

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

Meals

breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper; first course, second course, dessert; for the first (second) course

a plate, a glass, a cup, a saucer, a tea-pot, a kettle, a fork, a spoon, a knife

bread, meat, fish, butter, eggs, cheese, sugar, sausage, bacon, herring

potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, cabbage, cucumbers, beets, peas
salt, mustard, pepper

water, milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, beer, wine, fruit-juice, honey
soup (clear soup, cabbage soup, pea soup), porridge, macaroni, salad (mixed salad), mashed potatoes, fried potatoes, chops, cutlets, beefsteak, chicken, goose

pudding, cake, sweets, pie, ice-cream, jam, jelly, stewed fruit
apples, pears, plums, oranges, tangerines, grapes, bananas, berries, cherries, peaches, nuts

to have (to eat, to drink), to dine, to cook, to fry, to boil, to taste, to prefer

to lay the table, to sit down to table, to be (to sit) at table, to clear the table (to take away the dirty dishes); Help yourself to (smth., some food); Have some more; No more, thank you!

PHONETIC NOTES

1. The intonation of a parenthesis depends on its position in a sentence. A parenthesis at the beginning of a sentence is usually stressed. It often forms a separate sense-group.

e. g. I'm a↓fraid, I must 'leave in a ↑quarter of an 'hour or ,so.

.. -· -· | -· -· ~

,Now | ~ be a 'good ,girl, Kitty.

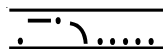
~ | -· - ~..

→ As for ,me | I ~ never take 'mustard or ,pepper.

-· ~ | -· -· ~..

A parenthesis in the middle or at the end of a sentence is usually unstressed or half-stressed and it continues the melody of the preceding sense-group.

e. g. I'd → like some salad to begin with.



2. Compound nouns are usually pronounced with the stress on the first element only: a 'dining-room, a 'blackboard, *but* 'ice-'cream, cas'sette-re, corder.

EXERCISES

I. Transcribe the following words and explain the reading rules:

a) porridge, salt, already, thirsty, bacon, marmalade, father, meals, dining-room, dinner, passing, butter, sweets, spoon, husband, afraid, Smith, moment, about, leave, talking, another;

b) thin, think, bite, hungry, just, article, canteen, please, kind, chop, glass, mustard, pepper, pass, use, sausage, apple, right, discussion, off, mashed.

II. Copy out of the texts the words: a) with the digraphs *ee*, *ea*; b) with the third type of syllable (vowel + *r*); c) with the first type of syllable (open syllable).

III. a) The material below is to be prepared for reading. Mark the stresses and tunes. Concentrate your attention on sounds. b) Let your fellow-student read the sentences aloud for you to detect his errors in sounds and tell him what must be done to get the sounds right;

[ʊ] 1. The cook took a good look at the cookery book.

2. It's good he could go on foot.

3. A good beginning makes a good ending.

[w] 1. Everywhere we saw the white snow.

2. William was not very willing to wait.

3. Didn't this waiter work in Washington last winter?

4. No sweet without some sweat.

5. Where there is a will there is a way.

[wɜ:] Her work grows worse and worse.

[w — v] William always wears a very warm woollen vest in winter; Victor, however, will never wear woollen underwear, even in the Wild West.