

IV. Before you start working at the text practise the sounds in the following words and word combinations:

1. [ɒ] — doctor, not, modern, following, long;
[ɔ:] — lawn, also, call, before, orchard;
[ʒʊ] — cosy, also, only, own, so;
[æ] — Sandford, pantry, grandmother;
[u:] — rooms, two, fruit;
[aɪ] — behind, dining-room, quite;
[ɜ:] — nursery, furniture;
[e] — Betty, bedroom, every, many;
[aʊ] — house, downstairs.
2. a) No devoicing before voiceless consonants: Sandford's_house, is_comfortable, Sandford_says.
b) Alveolars replaced by dentals: and_the rooms, and_the bathroom.
c) Loss of plosion: fruit_trees, but_Doctor, must_pay.
d) No glottal stop: in front_of, there is_a green lawn, is_also, his_own.

V. a) Listen to the recording of the text “Doctor Sandford's House”. Mark the stresses and tunes. b) Practise the text for test reading. Listen to the text carefully until you can say it in exactly the same way.

VI. Transcribe the following sentences. Mark the stresses and tunes:

1. Behind Doctor Sandford's house there is a small orchard.
2. He says: “I have a good television-set.”
3. The house is not large, but it is comfortable.

VII. Answer the following questions:

A. 1. Is Doctor Sandford's house large? 2. What is there in front of the house and behind it? 3. What rooms are there in the house? 4. What kind of furniture is there in the house? 5. Is it Doctor Sandford's own house?

B. 1. Is your flat large or small? 2. How many rooms are there in your flat? 3. What do you call a room people sleep in? 4. What do you call a room people have meals in? 5. What do you call a room where a person studies, reads, writes, etc.? 6. What do you call a room where children sleep, play and have meals? 7. What do you call a room where people spend time after dinner or supper (where guests are received)? 8. What do