a happy sound!
Cuckoo! Cuckoo!
Comes the gentle call.
Cuckoo! Cuckoo!
Waken flowers all!

Ducks quack,
Clocks tick,
Hens cluck,
Chicks run quick.
Animals’ Houses

Of animals’ houses
Two sorts are found —
Those which are square\(^1\) ones
And those which are round.

Square is a hen-house,
A kennel\(^2\), a sty\(^3\) —
Cows have square houses
And so have I.

The Clock

‘Tick’, the clock says,
‘Tick, tick, tick.
What you have to do,
Do quick’.

Tick, Tick, Tick!

Tick, tick, tick, tick, tick, tick, tick!
Quick! Quick! Quick! Quick! Quick! Quick! Quick!

---

\(^1\) square [skweə] — квадратный.
\(^2\) kennel [ˈkenl] — конура.
\(^3\) sty [stəɪ] — свиной хлев.
The little seconds run away
To make the minutes — and it’s they
Who build the hours through the day.

**The Squirrel**

I’m a little squirrel
As busy as can be,
I’m gathering some mushrooms
For winter food for me.

Буква **Gg** [dʒiː] перед гласными буквами **e, i, y** читается как звук [dʒ]: *page, gym.*

В остальных случаях буква **g** читается как звук [ɡ]: *game, glad.*

Запомни исключения: *give [ɡɪv], girl [ɡɜːl], gift [ɡɪft], tiger [ˈtaɪɡər].*

Буквосочетание **gu** перед ударной гласной читается как звук [ɡ]: *guide [ɡaɪd].*

Буквосочетание **dge** читается как звук [dʒ]: *porridge.*
1. Прочитай слова:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[dʒ]</th>
<th>[g]</th>
<th>[dʒ]</th>
<th>[g]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>page</td>
<td>game</td>
<td>porridge</td>
<td>guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age</td>
<td>frog</td>
<td>bridge</td>
<td>guitar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change</td>
<td>dog</td>
<td>sledge</td>
<td>guess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large</td>
<td>egg</td>
<td>knowledge</td>
<td>guilt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gym</td>
<td>goat</td>
<td>judge</td>
<td>guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>giraffe</td>
<td>green</td>
<td></td>
<td>guest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gentle</td>
<td>good</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>general</td>
<td>glass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

a) giraffe, give, large, change, age;
b) flag, leg, glad, gentle, grow;
c) porridge, change, bridge, knowledge, sledge;
d) grandmother, guess, guest, guitar, guide.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

the guitar
to play the guitar
is going to play the guitar
A giraffe is going to play the guitar.
4. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова, в которых есть звуки [dʒ] и [ɡ]. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

**A Pig**

I like porridge.
Porridge is good for a pig.
I will grow very big!

**A Pig**

I’m a pig.
I run in the green grass
And talk about the rain
When the bees pass.
It seems to me
It’s going to rain.
I repeat again and again,
‘It’s going to rain,
It’s going to rain...’.

***

I like to guard the house.
I guard the cock, the frog, the mouse.

---

1 guard [ɡaːd] — охранять.
Good Morning!

Good morning, good morning,
Good morning to you.
Good morning, good morning,
We are glad to see you!

Limerick

There was a young lady of Niger¹
Who smiled when she rode on a tiger;
They came from the ride
With the lady inside.
And the smile on the face of the tiger.

Буква Jj [dʒeɪ] всегда читается как звук [dʒ]: jam, jellyfish.

1. Прочитай слова:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jam</th>
<th>jacket</th>
<th>jump</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jack</td>
<td>jelly</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>jellyfish</td>
<td>jaguar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jeans</td>
<td>jungle</td>
<td>just</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jigsaw</td>
<td>jolly</td>
<td>joke</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Niger — Нигер (государство в Африке).
2. Составь как можно больше предложений.

**Model:** Julia is eating jam.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Thing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Julia</td>
<td>is eating</td>
<td>a jacket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack and Jane</td>
<td>is wearing</td>
<td>jam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnny</td>
<td>are wearing</td>
<td>jeans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jill and James</td>
<td>are eating</td>
<td>jelly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Сравни чтение слов и их значения:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>J</th>
<th>Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jj</td>
<td>Yy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jack — yak  
Jess — yes  
jelly — yellow

4. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

June  
June, July  
June, July and August  
June, July and August are summer  
June, July and August are summer months.
5. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова, в которых есть буква Jj. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

**Jam**

Jam is good to eat
For Jim and for Pete.

**A Patter**

Jiggety-jig, jiggety-jig,
Jim’s dog is little.
And Jane’s dog is big.
Jiggety-jig, jiggety-jig.

***

I have a jolly jumping jack
See, how well he jumps.
Up and down from right to left
He jumps and jumps, and jumps.

***

Jumping this way, jumping that,
Jumping gently like a cat,
Jumping sideways, jumping tall,
Jumping high like a ball.

Jack and Jill
Jack and Jill went up the hill
To fetch a pail of water;
Jack fell down and broke his crown,
And Jill came tumbling\(^1\) after.

Буква \textbf{Ss} [es] читается как звук [s]:
1) в начале слова: \textit{sit, seven};
2) в конце слова после глухой согласной: \textit{books, sits};
3) перед согласными буквами: \textit{best, test};
4) в буквосочетании \textbf{ss}: \textit{Bess, less};

как звук [z]:
1) в конце слова после гласной буквы: \textit{bees, trees};
2) в конце слова после звонкой согласной: \textit{bags, pens};
3) между двумя гласными буквами: \textit{visit, easy}.

\(^{1}\) tumble ['tʌmbl] — падать.
Буква **Xx** [eks] читается как звукосочетание [ks]:
1) в конце слова: box, fox;
2) перед согласной буквой: text, next;
как звукосочетание [gz] — перед ударной гласной: exam, exist.

1. Прочитай слова:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[s]</th>
<th>[z]</th>
<th>[ks]</th>
<th>[gz]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>house</td>
<td>pens</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>exam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sit</td>
<td>seas</td>
<td>next</td>
<td>exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sits</td>
<td>friends</td>
<td>six</td>
<td>exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>task</td>
<td>trees</td>
<td>mix</td>
<td>example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test</td>
<td>busy</td>
<td>box</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stocks</td>
<td>pupils</td>
<td>sixty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sticks</td>
<td>days</td>
<td>fox</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bess</td>
<td>visit</td>
<td>excuse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class</td>
<td>bees</td>
<td>excellent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grass</td>
<td>easy</td>
<td>explain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

   a) house, bees, send, stone, sister;
   b) trees, springs, pigs, plays, elephants;
   c) next, box, fox, stocks, sixty;
   d) backs, exam, exotic, exist, example.
3. Составь как можно больше предложений.

**Model:** Sam is doing Exercise 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sam</td>
<td>is doing</td>
<td>Exercise 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon</td>
<td>is reading</td>
<td>a text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bess and Sam</td>
<td>are reading</td>
<td>Text 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sid and Sally</td>
<td>are doing</td>
<td>morning exercises.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Сравни чтение слов и их значения:

- [s] [ks]
  - test — text
  - neck — next
  - sick — six
  - rest — Rex
  - Mike — mix

5. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

Sid sees, Sid sees, Sid sees.
Six trees, six trees, six trees.
6. Прочитай стихотворения, подчеркни в них слова, в которых есть звуки [s], [ks], [z] и [gz]. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

**Birds**

The peacock\(^1\) is silver,
The eagle\(^2\) is gold,
The wren\(^3\) is a stranger,
The robin\(^4\) is bold.
The dove\(^5\) is a neighbour,
The blue-tit\(^6\) is a guest,

The swallow’s\(^7\) a traveller
And the owl is a ghost\(^8\).
The crow is black
For the great fields of snow,
And the swan\(^9\) is sailing
For the lakes of tomorrow.

*(by Elena Fearn)*

---

1 peacock [ˈpiːkək] — павлин.
2 eagle [ˈiːɡl] — орёл.
3 wren [ren] — крапивник.
4 robin [ˈrɒbɪn] — малиновка.
5 dove [dʌv] — голубь.
6 blue-tit [ˈbluːtɪt] — лазоревка.
7 swallow [ˈswɔːləʊ] — ласточка.
8 ghost [ˈɡeʊst] — привидение.
9 swan [swɔn] — лебедь.
My Story

What I say is my story
What he says is his story
Let my story is history
And my story is my story.

Six

Six, six, six,
Two and four are six.
Six, six, six,
One and five are six.
Six, six, six,
Three and three are six.

Буквосочетание ш читается как звук [ʃ]: sheep, fish.
Буквосочетания ч и тч читаются как звук [tʃ]: chair, watch.
1. Прочитай слова:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[ʃ]</th>
<th>[tʃ]</th>
<th>[k]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ship</td>
<td>chess</td>
<td>school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dish</td>
<td>chin</td>
<td>technical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wash</td>
<td>chat</td>
<td>character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>push</td>
<td>such</td>
<td>chorus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shark</td>
<td>lunch</td>
<td>architect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shirt</td>
<td>bench</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bush</td>
<td>much</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shape</td>
<td>fetch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shop</td>
<td>kitchen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>teacher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:
   a) chorus, black, school, character, architect;
   b) fish, short, shame, school, shark;
   c) watch, chest, best, chair, kitchen.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

She sells
She sells sea shells
She sells sea shells on the sea
She sells sea shells on the sea shore.
A Patter

I like fish
Fish is a delicious\(^1\) dish.

A Patter

If a white chalk
chalks on a black blackboard.
Will a black chalk chalk on
a white blackboard?

4. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова, в которых есть звуки [s] и [ʃ]. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

Let’s Go to the Shop

Let’s go to the shop.
Look at the hare, hop, hop, hop.
I think he is going to the shop.
Let’s follow on behind,
And see what we will find.

\(^1\) delicious [dɪˈliʃəs] — вкусный.
The Ship
The ship is on the sea.
The sailor is on the ship.
The stars are in the sky.
The ship is passing by.

Old Mac Donald Had a Farm
Old Mac Donald had a farm
And on his farm he had some chicks.
With a chick, chick here
And a chick, chick there
Old Mac Donald had a farm.

Three Little Chickens
One little chicken with yellow feet,
One little chicken with tail so neat¹,
One little chicken stands up tall —
Mother Hen does love them all.

¹ neat [niːt] — аккуратный, изящный.
Буквосочетание **th** читается как звонкий звук [ð]:
1) между гласными буквами: mother, bathe;
2) в начале служебных/вспомогательных слов: this, that, these, those, the, then, there, they;
как глухой звук [θ] — в начале и в конце всех остальных слов: think, three, tooth.

Запомни исключение: with [wɪð].

1. Прочитай слова:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[ð]</th>
<th>[ð]</th>
<th>[θ]</th>
<th>[θ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>this</td>
<td>mother</td>
<td>thank</td>
<td>tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td>father</td>
<td>thick</td>
<td>bath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>those</td>
<td>brother</td>
<td>thin</td>
<td>truth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>these</td>
<td>bathe</td>
<td>third</td>
<td>south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the</td>
<td>southern</td>
<td>thunder</td>
<td>mouth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:
   a) then, thin, those, this, there;
   b) weather, clever, brother, mother, father;
   c) thank, thick, third, tank, thunder;
   d) teeth, month, wolf, mouth, truth.
3. Прочитай как можно быстрее.

The Patters
I can think of six thin things,
Six thin things, can you?
Yes, I can think of six thin things
And of thick things too.

* * *
Ruth thinks nothing of her health,
She thinks nothing of her wealth¹.

* * *
three
thirty-three
makes thirty-three
and three makes thirty-three
Thirty and three makes thirty-three.

4. Сравни чтение слов и их значения:

sink — think
sick — thick
tin — thin
tank — thank

¹ wealth [welθ] — богатство.
5. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова, в которых есть звуки [ð] и [θ]. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

**Mother and Father**

*Mother* is the dearest
Of all the friends I know.
She helps me work and helps me play.
That’s why I love her so.

*Father* is the kindest
Of all the friends I know.
He likes to take me out with him
That’s why I love him so.

**Things**

These and those
This and that
Things are everywhere
Some things are there
Where are my things, where?

**Bird Talk**

‘Think about people —
The way they grow:
They don’t have feathers¹
At all, you know.
They don’t eat beetles,
They don’t grow wings,
They don’t like sitting
On wires² and things’.
‘Think!’ said the Robin³
‘Think!’ said the Jay⁴
‘Aren’t people funny
To be that way?’

(by A. Fisher)

Mice

I think mice are very nice.
Their tails are long,
Their faces are small.
They haven’t any chins⁵ at all.
Their ears are pink,
Their teeth are white
They run about the house at night.

¹ feather [ˈfeðə] — перо.
² wire [ˈwaɪə] — провод.
³ robin [ˈrɒbɪn] — малиновка.
⁴ jay [dʒeɪ] — сойка.
⁵ chin [tʃɪn] — подбородок.
They eat things
They must not touch\(^1\)
And no one seems to like\(^2\) them much,
But I think mice are very nice.

Буквосочетание \textbf{ng} читается как звук [\texteta]: morning, song.

Буквосочетание \textbf{nk} читается как звукосочетание [\texteta\textka]: ink, bank.

1. Прочитай слова:

\begin{tabular}{llll}
\texteta & \texteta & \texteta\textka & \texteta\textka \\
thing & English & drink & tank \\
sing & England & thank & frankly \\
long & angry & pink & rank \\
morning & hungry & sink & ink \\
ring & language & rink & think \\
bring & & bank & \\
\end{tabular}

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

\begin{itemize}
\item a) long, sing, song, \underline{bag}, English;
\item b) brick, drink, think, sink, pink.
\end{itemize}

\(^1\) touch [\texttla\t]\textla\textla] — трогать.
\(^2\) no one seems to like — кажется, что никому не нравятся.
3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:
‘ding-dong-ding-dong’
a long song
‘ding-dong-ding-dong’
sing a long song
‘ding-dong-ding-dong’
Big bells sing a long song
‘ding-dong-ding-dong’.

4. Сравни чтение слов и их значения:

wink — wing
sink — sing
rink — ring
bank — bang

5. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова, в которых есть звуки [ŋ] и [ŋk]. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

A Song
I can sing a song.
It’s not very long.
May I sing the song?
It's not very long.
Of course, you may,
You can sing every day.
Let's listen to the song
It's not very long.
To make words sing
Is a wonderful thing
Because in a song
Words live so long!

Mr. Rabbit's Tail
It's too small for wagging
When you are feeling gay.
It's too short keeping
Biting insects away.
It's too short for curling
Around you at night,
Too small for helping
To keep you upright.

(by Laura Arlon)

---

1 wag [wæg] — махать.
2 to keep you upright — держаться прямо.
As I Was Going Along

As I was going along, along, along
And singing a comical song, song
The way that I went was so long, long, long
And the song that I sang was as long, long, long, long,
And so I went singing along.

A Bridge

Of our deep river
It joins the two banks.
When it helped me cross it
I said, ‘Many thanks!’

Буквосочетание **wh** читается как звук [w], если за ним **не** следует буква **o**: **what** [wɔt], **white** [waɪt].

Если за буквосочетанием **wh** следует буква **o**, то оно читается как звук [h]: **who** [hu:], **whose** [huːz].

Буквосочетание **wr** читается как звук [r]: **write** [raɪt], **wrap** [ræp].
1. Прочитай слова:

[w] which
[h] who
[r] write
when whose wrap
where whom wreck
why whole wrong
white wrist
whisper

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

a) while, when, where, white, write;
b) who, wood, whose, whom, whole;
c) wrong, wrote, road, wreck, wrist.

3. Подбери пары:

**Model:** 1) Who is this man? → e) He is Mike’s father.

1) Who is this man?
2) What’s your brother’s job?
3) What’s your mother’s job?
4) Who is that girl?
5) What’s your job?
6) Who is that boy in a black coat?

   a) I’m a doctor.
   b) She is my sister.
c) He is a pilot.
d) He is Mr. Black’s son.
e) He is Mike’s father.
f) She is a teacher.

4. Прочитай как можно быстрее:
Whether\(^1\) the weather\(^2\) be fine,
Or whether the weather be not;
Whether the weather be cold,
Or whether the weather be not, —
We’ll weather the weather
Whatever\(^3\) the weather,
Whether we like or not.

5. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни слова,
в которых встречаются звуки [w], [h], [r]. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

\* \* \*

If your lips would keep from slips\(^4\)
Of these five things remember:
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where!

---

\(^1\) whether ['weðə] — ли.
\(^2\) weather ['weðə] — 1) погода; 2) выдерживать (шторм, бурю).
\(^3\) whatever [wɔt'eva] — какой бы ни, любой.
\(^4\) would keep from slips — хотят избежать ошибок.
Paper

Paper is two kinds, to write on, to wrap\(^1\) with.
If you like to write, you write.
If you like to wrap, you wrap.
Some papers like writers, some like wrappers.
Are you a writer or a wrapper?
(by Carl Sandburg)

Where

That I was where I would be,
Then would I be where I am not
But where I am I must be.
And where I would be I cannot.

What Is Red?

‘What is red?’ asks little Fred.
His brother says, ‘A rose is red.’
‘What is white?’ — ‘My kite is white.
Do you see my little kite?’
‘What is grey? Now can you say?’
‘Yes, I can. A mouse is grey.’

\(^1\) wrap [ræp] — заворачивать.
'What is black?' — ‘My cat is black. It goes out, and then comes back’.

Буква k перед n в начале слова не читается: know [nəʊ], knife [naɪf].
Буквосочетание ph читается как звук [f]: elephant ['elɪfənt], phone [fəʊn].
Слово nephew (племянник) читается двумя способами: ['nɛfju:], ['nevju:].
Буквосочетание gn читается как звук [n]: sign [saɪn], foreign [ˈfɔrɪn].
Буква b в буквосочетаниях bt и mb не читается: climb [klʌm], debit [dɛbit].
Буква l в буквосочетании would не читается: should [ʃʊd], could [kʊd].

1. Прочитай слова:

kn [n] ph [f] gn [n]
know phone sign
knee photo foreign
knowledge elephant design
knife physics designer
knit phase foreigner
knock telephone
bt/mb [t]/[m] ould [ud]
comb ould
climb should
bomb could
debt would
doibt
lamb

2. Вычёркни лишнее слово:
   a) should, wood, could, would;
   b) climb, debt, black, doubt, bomb;
   c) friend, photo, phone, elephant, alpha;
   d) knock, knee, know, kind, knowledge;
   e) sign, foreigner, design, foreign, light.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:
   knowledge
   thirsty for knowledge
   Jack is thirsty for knowledge
   that Jack is thirsty for knowledge
   We know that Jack is thirsty for knowledge.
A Riddle
We are half a tram
and half a bus;
Will you come and ride
with us?

I. Trolleybuses

***

If you tell Tom to tell a tongue-twister,
his tongue will be twisted as tongue-twisters
twist tongues.

***

He that would eat
He that would eat the fruit
He that would eat the fruit must climb
He that would eat the fruit must climb the
tree. (Любишь кататься, люби и саночки
возить).

4. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них
слова, в которых есть буквосочетания kn, ph, gn, bt, mb, ould. Выучи понравившееся
стихотворение наизусть.

Up and Down
Nod your head,
Bend your knees,
Grow as tall
As New Year trees.
On your knees
Slowly fall
Curl yourself
Into a ball.
Raise your head,
Jump up high.
Wave your hand
And say ‘Good-bye’.

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

So, why study?

Knees
Babies’ knees crawl.
My knees climb,
And sometimes fall.
Mother’s knees make a lap.
Father’s knees are tall.
Fish don’t have any knees at all.

**The Elephant and the Bee**

The elephant and its friend bee
Meet here under the tree.
They are writing a letter with a pen
To their friend Ben.

*Mary Had a Little Lamb*

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece\(^1\) was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went

---

\(^1\) fleece [fliːs] — шерсть.
The lamb was sure to go.
It followed her to school one day,
Which was against the rule;¹
It made the children laugh and play
To see a lamb at school.

Would You Carry Me?
Would you mind carrying me?
Would you carry me if you could?
Could you carry me if you would?
Would you carry me?
If you could carry me, I’d be good.

¹ against the rule — против правил.
Правила звукобуквенных соответствий

Правила чтения некоторых буквосочетаний

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ai</th>
<th>ay</th>
<th>ei</th>
<th>ey</th>
<th>[ei]</th>
<th>rain, train</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[eə]</td>
<td>day, say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sleigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eir</td>
<td>air</td>
<td>[eə]</td>
<td>heir, their</td>
<td>chair, air</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee</td>
<td>ea</td>
<td>[i:]</td>
<td>bee, tree</td>
<td>tea, sea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ea (перед d)</td>
<td>[e]</td>
<td>head, bread</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eer</td>
<td>ear</td>
<td>[iə]</td>
<td>deer, engineer</td>
<td>ear, dear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oo</td>
<td></td>
<td>[u:]</td>
<td>pool, school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oo (перед k и d)</td>
<td>[u]</td>
<td>book, good</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oi</td>
<td>oy</td>
<td>[ɔi]</td>
<td>noise, oil</td>
<td>boy, toy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oor</td>
<td></td>
<td>[uə]</td>
<td>poor, moor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ou</td>
<td></td>
<td>[au]</td>
<td>house, mouse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>our</td>
<td></td>
<td>['auə]</td>
<td>our, hour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ow (под ударением)</strong></td>
<td>[au]</td>
<td><strong>now, town</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ow (в конце двухслоговых слов в безударном положении)</strong></td>
<td>[əu]</td>
<td><strong>yellow, window</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ower (owel)</strong></td>
<td>[auə]</td>
<td><strong>shower, towel</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a (перед ll и lk)</strong></td>
<td>[ɔ:]</td>
<td><strong>ball, chalk</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>alm</strong></td>
<td>[ɑ:m]</td>
<td><strong>palm, calm</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>alf</strong></td>
<td>[ɑ:f]</td>
<td><strong>calf, half</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>o (перед ld)</strong></td>
<td>[əu]</td>
<td><strong>old, sold</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>i (после согласной и перед gh, ld, nd)</strong></td>
<td>[ai]</td>
<td><strong>high, kind, mild</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a (перед n, f, th, s + согласная)</strong></td>
<td>[ɑ:]</td>
<td><strong>plant, glass</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>o (перед m, n, v, th)</strong></td>
<td>[ʌ]</td>
<td><strong>son, love</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>wor</strong></td>
<td>[wɔ:]</td>
<td><strong>work, word</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>wa</strong></td>
<td>[wɔ:]</td>
<td><strong>was, warm</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ew</strong></td>
<td>[ju:]</td>
<td><strong>new, few</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>aw</strong></td>
<td>[ɔ:]</td>
<td><strong>saw, paw</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gu</strong></td>
<td>[ɡ]</td>
<td><strong>guide, guitar</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dge</td>
<td>[dʒ]</td>
<td>porridge, bridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ss</td>
<td>[s]</td>
<td>Bess, class</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sh</td>
<td>[ʃ]</td>
<td>sheep, ship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch (tch)</td>
<td>[tʃ]</td>
<td>chair, watch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>[θ] (between vowels, at the beginning of words) [ð] (between vowels, at the end of words)</td>
<td>bathe, this, think, teeth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>[ŋ]</td>
<td>song, morning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nk</td>
<td>[ŋk]</td>
<td>ink, bank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wh</td>
<td>[w] (if not followed by o)</td>
<td>what, white</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wh</td>
<td>[h] (if followed by o)</td>
<td>who, whose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wr</td>
<td>[ɾ]</td>
<td>write, wrap</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kn</td>
<td>[ŋ]</td>
<td>know, knife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ph</td>
<td>[f]</td>
<td>phone, elephant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gn</td>
<td>[ŋ]</td>
<td>sign, foreign</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bt</td>
<td>[t]</td>
<td>debt, doubt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mb</td>
<td>[m]</td>
<td>lamb, comb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ould</td>
<td>[ud]</td>
<td>could, should</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qu</td>
<td>[kw]</td>
<td>quick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Содержание

От автора ........................................... 3
The ABC .............................................. 5
Знаки транскрипции ............................... 6

Part I.
Правила чтения гласных букв .................. 8
Правила чтения некоторых буквосочетаний .......... 41

Part II.
Правила чтения согласных букв ......... 73
Правила звукобуквенных соответствий ........ 108